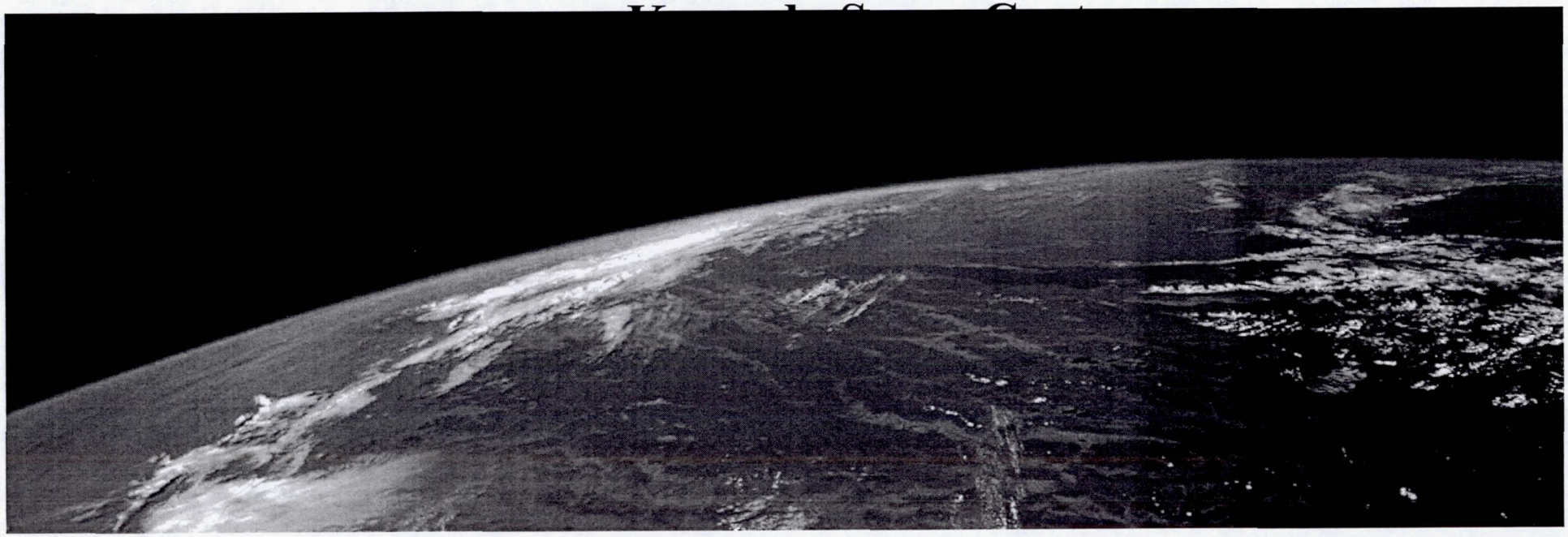
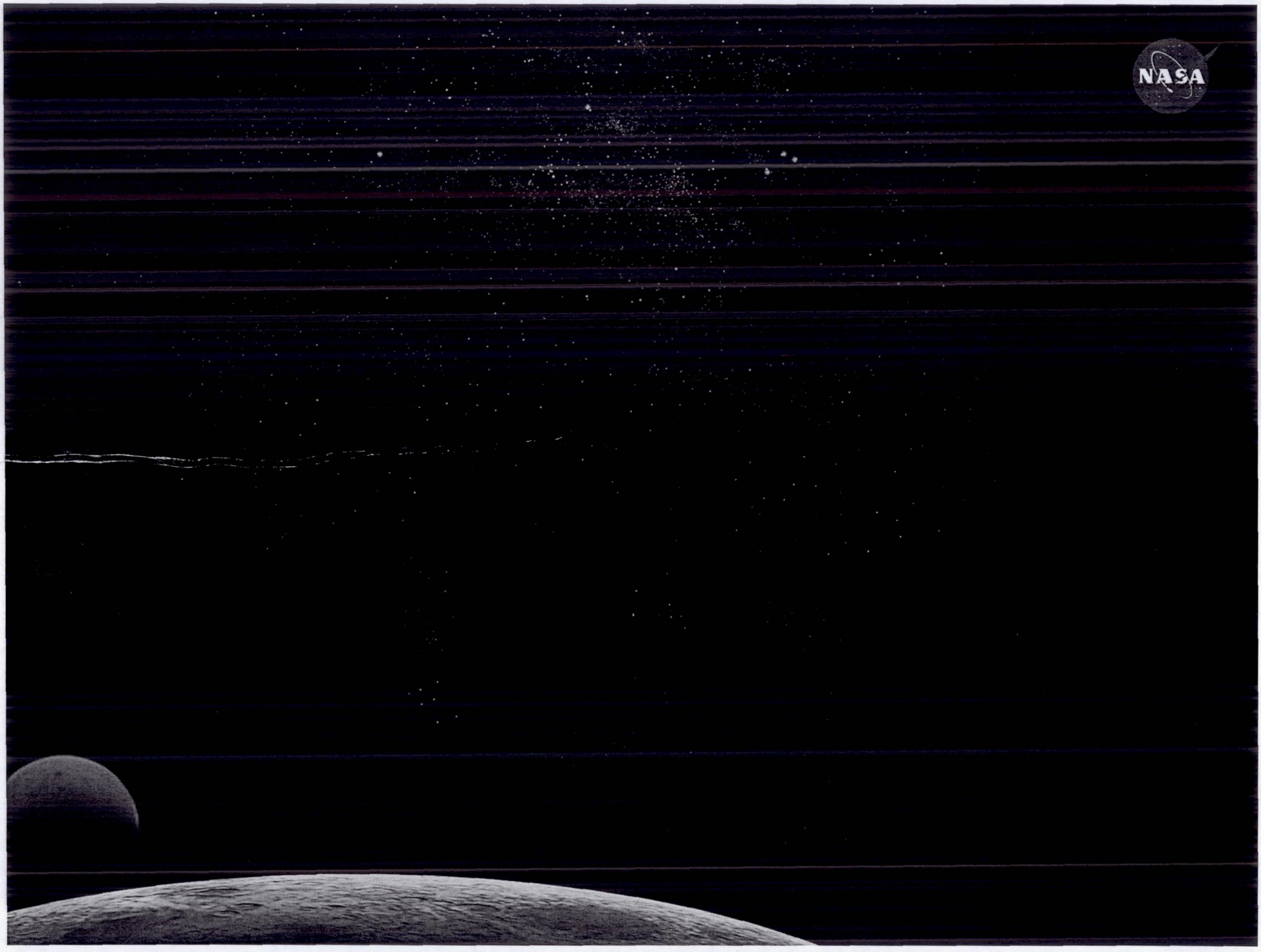

NASA

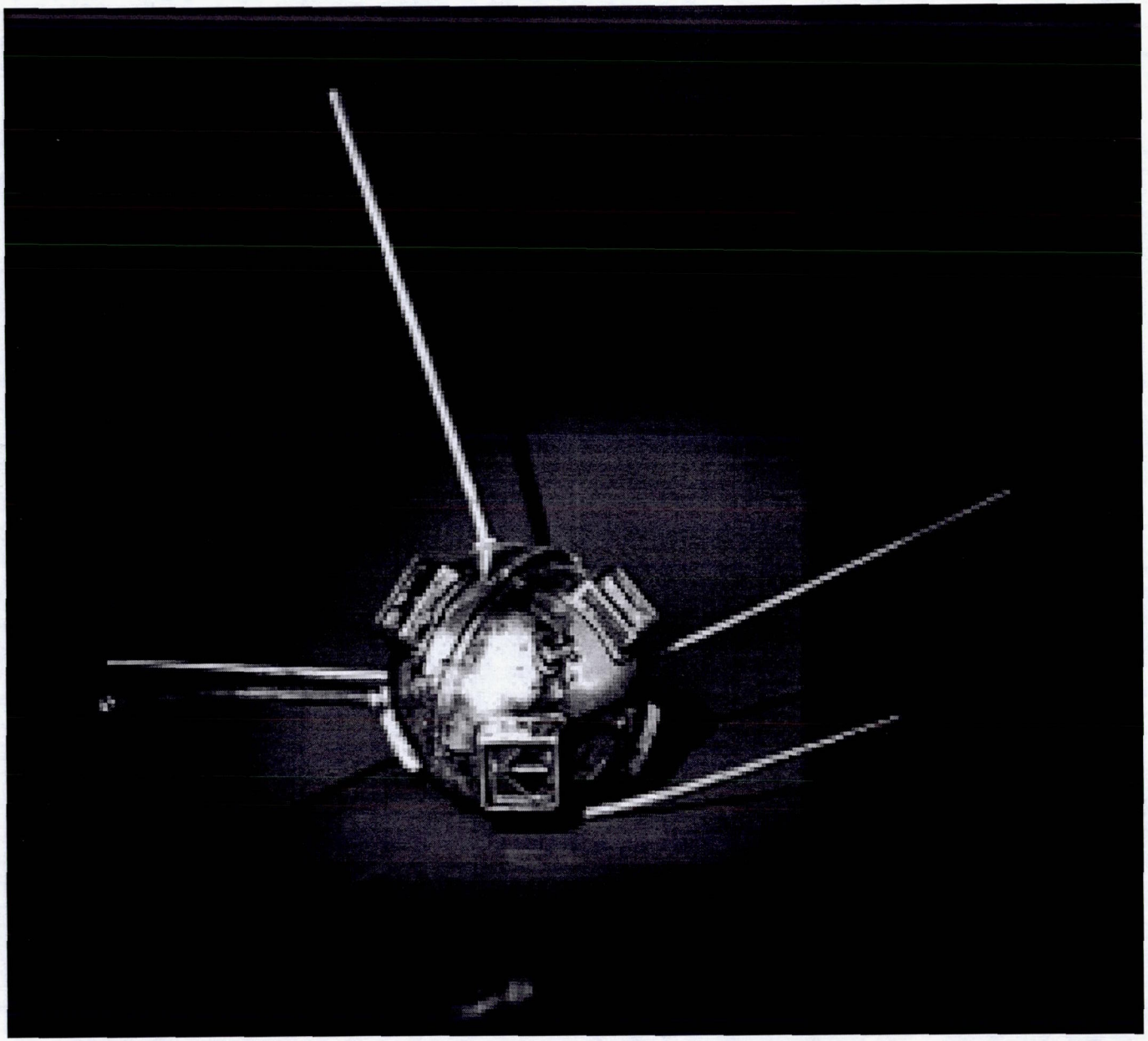


Micheo

Directór, Ingeniería de Sistemas Operacionales




NASA



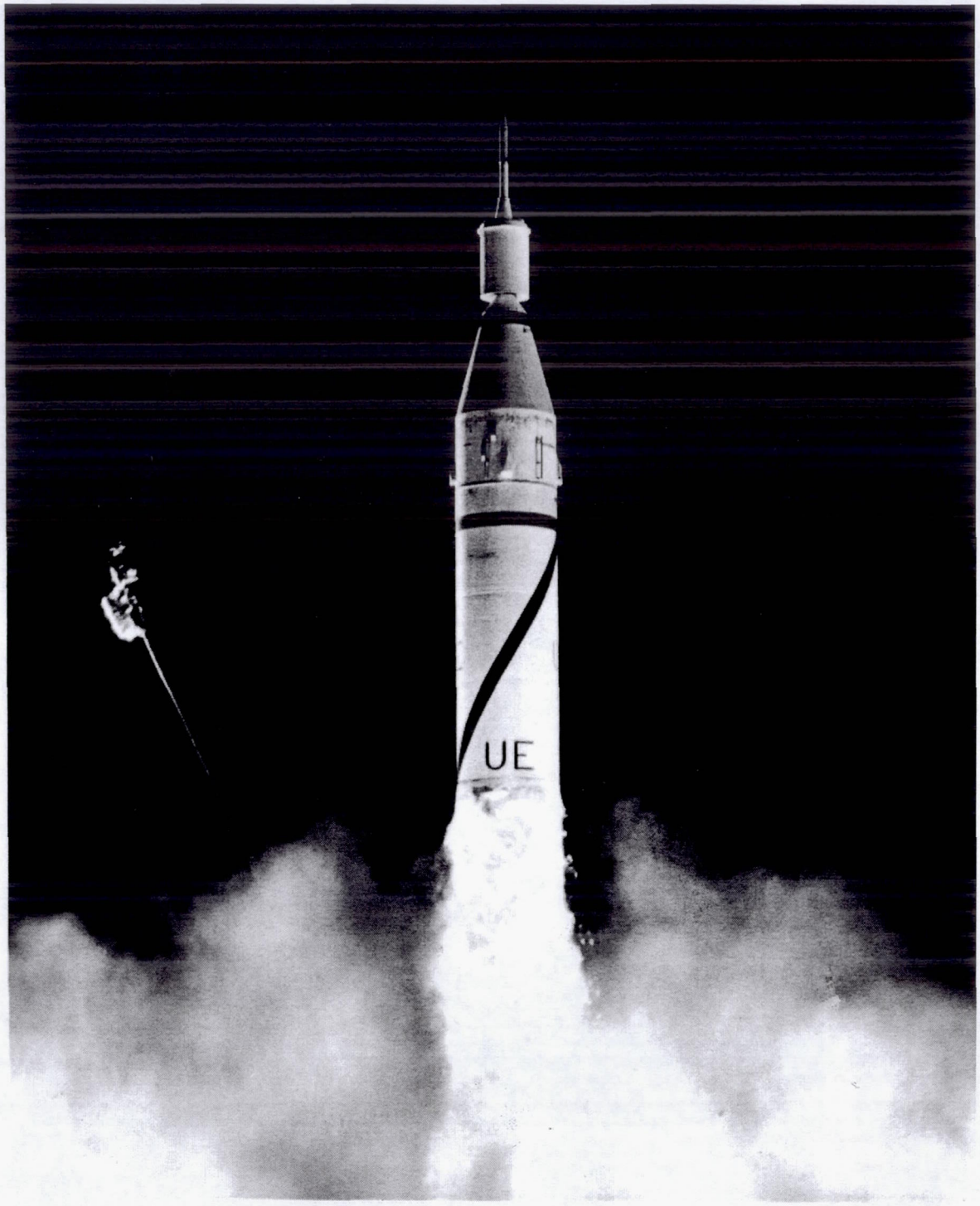
Vanguard 1 recovered after launch failure 1957

Explorer 1
The first successful American satellite launch

January 31, 1958

U.S. Army Ballistic Missile Agency, under the direction of Dr. Wernher von Braun.

It discovered radiation belts around Earth, which were named the Van Allen Belts after the scientist who led the research.





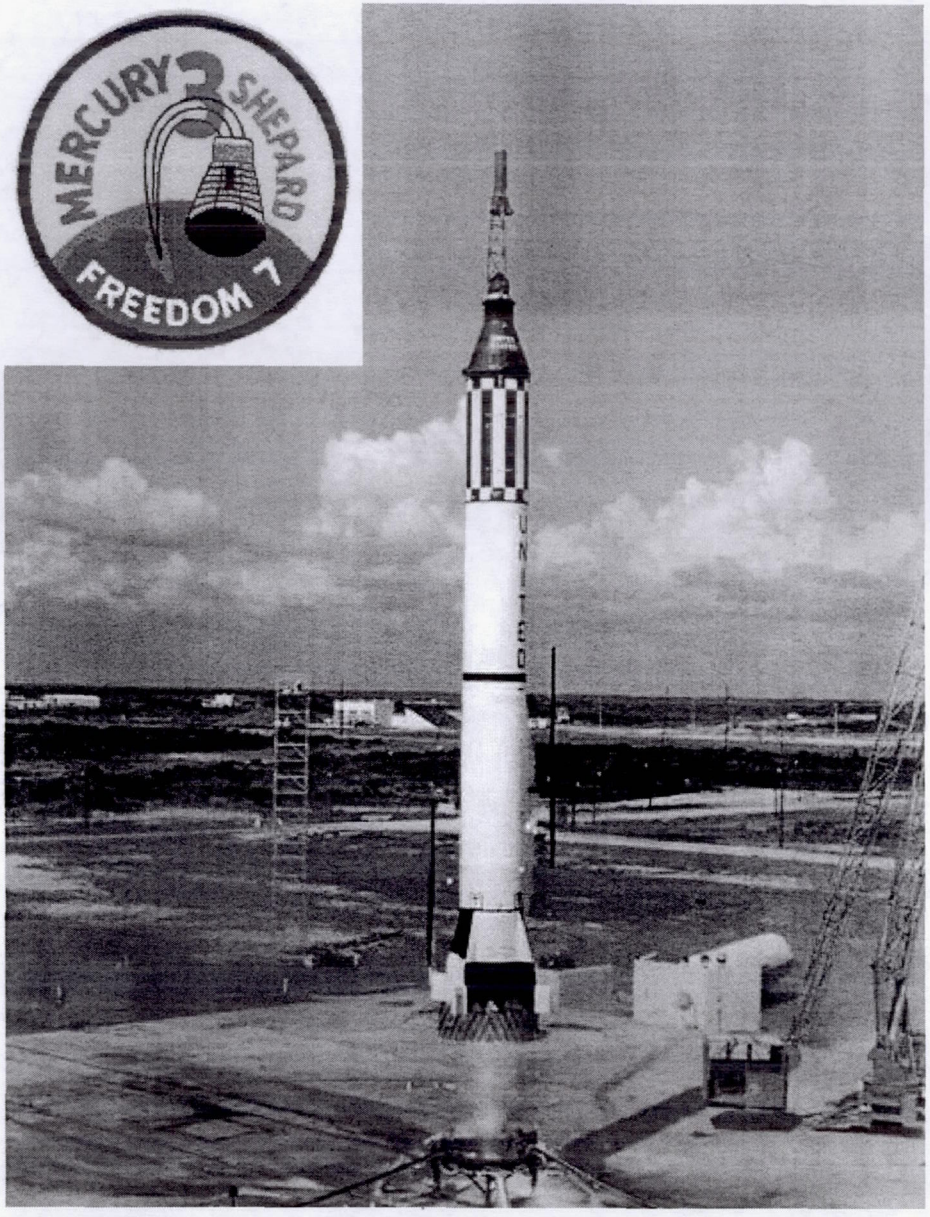
April 1, 1959 - First NASA Astronauts Selected

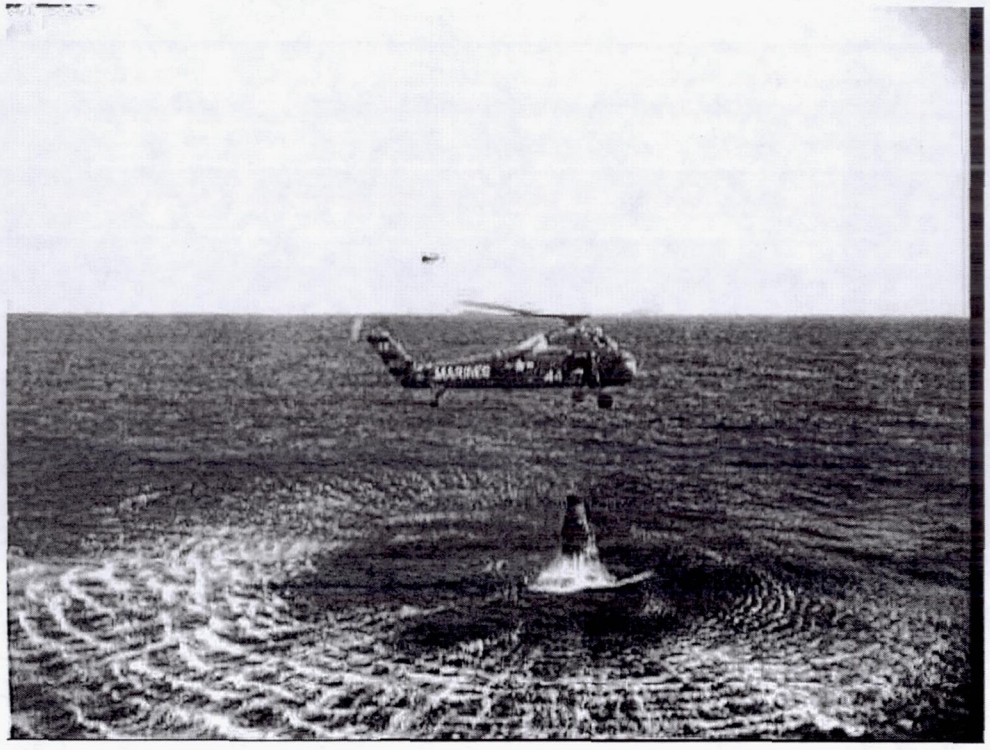
Alan Shepard
Virgil I. "Gus" Grissom
Gordon Cooper

Walter Schirra,
Donald "Deke" Slayton
John Glenn
Scott Carpenter

NASA Project Mercury thrust America into the space race They were the first seven Americans to go into space - and the only Americans to go into space alone.

May 5, 1961 -- First NASA Astronaut In Space





Alan Shepard

"Freedom-7"

Altitude: 116.5 statute miles
Orbits: 0
Duration: 0 Days, 0 hours, 15 min, 28 second
Distance: 303 statute miles
Velocity: 5,134 mph

Only 20 Days Later …

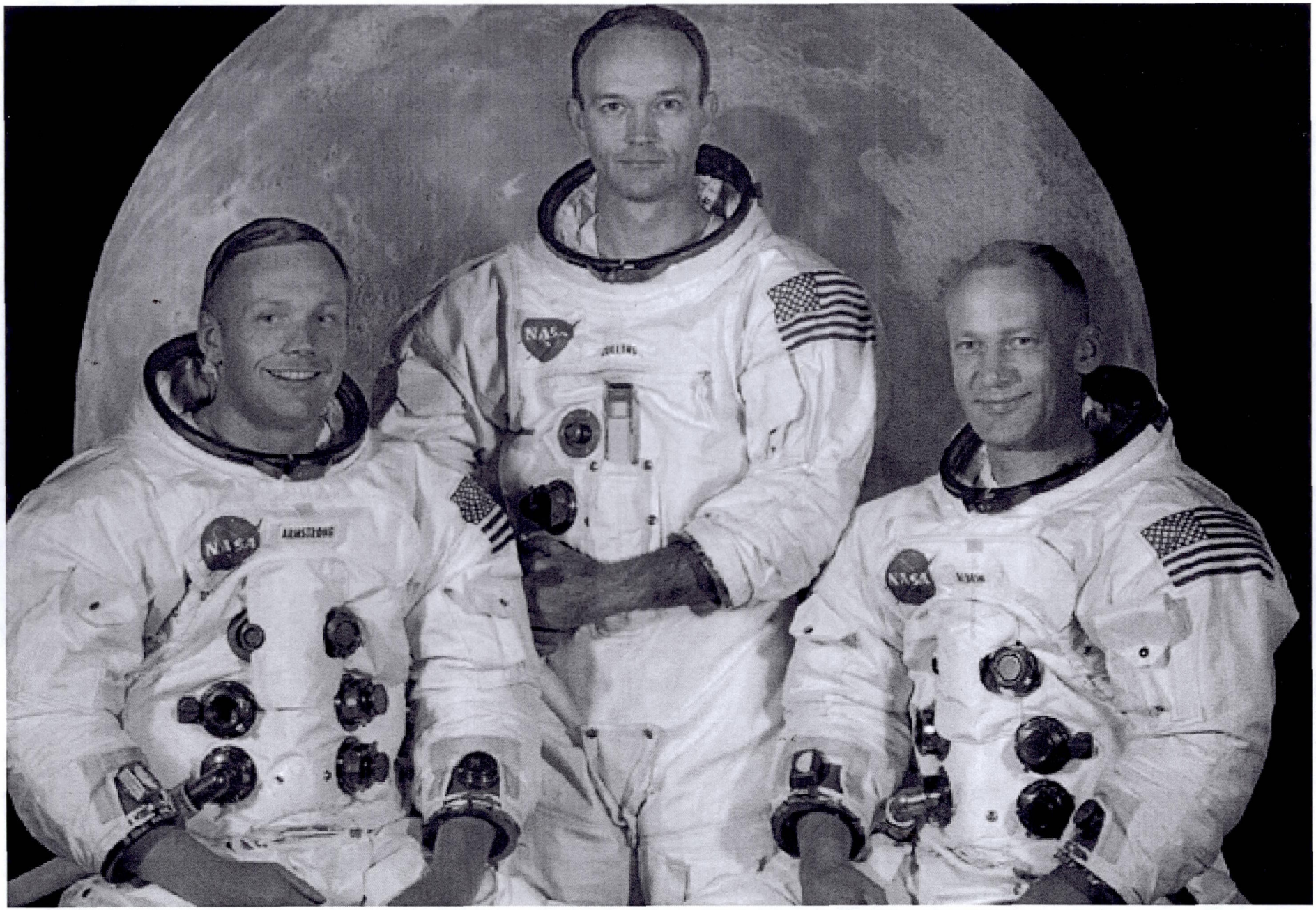

NASA

"I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to the earth "



President John F. Kennedy May 25, 1961

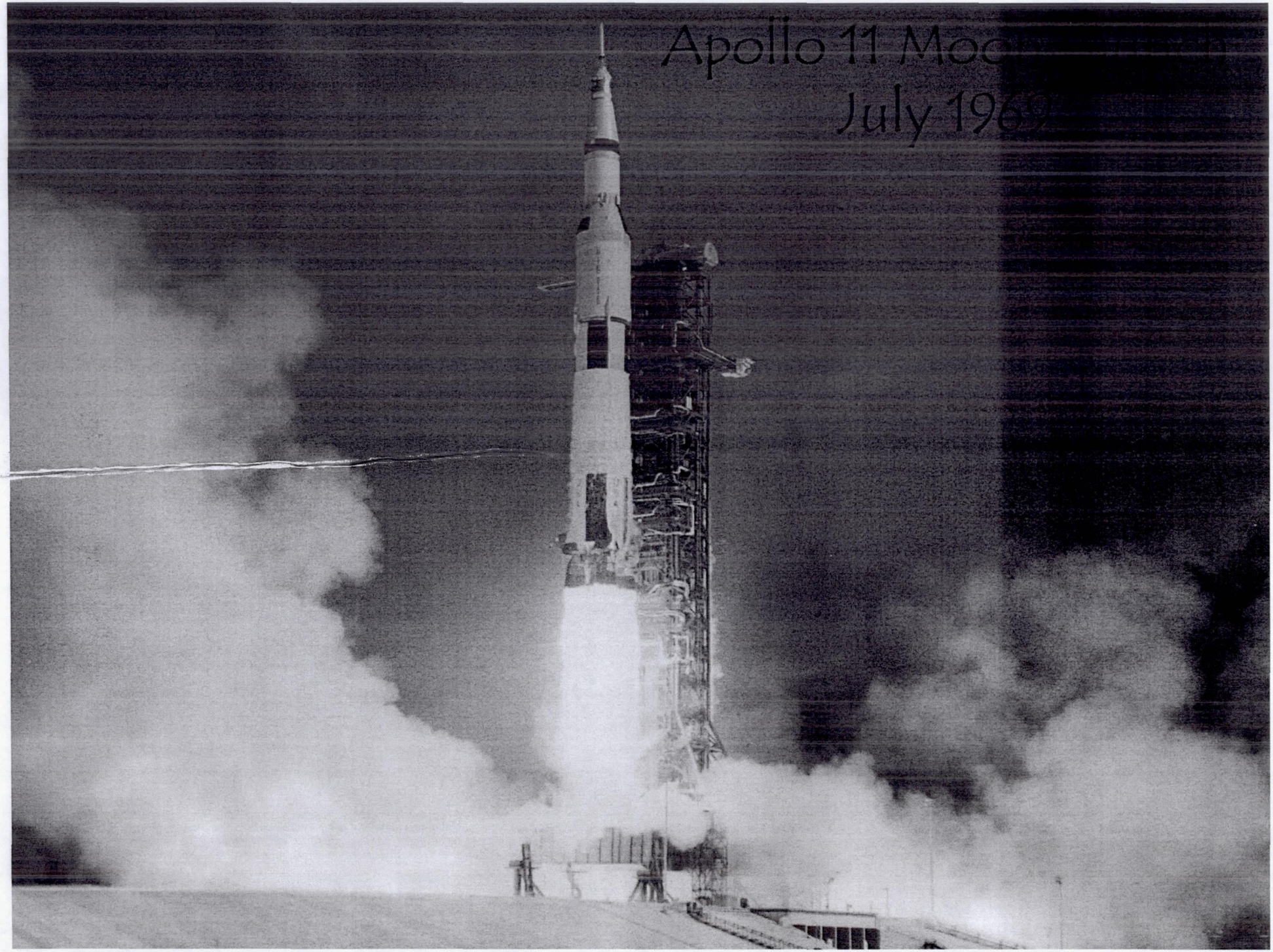

LIVE FR
SURFACE C
www.moon

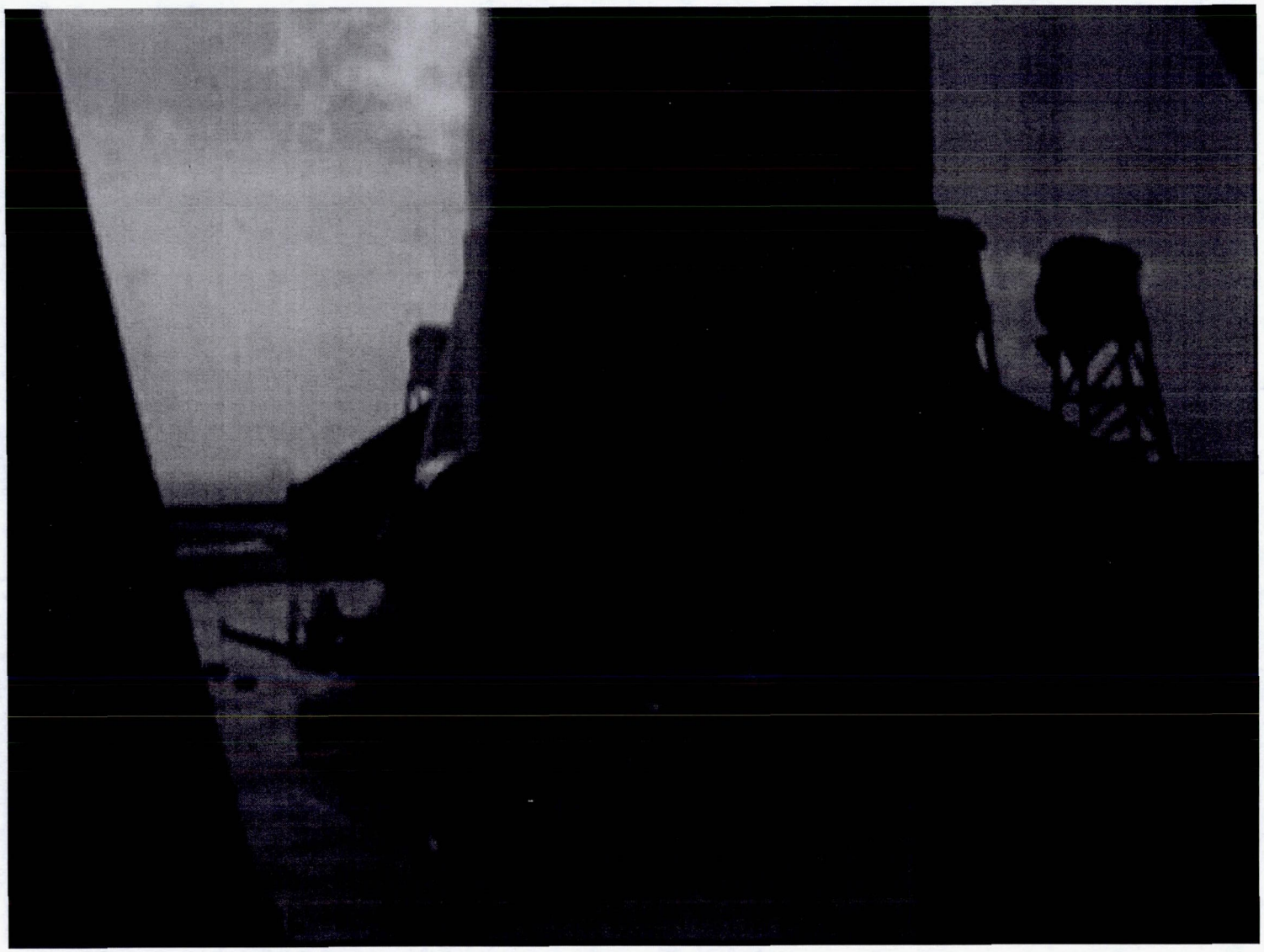


Mission Commander
Neil Armstrong,

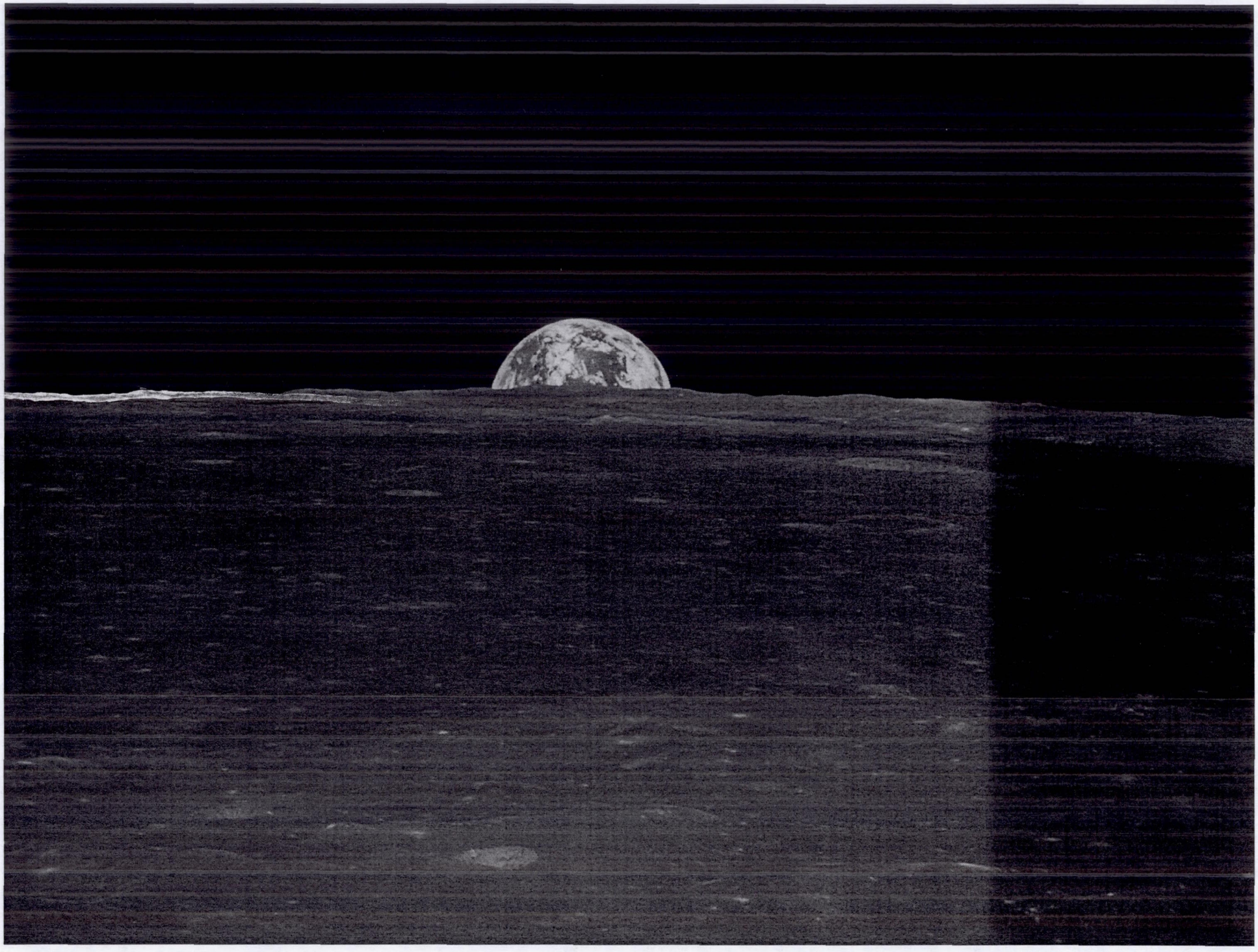
Command Module
Pilot Michael Collins

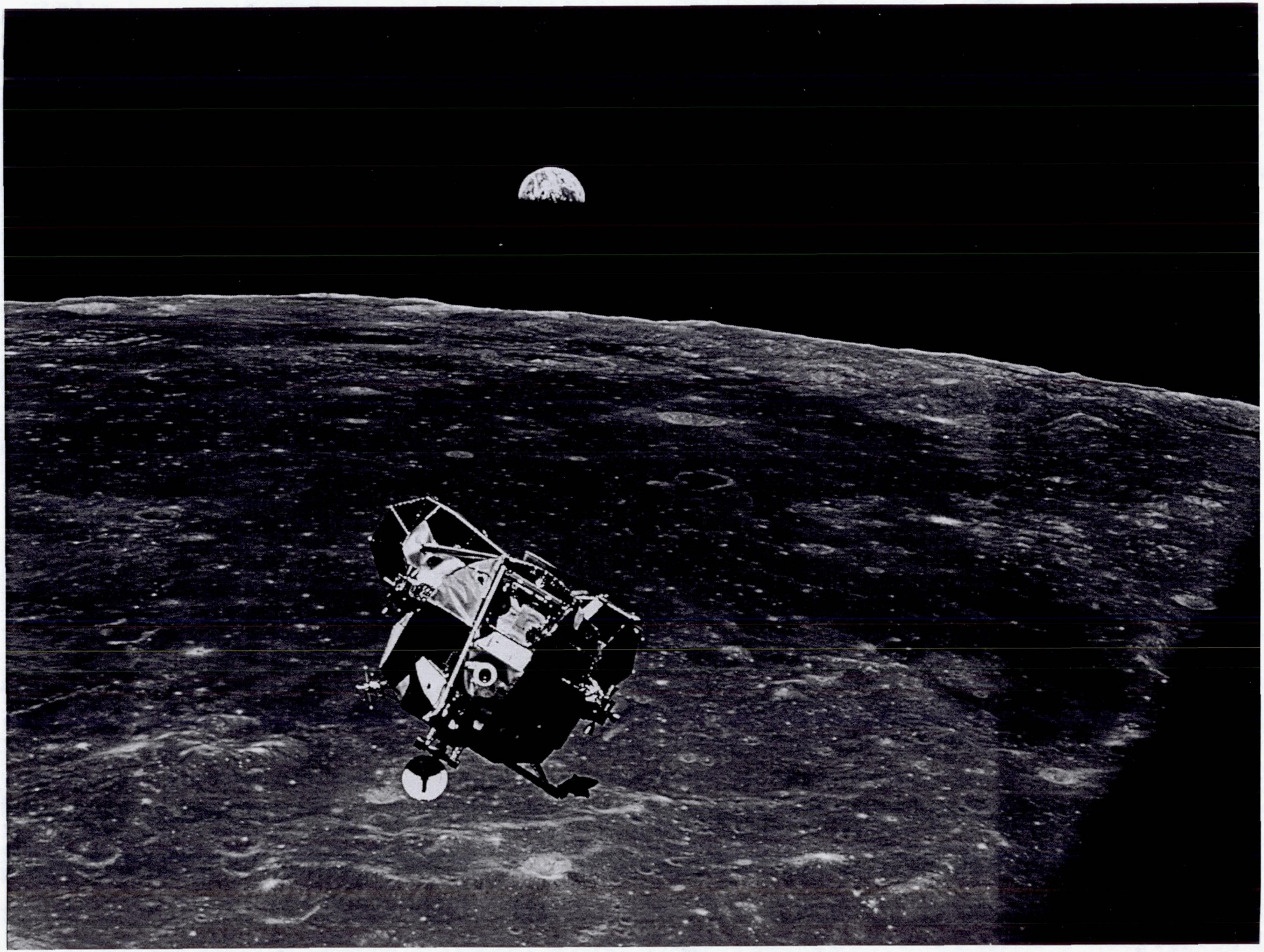
Lunar Module Pilot
Edwin E. Aldrin Jr.


Apollo 11 Moo
July 1969

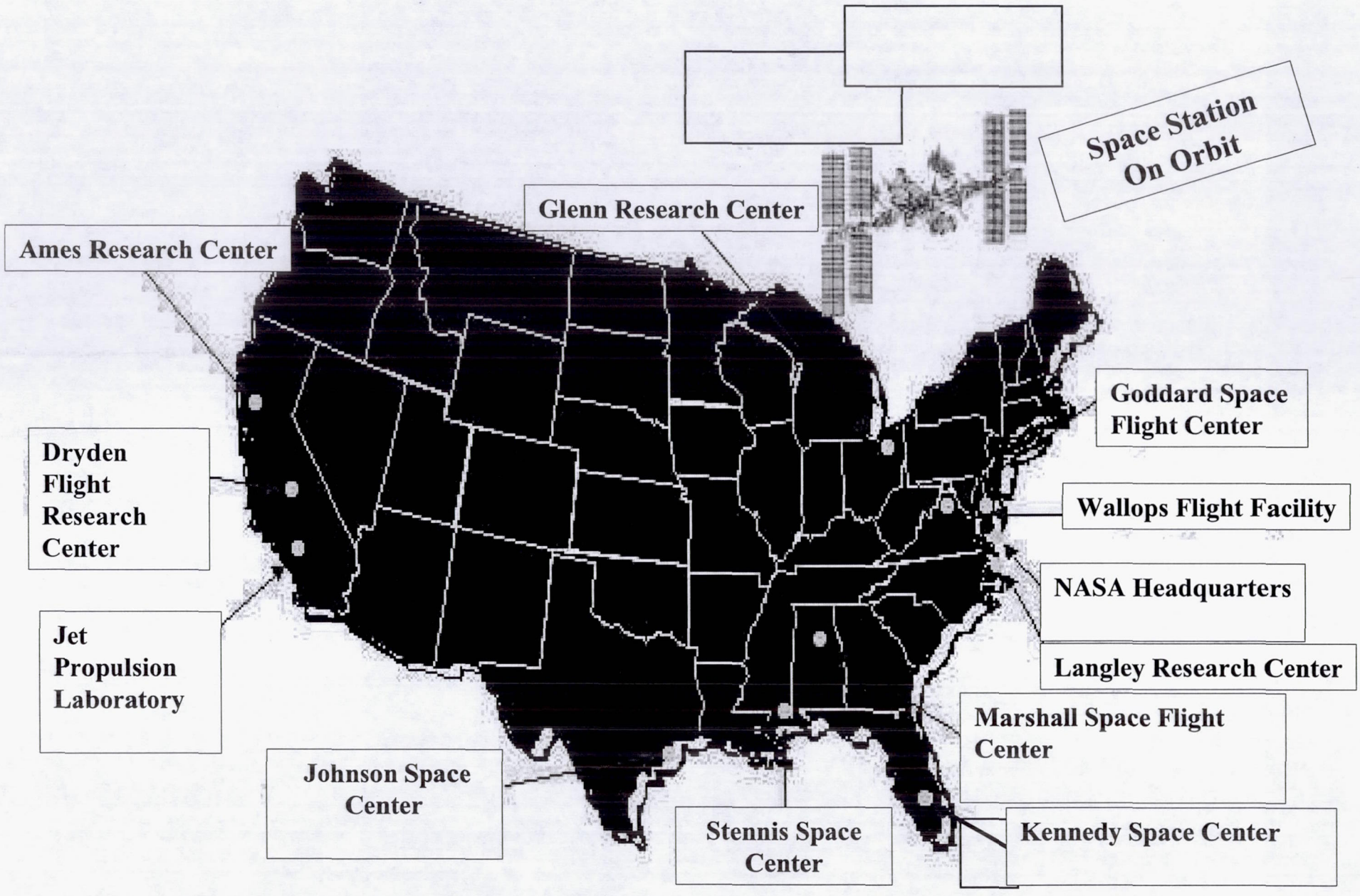


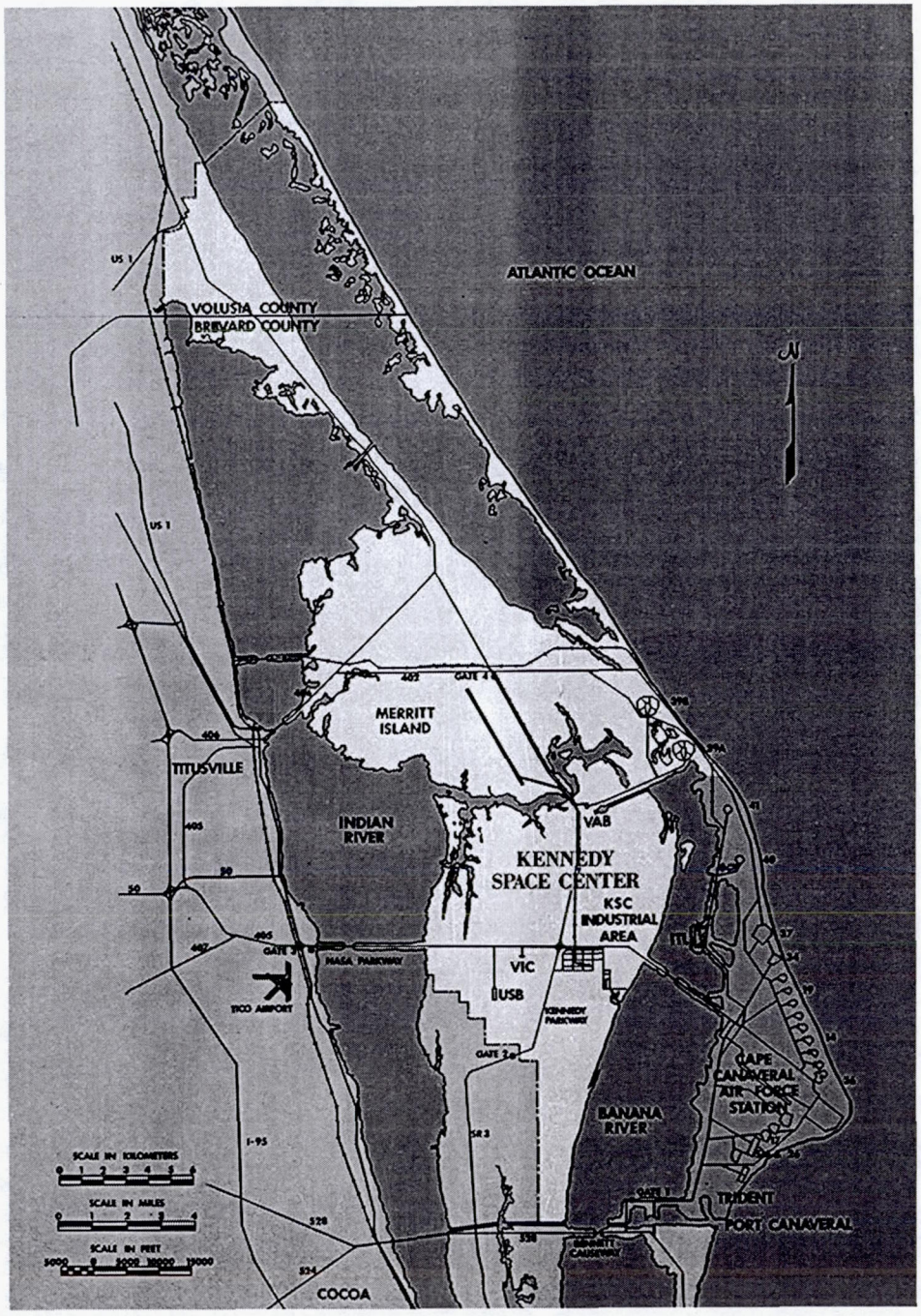
Apollo
Moon
Launch

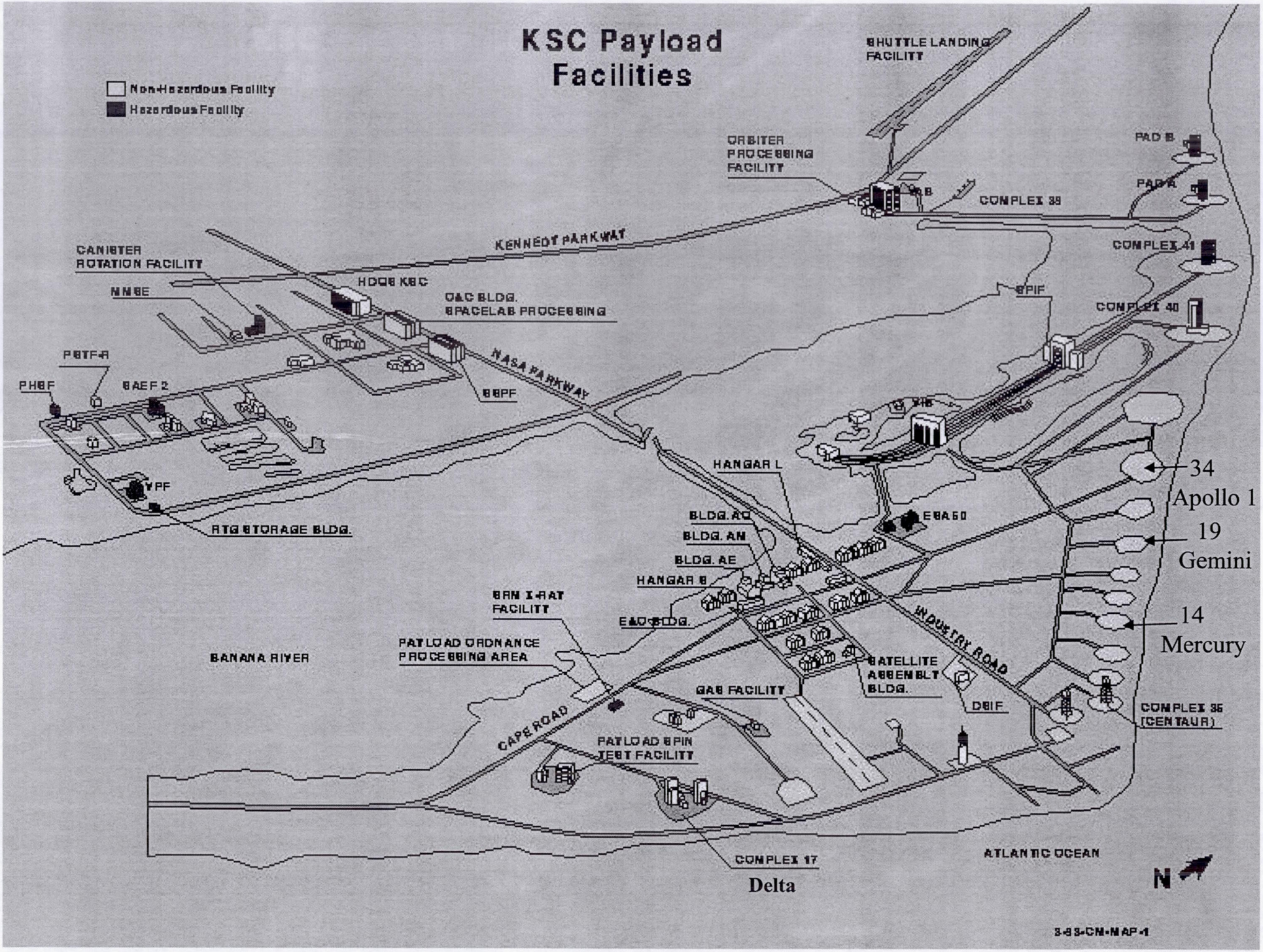




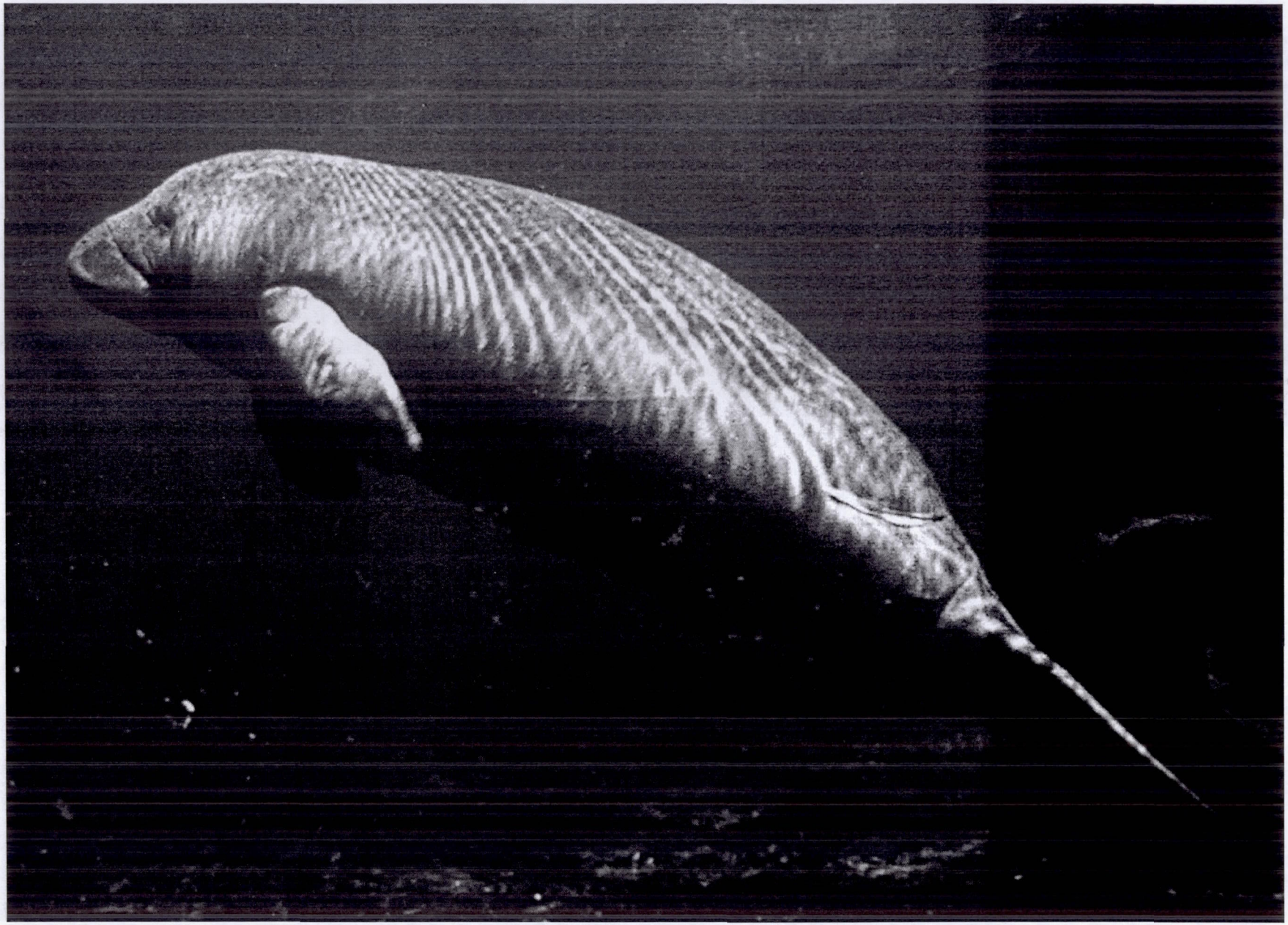
Where We Work



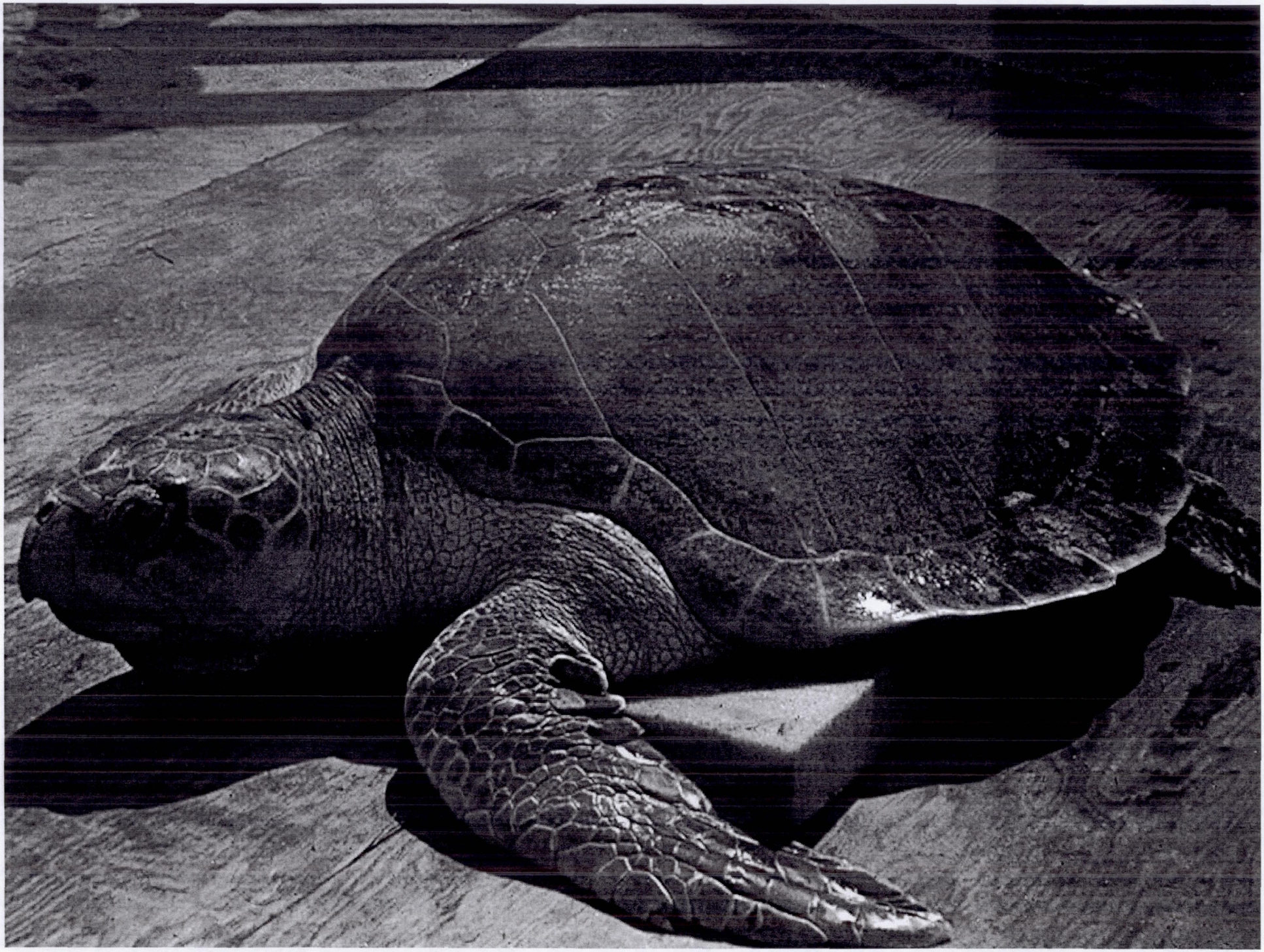

ATLANTIC OCEAN
VOLUSIA COUNTY
BREVARD COUNTY
US 1
MERRITT ISLAND
TITUSVILLE
INDIAN RIVER
VAB
KENNEDY SPACE CENTER
KSC INDUSTRIAL AREA
VIC
USB
GATE 2
GATE 3
GATE 4
NASA PARKWAY
KENNEDY PARKWAY
TICO AIRPORT
CAPE CANAVERAL AIR FORCE STATION
BANANA RIVER
TRIDENT
PORT CANAVERAL
I-95
SR 3
SR 528
SR 524
COCOA
SCALE IN KILOMETERS
SCALE IN MILES
SCALE IN FEET

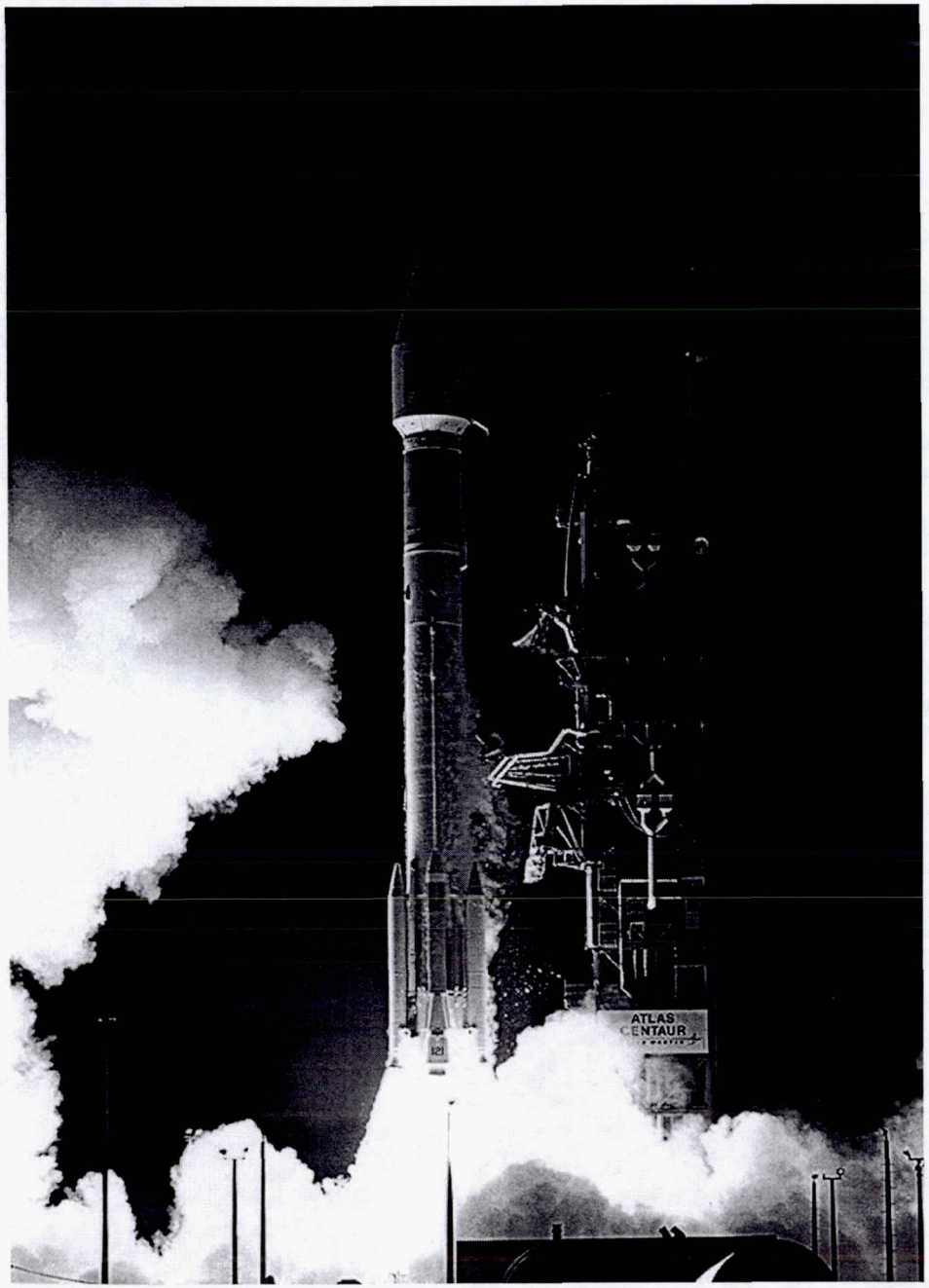

KSC Payload Facilities
Non-Hazardous Facility
Hazardous Facility
SHUTTLE LANDING FACILITY
ORBITER PROCESSING FACILITY
PAD B
PAD A
COMPLEX 39
KENNEDY PARKWAY
CANISTER ROTATION FACILITY
HDQS KSC
O&C BLDG. SPACELAB PROCESSING
NNSE
SPIF
COMPLEX 41
COMPLEX 40
PSTF-R
PHSF
SAEF 2
SSPF
NASA PARKWAY
HANGAR L
34
Apollo 1
19
Gemini
14
Mercury
YPF
RTG STORAGE BLDG.
BLDG. AO
BLDG. AN
BLDG. AE
HANGAR S
SRN I-RAT FACILITY
E&O BLDG.
PAYLOAD ORDNANCE PROCESSING AREA
BANANA RIVER
SATELLITE ASSEMBLY BLDG.
GAS FACILITY
DSIF
COMPLEX 36 (CENTAUR)
CAPE ROAD
PAYLOAD SPIN TEST FACILITY
COMPLEX 17
Delta
ATLANTIC OCEAN
N
S-83-CN-MAP-1

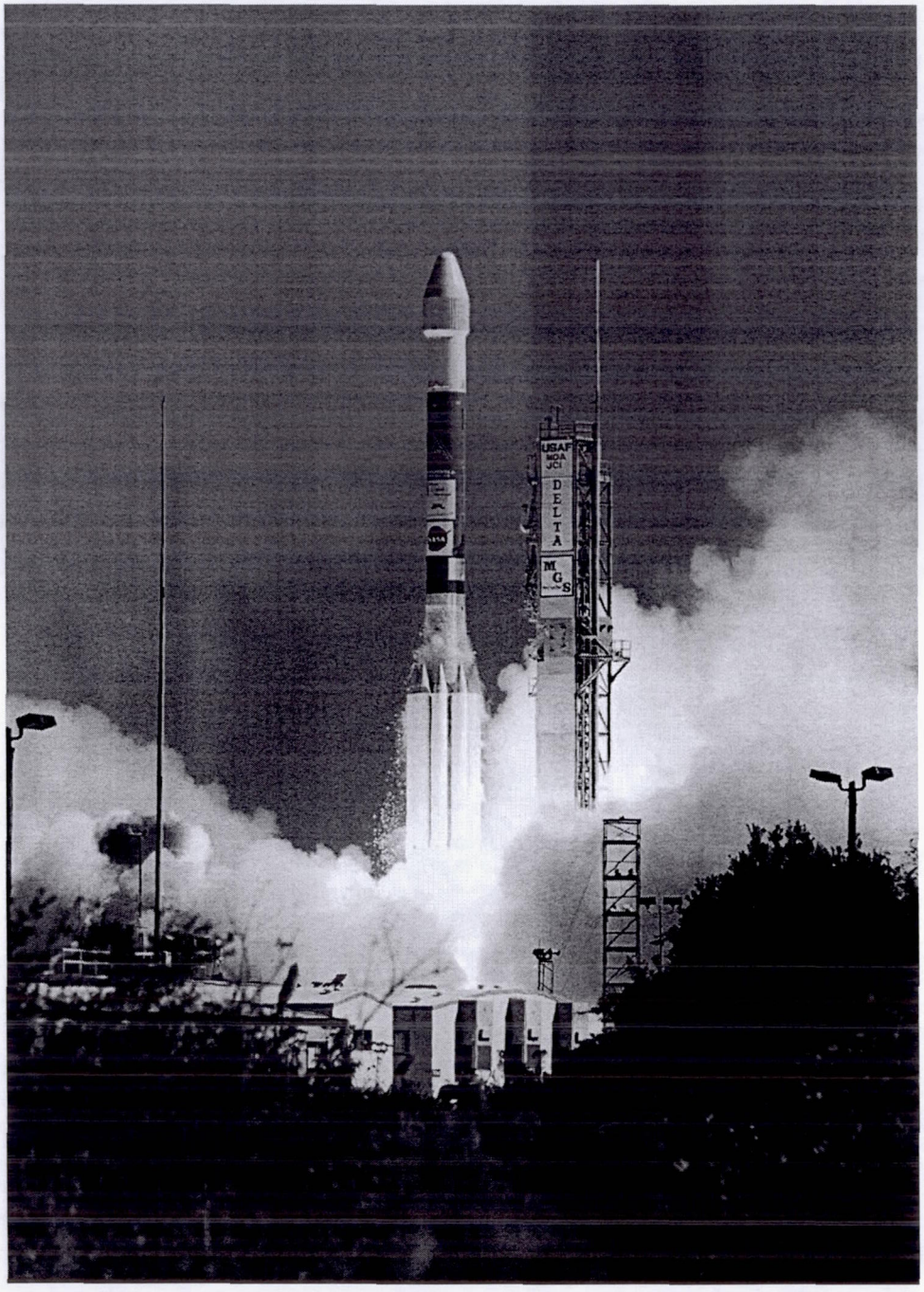


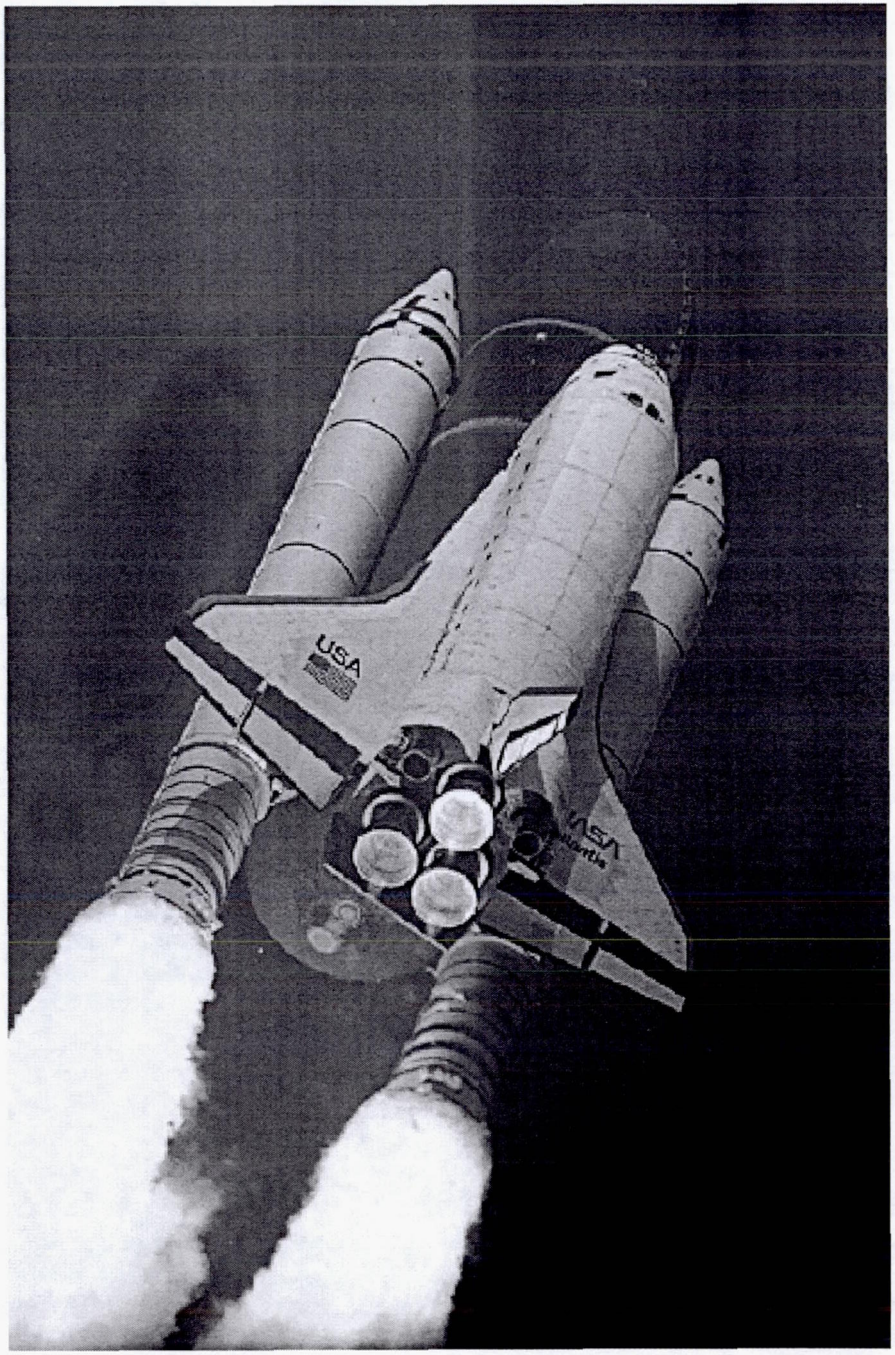






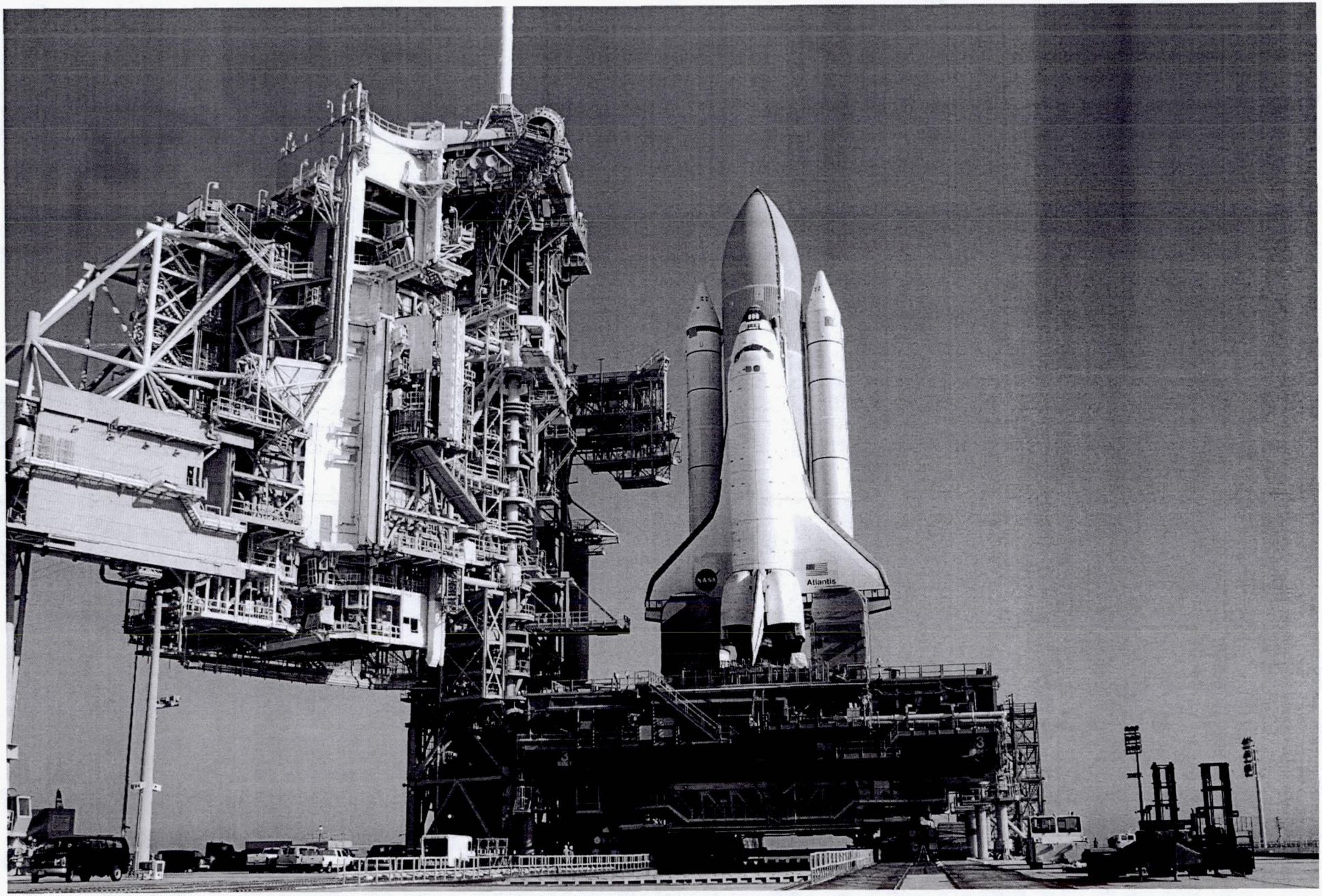

ATLAS
CENTAUR


USAF
WOA
JCI
DELTA
MGS

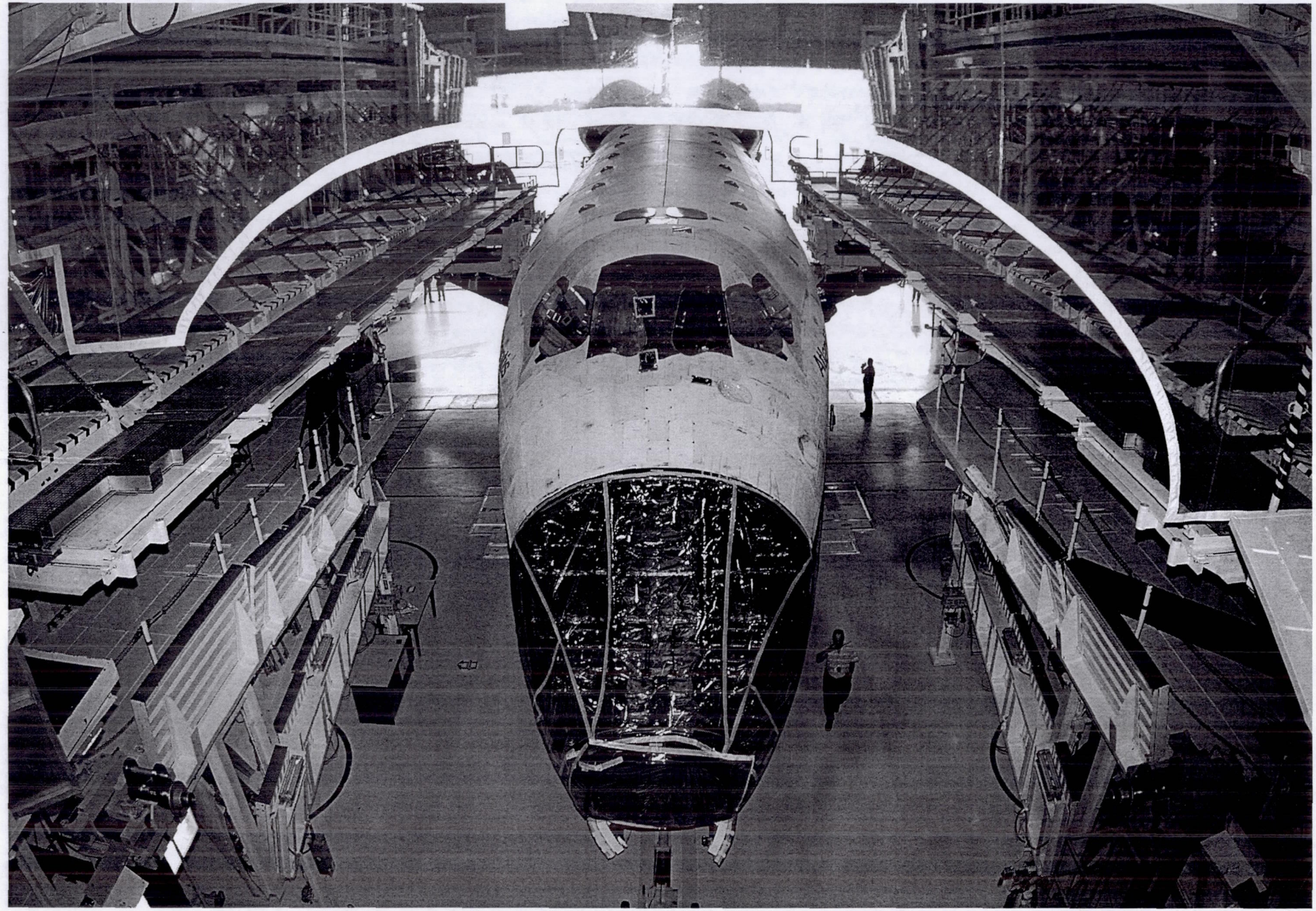

USA
NASA

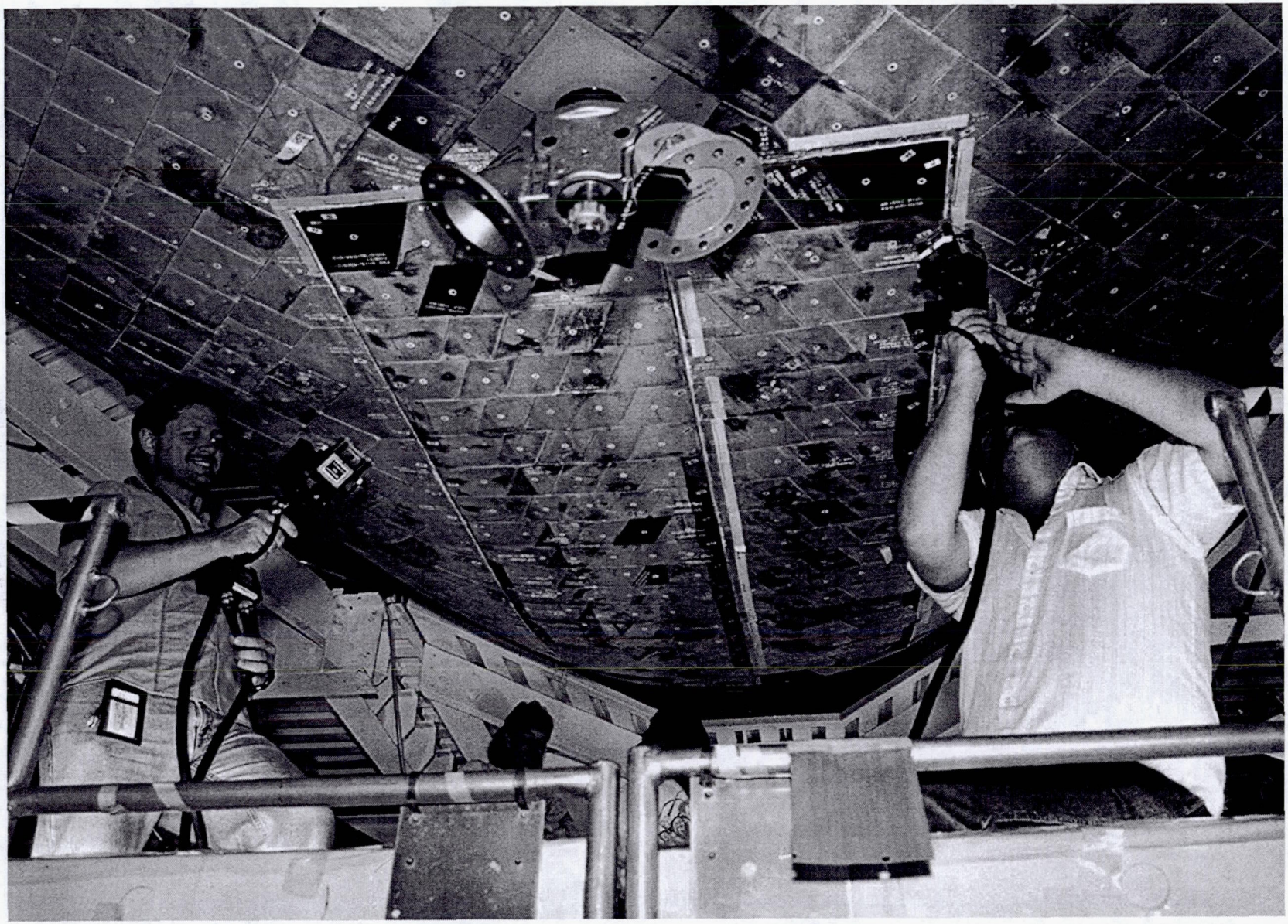
April 12, 1981 Space Shuttle STS-1

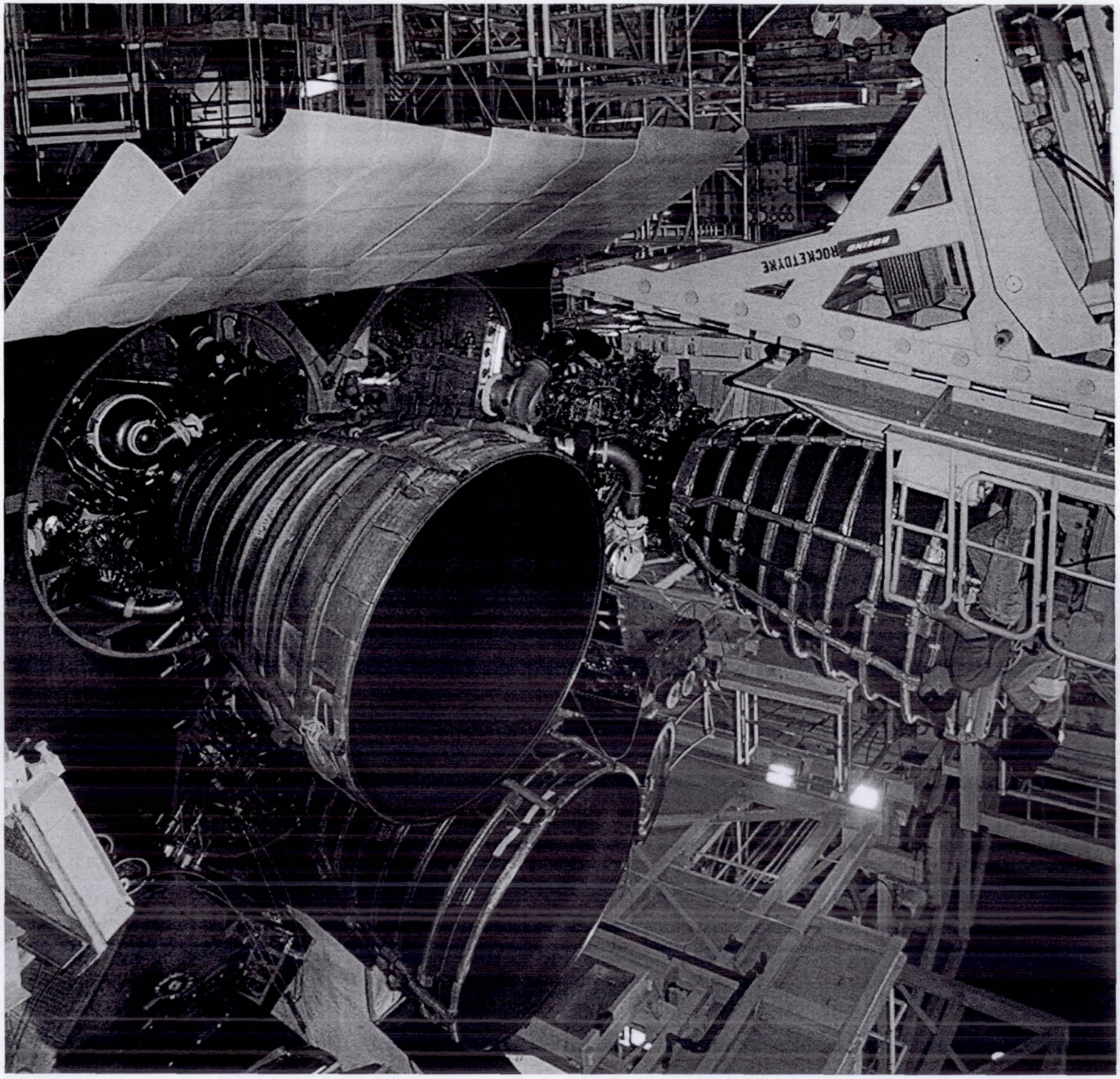


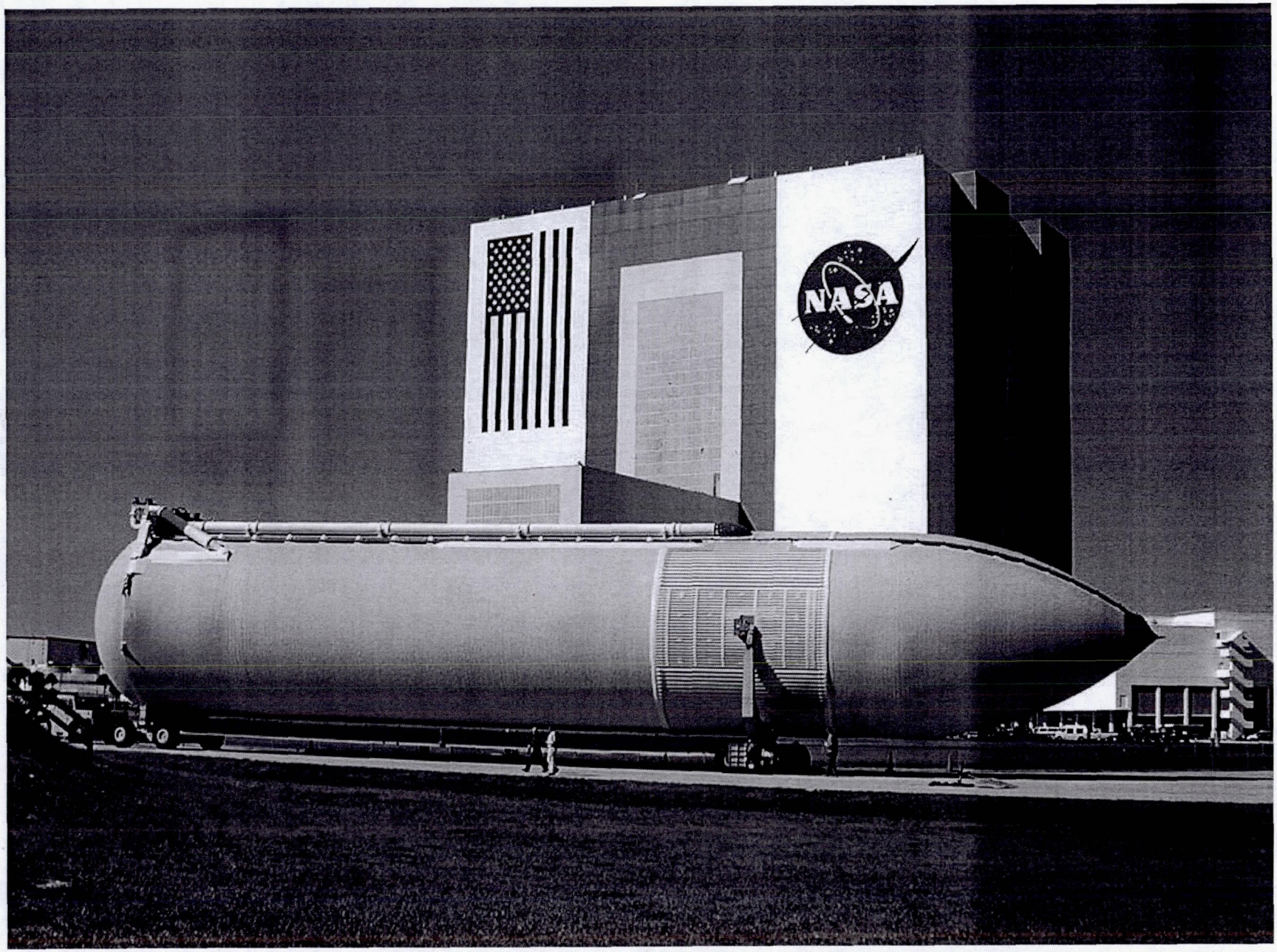

Atlantis

Orbiter Processing Facility

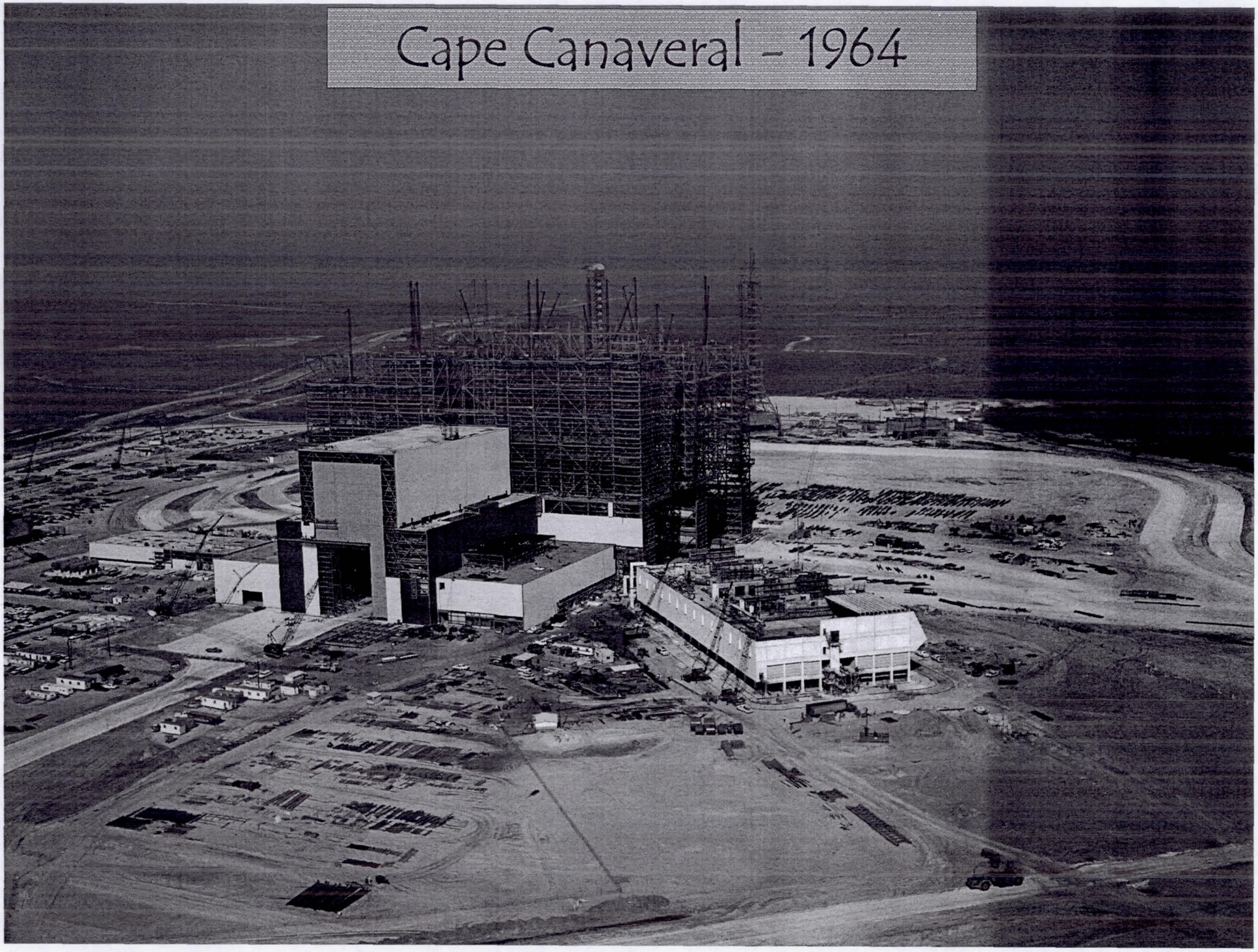




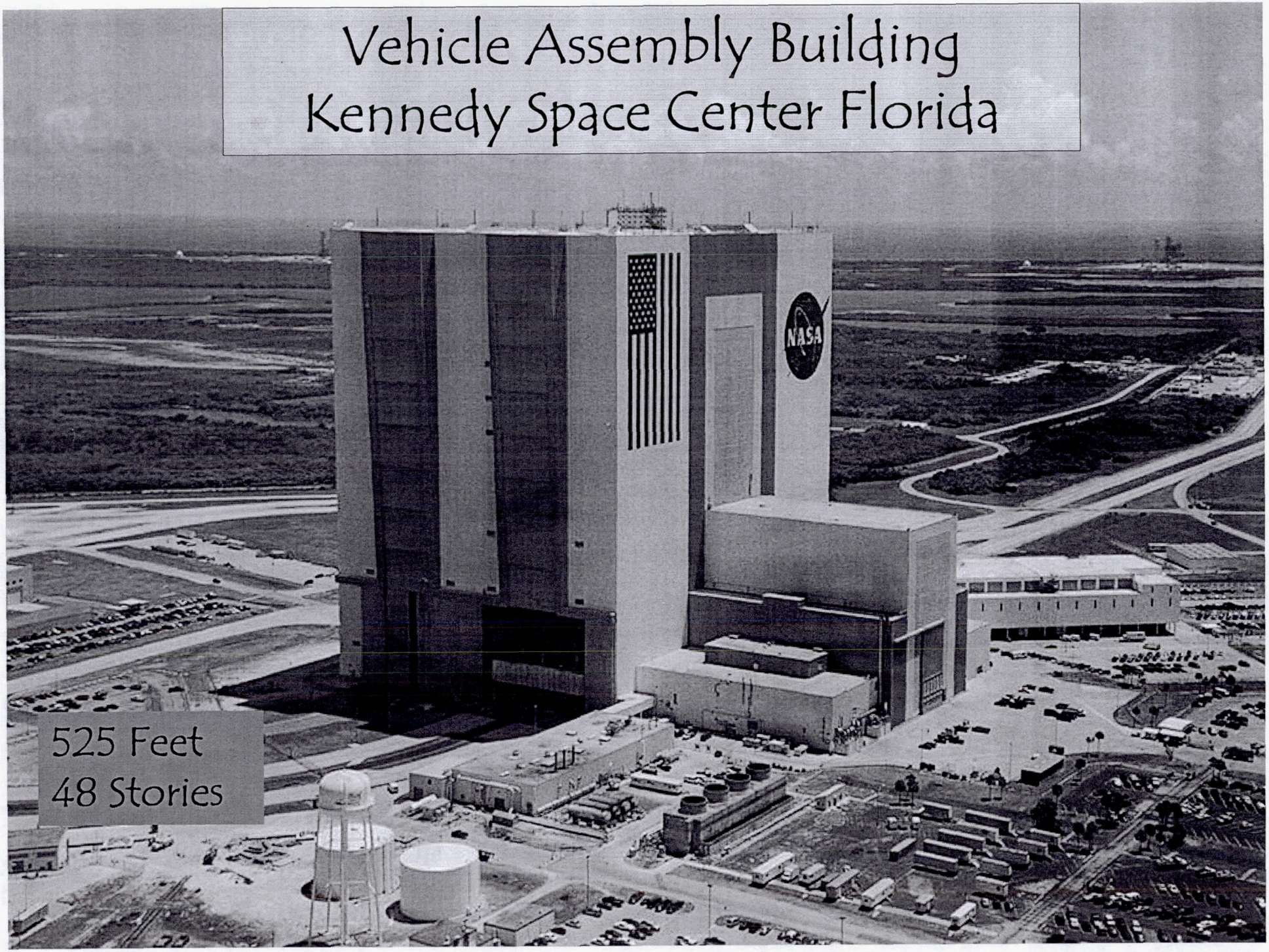

BOEING ROCKETDYNE

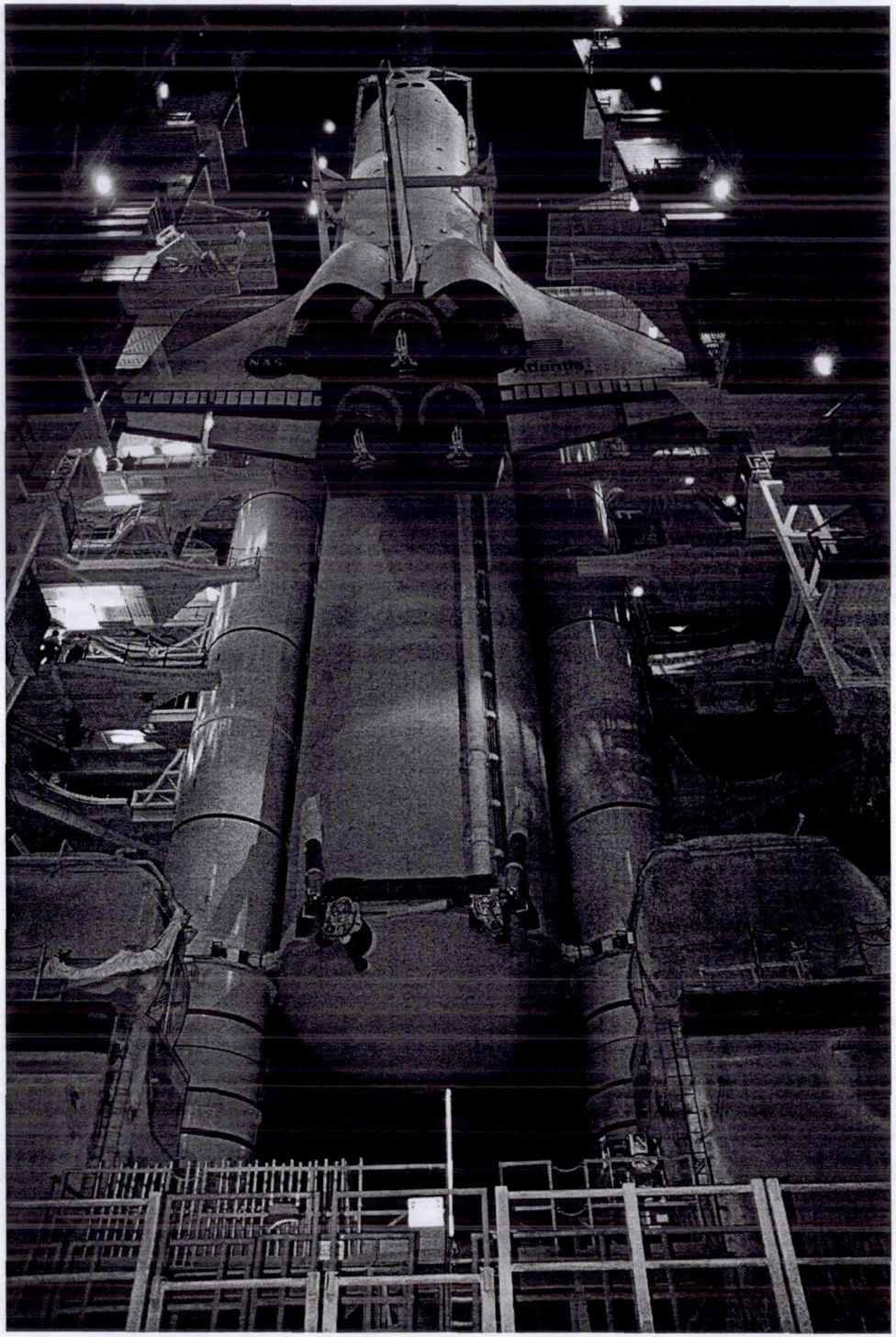

NASA

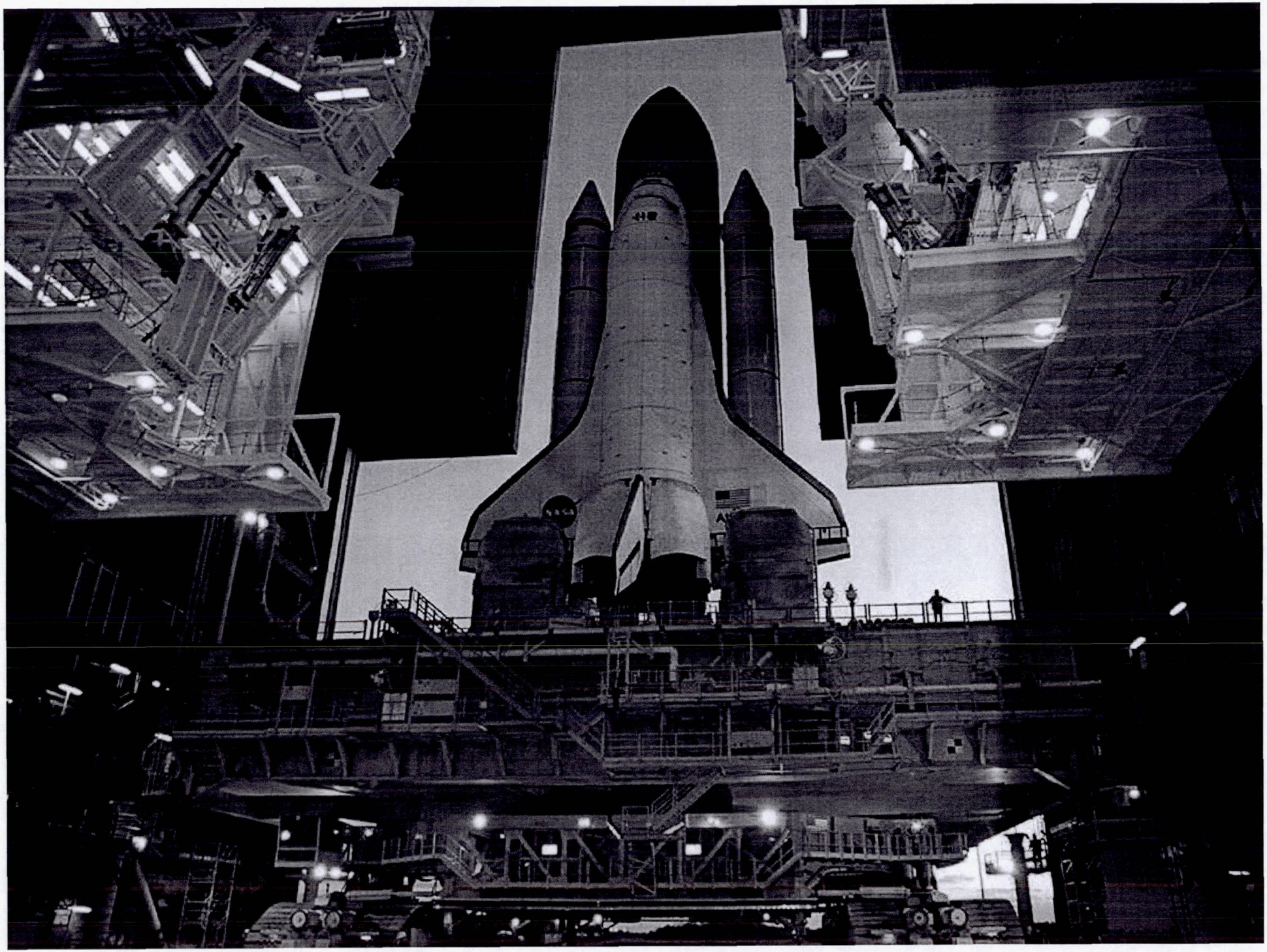
Cape Canaveral – 1964

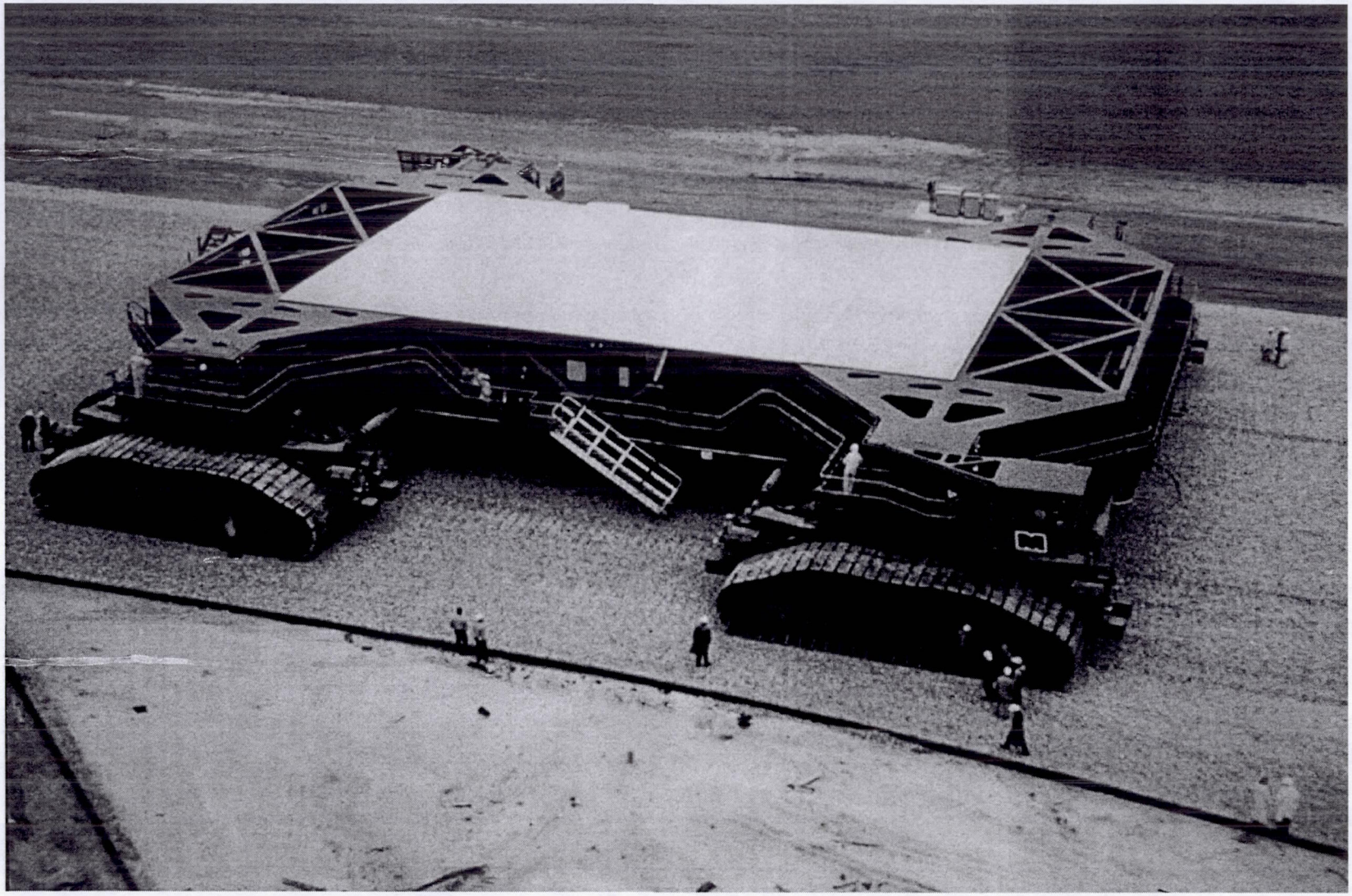


Vehicle Assembly Building
Kennedy Space Center Florida



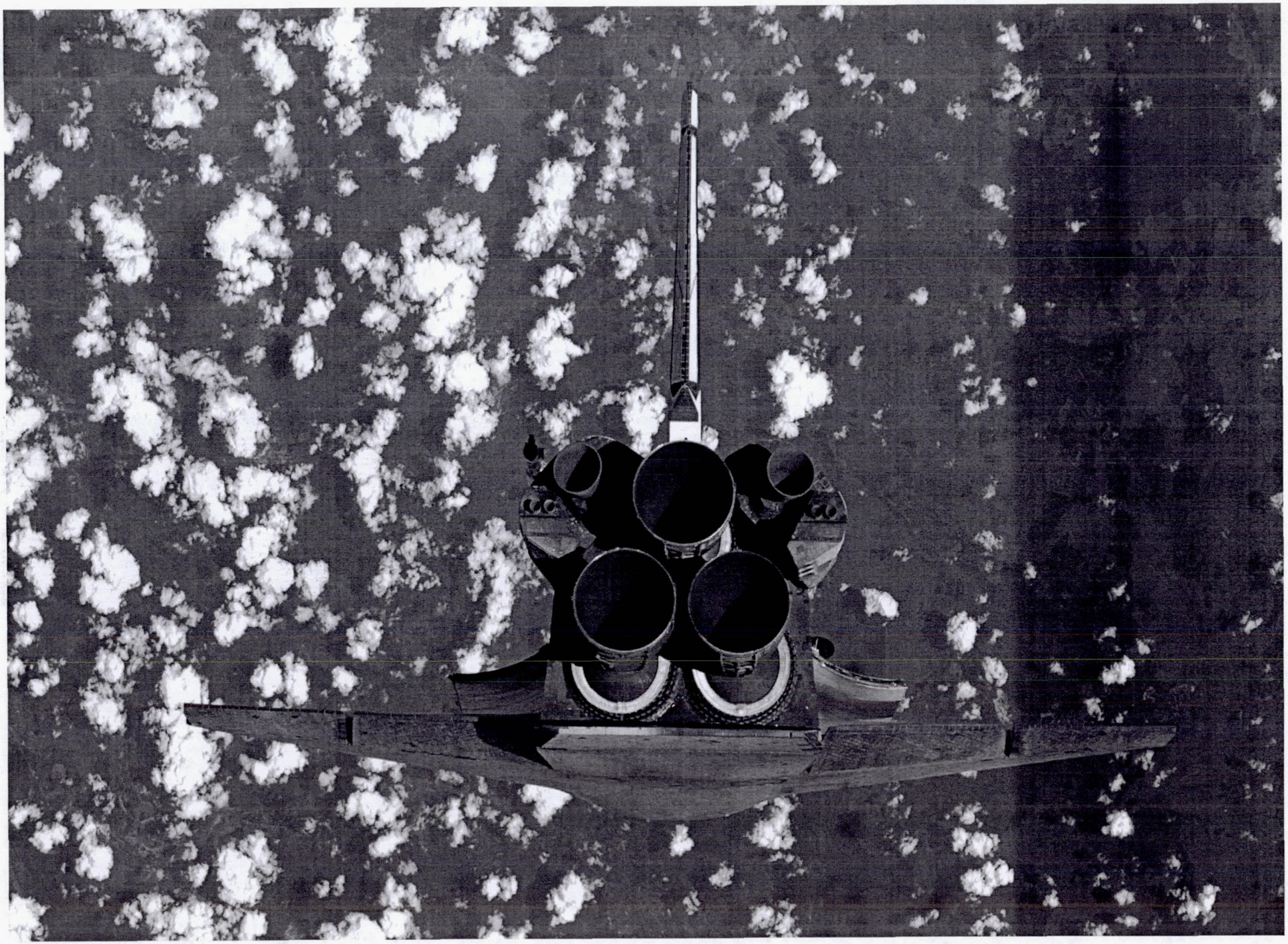




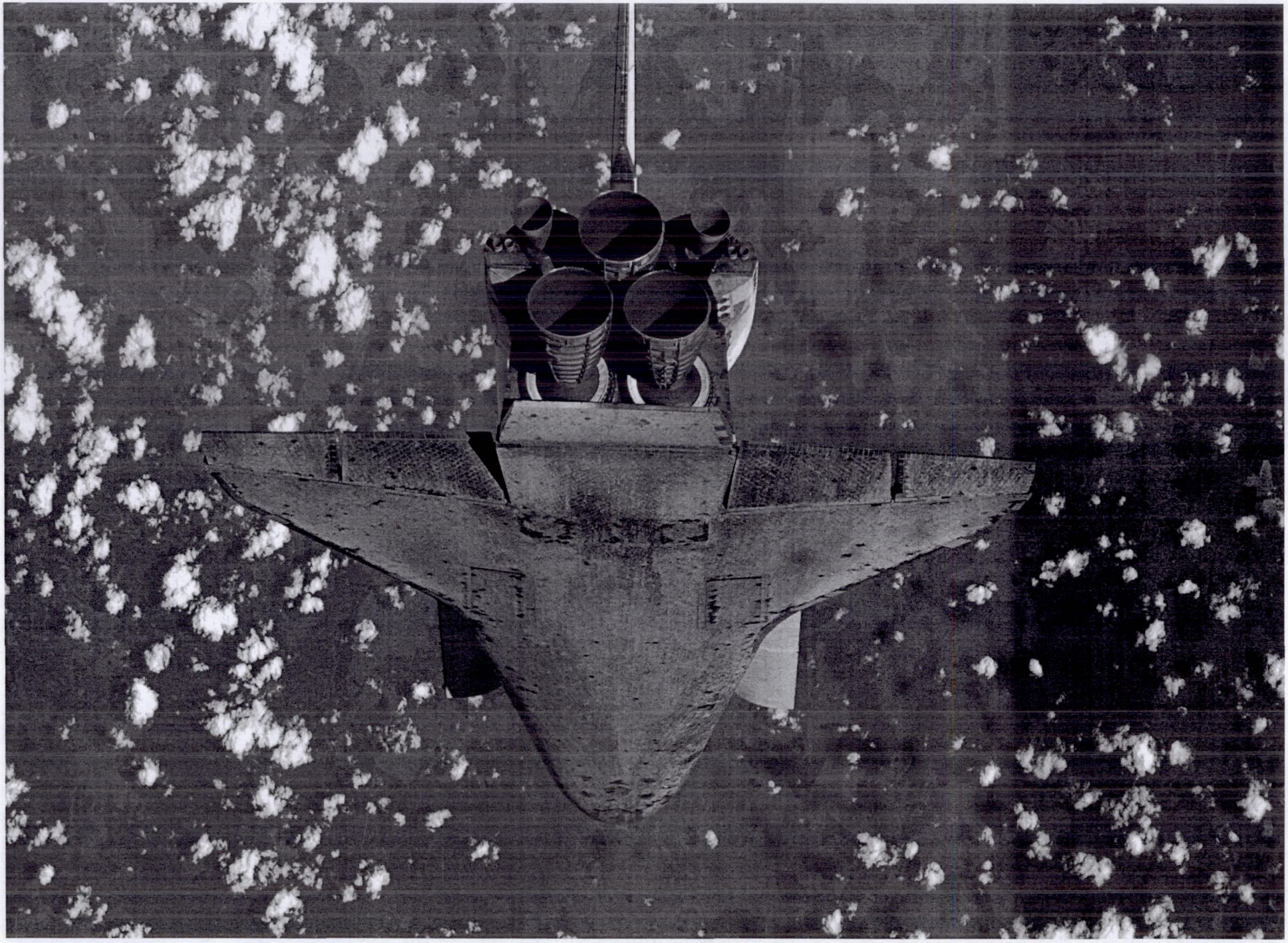




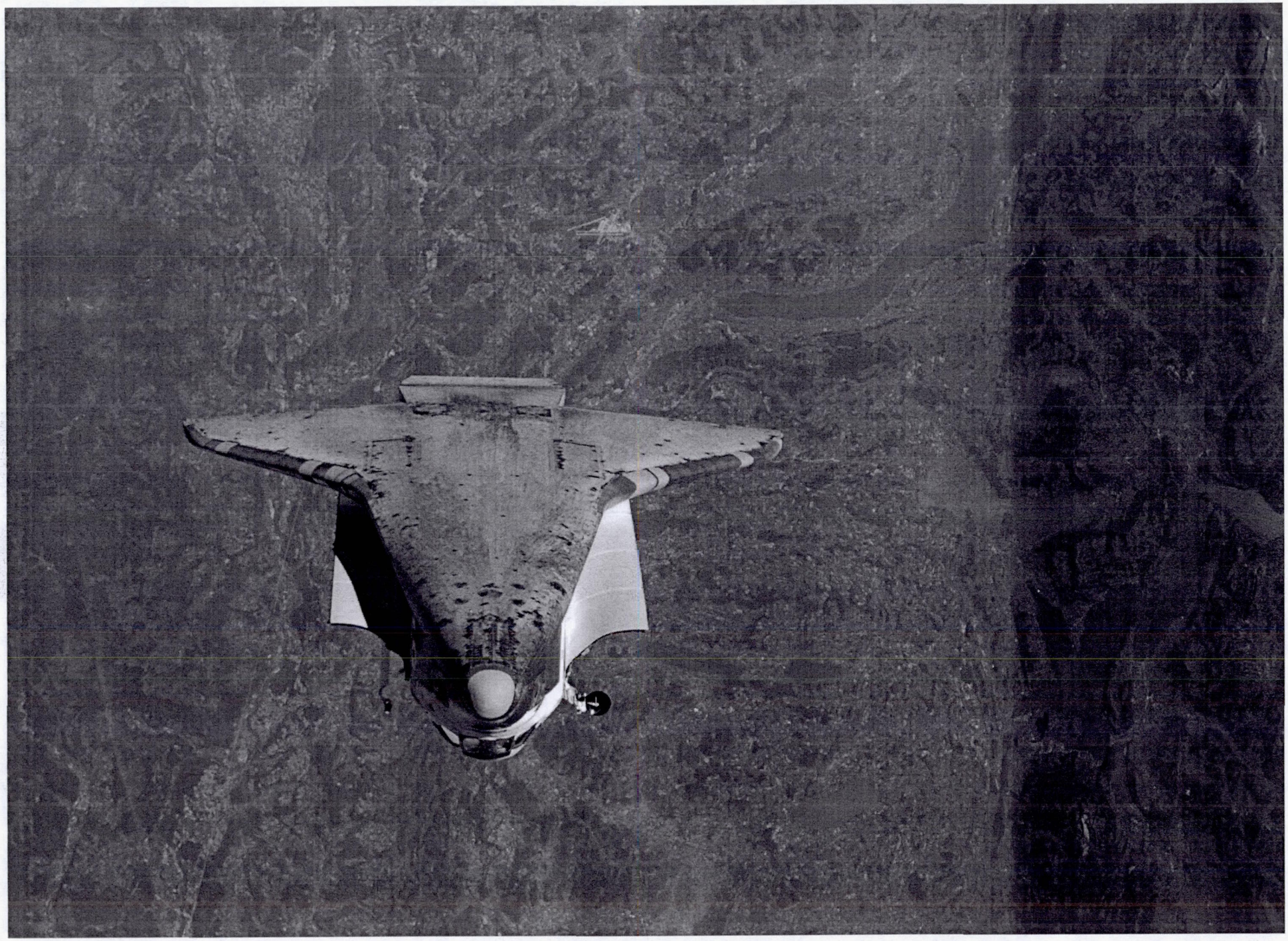




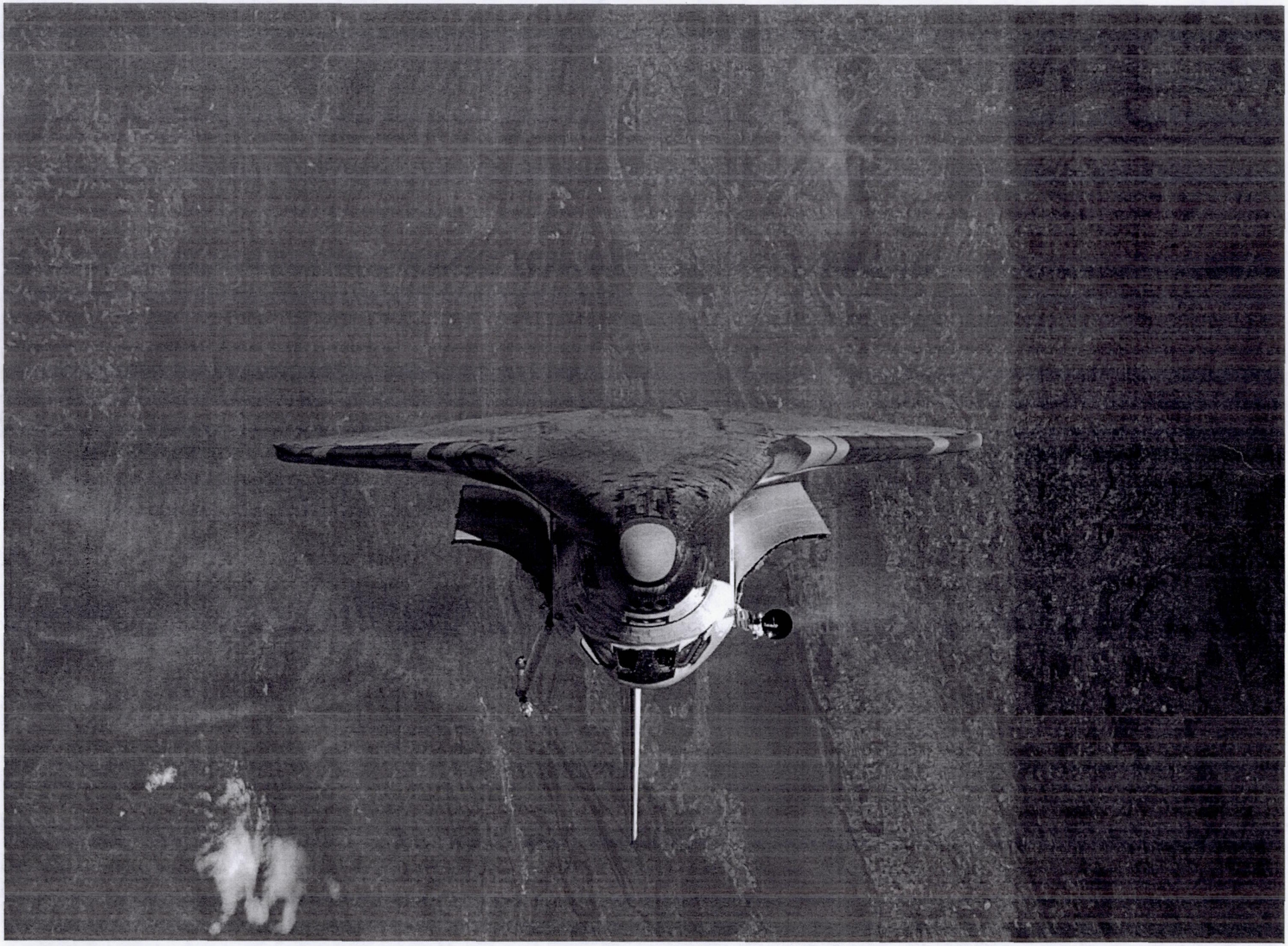
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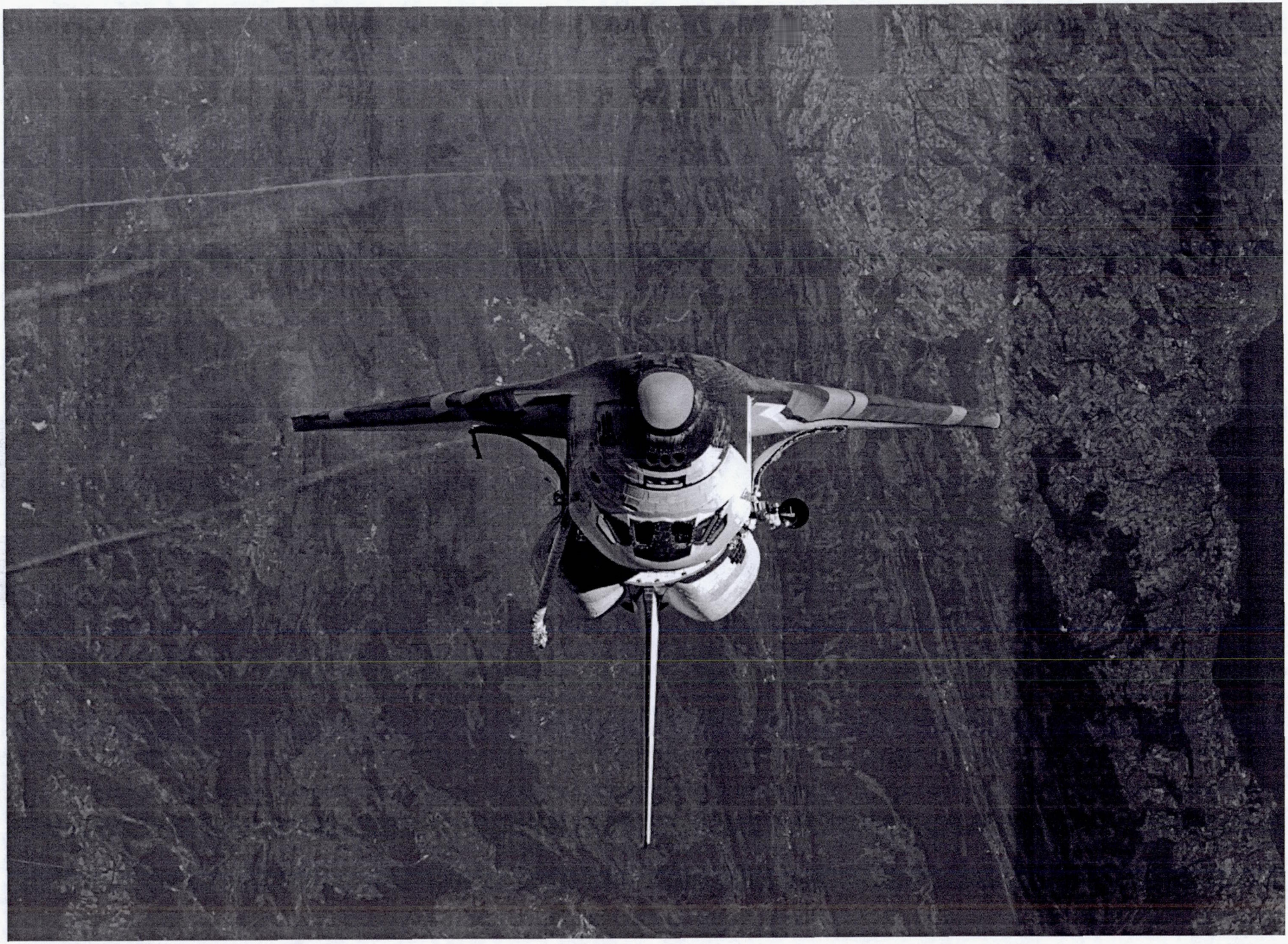
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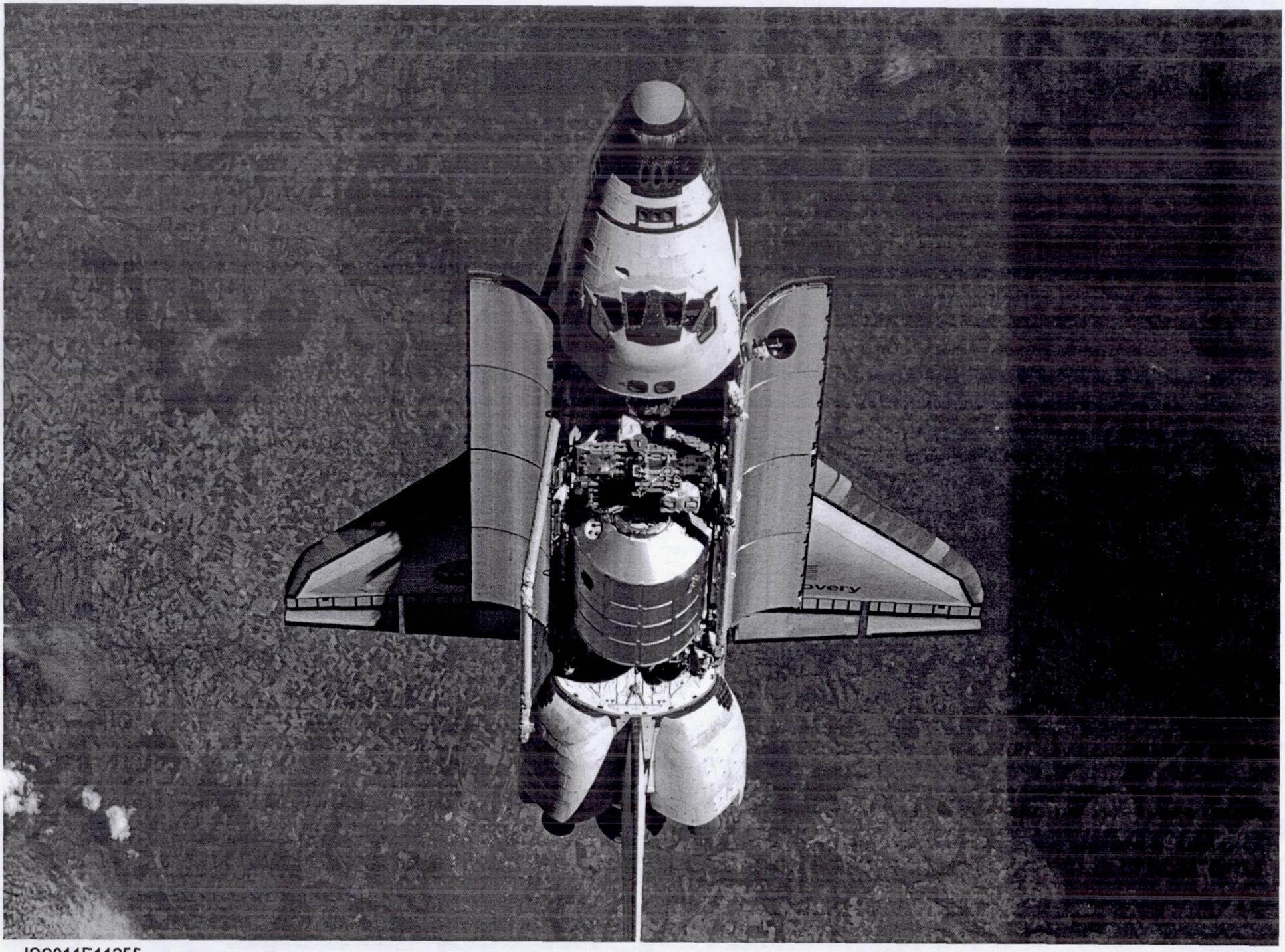
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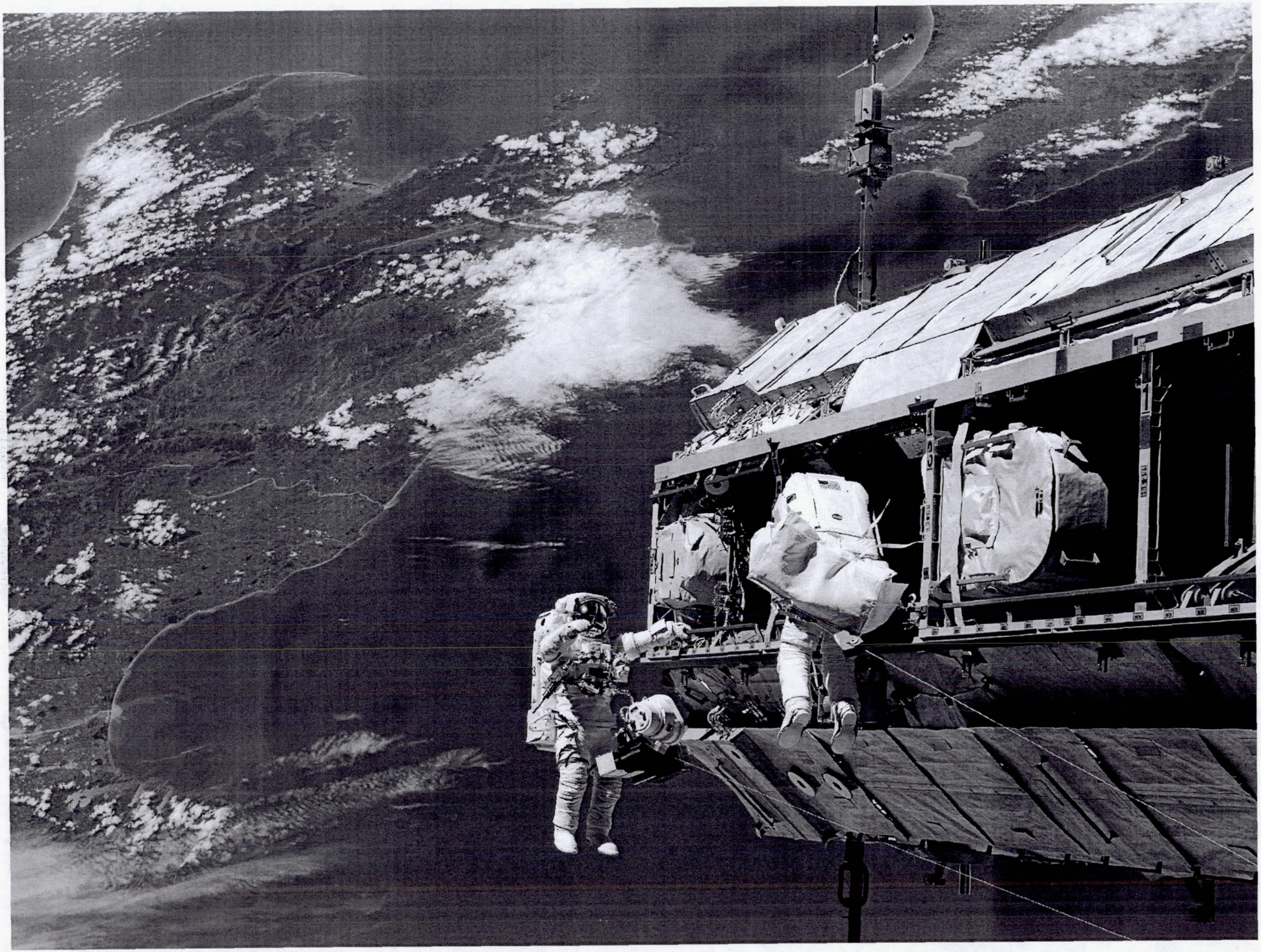
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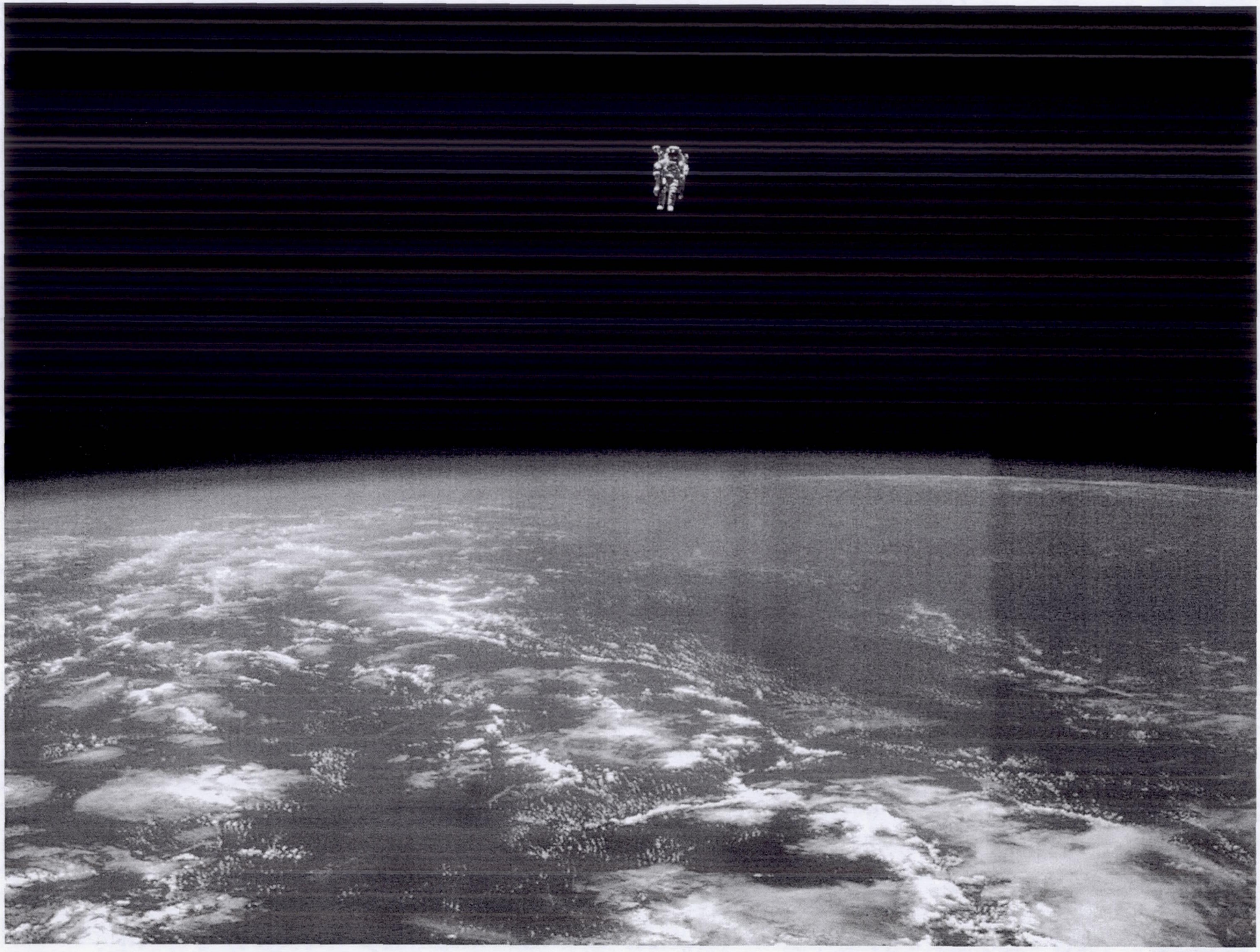


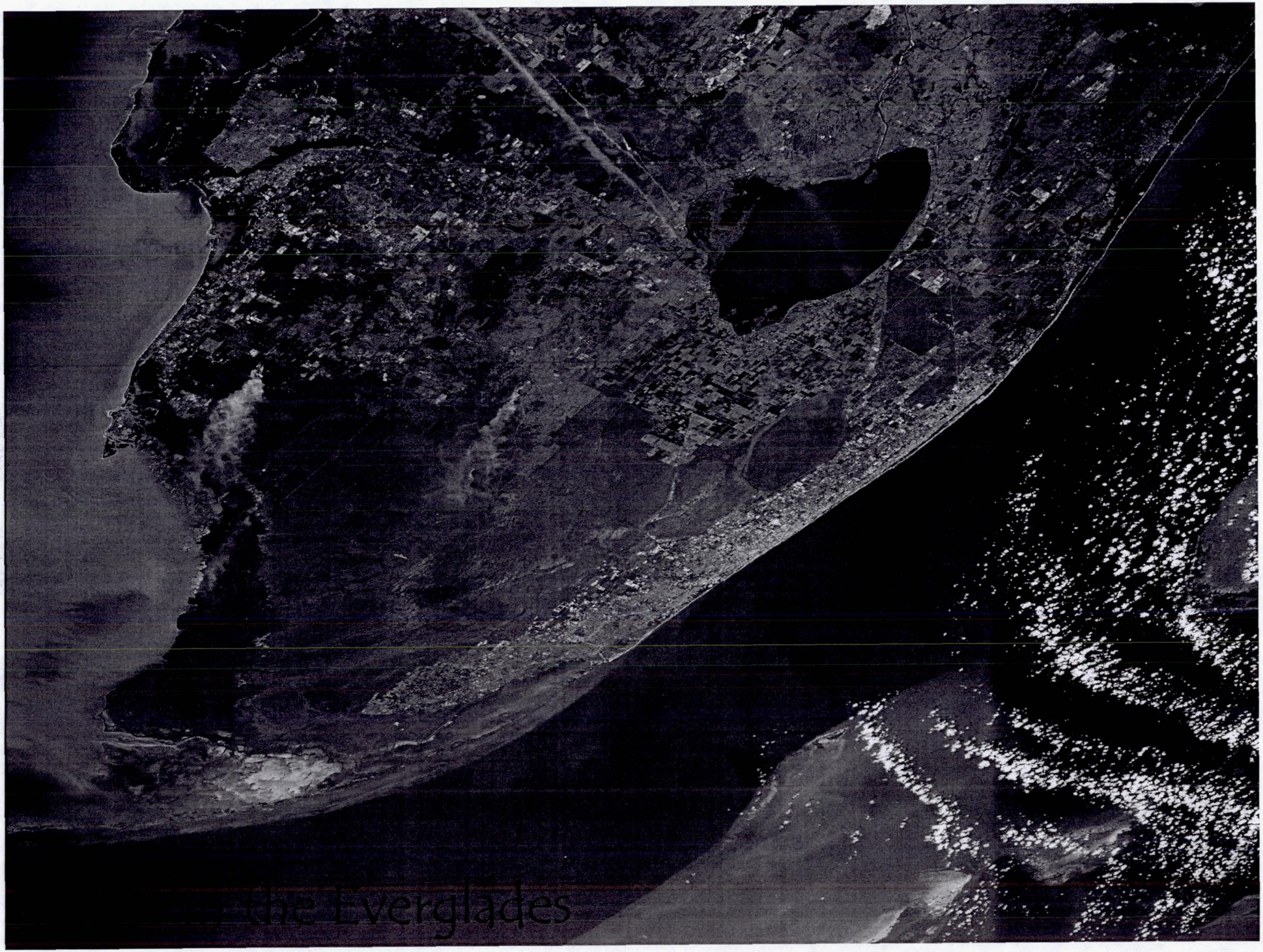
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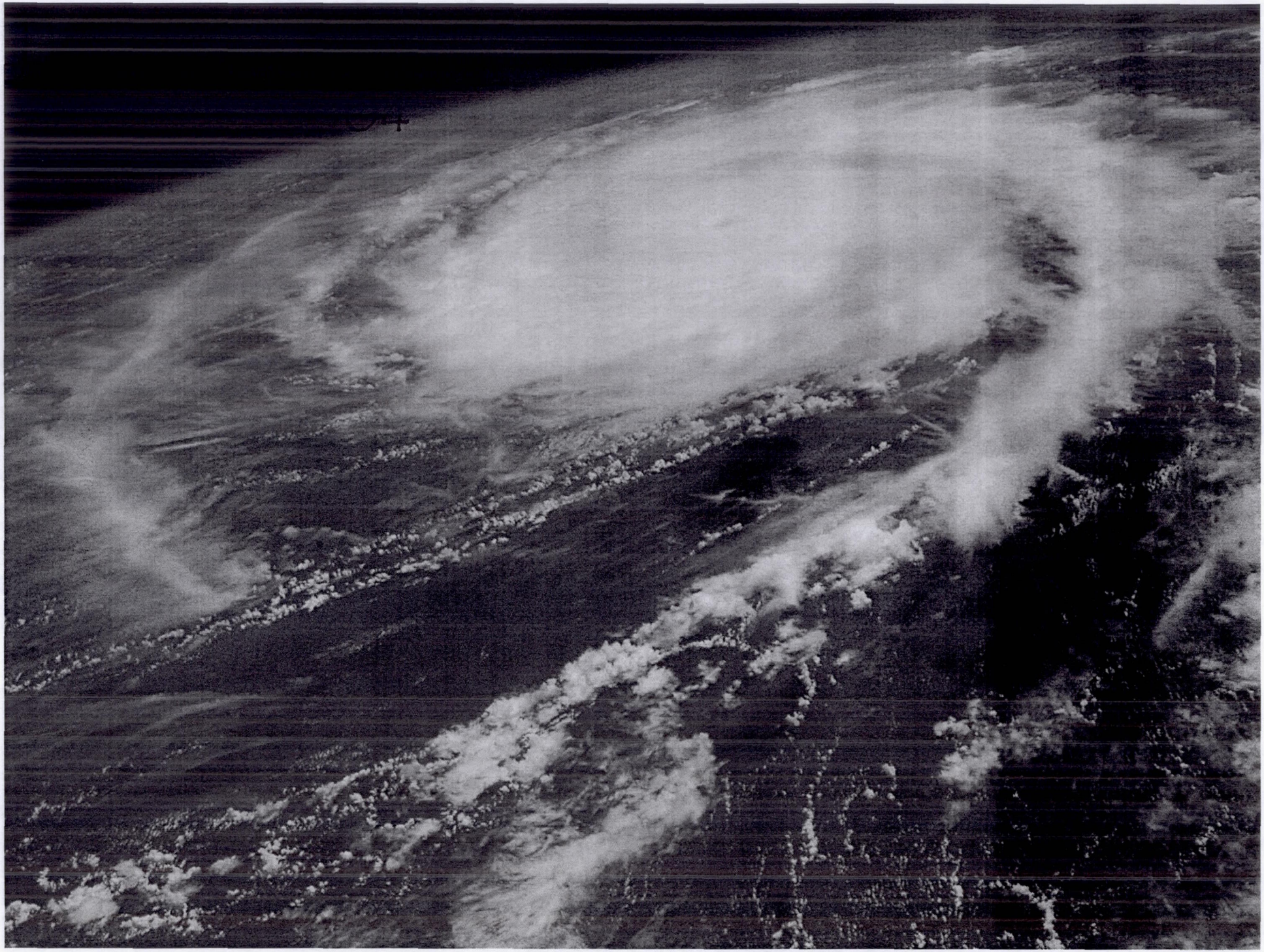


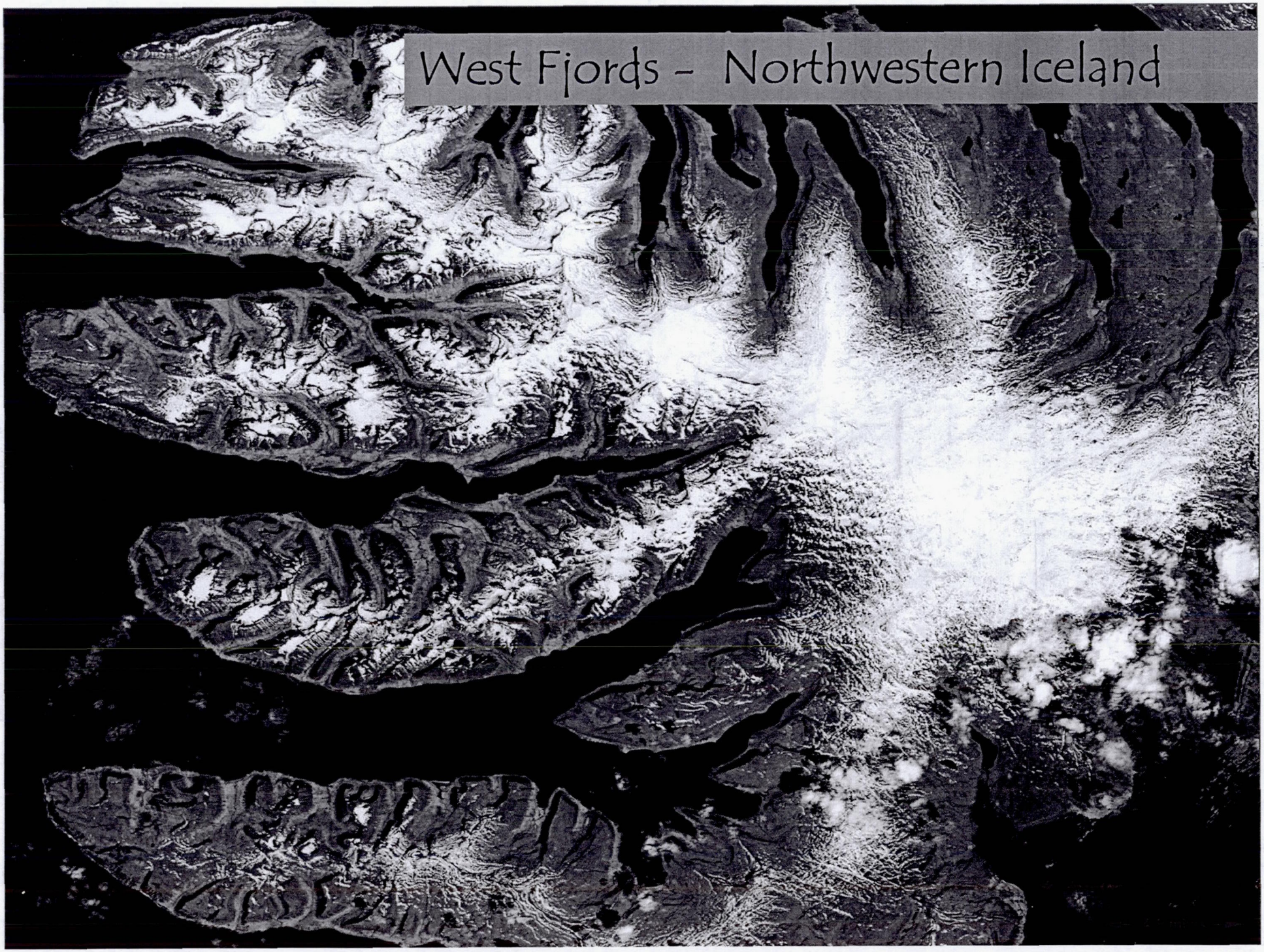
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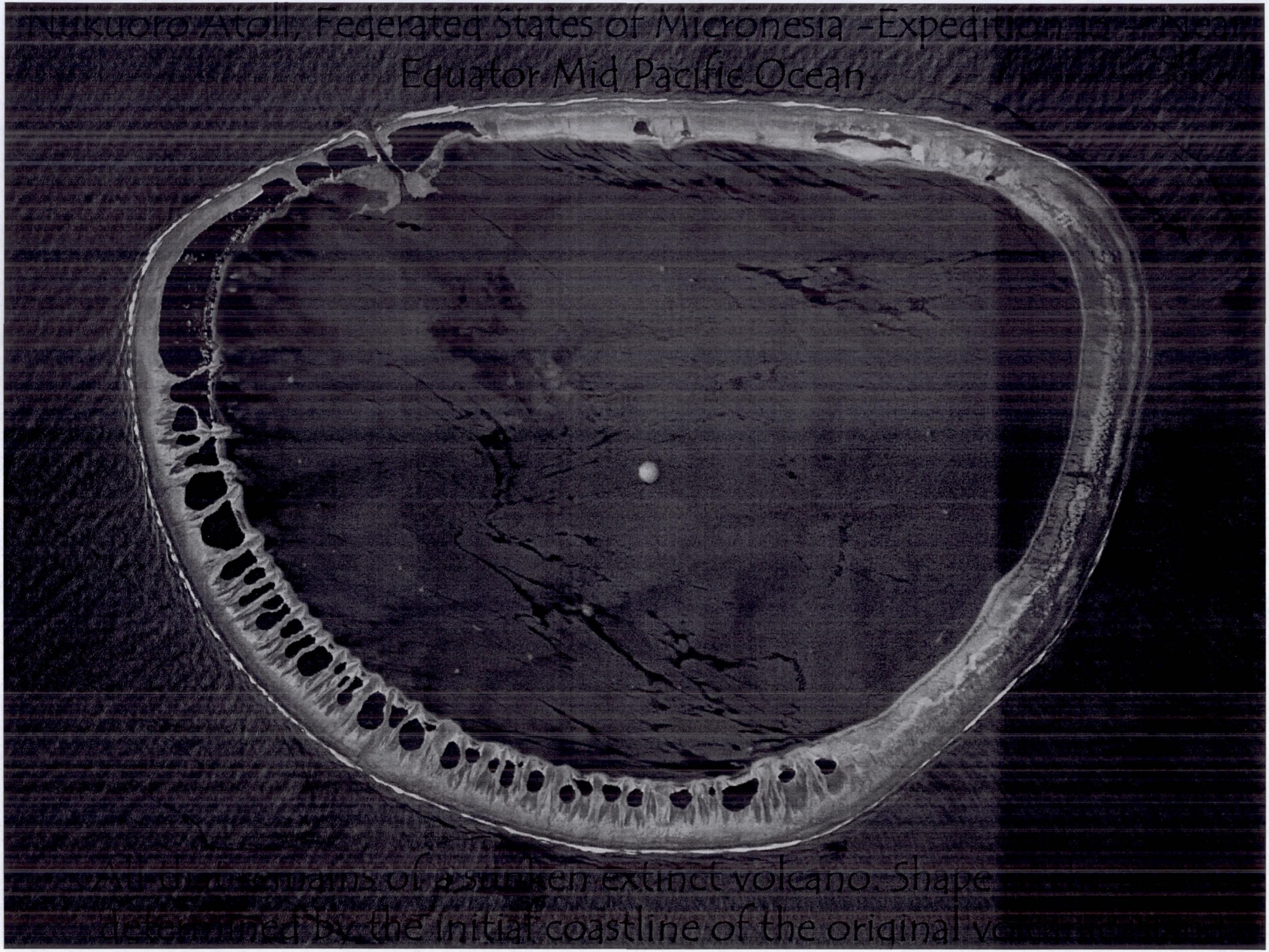


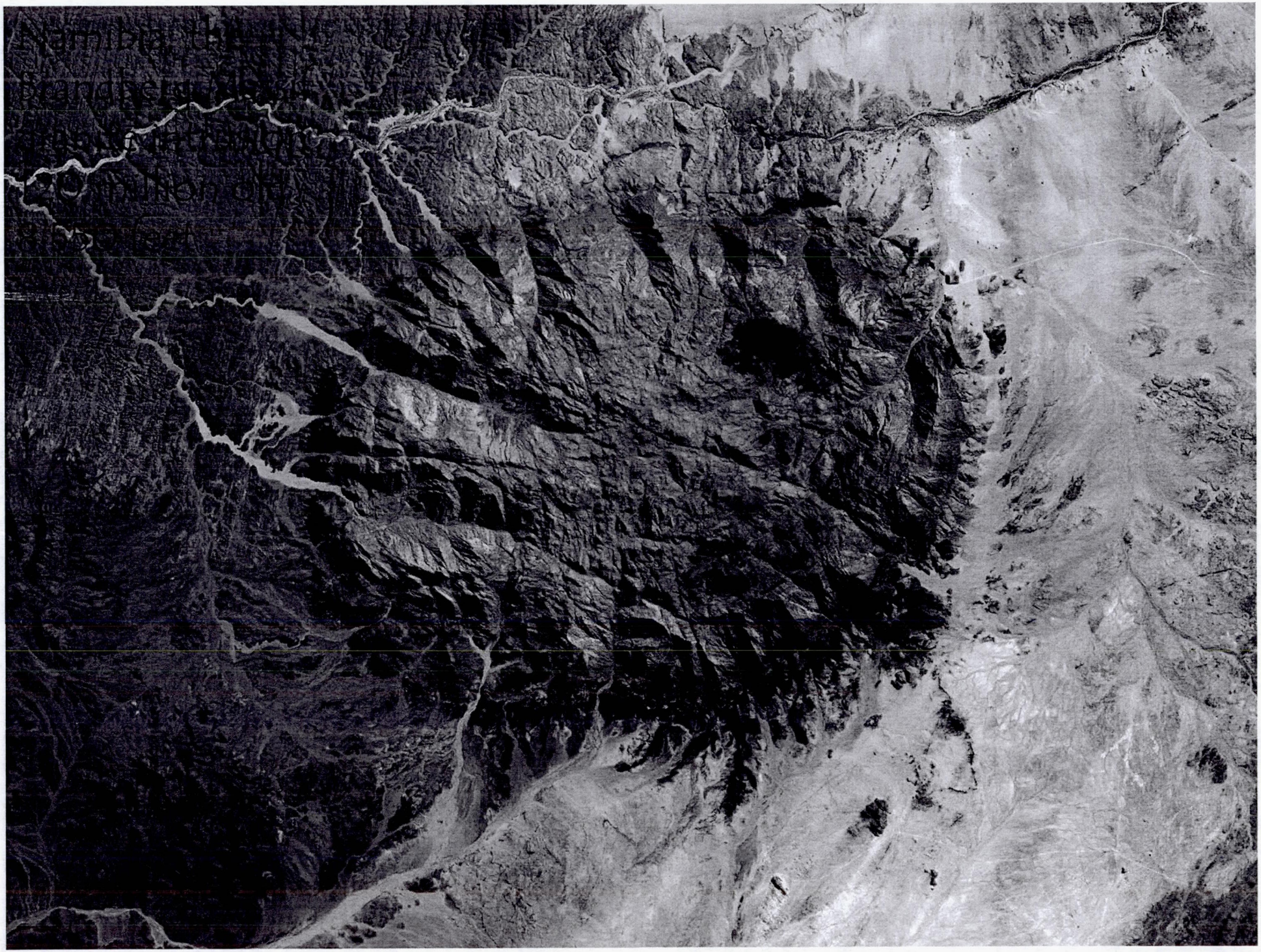


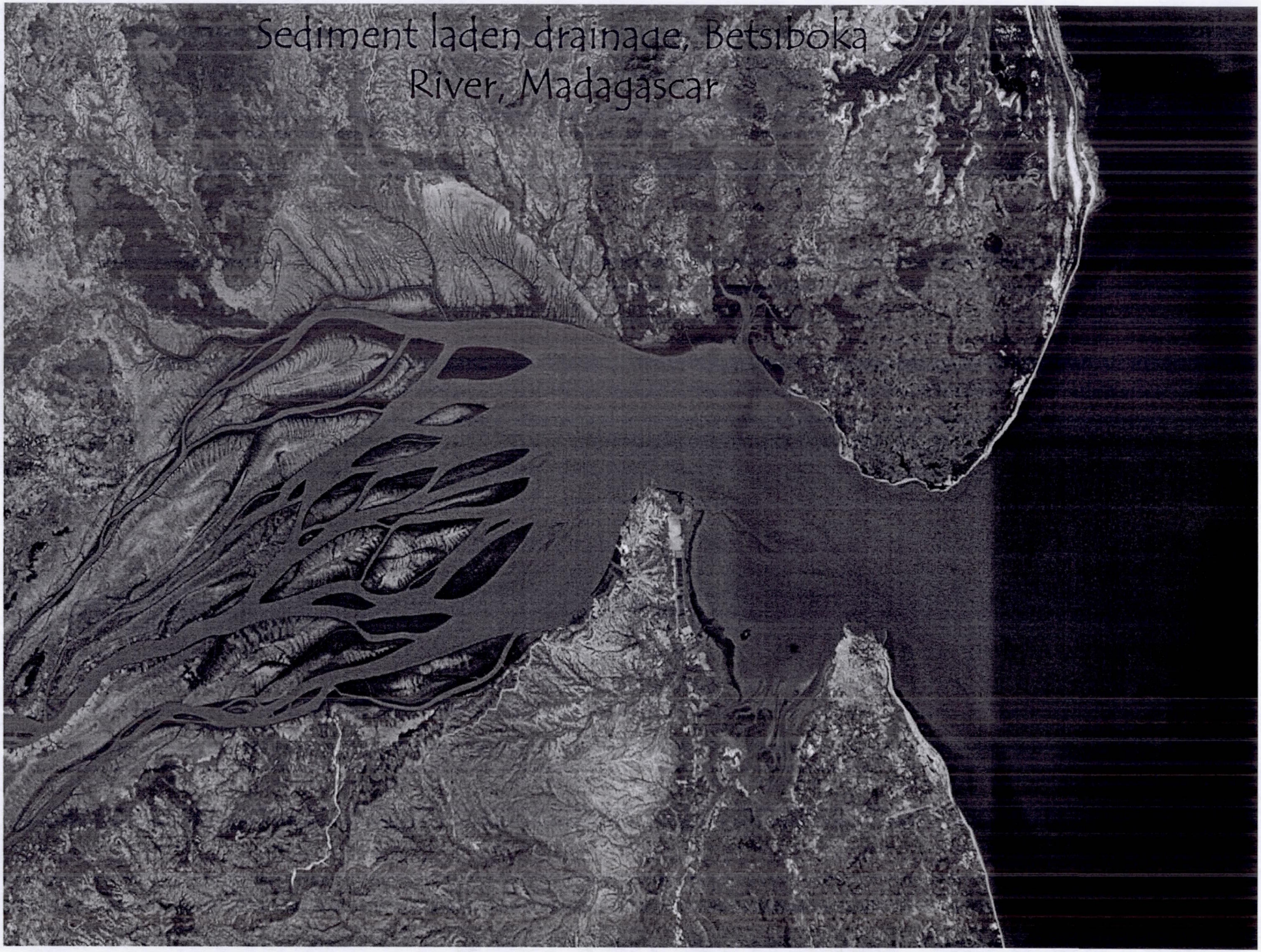

the Everglades

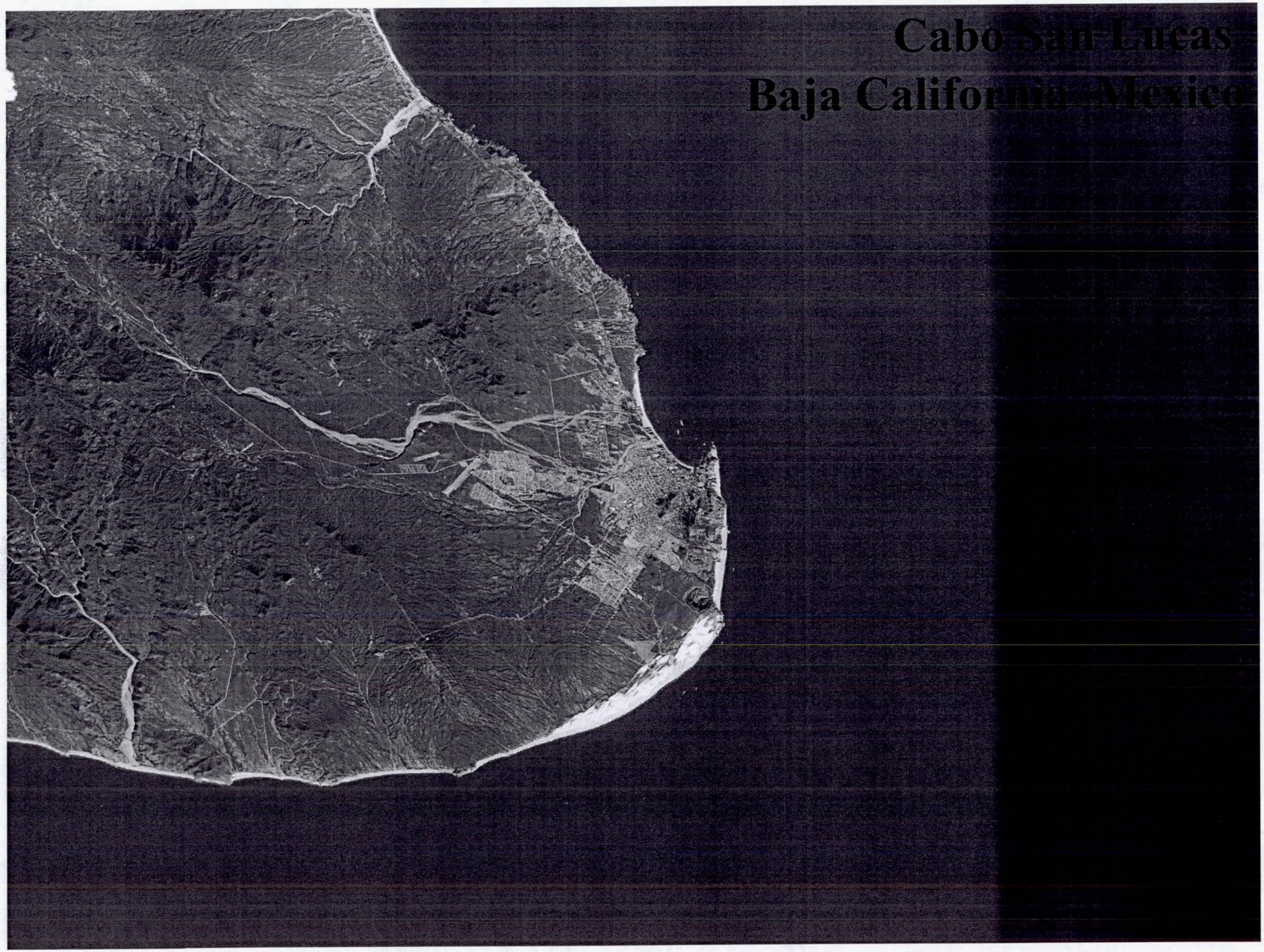


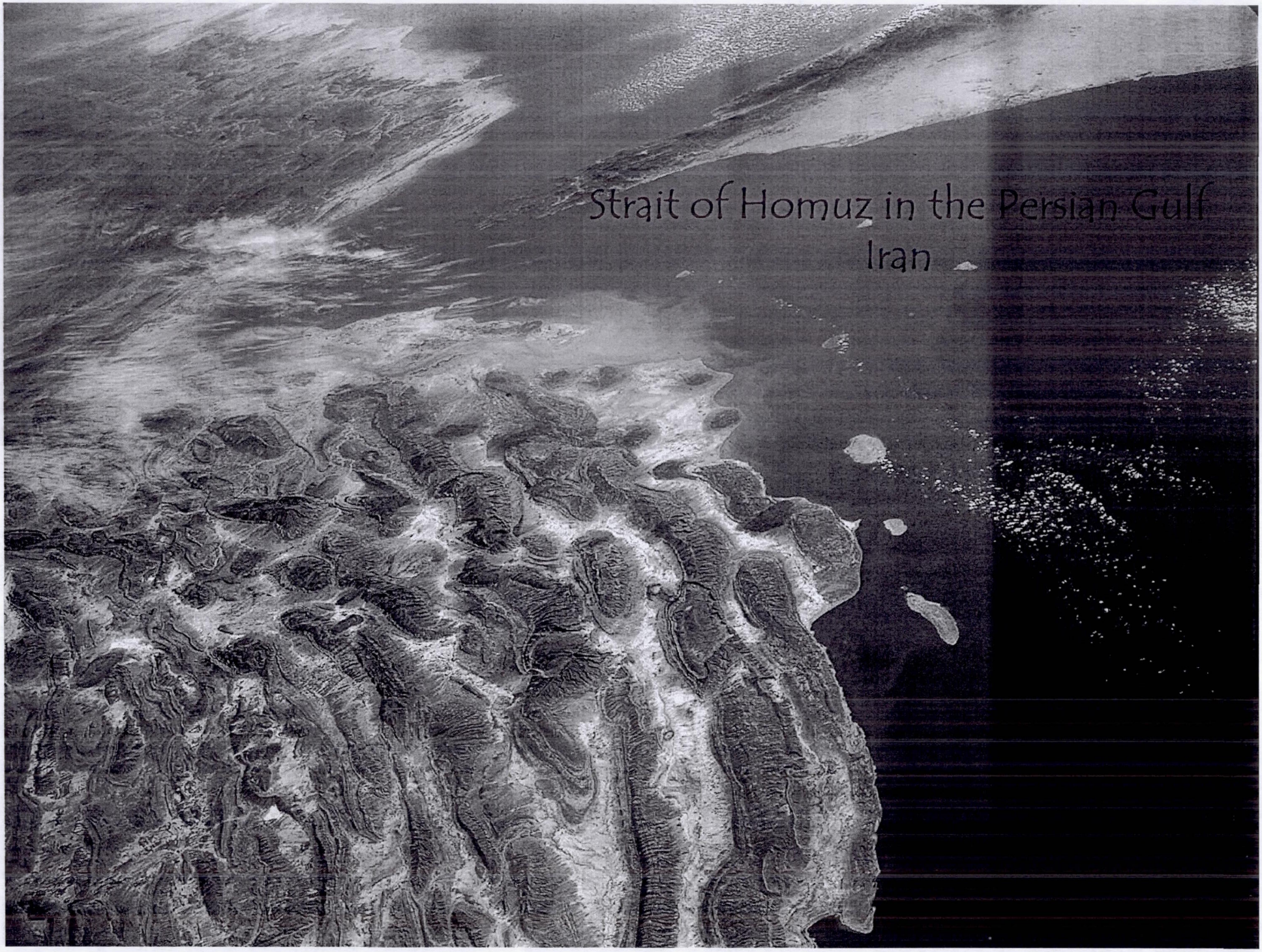

West Fjords - Northwestern Iceland

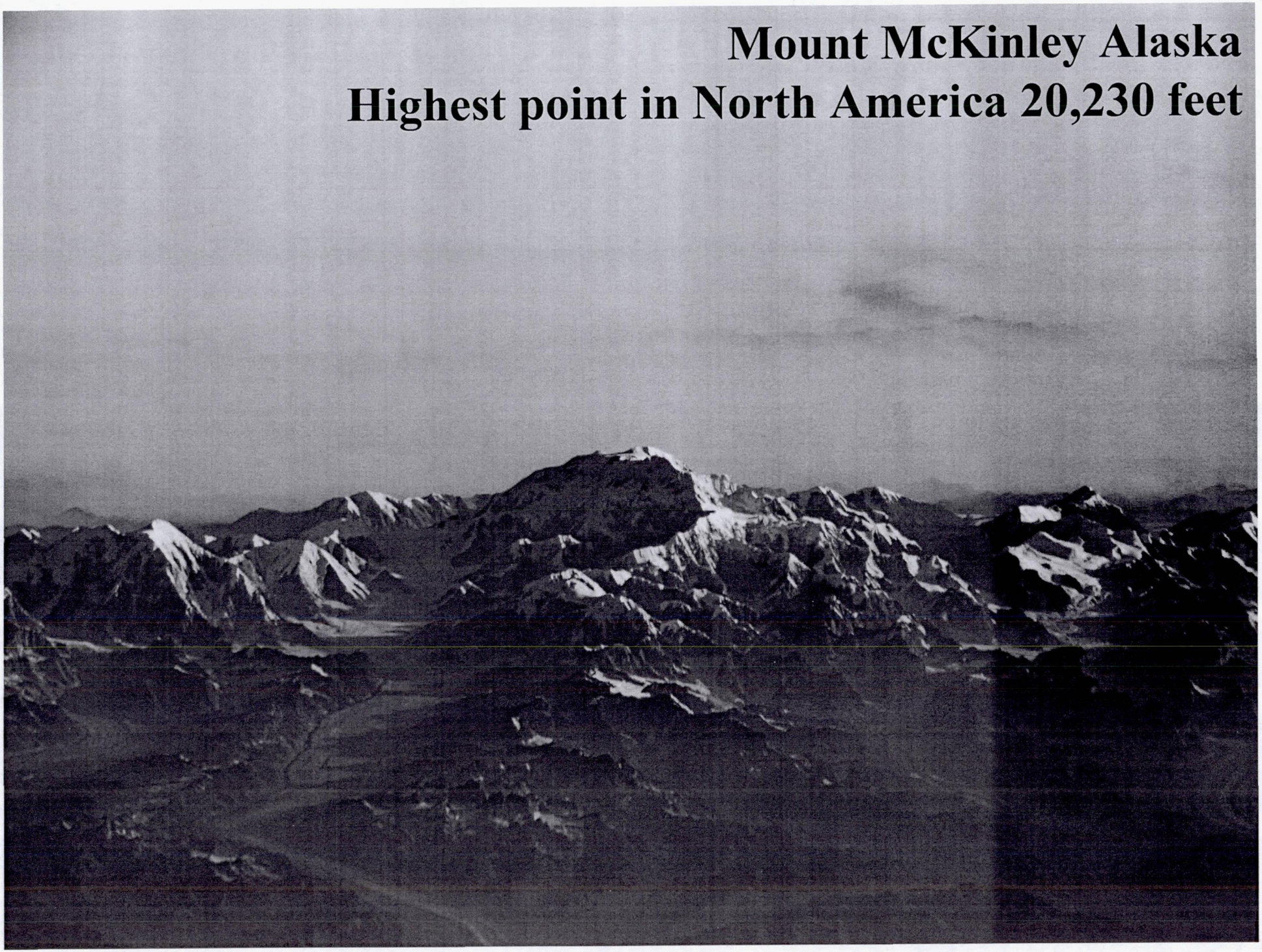

Nukuoro Atoll, Federated States of Micronesia -Expedition
Equator Mid Pacific Ocean
of a sunken extinct volcano. Shape
determined by the initial coastline of the original

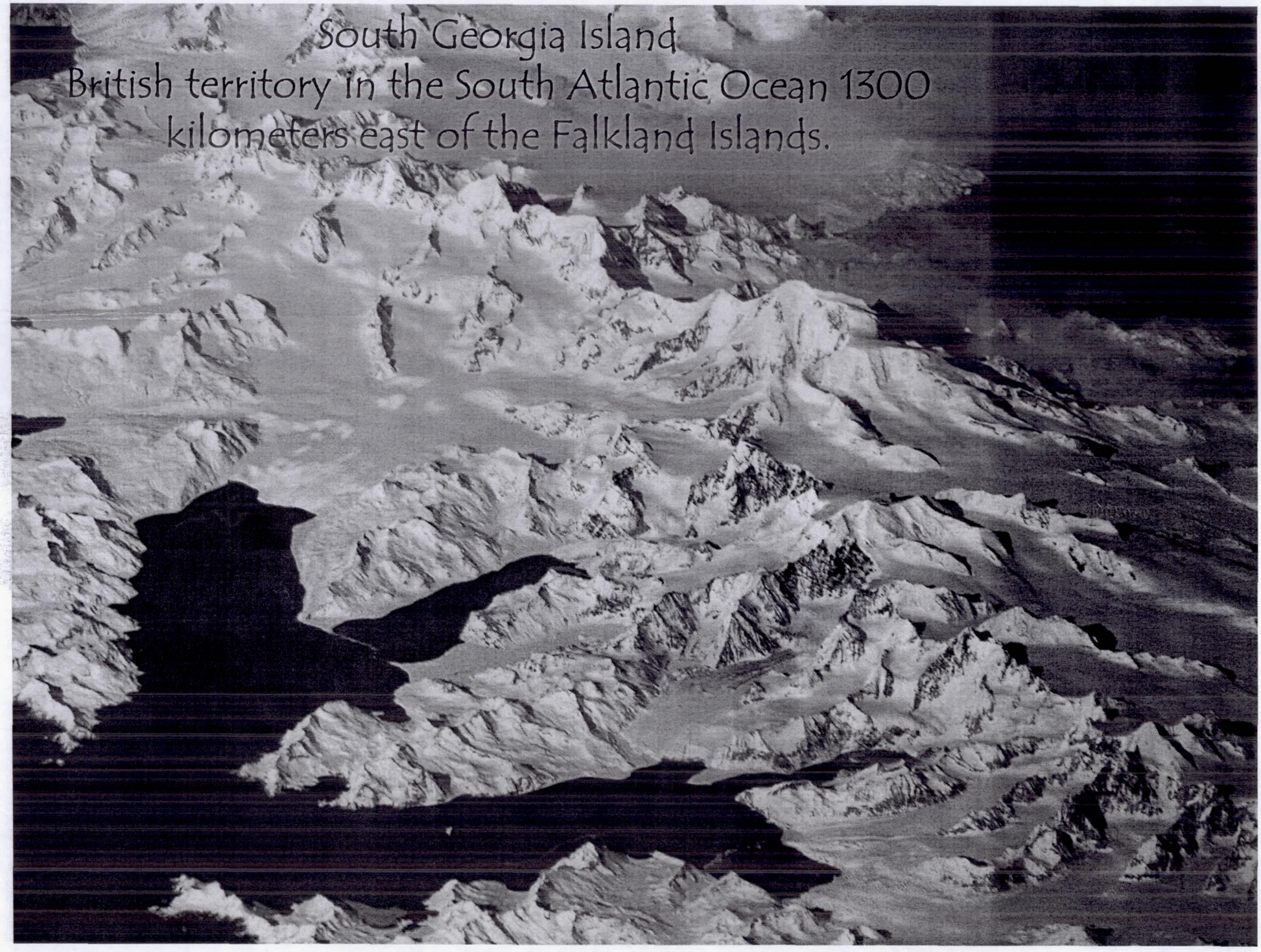


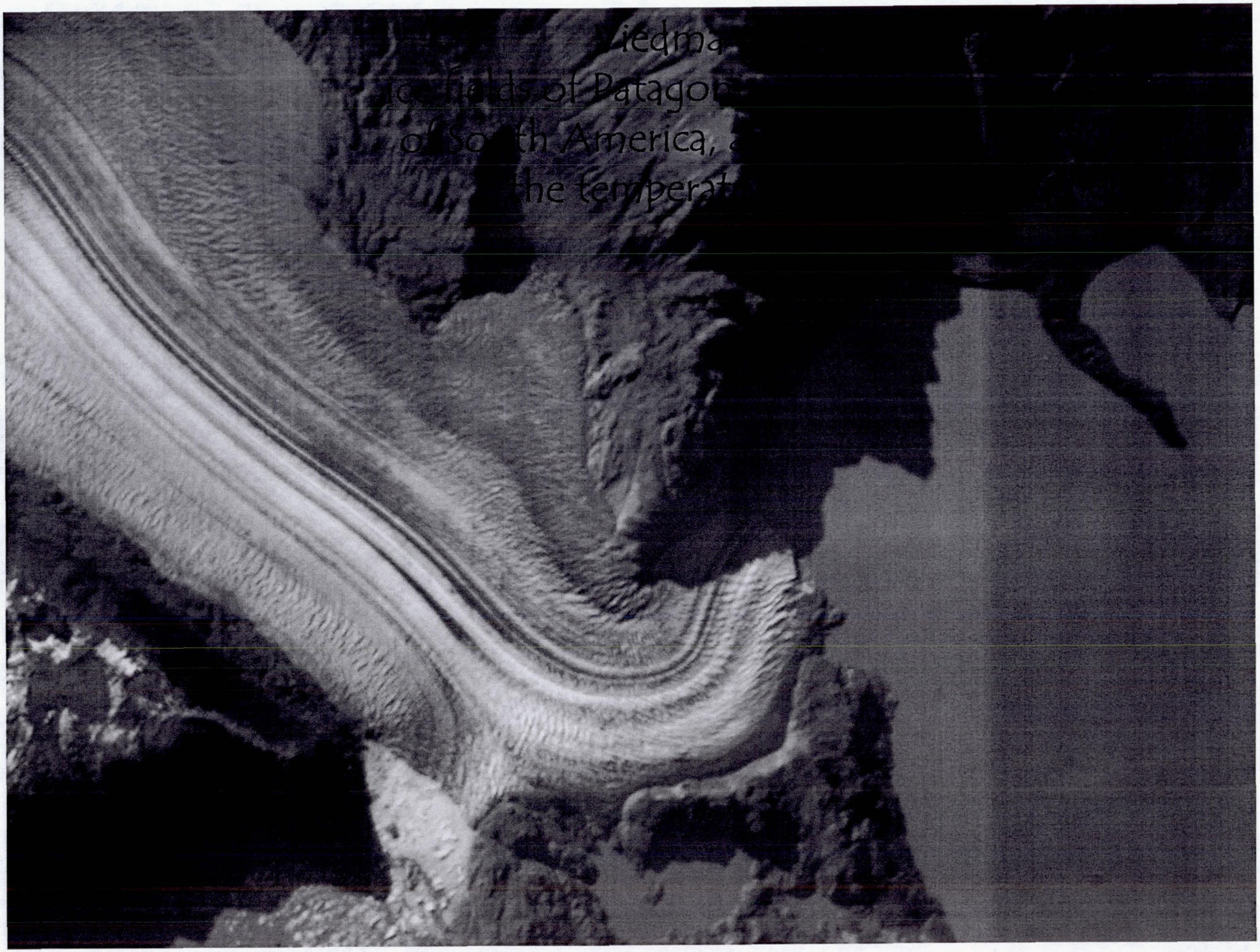

Sediment laden drainage, Betsiboka
River, Madagascar

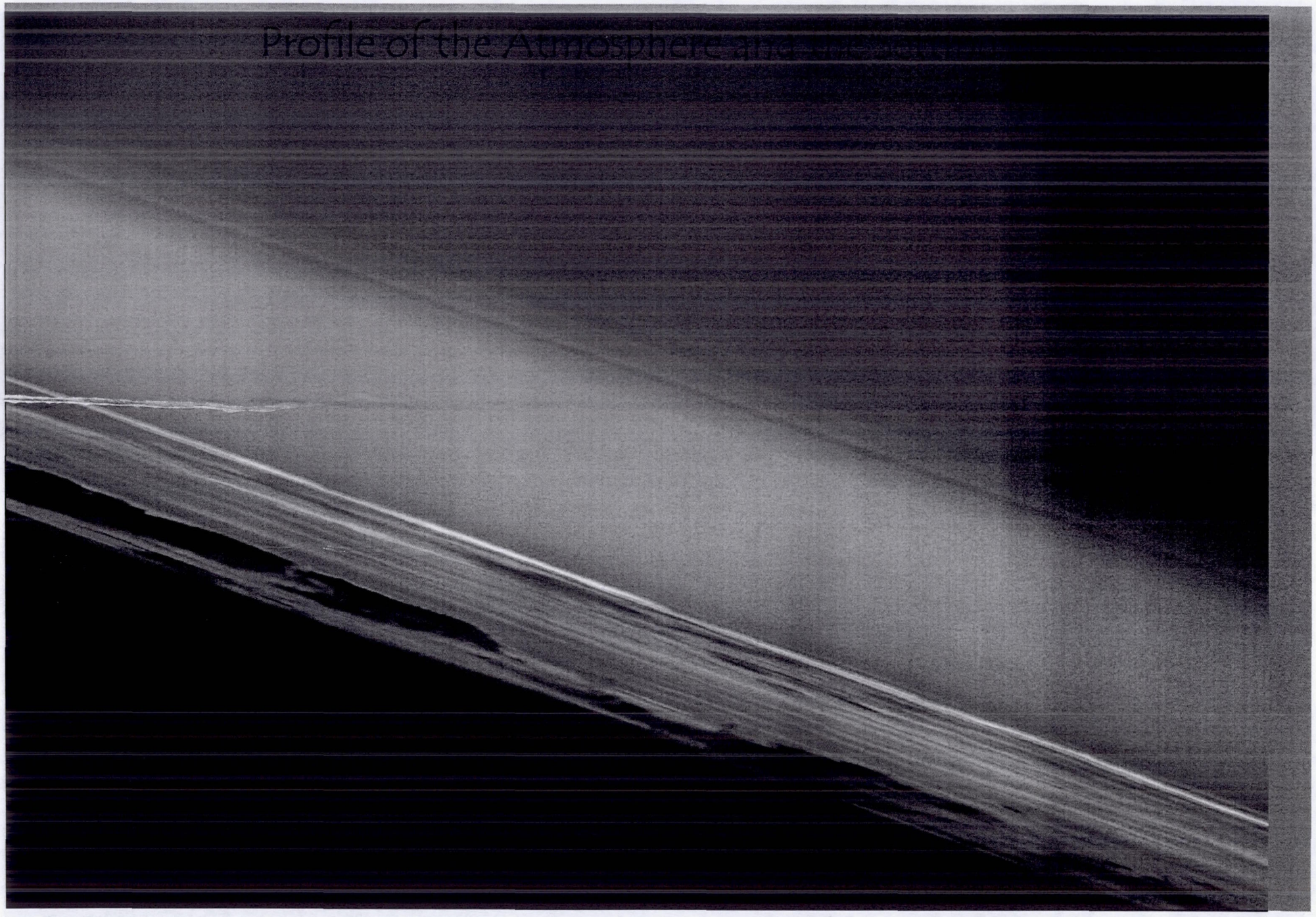

Cabo San Lucas
Baja California - Mexico

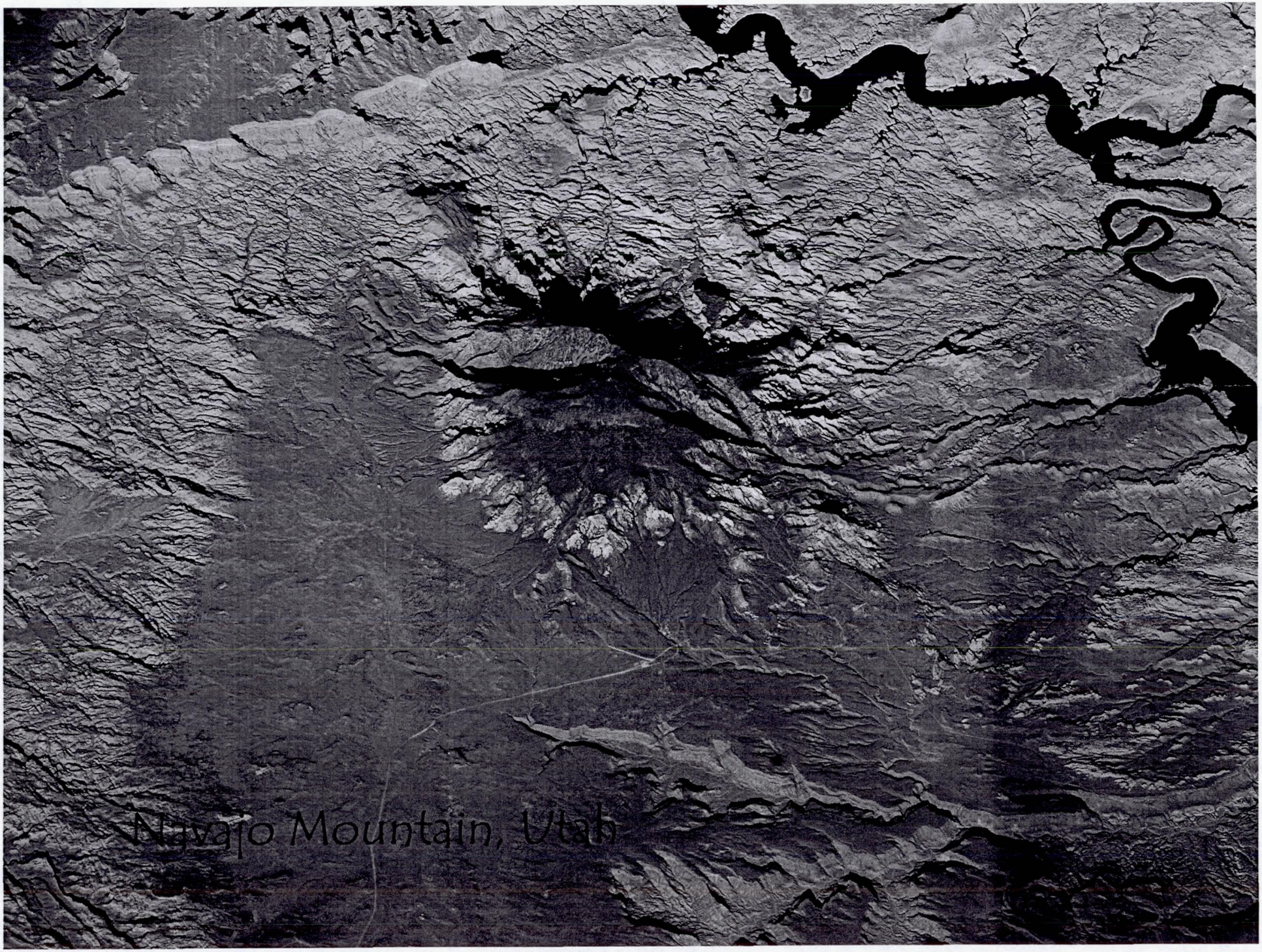

Strait of Homuz in the Persian Gulf
Iran

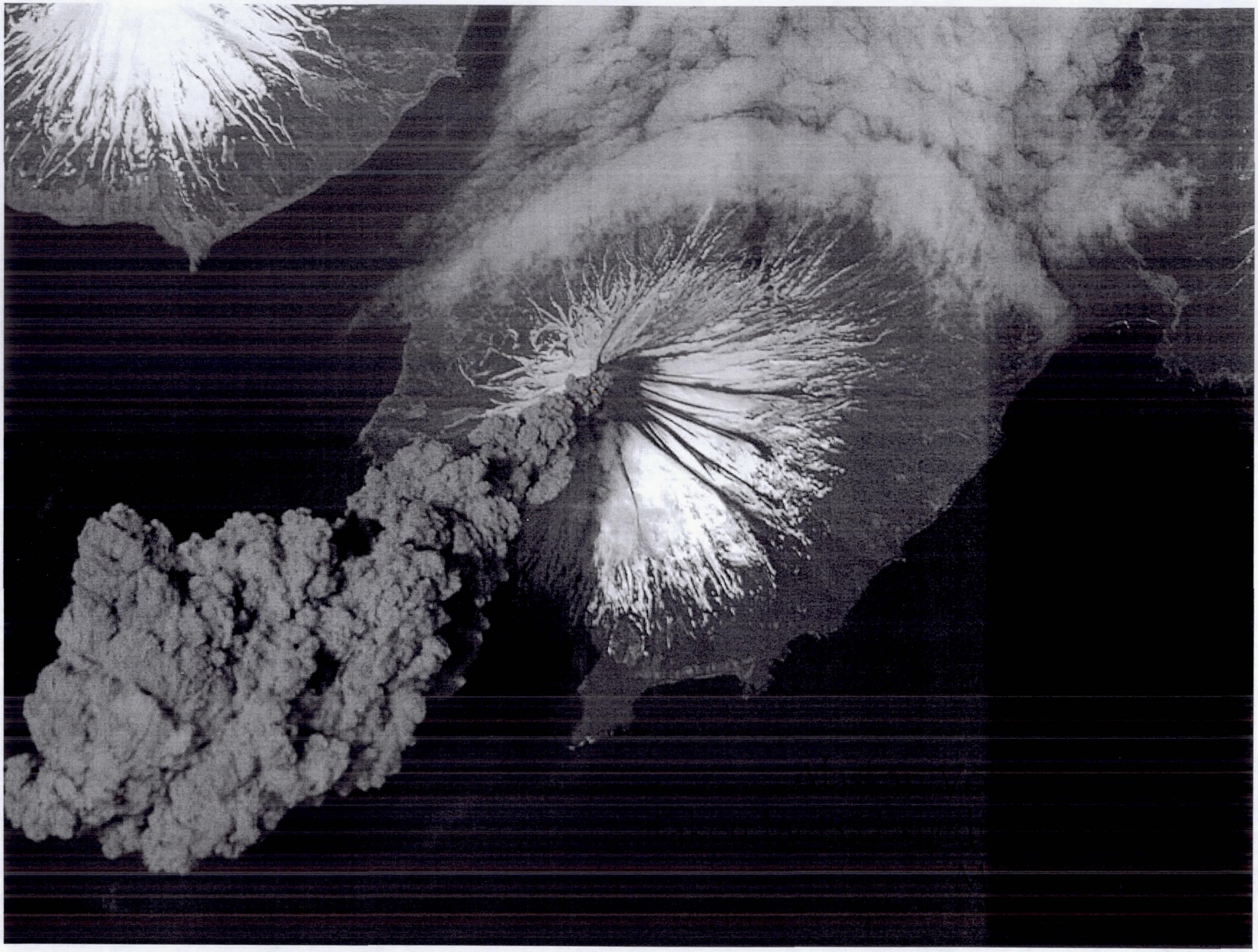

Mount McKinley Alaska
Highest point in North America 20,230 feet

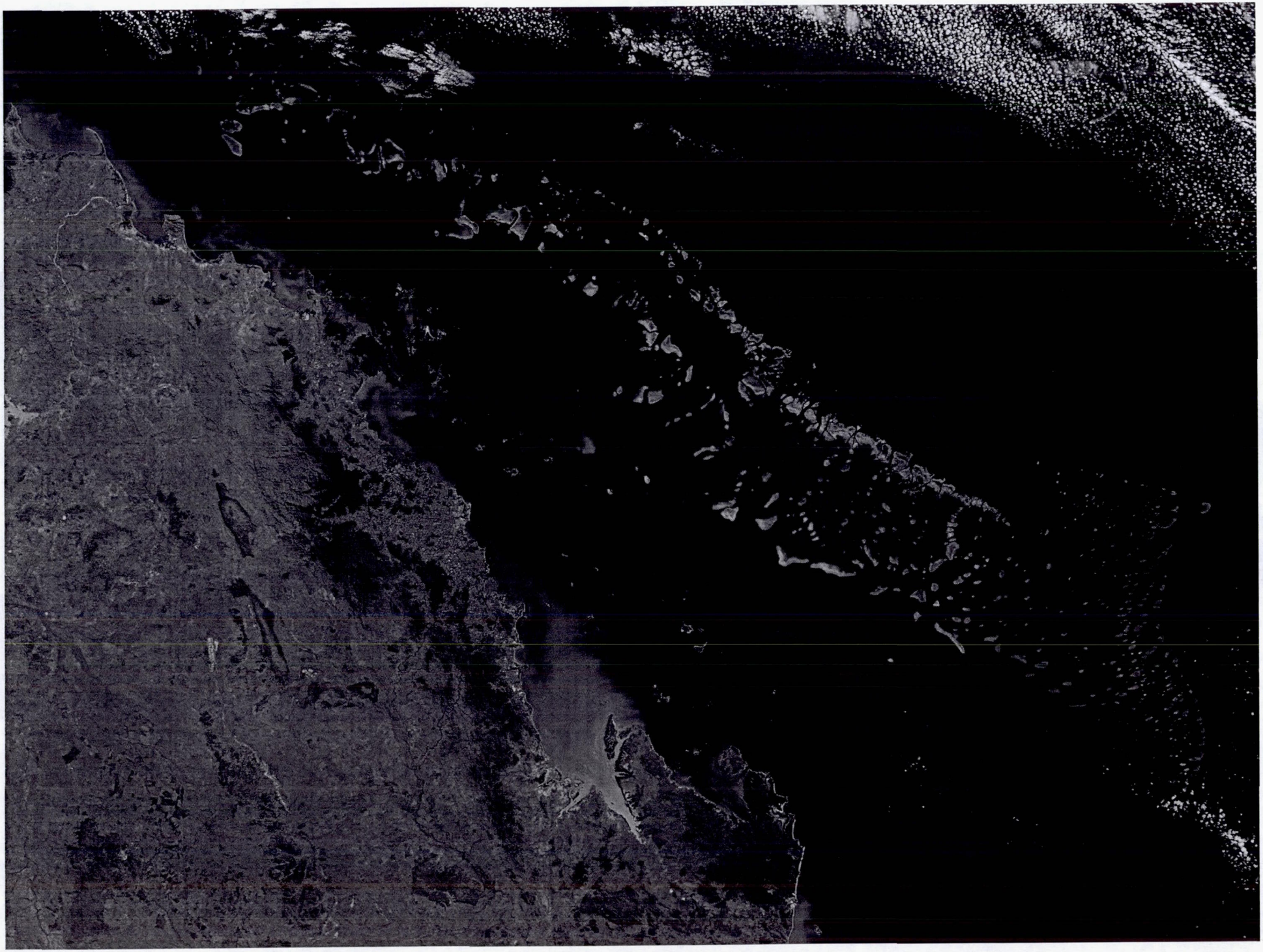

South Georgia Island
British territory in the South Atlantic Ocean 1300
kilometers east of the Falkland Islands.

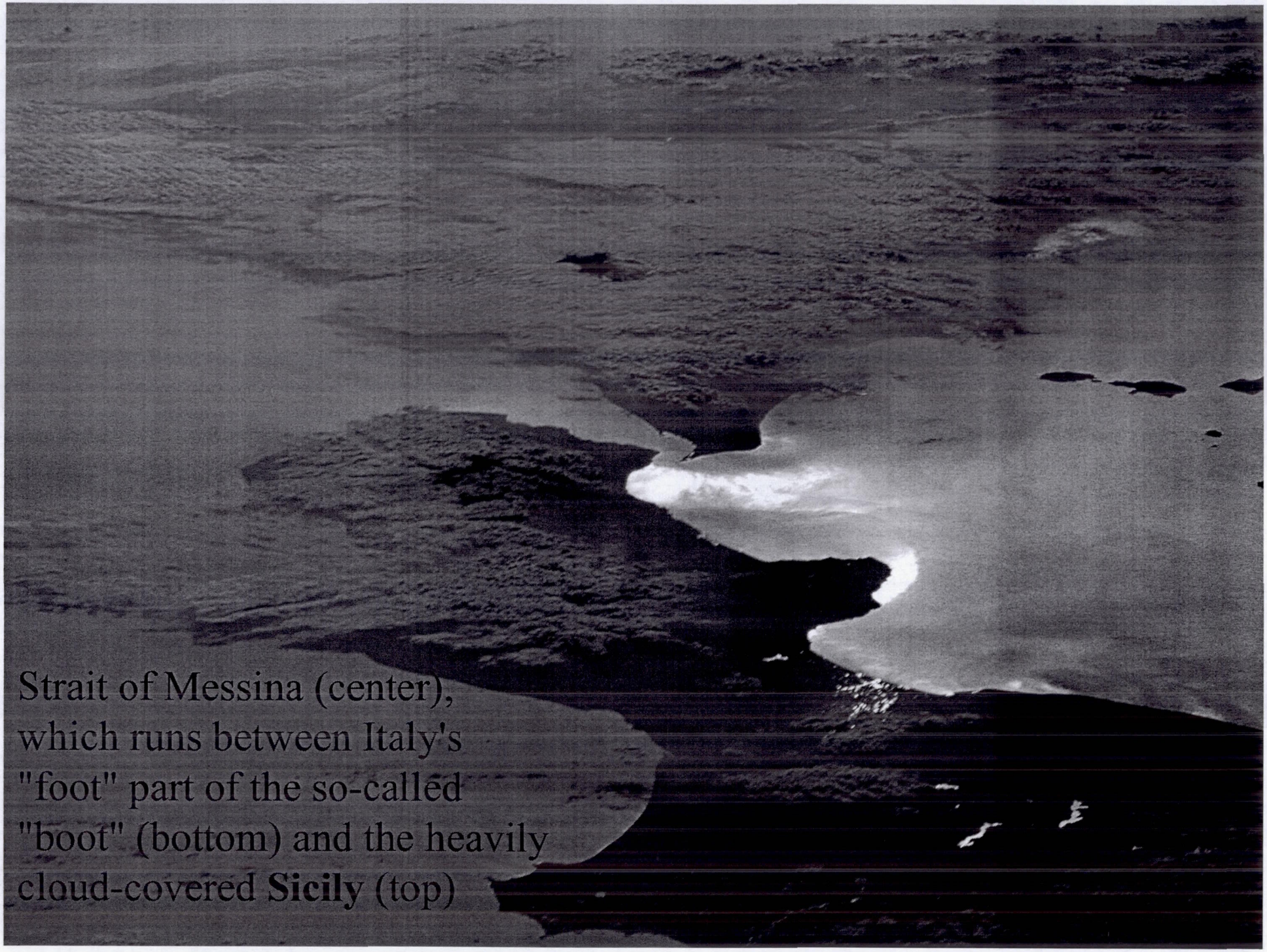

iedma
ice fields of Patago
of South America,
the temperat


Profile of the Atmosphere and

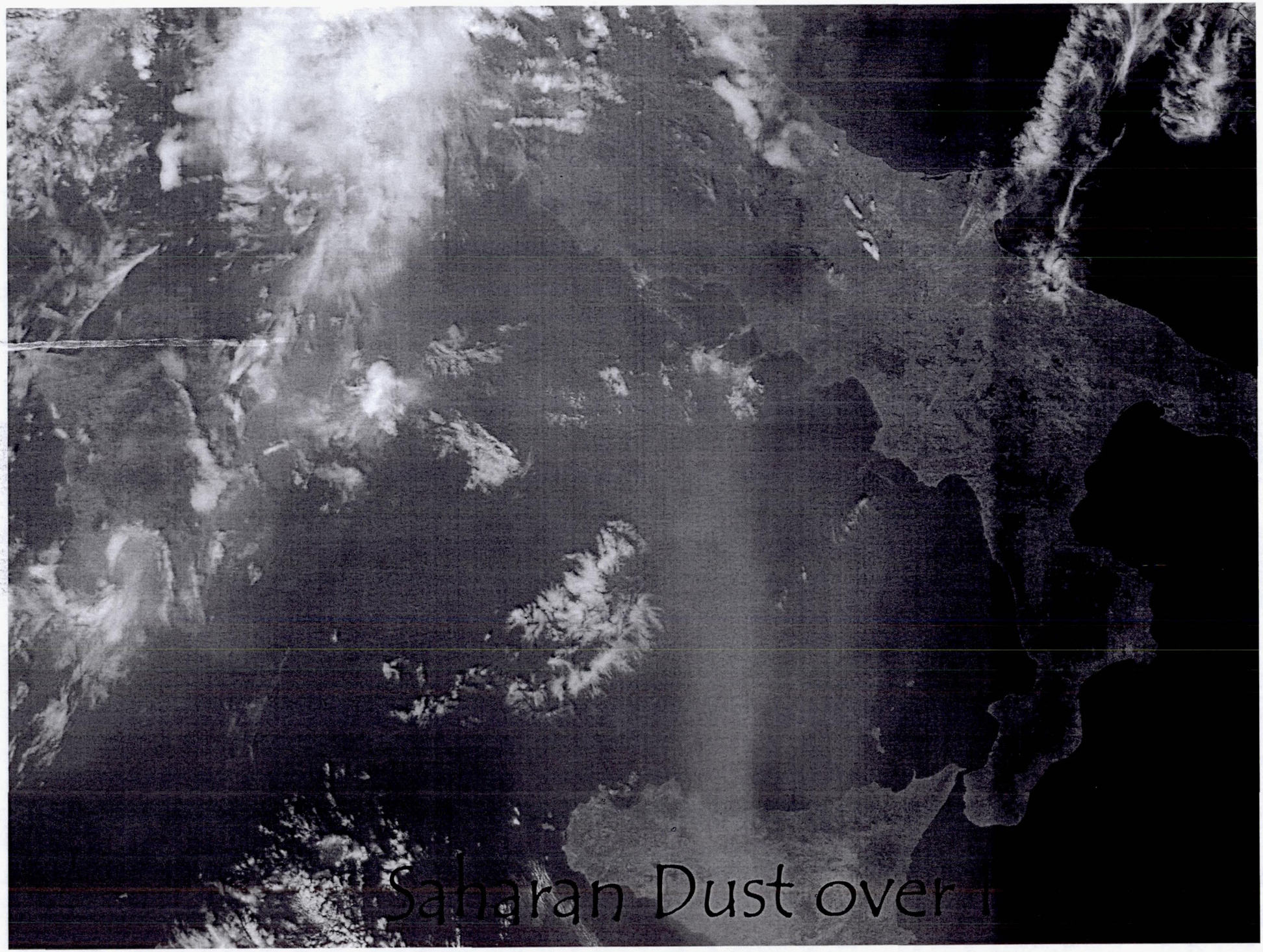

Navajo Mountain, Utah

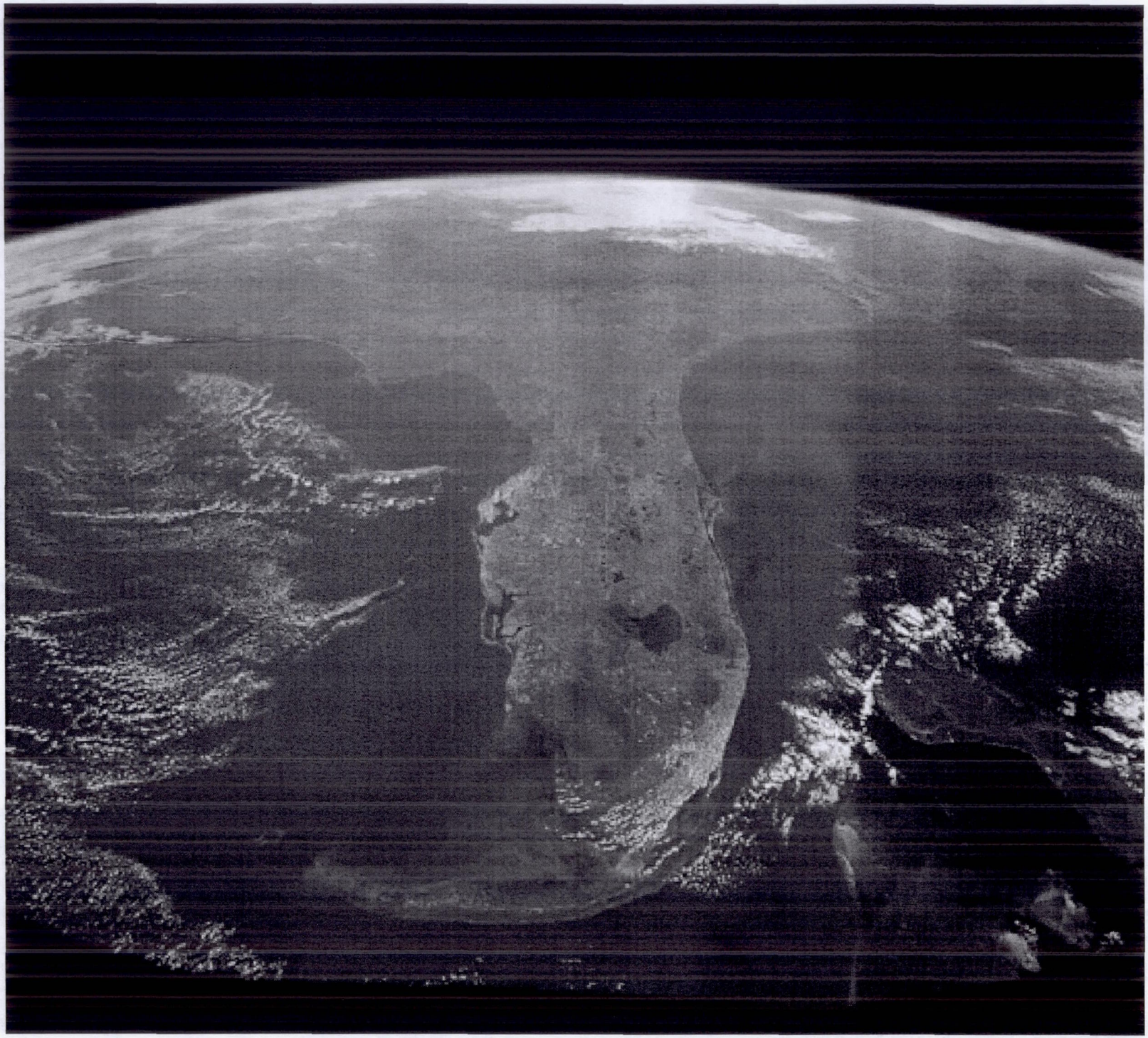


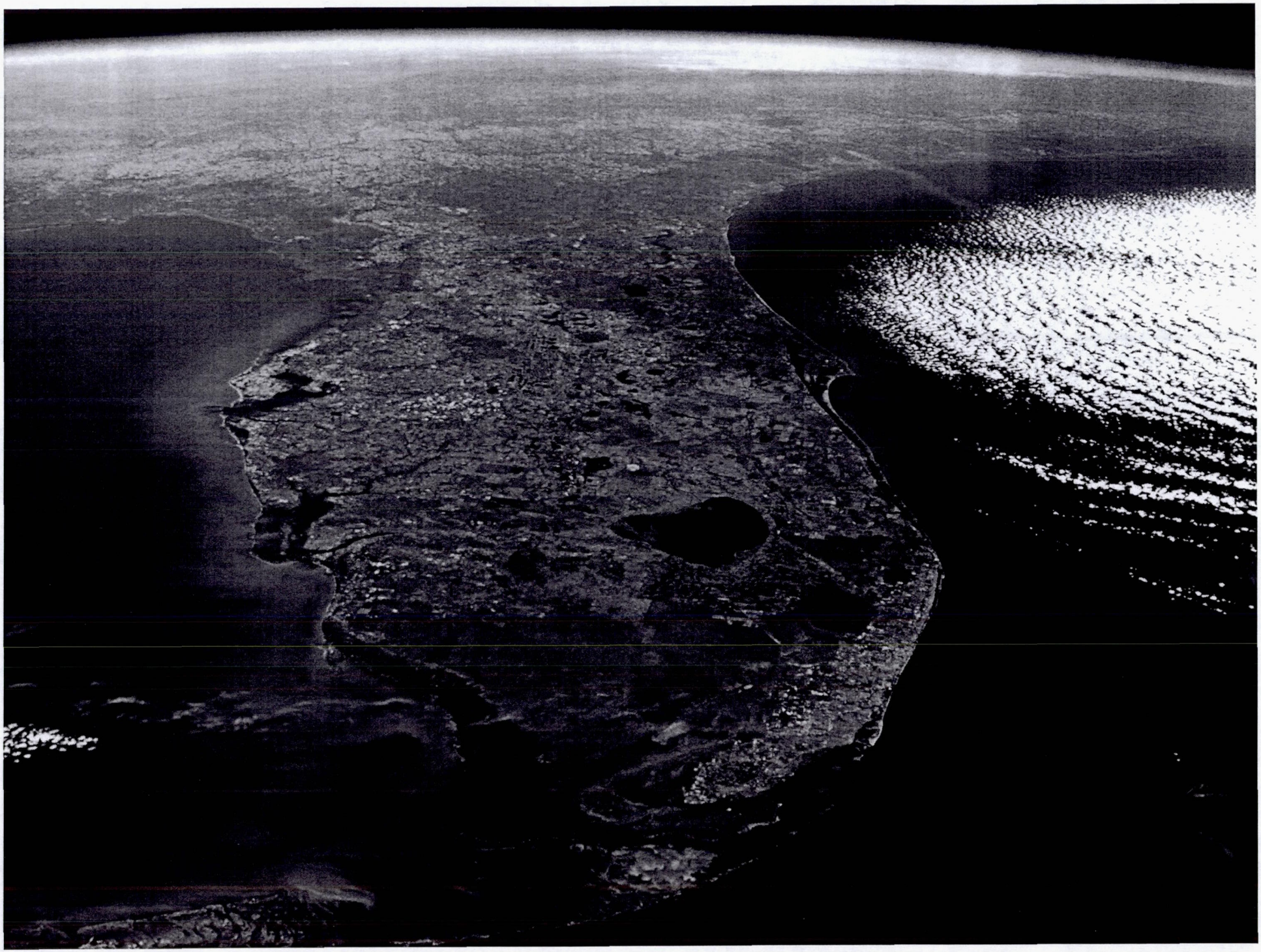


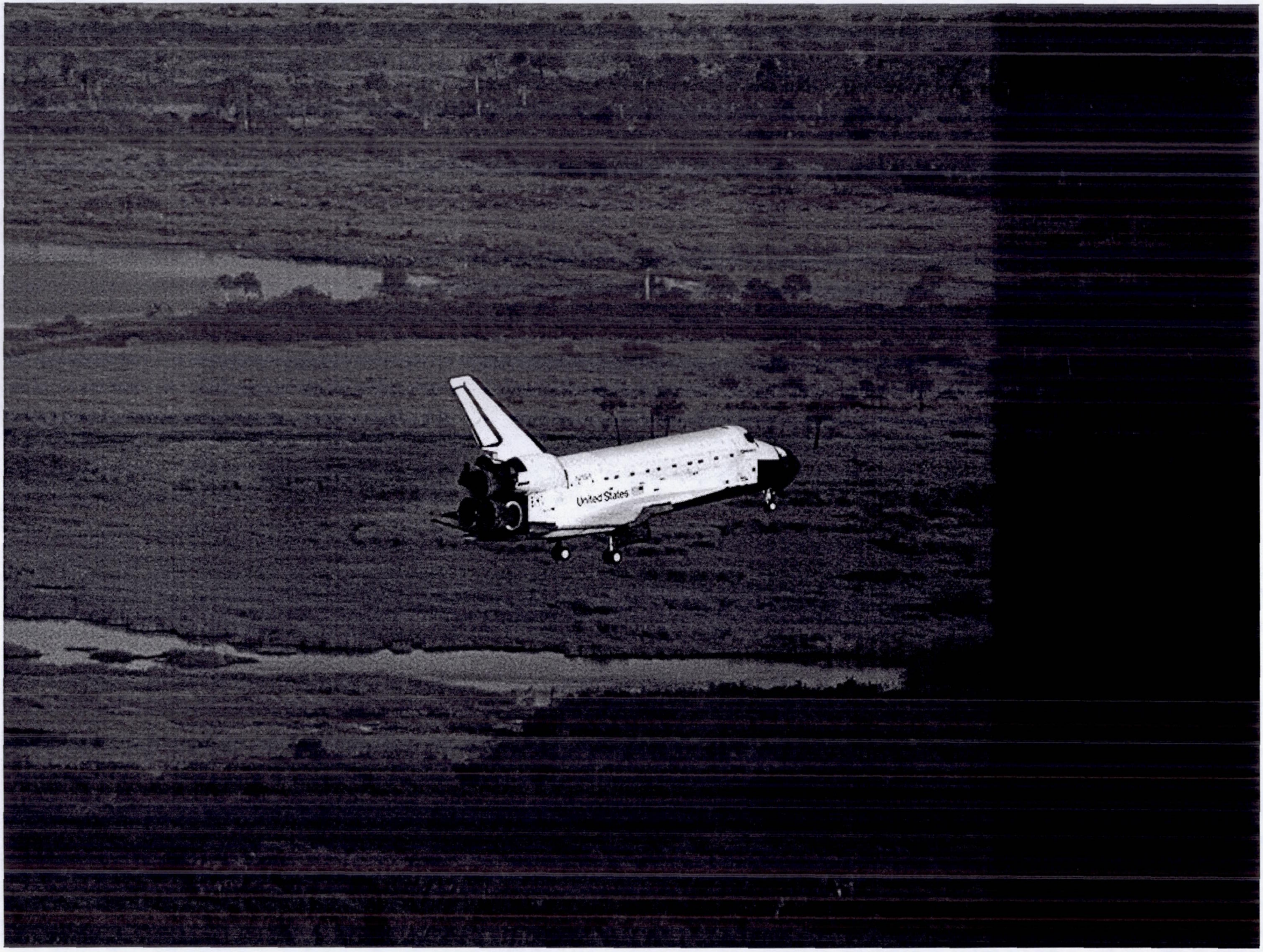


Strait of Messina (center), which runs between Italy's "foot" part of the so-called "boot" (bottom) and the heavily cloud-covered **Sicily** (top)

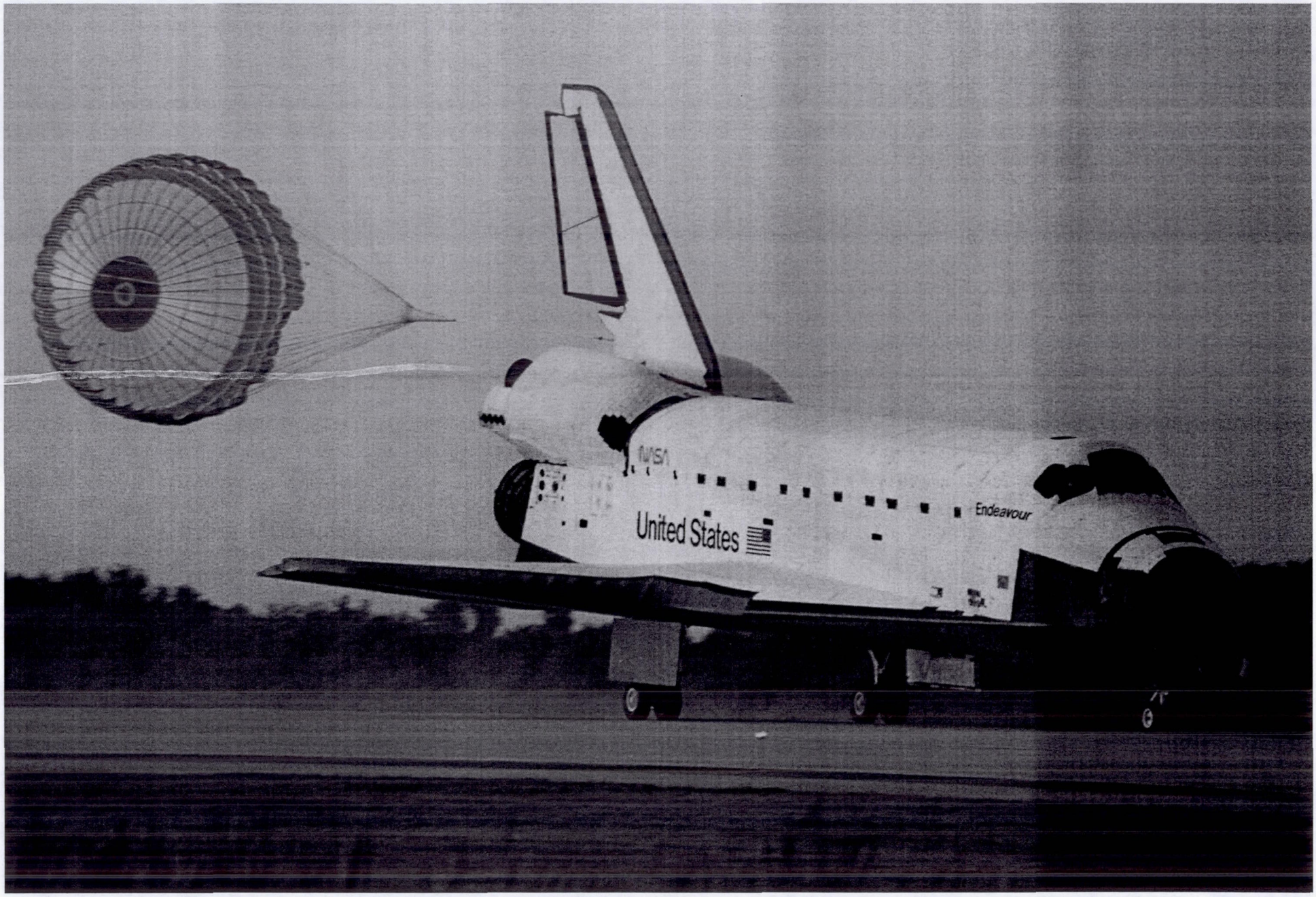

Saharan Dust over

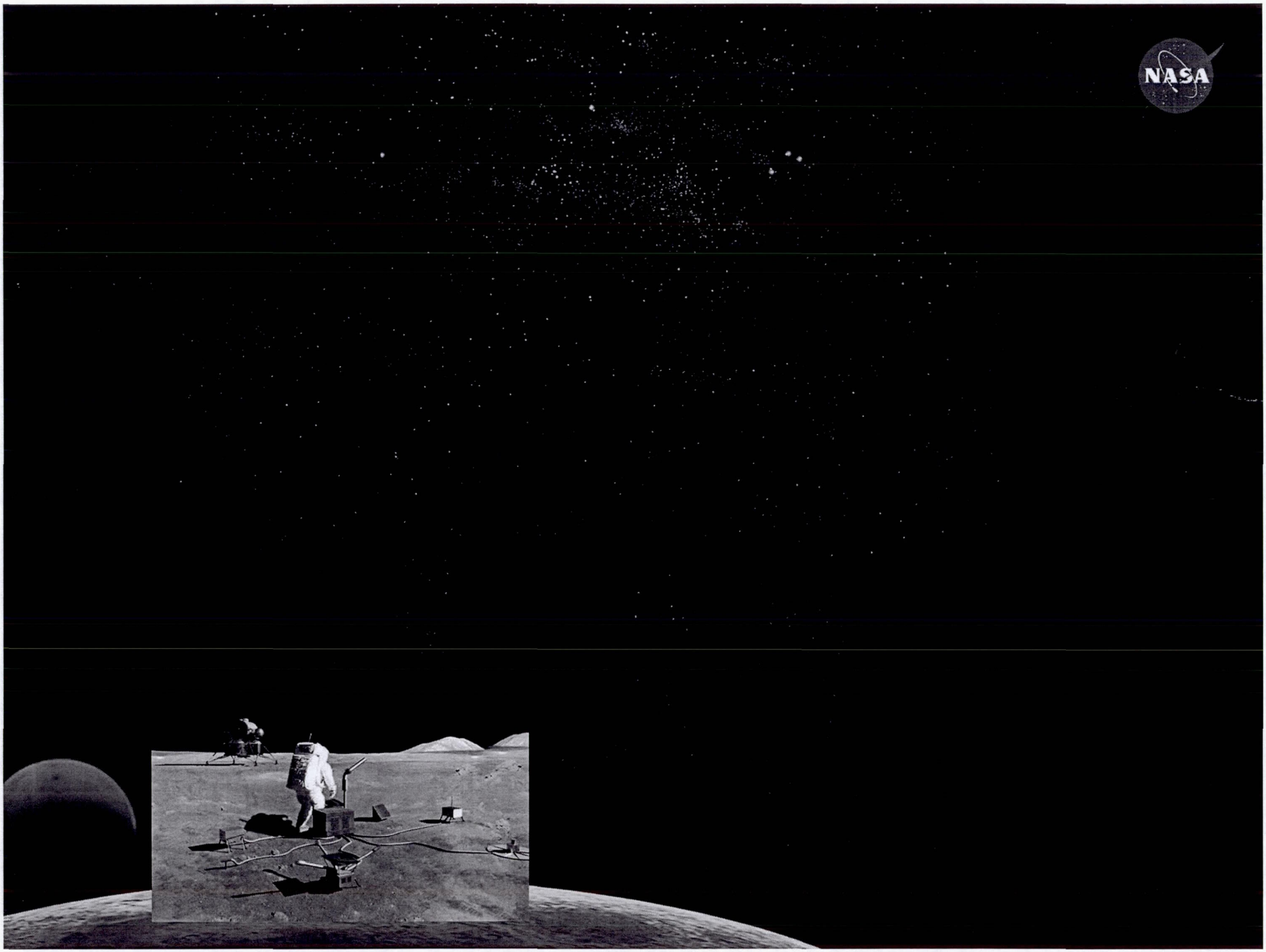





United States




NASA
United States
Endeavour


NASA


NASA

ISS Overview & Capabilities

Wingspan End-to-End -- **361 feet (240 ft. today)**

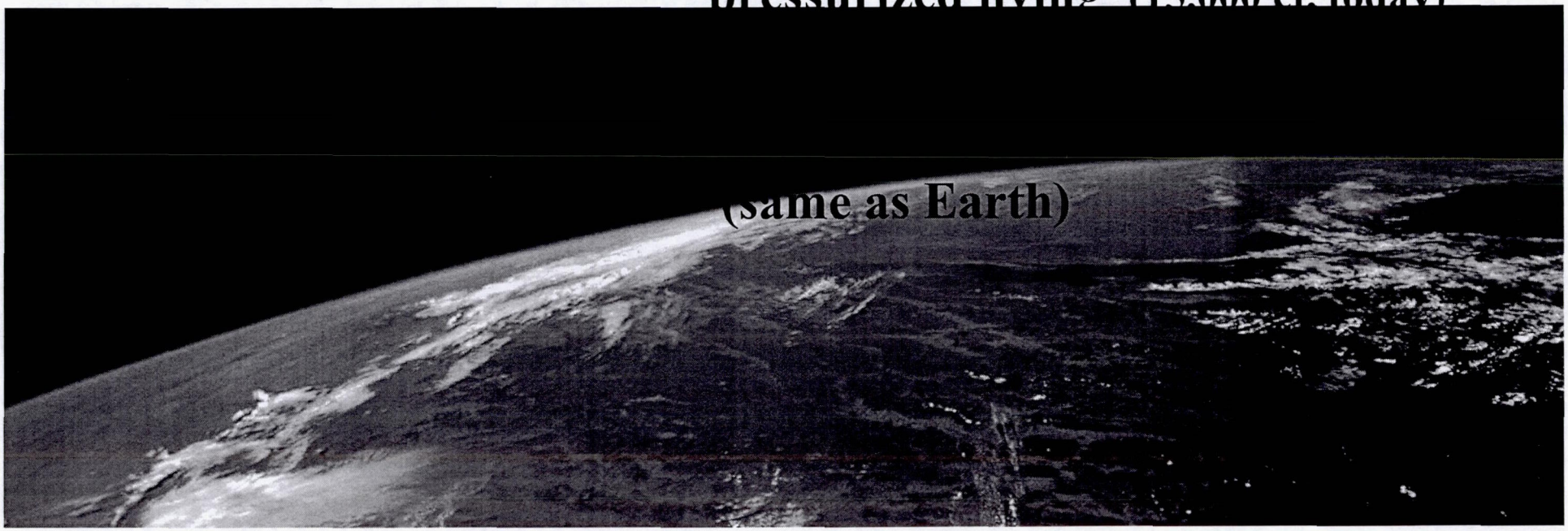
Operating Altitude -- **220 mile average**

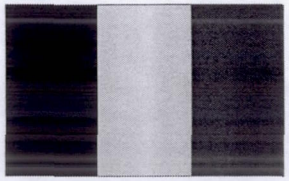
Length -- **290 feet (146 ft. today)**

Weight -- **Approx. 900,000 lbs. (500,000 lbs. today)**

Inclination -- **51.6 degrees to the equator**

Volume -- **Approx 36,000 cubic feet of pressurized living (15,000 cf. today)**

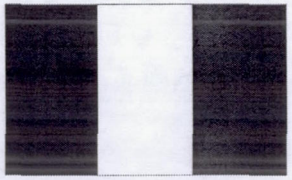




Belgium



Brazil



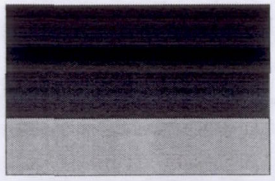
France



Spain

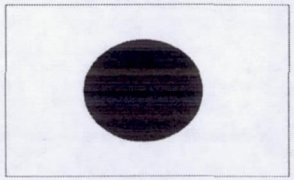


The Netherlands

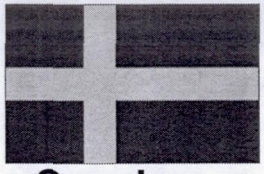


Germany

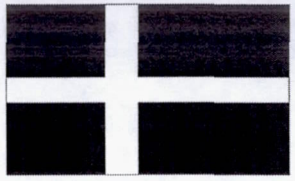




Japan



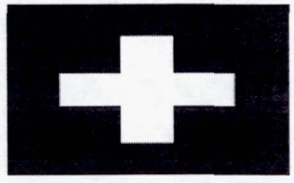
Sweden



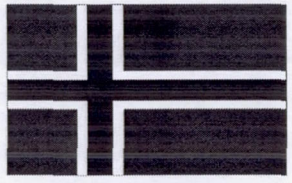
Denmark



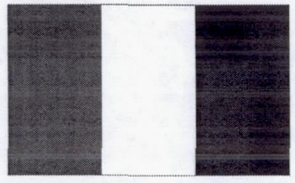
Canada



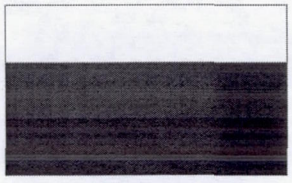
Switzerland



Norway



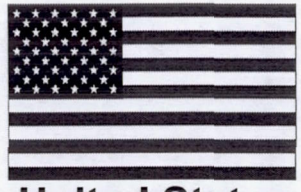
Italy



Russia

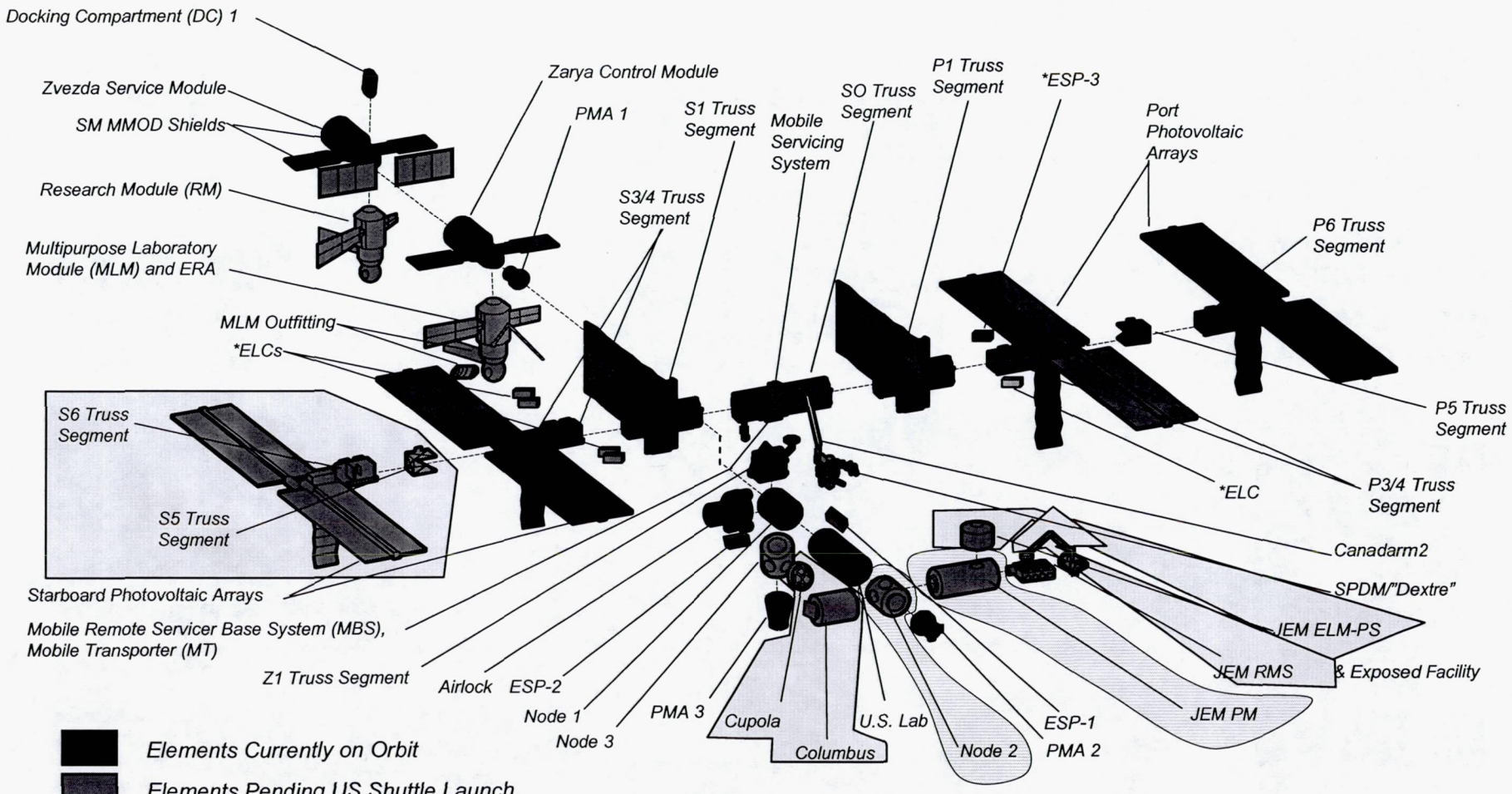


United Kingdom



United States

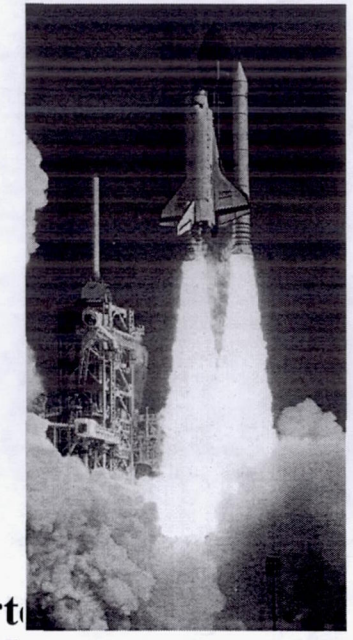
Proposed ISS Final Configuration



* **For Reference Only**

63 Flights to ISS (11/98-6/07)

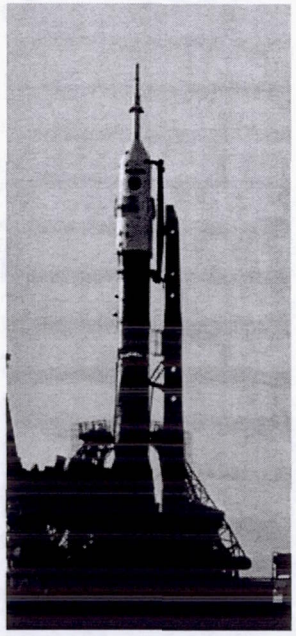
21 USA



21 shuttle flights

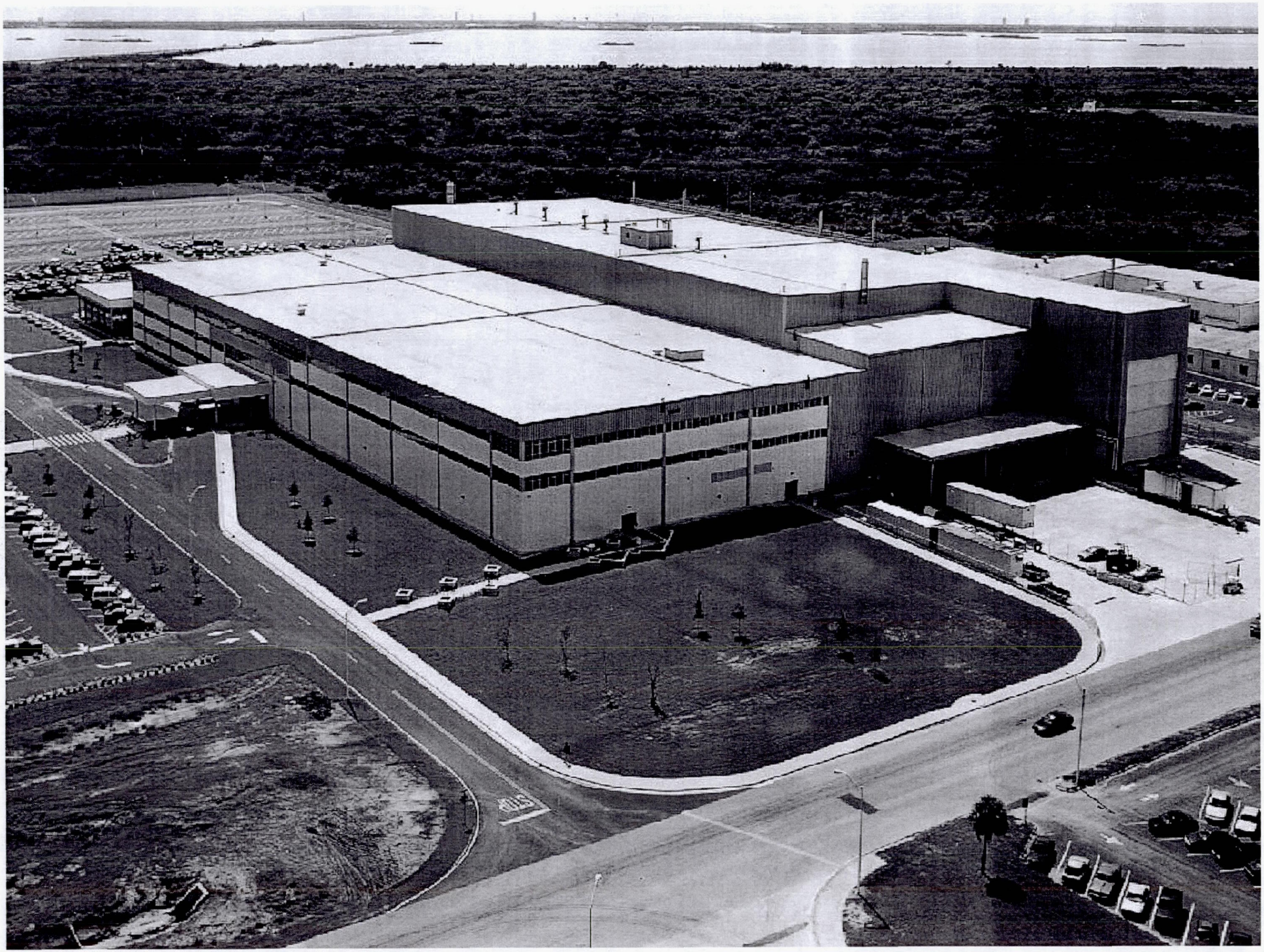
STS 88/2A	U.S. Node
STS 96/2A.1	Logistics
STS 101/2a.2a	Logistics
STS 106/2B.2B	Logistics
STS 92/3A	Z-1 Truss
STS 97/4A	P6 Solar Array
STS 98/5A	Destiny Lab
STS 102/5A.1	MPLM, Expedition 2
STS 100/6A	Canada Arm2
STS 104/7A	U.S. Airlock
STS 105/7A.1	MPLM, Expedition 3
STS 108/UF1	Expedition 4
STS 110/ 8A	SO Truss and Mobil Transport
STS 111/ UF2	MBS, Science and Expedition 5
STS 112/ 9A	S1 Truss, CETA Cart
STS 113/11A	P1 Truss, CETA Cart
STS 114/LF-1	MPLM / ISS ORU's
STS 121/ULF1.1	MPLM / ISS ORU's
STS 115/12A	P3/P4 Truss
STS 116/12A.1	P5 Truss- SpaceHab module
STS 117/13A	33/34 Truss

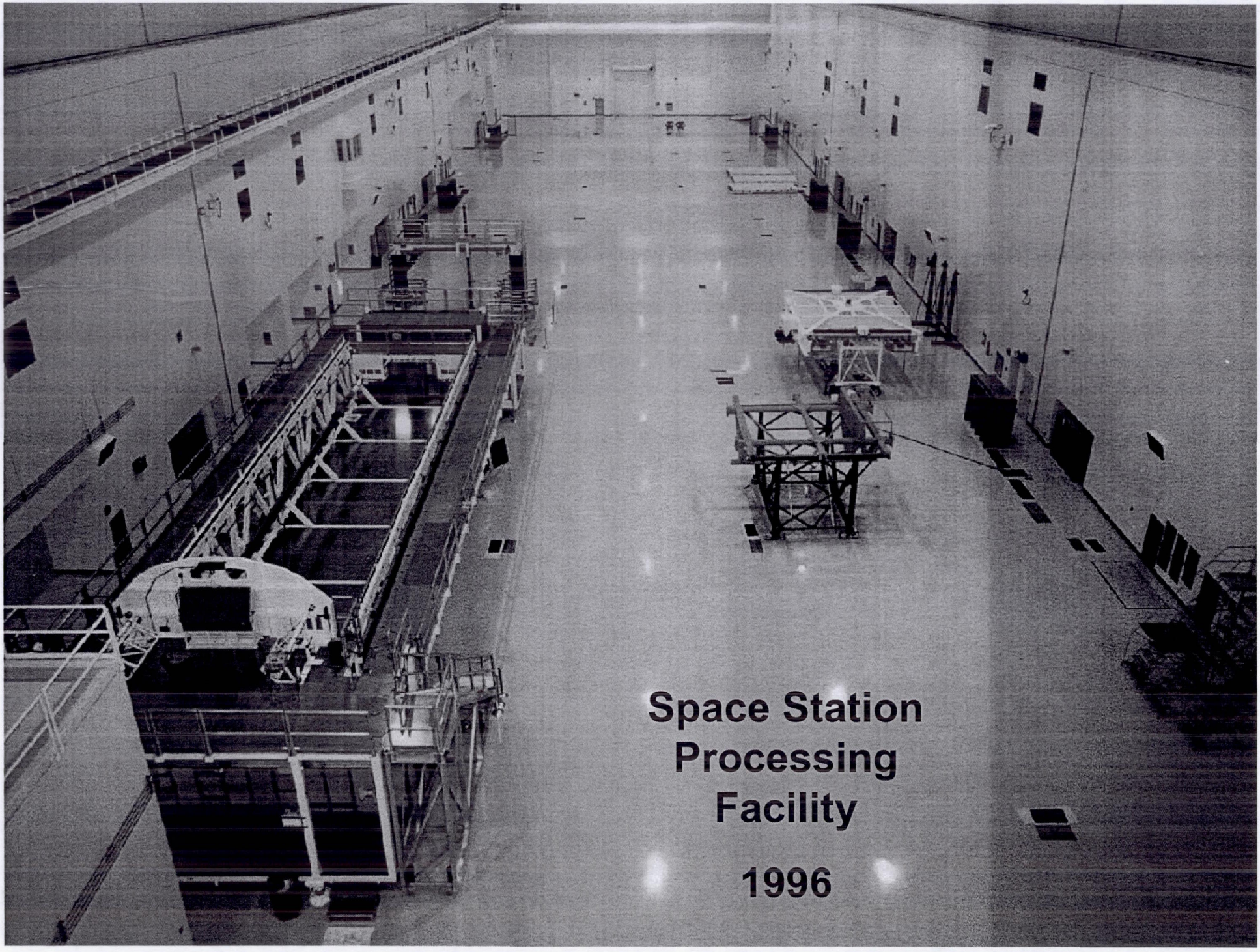
42 Russian



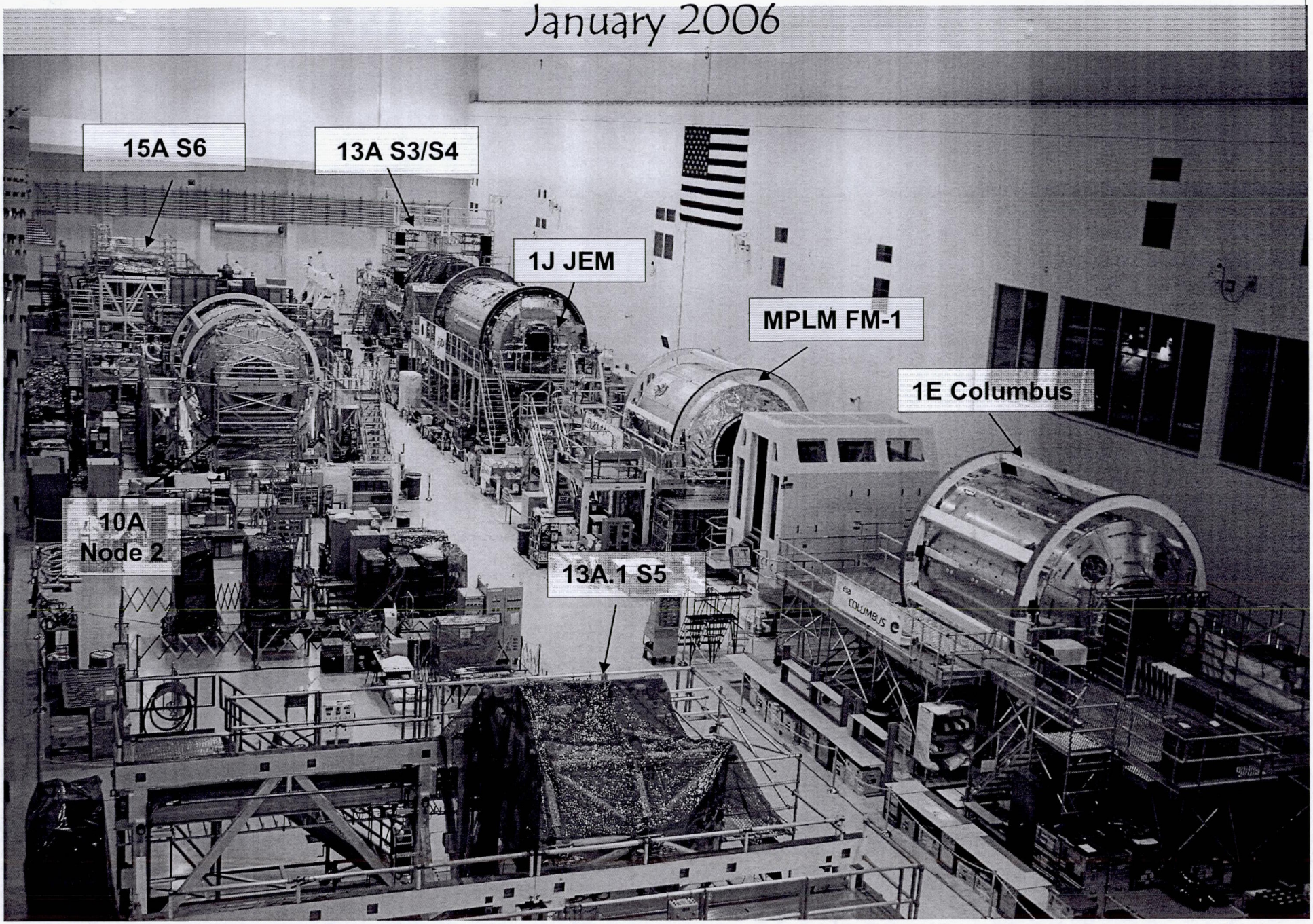
42 Russian Flights

- 2 Proton Flights (Service Module and FGB)
- 25 Progress Resupply Flights
- 14 Manned Soyuz Crew Flights
- 1 Unmanned Soyuz, Docking Compartment Assembly Flight

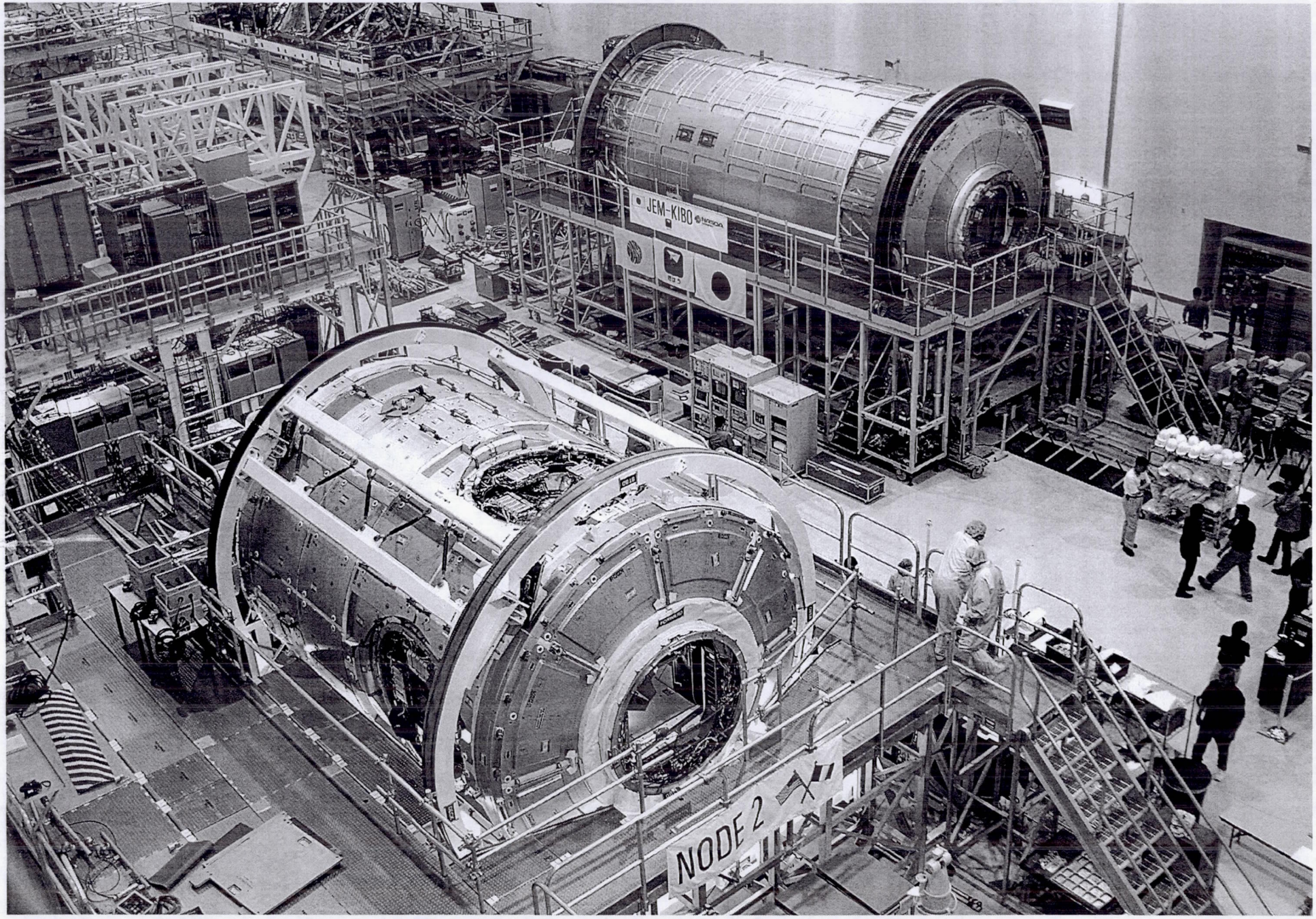



Space Station
Processing
Facility
1996

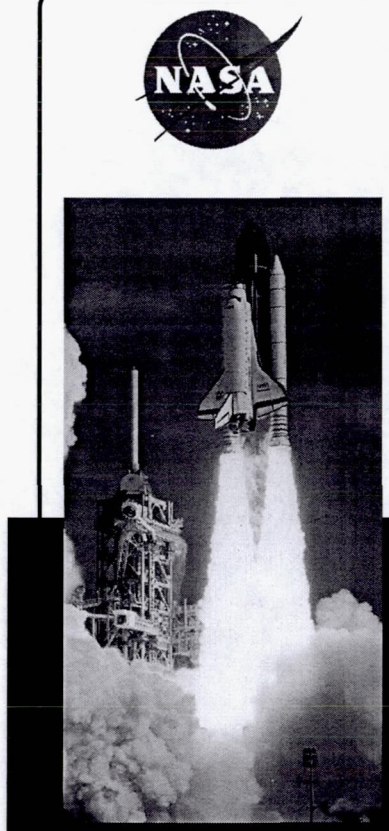
Space Station Processing Facility
January 2006

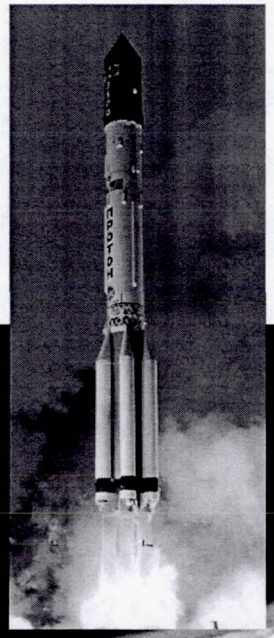


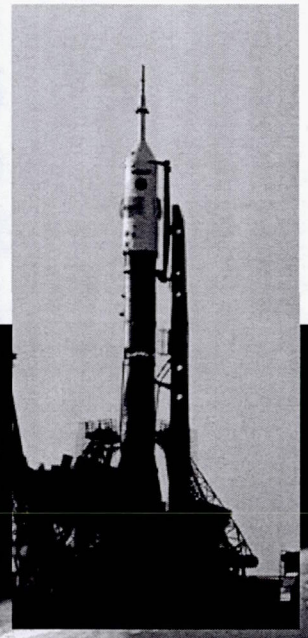
International Space Station Node 2 and JEM

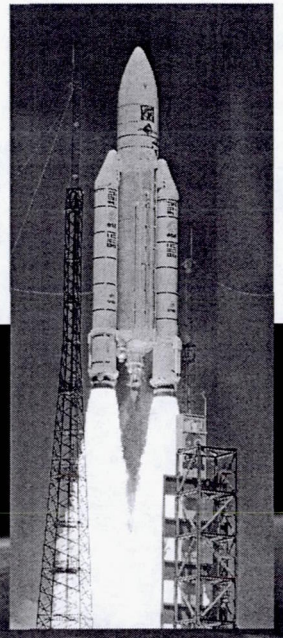


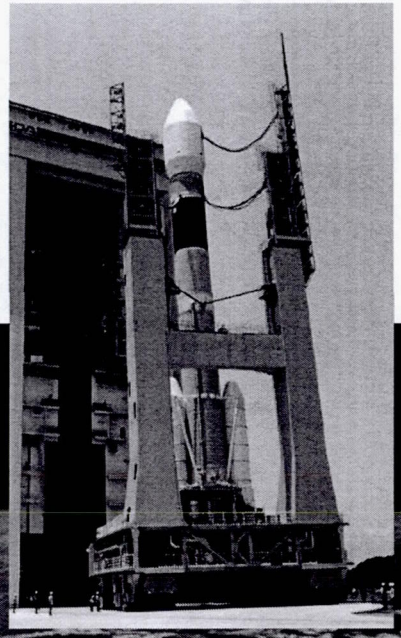
ISS Launch Vehicles







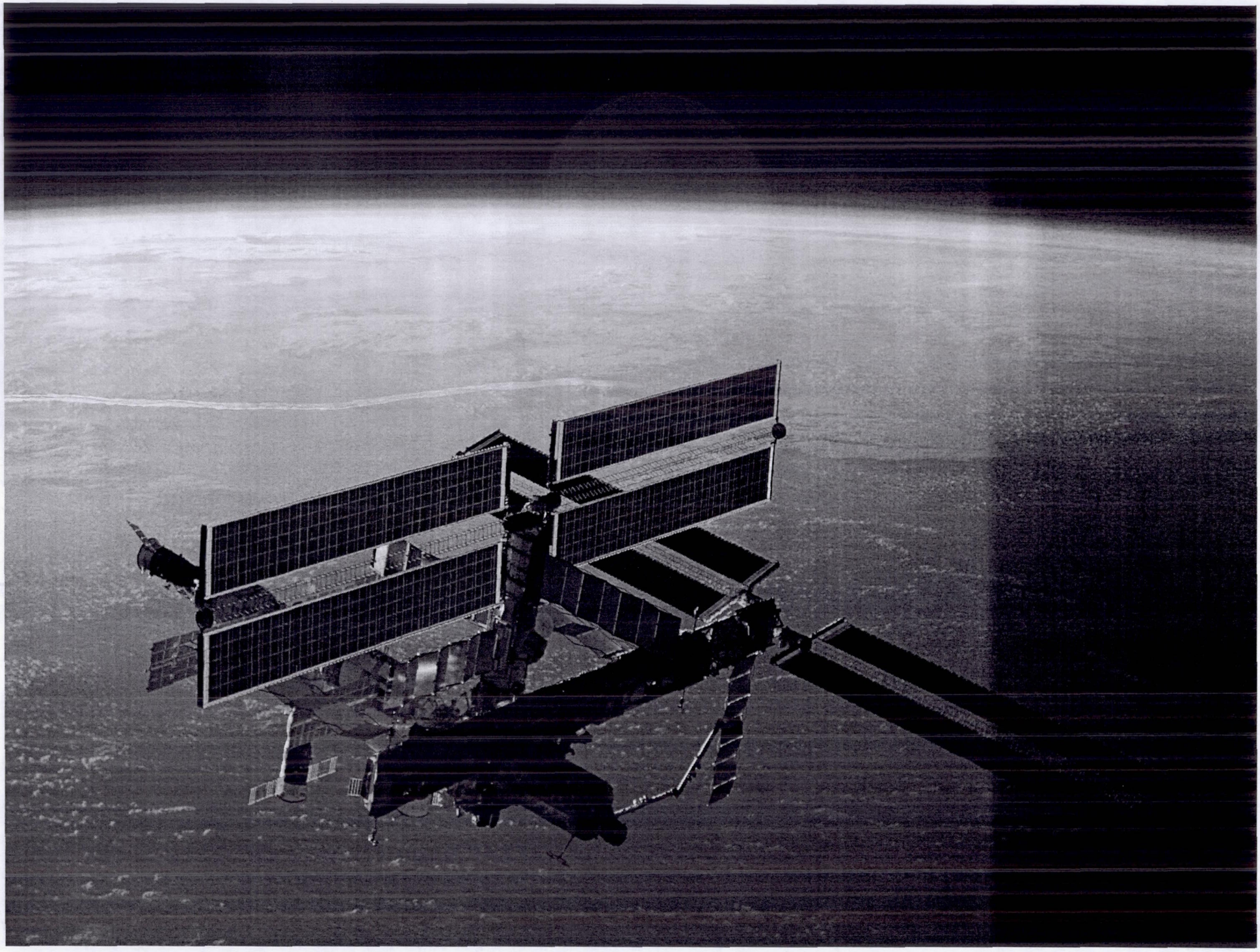




Proton Soyuz

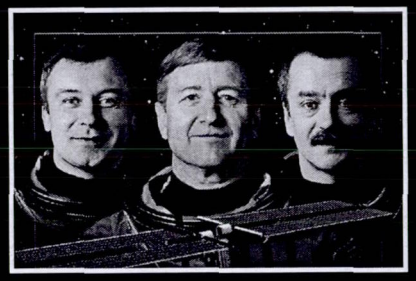
Ariane & ATV

H-IIA &





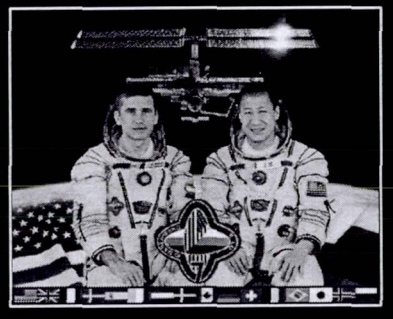






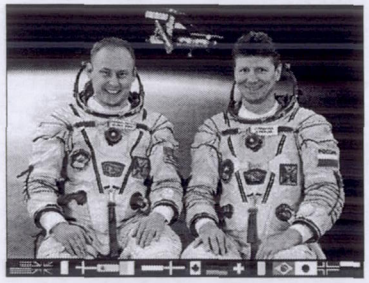







РОССИЯ

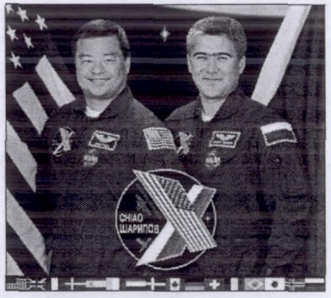
Fifteen Expeditions on Orbit



Expedition 9 Crew

Fincke, Padalka

April 2004 – October 2004



Expedition 10 Crew

Chiao, Sharipov.

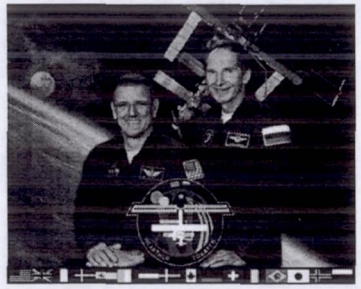
October 2004 – April 2005



Expedition 11 Crew

Phillips, Krikalev

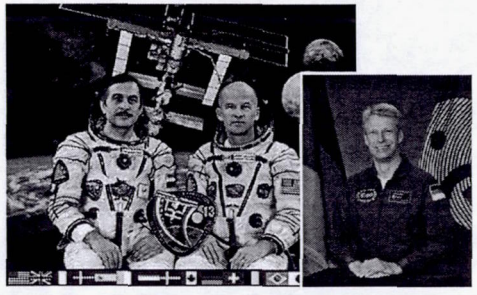
April 2005– October 2005



Expedition 12 Crew

McArthur, Tokarev

October 2005– April 2006



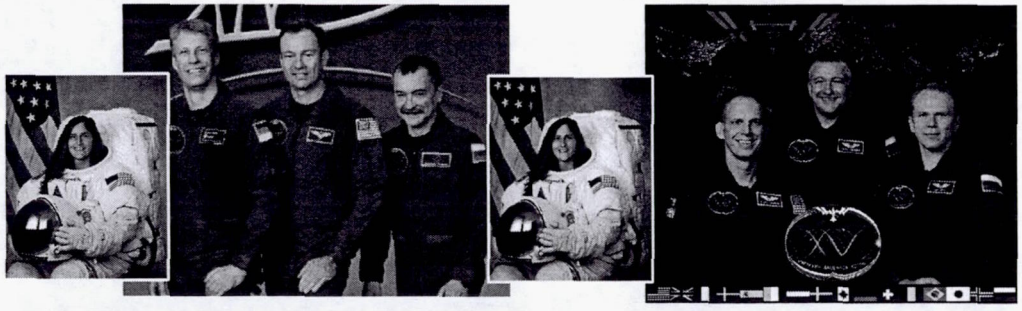
Expedition 13 Crew

Vinogradov,, Williams

April 2006 – July 2006

Vinogradov, Williams, Reiter

July 2006 – September 2006



Expedition 14 Crew

Reiter, Lopez-Alegria, Tyurin

October 2006 – December 2006

Williams, Lopez-Alegria, Tyurin

December 2006 – April 2007

Expedition 15 Crew

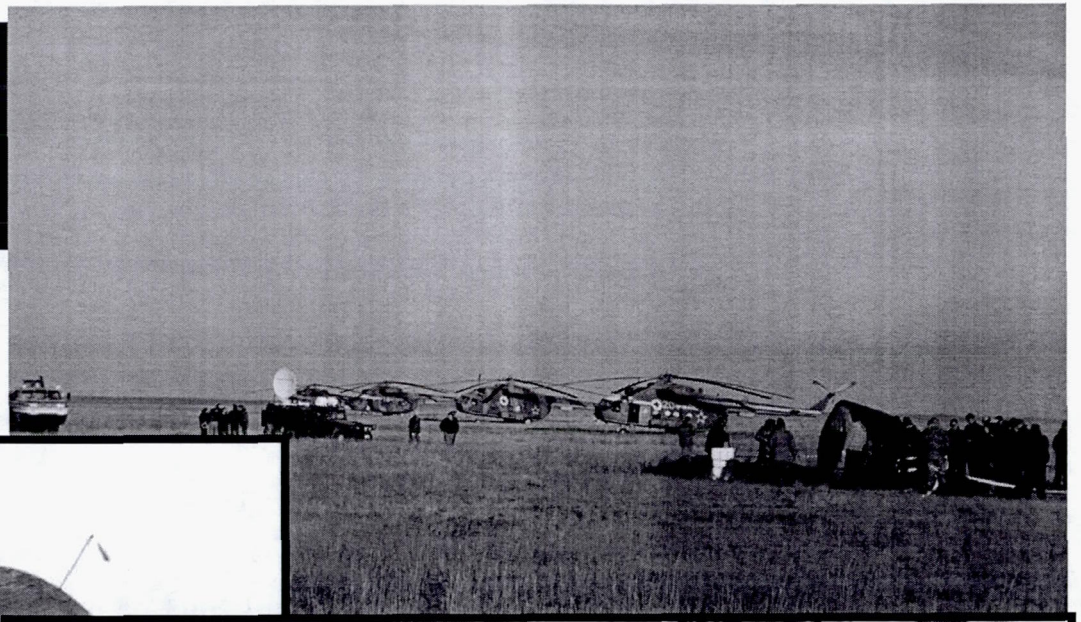
Williams, , Yurchikhin, Kotov

April 2006 – December 2006

Anderson , Yurchikhin, Kotov

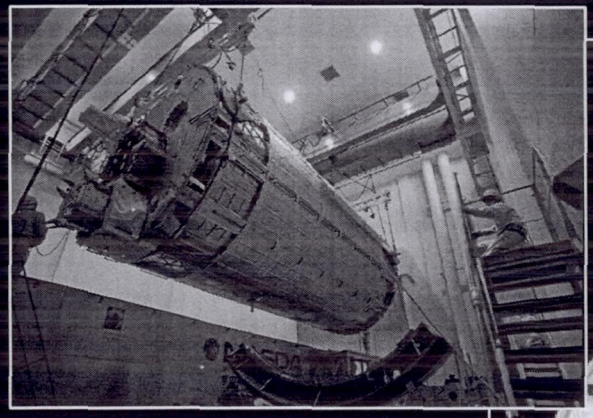
December 2006 – April 2007

Soyuz TMA-8 Capsule Landing
Expedition 13
September 29, 2006
Kazakhstan, Russia

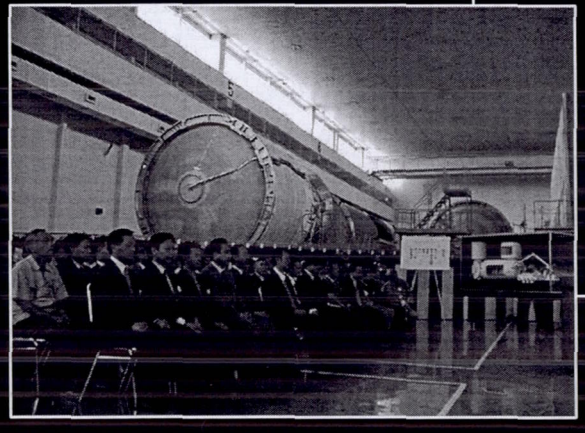








JAXA
Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency



Experiment Logistics Module-Pressurized Section (ELM-PS)

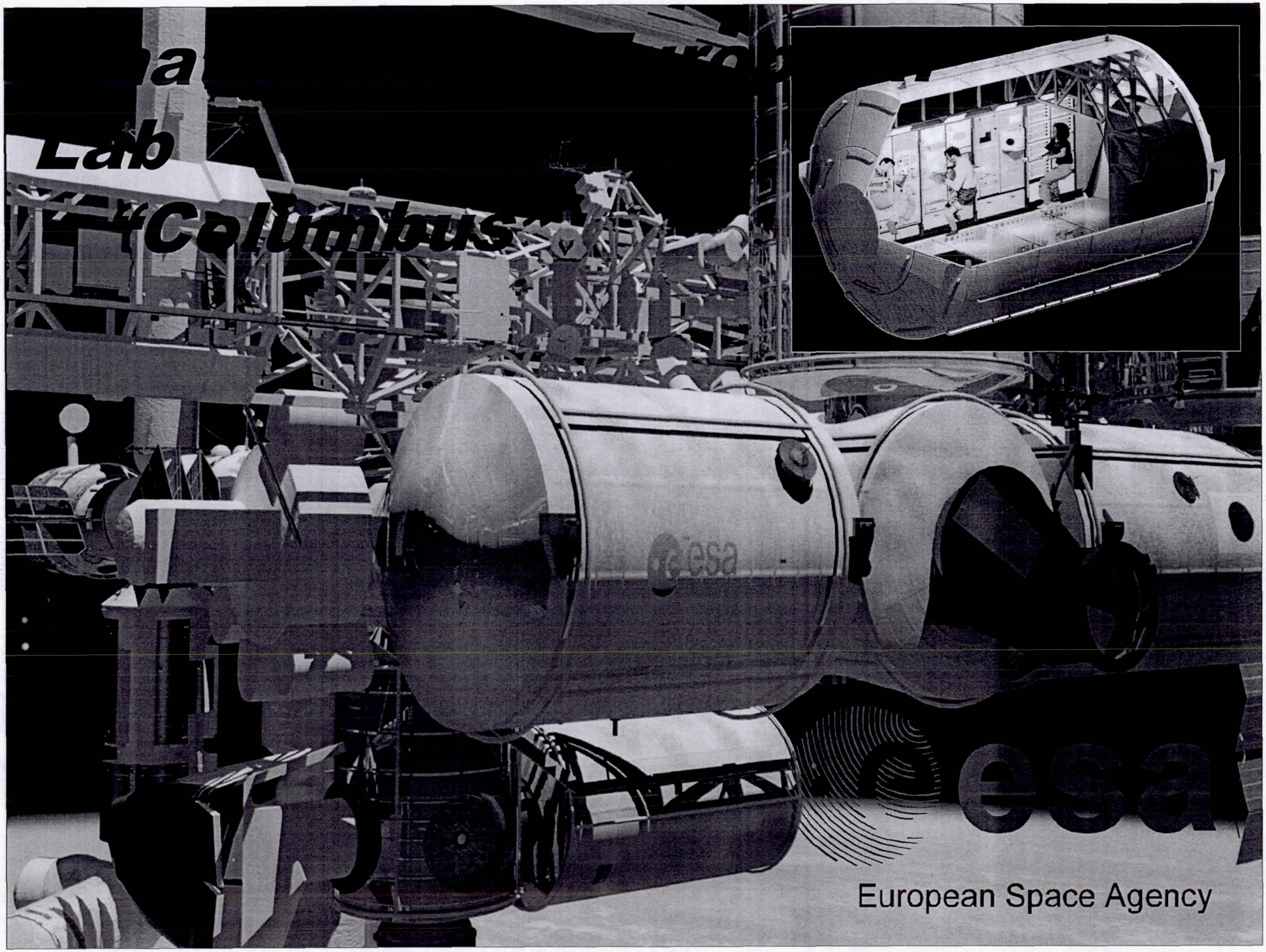
Remote Manipulator System (JEMRMS)

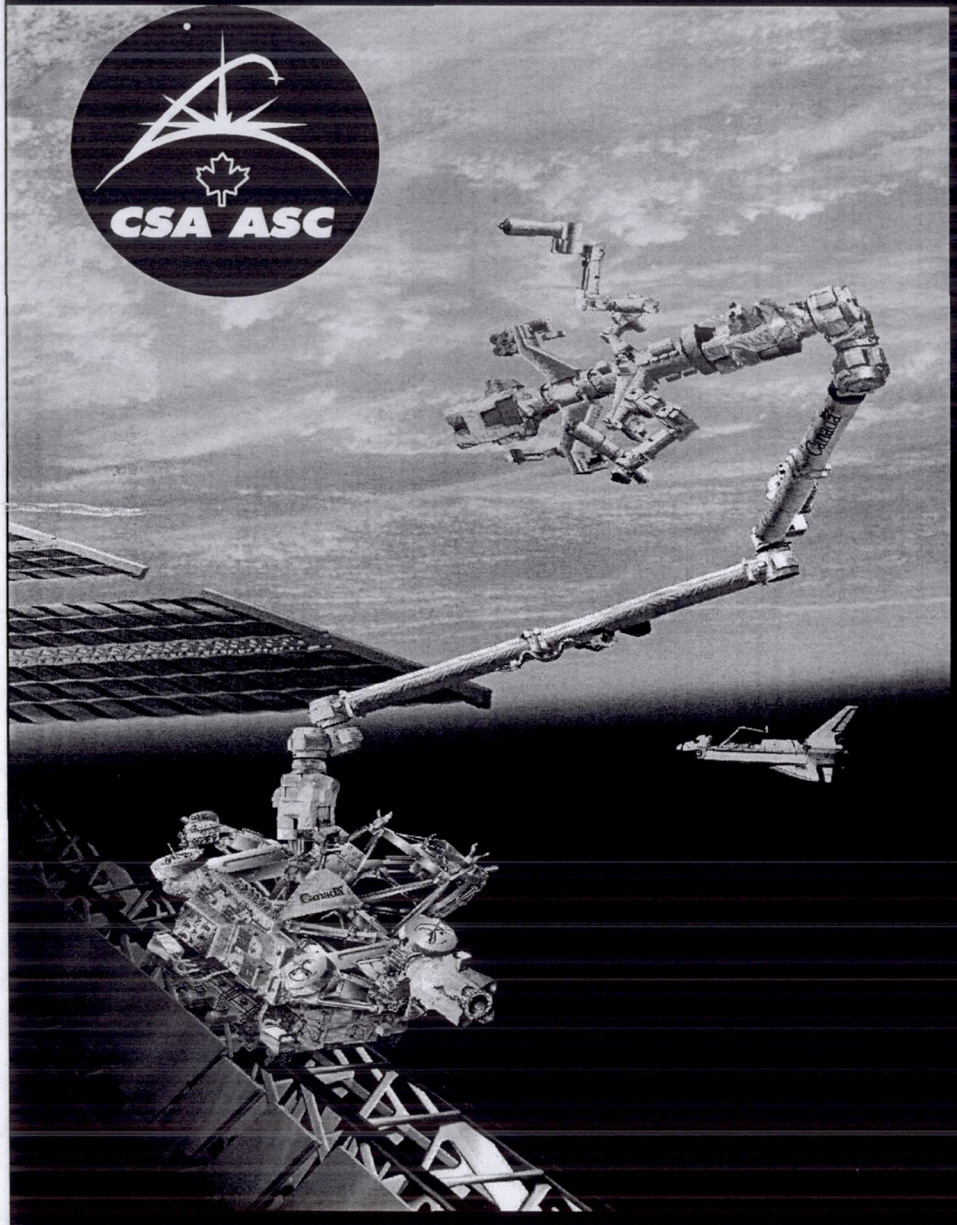
NASDA

Pressurized Module (PM)

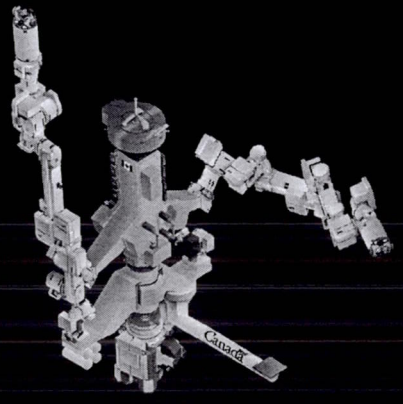
Exposed Facility (EF)

Experiment Logistics Module-Exposed Section (ELM-ES)


Lab
"Columbus"
esa
esa
European Space Agency

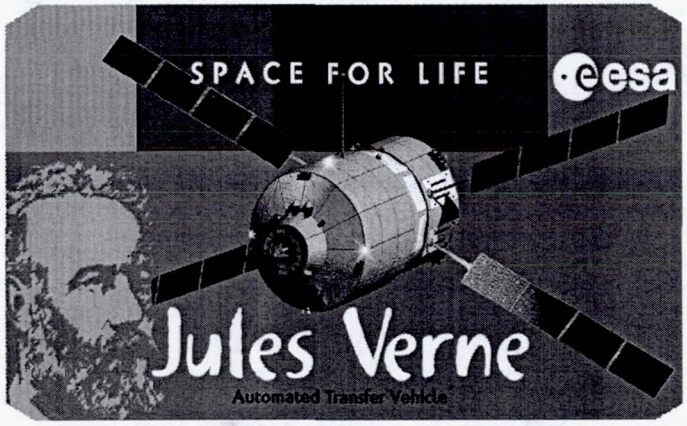


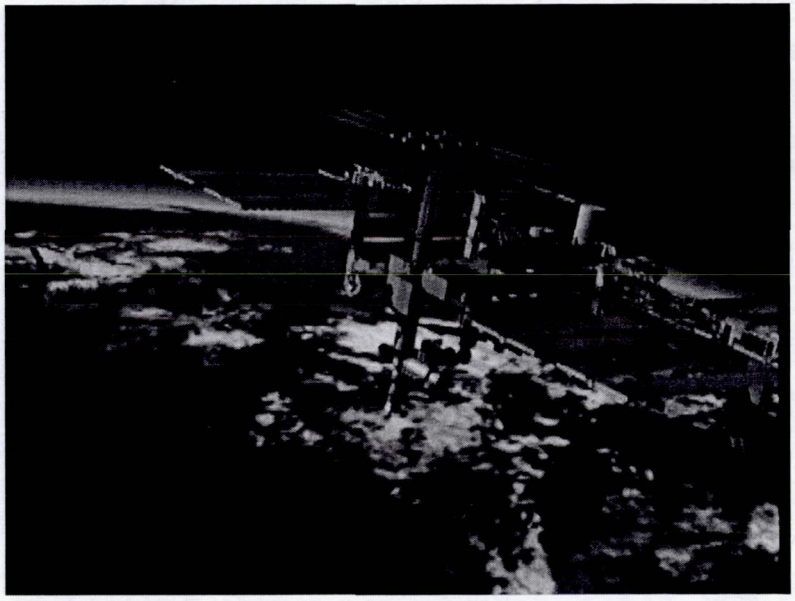
- Special Purpose Dexterous Manipulator
- Remote Manipulator manufacturing completed and accepted by CSA



The Automated Transfer Vehicle

- ISS depends on regular deliveries of experimental equipment and spare parts as well as food, air and water for its permanent crew.
- From 2007 onward, Europe's Automated Transfer Vehicle (ATV) will be one of the indispensable ISS supply spaceships

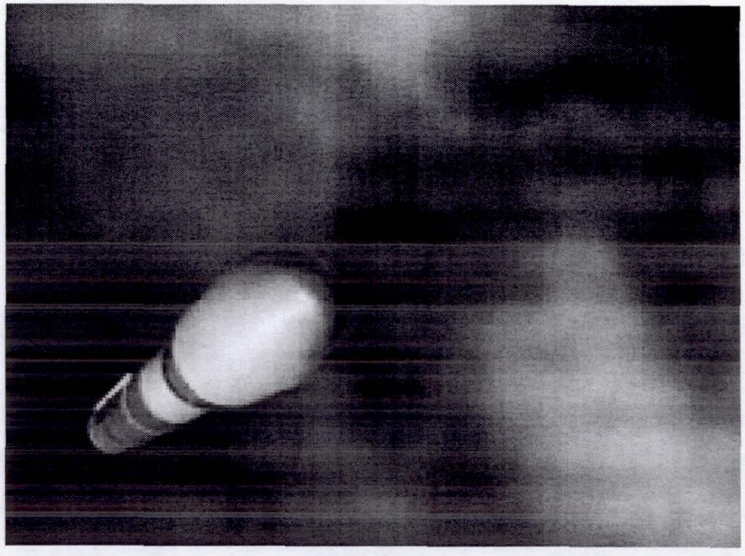




- Every 12 months or so, the unmanned ATV will haul 7.5 tons of cargo from its Kourou launch site in French Guiana to the Station
- Automatically dock with the Station's Russian service module
- The ATV will remain there as a pressurized and integral part of the Station for up to six months until its final mission: a fiery one-way trip into the Earth's atmosphere to dispose of up to 6.5 tons of Station waste.

The H-II Transfer Vehicle

- Japan's transfer vehicle is called the H-II Transfer Vehicle (HTV)
- The HTV is an unmanned orbital carrier, designed to deliver up to six tons of goods to the ISS in orbit at an altitude of about 400 kilometers and return with spent equipment, used clothing, and other waste materials on the return trip
- These waste materials will be incinerated when HTV makes re-entry into the atmosphere.

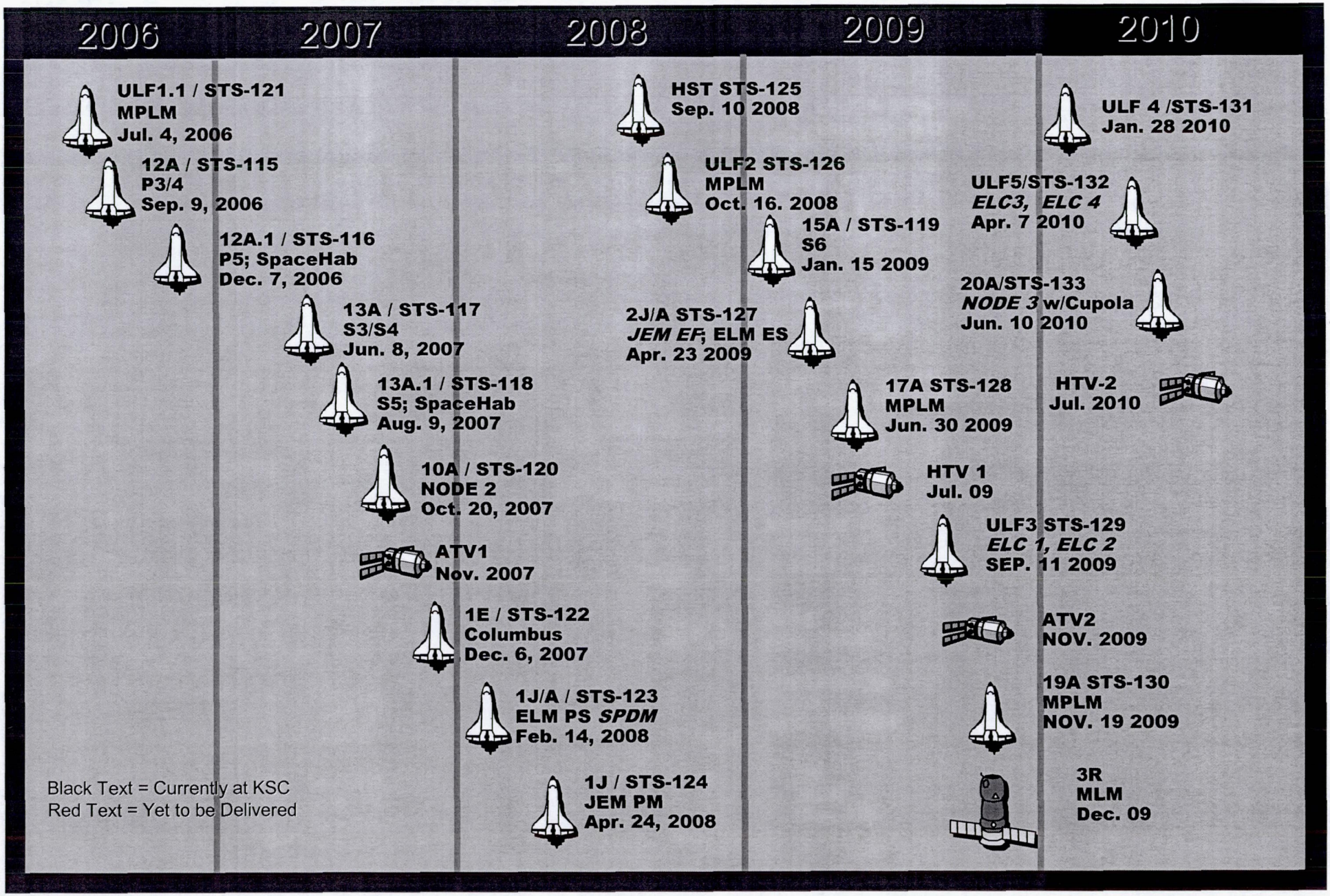


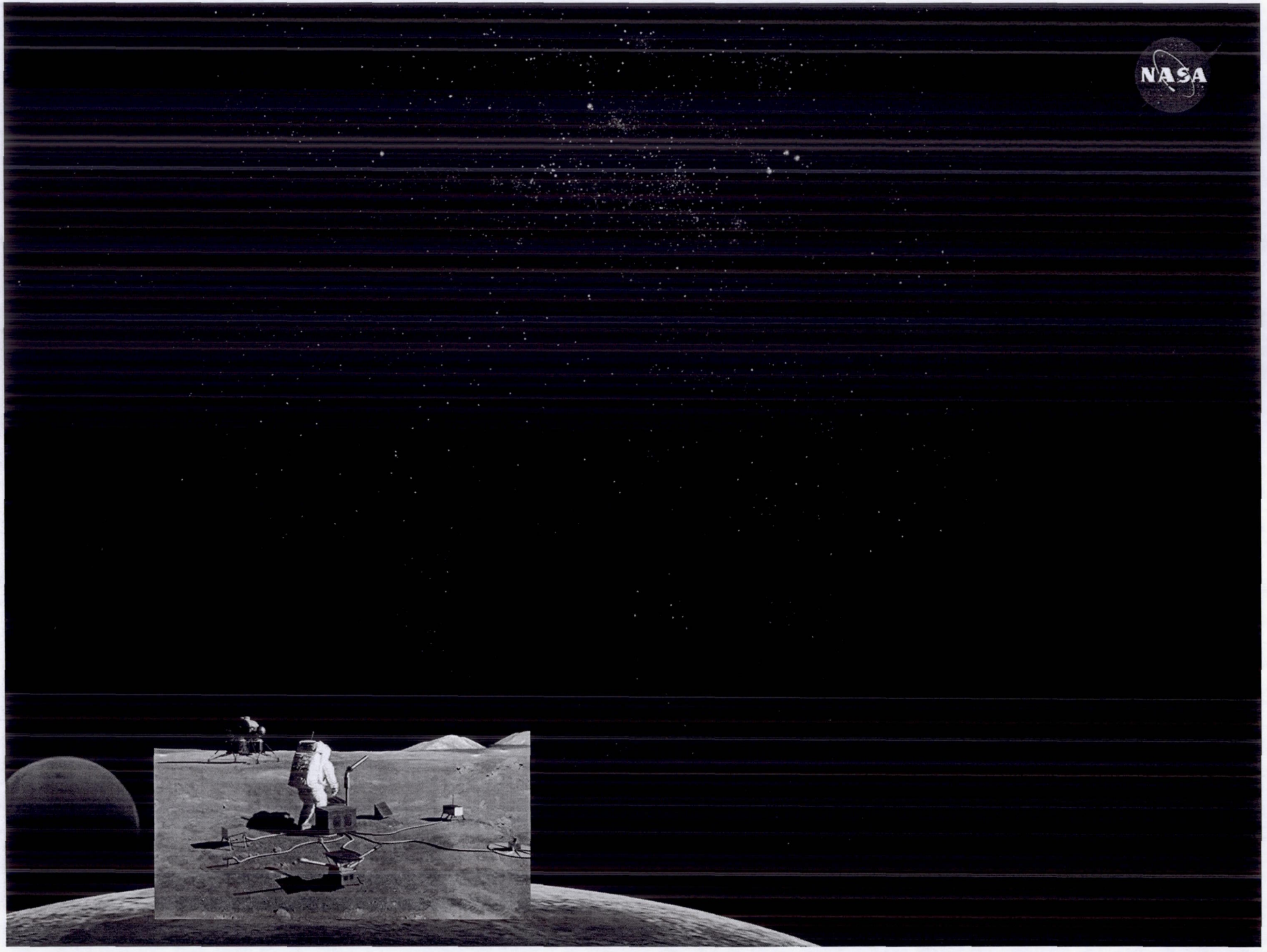
The system uses Japan's H2 launch vehicle

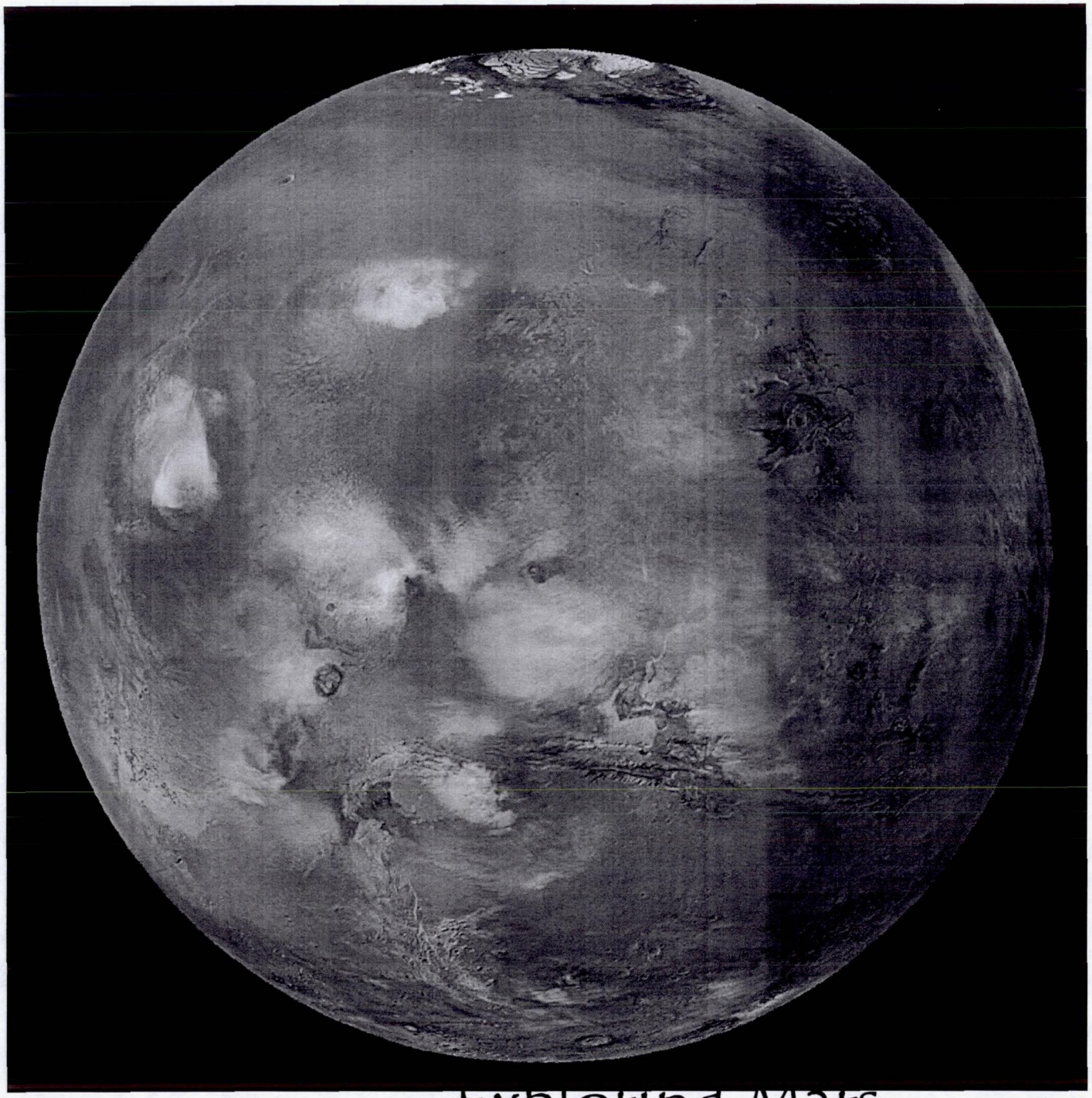


- HTV has 2 types of logistics carrier: pressurized section where crewmembers can work when HTV is being berthed to the ISS; and unpressurized section that accommodates Kibo's Exposed Facility payloads on an Exposed Pallet

Projected Launch Schedule

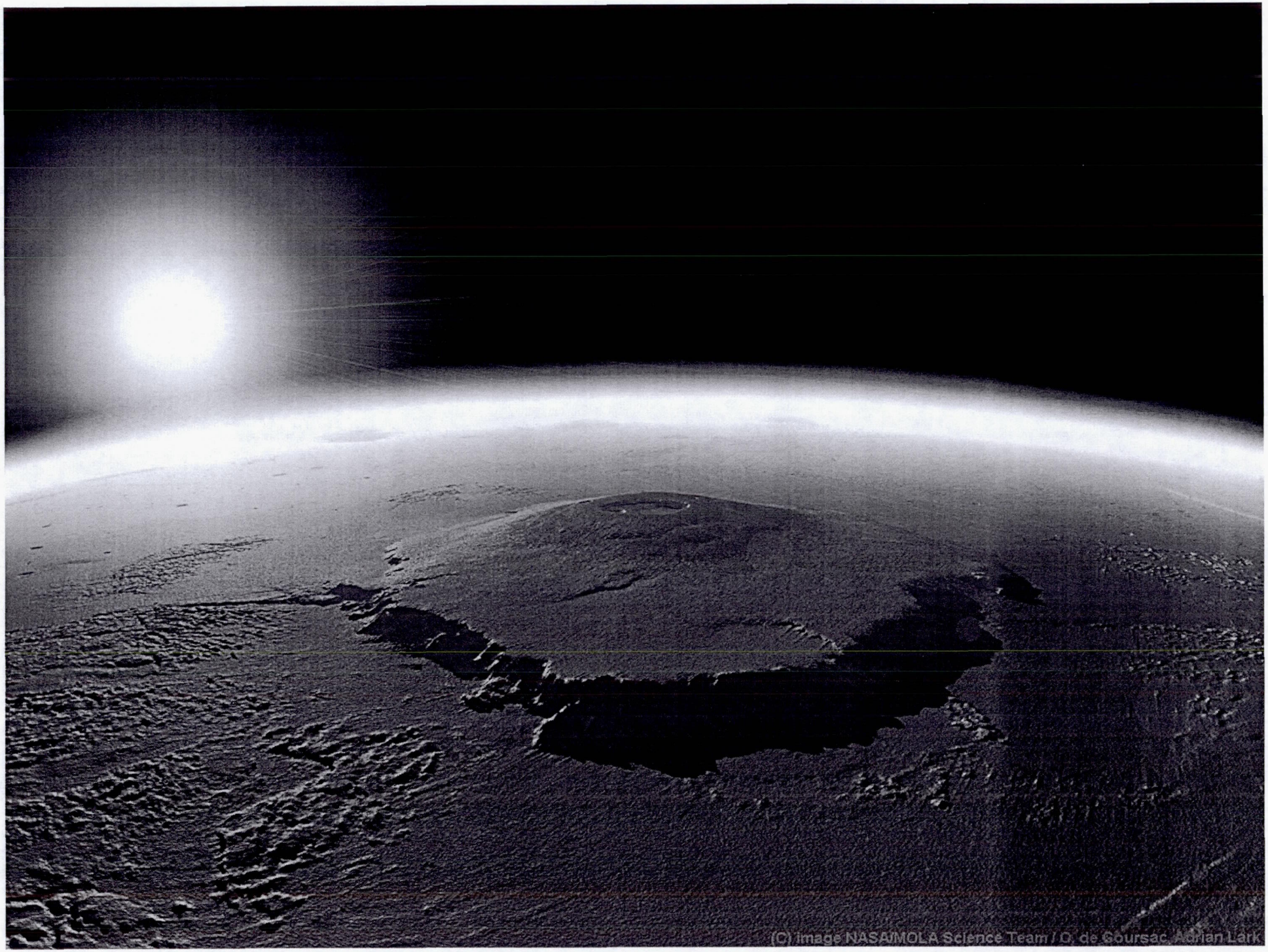


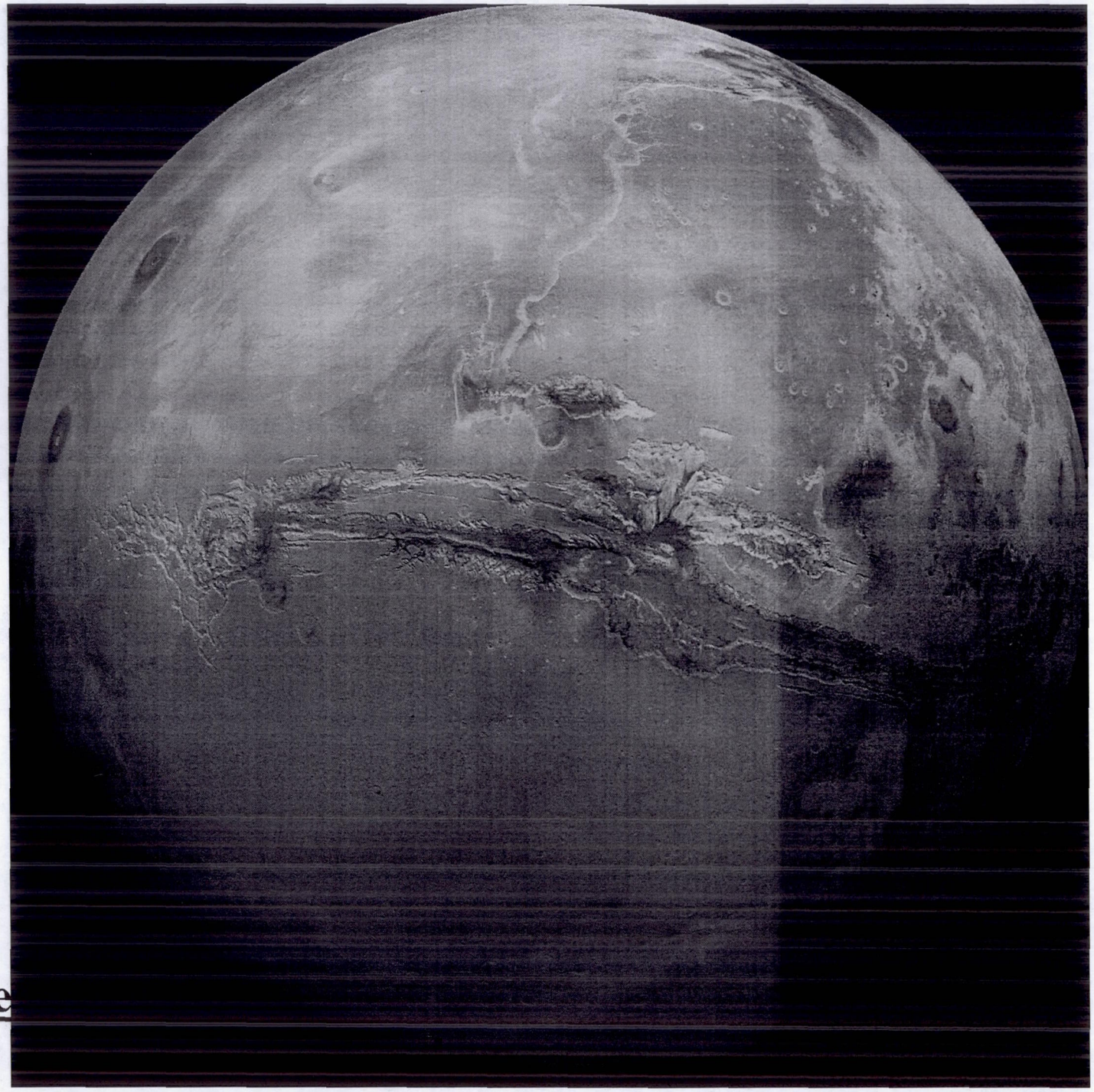

NASA



Exploring Mars


NASA

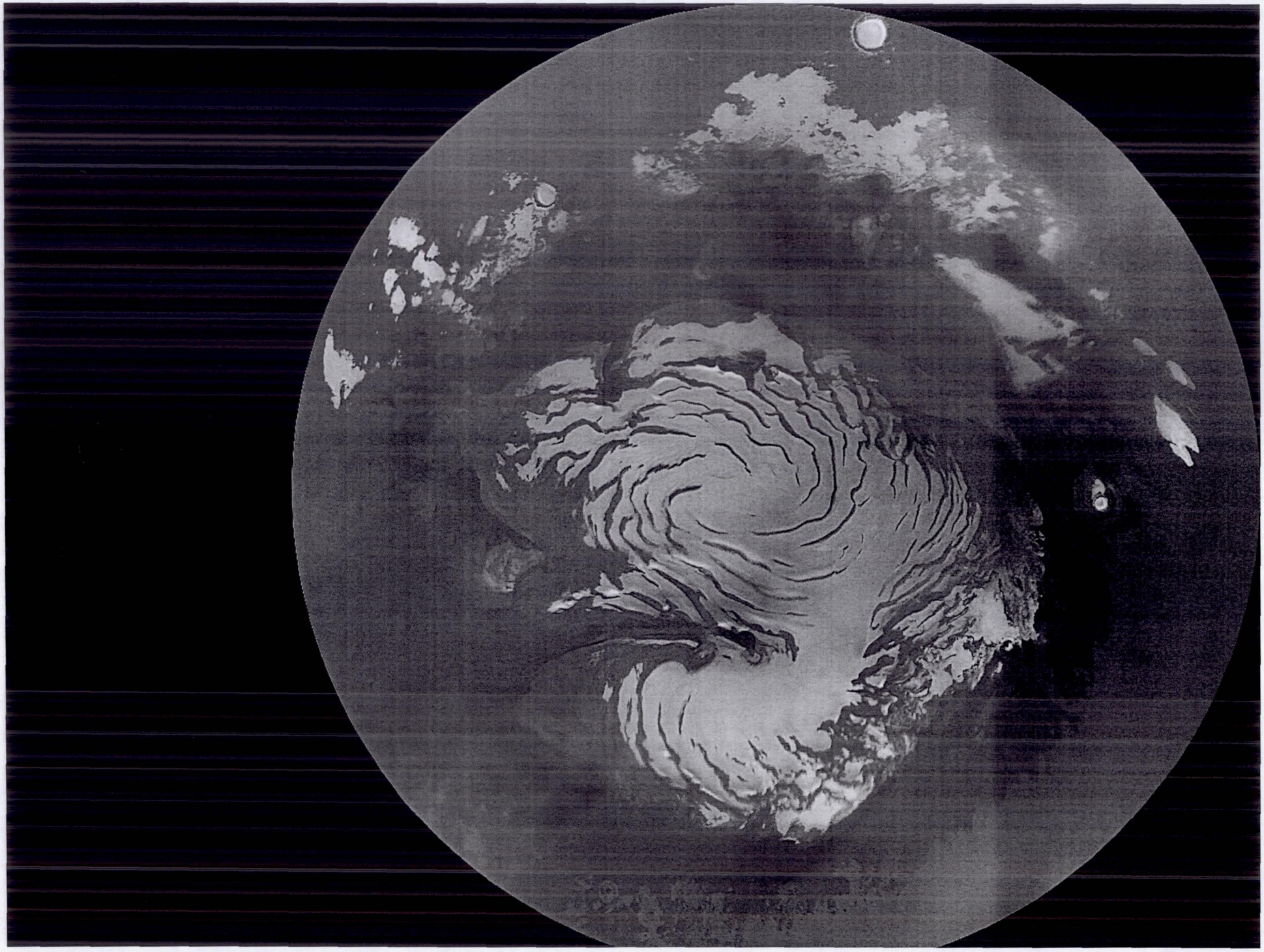

(C) image NASA/MOLA Science Team / O. de Goursac, Adrian Lark



Valle

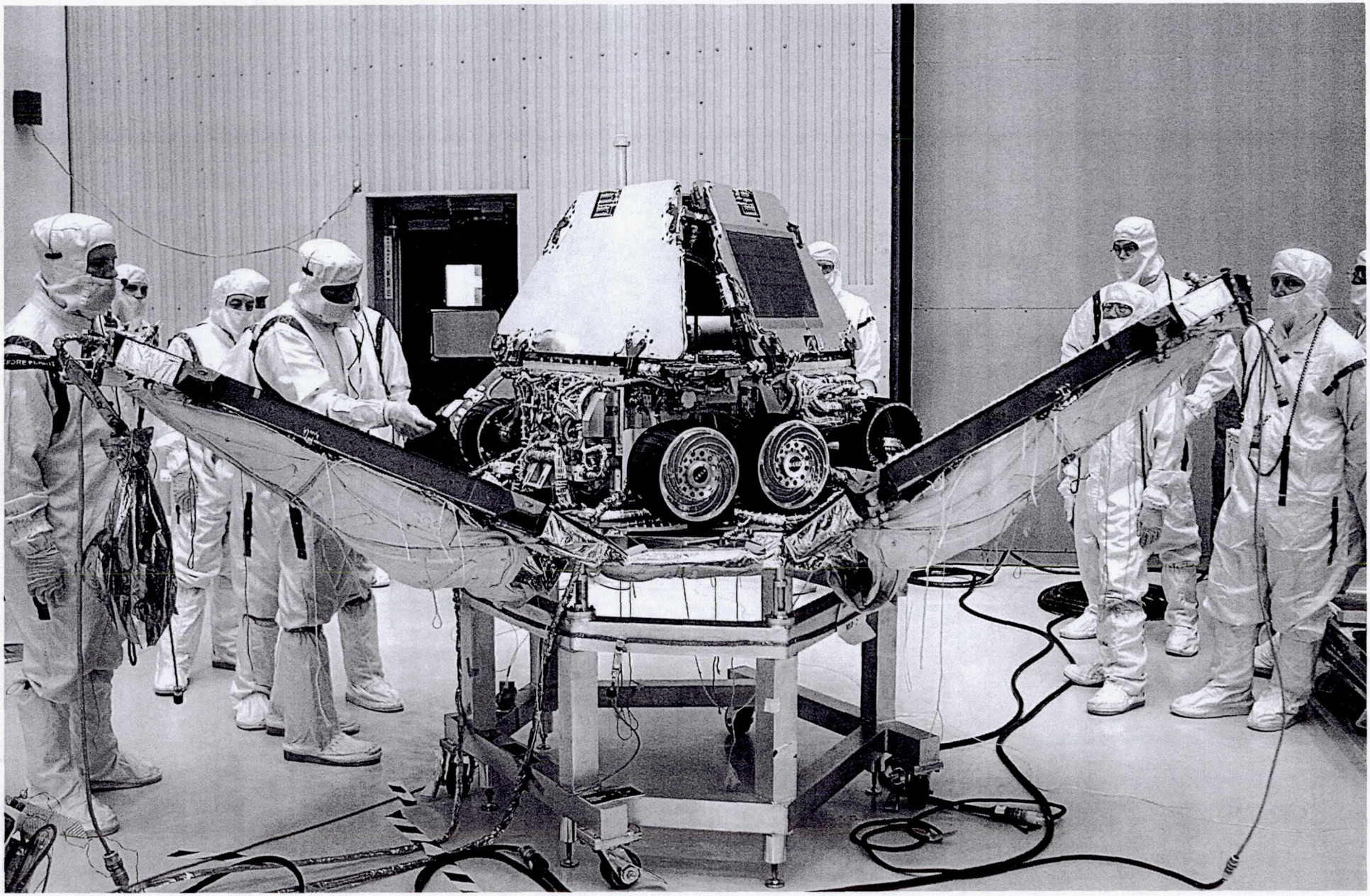
2500



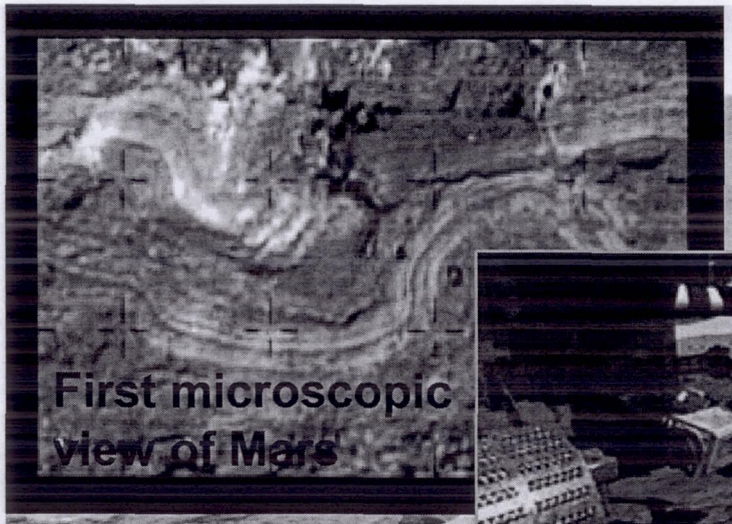


Mars Exploration Rover at KSC

April 2003



Exploration Rovers



First microscopic view of Mars

Spirit Rover

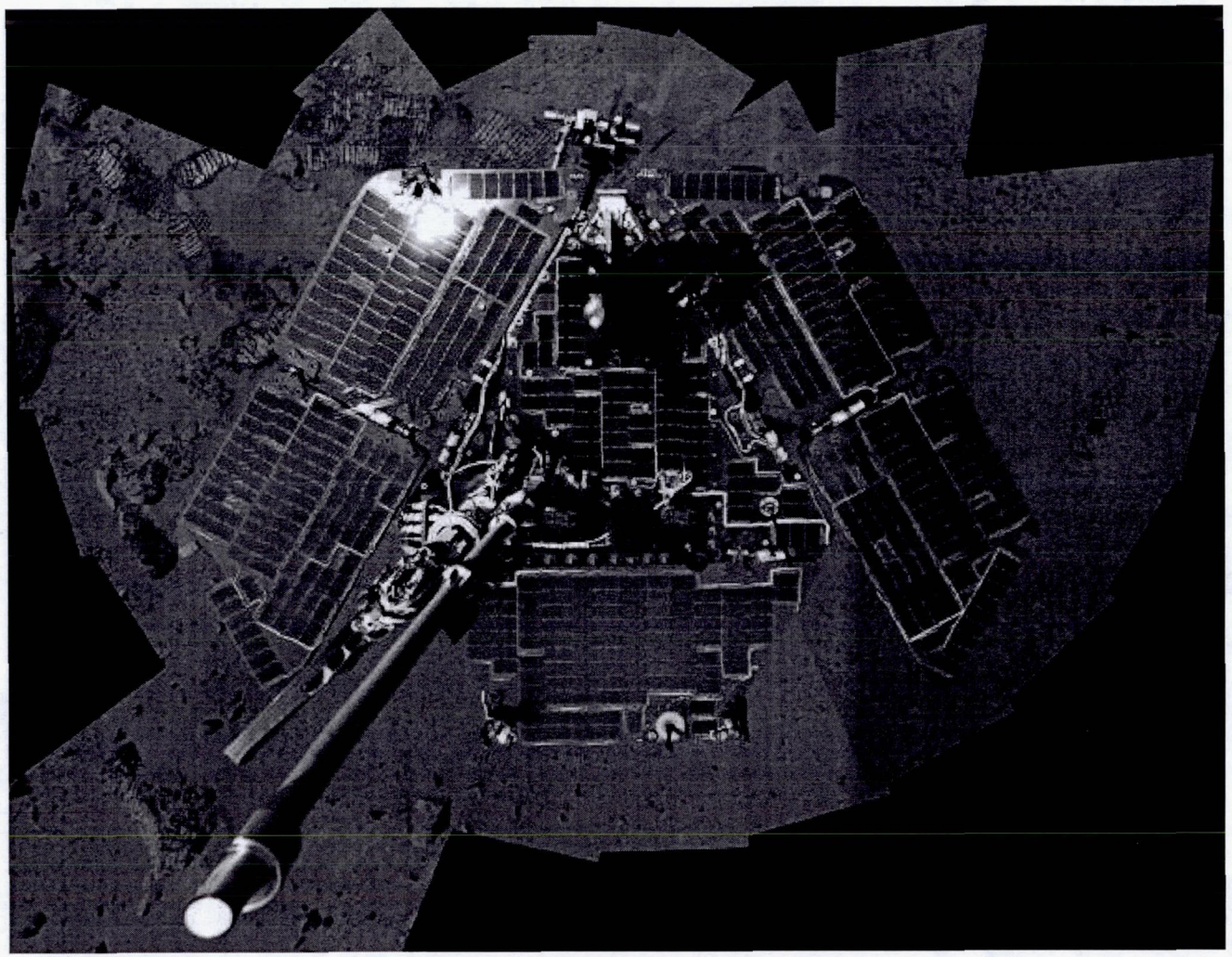
Launch: May 30, 2003

Landing: January 4, 2004

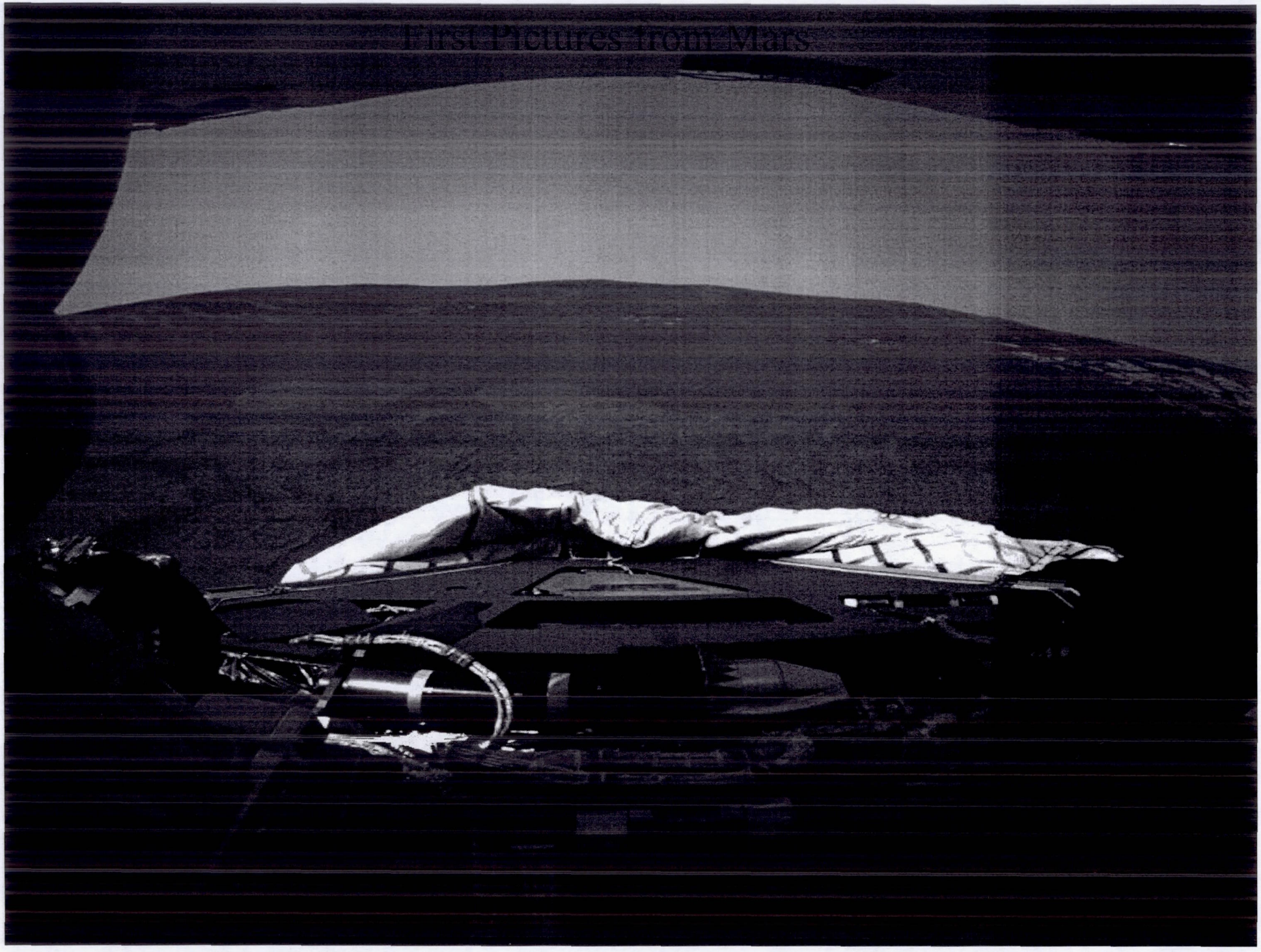
Opportunity Rover

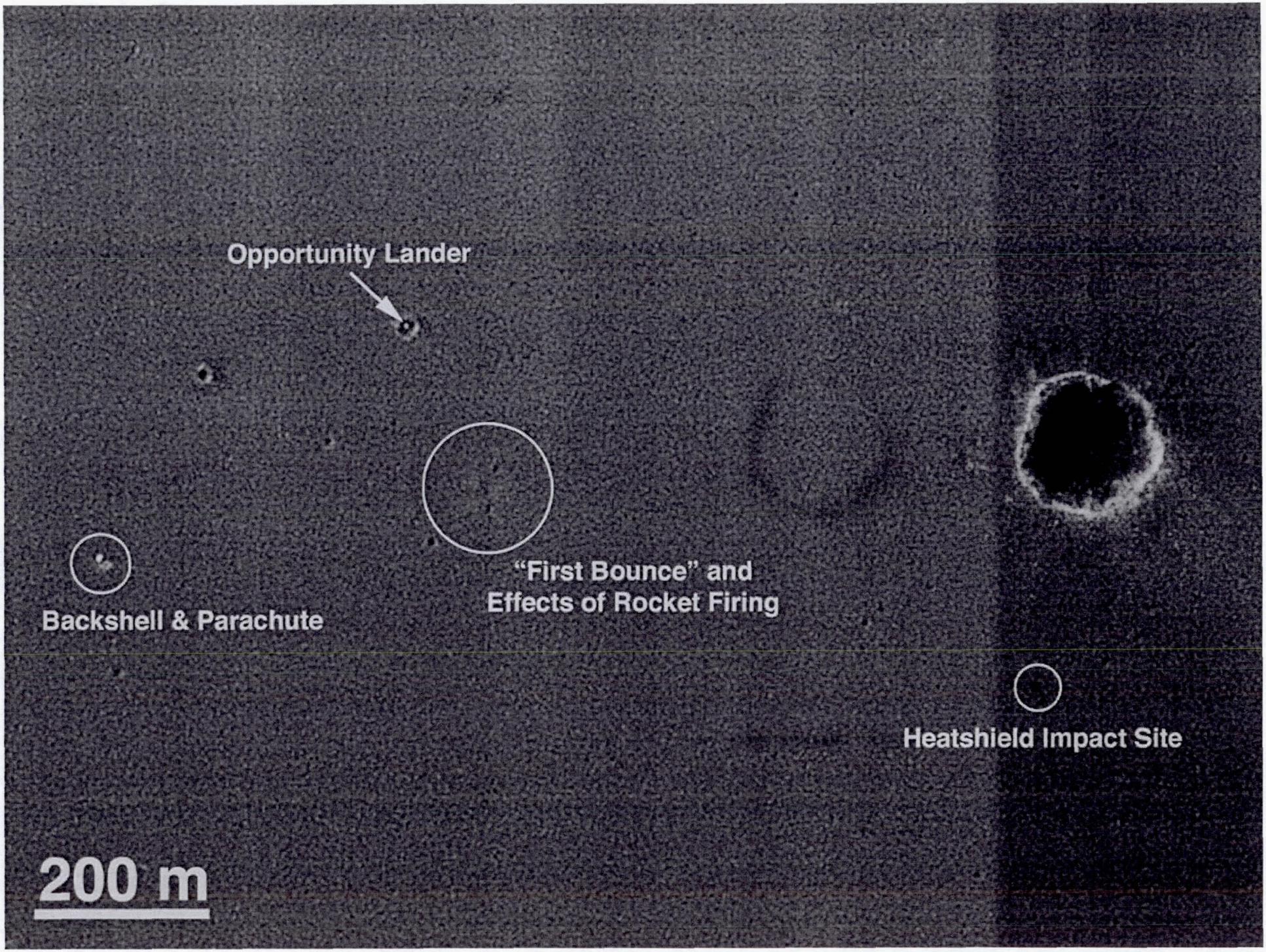
Launch: June 27, 2003

Landing: January 25, 2004



Self-portrait of NASA's Mars Exploration Rover Spirit
August 2005


First Pictures from Mars

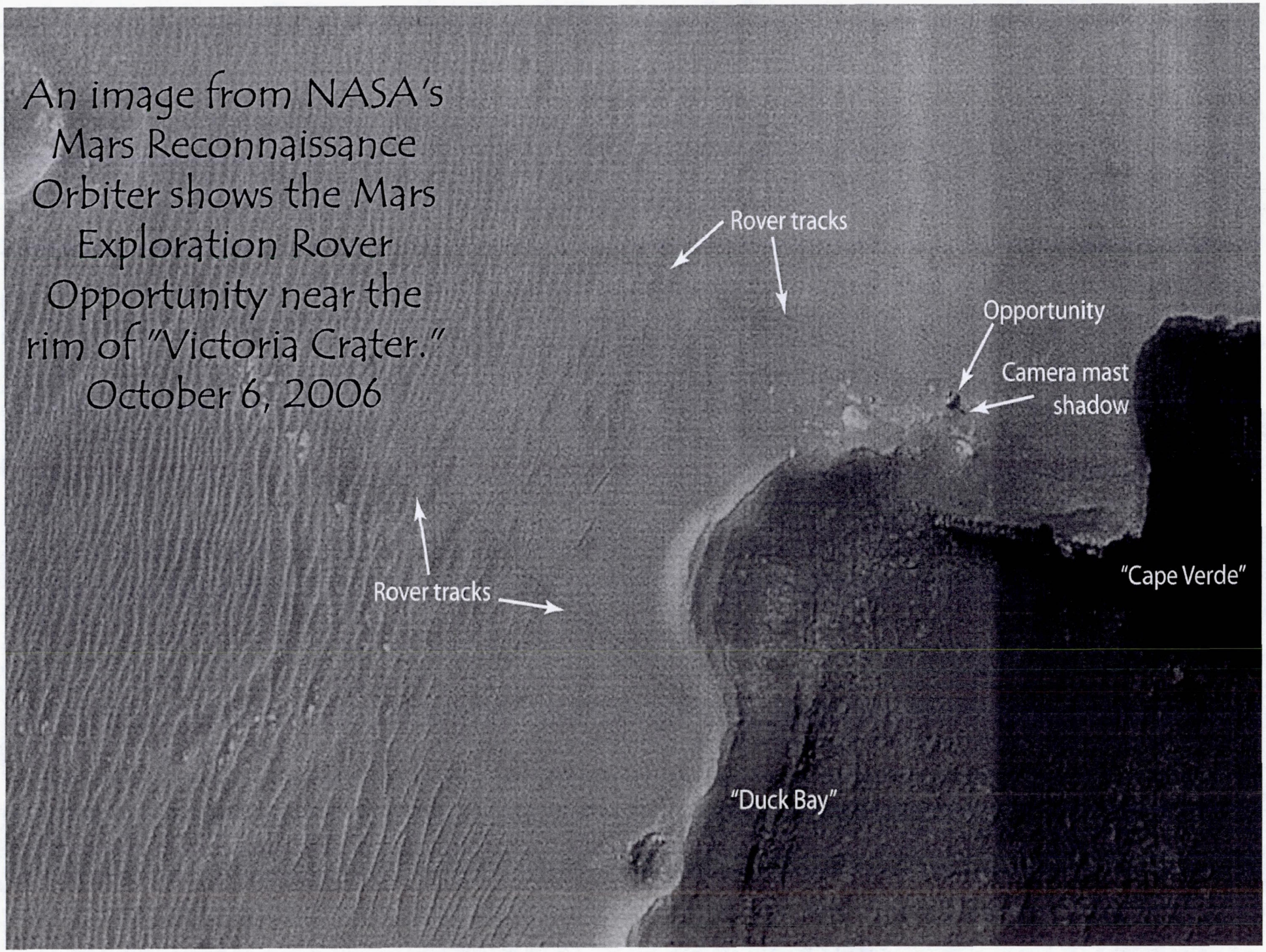

Opportunity Lander
"First Bounce" and
Effects of Rocket Firing
Backshell & Parachute
Heatshield Impact Site
200 m



Heat shield impact site of NASA's Mars Exploration Rover Opportunity.

Mosaic was acquired on Opportunity's sol 330 (Dec. 28, 2004)

On the left, the main heat shield piece is inverted and reveals its metallic insulation layer, glinting in the sunlight. The main piece stands about 1 meter tall (about 3.3 feet) and about 13 meters (about 43 feet) from the rover.

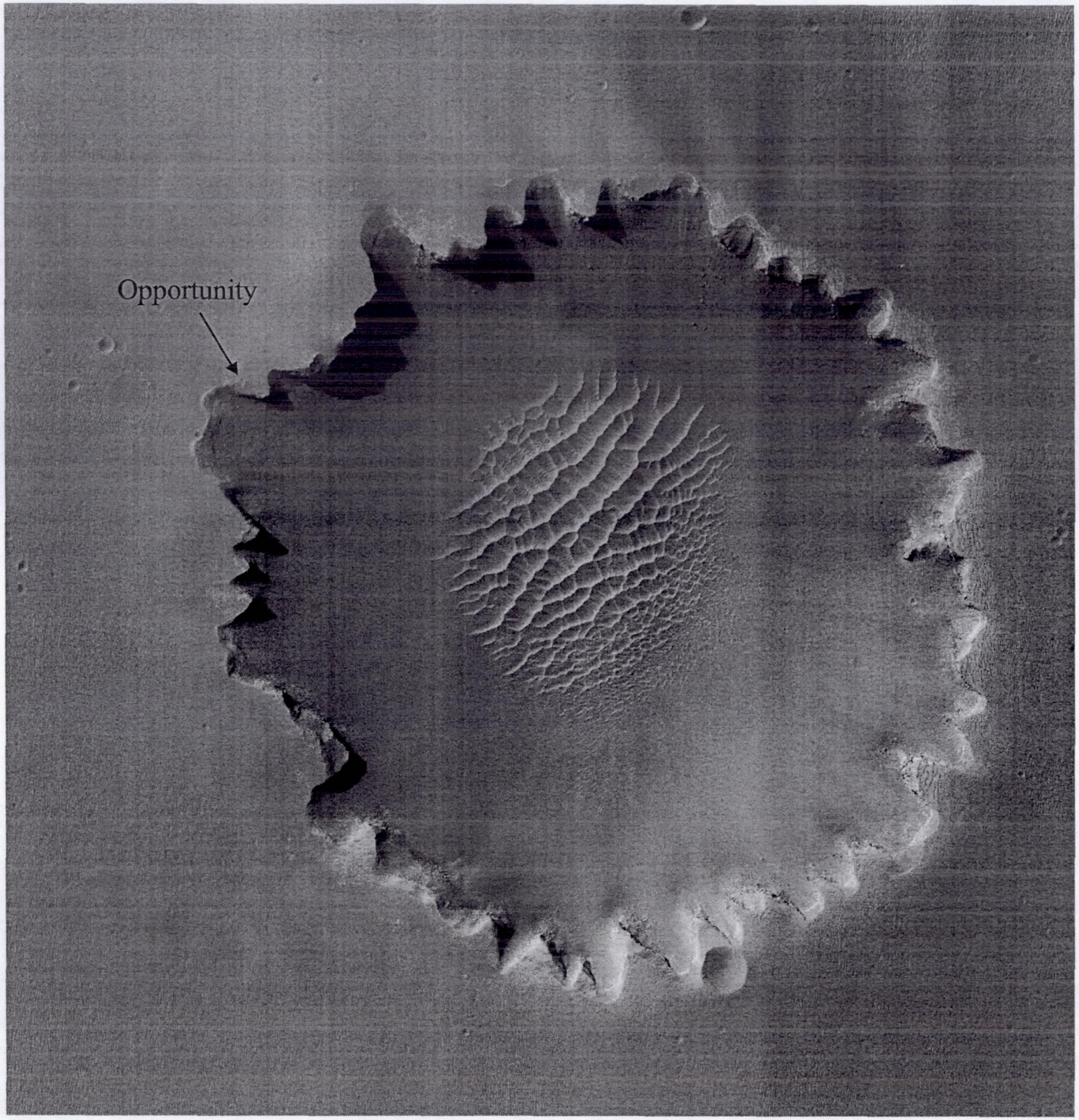


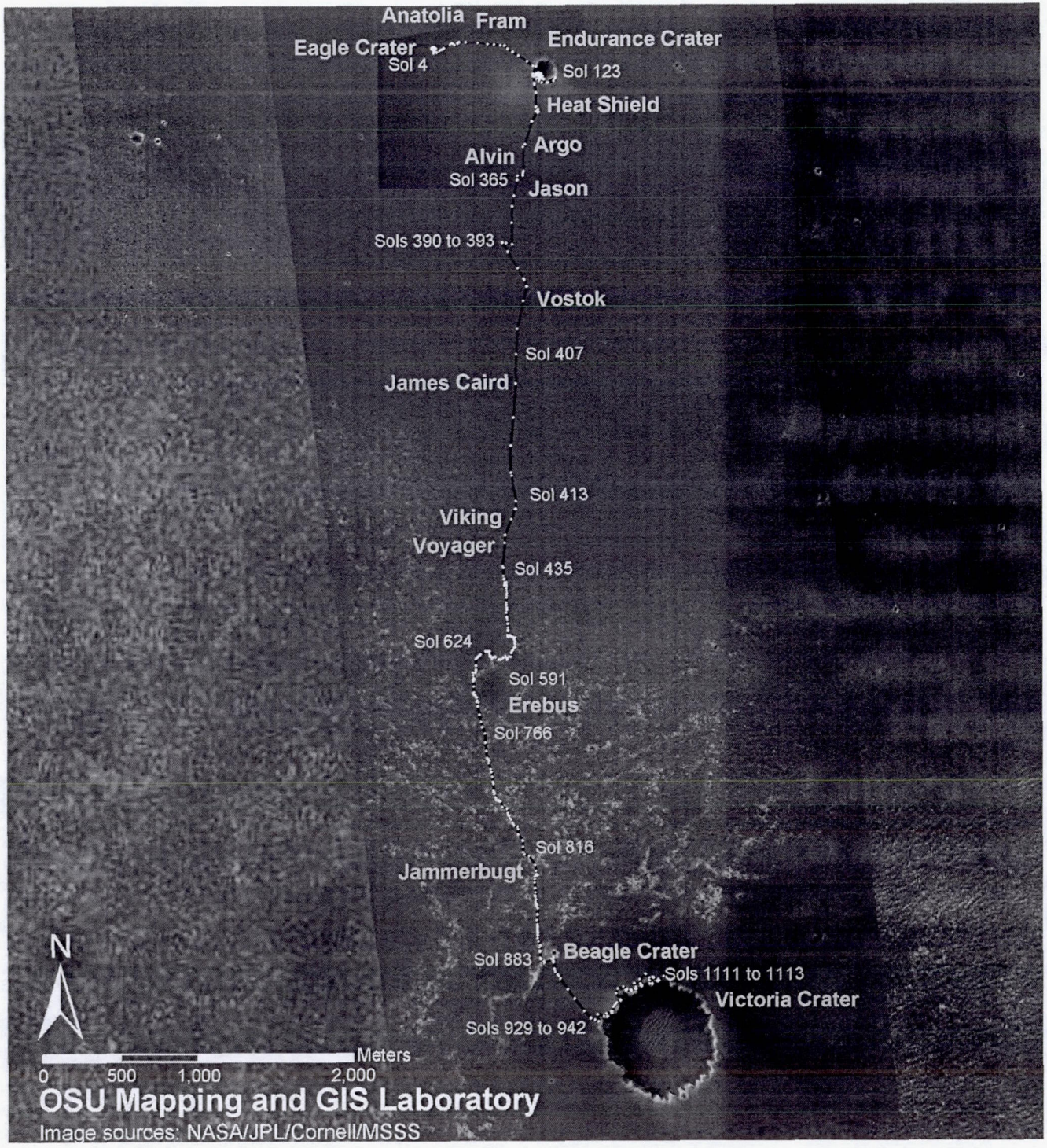
An image from NASA's Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter shows the Mars Exploration Rover Opportunity near the rim of "Victoria Crater." October 6, 2006

High Resolution Imaging Science Experiment on NASA's Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter

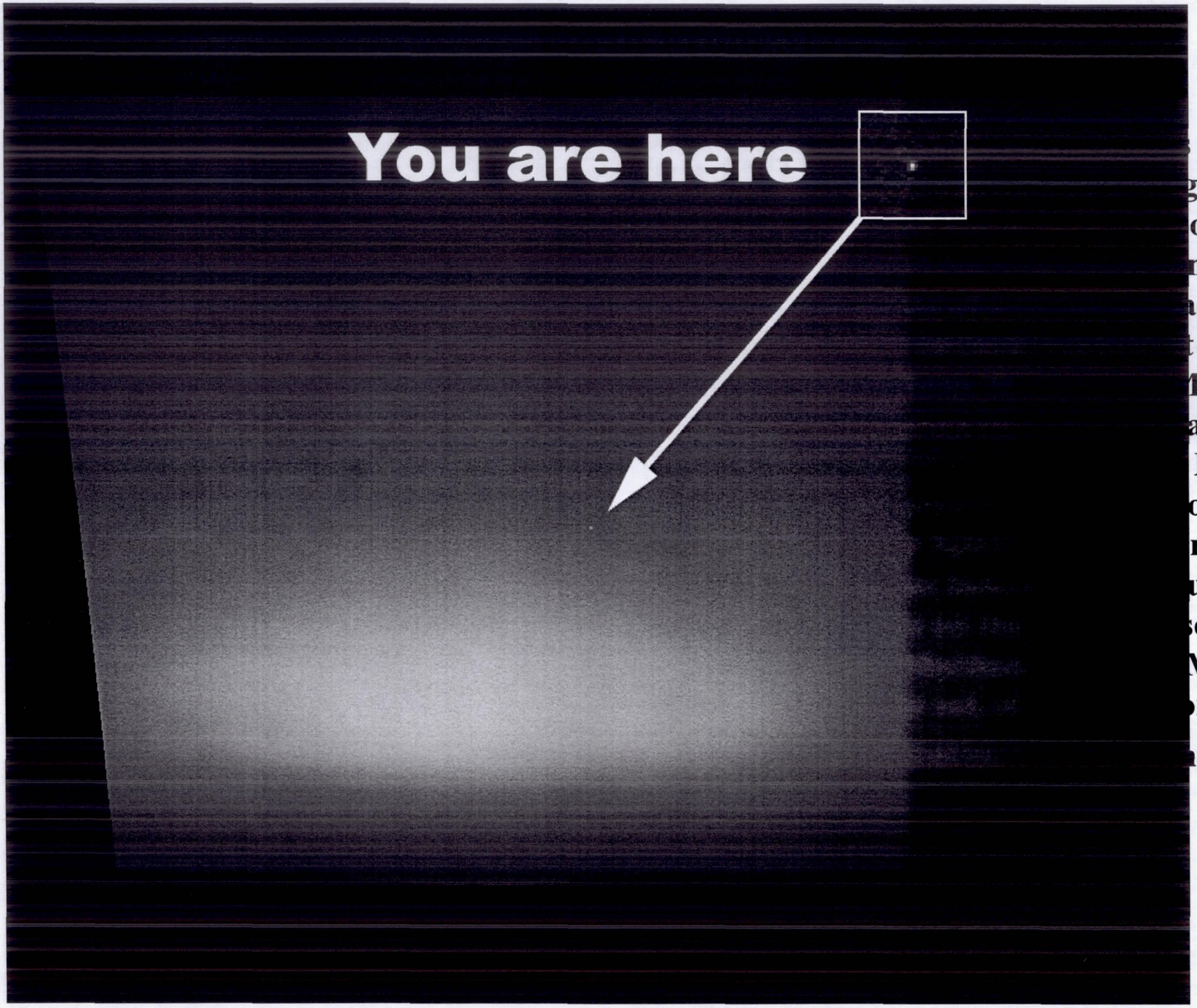
October 6, 2006

Victoria crater," an impact crater at Meridiani Planum, near the equator of Mars ½ mile in diameter



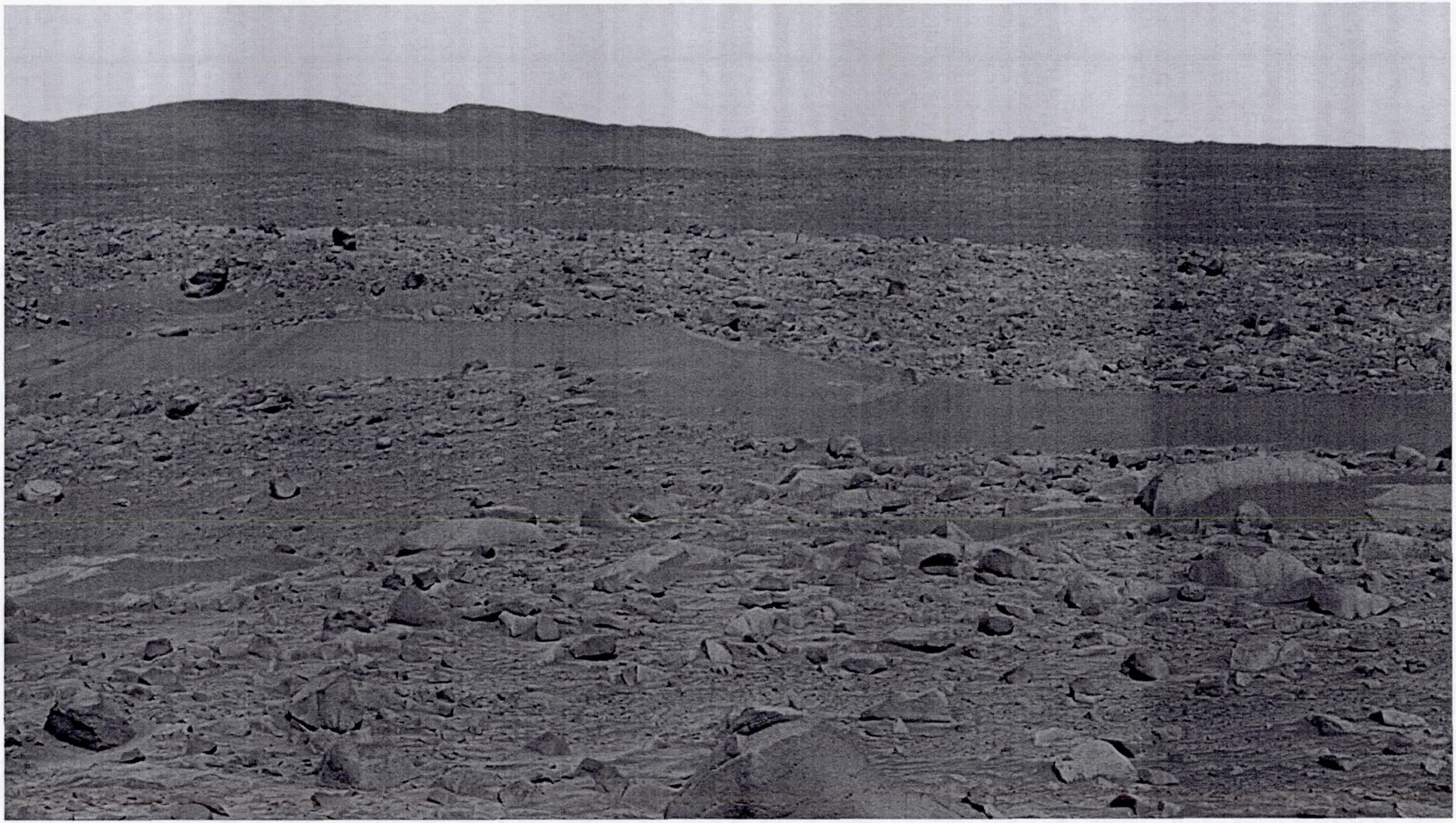


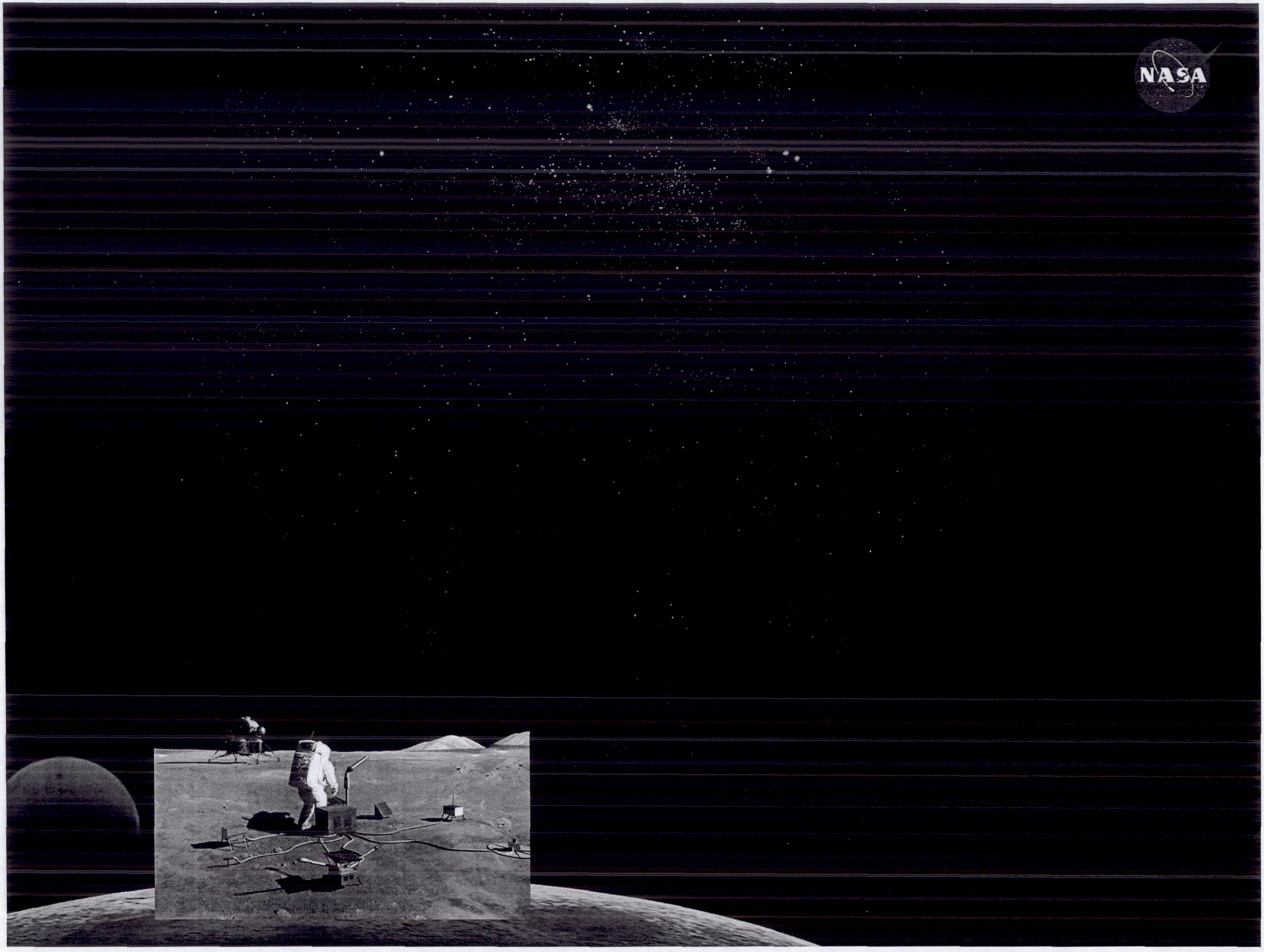
Opportunity's traverse map through Sol 1113
As of April 2007, Opportunity has driven more than 10.5 kilometers (6.5 miles) since leaving Endurance and is approaching Victoria.



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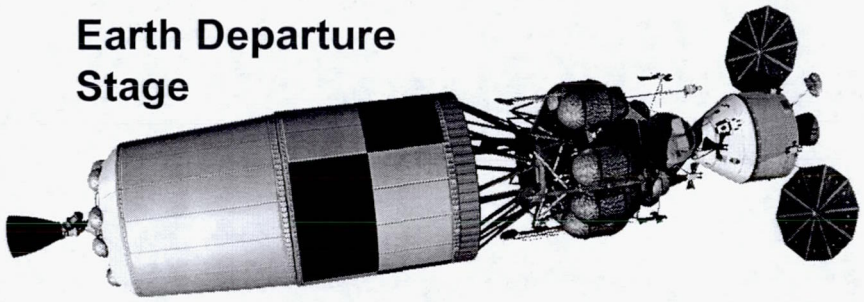
Mars Exploration Rover Spirit panoramic camera, shows the rover's destination toward the hills nicknamed the "Columbia Hills."

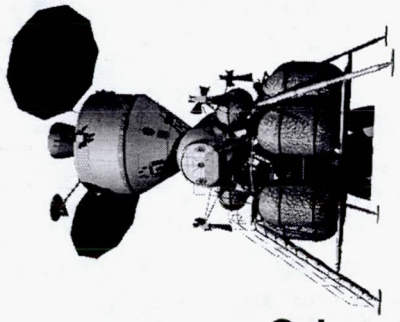



NASA

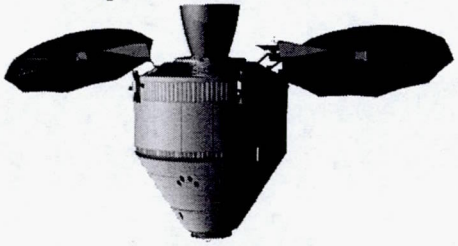
Components of Program Constellation

Earth Departure Stage



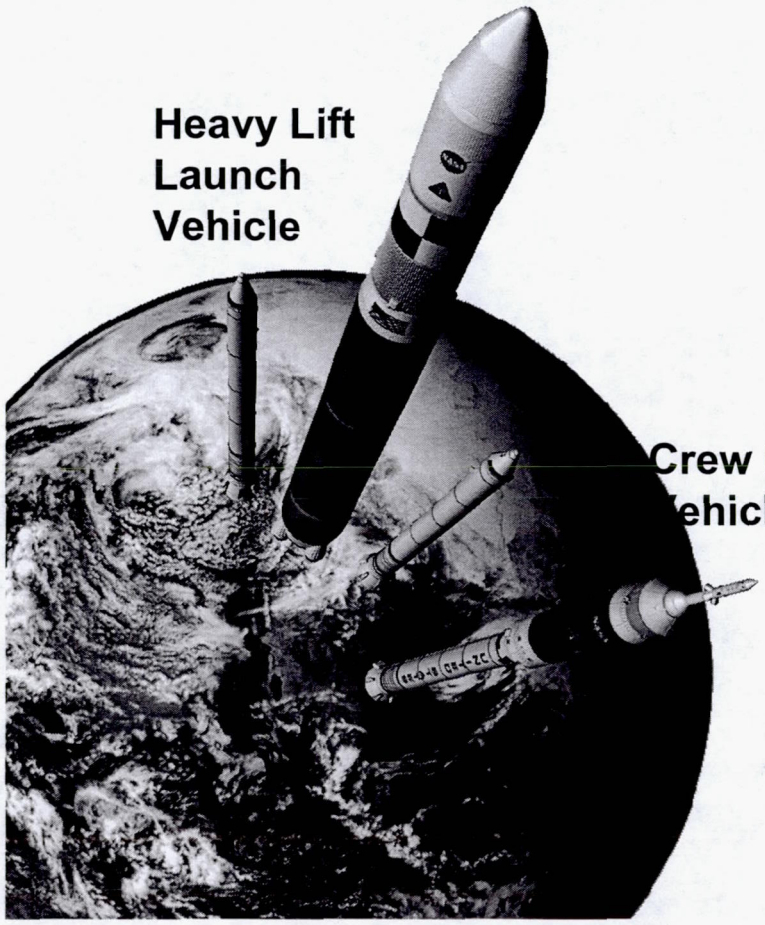


Orion - Crew Exploration Vehicle

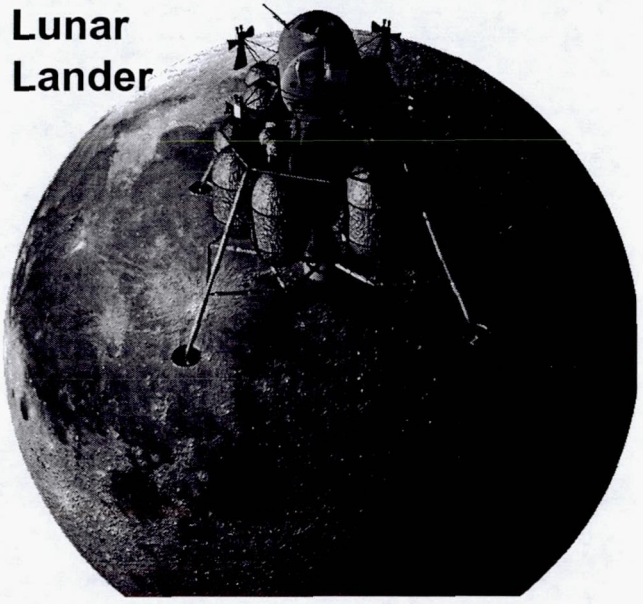


Heavy Lift Launch Vehicle

Crew Launch Vehicle



Lunar Lander



Heritage Derived Launch Vehicles



Saturn V

NASA's Exploration Roadmap

1st Human
Orion Flight

05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Initial Orion Capability

Lunar Outpost Buildup

Lunar Robotic Missions

7th Human
Lunar
Landing

Science Robotic Missions

Mars Expedition Design

Commercial Crew/Cargo for ISS

Space Shuttle Ops

Orion Development

Ares Development

Orion Production and Operations

Early Design Activity

Lunar Lander Development

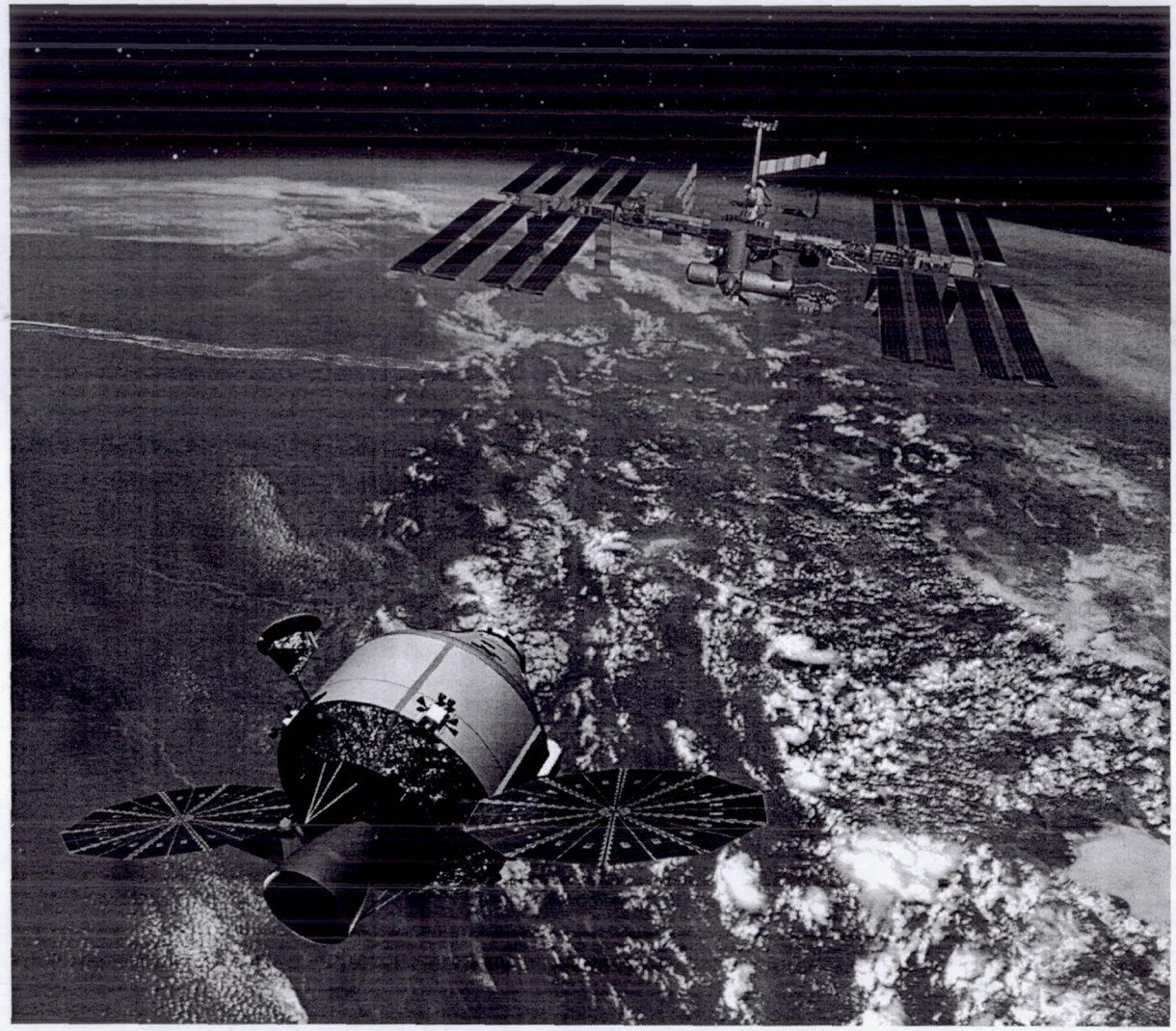
Lunar Heavy Development

Earth Departure Stage Development

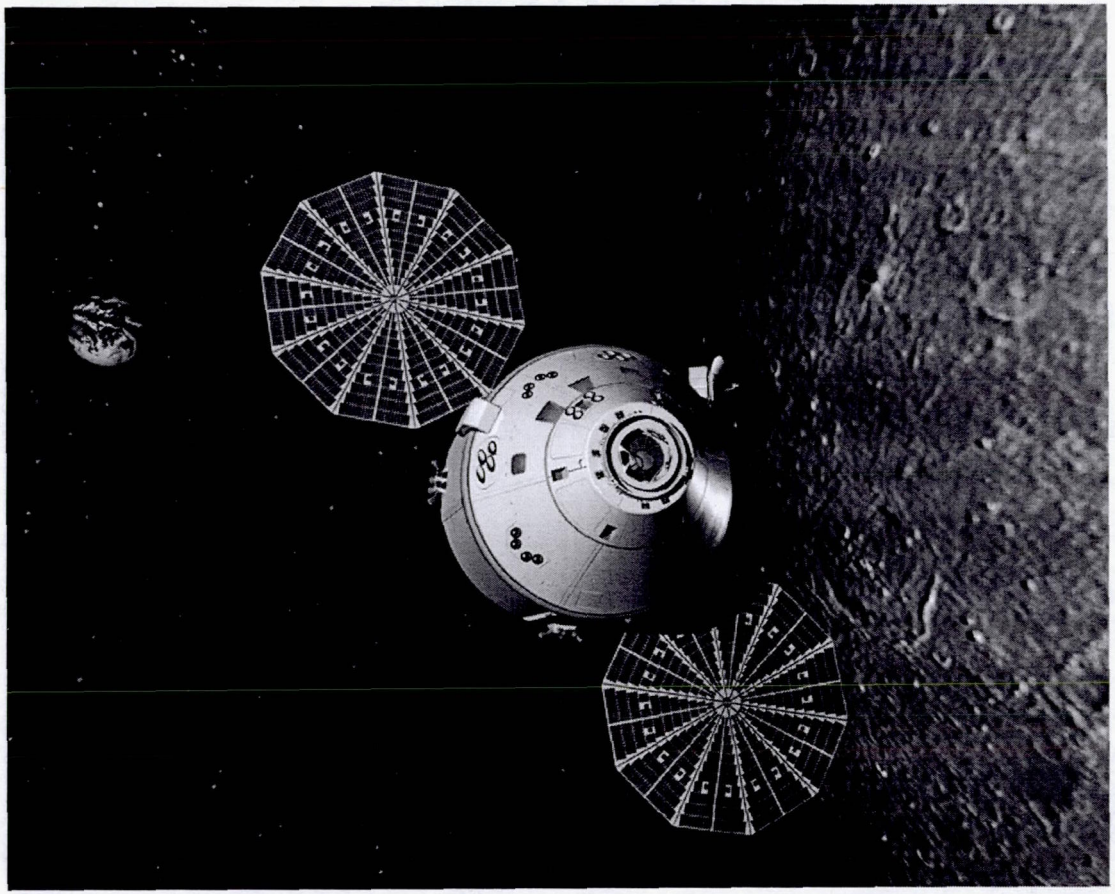
Surface Systems Development

Orion Capable of Supporting Space Station Missions

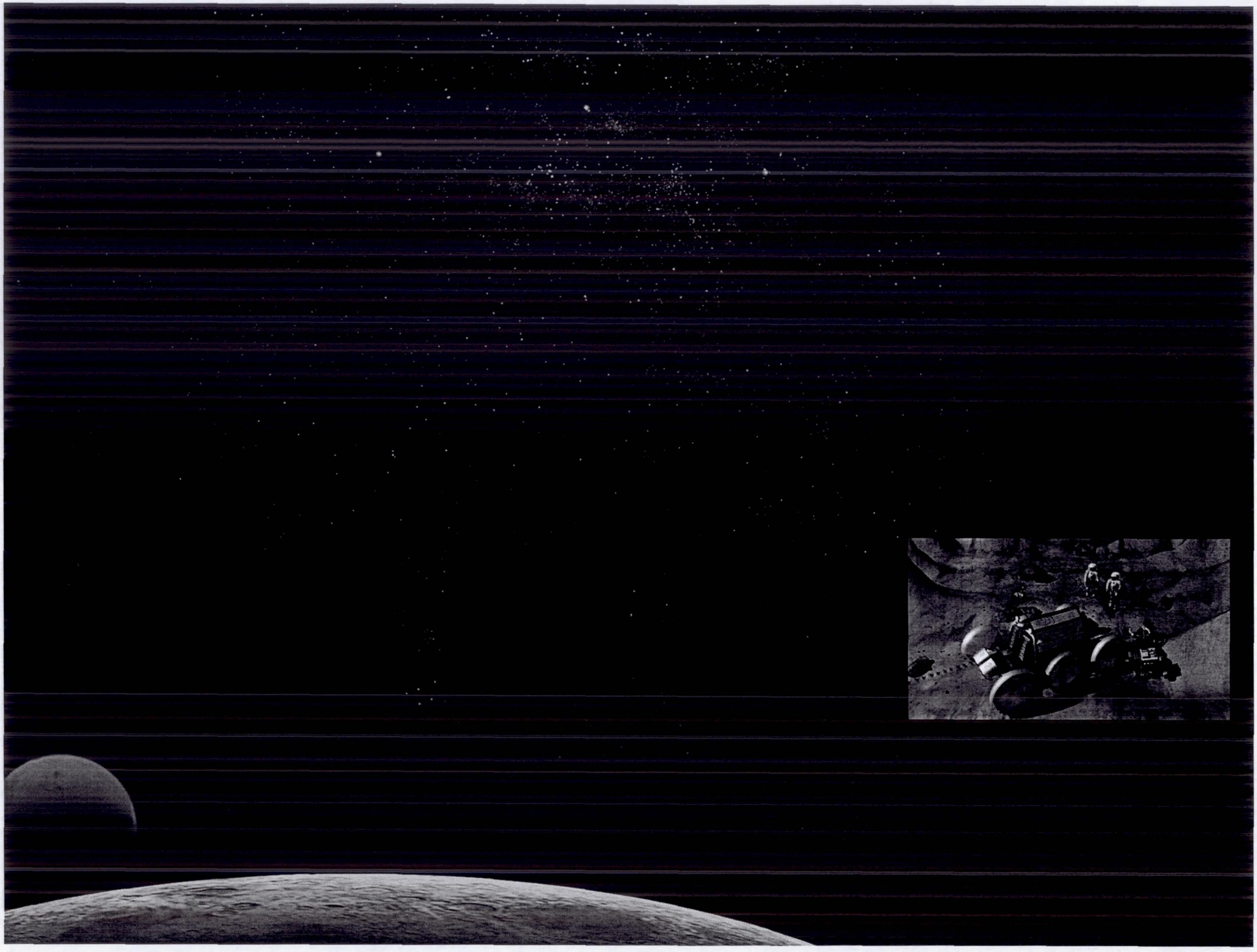
- Transport up to 6 crew members on Orion for crew rotation
- 210 day stay time
- Emergency lifeboat for entire ISS crew
- Deliver pressurized cargo for ISS resupply

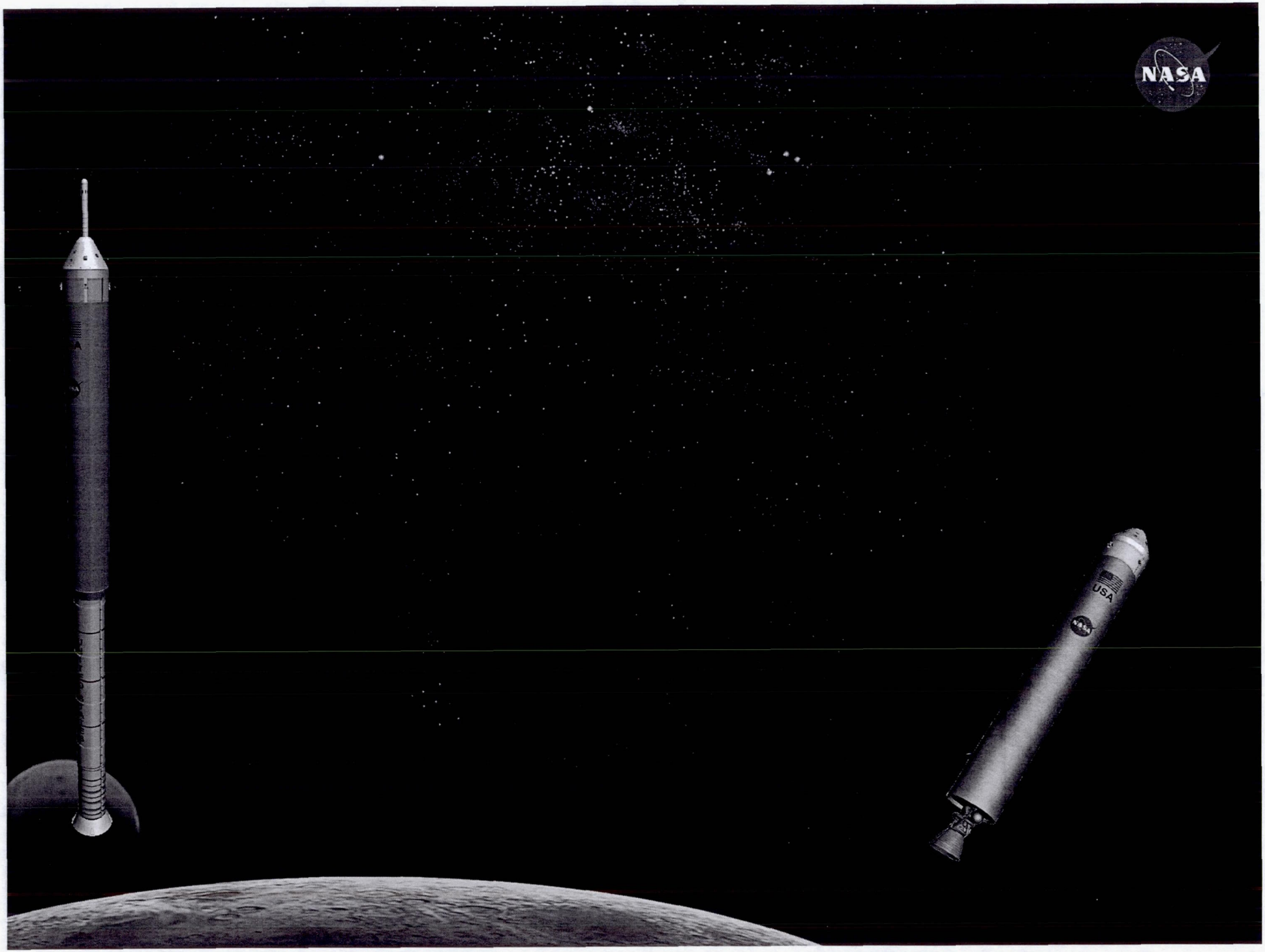


Orion Lunar Mission



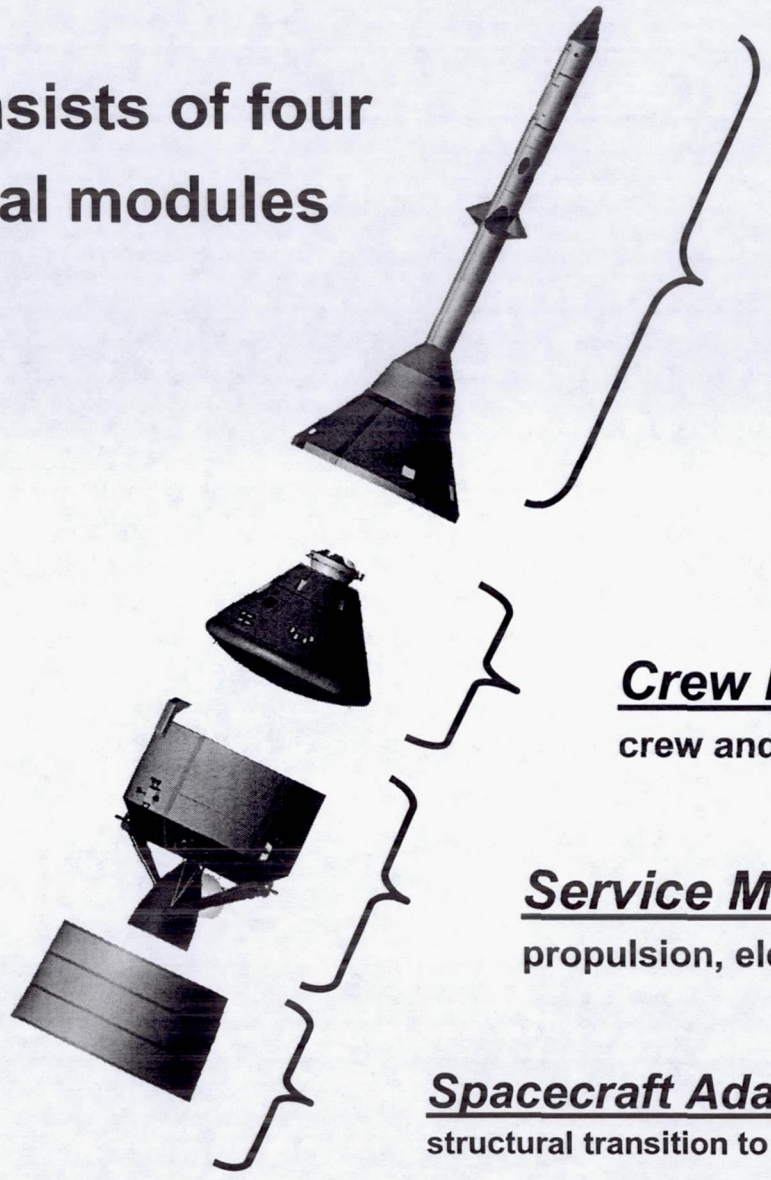
- Orion and Lunar Lander boosted to lunar orbit
  - Up to 4 crew onboard
- Lander descends to lunar surface for up to 7 day sortie
- Orion is uninhabited during lunar surface operations
- Lander upper stage returns to Orion in lunar orbit
- Orion returns crew to Earth




NASA
USA

Orion System Elements

Orion consists of four functional modules

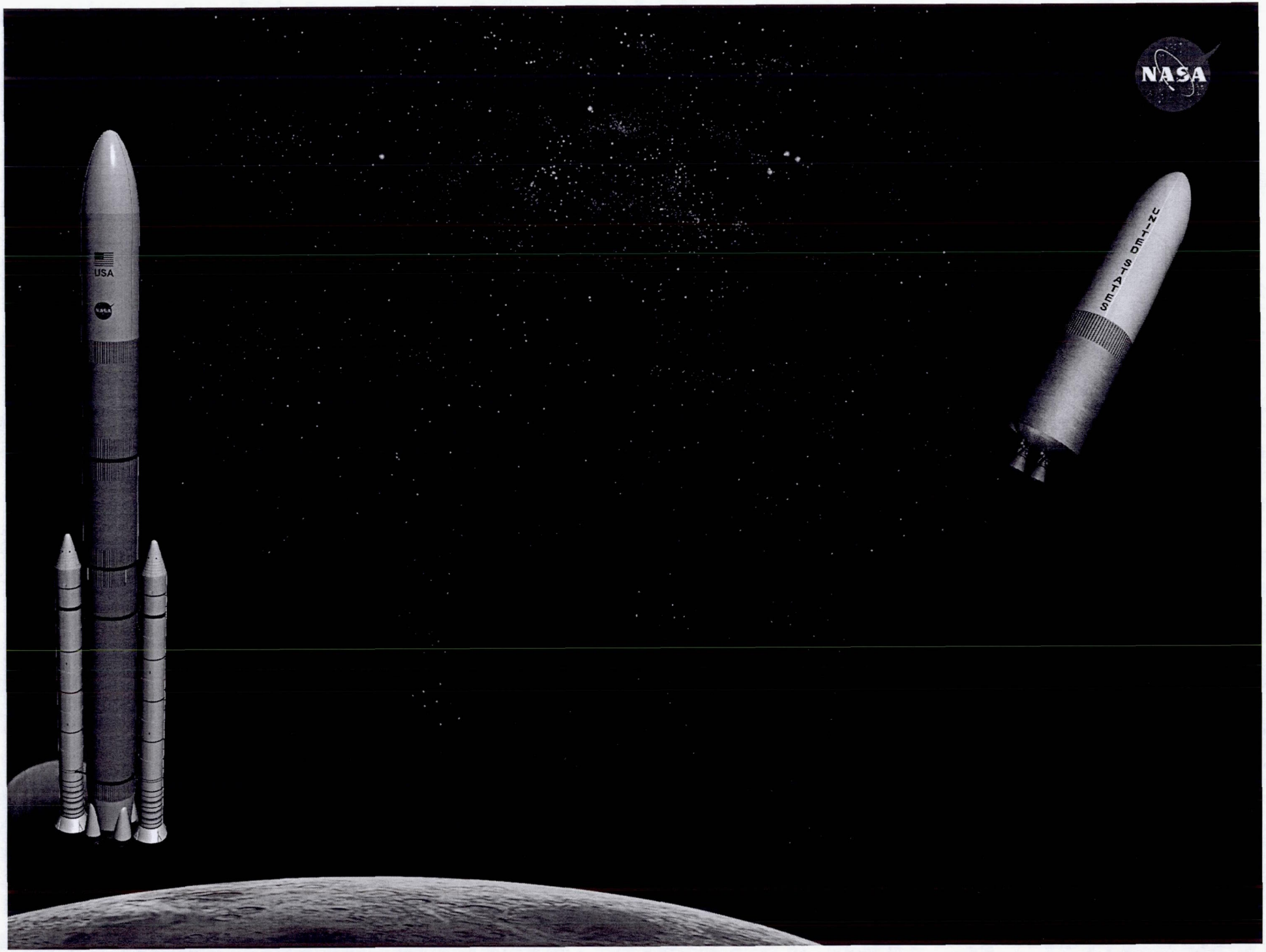


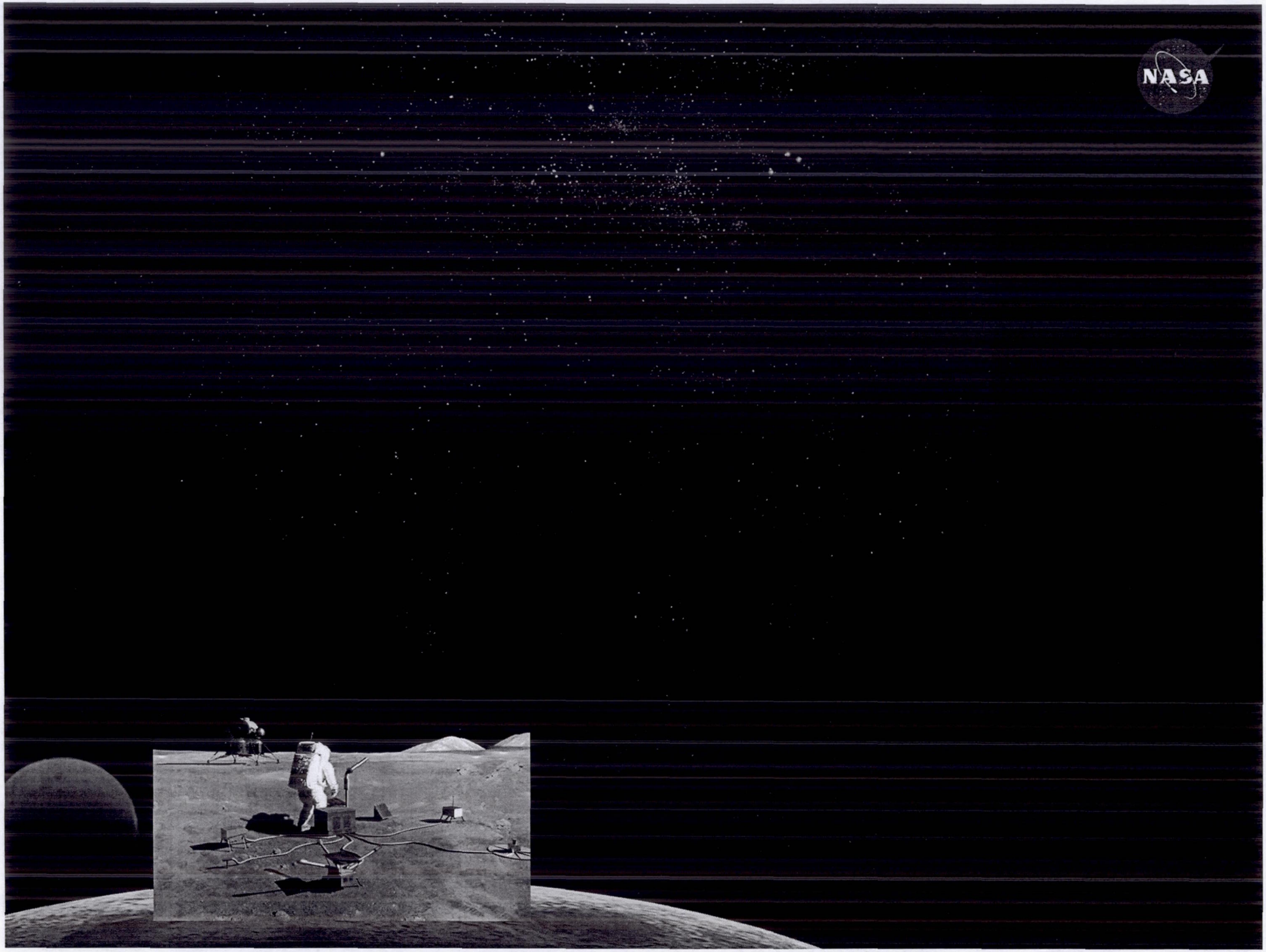
Launch Abort System **--**
emergency escape during launch

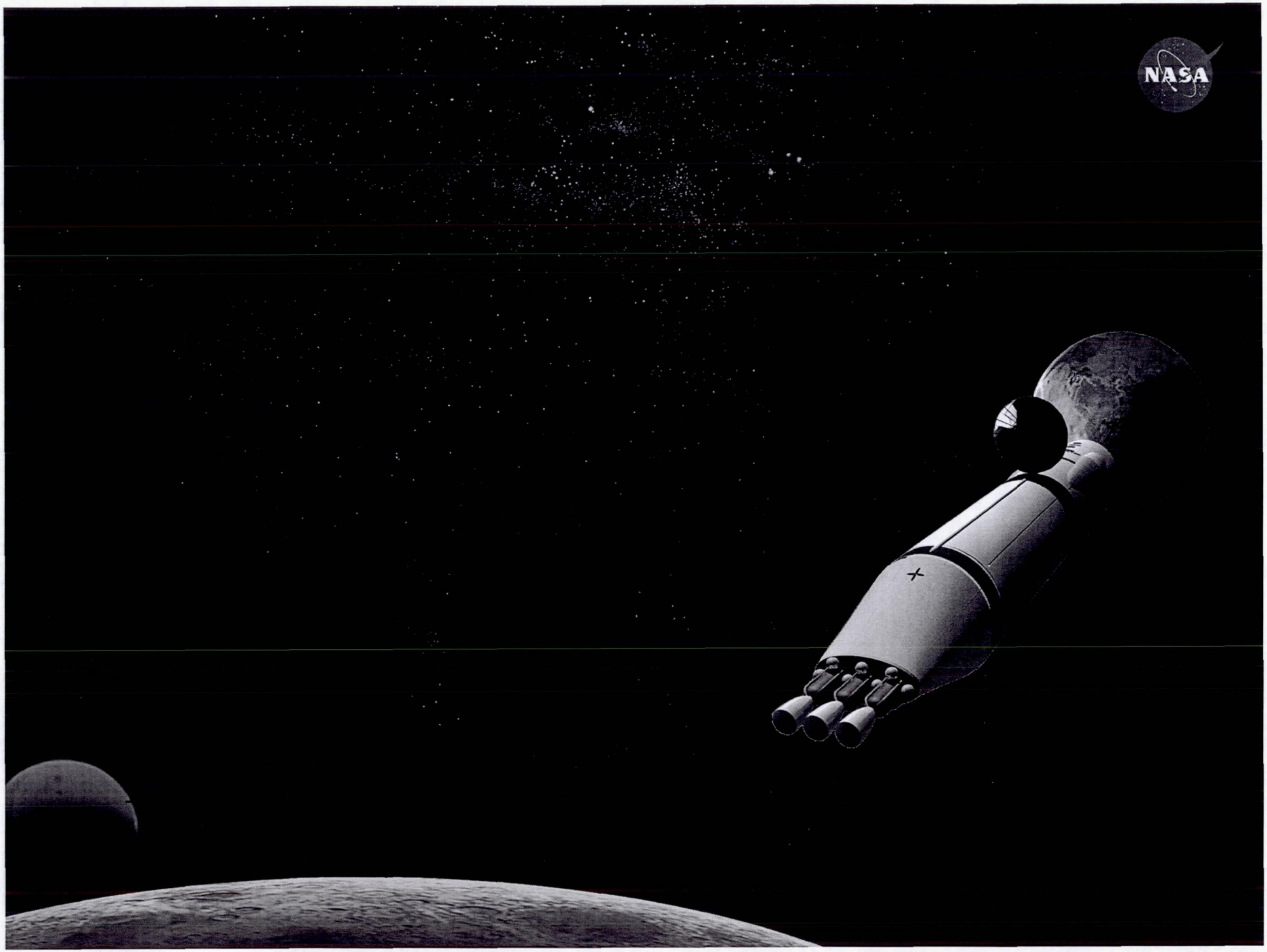
Crew Module **–**
crew and cargo transport

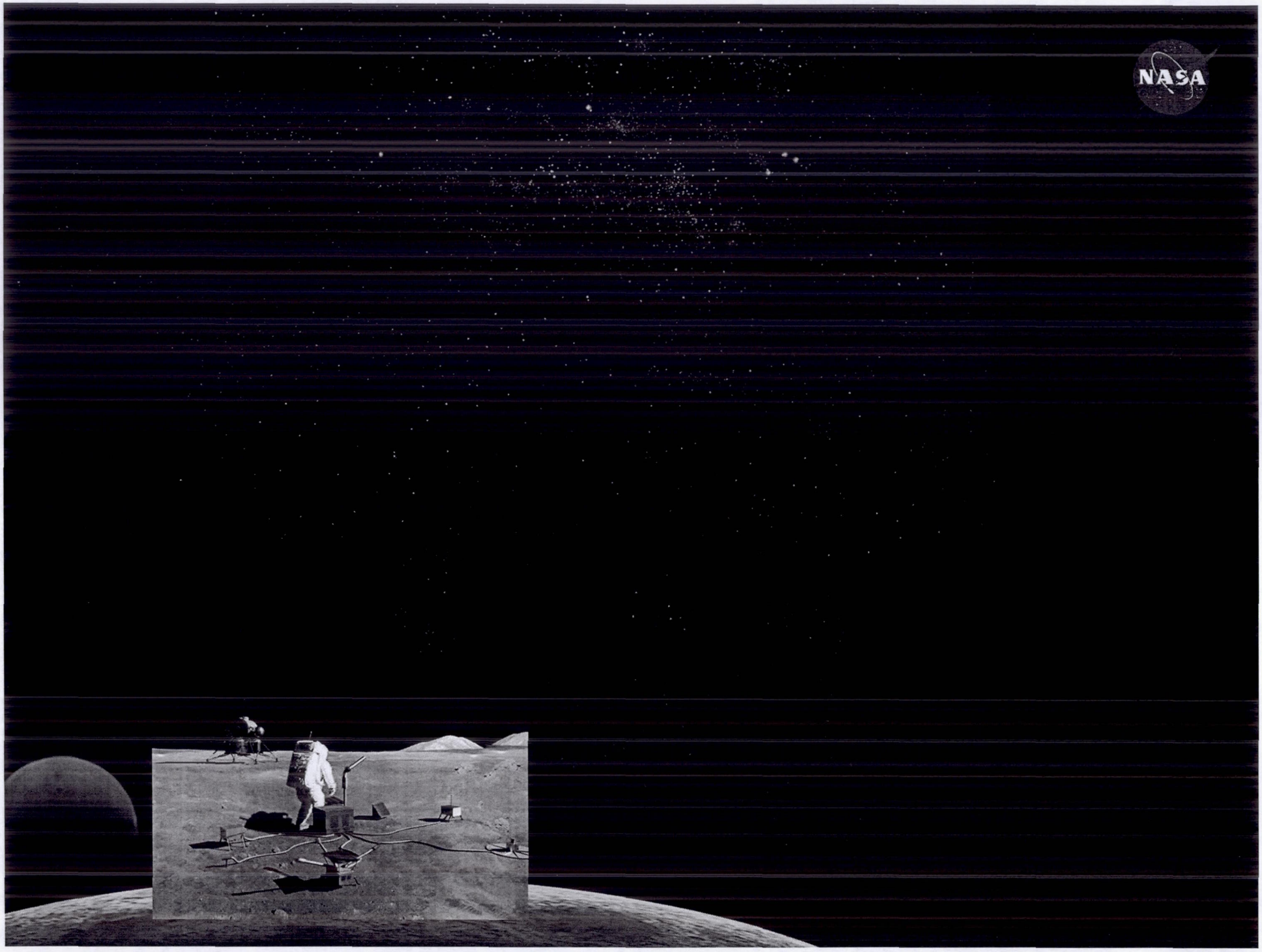
Service Module **–**
propulsion, electrical power, fluids storage

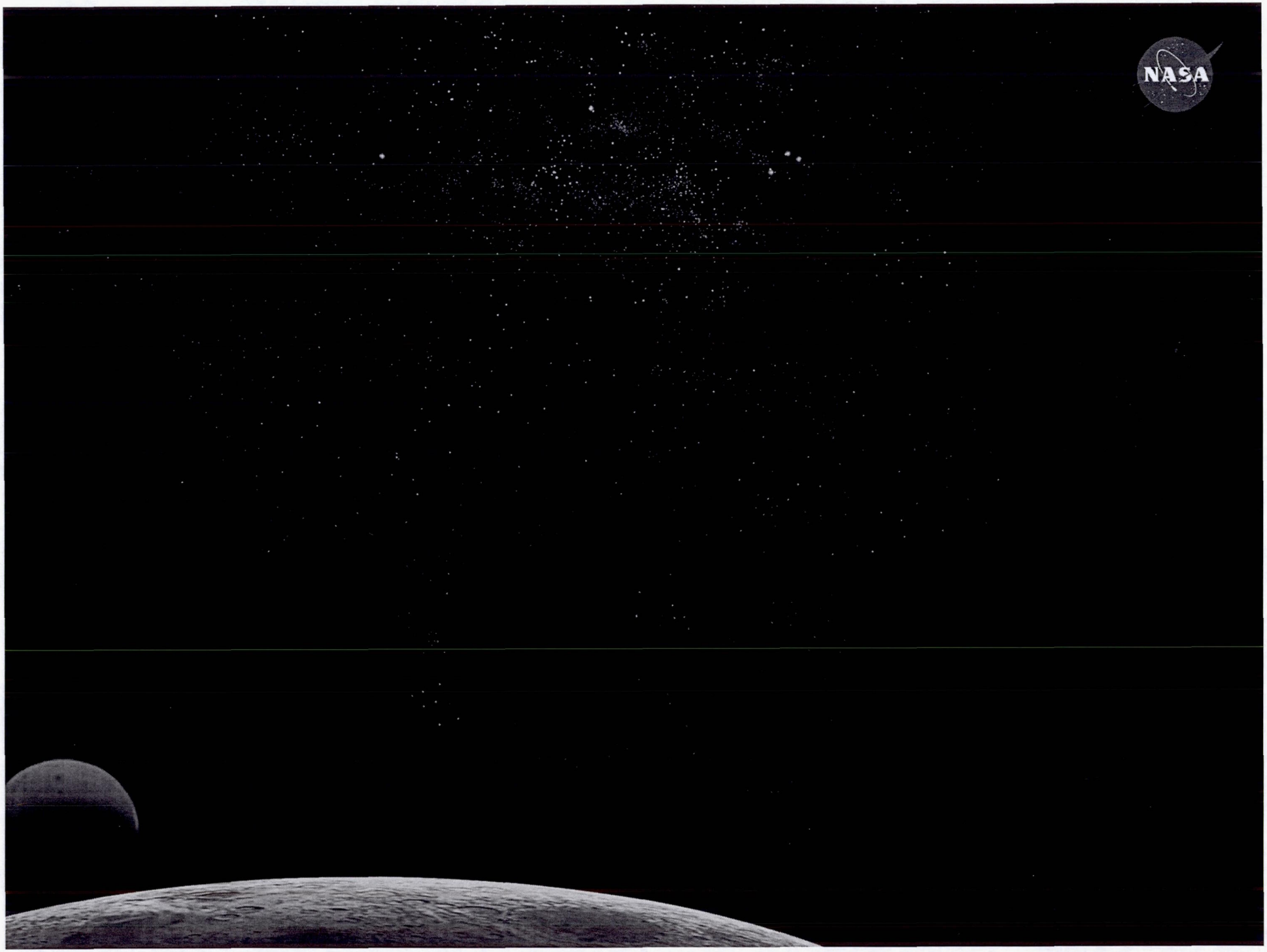
Spacecraft Adapter **–**
structural transition to launch vehicle

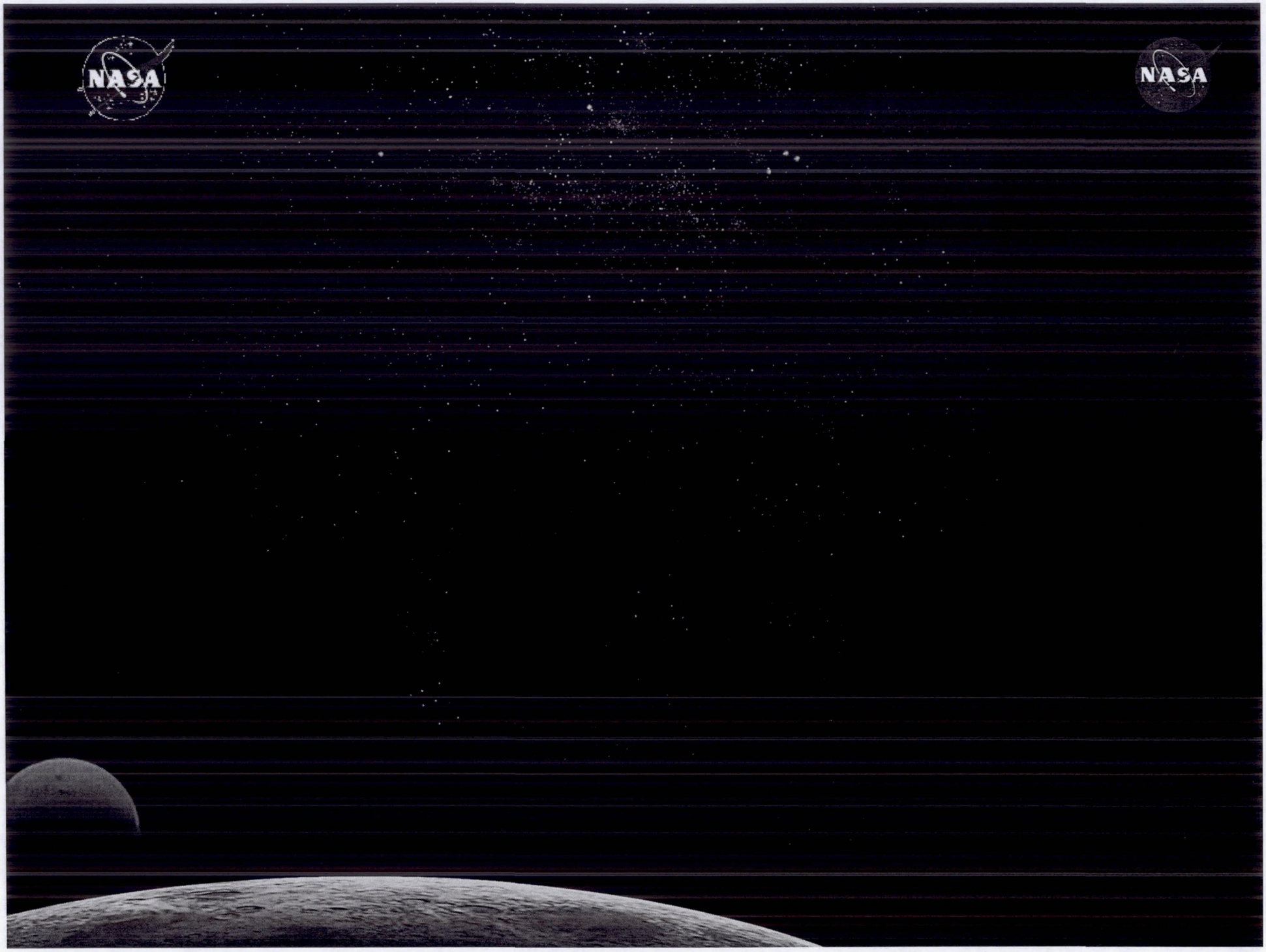

NASA
USA


NASA


NASA

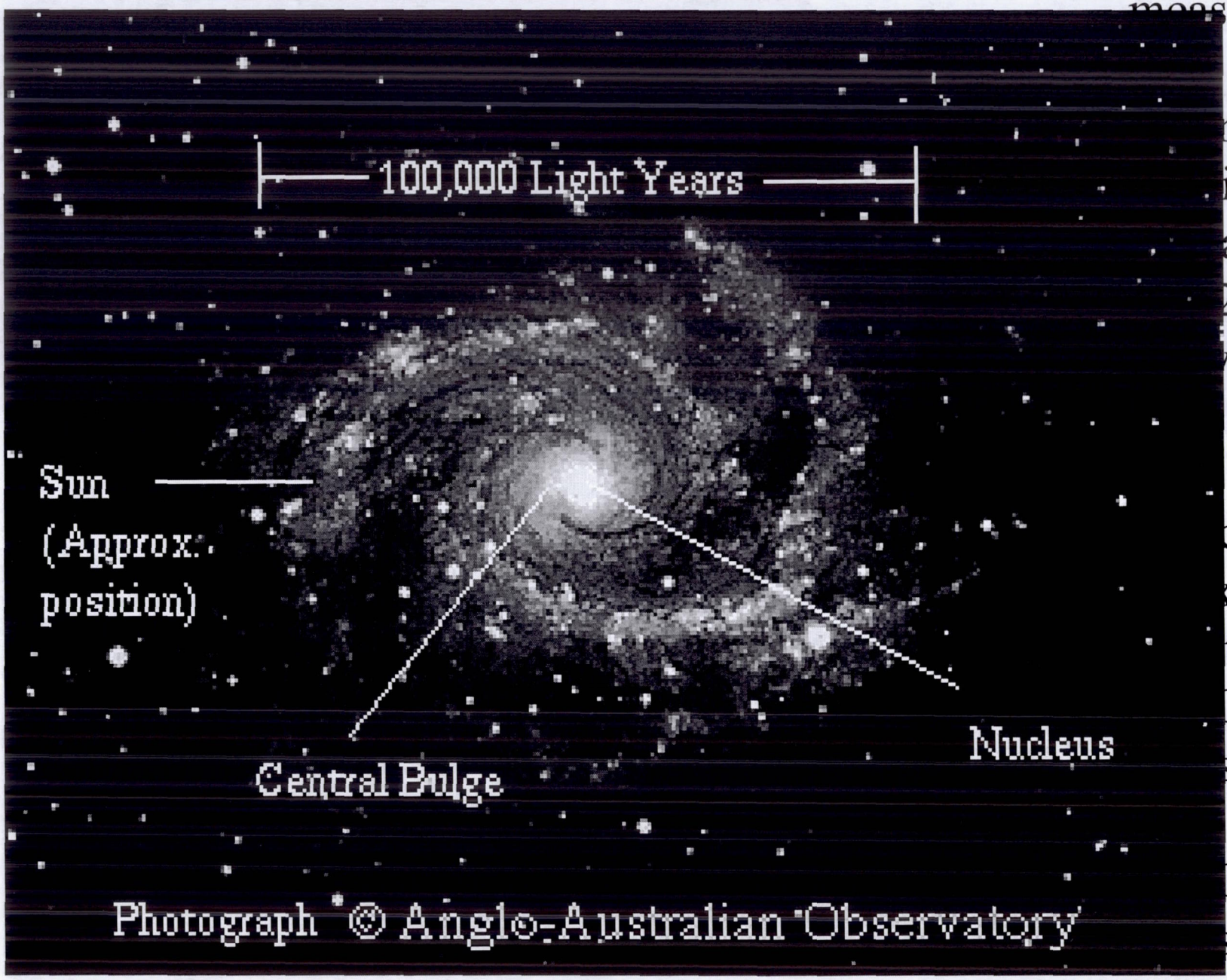

NASA


NASA


NASA
NASA

NASA
Mercury
Venus
Earth
Mars
Sun

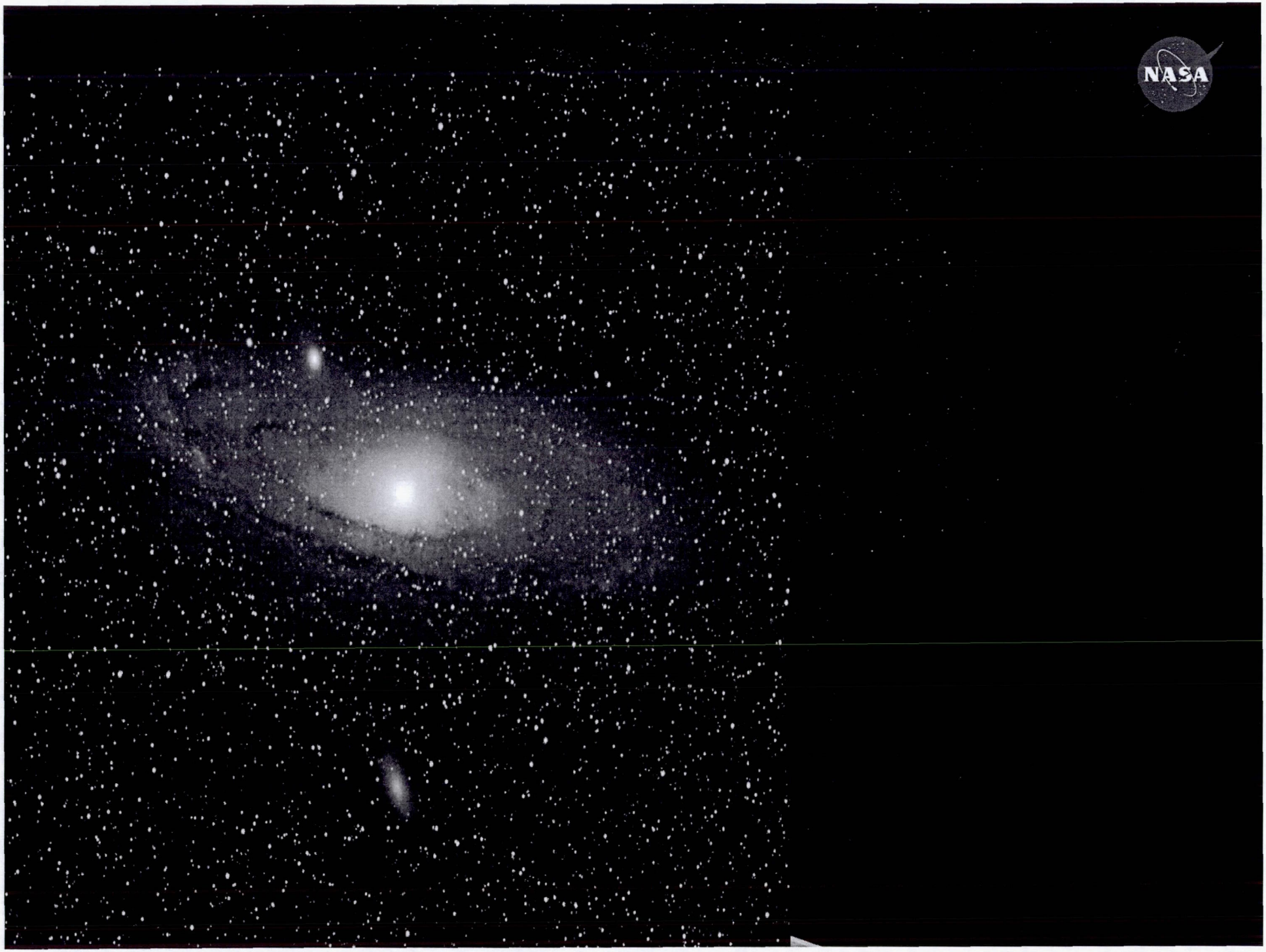
Milky Way Galaxy - Our Home

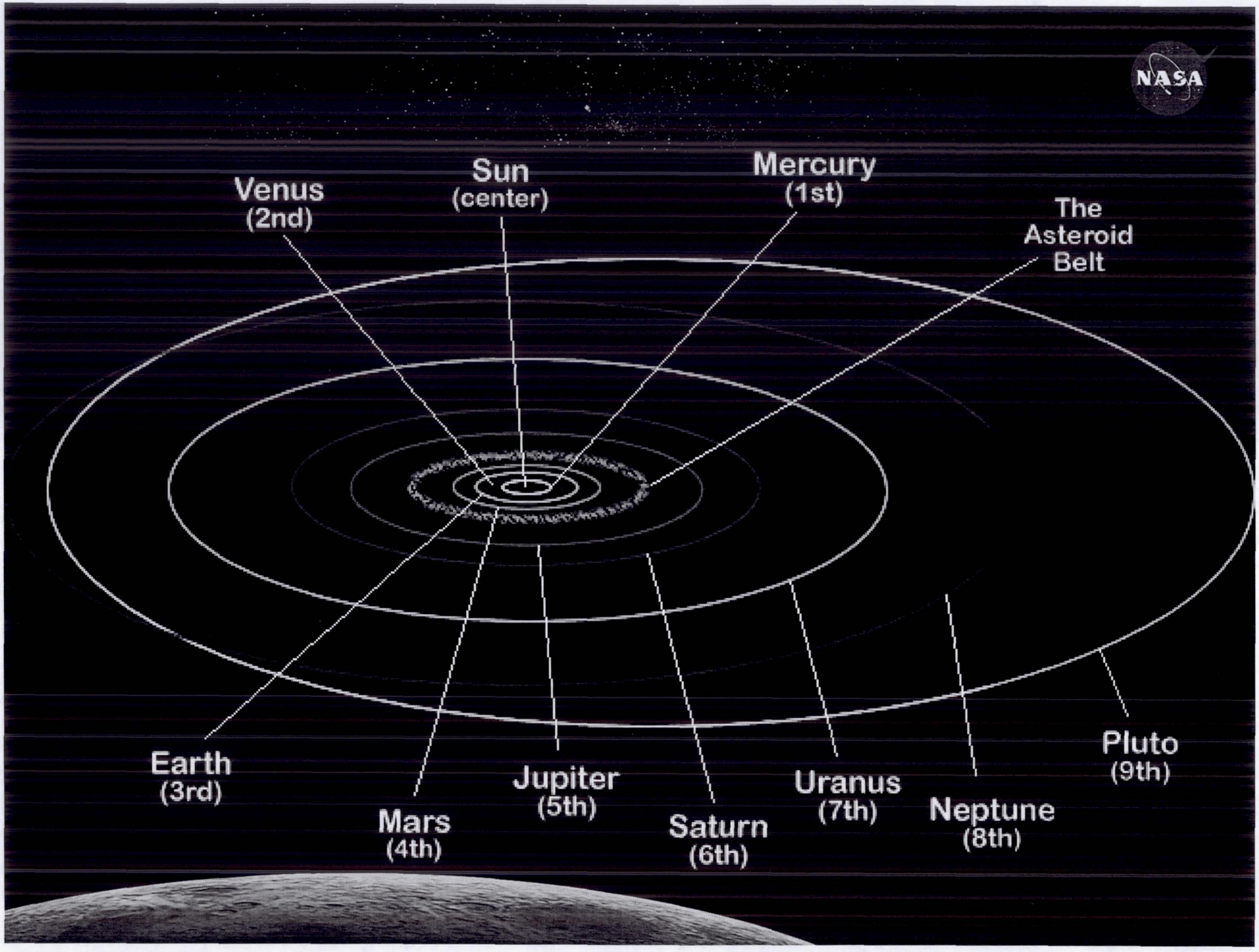


In grains of sand
measurements…

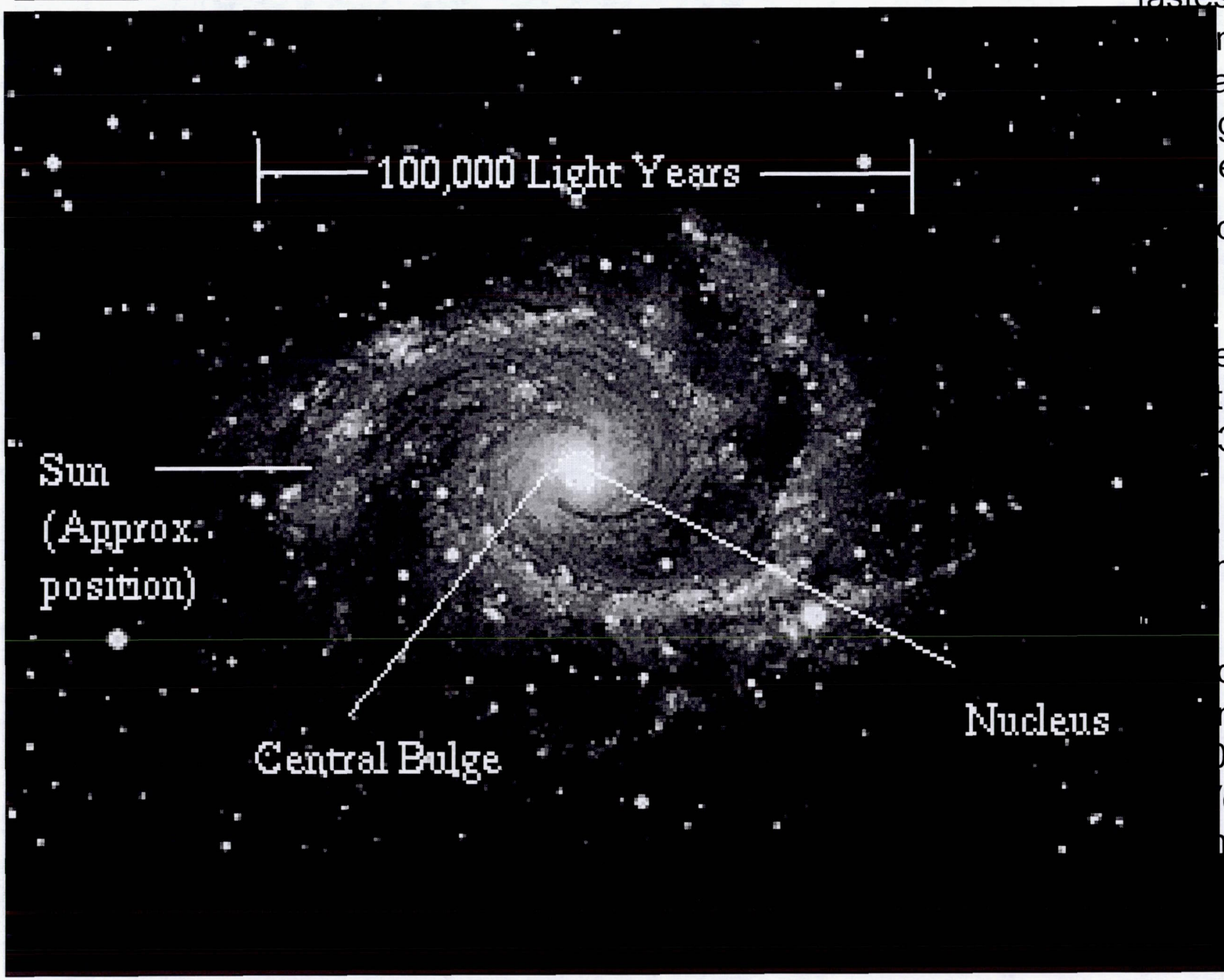
nearest star,
ima
auri, is
25 miles
(actually
light-years)

center of our
xy would be
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NASA


NASA
Sun
(center)
Mercury
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Venus
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Asteroid
Belt
Earth
(3rd)
Mars
(4th)
Jupiter
(5th)
Saturn
(6th)
Uranus
(7th)
Neptune
(8th)
Pluto
(9th)

Milky Way Galaxy - Our Home



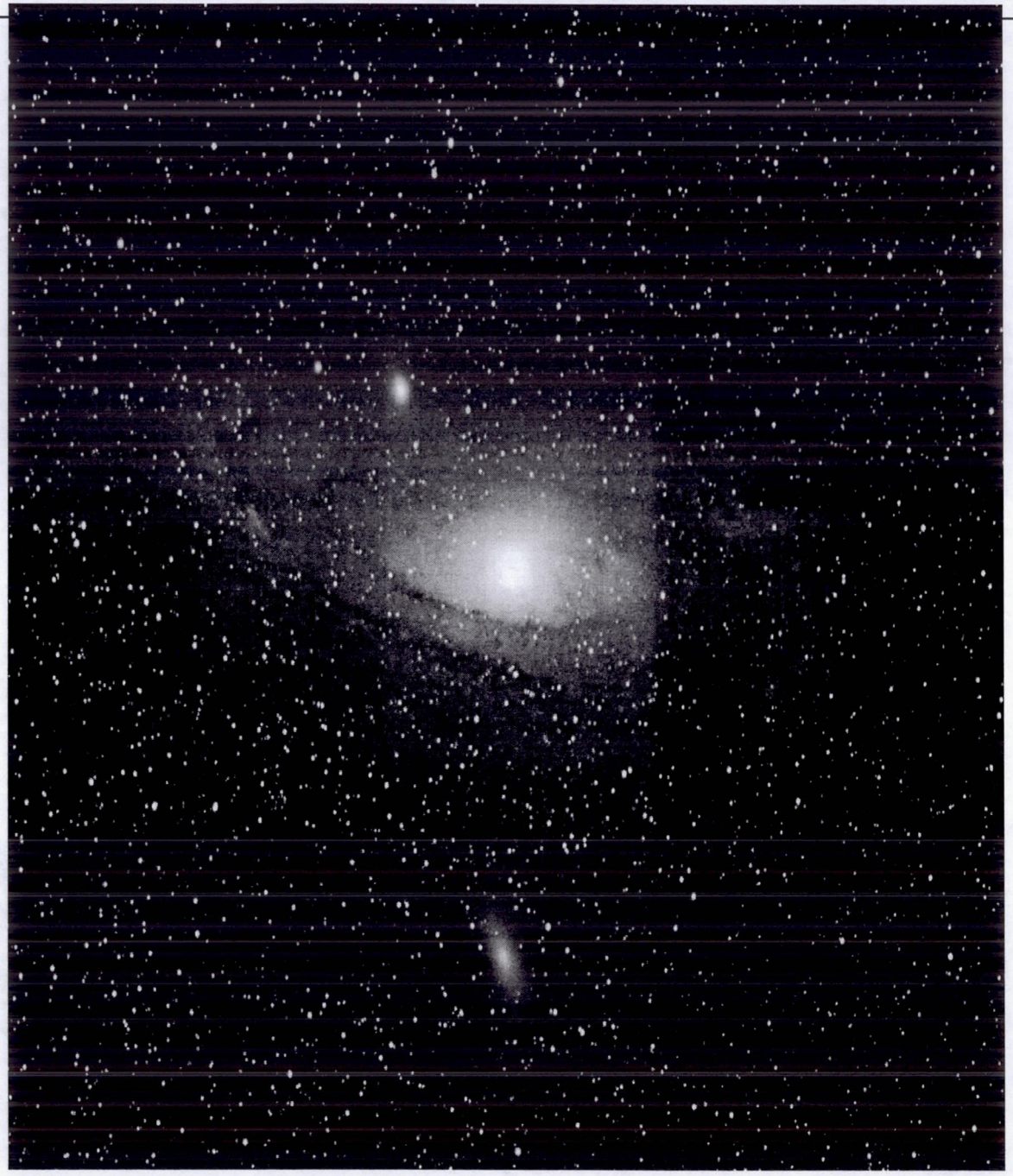
One of the
fastest objects
made by
ans are the
ger
ecrafts

ched in
these

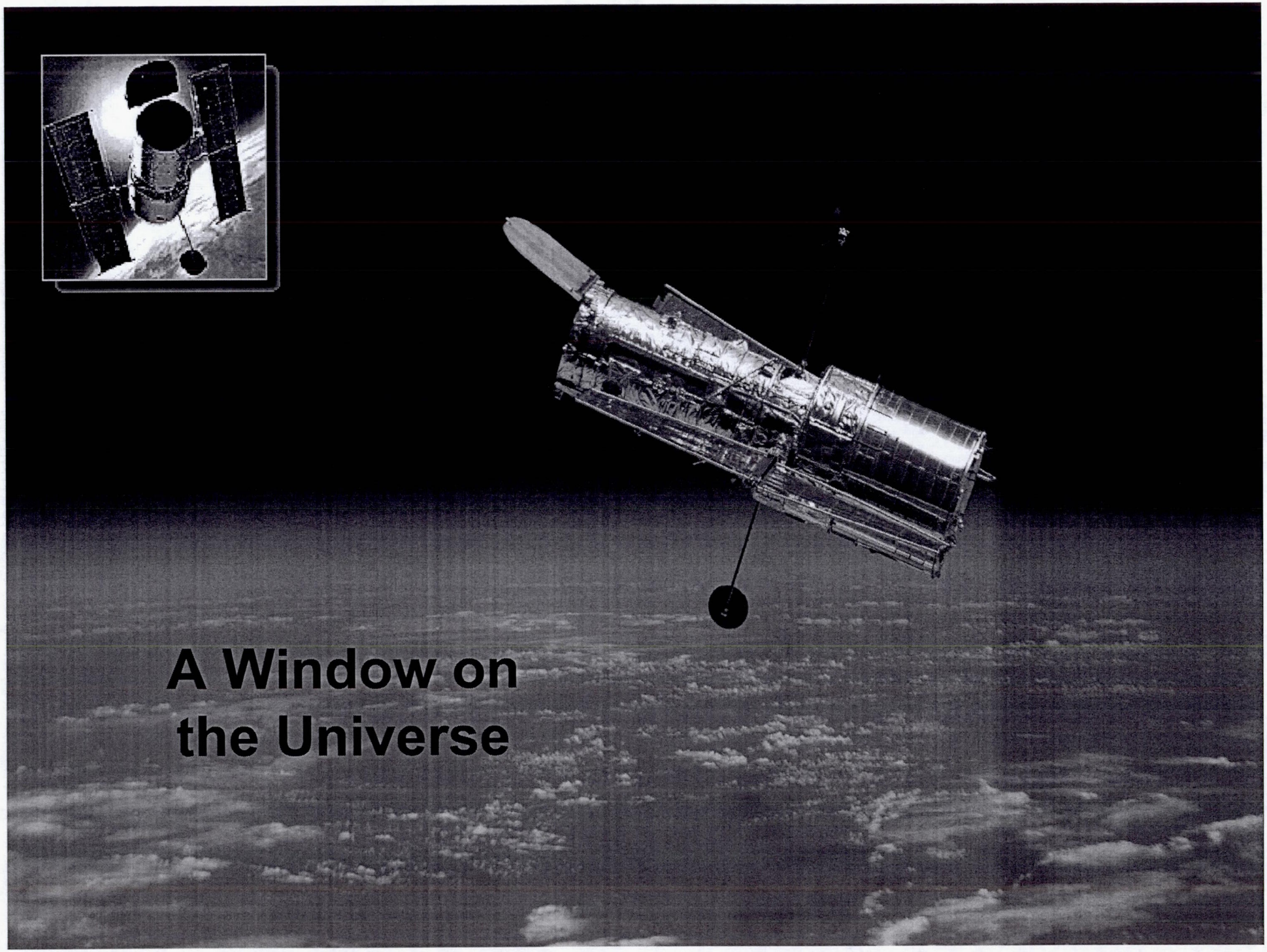
ecrafts are
traveling at
35,000 mph
is about 10
per
nd

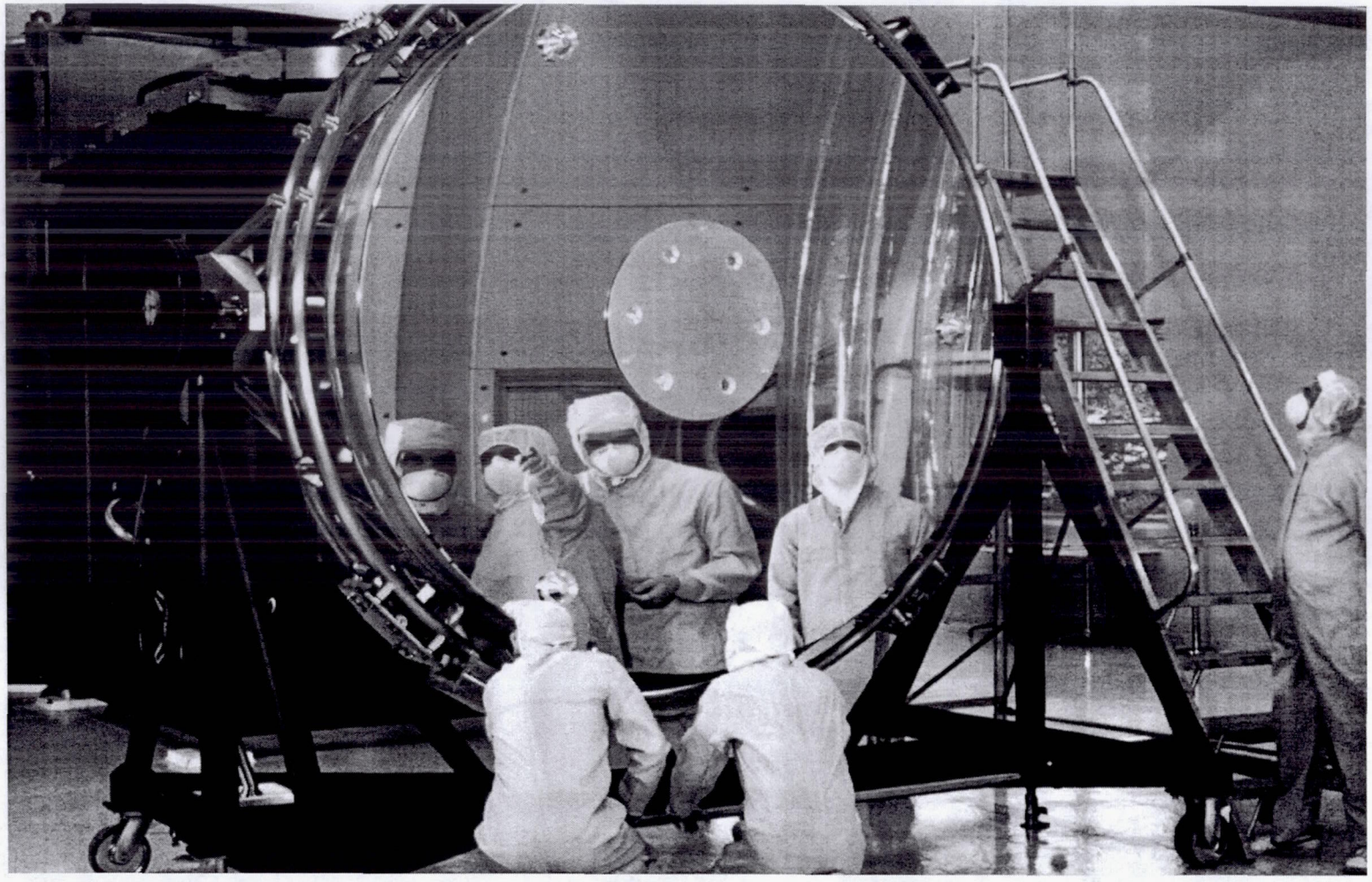
at those
ds it will
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00 years for
oyager to
Proxima

Voyager 2 - Launch Aug 20 1977



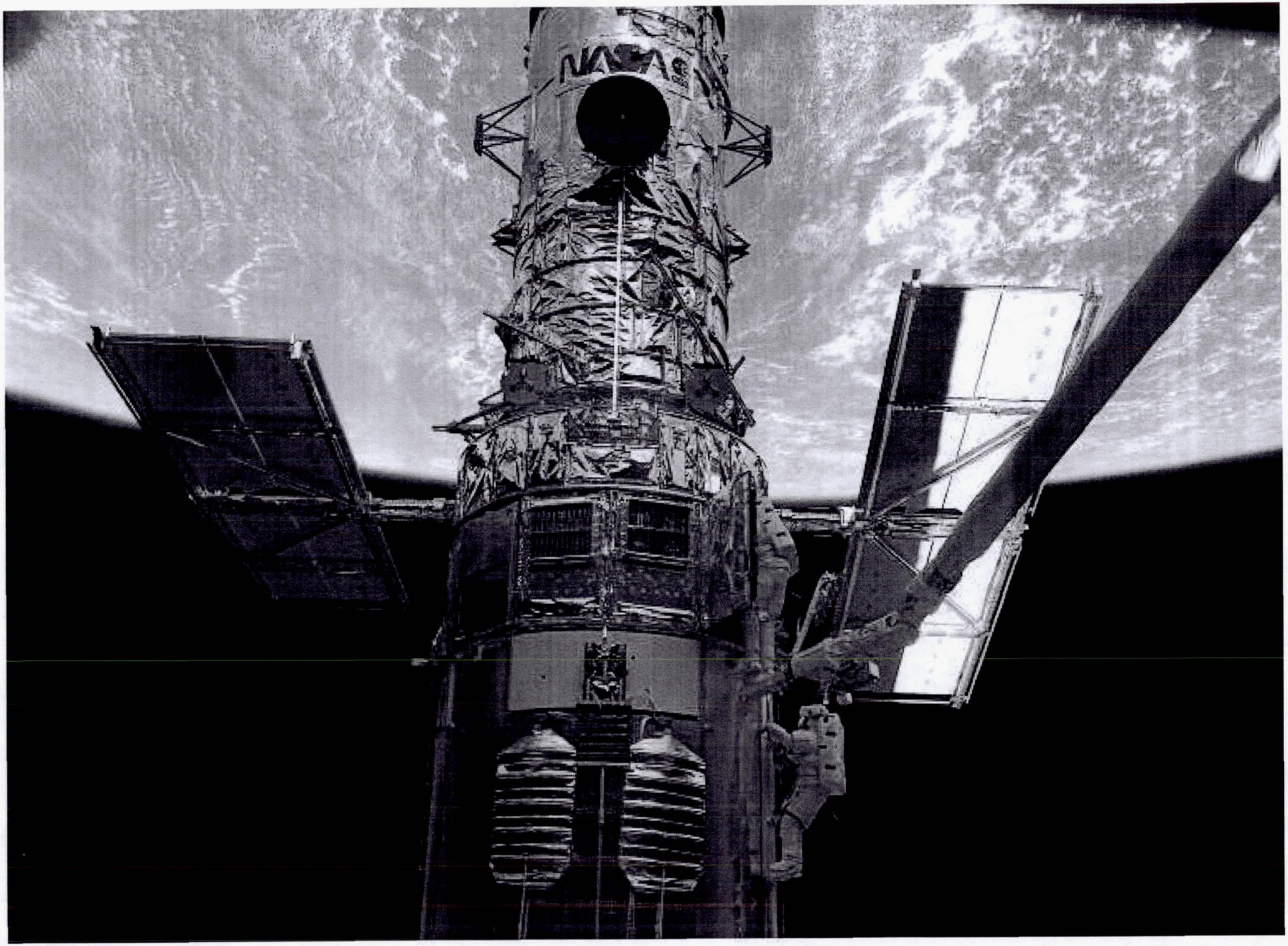
It would take 47,393,360,000 years to reach our closest sister Galaxy – The Great Andromeda Galaxy


A Window on
the Universe



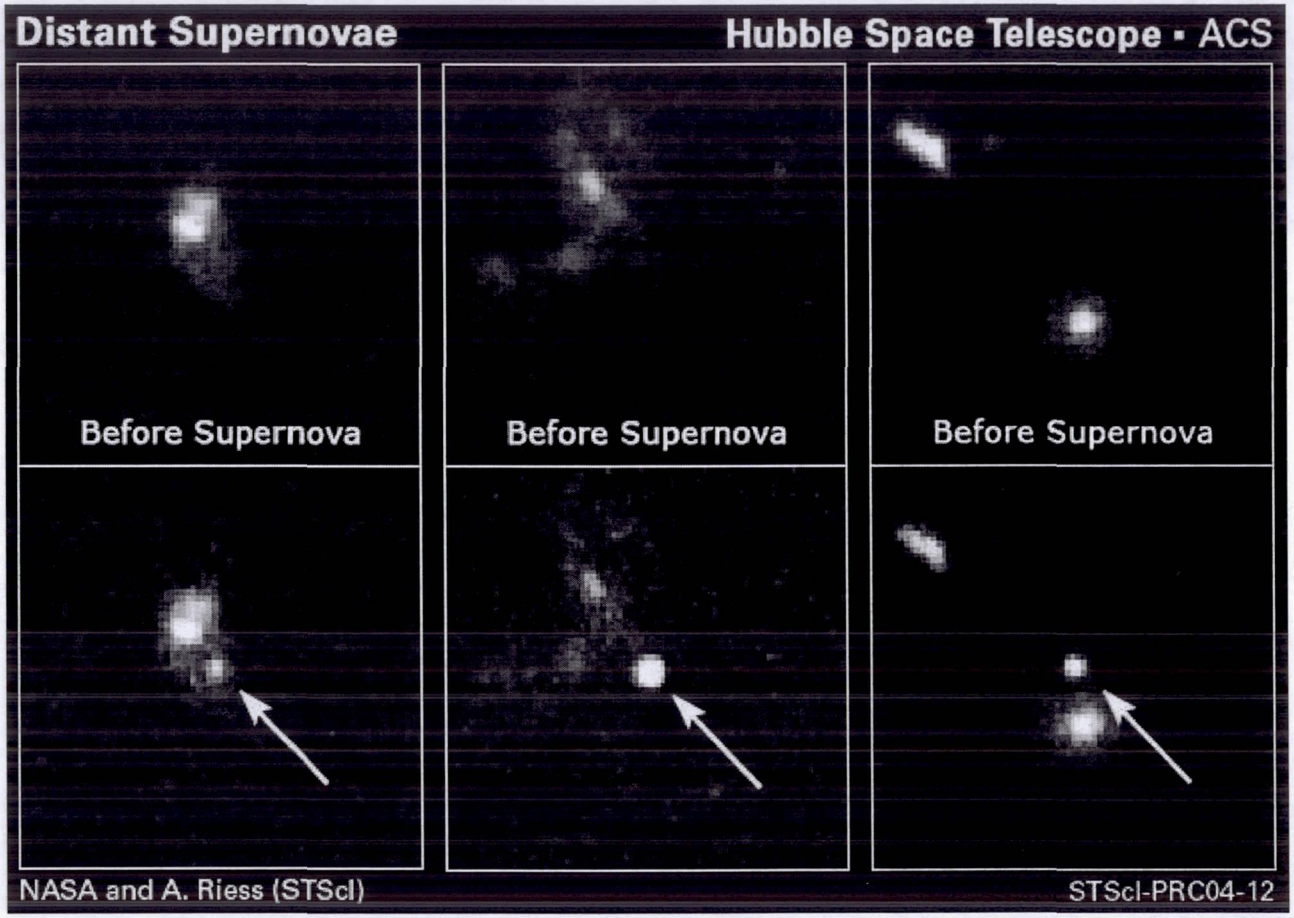
The Hubble Space Telescope uses mirrors to collect science data. Hubble's main mirror is about eight feet in diameter. These powerful instruments analyze the incoming light stream and translate it into information and images for scientists back on Earth.

After Hubble's launch in 1990, NASA discovered a flaw in the large, main mirror. The flaw was tiny — about 1/50th the thickness of a piece of paper — but significant enough to distort Hubble's vision. During the First Servicing Mission, astronauts added corrective optics to compensate for the flaw. The optics acted like eyeglasses to correct Hubble's vision.

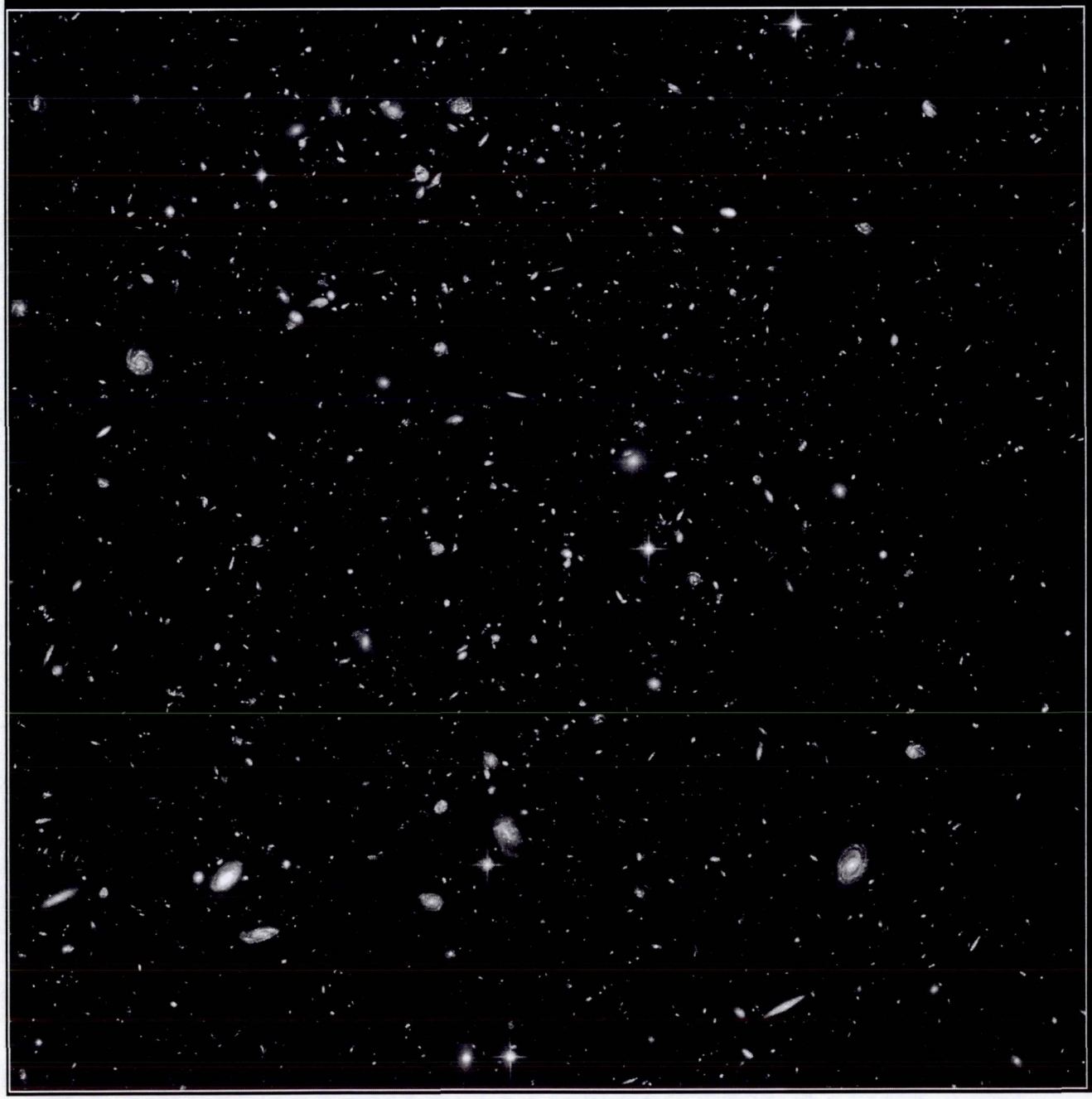


S109E5660

The Accelerating Universe



Hubble Space Telescope
Deepest Views of the Early Universe



This view of nearly 10,000 galaxies is the deepest visible-light image of the cosmos.

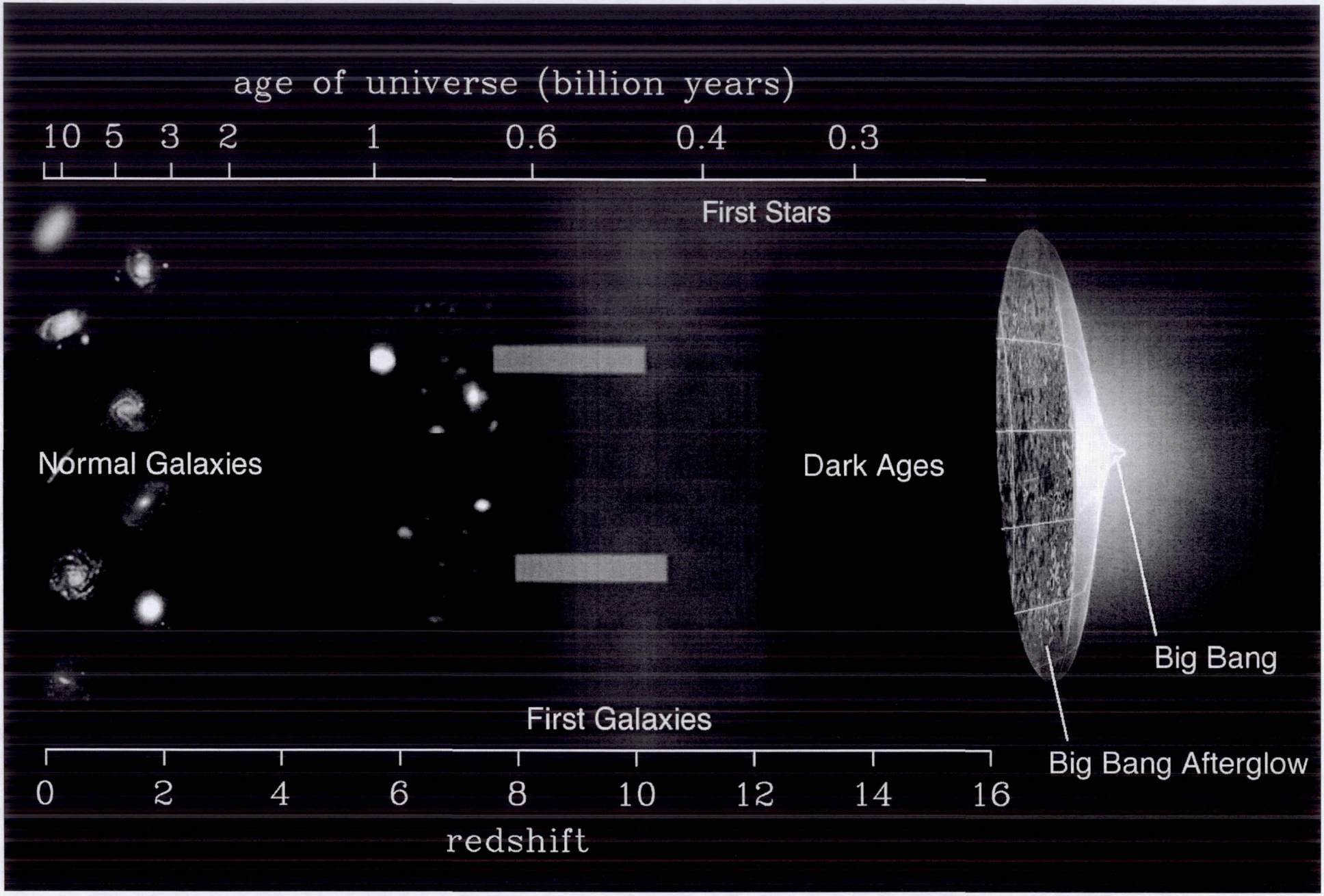
The smallest, reddest galaxies, about 100, may be among the most distant known, existing when the universe was just 800 million years old.

The nearest galaxies - the larger, brighter, well-defined spirals and ellipticals - thrived about 1 billion years ago, when the cosmos was 13 billion years old.

Peering into the Ultra Deep Field is like looking through an eight-foot-long soda straw.

The image required 800 exposures taken over the course of 400 Hubble orbits around Earth.

Age of the Universe ~ 13.7 Billion Years Old



Planets Outside Our Solar System



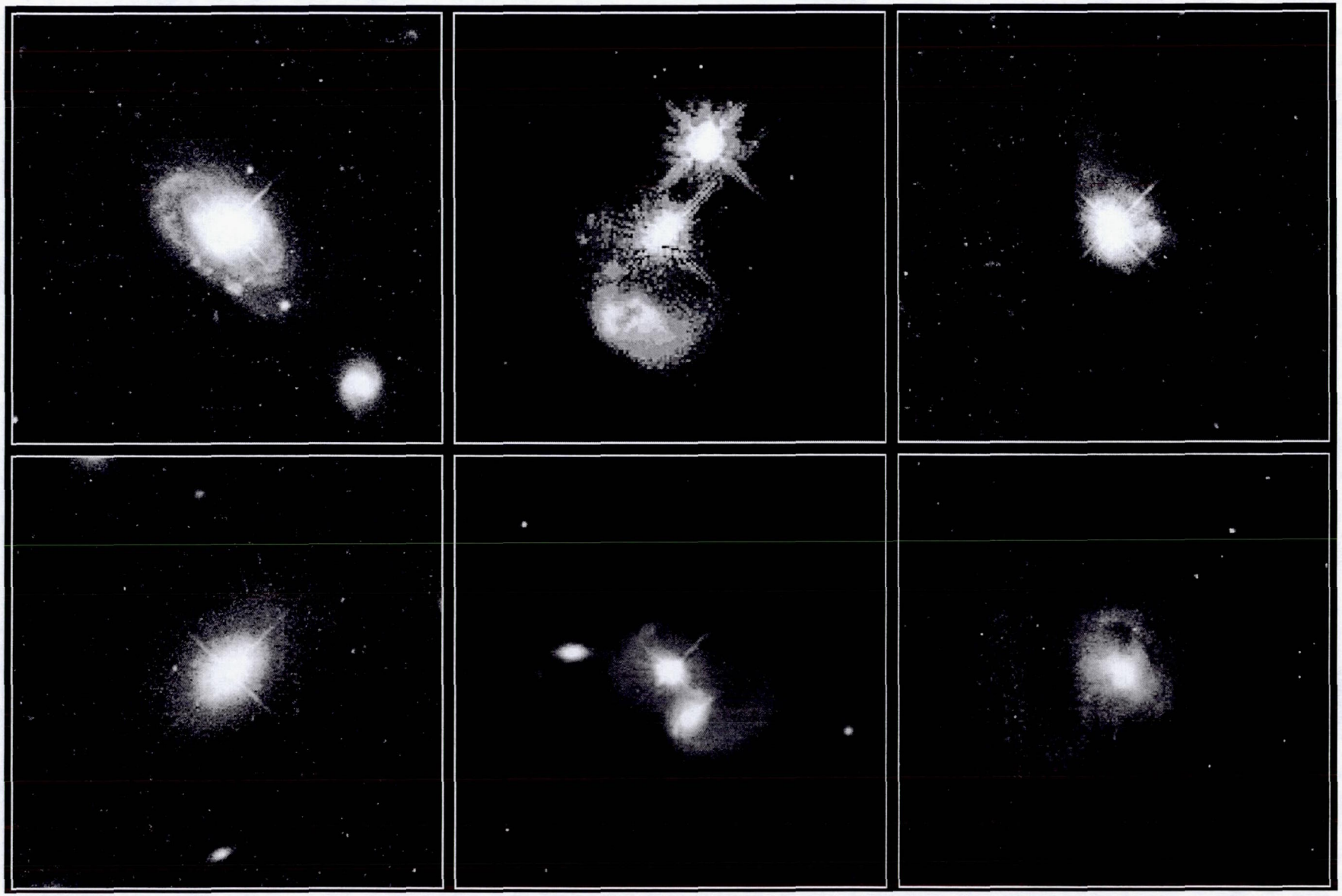
Artist's View of Planet around the Star HD 209458

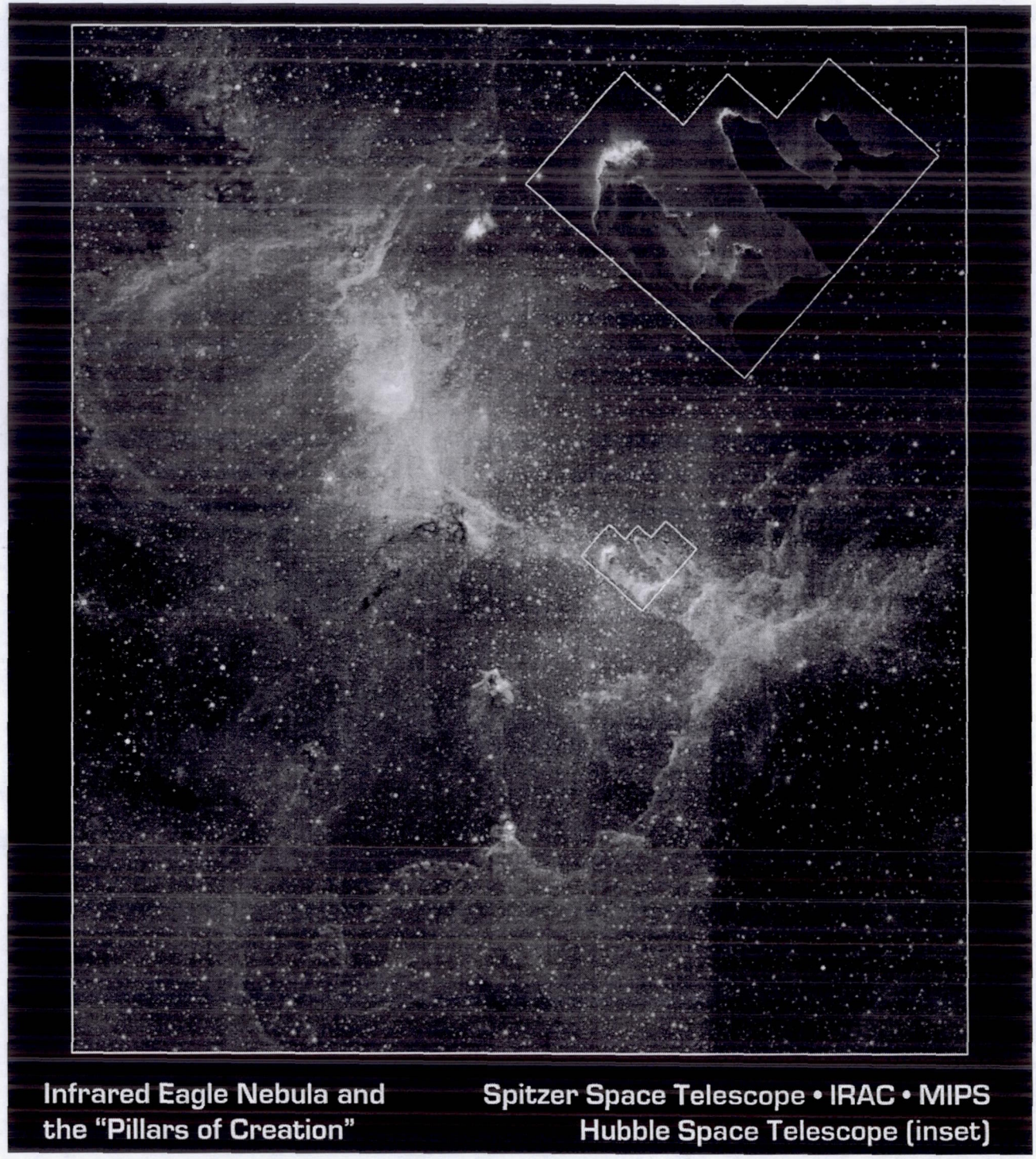
NASA and G. Bacon (STScI) • STScI-PRC01-38

Monster Black Holes are Everywhere



Quasars - Massive Black Holes in the Center of Distant Galaxies

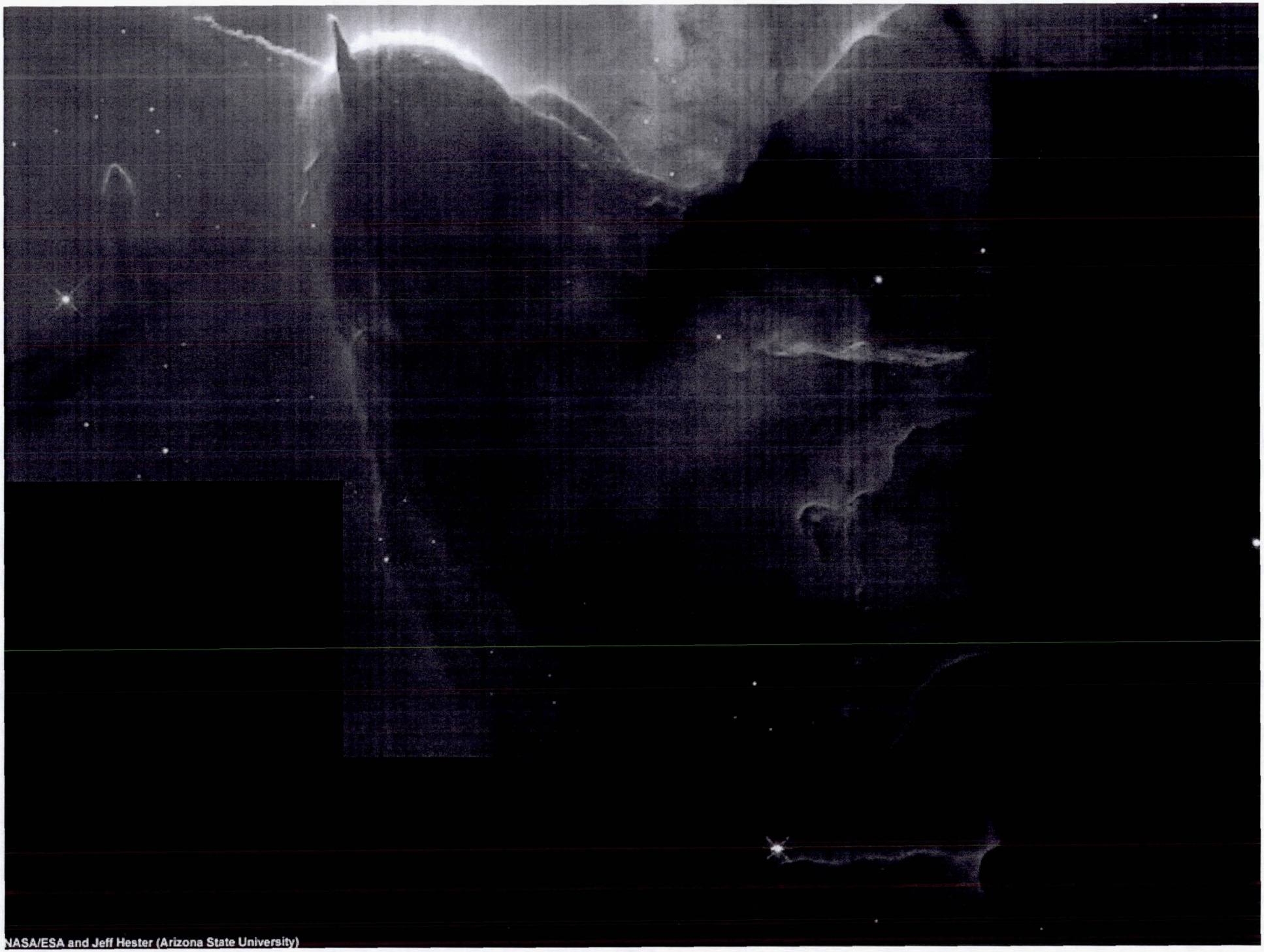




Infrared Eagle Nebula and
the "Pillars of Creation"

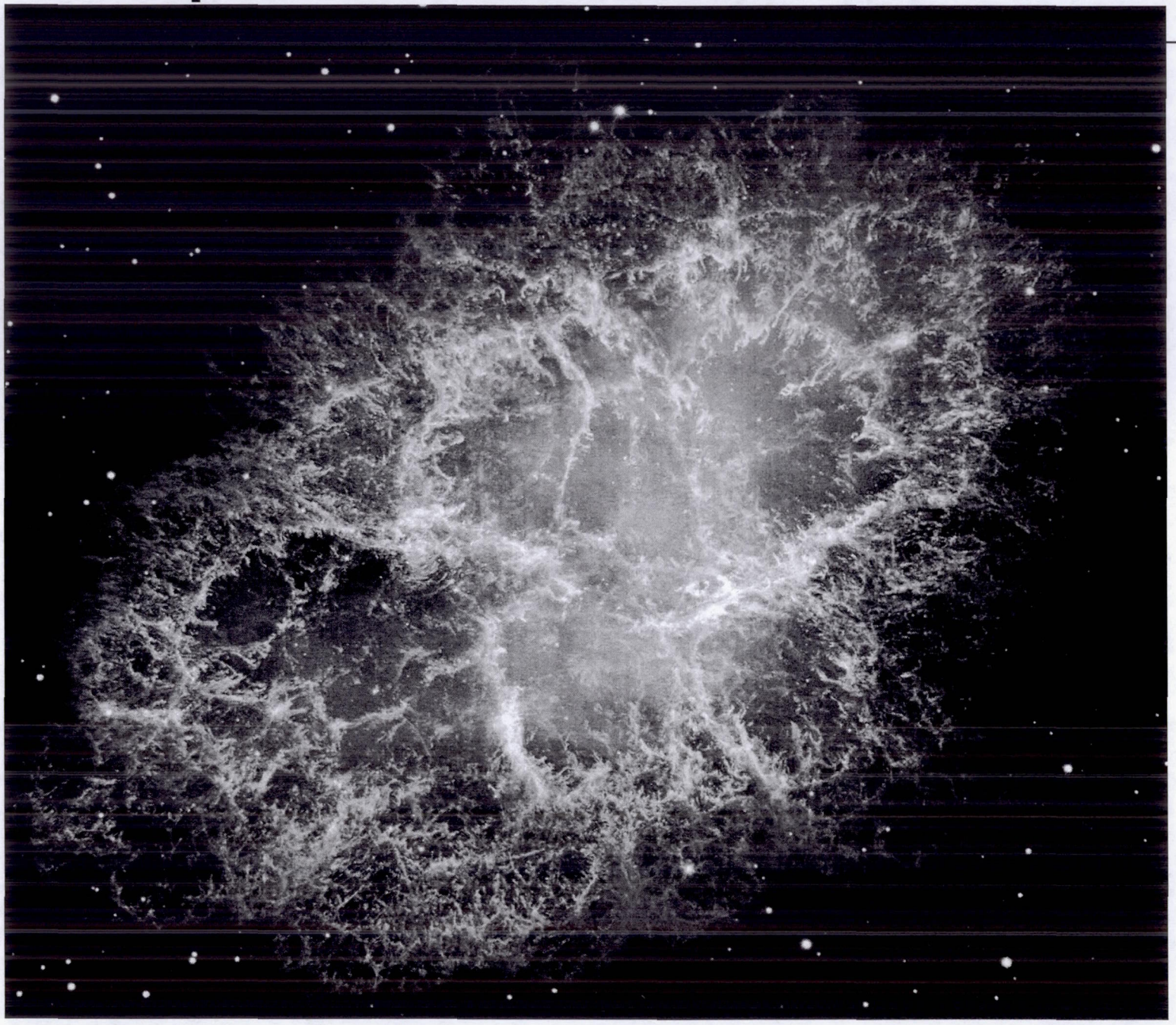
Spitzer Space Telescope • IRAC • MIPS
Hubble Space Telescope (inset)

Birthplaces of New Planetary Systems

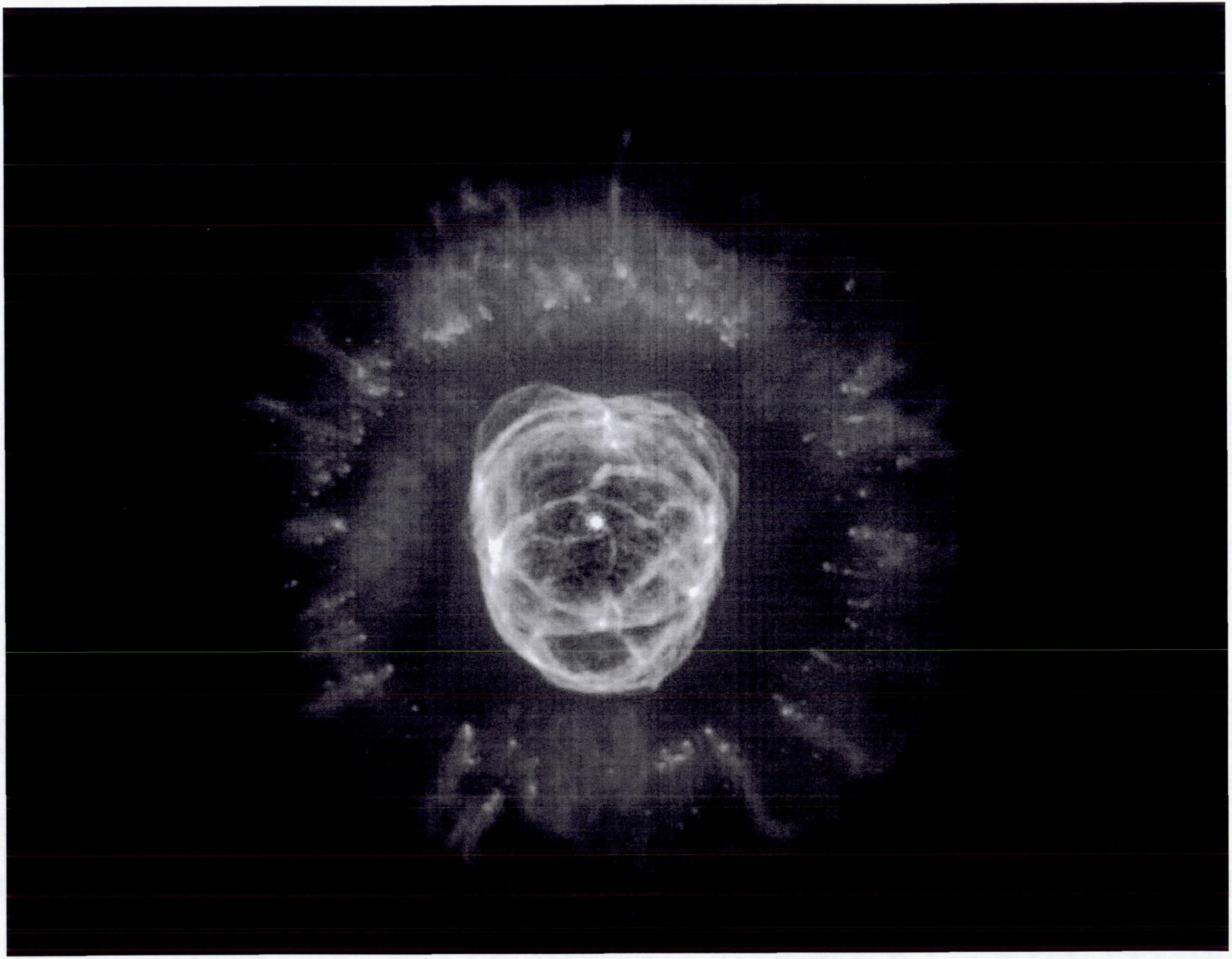


NASA/ESA and Jeff Hester (Arizona State University)

Unprecedented Details of Stars Death



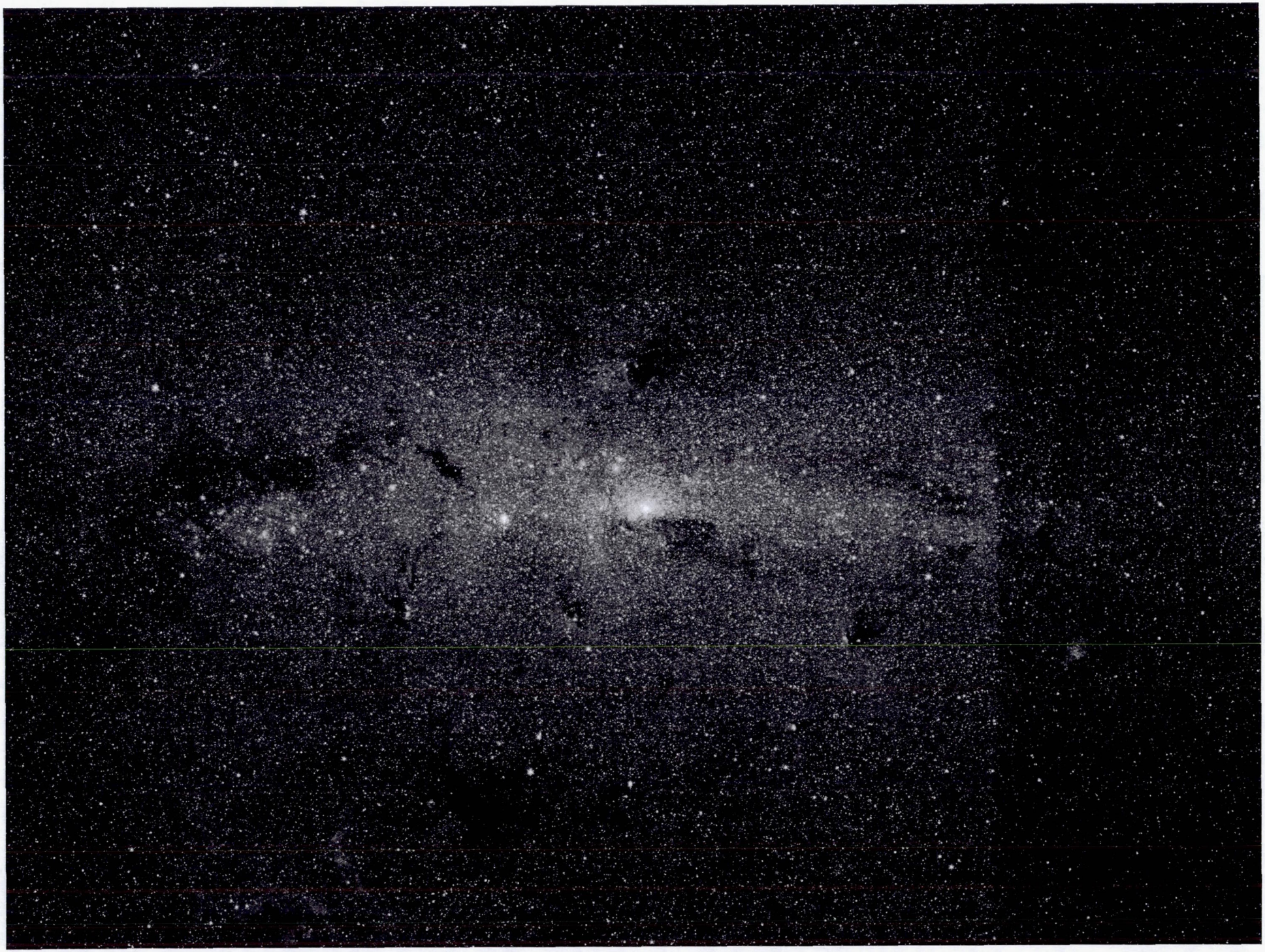
Crab
Nebula

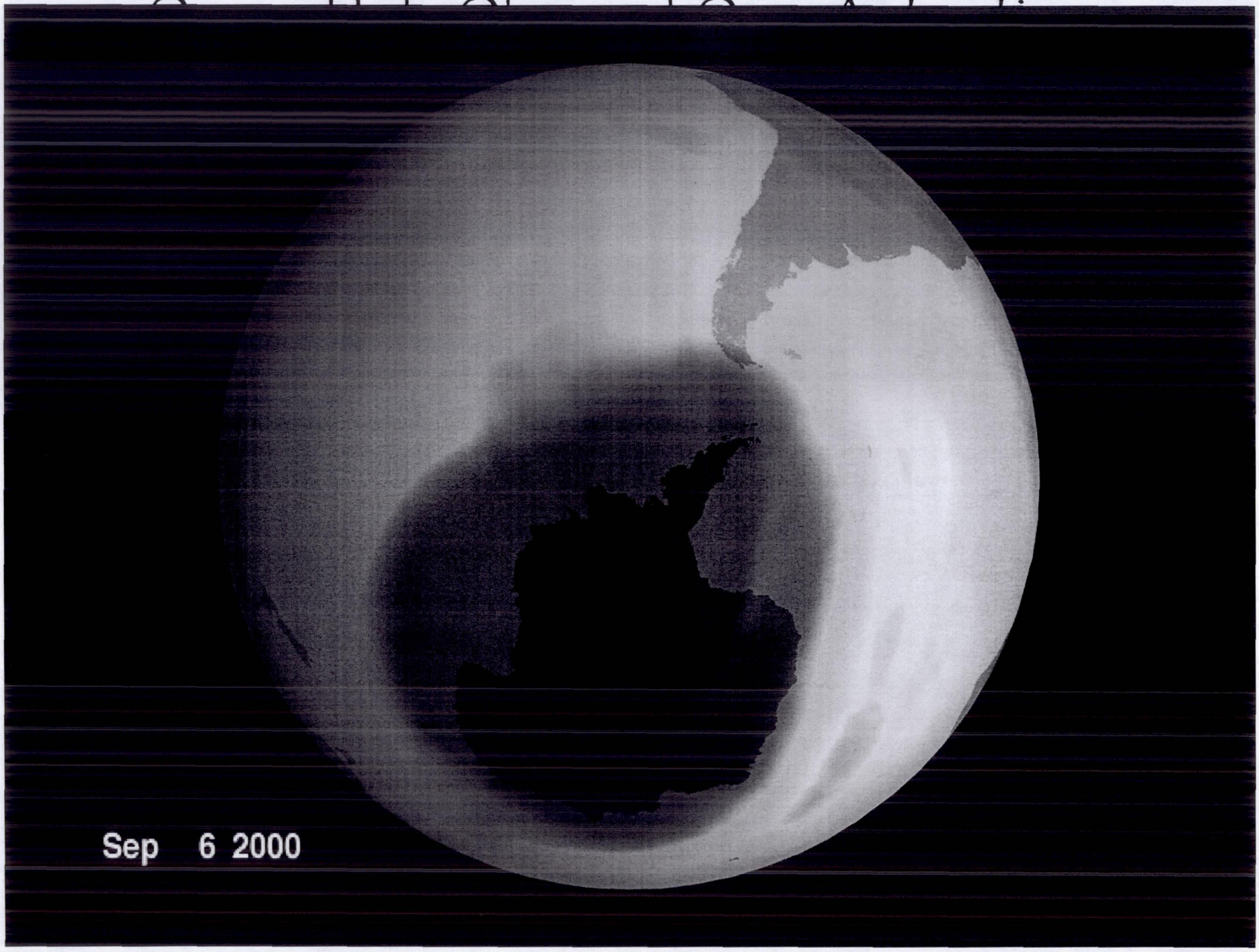


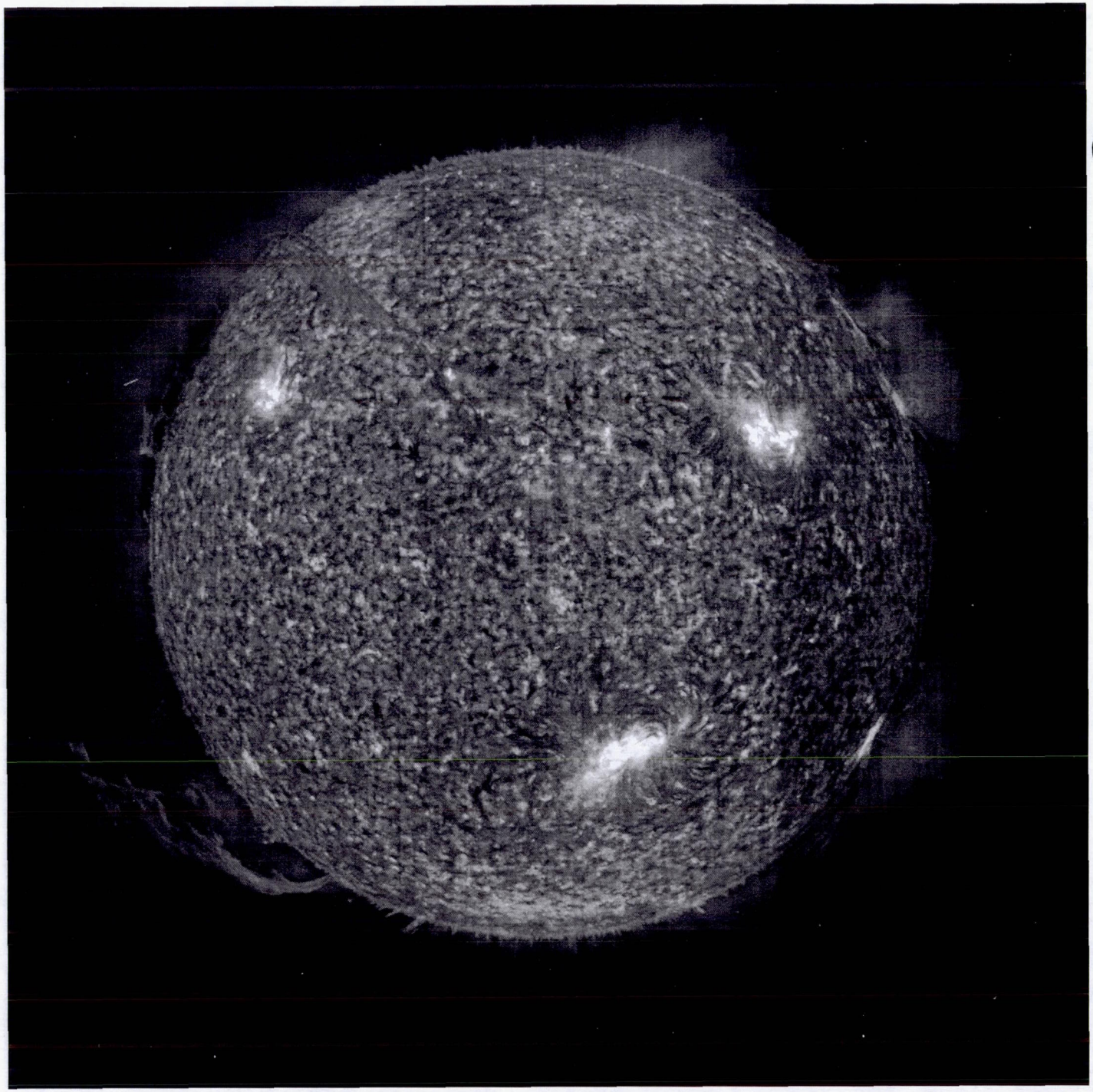
Unprecedented Details of Stars Death



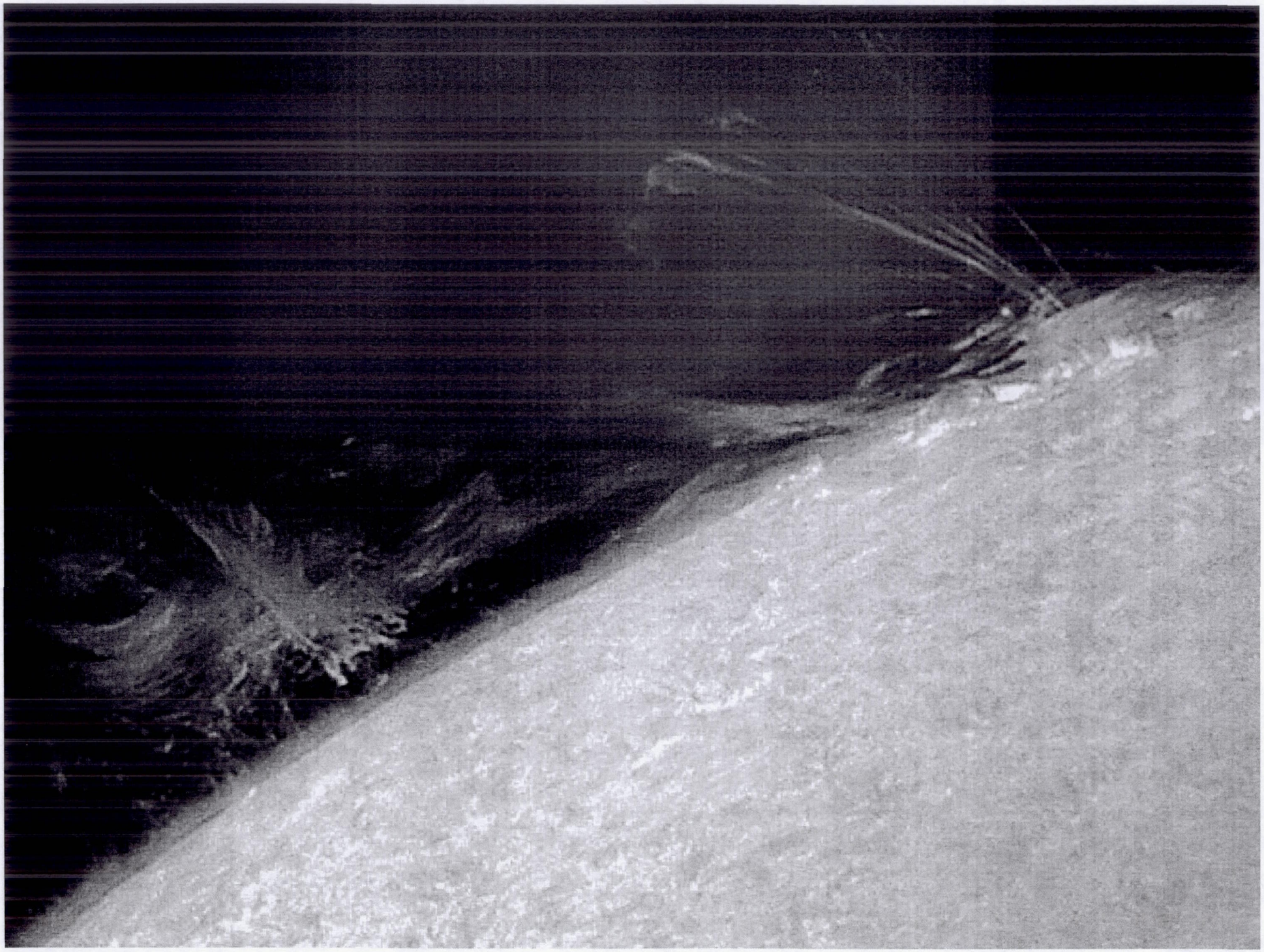
NASA/ESA and The Hubble Heritage Team

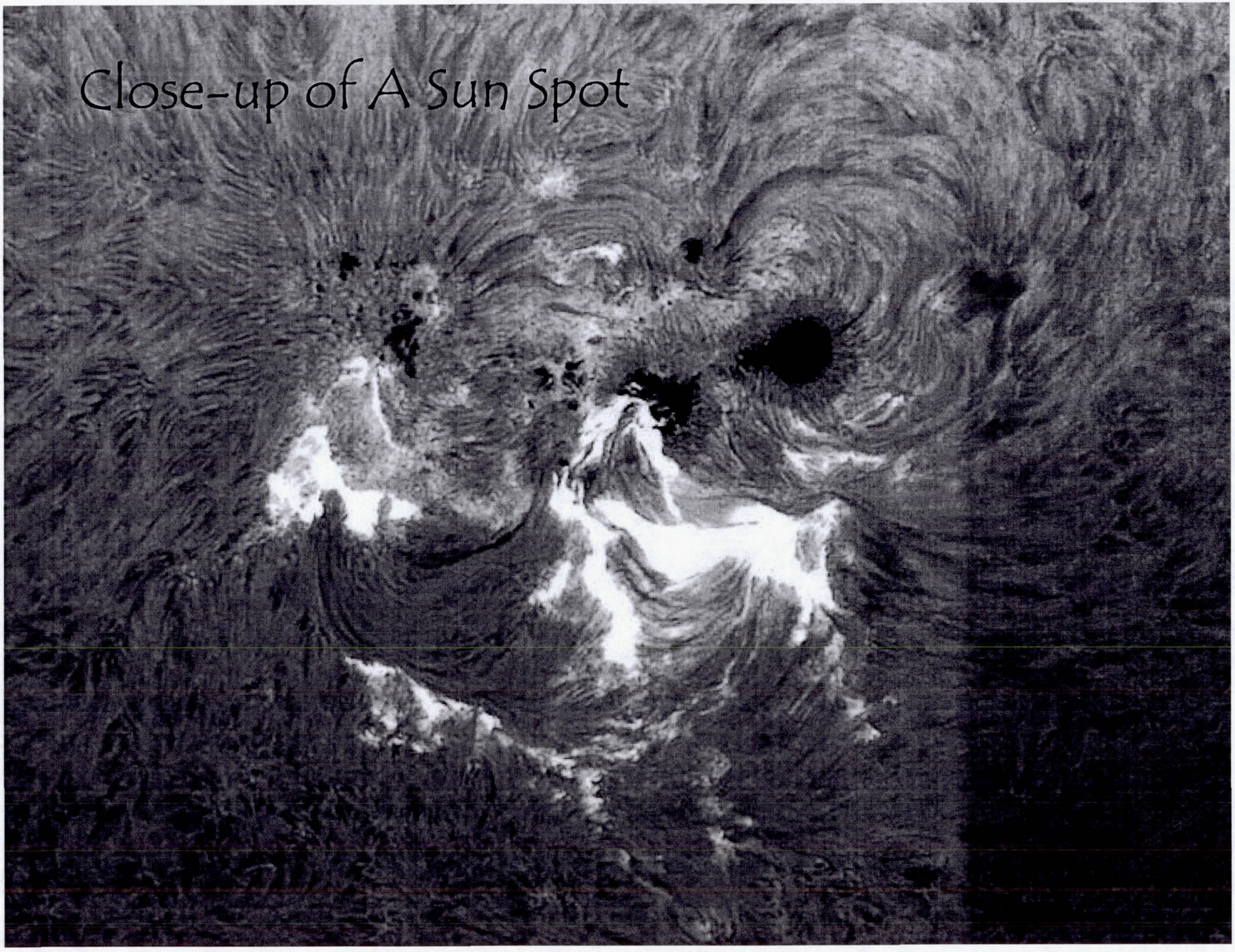


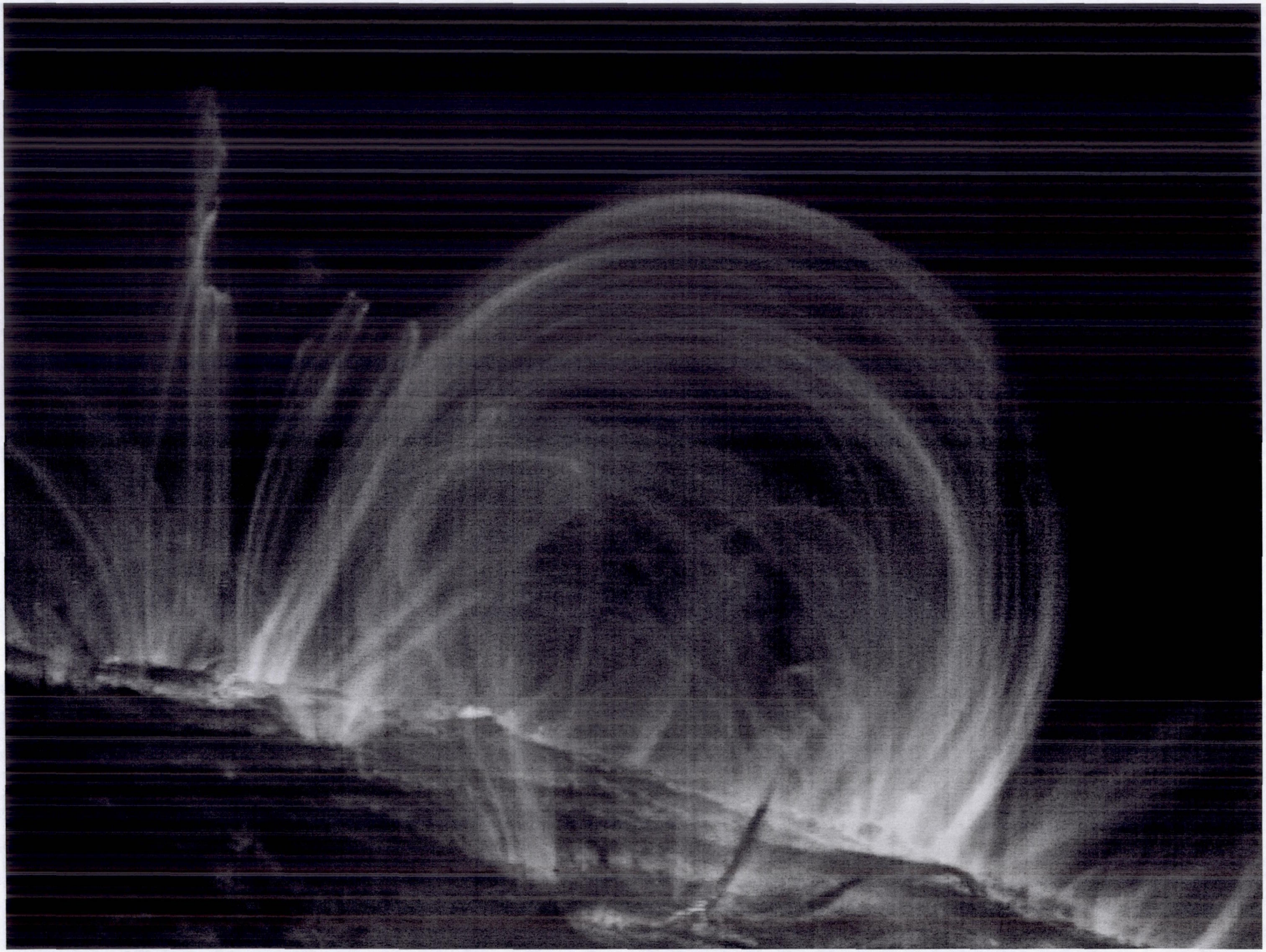

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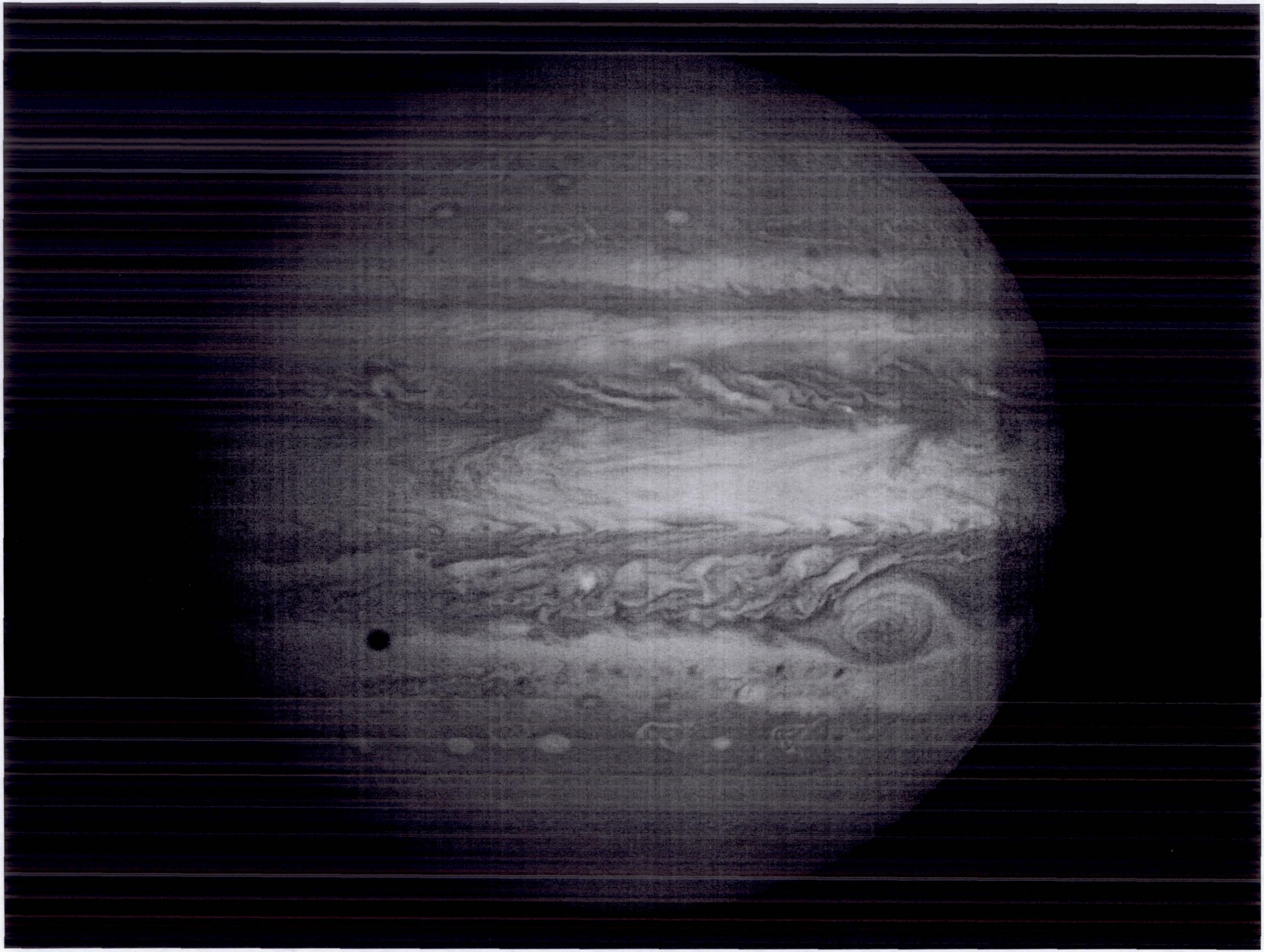
Our Sun



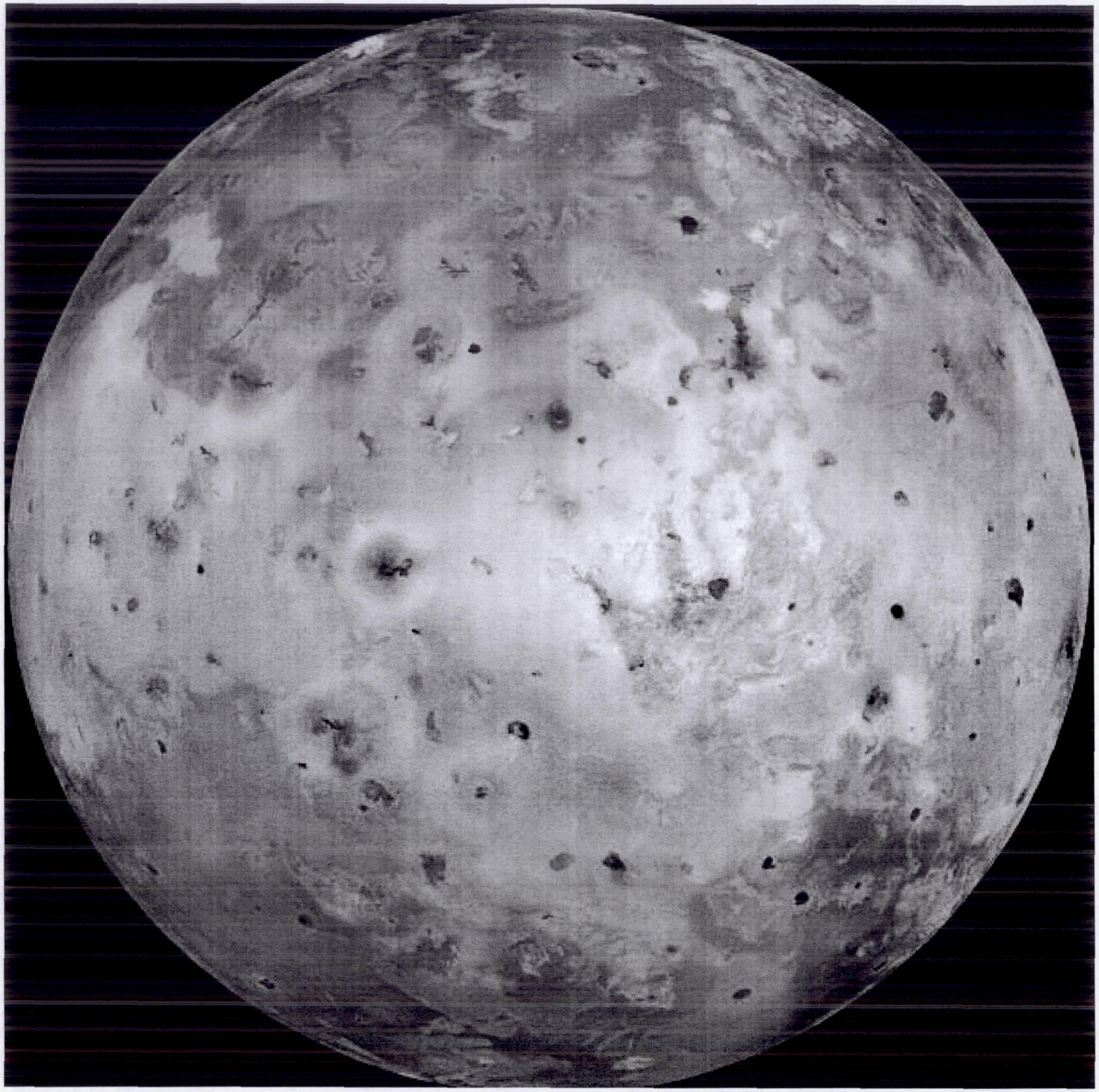

Close-up of A Sun Spot



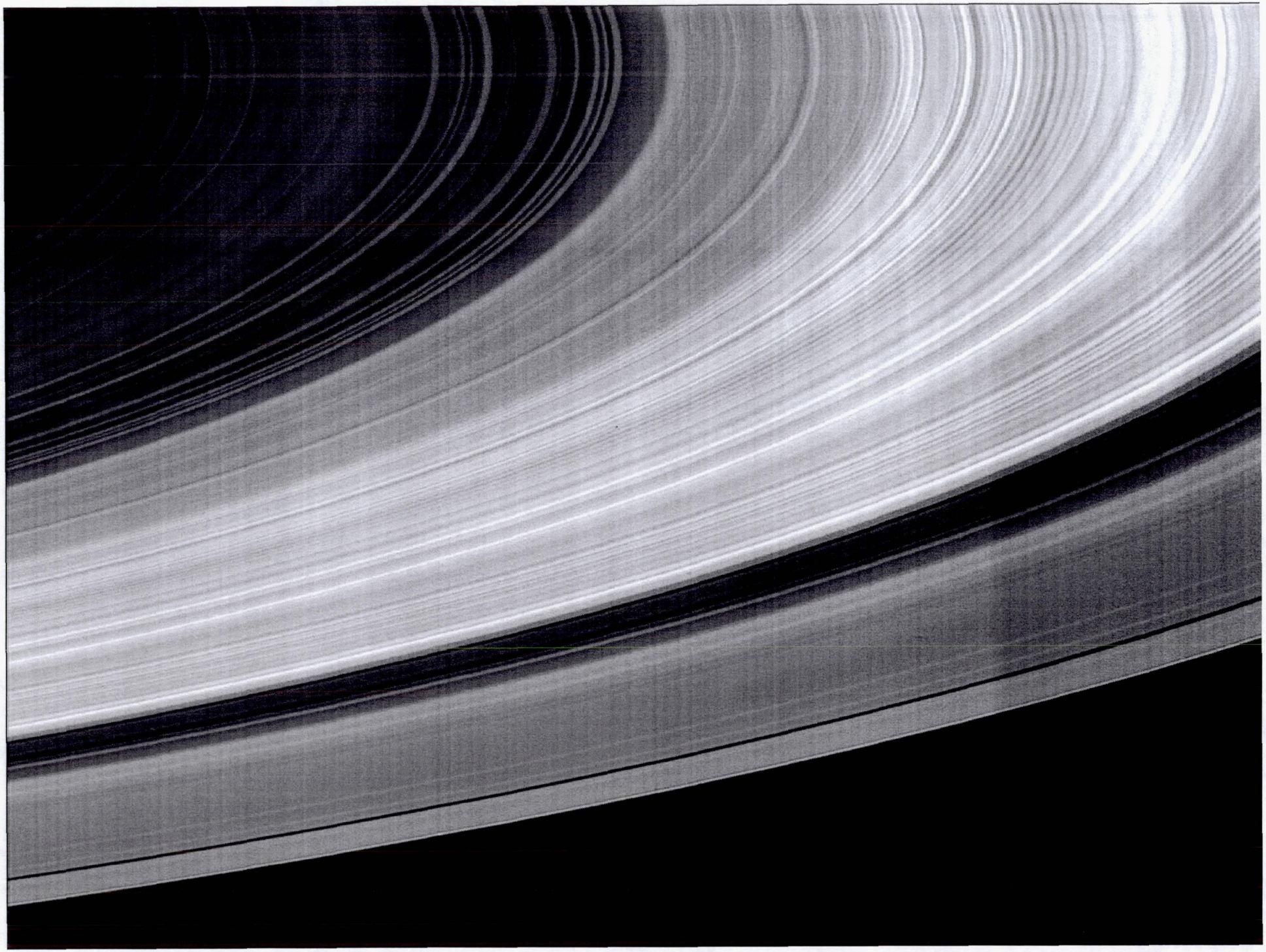


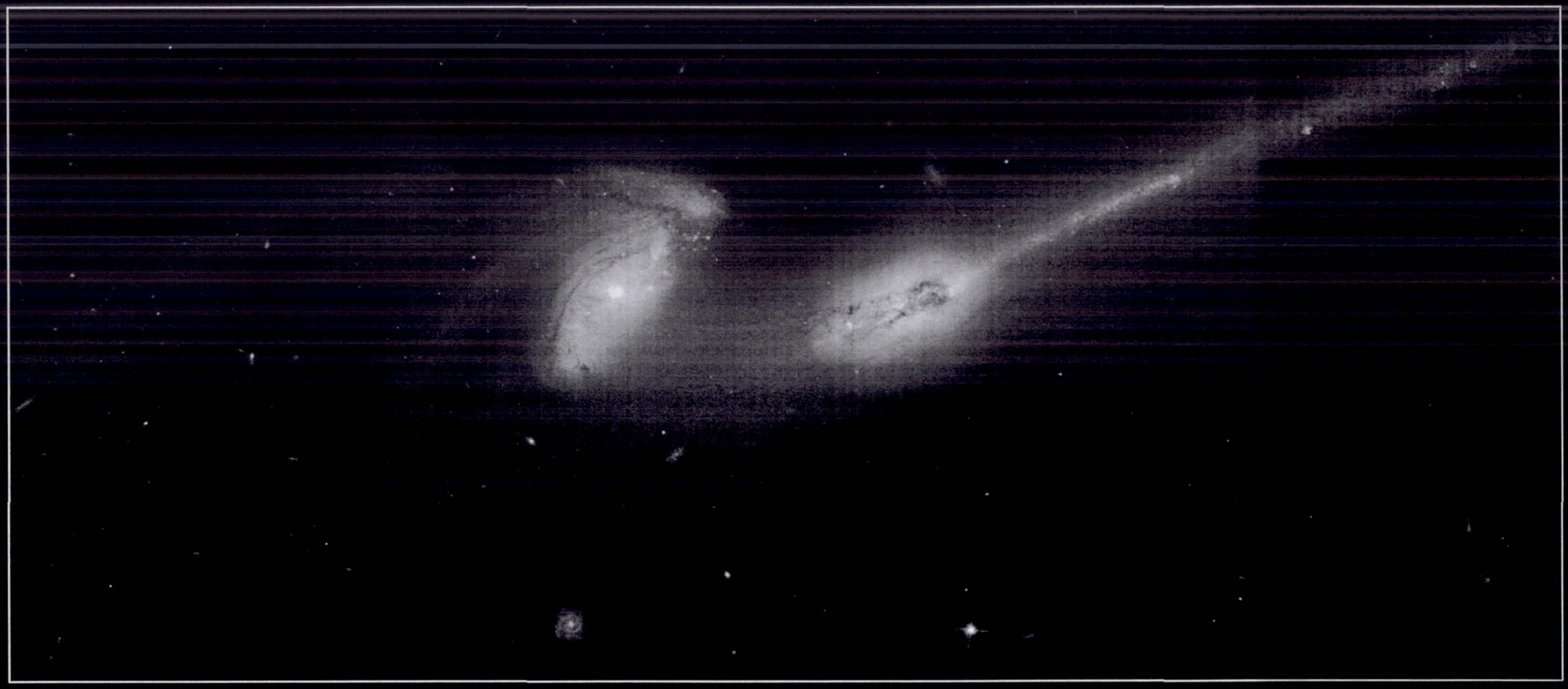


Jupiter and His



Io
In True
Color



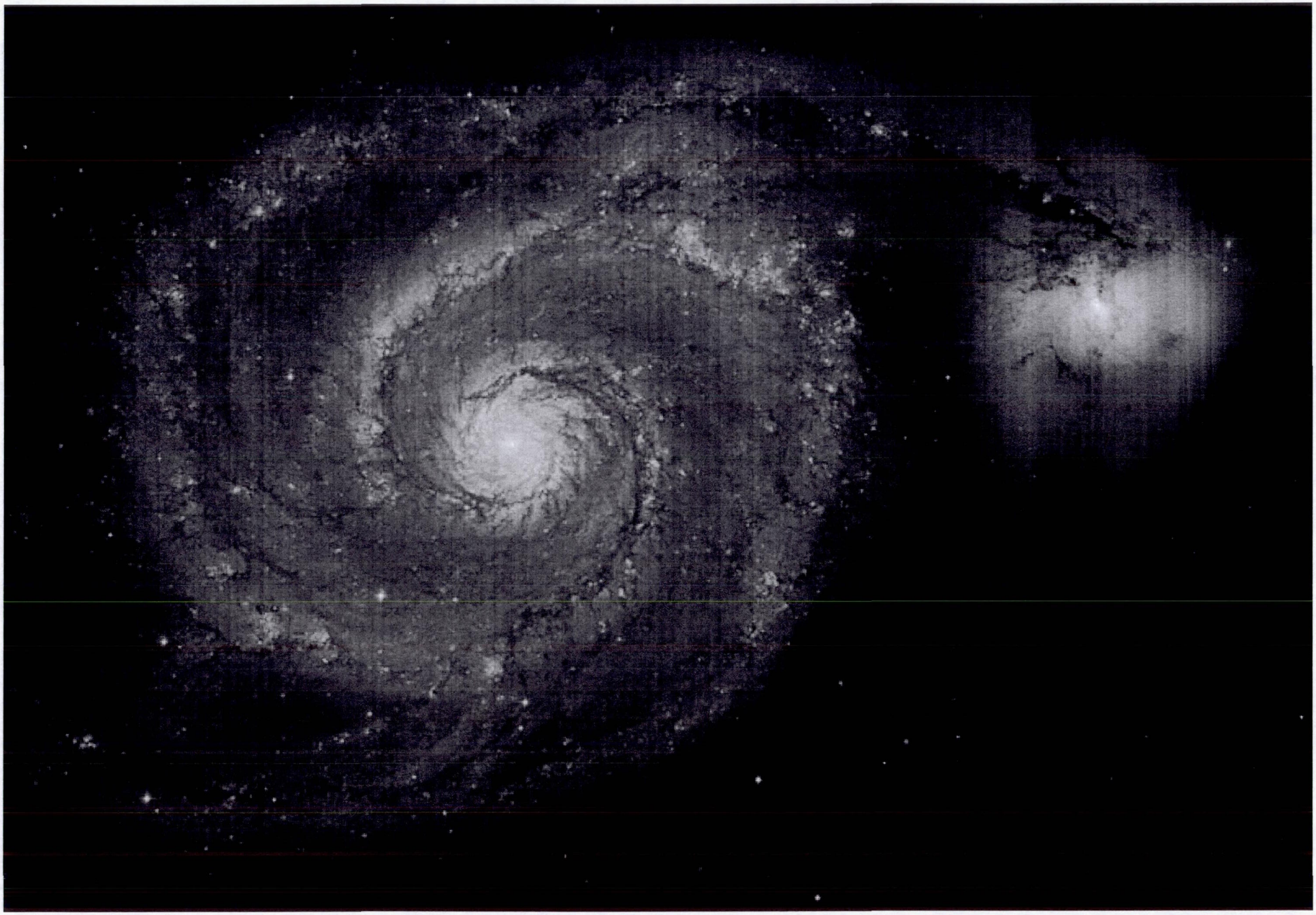


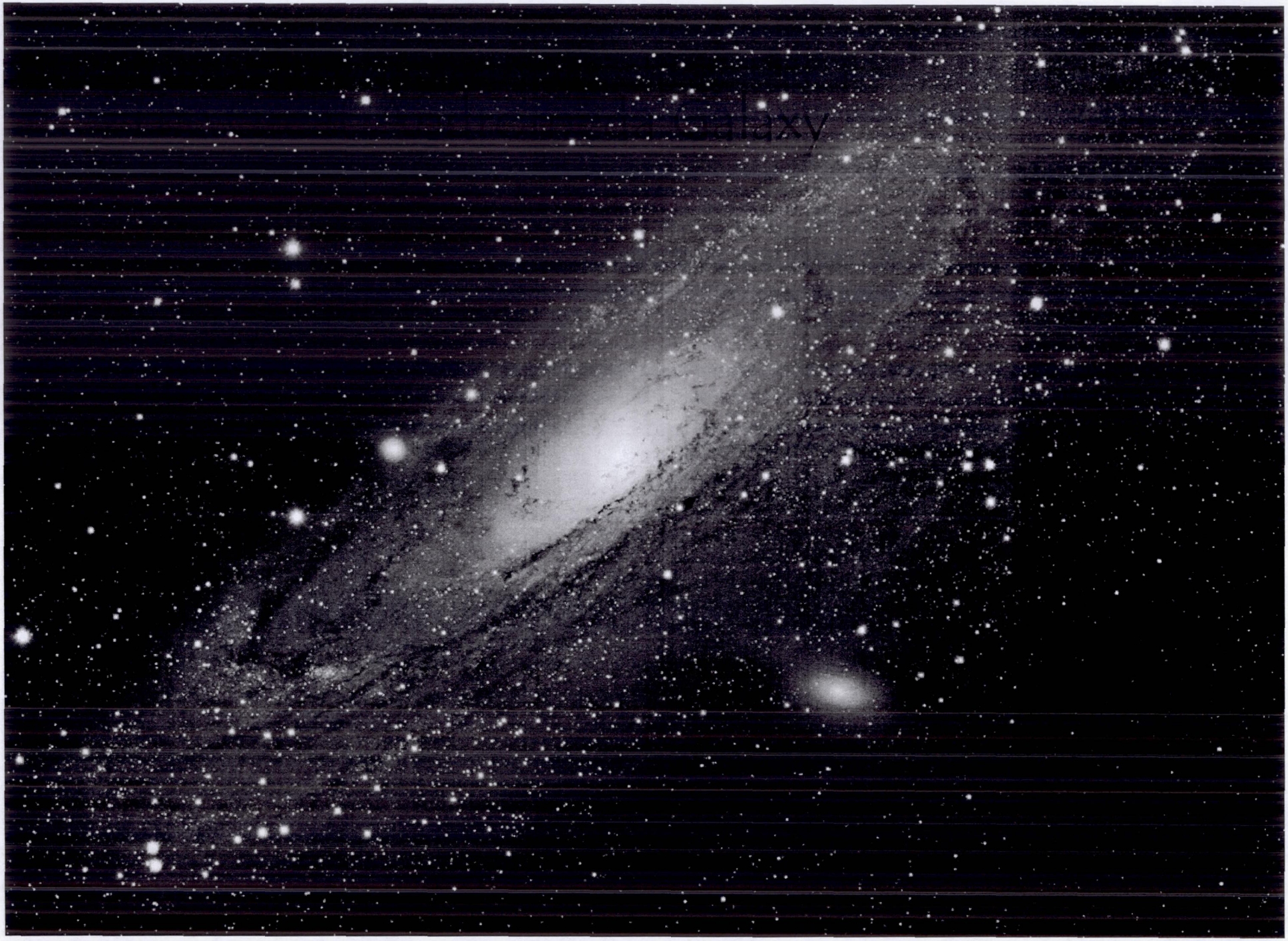
The Mice • Interacting Galaxies NGC 4676

Hubble Space Telescope • Advanced Camera for Surveys

NASA, H. Ford (JHU), G. Illingworth (UCSC/LO), M. Clampin (STScI), G. Hartig (STScI) and the ACS Science Team • STScI-PRC02-11d

Galaxies Colliding





Economic Impact of KSC and NASA in Florida - FY 2006

Economic Impact of NASA in Florida - 2006

Analysis completed 3 levels

- Local (Brevard Co.)
- Regional – 7 county area
  - Brevard
  - Flagler
  - Lake
  - Orange
  - Osceola
  - Seminole
  - Volusia
- State

Economic Impact Methodology

- **Economic Input**
  - Achieved through several factors
    - KSC wages and procurements
    - Other NASA Centers procurements
    - KSC Visitors Center wages and spending
      - by out-of-state visitors
    - Business visitors to KSC
- **Economic Output**
  - Generated via economic model, estimating the impacts the spending has throughout various sectors of the economy
    - Utilized Minnesota IMPLAN Groups (MIG) software model

Economic Input

- **Direct expenditures of KSC and other NASA Centers into Florida economy = $1.69 billion**
  - Brevard Co. reaps largest benefit… $1.6 billion (95%)

- **NASA managed 1,731 contracts in the State of Florida**
  - KSC managed 1,204 contracts valued at $959 million
  - 8 other NASA Centers managed 527 contracts in FL valued at $564 million
    - Shuttle Processing Operations Contract (SPOC) contract = $501 million

Economic Input

- **13,630 workers employed at KSC**
  - 84% of workers are prime contractors
  - 84% of all workers reside in Brevard Co.
    - 2000 KSC workers reside in neighboring counties
  - $984 million in wages earned
  - Avg. salary = $72,000 (twice the $36,000 avg salary in Brevard Co.)
- **KSC Visitors Center**
  - KSCVC had 695 employees with $21 million in wages
  - 836,000 out-of-state visitors
    - These visitors spent $46 million in purchases
- **KSC Business Visitors**
  - 8,000 business trips to KSC spending $2.9 million on area hotels, restaurants, rental cars, etc.

Economic Output

- Overall Economic Impact
  - $3.6 billion impact to State of Florida
  - $1.8 billion in household income
  - 34,000 jobs
  - $177 million federal taxes
  - $83 million state/local taxes

~ 93% of the total impact occurred in the seven-county Central Florida region

~ $2.8 billion overall impact to Brevard Co., accounting for over 28,000 jobs

Economic Multipliers

- *Each KSC job multiplied into 2.45 jobs throughout the Florida economy*
- *Each $1 of NASA wages multiplied into $1.78 total income in Florida*
- *Each $1 of NASA spending generated $2.14 in statewide output*

Economic Impact of NASA in Florida Trend

- The 4-year trend of NASA's economic impact on the state of Florida

FY 2003	*$3.1 billion*
FY 2004	*$3.3 billion*
FY 2005	*$3.7 billion*
FY 2006	*$3.6 billion**

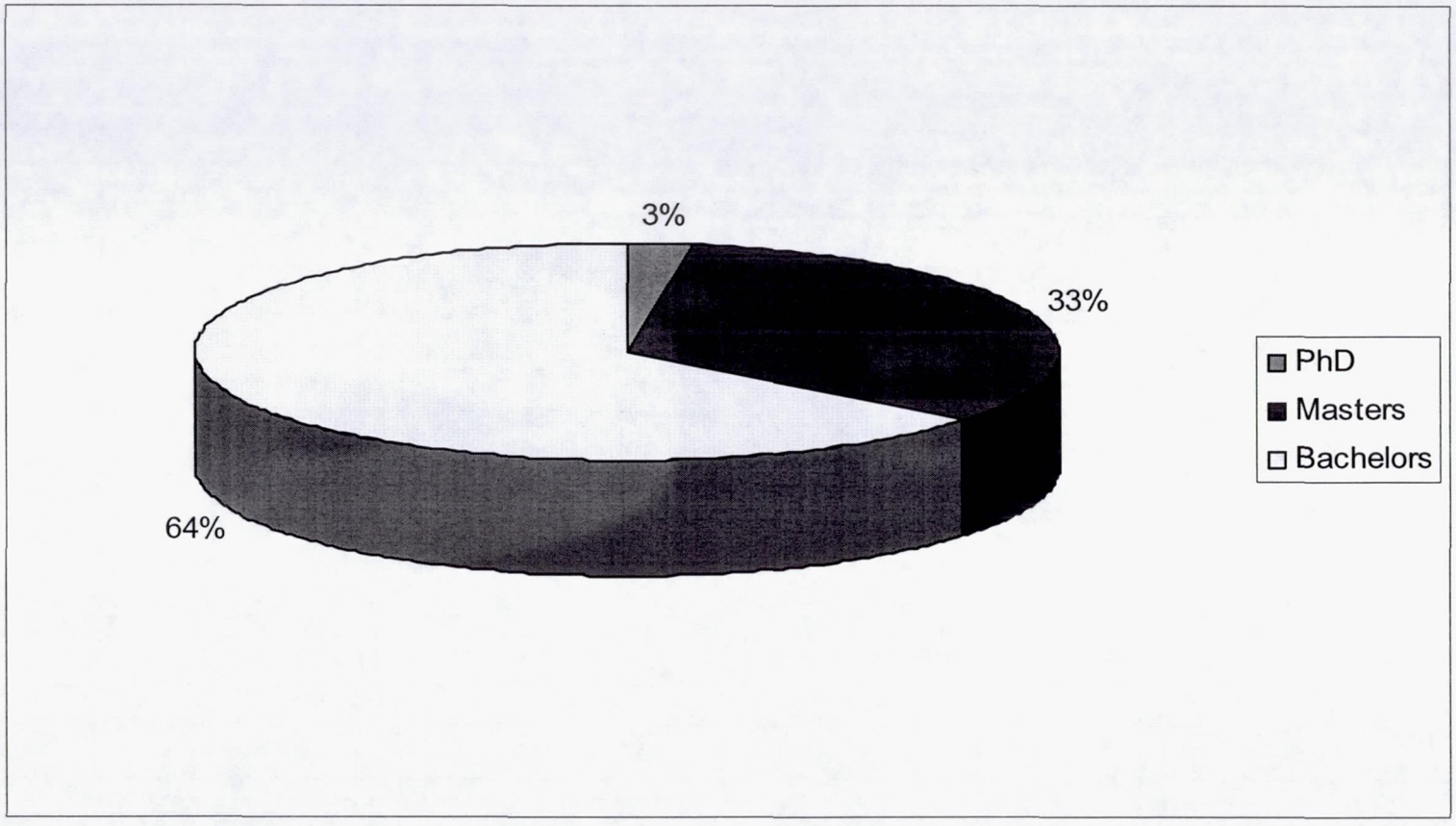
** KSC budget decreased in FY 2006 by over $100 million from FY 2005 level*

The Rest of the Story

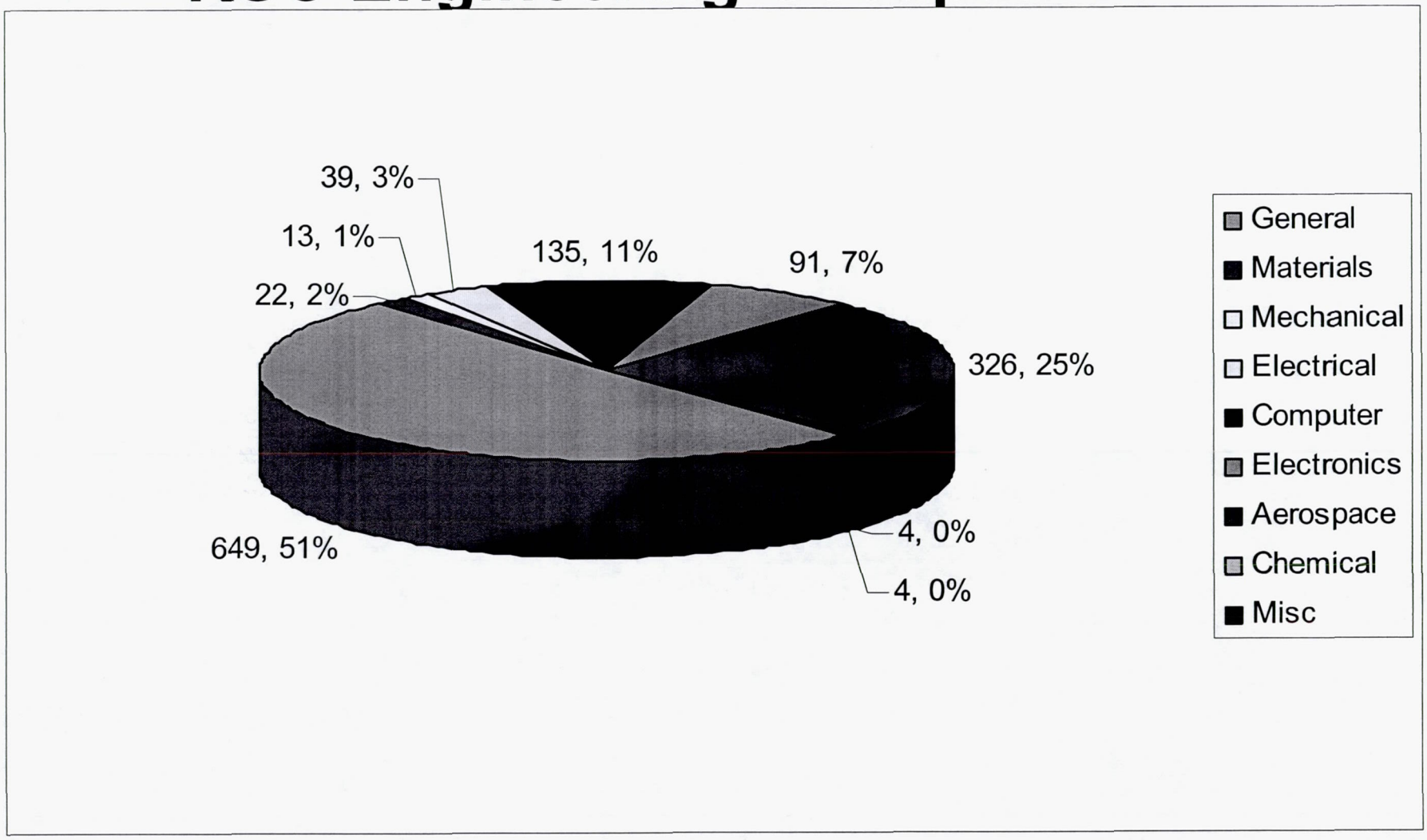
- Overall economic impact would be greater than reported if other activities were included, e.g.
  - Commercial launch spending/employment
  - Stakeholder employment and operations (e.g. Space Florida, FSRI, etc.)

  - Patrick AFB/45SW is not included, but they produce a separate report

KSC Educational Levels

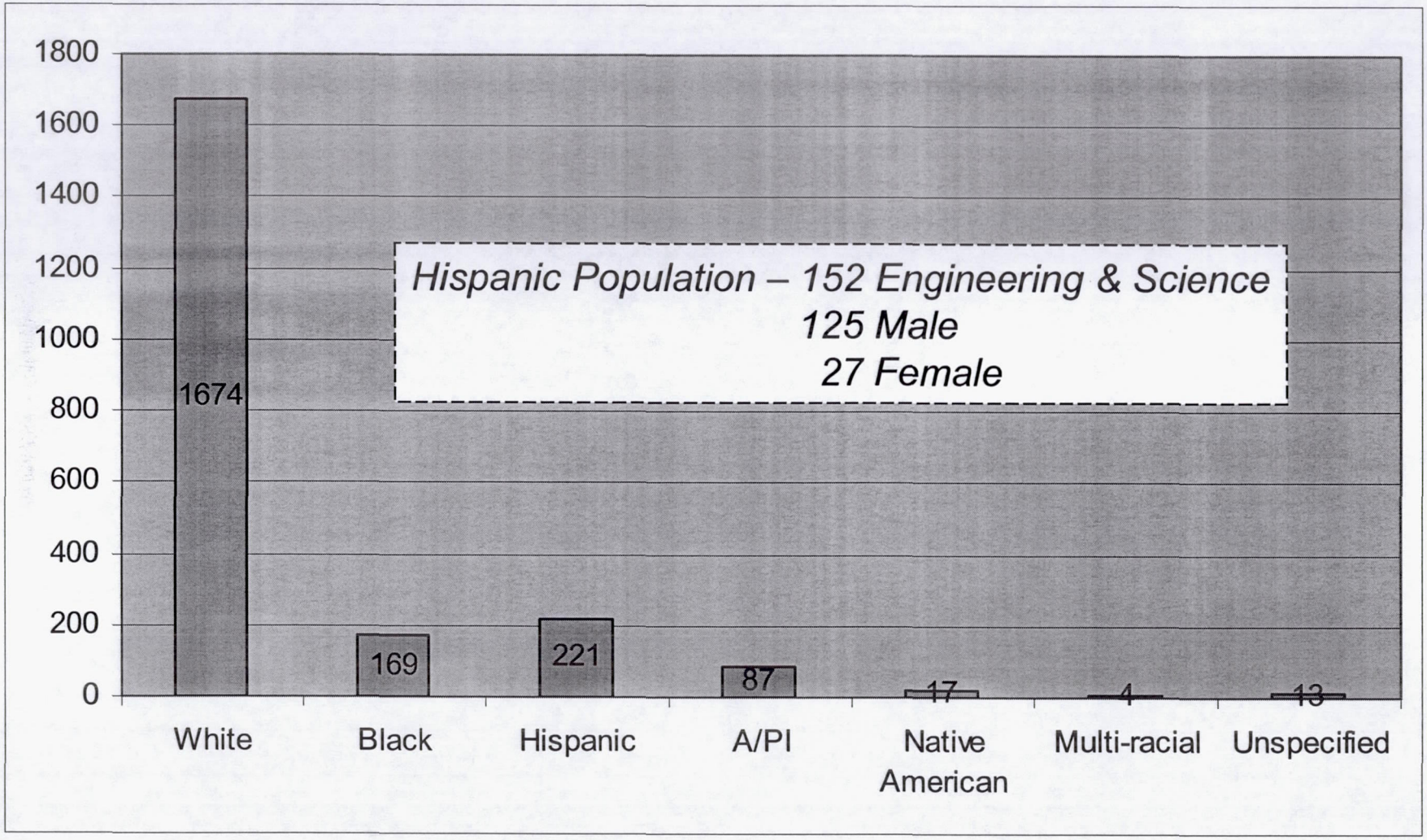


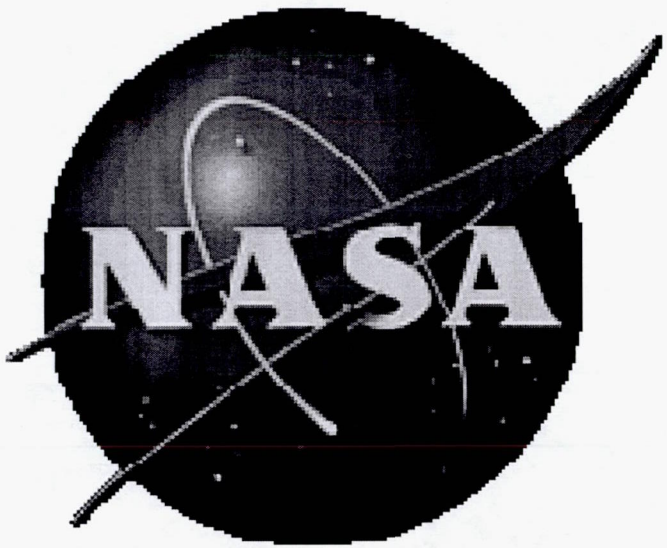
KSC Engineering Occupations



Miscellaneous Includes Environmental, Safety and Fire Protection

Diversity Snapshot




NASA

NASA Web Site

http://spaceflight.nasa.gov

