

ASTROTECH Corp \WA\
Form 10-K
September 28, 2009

Table of Contents

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K**

(Mark One)

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009

**TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

**Commission File Number 001-34426
Astrotech Corporation**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Washington
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

91-1273737
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

**401 Congress Ave. Suite 1650
Austin, Texas 78701**

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

(512) 485-9530

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities Registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class
Common Stock
(no par value)

*Name of each exchange
on which registered*
NASDAQ Capital Market

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
YES NO

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§229.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). YES NO

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a small reporting company. See definition of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company

in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting
company

(Do not check if a smaller
reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
YES NO

The aggregate market value of the registrants voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based upon the closing price of such stock on the NASDAQ Capital Market on such date of \$0.26 was approximately \$4,262,107 as of December 31, 2008.

As of September 22, 2009, 16,510,218 shares of the registrant's Common Stock, no par value, were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Information called for in Part III of this Form 10-K is incorporated by reference to the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement to be filed within 120 days after the end of the registrant's fiscal year in connection with the registrant's annual meeting of shareholders.

Table of Contents

<u>PART I</u>	1
<u>Item 1. Business</u>	2
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	7
<u>Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	9
<u>Item 2. Properties</u>	9
<u>Item 3. Legal Proceedings</u>	10
<u>Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	10
<u>PART II</u>	10
<u>Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	10
<u>Item 6. Selected Financial Data</u>	14
<u>Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	15
<u>Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	22
<u>Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	23
<u>Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	47
<u>Item 9A. Controls and Procedures</u>	47
<u>Item 9B. Other Information</u>	47
<u>PART III</u>	48
<u>Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	48
<u>Item 11. Executive Compensation</u>	48
<u>Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	48
<u>Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	48
<u>Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services</u>	48
<u>PART IV</u>	49

<u>Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules</u>	49
---	----

<u>SIGNATURES</u>	56
-------------------	----

- Exhibit 21
- Exhibit 23.1
- Exhibit 31.1
- Exhibit 31.2
- Exhibit 32.1
- Exhibit 32.2

Table of Contents

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements for purposes of federal and state securities laws. Forward-looking statements may include the words may, will, plans, believes, estimates, expects, intends and other similar expressions. Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those projected in the statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to:

The effect of economic conditions in the U.S. or other space faring nations that could impact our ability to access space and support or gain customers;

Uncertainty about, and our ability to raise sufficient capital to meet our long and short-term liquidity requirements;

Our ability to successfully pursue our business plan;

Whether we will fully realize the economic benefits under our NASA and other customer contracts;

Continued availability and use of the U.S. Space Shuttle and the International Space Station;

Technological difficulties and potential legal claims arising from any technological difficulties;

Product demand and market acceptance risks, including our ability to develop and sell products and services to be used by the manned and unmanned space programs that replace the Space Shuttle Program;

Uncertainty in government funding and support for key space programs;

The impact of competition on our ability to win new contracts;

Uncertainty in securing reliable and consistent access to space;

Delays in the timing of performance of other contracts; and

Risks described in the Risk Factors section of this Form 10-K.

Although we believe that the assumptions underlying our forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of the assumptions could be inaccurate, and, therefore, we cannot assure you that the forward-looking statements included in this Form 10-K will prove to be accurate. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in our forward-looking statements, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by us or any other person that our objectives and plans will be achieved. Some of these and other risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from such forward-looking statements are more fully described in Item 1A Risk Factors of this Form 10-K and elsewhere in this Form 10-K, or in the documents incorporated by reference herein. Except as may be required by applicable law, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or advise of any change in any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. In making these statements, we disclaim any obligation to address or update each factor in future filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or communications regarding our business or results, and we do not undertake to address how any of these factors may have caused changes to discussions or information contained in previous filings or communications. In addition, any of the matters discussed above may have affected our past results and may affect future results, so that our actual results may differ materially from those expressed in this Form 10-K and in prior or subsequent communications.

Table of Contents

PART I

DEFINITIONS

As used in this Form 10-K, the abbreviations and acronyms contained herein have the meanings set forth below. Additionally, the terms Astrotech , the Company , we , us and our refer to Astrotech Corporation and its subsidiaries unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

ARES	ARES Corporation
ASO	Astrotech Space Operations
Astrium	Astrium GmbH (formerly EADS Space Transportation)
ATV	Automated Transfer Vehicle
Boeing	The Boeing Company
CCAFS	Cape Canaveral Air Force Station
COTS	Commercial Orbital Transportation Services
CRADA	Cooperative Research and Development Agreement
DOT	Department of Transportation
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
HTV	H-II Transfer Vehicle
ICC	Integrated Cargo Carrier
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity
ISS	International Space Station
KSC	Kennedy Space Center
Lockheed Martin	Lockheed Martin Corporation
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
PI&C	Program Integration and Control
ReALMS	Research and Logistics Mission Support
SAA	Space Act Agreement
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SFAS	Statement of Financial Accounting Standards
SMI Plan	Space Media, Inc. Stock Option Plan
SOX	Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
SPACEHAB	SPACEHAB, Inc., the legacy name of the Astrotech Corporation
SSI	Spaceport Systems International
USAF	United States Air Force
VAFB	Vandenberg Air Force Base
VCC	Vertical Cargo Carrier

Table of Contents

Item 1. Business.

Our Company

Astrotech (Astrotech , the Company , we , us or our) is one of the first independent commercial space businesses in the U.S. and remains a strong entrepreneurial leader in the aerospace industry. Since its incorporation in Washington in 1984, the Company has been a leader in the commercial space industry in preparing and sending satellites, cargo and science into space.

The Astrotech Space Operations (ASO) business unit has unsurpassed experience supporting both manned and unmanned missions to space with product and service support which includes space hardware design and manufacturing, research and logistics expertise, engineering and support services, and payload processing and integration. Through new business initiatives such as 1st Detect, Astrogenetix and AirWard, Astrotech continues to pave the way in the commercialization of space by translating space-based technology into terrestrial applications.

Our Business Units

Our Company is currently comprised of two primary business units, which provide the following products and services to the government and commercial markets:

Astrotech Space Operations (ASO): ASO is the leading commercial supplier of satellite launch processing services in the United States. ASO provides processing support to government and commercial customers for their complex communication, earth observation and deep space satellites. ASO's elite spacecraft processing facilities, with more than 300,000 square feet of space, can support the largest five-meter class satellites. ASO has provided launch processing support for government and commercial customers for nearly a quarter century, successfully processing more than 270 spacecraft. Additionally, ASO has developed a proprietary, turn-key approach to the total satellite life cycle, leveraging the Company's legacy in ground processing operations, engineering and support services. By offering the satellite customer mission design and planning, ground and launch operations, and mission operations and end-user enhancement, ASO ensures End-to-End Mission Assurance for its customers.

Other: Our Other business unit is an incubator envisioned to commercialize space-industry technologies into real-world applications to be sold to consumers and industry. The Other business unit has developed three business initiatives to date: 1st Detect, Astrogenetix and AirWard. 1st Detect Corporation began under a Space Act Agreement with NASA for a chemical detection unit to be used on the ISS. 1st Detect engineers have developed a Miniature Chemical Detector, which we believe is a breakthrough device in the mass spectrometer market that fills a niche by being highly accurate, lightweight, battery-powered, durable and inexpensive. Astrogenetix is among one of the first commercial biotechnology companies to use the unique environment of space to develop medicines. A natural extension of the many years of experience preparing, launching, and operating over 1,500 science payloads in space, Astrogenetix is in the process of developing medicines from microgravity experiments. AirWard Corporation has designed, manufactured and sold shipping containers to transport oxygen bottles and oxygen generators for commercial aircraft as a solution to the U.S. Department of Transportation's mandate stipulating that U.S. airlines must adhere to stringent containment requirements to protect these potentially volatile payloads from flame, heat and impact during flight.

Governance

We were founded in 1984 as a Washington State Corporation. In 2009, we changed our name to Astrotech Corporation from SPACEHAB, Inc. We maintain an Internet Web site at www.astrotechcorp.com. Our reports on Form 10-K, Form 10-Q, as well as amendments to those reports and press releases are available, free of charge, on our web site as soon as reasonably practical after filing with the SEC. Information contained on our website is not a part of this Form 10-K. Our Committee Charters and Code of Conduct are also available on our web site. Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer executed the required SOX Sections 302 and 906 certifications relating to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which are filed with the SEC as Exhibits to the Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Competitive Strengths

The majority of the Company's revenue is derived from ASO, which processes satellites for U.S. launch locations. The only significant competition to ASO's facilities is from similar U.S. government facilities. However, we believe that the majority of domestic satellites, including most government satellites, are processed at Astrotech due to the state-of-the-art, professionally operated, full-service environment.

In anticipation of the planned Space Shuttle retirement and due to the loss of the research and logistics module contract, the Company has been refocusing its efforts towards building on our industry-leading ground support operations of ASO and offering a more comprehensive set of services to government and commercial satellite customers.

Table of Contents***ASTROTECH SPACE OPERATIONS***

Our core business is ASO, with spacecraft and payload processing facilities strategically located to support launches from both Florida and California. We are proud of our history, where we have supported over 270 missions in 25 years without negatively impacting a customer's launch schedule. As a commercial gateway to space, ASO provides world-class ground processing services for both foreign and domestic customers seeking the pre-launch preparation of satellites and payloads. In an industry where execution is paramount despite constantly changing customer launch manifests and processing schedules, ASO has consistently delivered unparalleled customer support. ASO has developed and has begun to offer an *End-to-End Mission Assurance* capability to serve satellite customers before, during, and after the launch. This initiative is intended to meet an increasing demand from commercial and government customers for new cost-effective and reliable alternatives in the satellite services market.

Products/Services With more than 300,000 square feet of space owned or managed by ASO, we have provided facilities for pre-launch ground based operations for 25 years for both commercial and government satellites and we are the leader in this service sector.

Market/Customers ASO services a variety of domestic and international government and commercial customers sending satellites to low-earth-orbit (LEO) or geosynchronous orbit (GEO). ASO has long-term contracts in place with NASA, other U.S. governmental agencies, United Launch Alliance, and Sea Launch, LLC. During fiscal year 2009, ASO accounted for 97% of our consolidated revenues.

As of June 30, 2009, our contract backlog and projected revenue concentration rests primarily with ASO. The ASO contract backlog consists of contracts for future services, contractually guaranteed minimum activity contracts, committed missions under IDIQ contracts and other contractual arrangements. As of June 30, 2009, our contractual backlog and scheduled but uncommitted missions represented the following revenues:

Contract	FY2010	FY2011	Total
ASO Missions	20,339,115	3,809,942	24,149,057
Facility Programs	1,036,338	196,797	1,233,135
Total Backlog	21,375,453	4,006,739	25,382,192

For fiscal year 2010, ASO's backlog consists of fixed-price satellite missions from various government and commercial entities requiring pre-launch processing services at its Titusville, Florida and VAFB locations.

Growth Strategy As a leading satellite processing provider, Astrotech is expanding its service offerings beyond ground operations services to offer a comprehensive relationship with each satellite before, during and after launch. This new expanded service offering, End-to-End-Mission-Assurance, includes mission design and planning, ground and launch operations, mission operations and data management.

Competition Due to the logistical complications of transporting spacecraft internationally, our ASO business unit generally does not compete with launch services based in other countries. ASO has two primary competitors in the payload processing services marketplace in the U.S.:

Commercial

SSI SSI operates and manages a commercial spaceport at VAFB and is a provider of payload processing and launch services for both commercial and government users. The SSI facility throughput capability is significantly less than that of ASO in VAFB and it is heavily influenced by government customers. The ASO VAFB contract award for the five-meter high bay construction significantly improves ASO's competitive advantage at VAFB. SSI does not provide payload processing services in support of the CCAFS / KSC launch site, and therefore, does not compete with ASO in Florida.

Governmental

NASA and the USAF own and operate payload processing facilities at both the CCAFS / KSC and VAFB launch sites. These facilities are used to process select government spacecraft only. They are not used to process commercial spacecraft.

Table of Contents

OTHER

Astrotech has established a business incubator that selects various qualified technologies that use space-related engineering and technology. The three business initiatives to date are as follows:

1st Detect:

1st Detect began development of a miniature mass spectrometer for use on the ISS under a SAA with NASA in 2005. Based on the Company's belief that such a device has numerous commercial applications, we began parallel development of a light weight, low power chemical analyzer named 1st Detect. We believe that this device represents a breakthrough in the mass spectrometer market, filling a niche in the marketplace by being accurate, light weight, battery powered, durable, inexpensive and providing a rapid reading of the identified substance.

Products/Services A mass spectrometer is a universal chemical analyzer that measures the constituent chemicals in a sample by measuring the mass to charge ratio (m/z) of the atoms and/or molecules for which the sample is comprised. The resulting spectrum is then compared to other known sample spectra to determine the identification of each chemical present. 1st Detect uses a proprietary ion trap technology, allowing for the device's portability, versatility, sensitivity, durability, efficiency and low cost.

Market/Customers Given its light weight, ability to run on batteries and relatively low price point, we expect that 1st Detect will open markets that were previously not available to competing units. Potential markets that 1st Detect may serve include Security and Defense, Industrial, Medical and Healthcare, Critical Infrastructure, and First Responders.

Growth Strategy As we continue development of the 1st Detect product, we are seeking to partner with existing chemical detection/equipment companies where our product could benefit from established distribution channels.

Competition There are many portable mini mass spectrometer competitors. We believe the 1st Detect product offers a combination of attributes that are currently unavailable in the marketplace in a single product.

Astrogenetix:

Astrogenetix was created to commercialize biotechnology products developed in microgravity (micro-g), a unique environment only found in space. We are currently utilizing our 25 year heritage of having sent over 1,500 science experiments to space for NASA, to develop both hardware and procedures needed for drug development utilizing microgravity. Significant Milestones include:

Our comprehensive evaluation of the most promising micro-g experiments has led us to believe that commercializing a salmonella vaccine developed in space holds the lowest risk and highest return compared to other potential products reviewed.

In 2008, Astrogenetix entered into a formal Space Act Agreement with NASA allowing us to develop products in the Space Shuttle and on the ISS.

A contract between Astrogenetix and the Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center was signed on February 2008 under a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA). The CRADA secured both the exclusive rights to the intellectual property of the salmonella vaccines discovered in micro-g (not including active duty military personnel), and the exclusive rights to utilize VA laboratories and scientists for pre-flight preparation and post-flight analysis.

Astrogenetix secured the rights from NASA to occupy a mid-deck locker on STS-123, STS-124, STS-126, STS-119, STS-125 and STS-128 as part of NASA's National Lab Pathfinder Missions.

Astrogenetix has identified a vaccine candidate for Salmonella.

Product/Service Astrogenetix's capabilities include preparing microgravity payloads that can be flown on a variety of launch systems, including the Space Shuttle, the Russian Soyuz, Progress and Photon, the European ATV, the Japanese HTV and the SpaceX Dragon (still under development). Our Vaccine Processing Platform (VPP) has been developed to grow microbes in space that, under ideal conditions, can result in significant advantages over traditional earthbound vaccine discovery processes, thus reducing the development time significantly.

Market/Customers While there have been no sales to date, likely customers will be large international pharmaceutical companies and smaller biotechnology companies. Astrogenetix is currently focused on starting the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) process with the salmonella vaccine and is continuing drug development work for other vaccine targets, including Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA).

Table of Contents

Growth Strategy Our growth strategy is to commercialize the salmonella vaccine by progressing into initial FDA testing. Meanwhile, we will fly other selected vaccine targets to microgravity in available spacecraft. There are six additional Space Shuttle flights until the scheduled retirement of the fleet. While NASA may add more Space Shuttle flights, our business strategy assumes that there will be no further flights after the current manifest.

Competition There are many earthbound developers of vaccines, including most large pharmaceutical companies and many smaller biotechnology firms. While there are no known competitors developing vaccines in microgravity and with the recent delivery of both the European Space Agency (ESA) and the Japanese Space Agency (JAXA) nodes on the ISS, competition from foreign governments, academia and commercial companies is anticipated.

AirWard:

The AirWard Containers were developed to fully meet and exceed all of the applicable requirements of the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR; 49 CFR Parts 171-180) that are to become effective in October 2009.

Product/Services The AirWard thermal resistant transportation containers serve the commercial domestic airline industry by providing protective containers for transportation of hazardous materials. AirWard has met the DOT 's stringent requirements, which will apply to all domestic and U.S.-bound airlines, effective October 2009.

Market/Customers Since the successful completion of the rigorous certification requirements established by DOT for hazardous containment, AirWard has presented its product to many of the domestic commercial airlines as well as regulatory bodies. AirWard began marketing directly to commercial airlines through the Company 's sales staff and announced its first shipment in 2009.

Growth/Strategy Applying experience in the development of specialized containers for transporting goods in space, we have developed and certified a containment system to meet the DOT 's 2009 requirements.

Competition There are several other viable competitors providing hazardous containers that claim to meet DOT 's new requirements. Americase and Viking Packaging Specialists are known competitors.

Research and Development

We incurred \$2.3 million and \$1.4 million in research and development expense during fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively. Research and development in fiscal year 2009 has been primarily directed towards development of our 1st Detect mini-mass spectrometer product and Astrogenetix microgravity processing platform. Astrogenetix continues work on processing its FDA application for its salmonella vaccine candidate while continuing research on other potential vaccines, including MRSA. Most recently, Astrogenetix testing samples were included in the latest shuttle Discovery launch, STS-128. The 1st Detect chemical detector debuted at the American Society of Mass Spectrometry Conference in June 2008, during which several companies demonstrated significant interest in the product. Currently, several operational units have been manufactured including a boxed unit and a bench-top development unit. In tandem, we are working on the development of an additional technical capability, which will increase accuracy, increase auto-tuning capability, and reduce size and cost.

Certain Regulatory Matters

We are subject to federal, state, and local laws and regulations designed to protect the environment and to regulate the discharge of materials into the environment in order to protect our domestic technology from unintended foreign exploitation and to regulate certain business practices. We believe that our policies, practices and procedures are properly designed to prevent unreasonable risk of environmental damage and consequential financial liability to us. Compliance with environmental laws and regulations and technology export requirements has not had in the past, and, we believe, will not have in the future, material effects on our capital expenditures, earnings, or competitive position. Our operations are subject to various regulations under federal laws relative to the international transfer of technology, as well as to various federal and state laws relative to business operations. In addition, we are subject to federal contracting procedures, audit, and oversight.

Table of Contents

Significant federal regulations impacting our operations include the following:

Federal Regulation of International Business. We are subject to various federal regulations as it relates to the export of certain goods, services, and technology. These regulations, which include the Export Administration Act of 1979 administered by the Commerce Department and the Arms Export Control Act administered by the State Department, impose substantial restrictions on the sharing or transfer of technology to foreign entities. Our activities in the development of space technology and in the processing of commercial satellites deal with the type of technology subject to these regulations. Our operations are conducted pursuant to a comprehensive export compliance policy that provides close review and documentation of activities subject to these laws and regulations.

Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act establishes rules for U.S. companies doing business internationally. Compliance with these rules is achieved through established and enforced corporate policies and documented procedures in our internal procedures and financial controls.

Iran Nonproliferation Act of 2000. This act includes specific prohibitions on commercial activities with certain specified Russian entities engaged in providing goods or services to the International Space Station. Our activities with Rocket Space Corporation, Energia of Russia, are not subject to this act.

Federal Acquisition Regulations. Goods and services provided by us to NASA and other U.S. Government agencies are subject to Federal Acquisition Regulations. These regulations provide rules and procedures for invoicing, documenting, and conducting business under contract with such entities. The Federal Acquisition Regulations also subject us to audit by federal auditors to confirm such compliance.

Truth in Negotiations Act. The Truth in Negotiations Act was enacted for the purpose of providing full and fair disclosure by contractors in the conduct of negotiations with the U.S. Government. The most significant provision included in the Truth in Negotiations Act is the requirement that contractors submit certified cost and pricing data for negotiated procurements above a defined threshold.

Defense Security Service. Occasionally, we are requested to process government spacecraft payloads that must be handled under federal security clearances. To accommodate these requirements, we maintain facility security clearances within certain subsidiaries of the Company and have persons engaged by the Company with necessary active security clearances to support these requirements. Maintenance of an active facility clearance requires dedicated trained personnel, specified facility standards and recordkeeping.

Regulatory Compliance and Risk Management

We maintain compliance with regulatory requirements and manage our risks through a program of compliance, awareness, and insurance, which includes the following:

Safety. We place a continual emphasis on safety throughout our organization. At the corporate level, safety programs and training are monitored by a corporate safety manager.

Export Control Compliance. We have a designated senior officer responsible for export control issues and the procedures detailed in our export control policy. This officer and the designated export compliance administrator monitor training and compliance with regulations relative to foreign business activities. Employees are provided comprehensive training in compliance with regulations relative to export and foreign activities through our interactive training program and are certified as proficient in such regulations as are relative to their job responsibilities.

Insurance. Our operations are subject to the hazards associated with operating assets in the severe environment of space. These hazards include the risk of loss or damage to the assets during storage, preparation for launch, in transit to the launch site, and during the space mission itself. We maintain insurance coverage against these hazards with reputable insurance underwriters.

Employees Update

As of June 30, 2009, we employed 76 regular full-time employees, none of which were covered by collective bargaining agreements.

On July 21, 2009, the Board of Directors appointed John Porter as Astrotech's Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Porter, a Senior Vice President of the Company, had been serving as interim CFO since the resignation of Brian K. Harrington on June 4, 2009.

Table of Contents

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Given the inherent uncertainty and complexity of the businesses that we engage in, our results from operations and financial condition could be materially adversely impacted as set forth below. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us, or that we currently deem immaterial, may also impact our business operations.

Our success depends significantly on the establishment and maintenance of successful relationships with our customers.

We have relied on governmental customers for a substantial portion of our revenue. Approximately 65% of our revenue in fiscal year 2009 was generated by various NASA and U.S. Government contracts or subcontracts. The loss of these partners could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We cannot make any assurances that they will require our services in the future, therefore we continue to work on diversifying our customer base to include other government agencies and commercial industries, while going to great lengths to satisfy the needs of our current customer base.

Termination of our future orders could negatively impact our revenues.

As of June 30, 2009, ASO had a backlog of approximately \$25.4 million. Backlog consists of the remaining contract values that have not been recognized. Approximately 95% of ASO's contract backlog as of June 30, 2009, was derived from mission contracts. Since our government contracts are contingent upon congressional appropriations and can be terminated for convenience, we cannot assure that our backlog will ultimately result in revenues.

A branch of the U.S. Government or a commercial competitor could construct spacecraft ground processing facilities, which could significantly reduce the number of missions using Astrotech facilities.

Astrotech provides services for domestic launch sites. In the event that the U.S. Government constructs spacecraft ground processing facilities would compete with the launch sites currently serviced by Astrotech, there could be a reduced need for the use of Astrotech facilities. This would result in direct competition for our existing customers in connection to servicing domestic launch sites, which could significantly reduce our revenues. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully against any new competitor in this area or that these competitive pressures we may face will not result in reduced revenues and market share.

Compliance with environmental and other government regulations could be costly and could negatively affect our financial condition.

Our business, particularly our ASO business unit, is subject to numerous laws and regulations governing the operation and maintenance of our facilities and the release or discharge of hazardous or toxic substances, including spacecraft fuels and oxidizers, into the environment. Under these laws and regulations, we could be liable for personal injury and cleaning costs and other environmental and property damages, as well as administrative, civil, and criminal penalties. In the event of a violation of these laws, or a release of hazardous substances at or from our facilities, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

As a U.S. Government contractor, we are subject to a number of rules and regulations, the violation of which could result in us being barred from future U.S. Government contracts.

We must comply with, and are affected by laws and regulations relating to the award, administration, and performance of U.S. Government contracts. These laws and regulations, among other things:

Require certification and disclosure of all cost or pricing data in connection with certain contract negotiations.

Impose acquisition regulations that define allowable and unallowable costs and otherwise govern our right to reimbursement under certain cost-based U.S. Government contracts.

Restrict the use and dissemination of information classified for national security purposes and the exportation of certain products and technical data.

A violation of specific laws and regulations could result in the imposition of fines and penalties, the termination of our contracts, or disbarment from bidding on U.S. Government contracts. Additionally, U.S. Government contracts generally contain provisions that allow the U.S. Government to unilaterally suspend us from receiving new contracts pending resolution of alleged violations of certain federal laws or regulations, reduce the value of existing contracts, issue modifications to a contract, and control and potentially prohibit the export of our services and associated

materials. Prohibition against bidding on future U.S. Government contracts would have a material adverse affect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our failure to comply with U.S. export control laws and regulations could adversely affect our business.

We are obligated by law and under contract to comply, and to ensure that our subcontractors comply, with all U.S. export control laws and regulations, including the International Traffic in Arms Regulations and the Export Administration Regulations. We are responsible for obtaining all necessary licenses or other approvals, if required, for exports of hardware, technical data, and software, or for the provision of technical assistance. We are also required to obtain export licenses, if required, before utilizing foreign persons in the performance of our contracts if the foreign person will have access to export-controlled technical data or software. The violation of any of the applicable export control laws and regulations, whether by us or any of our subcontractors, could subject us to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties.

Table of Contents

Our business could be adversely affected by a negative audit by the U.S. Government.

U.S. Government agencies, including NASA, routinely audit and investigate government contractors. These agencies review a contractor's performance under its contracts, cost structure, and compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and standards. The U.S. Government may also review the adequacy of, and a contractor's compliance with, its internal control systems and policies, including the contractor's purchasing, property, estimating, compensation, and management information systems. Any costs found to be improperly allocated to a specific contract will not be reimbursed, while such costs already reimbursed must be refunded. If an audit uncovers improper or illegal activities, we may be subject to civil and criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including termination of contracts, forfeiture of profits, suspension of payments, fines, and suspension or prohibition from doing business with the U.S. Government. In addition, we could suffer serious reputational harm that affects our non-governmental business if allegations of impropriety were made against us.

Our facilities located in Florida and California are susceptible to damage caused by hurricanes, earthquakes, or other natural disasters.

Our ASO spacecraft processing facilities on the east coast of Florida are susceptible to damage caused by hurricanes or other natural disasters. In addition, our leased launch processing facilities at VAFB and the facilities we operate at the Port of Long Beach are subject to damage caused by earthquakes. Although we insure our properties and maintain business interruption insurance, there can be no guarantee that the coverage would be sufficient. A natural disaster could result in a temporary or permanent closure of our business operations, thus impacting our future financial performance.

Due to our dependence on the timing of spacecraft launches, our results may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter.

The use of our ASO spacecraft processing facilities is highly dependent upon the number of satellite launches planned and executed each year. Additionally, factors beyond our direct control, such as a delay or accident at a launch vehicle support facility, could cause a material change in our financial results. As a result, significant fluctuations should be expected from quarter to quarter in our operating results.

The loss of key management and other employees could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We are dependent on the personal efforts and abilities of our senior management, and our success will also depend on our ability to attract and retain additional qualified employees. Failure to attract personnel sufficiently qualified to execute our strategy, or to retain existing key personnel, could have a material adverse effect on our business.

If we are unable to anticipate technological advances and customer requirements in the commercial and governmental markets, our business and financial condition will be adversely affected.

Our business strategy outlines the use of decades of experience to expand the services and products we offer to both the governmental and commercial industries. We believe that our growth and future financial performance depend upon our ability to anticipate technological advances and customer requirements. There can be no assurance that we will be able to achieve the necessary technological advances for us to remain competitive. In 2009, we continued new business initiatives for advancing commerce in space. These new business initiatives will require substantial investments of capital and technical expertise. Our failure to anticipate or respond adequately to changes in technology and market requirements, or delays in additional product development or introduction, could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial performance. Additionally, the cost of capital to fund these businesses will likely require dilution of shareholders.

Our inability to generate sufficient cash flow to pay off or refinance our indebtedness with near-term maturities could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

We cannot assure that our business will generate cash flows from operations or that future borrowings will be available to us in an amount sufficient to pay our maturing indebtedness as it falls due. As a result, we may need to refinance all or a portion of the debt or we may need to secure new financing before maturity. We cannot be sure that we will be able to obtain financing on reasonable terms or at all, particularly given the general economic situation and lending environment we currently face.

Our earnings and margins may vary due to the nature of our fixed-priced contracts.

Our business mix includes cost-reimbursable and fixed-price contracts. Cost-reimbursable contracts generally have lower profit margins than fixed-price contracts. Our ASO business unit contracts are mainly fixed-price contracts. If we are unable to control costs we incur in performing under the contract, our financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected.

Table of Contents

Additionally, the costs incurred to operate our core ASO business are near-term fixed. As a result, if we are not able to schedule payload processing in order to optimize our facilities our financial results could be adversely affected.

We plan to develop new products and services. No assurances can be given that we will be able to successfully develop these products and services.

Our business strategy outlines the use of decades of experience we have accumulated to expand the services and products we offer to both government and commercial industries. These services and products generally involve the commercial exploitation of space, and involve new and untested technologies and business models. These technologies and business models may not be successful, which could result in the loss of any investment we make in developing them.

Our financial results could be adversely affected if the estimates that we use in accounting for contracts are incorrect and need to be changed.

Contract accounting requires judgment relative to assessing risks, estimating contract revenues and costs, and making assumptions for schedule and technical issues. We rely on the application of consistent business processes in order to minimize material error and maximize reporting transparency. The estimation of total revenues and cost at completion for many of our contracts is complicated and subject to many unknown variables.

If our performance under a cost reimbursable contract results in an award fee that is lower than we have estimated, we would be required to refund previously billed fee amounts and would have to adjust our revenue recognition accordingly. If our performance was determined to be significantly deficient, we may be required to reimburse our customer for the entire amount of previously billed awards. Changes in underlying assumptions, circumstances, or estimates may adversely affect future period financial performance.

Our spacecraft payload processing facilities are specifically designed to process satellites and other payloads and we would lose a substantial portion of their value if we no longer provide these services.

Our ASO spacecraft processing facilities were built specifically to process satellites and space related payloads. If we were required to terminate the processing businesses, the value of these facilities could be impaired and, as a result, the impact on financial condition and results of operations will likely be negatively impacted.

Our inability to maintain required government security clearances and the impact of foreign ownership or control could result in a loss of potential future spacecraft ground processing and other opportunities.

In order to be a service and product provider for spacecraft ground processing and other related activities, we are required to maintain certain government security clearances and we must comply with laws that limit foreign ownership and control. We may be subject to regulatory action and other sanctions if we fail to comply with applicable laws and regulations relating to required security clearances and foreign ownership and control. This could harm our reputation, our prospects for future work and our operating results.

We incur substantial upfront, non-reimbursable costs in preparing proposals to bid on contracts that we may not be awarded.

Preparing a proposal to bid on a contract is generally a three to six month process. This process is labor-intensive and results in the incurrence of substantial costs that are generally not retrievable. Additionally, although we may not be awarded a contract, work performance does not commence for several months following completion of the bidding process. If funding problems by the party awarding the contract or other matters further delay our commencement of work, these delays may lower the value of the contract, or possibly render it unprofitable.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties.

Astrotech relocated its corporate headquarters to Austin, Texas in June 2009. The leased office houses executive management, finance and accounting, marketing and communication, and human resources. We continue to maintain leased offices in Houston, Texas, which accommodate engineering, export compliance, and contract administration.

ASO's headquarters and Florida operations team are located in a nine-building complex located on a 62-acre space technology campus in Titusville, Florida. This campus encompasses 140,000 square feet of facility space supporting non-hazardous and hazardous flight hardware processing, payload storage, and customer offices.

We maintain a separate 52,000 square foot payload processing facility located in Cape Canaveral, Florida. We negotiated an agreement with the Canaveral Port Authority for the lease of the land for a forty-three year period, expiring 2040. Upon expiration of the land lease, all improvements on the property revert at no cost to the lessor. In May 2005, we sold the facility in Cape Canaveral, Florida for \$4.8 million. We now lease back 100% of the facility through December 31, 2010, with an option period of an additional five years.

Table of Contents

ASO presently leases a 60-acre site located on Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, and owns five buildings comprising approximately 40,000 square feet. The term of the present land lease expires in July, 2013, with provisions to extend the lease at the request of the lessee and the concurrence of the lessor. Upon final expiration of the land lease, all improvements on the property revert, at the lessor's option, to the lessor at no cost. During fiscal year 2007, we began an expansion of this facility that will be completed during fiscal year 2010 that will enhance our capabilities to process five-meter class satellite payloads.

We believe that our current facilities and equipment are generally well maintained and in good condition, and are adequate for our present and foreseeable needs.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

In July 2008, the Company filed a claim with its insurance underwriter for recovery of up to \$750,000 in lost revenue resulting from the January 2007 launch failure of the Sea Launch operations. After negotiation with our Insurance Company, Affiliated FM, we received a letter in February 2009 denying coverage. We see no further method of recourse and now consider the matter closed.

Except as above, the Company is not a party to any significant pending or threatened proceedings, which in management's opinion, would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operation.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

No matters were submitted to a vote of stockholders during the fourth quarter of the year ended June 30, 2009.

PART II**Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.***Market for Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters*

Effective May 4, 2009, the Company changed its stock trading symbol to ASTC from SPAB on the NASDAQ Capital Markets stock exchange. The following table sets forth the quarterly high and low intra-day bid prices for the periods indicated:

Fiscal 2009	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.26
Second Quarter	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.20
Third Quarter	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.20
Fourth Quarter	\$ 1.73	\$ 0.40
Fiscal 2008	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 6.50	\$ 3.90
Second Quarter	\$ 3.25	\$ 1.10
Third Quarter	\$ 2.26	\$ 0.55
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.37

We have never paid cash dividends. It is our present policy to retain earnings to finance the growth and development of our business; therefore, we do not anticipate paying cash dividends on our Common Stock in the foreseeable future.

Table of Contents

We have 75,000,000 shares of Common Stock authorized for issuance. As of September 22, 2009 we had 16,510,218 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

In April 2008, we received a NASDAQ Staff Determination letter indicating that we failed to comply with NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 4310(c)(4), which requires that we maintain a \$1.00 bid price, and our securities were, therefore, subject to delisting from the NASDAQ Capital Market. In June 2009, we received a letter from the NASDAQ Listing Qualifications Staff indicating that we regained compliance with the bid price rule, and are currently in compliance with all continued listing standards.

Equity Available for Issuance

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants, and rights (a)	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants, and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	1,288,387	\$ 2.23	2,656,613
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders			
Total	1,288,387	\$ 2.23	2,656,613

Table of Contents**Stock Performance Graph**

The following performance graph and table do not constitute soliciting material and the performance graph and table should not be deemed filed or incorporated by reference into any other previous or future filings by us under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, except to the extent that we specifically incorporate the performance graph and table by reference therein.

The performance graph and table below compare the five-year cumulative total return of our common stock with the comparable five-year cumulative total returns of the Standard & Poor's Aerospace & Defense Stock Index (S&P Aerospace & Defense) and the NASDAQ Composite Stock Index (NASDAQ Composite). The figures assume an initial investment of \$100 at the close of business on June 30, 2004 in Astrotech Corporation, S&P, and NASDAQ, and the reinvestment of all dividends.

	6/04	6/05	6/06	6/07	6/08	6/09
Astrotech Corporation	100.00	48.64	32.07	17.66	1.55	3.13
NASDAQ Composite	100.00	101.08	109.48	132.58	115.32	91.34
S&P Aerospace & Defense	100.00	116.87	139.20	172.87	152.65	116.18

Table of Contents

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

In March 2003, our Board of Directors authorized us to repurchase up to \$1.0 million of our outstanding stock at market prices. Additionally, in September 2008, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of the Company's outstanding Common Stock or Senior Convertible Notes payable, up to a cumulative amount of \$6.0 million. During the year ended June 30, 2009, we repurchased 300,000 shares at a cost of \$0.1 million. To date, a total of 311,660 shares at a cost of \$0.2 million have been repurchased by the Company.

Sales of Unregistered Securities

Equity Securities

On February 11, 2008, the Company entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement with certain investors for the purchase of 55,000 shares of the Company's Series D convertible preferred stock for a total price of \$5.5 million. Consummation of the transaction was contingent upon NASA awarding us a funded Space Act Agreement under the Commercial Orbital Transportation Services Program (COTS) and shareholder approval of the transaction. As consideration for investor commitment to this transaction, the Company issued 150,150 shares of common stock upon entering into the transaction. The Company was not awarded a funded Space Act Agreement under COTS and, except for the 150,150 shares issued, the offering was terminated.

Private Placement of Common Stock

On June 5, 2008, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with certain investors, under which the investors agreed to subscribe for and purchase 1,330,000 shares of the Company's common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$0.6 million. The consummation of the transaction under the Securities Purchase Agreement was contingent upon certain customary conditions precedent to each party's obligation to close. The 1,330,000 shares of common stock issued under the Securities of the Agreement were sold in reliance on an exemption from registration pursuant to Rule 506 of Regulation D Securities Act of 1933. The Company believes that such issuance of the securities qualified for an exemption under Rule 506 because there were no more than 35 purchasers of securities and each Investor represented at the time of closing that the investor was an accredited investor within the meaning of Rule 501 of Regulation D.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data.**

The following table sets forth our selected consolidated financial data as of and for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009. Such data has been derived from our consolidated financial statements audited by Grant Thornton LLP for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005 and 2006, and by PMB Helin Donovan, LLP for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2007, 2008, and 2009. The data set forth below should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Risk Factors and our Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes included in this annual report.

(In Thousands)	Years Ended June 30,				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Statement of Operations Data:					
Revenue from operations	\$ 59,401	\$ 50,746	\$ 52,762	\$ 25,544	\$ 31,985
Costs of revenue	47,158	46,855 ⁽³⁾	51,029 ⁽⁵⁾	19,540	15,723
Gross profit	12,243	3,891	1,733	6,004	16,262
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,639 ⁽¹⁾	10,672	13,762 ⁽⁵⁾	9,361 ⁽⁸⁾	9,760
Research and development expenses	77	410	801	1,375	2,330
Income (loss) from operations	10,527	(7,191)	(12,830)	(4,732)	4,172
Interest expense, net of capitalized amounts and other expenses	5,424	5,174 ⁽⁴⁾	3,531	427	(43)
Debt conversion expense				30,194	
Income tax benefit (expense)	146	(32)	69	(675)	510
Net income (loss)	5,249	(12,397)	(16,292)	(36,028)	4,725
Net income (loss) per common share basic	\$ 4.16	\$ (9.73)	\$ (12.61)	\$ (4.26)	\$ 0.29
Net income (loss) per common share diluted	\$ 3.70	\$ (9.73)	\$ (12.61)	\$ (4.26)	\$ 0.28
Shares used in computing net income (loss) per common share basic	1,261	1,274	1,292	9,254	16,365
Shares used in computing net income (loss) per common share diluted	1,419	1,274	1,292	9,254	16,904
Cash dividends declared per common share					
Other Data:					
Cash provided by (used in) operations	\$ (7,153)	\$ 3,984 ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 6,028 ⁽⁶⁾	\$ (8,598) ⁽⁹⁾	\$ 4,989
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	17,683 ⁽²⁾	(1,141)	(1,077) ⁽⁷⁾	(158)	(1,427)

Balance Sheet Data (at period end):

Working capital (deficit) surplus	\$ 5,435	\$ 2,753	\$ (6,105)	\$ 522	\$ 8,418
Total assets	101,951	85,450	72,475	58,211	58,919
Long-term debt, excluding current portion	64,885	63,250	52,944	10,387	8,435
Stockholders equity	14,797	2,809	(13,131)	34,936	40,548

(1) Includes \$7.7 million of net recovery from non-recurring transactions related to the loss of our research double module.

(2) Includes approximately \$8.2 million from ReALMS contract indemnification clause related to the loss of our research double module.

(3) Includes approximately \$6.3 million of non-cash write downs related to our flight unit 3 and the shuttle based flight assets.

(4) Includes approximately \$0.6 million of non-cash charges related to the acceleration of debt placement fees related to the convertible subordinated

notes.

- (5) Includes approximately \$12.5 million of non-cash write downs related to our flight unit 2 and the shuttle based flight assets and a \$0.1 million non-cash write down of an investment in Applied Astronautical Corporation.
- (6) Includes \$5.7 million advance for construction of a payload processing facility. Also includes \$3.1 million advance from customer for in-flight insurance for STS-118 that was paid in July 2007 to the insurance carrier.
- (7) Includes approximately \$6.3 million of restricted cash for the construction of a payload processing facility.
- (8) Includes \$3.1 million payment for

STS-118 flight
insurance.

- (9) Includes
approximately
\$0.2 million of
non-cash write
downs related to
our inventory.

Table of Contents

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this report.

Overview

Astrotech was formed in 1984 to leverage the environment of space for commercial purposes. For the last 25 years, the Company has remained a crucial player in space commerce activities. We have supported the launch of 23 shuttle missions and more than 270 spacecraft, building space hardware and processing facilities, and preparing and processing scientific research for microgravity.

We offer products and services in the following areas:

Facilities and support services necessary for the preparation of satellites and payloads for launch.

End-to-End Mission Assurance: a turn-key approach to the total satellite lifecycle.

Commercialization of space-based technologies into real-world applications.

Expertise in qualifying hardware for spaceflight and the habitability and occupational challenges of space.

Our Business Units

Astrotech Space Operations (ASO)

ASO provides all necessary support for its government and commercial customers to successfully process complex communication, earth observation and deep space satellites in preparation for their launch on a variety of domestic and foreign launch vehicles. Processing activities include satellite ground transportation; pre-launch hardware integration and testing; satellite encapsulation, fueling, launch pad delivery; and communication linked launch control. Our ASO facilities can accommodate five meter class satellites encompassing the majority of U.S. based satellite preparation services. In addition to satellite processing, ASO offers engineering services capabilities that encompass the entire life cycle of a satellite. During fiscal year 2009, ASO accounted for 97% of our consolidated revenues.

Revenue for our ASO business unit is generated from various fixed-priced contracts with launch service providers in both the commercial and government markets. The services and facilities we provide to our customers support the final assembly, checkout, and countdown functions associated with preparing a spacecraft for launch. The earnings and cash flows generated from our ASO operations are related to the number of spacecraft launches, which reflects the growth in the satellite-based communications industries and the requirement to replace aging satellites. Other factors that have impacted, and are expected to continue to impact earnings and cash flows for this business include:

Our ability to control our capital expenditures, which primarily are limited to modifications to accommodate payload processing for new launch vehicles, upgrading communications infrastructure and other building improvements.

The continuing limited availability of competing facilities at the major domestic launch sites that can offer comparable services, leading to an increase in government use of our services.

Our ability to complete customer specified facility modifications within budgeted costs and time commitments.

Our ability to control and reduce costs in order to maximize profitability of our fixed-priced contracts.

New Business Initiatives

Our identified new business initiatives are focused on commercialization of space-based technologies, which is a natural extension of our 25 years of space industry experience and our core capabilities in these fields. These new business initiatives will require varying investments of capital and technical expertise.

Other

Our Other business unit is an incubator envisioned to commercialize space-industry technologies into real-world applications to be sold to consumers and industry. The 1st Detect Miniature Chemical Detector, Astrogenetix microgravity processing platform and the AirWard hazardous cargo containers are all initiatives developed under our

Other business unit. The 1st Detect Chemical Detector offers a low power, portable detection device for a variety of applications. 1st Detect has been awarded a Developmental Testing and Evaluation designation from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security as a promising anti-terrorism technology and is the recipient of a Phase I award from the U.S. Army's Chemical and Biological Defense (CBD) Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. Astrogenetix is performing drug discovery in microgravity as part of the National Lab Pathfinder Missions designed by NASA and has identified a vaccine candidate for Salmonella. AirWard is a shipping container designed to meet the specific requirements of the U.S. Department of Transportation for all commercial airlines in U.S. airspace to protect pressurized oxygen bottles from flame and heat during flight.

Table of Contents**FINANCIAL CONDITION, CAPITAL RESOURCES, AND LIQUIDITY****Balance Sheet**

Our total assets at June 30, 2009 were \$58.9 million compared to total assets of \$58.2 million at the end of fiscal year 2008. The following table sets forth the significant components of the balance sheet as of June 30, 2009, compared with 2008 (in thousands):

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2009	2008	Variance
Assets:			
Current assets	\$ 17,600	\$ 7,151	\$ 10,449
Property and equipment, net	40,226	40,999	(773)
Other assets, net	1,093	10,061	(8,968)
Total	\$ 58,919	\$ 58,211	708
Liabilities and stockholders equity:			
Current liabilities	\$ 9,182	\$ 6,629	\$ 2,553
Long-term debt	8,435	10,387	(1,952)
Other long-term liabilities	754	6,259	(5,505)
Stockholders equity	40,548	34,936	5,612
Total	\$ 58,919	\$ 58,211	\$ 708

Current Assets. An increase in accounts receivable of \$8.4 million resulted primarily from ASO mission contracts, which were completed but unbilled due to revenue being recognized prior to the milestone billing period. The increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$2.0 million now includes the remaining cash which was formerly classified as restricted in other assets (net). In fiscal year 2009, the Board of Directors removed the self-imposed restriction, as a majority of the construction for the facility at VAFB was complete.

Property and Equipment, net. Depreciation and amortization expense of \$2.2 million exceeded capital expenditures of \$1.4 million.

Current Liabilities. Current liabilities increased by \$2.6 million as compared to June 30, 2008 as a result of an increase in accounts payable of \$0.4 million due to timing of payments and an increase in short term deferred revenue of \$2.6 million. The short term deferred revenue reflects \$1.8 million related to the increased pre-launch processing activity at ASO and for the Mini Research Module 1 (MRM1).

Long-term debt-less current portion. Long-term debt-less current portion decreased \$1.9 million as compared to June 30, 2008, as a result of the \$1.8 million repurchase of outstanding senior convertible notes payable and term loan payments of \$0.1 million.

Other long-term liabilities. Other long-term liabilities decreased \$5.5 million as compared to June 30, 2008, due to the fact that a majority of the construction for the facility at VAFB was complete.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of June 30, 2009, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$4.7 million and our working capital was approximately \$8.4 million. As of June 30, 2008 we had cash and restricted cash-on-hand of \$11.0 million and our working capital was approximately \$0.5 million. The following is a summary of the change in our cash and cash equivalents for the years ended June 30:

	2009	2008
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 4,972	\$ (8,598)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,427)	(158)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(1,455)	1,672

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,090	\$	(7,084)
--	----	-------	----	---------

Table of Contents***Operating Activities***

Cash provided by operations for the year ended June 30, 2009 was \$5.0 million as compared with cash used in operating activities of \$8.6 million for the year ended June 30, 2008. Significant items affecting operating cash flows at June 30, 2009 were our net income of \$4.7 million and depreciation and amortization of \$2.2 million. At June 30, 2008, operating cash flow included a net loss of \$36.0 million and depreciation and amortization of \$2.7 million. Included in the net loss for fiscal year 2008 was a \$30.2 million of expenses related to the bond exchange transactions in October 2007.

Changes in assets and liabilities affecting our operating cash flows for fiscal year 2009 are as follows:

Assets. Restricted cash decreased \$8.4 million for year ended June 30, 2009. The self-imposed restriction in fiscal year 2008 was designated for use in constructing a government processing facility. In fiscal year 2009, the Board of Directors removed the self-imposed restriction, as a majority of the construction for the facility at VAFB was complete. Any remaining amount from prior restricted cash is now classified as a current asset in cash.

Accounts receivable increased by \$8.4 million during fiscal year 2009 mainly due to unbilled contracts with ASO, which represents revenue recognized prior to the milestone billing period.

Liabilities. Advances on the construction contract decreased by \$4.9 million in fiscal year 2009. The decrease in advances on the construction contract was due to the fact that a majority of the construction for the facility at VAFB was complete. ASO received a significant portion of milestone payments on our contract with a governmental agency to design and build a new processing facility, which was partially offset by payments to subcontractors for work performed during the period.

Deferred revenue increased \$2.0 million in fiscal year 2009. This represents amounts collected from customers for projects, products, or services expected to be provided at a future date.

Investing Activities

In fiscal year 2009, there was an increase in capital improvements related to ASO projects of \$0.7 million. Capital expenditures for furniture, fixtures, and equipment and leasehold improvements increased \$0.5 million, ASO machinery and equipment of \$0.2 million and leasehold improvements on the Houston office location of \$0.1 million.

Financing Activities

Cash used in financing activities for the year ended June 30, 2009, was \$1.5 million as compared with cash provided by financing activities of \$1.7 million for the year ended June 30, 2008. In fiscal year 2009, the Company purchased \$1.8 million in principal amount of its outstanding senior convertible notes offset by a gain of \$0.7 million. The Company also made payments for the term loan of \$0.1 million and repurchased \$0.1 million in treasury stock. In 2008, the Company received \$0.7 million in proceeds from the issuance of common stock and \$3.8 million in net proceeds received from the term loan facility.

Exchange Offer. In October 2007, we announced the successful closing of our offer to exchange (the Exchange Offer) our outstanding 8.0% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2007 (the Junior Notes) and our outstanding 5.5% Senior Convertible Notes due 2010 (the Senior Notes). As a result of the closing of the Exchange Offer, for the approximately \$7.4 million in principal amount of Junior Notes tendered, the holders received approximately 550,000 shares of common stock and 9,000 shares of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock on a pre-reverse split basis. Following the closing of the Exchange Offer, approximately \$2.9 million of Junior Notes remained outstanding pursuant to the original terms of the indenture governing the Junior Notes. On October 15, 2007 we redeemed the outstanding Junior Notes, including accrued interest, for cash. In addition, for the approximately \$46.1 million in principal amount of outstanding Senior Notes tendered, the holders received approximately 30.7 million shares of common stock and 46,000 shares of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock on a pre-reverse split basis. Following the closing of the Exchange Offer, approximately \$6.9 million of Senior Notes remained outstanding pursuant to an indenture governing the Senior Notes that was amended through the elimination of substantially all of the indenture s restrictive covenants.

In addition, as a result of the closing of the Restructuring and Exchange Agreement, effective August 31, 2007, among the Company and certain holders of Junior Notes and Senior Notes, the Company issued to Astrium 1,333,000 shares of common stock and 7,000 shares of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock on a pre-reverse split basis in exchange for Astrium s existing 1,333,000 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock .

As a consequence of the Exchange Offer, we recognized non-cash debt conversion expense of \$30.2 million in fiscal year 2008, and we increased our common stock by \$98.4 million.

Table of Contents

In November 2007, we converted the 62,000 shares of Series C convertible preferred stock into 89.9 million shares of Common Stock on a pre-reverse split basis and affected a 1 for 10 reverse stock split, reducing our issued and outstanding common stock to 13.6 million shares. All share amounts have been stated to reflect this split for all periods presented.

Debt Facilities. On February 6, 2008, we entered into a financing facility providing a \$4.0 million term loan terminating February 2011 and a \$2.0 million revolving credit facility terminating in February 2009. The term loan requires monthly payments of principal, plus interest at the rate of prime plus 1.75% and the revolving credit facility incurs interest at the rate of prime plus 1.75%. Effective February 2009, we renewed the \$2.0 million revolving credit facility for an additional one-year period expiring February 2010. The renewal changed the interest rate to the bank's prime rate plus 0.75%. The bank financing facilities are secured by the assets of our ASO Florida facilities and other bank covenants. The balance of the \$4.0 million term loan at June 30, 2009 was \$3.6 million. As of June 30, 2009, there was no balance outstanding on the \$2.0 million revolving credit facility.

Securities Purchase. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008, the Company issued 1,330,000 shares of common stock to accredited investors for the consideration of \$0.6 million.

Critical Accounting Policies

Revenue Recognition. Revenue is derived primarily from contracts with the U.S. Government and commercial customers. Revenues under these contracts are recognized using the methods described below. Estimating future costs and, therefore, revenues and profits is a process requiring a high degree of judgment by our management. (See Risk Factors - Risks Related to Our Business - our financial results could be affected if the estimates that we use in accounting for contracts are incorrect and need to be changed.) We base our estimate on historical experience and on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, including the negotiation of equitable adjustments to our fixed-price contracts due to launch delays. Costs to complete our contracts include, when appropriate, material, labor, subcontracting costs, lease costs, commissions, insurance, and depreciation. In the event of a change in total estimated contract cost or profit, the cumulative effect of such change is recorded in the period that the change in estimate occurs.

A Summary of Revenue Recognition Methods Follows:

Services/Products Provided	Contract Type	Method of Revenue Recognition
Payload Processing Facilities	Firm Fixed Price - Mission Specific	Ratably, over the occupancy period of a satellite within the facility from arrival through launch
	Firm Fixed Price Guaranteed Number of Missions	For multi-year contract payments recognized ratably over the contract period
Commercial Space Habitat Modules, Integration & Operations Support Services and Construction contracts.	Firm Fixed Price	Percentage-of-completion based on costs incurred
Configuration Management, Engineering Services	Cost Reimbursable Award/Fixed Fee	Reimbursable costs incurred plus award/fixed fee
Commercial Products	Specific Purchase Order Based	At shipment, based primarily on criteria of SAB 104

Long-Lived Asset. In assessing the recoverability of long-lived assets, fixed assets, assets under construction and intangible assets, we evaluate the recoverability of those assets in accordance with the provisions of the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future

net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS****Results of Operations for the Years Ended June 30, 2009 and 2008**

The following table sets forth the significant components in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as of June 30, 2009, compared with 2008. The financial information and the discussion below should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes.

(In thousands, unless otherwise indicated)	2009	2008	Variance
Revenue	\$ 31,985	\$ 25,544	\$ 6,441
Gross profit	\$ 16,262	\$ 6,004	\$ 10,258
Gross margin percentage	51%	24%	27%
Operating expenses	\$ 12,090	\$ 10,736	\$ 1,354
Other	\$ 553	\$ (31,296)	\$ 31,849
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,725	\$ (36,028)	\$ 40,753

The following table sets forth the percentage of total revenue of certain items in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as of June 30, 2009, compared with 2008:

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Revenue	100%	100%
Cost of revenue	49%	77%
Gross profit	51%	24%
Operating expenses		
Selling, general and administrative expense	31%	36%
Research and development expense	7%	5%
Asset impairment charge		*
Total operating expenses	38%	41%
Gain (loss) from operations	13%	(19)%
Debt Conversion Expense		(118)%
Gain on bond exchange	2%	
Interest and Other expense, net	(2)%	(6)%
Gain (loss) before income taxes	13%	(138)%
Income tax (expense) benefit	2%	*
Net income (loss)	15%	(141)%

* Represents less than 0.1% of period revenue.

Revenue. Total revenue increased to \$31.9 million for the year ended June 30, 2009, as compared to \$25.5 million at June 30, 2008. The increase was primarily attributable to an increased launch schedule at ASO and additional revenue

associated with a majority of the construction for the facility at VAFB, offset by a decrease in 2008 revenue sources related to the Lockheed Martin Cargo Mission contract, the ARES PI&C and supported Sea Launch missions, which did not recur in 2009.

Table of Contents

A breakdown of revenue for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 is as follows:

(In thousands, unless otherwise indicated)	Year Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
ASO	\$ 31,154	\$ 15,810
Other	831	9,734
	\$ 31,985	\$ 25,544

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased to \$16.2 million for the year ended June 30, 2009, as compared to \$6.0 million for the year ended June 30, 2008. The gross profit margin more than doubled to reach 51% for the year ended June 30, 2009, up from 24% for the year ended June 30, 2008. The increase in gross profit was primarily attributable to an increase in overall payload processing volume and the mix of revenue shifting to more profitable fixed-price satellite processing and construction projects from cost-plus contracting.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense. Selling, general and administrative expense increased to \$9.8 million for the year ended June 30, 2009, as compared to \$9.1 million for the year ended June 30, 2008. As a percentage of Revenue, Selling, General and Administrative Expenses decreased to 31% in 2009 as compared to 36% in 2008. The increase was primarily attributable to external consulting fees relating to engineering proposal services, partially offset by a reduction in headcount and a reduction in equity compensation expenses.

Research and Development Expense. Research and development expense increased to \$2.3 million for the year ended June 30, 2009 as compared to \$1.4 million for the year ended June 30, 2008. As a percentage of revenue, research and development increased to 7% in 2009 as compared with 5% in 2008. The increase was primarily attributable to the Other business units, which increased investment costs to develop the mini-mass spectrometer and the Astrogenetix micro-gravity processing platform.

Debt Conversion Expense. In the second quarter of fiscal 2008, we announced the successful closing of our Exchange Offer resulting in the substantial reduction of our Senior and Junior notes. As a consequence of the Exchange Offer, we recognized non-cash debt conversion expense of \$30.2 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2008. In fiscal year 2009, there was no debt conversion expense incurred.

Gain on bond exchange. In October 2008, the Company repurchased and retired \$1.8 million principal amount of its outstanding 5.5% Senior Convertible notes, acquired at an established market price on the day of trade. Company Director Mr. R. Scott Nieboer was a beneficial owner of the repurchased securities. The Company recognized a gain of \$0.7 million on the transaction in fiscal year 2009.

Interest and Other expense, net. Interest and Other expense, net, increased to \$0.6 million for the year ended June 30, 2009 as compared to \$0.4 million for the year ended June 30, 2008. Interest Expense for 2009 relates to interest on the senior convertible subordinated note and the term note, offset by interest income mainly from our money market. Also included in other expense for fiscal 2009 is the write-off of \$0.1 million of aerospace metals.

Table of Contents**SEGMENT RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

Selected financial data for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 of our ASO business unit is as follows:

(In thousands, unless otherwise indicated)	Year Ended June 30,		
	2009	2008	Variance
Revenue	\$ 31,154	\$ 15,810	\$ 15,344
Gross profit	\$ 17,431	\$ 6,177	\$ 11,254
Gross margin percentage	56%	39%	17%
Operating expenses	\$ 7,737	\$ 4,388	\$ 3,349
Other	(187)	174	(361)
Net Income	\$ 9,507	\$ 1,963	\$ 7,544

Revenue. Total revenue increased to \$31.1 million for the year ended June 30, 2009 as compared to \$15.8 million at June 30, 2008. This was primarily attributable to increased payload processing and additional revenue associated with the construction of the facility at VAFB.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased to \$17.4 million for the year ended June 30, 2009 as compared to \$6.2 million for the year ended June 30, 2008. The increase in gross profit is primarily attributable to the overall increase in payload processing activity at our Florida and VAFB locations, combined with effective cost controls during the construction of the new facility at VAFB.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses increased to \$7.7 million for the year ended June 30, 2009 as compared to \$4.4 million for the year ended June 30, 2008. The increase was primarily attributable to increased selling, general and administrative costs that resulted from focusing most of the Company's resources on ASO as our core business.

Selected financial data for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 of our Other business unit is as follows:

(In thousands, unless otherwise indicated)	Year Ended June 30,		
	2009	2008	Variance
Revenue	\$ 831	\$ 9,734	\$ (8,903)
Gross profit (loss)	\$ (1,169)	\$ (173)	\$ (996)
Gross margin percentage	(141)%	(2)%	(139)%
Operating expenses	\$ 4,353	\$ 6,348	\$ (1,995)
Other	740	(31,470)	(32,210)
Net (loss)	\$ (4,782)	\$ (37,991)	\$ 33,209

Table of Contents

Revenue. Total revenue decreased to \$0.8 million for the year ended June 30, 2009 as compared to \$9.7 million at June 30, 2008. This decrease of \$8.9 million was primarily due to revenue sources related to the 2008 Lockheed Martin Cargo Mission contract, the ARES PI&C contract and delivery of flight hardware, which did not recur in 2009.

Gross Profit (loss). The total gross loss increased to \$1.2 million for the year ended June 30, 2009 as compared to a gross loss of \$0.2 million for the year ended June 30, 2008. The increase in the loss is primarily attributable to decreased revenue in our 2008 cost-plus contracts, which directly utilized more of our engineering workforce in completion of our contractual commitments.

Operating Expenses. Operating Expenses decreased to \$4.4 million for the year ended June 30, 2009 as compared to \$6.3 million for the year ended June 30, 2008. The decrease was primarily attributable to decreased selling, general and administrative expenses that resulted from focusing more of the Company's resources away from the Other business unit to our core ASO business, offset partially by an increase in research and development for our new business initiatives.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

Our primary exposure to market risk relates to interest rates. We do not currently use any interest rate swaps or derivative financial instruments to manage our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. A one percent change in variable interest rates will not have a material impact on our financial condition.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as of June 30, 2009.

Table of Contents

**Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Astrotech Corporation and Subsidiaries:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Astrotech Corporation and its subsidiaries (the Company) as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used, and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ PMB HELIN DONOVAN LLP

Austin, Texas

September 28, 2009

Table of Contents**ASTROTECH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In thousands, except share data)

	(Audited) June 30,	
	2009	2008
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,730	\$ 2,640
Accounts receivable, net	12,279	3,872
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	591	639
Total current assets	17,600	7,151
Property and equipment, net	40,226	40,999
Restricted cash		8,386
Long term note receivable	691	717
Other assets, net	402	958
Total assets	\$ 58,919	\$ 58,211
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Current liabilities		
Term note payable	\$ 267	\$ 267
Accounts payable	2,965	2,599
Deferred revenue	3,594	1,007
Accrued liabilities and other	2,356	2,756
Total current liabilities	9,182	6,629
Advances on construction contract		4,863
Deferred revenue	649	1,227
Senior convertible subordinated notes payable 5.5%	5,111	6,861
Term note payable, net of current portion	3,324	3,526
Other	105	169
Total liabilities	18,371	23,275
Stockholders equity		
Preferred stock, no par value, convertible, 2,500,000 authorized shares, 0 issued and outstanding shares, at June 30, 2009 and 2008 (liquidation of \$12,000)		
Common stock, no par value, 75,000,000 and 75,000,000 shares authorized at June 30, 2009 and 2008 respectively, 16,754,378 and 14,966,038 shares issued at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively	183,341	183,306
Treasury stock, 311,660 shares at cost	(237)	(117)
Additional paid-in capital	1,663	691

Retained earnings	(144,219)	(148,944)
Total stockholders' equity	40,548	34,936
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 58,919	\$ 58,211

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**ASTROTECH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Consolidated Statements of Operations

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Twelve Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Revenue	\$ 31,985	\$ 25,544
Costs of revenue	15,723	19,540
Gross profit	16,262	6,004
Operating expenses		
Selling, general and administrative	9,760	9,148
Research and development	2,330	1,375
Asset impairment charge		213
Total operating expenses	12,090	10,736
Income (loss) from operations	4,172	(4,732)
Debt conversion expense		(30,194)
Gain on bond exchange	665	
Interest and other expense, net	(622)	(427)
Income (loss) before income taxes	4,215	(35,353)
Income tax benefit (expense)	510	(675)
Net Income (loss)	\$ 4,725	\$ (36,028)
Deemed dividend related to induced conversion of preferred shares		(3,344)
Net Income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$ 4,725	\$ (39,372)
Net income (loss) per share, basic	\$ 0.29	\$ (4.26)
Weighted average common shares outstanding, basic	16,365	9,254
Net income (loss) per share, diluted	\$ 0.28	\$ (4.26)
Weighted average common shares outstanding, diluted	16,904	9,254
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.		

Table of Contents**ASTROTECH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

(In thousands)

	Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Treasury Stock	Add l. Paid-In- Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Stockholders Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Amount			
Balance at June 30, 2007	1,333	\$ 11,892	1,314	\$ 84,122	\$ (117)	\$ 544	\$ (109,572)	\$ (13,131)
Stock-based compensation						147		147
Common Stock issued under private placements:								
October 2007			150	168				168
June 2008			1,330	625				625
Common stock issued in exchange for outstanding 5.5% senior notes			9,723	70,865				70,865
Common stock issued in exchange for outstanding 8.0% subordinated notes			1,348	12,290				12,290
Common stock issued in exchange for preferred stock	(1,333)	(11,892)	1,089	15,236			(3,344)	
Net loss							(36,028)	(36,028)
Balance at June 30, 2008			14,954	\$ 183,306	\$ (117)	\$ 691	\$ (148,944)	\$ 34,936
Stock-based compensation			1,763			972		972
Treasury stock purchase			(312)		(120)			(120)
Exercised options			38	35				35
Net Income (loss)							4,725	4,725

Balance at							
June 30, 2009	16,443	\$ 183,341	\$ (237)	\$ 1,663	\$(144,219)	\$	40,548

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**ASTROTECH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In thousands)

	Twelve Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net Income (loss)	\$ 4,725	\$ (36,028)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) by operating activities:		
Gain on note repurchase	(665)	
Stock-based compensation	338	800
Depreciation and amortization	2,209	2,668
Other	171	(848)
Non-cash debt conversion expense		30,194
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Restricted cash	8,386	(2,104)
Accounts receivable	(8,407)	4,352
Other assets	429	(231)
Deferred revenue	2,009	1,081
Accounts payable	365	(1,850)
Accrued subcontracting services		(3,612)
Advances for construction contract	(4,863)	(848)
Customer deposits		(3,106)
Other liabilities	275	934
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	4,972	(8,598)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of property, equipment and leasehold improvements	(1,427)	(158)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,427)	(158)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	17	746
Payment of junior notes not participating in exchange		(2,867)
Senior convertible note repurchase	(1,085)	
Term loan (payment) and proceeds	(267)	3,793
Purchase of Treasury Stock	(120)	
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(1,455)	1,672
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	2,090	(7,084)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,640	9,724
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 4,730	\$ 2,640

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information

Cash paid for interest	\$	569	\$	638
Cash paid for income taxes	\$		\$	212
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.				

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(1) Description of the Company and Operating Environment**

Astrotech (Astrotech , the Company , we , us or our) is one of the first independent commercial space businesses in the U.S. and remains a strong entrepreneurial leader in the aerospace industry. Since its incorporation in Washington in 1984, the Company has been a leader in the commercial space industry in preparing and sending satellites, cargo and science into space.

Astrotech has experience supporting both manned and unmanned missions to space with product and service support including space hardware design and manufacturing, research and logistics expertise, engineering and support services, and payload processing and integration. Through new business initiatives such as 1st Detect, Astrogenetix, and AirWard, Astrotech continues to pave the way in the commercialization of space by translating space-based technology into terrestrial applications.

Our Business Units

Our Company is currently comprised of two primary business units, which provide the following products and services to the government and commercial markets. Our business units include:

Astrotech Space Operations, Inc. (ASO) ASO is the leading commercial supplier of satellite launch processing services in the United States. ASO provides processing support for government and commercial customers with their complex communication, Earth observation and deep space satellites. ASO's spacecraft processing facilities are among the elite in the industry, with more than 300,000 square feet of space that can support the largest, five-meter class satellites. ASO has provided launch processing support for government and commercial customers for nearly a quarter century, successfully processing more than 260 spacecraft. ASO's exclusive, turn-key approach to the total satellite life cycle leverages the Company's legacy in ground processing operations, and engineering and support services. By offering the satellite customer mission design and planning, ground and launch operations, and mission operations and end-user enhancement, ASO ensures End-to-End Mission Assurance for its customers. Additionally ASO has engineering services with capabilities focused on mission design and planning, assisting satellite owners in the conceptualization of a mission through the build-out of the hardware. This includes assistance with mission design, regulatory planning, preliminary engineering and more detailed systems, mechanical, software, electrical, and optical engineering services.

Other Our Other business unit is an incubator envisioned to commercialize space-industry technologies into real-world applications to be sold to consumers and industry. The Other business unit has developed three business initiatives to date; 1st Detect, Astrogenetix and AirWard. 1st Detect Corporation began under a Space Act Agreement with NASA for a chemical detection unit to be used on the ISS. 1st Detect engineers have developed a Miniature Chemical Detector, a breakthrough device in the mass spectrometer market that fills a niche by being highly accurate, lightweight, battery-powered, durable and inexpensive. Astrogenetix, Incorporated is the first commercial biotechnology company to use the unique environment of space to develop novel therapeutic products. A natural extension of the many years of experience preparing, launching, and operating over 1,500 science payloads in space, Astrogenetix is in the process of developing products from microgravity discoveries. AirWard Corporation has designed and manufactured shipping containers to transport oxygen bottles and oxygen generators for commercial aircraft as a solution to the U.S. Department of Transportation's mandate stipulating that U.S. airlines must adhere to stringent containment requirements to protect these potentially volatile payloads from flame, heat and impact during flight.

The significant legal entity for ASO is Astrotech Space Operations, Inc. The primary legal entities for our Other business unit include 1st Detect Corporation, Astrogenetix Corporation, Airward Corporation, and Spacehab Government Services, Inc. Additional discussion on Astrotech's business can be found in Items 1-7 and Exhibit 21 of this Form 10-K.

Table of Contents***Liquidity***

As of June 30, 2009, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$4.7 million and our working capital was approximately \$8.4 million. As of June 30, 2008 we had cash and restricted cash-on-hand of \$11.0 million and our working capital was approximately \$0.5 million. In fiscal year 2008, cash was designated as restricted by the Board of Directors for use in the construction of a US Government facility; however the Board of Directors has deemed this self-imposed classification no longer necessary due to a majority of the construction for the facility at VAFB being complete in fiscal year 2009.

In February 2008 (see Note 5), we consummated a financing facility with a commercial bank. This facility provides for a three year \$4.0 million term loan, payable in monthly installments of principal and interest and a \$2.0 million revolving credit facility. The term loan is secured by the assets of ASO and the revolving credit facility is secured by ASO's accounts receivable. As of June 30, 2009, we have no outstanding balance under the revolving credit facility. We believe we have sufficient liquidity and backlog to fund ongoing operations for at least the next fiscal year. We expect to utilize existing cash and proceeds from operations to grow our core business offering in ASO and to support strategies for new business initiatives.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies***Principles of Consolidation and Basis of Presentation***

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Astrotech Corporation and its majority-owned subsidiaries that are required to be consolidated. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. requires management to make estimates and assumptions that directly affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts reported in previous periods have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

Credit Risk

The Company maintains funds in bank accounts that, at times, may exceed the limit insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or FDIC. In October 2008, the FDIC increased its insurance to \$250,000 per depositor, and to an unlimited amount for non-interest bearing accounts. The risk of loss attributable to these uninsured balances is mitigated by depositing funds in what we believe to be high credit quality financial institutions. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts.

Revenue Recognition

Astrotech recognizes revenue employing several generally accepted revenue recognition methodologies across its business units. The methodology used is based on contract type and the manner in which products and services are provided.

Revenue generated by Astrotech's payload processing facilities is recognized ratably over the occupancy period of the satellite while in the Astrotech facilities. For the multi-year guaranteed-mission contract with Lockheed Martin, revenue is billed and recognized on a quarterly basis. The percentage-of-completion method is used for all contracts where incurred costs can be reasonably estimated and successful completion can be reasonably assured at inception. Revenue derived from cost-plus award fee contracts is recognized to the extent of reimbursable costs incurred plus award fee. Award fees, which provide earnings based on our contract performance as determined by NASA evaluations, are recorded when the amounts are probable and can be reasonably estimated. Changes in estimated costs to complete and provisions for contract losses are recognized in the period they become known. Revenue for shipments of commercial products is recognized at shipment, consistent with the criteria of SAB 104.

Table of Contents

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue represents amounts collected from customers for projects, products, or services expected to be provided at a future date. Deferred revenue is shown on the balance sheet as either a short-term or long-term liability, depending on when the service or product is expected to be provided.

Research and Development

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

Income Taxes

We recognize income taxes under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities, and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forward. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is established when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Net Income (Loss) Per Share

Basic net income (loss) per share is calculated by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per share includes all Common Stock options and other Common Stock equivalents that potentially may be issued as a result of conversion privileges, including the convertible subordinated notes payable and convertible preferred stock (see Note 11).

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are comprised primarily of operating cash accounts, money market investments and certificates of deposits.

Accounts Receivable

The carrying value of the Company's accounts receivable, net of the allowance for doubtful accounts, represents their estimated net realizable value. We estimate the allowance for doubtful accounts based on type of customer, age of outstanding receivable, historical collection trends, and existing economic conditions. If events or changes in circumstances indicate that a specific receivable balance may be unrealizable, further consideration is given to the collectability of those balances, and the allowance is adjusted accordingly. Receivable balances deemed uncollectible are written off against the allowance.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash represents cash that is not readily available for general purpose cash needs. In fiscal year 2008, cash was designated by the Board of Directors as restricted for use in the construction of a U.S. Government facility; however the Board of Directors has deemed this self-imposed classification no longer necessary due to a majority of the construction for the facility at VAFB being complete in fiscal year 2009.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. All furniture, fixtures, and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, which is generally five years. Our payload processing facilities are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives ranging from sixteen to forty years.

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the useful life of the building or the term of the lease. Repairs and maintenance are expensed when incurred.

As required by our customers, we purchase equipment or enhance our facilities to meet specific customer requirements. These enhancements or equipment purchases are compensated through our contract with the customer. The difference between the amount reimbursed and the cost of the enhancements is recognized as revenue.

Table of Contents***Deferred Financing Costs***

Deferred financing costs represent loan origination fees paid to the lender and related professional fees. These costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the respective loan agreements.

Investments in Affiliates

We use the equity method of accounting for our investments in, and earnings of, investees in which we exert significant influence. In accordance with the equity method of accounting, the carrying amount of such an investment is initially recorded at cost and is increased to reflect our share of the investor's income and is reduced to reflect the Company's share of the investor's losses.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We account for long-lived assets in accordance with the provisions of the SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets. This Statement requires long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets (see Note 19). Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company adopted SFAS No. 157 Fair Value Measurements effective July 1, 2009. Our financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, notes receivable, accounts payable, notes payable except for the Senior Convertible notes payable, as noted in Footnote 6, and accrued liabilities. The carrying amounts of these assets and liabilities, in the opinion of Company's management, approximate their fair value.

Share Based Compensation

The Company accounts for share-based awards to employees based on the fair value of the award on the grant date. The fair value of the stock options is estimated using expected dividend yields of the Company's stock, the expected volatility of the stock, the expected length of time the options remain outstanding and risk-free interest rates. Changes in one or more of these factors may significantly affect the estimated fair value of the stock options. Additionally, the Company estimates the number of instruments for which the required service is expected to be rendered. The Company estimates forfeitures using historical forfeiture rates for previous grants of equity instruments. The fair value of awards that are expected to vest is recorded as an expense over the vesting period.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) 108, Considering the Effects of Prior-Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements, to provide interpretive guidance on how the effects of the carry-over or reversal of prior year misstatements should be considered in quantifying a current year misstatement. There have been two approaches commonly used to quantify such errors. Under one approach, the error is quantified as the amount by which the current year income statement is misstated. The other approach quantifies the error as the cumulative amount by which the current year balance sheet is misstated. The SEC staff believes that companies should quantify errors using both a balance sheet and an income statement approach and evaluate whether either approach results in quantifying a misstatement that, when all relevant quantitative and qualitative factors are considered, is material. The application of this interpretation did not have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In September 2006 the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. (SFAS No. 157) FAS 157 establishes a common definition for fair value to be applied to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requiring use of fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosure about such fair value measurements. Statement No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Table of Contents

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements* (SFAS No. 160). SFAS No. 160 requires all entities to report noncontrolling (minority) interests in subsidiaries as equity in the consolidated financial statements. Its intention is to eliminate the diversity in practice regarding the accounting for transactions between an entity and noncontrolling interests. SFAS No. 160 will apply to fiscal years and interim periods beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 160 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), *Business Combinations* (SFAS No. 141(R)). Under SFAS No. 141(R), the acquirer of a business to recognize and measure the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at fair value. SFAS No. 141(R) also requires transaction costs related to the business combination to be expensed as incurred. SFAS No. 141(R) applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 141(R) did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (SFAS No. 161). SFAS No. 161 amends and expands the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 133. It requires qualitative disclosures about objectives and strategies for using derivatives, quantitative disclosures about fair value amounts of gains and losses on derivative instruments, and disclosures about credit-risk-related contingent features in derivative agreements. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 161 is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, *Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments* , which amend FASB Statement No. 107, *Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments* , to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies as well as in annual financial statements. This FSP also amends APB Opinion No. 28, *Interim Financial Reporting* , to require those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. These FSPs are effective for reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The adoption of the FSPs is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In May 2009, the FASB issued FAS No. 165, *Subsequent Events* (FAS No. 165), which provides guidance to establish general standards of accounting for, and disclosures of, events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. FAS No. 165 is effective for interim or fiscal periods ending after June 15, 2009. Accordingly, the Company adopted the provisions of FAS No. 165 on April 1, 2009. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. We have updated subsequent events through September 24, 2009, which is the date of this filing.

In June 2008, the FASB issued FSP Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) 03-6-1, *Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities* (FSP EITF 03-6-1). FSP EITF 03-6-1 provides that unvested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities and shall be included in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method described in FASB SFAS No. 128, *Earnings per Share*. FSP EITF 03-6-1 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 and interim periods within those years on a retrospective basis. The adoption is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

On June 3, 2009, the FASB approved the *FASB Accounting Standards Codification* , or the Codification, as the single source of authoritative nongovernmental Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, or GAAP, in the United States. The Codification will be effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. Upon the effective date, the Codification will be the single source of authoritative accounting principles to be applied by all nongovernmental U.S. entities. All other accounting literature not included in the Codification will be non-authoritative. The Company does not expect the adoption of the Codification to have an impact on its financial position or results of operations.

Table of Contents

In June 2009, the FASB issued the following new accounting standards:

FAS No. 166, Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140, or FAS 166;

FAS No. 167, Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R), or FAS 167; and

FAS No. 168, The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162, or FAS 168.

FAS 166 prescribes the information that a reporting entity must provide in its financial reports about a transfer of financial assets; the effects of a transfer on its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows; and a transferor's continuing involvement in transferred financial assets. Specifically, among other aspects, FAS 166 amends Statement of Financial Standard No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities, or FAS 140, by removing the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity from FAS 140 and removes the exception from applying FIN 46(R) to variable interest entities that are qualifying special-purpose entities. It also modifies the financial-components approach used in FAS 140. FAS 166 is effective for transfer of financial assets occurring on or after January 1, 2010. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have an impact on its financial position or results of operations.

FAS 167 amends FASB Interpretation No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (revised December 2003) an interpretation of ARB No. 51, or FIN 46(R), to require an enterprise to determine whether its variable interest or interests give it a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity. The primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity is the enterprise that has both (1) the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and (2) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity. FAS 167 also amends FIN 46(R) to require ongoing reassessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. FAS 167 is effective for all variable interest entities and relationships with variable interest entities existing as of January 1, 2010. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have an impact on its financial position or results of operations.

FAS 168 replaces FAS No. 162, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, to establish the FASB Accounting Standards Codification as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. FAS 168 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have an impact on its financial position or results of operations.

Table of Contents**(3) Accounts Receivable**

At June 30, 2009 and 2008, accounts receivable consisted of the following (in thousands):

	2009	2008
U.S. Government contracts:		
Billed	\$ 6,274	\$ 757
Unbilled	4,926	359
 Total U.S. Government contracts	 \$ 11,200	 \$ 1,116
 Commercial contracts:		
Billed	\$ 254	\$ 2,078
Unbilled	825	678
 Total commercial contracts	 \$ 1,079	 \$ 2,756
 Total accounts receivable	 \$ 12,279	 \$ 3,872

The Company anticipates collecting all unreserved receivables within one year. Unbilled accounts receivable represents revenue earned in excess of contracted billing milestones.

The accuracy and appropriateness of our direct and indirect costs and expenses under government contracts, and therefore, our accounts receivable recorded pursuant to such contracts, are subject to extensive regulation and audit by the U.S. Defense Contract Audit Agency or by other appropriate agencies of the U.S. Government. Such agencies have the right to challenge our cost estimates or allocations with respect to any government contract. Additionally, a substantial portion of the payments to the Company under government contracts are provisional payments that are subject to potential adjustment upon audit by such agencies. In the opinion of management, any adjustments likely to result from inquiries or audits of its contracts would not have a material adverse impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

(4) Property & Equipment

At June 30 2009 and 2008, property and equipment consisted of the following (in thousands):

	2009	2008
Flight Assets	\$ 49,210	\$ 49,210
Payload Processing Facilities	42,652	42,600
Furniture, Fixtures, Equipment & Leasehold Improvements	18,810	18,244
Capital Improvements in Progress	885	76
 Gross Property and Equipment	 111,557	 110,130
 Accumulated Depreciation	 (71,331)	 (69,131)
 Property and Equipment, net	 \$ 40,226	 \$ 40,999

Depreciation and amortization expense of property and equipment and patent costs for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 was \$2.2 million and \$2.7 million respectively.

We have estimated the useful lives of our space flight assets, which is a component of property and equipment, through August 31, 2007, based on current available information published by NASA.

Table of Contents**(5) Long-term Debt*****Revolving Loan Payable***

On February 6, 2008, we entered into a financing facility with a bank providing a \$4.0 million term loan terminating February 2011 and a \$2.0 million revolving credit facility terminating in February 2009. The term loan requires monthly payments of principal, plus interest at the rate of prime plus 1.75% and the revolving credit facility incurs interest at the rate of prime plus 1.75%. Effective February 2009, we renewed the \$2.0 million revolving credit facility for an additional one-year period. The renewal changed the interest rate to prime plus 0.75%. The bank financing facilities are secured by the assets of ASO and require us to comply with designated covenants. The balance of the \$4.0 million term loan at June 30, 2009 was \$3.6 million. As of June 30, 2009, there was no balance outstanding on the \$2.0 million revolving credit facility.

Convertible Subordinated Notes Payable

At June 30, 2009, Astrotech had \$5.1 million of Senior Convertible Notes outstanding which mature on October 15, 2010 and pay interest on April 15 and October 15 annually (see note 16).

The Company's debt repayments are due as follows (in thousands):

	Balance 6/30/2009	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14
Term Note	\$ 3,591	\$ 267	\$ 3,324	\$	\$	\$
Senior Convertible Notes Payable 5.5%	5,111		5,111			
	\$ 8,702	\$ 267	\$ 8,435	\$	\$	\$

In October 2008, the Company repurchased \$1.8 million principal amount of its Senior Convertible Notes. See Note 15 for further information.

(6) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

In general, fair values utilizes quoted prices in active (when available) markets for identical assets or liabilities. The following table presents the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of certain of the Company's financial instruments as of June 30, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands):

	June 30, 2009		June 30, 2008	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Term loan payable	\$ 3,591	\$ 3,591	\$ 3,793	\$ 3,793
Senior convertible notes payable 5.5%	\$ 5,111	\$ 2,650	\$ 6,861	\$ 3,775

The fair value of our long-term debt is estimated based on the current rates offered for similar financial instruments. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, notes receivable, and accounts payable approximate their fair market value due to the relatively short duration of these instruments.

Table of Contents**(7) Business Concentration**

A substantial portion of our revenue has been generated under contracts with the U.S. Government. During the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, approximately 65% and 84% of our revenues were generated under U.S. Government contracts, respectively. Of the accounts receivable balance as of June 30, 2009, totaling \$12.3 million, 91% of the balance is attributed to the US Government.

Program Integration and Control

In prior periods, we provided ISS Configuration Management support to NASA as a major subcontractor on the PI&C contract. ARES was the prime contractor for PI&C. The contract had a base period of performance of four years and nine months, plus two one-year options. This contract was terminated as of June 2008, by ARES, the prime contractor. See Note 21.

(8) Common Stock Incentive, Stock Purchase Plans and Other Compensation Plans

As of June 30, 2009, 2,656,613 shares of Common Stock were reserved for future grants of stock incentive grants under the Company's three stock incentive plans.

The 1994 Plan (1994 Plan)

Under the terms of the 1994 Plan, the number and price of the stock incentive awards granted to employees is determined by the Board of Directors and such grants vest, in most cases, incrementally over a period of four years and expire no more than ten years after the date of grant. The total number of shares that are available under this plan is 395,000. As of June 30, 2009 there are 244,769 available for grant.

The Directors' Stock Option Plan (Director's Plan)

Each new non-employee director receives a one-time grant of an option to purchase 10,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price equal to the fair market value on the date of grant. In addition, effective as of the date of each annual meeting of the Company's stockholders, each non-employee director who is elected or continues as a member of the Board of Directors of the Company is awarded an option to purchase 5,000 shares of Common Stock. Options under the Director's Plan vest after one year and expire seven years from the date of grant. The total number of options that are available under this plan is 50,000. Through June 30, 2009 there are 23,500 available for grant.

Space Media, Inc. Stock Option Plan

During the year ended June 30, 2000, Space Media, Inc., a majority-owned subsidiary of the Company (SMI), adopted an option plan under which 1,500,000 shares of our Common Stock have been reserved for future grants. The operations of SMI have been discontinued. No options were issued or outstanding under this plan.

2008 Stock Incentive Plan (2008 Plan)

The 2008 Plan was created to promote growth of the Company by aligning the long-term financial success of the Company with the employees, consultants and directors. As of June 30, 2009, 3,241,708 stock options and restricted shares were granted and 2,388,344 shares are available for future grant.

Table of Contents**Stock Option Activity Summary**

The following table summarizes stock options under the Company's stock incentive plans:

	2008 Plan		1994 Plan		Directors' Plan	
	Shares Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at June 30, 2007			80,694	28.10	27,000	20.00
Granted					1,000	4.40
Exercised						
Forfeited			(20,094)	20.56	(3,500)	40.00
Outstanding at June 30, 2008			60,600	30.58	24,500	16.50
Granted	1,216,708	0.41				
Exercised	(37,500)	0.45				
Forfeited	(105,052)	0.45	(5,200)	14.14	(3,000)	14.20
Outstanding at June 30, 2009	1,074,156	0.41	55,400	32.13	21,500	16.82

Options exercisable at:

June 30, 2007			51,694	35.90	24,000	21.60
June 30, 2008			49,800	34.21	23,500	17.01
June 30, 2009	594,156	0.43	52,300	33.31	21,500	16.82

Weighted-average fair value (pursuant to FAS 123R) at date of grant of options issued during the fiscal year ended

June 30, 2008					1,000	3.23
June 30, 2009	1,216,708	0.25				

Range of exercise prices	Number Outstanding	Options outstanding		Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Options exercisable	
		Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price			Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
\$0.30 - 0.45	1,074,156	5.0	0.41	594,156	0.44		
\$4.40 - 11.50	25,600	3.9	8.85	23,200	8.58		
\$14.30 - 26.00	19,600	4.1	20.64	18,900	20.88		
\$34.38 - 48.75	11,700	1.0	41.47	11,700	41.47		
\$51.25 - 51.25	20,000	0.0	51.25	20,000	51.25		
\$0.30 - 51.25	1,151,056	4.9	\$ 2.24	667,956	\$ 3.54		

Table of Contents

A summary of our stock option activity as of June 30, 2009, and changes during fiscal year 2009, are presented in the following table:

	Shares Under Fixed Options	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at June 30, 2008	85,100	26.53	3.6	\$
Granted	1,216,708	0.41		\$ 899,846
Exercised	(37,500)	0.45		\$
Forfeited/Expired	(113,252)	1.44		\$
Outstanding at June 30, 2009	1,151,056	2.23	4.9	\$
Exercisable	667,956	3.53	2.3	\$
Vested at June 30, 2009	667,956	3.53	2.3	\$

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of options granted during fiscal year 2009 was \$0.41 per share. The intrinsic value for stock options is defined as the difference between the current market value and the grant price.

Compensation costs recognized related to vested stock option awards during the year ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 was \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. At June 30, 2009, there was \$0.23 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock option awards, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 4.9 years. There were no options that were exercised during the year ended June 30, 2008.

Other Stock Based Incentive Awards

2007 performance shares We issued 239,900 performance shares in December 2007, that vest in February 2011, subject to certain events or upon designation by the Compensation Committee. Termination of employment for any cause is an event of forfeiture. We valued the 2007 performance shares granted at the close of business on the date of grant, and recognize expense and accrue an incentive compensation liability, pro rata over the vesting period. Subsequently, 160,500 shares were forfeited. An expense was incurred in the amount of \$32,000 for the year ended June 30, 2009.

Restricted stock grants In March 2008 the Board of Directors granted 25,000 shares of restricted stock to each non-employee director of the Company. In February 2009, the Board of Directors granted 25,000 shares of restricted stock to a newly elected director and terminated 25,000 shares of unvested restricted stock held by a director who left the Board of Directors prior to the vesting date. The Restricted Stock vests annually over a period of four years and unvested shares are forfeited if the Director resigns prior to the vesting date. In July 2008, the Board of Directors granted a total of 400,000 shares of restricted stock to its named executive officers. The restricted stock vests 50% in January 2009, 25% in January 2010, and 25% in January 2011. In the year ended June 30, 2009, we recognized compensation and director fee expense of \$0.2 million for restricted stock grants.

Table of Contents

Other equity awards In July 2008, the Board of Directors granted an award of 1,100,000 shares of unrestricted common stock to Mr. Thomas B. Pickens, III, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, 200,000 shares of unrestricted common stock to Mr. Barry A. Williamson, then a director, and 150,000 shares of unrestricted common stock to Mr. Mark E. Adams, a director. Such grants of unrestricted common stock were made from the 2008 Plan and compensation expense of \$0.7 million was recognized in fiscal year 2009.

Special performance shares We issued 62,200 performance shares in December 2007, that were to vest in January, 2009, subject to certain events or upon designation by the Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee has subsequently determined that the requirements for vesting were not met as of January 2009. The Company has therefore terminated the outstanding performance shares and reflected a recovery of \$14,000 previously expensed costs.

Fair Value of Stock Based Compensation

The Company calculated the fair value of each option grant on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Year ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Expected Dividend Yield	0%	0%
Expected Volatility	1.15	1.14
Risk-Free Interest Rates	2.7%	3.58%
Expected Option Life (in years)	3.55	6.25

Because of differences in option terms and historical exercise patterns among the plans, we have segregated option awards into two homogenous groups for the purpose of determining fair values for its options. Valuation assumptions are determined separately for the two groups, which represent, respectively, the 1994 Stock Incentive Plan and the Director's Stock Option Plan. No options have been issued as of June 30, 2009 under the 2008 Stock Incentive Plan. The assumptions are as follows:

We estimated volatility using our historical share price performance over the last ten years. Management believes the historical estimated volatility is materially indicative of expectations about expected future volatility.

We use the simplified method outlined in SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 to estimate expected lives for options granted.

The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant for the expected term of the option.

The expected dividend yield is based on our current dividend yield and the best estimate of projected dividend yield for future periods within the expected life of the option.

Cash Based Long Term Incentive Awards

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors adopted and implemented a Long-Term Cash Incentive Plan during the second quarter of fiscal year 2008. The Long-Term Cash Incentive Plan makes cash incentive awards to employees upon the successful completion of certain events and passage of time as established by the Committee. In the year ended June 30, 2008, the Committee awarded Long-Term Cash Incentive Units valued at \$0.3 million to employees. These units vest on February 15, 2011 and are subject to material risk of forfeiture. Through June 30, 2009, expense recognized for this plan totaled \$33,000, cash paid to terminated employees was \$15,000, and the deferred liability was \$0.1 million.

Securities Repurchase Program

Common Stock or Senior Convertible Notes Payable repurchases under the Company's securities repurchase program may be made from time-to-time, in the open market, through block trades or otherwise in accordance with applicable

regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Depending on market conditions and other factors, these purchases may be commenced or suspended at any time or from time-to-time without prior notice. Additionally, the timing of such transactions will depend on other corporate strategies and will be at the discretion of the management of the Company.

In March 2009, the Company repurchased 300,000 shares of Common Stock at a price of \$0.40 per share, pursuant to the securities repurchase program. As of June 30, 2009, we had repurchased 311,660 share of Common Stock at a cost of \$0.2 million, which represents an average cost of \$0.76 per share, and \$1.1 million of Senior Convertible Notes payable (See Note 14). As a result, the Company is authorized to repurchase an additional \$5.7 million of securities under this program.

(9) Income Taxes

The Company accounts for taxes under SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. Under SFAS 109, deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted rates expected to be in effect during the year in which the differences reverse.

Table of Contents

The components of income tax expense (benefit) from continuing operations are as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Current:		
Federal	\$ (202)	\$ 286
State and local	(308)	389
Foreign		
	(510)	675
Deferred:		
Federal		
State and local		
Foreign		
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ (510)	\$ 675

A reconciliation of the reported income tax expense to the amount that would result by applying the U.S. federal statutory rate to the income (loss) before income taxes to the actual amount of income tax expense (benefit) recognized follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Expected expense (benefit)	\$ 1,527	\$ (12,020)
Change in valuation allowance	7,426	(9,988)
Over-accrual of Federal Tax in prior year	(668)	19
Adjustment to deferred tax assets	(8,831)	3,636
Debt Exchange	(210)	17,746
Bond Interest		374
Expiration of general business credits		200
Other, stock compensation items	246	708
Total	\$ (510)	\$ 675

The Company's deferred tax assets as of June 30, 2008 and 2007 consist of the following (in thousands):

	2009	2008
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 12,500	\$ 4,507
Alternative minimum tax credit carryforwards	687	926
Accrued expenses	69	163
Deferred gain	44	73
Other		9
Total gross deferred tax assets	13,300	5,678
Less valuation allowance	(12,975)	(5,549)

Net deferred tax assets	325	129
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property and equipment, principally due to differences in depreciation	(325)	(91)
Other		(38)
Total gross deferred tax liabilities	(325)	(129)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	\$	\$

Table of Contents

The valuation allowance increased by approximately \$7.4 million for the year ended June 30, 2009. The valuation allowance increased by approximately \$10.0 million for the year ended June 30, 2008.

At June 30, 2009, the Company had accumulated net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$12.5 million for Federal income tax purposes, which are available to offset future regular taxable income. These net operating loss carryforwards expire between the years 2012 and 2026. Utilization of these net operating losses is subject to limitations due to the changes in stock ownership of the Company associated with the October 2007 Exchange Offer. The Company has \$0.7 million of alternative minimum tax credit carryforwards available to offset future regular tax liabilities.

In assessing the need for a valuation allowance, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the net deferred tax assets will be utilized. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. As of June 30, 2009, the Company provided a full valuation allowance of approximately \$13.0 million against its net deferred tax assets.

(10) Net Income (Loss) Per Share

Basic net income (loss) per share is computed on the basis of the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per share is computed on the basis of the weighted average number of shares of common stock plus the effect of dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period using the treasury stock method and the if-converted method. Dilutive potential common shares include outstanding stock options, convertible debt, and shared-based awards. Reconciliation and the components of basic and diluted net income (loss) per share are as follows (in thousands, except per share data):

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Numerator:		
Net income (loss), basic	\$ 4,725	\$ (36,028)
Dilutive convertible debt		
Dilutive share based payments	21	
Dilutive deemed dividend on preferred shares		(3,344)
Net income (loss), diluted	4,746	\$ (36,028)
Denominator:		
Denominator for basic net income (loss) per share weighted average common stock outstanding	16,365	9,254
Dilutive common stock equivalents common stock options and share-based awards	539	
Denominator for diluted net income (loss) per share weighted average common stock outstanding and dilutive common stock equivalents	16,904	9,254
Basic net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.29	\$ (4.26)
Diluted net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.28	\$ (4.26)

Table of Contents

The Senior Convertible Subordinated Notes Payable outstanding as of June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2008, which are convertible into 341,000 and 458,000 shares of common stock, respectively, at \$15.00 per share, have not been included in the computation of diluted net income (loss) per share for the twelve months ended June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2008, as the impact to net income (loss) per share is anti-dilutive.

Options to purchase 467,000 shares of common stock at exercise prices ranging from \$0.30 to \$51.25 per share outstanding for the twelve months ended June 30, 2009, respectively, were not included in diluted net income per share, as the impact to net income per share is anti-dilutive.

(11) Employee Benefit Plans

We have a defined contribution retirement plan, which covers substantially all employees and officers. For the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, we have contributed the required match of \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, to the plan. We have the right, but not an obligation, to make additional contributions to the plan in future years at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors. We have not made any additional contributions for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008.

(12) Commitments and Contingents***Construction Contract Contingency***

In August 2007 we entered into a \$14.0 million modification to our existing VAFB construction contract. The modification requires us to complete the construction on the redesigned facility by September 30, 2009. The modification contains penalties of up to \$3.0 million if we do not meet the contracted completion date. The construction was substantially complete in August 2009 and management believes the enforcement of penalties to be unlikely. See Note 22.

Leases

The Company is obligated under noncancelable operating leases for equipment, office space, storage space, and the land for a payload processing facility, and certain flight assets. Future minimum payments under these noncancelable operating leases are as follows (in thousands):

Year ending June 30,	Operating Leases
2010	\$ 857
2011	532
2012	248
2013	9
2014	
2015 and thereafter	
Subtotal	\$ 1,646

Rent expense for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 was approximately \$0.9 million and \$1.7 million, respectively. For fiscal year 2009 the Company received sublease payments of \$0.3 million.

In May 2005, the Company completed a purchase and sale lease-back of the payload processing facility in Port Canaveral, Florida for \$4.8 million, resulting in net cash of \$3.8 million and a gain of \$0.5 million, which we carried as a deferred gain and are amortizing over the initial 68 month term of the lease-back. The value of the deferred gain at June 30, 2009 and 2008 was \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

Table of Contents**(13) Segment Information**

The accounting policies of our businesses are the same as those described in Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. Information about the Company's segments is as follows (in thousands):

Year ended June 30, 2009:

	Revenue	Income (loss) before income taxes	Net Fixed Assets	Depreciation & Amortization	Total Assets
ASO	\$ 31,154	\$ 9,507	\$ 39,815	\$ 2,089	\$ 52,595
Other	831	(5,292)	411	120	6,324
	\$ 31,985	\$ 4,215	\$ 40,226	\$ 2,209	\$ 58,919

Year ended June 30, 2008:

	Revenue	Income (loss) before income taxes	Net Fixed Assets	Depreciation & Amortization	Total Assets
ASO	\$ 15,810	\$ 1,963	\$ 40,602	\$ 2,121	\$ 51,246
Other	9,734	(37,316)	397	547	6,965
	\$ 25,544	\$ (35,353)	\$ 40,999	\$ 2,668	\$ 58,211

(14) Related Party Transactions

The Company engaged in certain transactions with directors, executive officers, shareholders, and certain former officers during fiscal years 2009 and 2008. Following is a description of these transactions:

Senior Convertible Note Repurchase

In October 2008, the Company purchased \$1.8 million principal amount of its outstanding 5.5% Senior Convertible notes. Company Director Mr. R. Scott Nieboer was a beneficial owner of the repurchased securities. The Company paid \$1.1 million for these securities and has recognized a gain of \$0.7 million on the transaction in fiscal year 2009.

Astrium

Astrium, an owner of Common Stock, provides unpressurized payload and integration efforts to the Company on a fixed price basis in addition to providing engineering services as required. Astrium's payload and integration services resulted in no cost of revenue for the year ended June 30, 2009 and \$1.0 million for the year ended June 20, 2008.

Executive Credit Cards

Certain named executive officers of the Company have company paid credit cards for ordinary business expenses. Although the Company pays the amounts on the credit cards, the executive officer is obligated to substantiate the charges and reimburse the Company for any non-business related charges. As of June 30, 2009 the Company had no outstanding receivables on such executive credit cards.

Directors Compensation

Our independent directors are paid an annual cash retainer fee upon their appointment or annual re-election to the Board of Directors and are granted annual equity based compensation grants. We amortize the expense of these annual awards over the period between annual meetings of shareholders. Meeting fees, expenses, and other costs are expensed as incurred. The director fees expensed in 2009 and 2008 were \$0.3 million and \$0.3 million, respectively.

Table of Contents***James D. Royston***

Effective December 2008, the Company entered into a seven month auto-renewable lease agreement with Mr. Royston for a house located in Melbourne Florida to be used by employees of the Company while conducting business on behalf of the Company. The lease provides for monthly rental payments of \$2,900 plus utilities and consumables to be paid by the Company. The lease was terminated by the Company as of September 2009.

(15) Induced Conversion of Convertible Securities and Reverse Stock Split

On October 5, 2007, we announced the successful closing of our offer to exchange (the Exchange Offer) any and all of our outstanding 8.0% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2007 (the Junior Notes) and any and all of our outstanding 5.5% Senior Convertible Notes due 2010 (the Senior Notes). As a result of the closing of the Exchange Offer, for the approximately \$7.4 million in principal amount of Junior Notes tendered, the holders received approximately 550,000 shares of common stock and 9,000 shares of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock on a pre-reverse split basis. Following the closing of the Exchange Offer, approximately \$2.9 million of Junior Notes remained outstanding pursuant to the original terms of the indenture governing the Junior Notes. On October 15, 2007, we redeemed the outstanding Junior Notes, including accrued interest for cash. In addition, for the approximately \$46.1 million in principal amount of outstanding Senior Notes tendered, the holders received approximately 30.7 million shares of common stock and 46,083 shares of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock on a pre-reverse split basis. Following the closing of the Exchange Offer, approximately \$6.9 million of Senior Notes remained outstanding pursuant to an indenture governing the Senior Notes that was amended through the elimination of substantially all of the indenture's restrictive covenants.

In addition, as a result of the closing of the Restructuring and Exchange Agreement, effective as of August 31, 2007, among the Company and certain holders of Junior Notes and Senior Notes, the Company issued to Astrium 1,333,000 shares of common stock and 7,000 shares of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock in exchange for Astrium's existing 1,333,000 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock on a pre-reverse split basis.

As a consequence of the Exchange Offer, we recognized non-cash debt conversion expense of \$30.2 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2008, and we increased our common stock by \$98.4 million.

In November 2007, we converted the 62,000 shares of Series C convertible preferred stock into 89.9 million shares of common stock on a pre-reverse split basis and affected a 1 for 10 reverse stock split, reducing our issued and outstanding common stock to 13.6 million shares. All share amounts have been stated to reflect this split for all periods presented.

(16) Sales of Equity Securities***Commitment Consideration Paid in Stock***

On February 11, 2008, the Company entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement with certain investors for the purchase of 55,000 shares of the Company's Series D convertible preferred stock for a total price of \$5.5 million. Consummation of the transaction was contingent upon NASA awarding us a funded Space Act Agreement under the COTS Program and shareholder approval of the transaction. As consideration for investor commitment to this transaction, the Company issued 150,150 shares of common stock upon entering into the transaction. The Stock Purchase Agreement relied upon the exception from registration pursuant to Rule 506 of Regulation D promulgated by the Commission pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933. The Company believes that such issuance of securities qualifies for an exemption under Rule 506 because there are no more than 35 purchasers of securities and each Investor represents to the Company under the Stock Purchase Agreement at the time of execution and closing that it is an accredited investor within the meaning of Rule 501 of Regulation D.

The Company was not awarded a funded Space Act Agreement under the COTS Program and, except for the 150,150 shares issued, the offering was terminated.

Table of Contents***Private Placement of Common Stock***

On May 22, 2008, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with certain investors, under which the investors agreed to subscribe for and purchase 1,330,000 shares of the Company's common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$0.6 million. Consummation of the transaction under the Securities Purchase Agreement was contingent upon certain customary conditions precedent to each party's obligation to close. \$47,000 for subscribed common stock related to the Private Placement, which was received in July, is reflected as issued and outstanding at June 30, 2008.

The 1,330,000 shares of common stock issued on June 5, 2008, under the Securities Purchase Agreement were sold in reliance on the exemption from registration pursuant to Rule 506 of Regulation D promulgated by the Commission pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933. The Company believes that such issuance of securities qualifies for an exemption under Rule 506, because there are no more than 35 purchasers of securities and each Investor represents to the Company under the Securities Purchase Agreement at the time of execution and closing that it is an accredited investor within the meaning of Rule 501 of Regulation D.

(17) Adverse Event

On January 30, 2007 Sea Launch experienced a launch failure resulting in the loss of a satellite and damage to the floating launch platform. A full inspection, evaluation, and repair operations of the damage incurred and Sea Launch returned to operations in October 2007. We were paid under our contract with Sea Launch upon launch of each mission; therefore, revenues were delayed until the resumption of normal operations. As a result of the launch failure, the Company lost revenue on at least three launch missions either through cancellation or schedule delay. We submitted a claim under our business interruption insurance for \$750,000, the limit of our policy.

After negotiation with our Insurance Company, Affiliated FM, we received a letter in February 2009 denying coverage. We see no further method of recourse and now consider the matter closed.

In June 2009, Sea Launch filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection.

(18) Agreement to Termination of ICC and VCC Leases

On August 28, 2007, the Company and Astrium mutually agreed to terminate the lease agreement dated as of February 28, 2001 in regards to the Company's lease of the ICC assets from Astrium. Also, we mutually agreed to terminate the lease agreement dated as of July 3, 2001 in regards to the Company's lease of the VCC assets from Astrium. The ICC and VCC assets are specifically designed cargo carrying equipment used periodically in the U.S. Space Shuttle. In order to terminate these two leases, we mutually agreed that the Company reimburse Astrium \$1.4 million for the period March 1, 2007 through August 31, 2007 for the ICC and VCC assets and incur no financial obligations for either the ICC or VCC after August 31, 2007.

(19) NASDAQ Listing Qualifications

On April 7, 2008, we received a NASDAQ Staff Determination letter indicating that we failed to comply with NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 4310(c)(4), which requires that we maintain a \$1.00 bid price, and our securities were, therefore, subject to delisting from The NASDAQ Capital Market.

In June 2009, we received a letter from the NASDAQ Listing Qualifications Staff indicating that we regained compliance with the bid price rule, and we believe we are currently in compliance with all continued listing standards.

(20) Early Termination of Lease

On May 1, 2008, the Company and R&H Investments reached an agreement upon early termination of the Company's lease in Webster, Texas. The lease provided for rental payments of \$27,000 monthly, which escalated annually through the lease termination of February 2015. In addition, the Company was responsible for all maintenance, utilities, and taxes on the building through the lease terms. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company paid rent through June 30, 2008 and transferred ownership of 2.9 acres of vacant land owned by the Company to R&H Investments. The Company recognized lease termination expenses of approximately \$0.4 in fiscal year 2008 million representing consideration paid and forfeited leasehold improvements.

Table of Contents**(21) Early Termination of Cost Plus Award Fee Contract**

In May, 2008, the Company received a letter from ARES notifying the Company of ARES' s intent to terminate the Cost Plus Award Fee Subcontract No. SGS-0311403.00 with the Company (the Subcontract) pursuant to section GP-07(7.2) of the General Provisions as set forth in Attachment J-7 to the Subcontract. The provision referred to in ARES' s correspondence provides for termination for convenience.

As stated in ARES' s letter ...the objective of the Subcontract was to assist NASA' s continued development and operation of the International Space Station... The Company has consistently received excellent reviews for its performance under the Subcontract and has earned near maximum award fees. Previously, 45 employees of the Company were engaged under the Subcontract, which resulted in no revenues for the current fiscal year.

The Company and ARES have not resolved certain issues relative to the early termination of the Subcontract, including, but not limited to certain amounts receivable from ARES under this contract totaling \$1.5 million. The Company is evaluating its contractual rights and other options with respect to ARES' s claimed termination of the Subcontract, including ARES' s obligations with respect to such claimed termination.

(22) Subsequent Events***Executive Compensation***

In August 2009 the Compensation Committee, with the concurrence of the independent Directors of the Company, granted cash and equity awards to the Chief Executive Officer and certain directors of the Company in recognition of the successful fiscal year 2009 recapitalization of the Company.

Officer/Director	Restricted Stock Awards	Cash Bonus
Thomas B. Pickens, III Chief Executive Officer, Director and Chairman	750,000	\$ 200,000
William F. Readdy Director	110,000	\$
Mark E. Adams Director	160,000	\$
John A. Oliva Director	145,000	\$
Sha-Chelle Manning Director	110,000	\$

In addition, the Compensation Committee granted restricted stock awards to officers and employees of the Company that included risk of forfeiture prior to vesting. Such awards encompassed the following:

Named Executive Officer	Restricted Stock Awards	Cash Bonus
John M. Porter Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	300,000	\$ 100,000
Don M. White Senior Vice President	75,000	\$ 92,383

Additionally, 345,559 restricted stock awards were granted to Astrotech employees not noted above. The restricted stock granted in August and September 2009 vest over a 3 year period, at 33% each year, beginning in 2010. The restricted stock awards were granted out of the 2008 Stock Incentive Plan and were valued at \$2.3 million, which will be recognized ratably over the vesting period.

Formation of Board of Directors Executive Committee

In July 2009, the Board of Directors created an Executive Committee comprised of current Astrotech Directors. Thomas B. Pickens III was approved as Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the other members include Mark

Adams, Sha-Chelle Manning, William F. Readdy and John A. Oliva.

Table of Contents

Shareholder Rights Plan

In July 2009, the Board of Directors approved the adoption of the Astrotech Shareholder's Rights Plan and the Company subsequently filed registration Form 8-A with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Government Facility at VAFB

In September 2009, the construction of the U.S. government facility at VAFB was complete and the Company billed the U.S. government for the completion milestone under the contract.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None to report for the period ended June 30, 2009.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of our design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this annual report, and, based on the evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that these controls and procedures are effective. There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially effect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Disclosure controls and procedures are our controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive and financial officers, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2009 based on the frame work in the Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation under the framework in Internal Control-Integrated Framework, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of June 30, 2009.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by our registered accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit us to provide only management's report in this annual report.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None to report for the period ended June 30, 2009.

Table of Contents

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

The information required by this item will be contained in our definitive Proxy Statement for our 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is hereby incorporated by reference thereto.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The information required by this item will be contained in our definitive Proxy Statement for our 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is hereby incorporated by reference thereto.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The information required by this item will be contained in our definitive Proxy Statement for our 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is hereby incorporated by reference thereto.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

The information required by this item will be contained in our definitive Proxy Statement for our 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is hereby incorporated by reference thereto.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

The information required by this item will be contained in our definitive Proxy Statement for our 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is hereby incorporated by reference thereto.

Table of Contents

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) The following documents are filed as part of the report:

1. Financial Statements.

The following consolidated financial statements of Astrotech Corporation and its wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries and related notes, are set forth herein as indicated below.

	Page
<u>Report of PMB Helin Donovan LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	23
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	24
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>	25
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss)</u>	26
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	27
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	28
3. Exhibits	64

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit
(2)	Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws
2.1	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Registrant, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
2.2	Bylaws of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-1, File No. 33-97812, and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 5, 1995)
(4)	Instruments Defining the Rights of Security Holders, including Indentures
4.1	Designation of Rights, Terms and Preferences of Series B Senior Convertible Preferred Stock of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
4.2	Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement between the Registrant and DaimlerChrysler Aerospace AG dated as of August 2, 1999 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 19, 1999)
4.3	Registration Rights Agreement between the Registrant and DaimlerChrysler Aerospace AG dated as of August 5, 1999 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 of the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 19, 1999)
4.4	Indenture dated as of October 15, 1997 between the Registrant and First Union National Bank, as Trustee, relating to the Registrant's 8.0% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-3 (Reg. No. 333-43221) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 24, 1997)
4.5	Designation of Right, Terms and Preferences of Series D Junior Participating Preferred Stock of Astrotech Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of Registrant's Form 8-A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 31, 2009).
4.6	Rights Agreement, dated as of July 29, 2009, between Astrotech Corporation and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC, as Rights Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Form 8-A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 31, 2009).
(10)	Material Contracts
10.1	Letter Agreement dated August 15, 1995, by and between the Registrant and Mitsubishi Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Reg. No. 33-97812) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 5, 1995)

- 10.2 SPACEHAB, Incorporated 1995 Directors' Stock Option Plan as amended and restated effective October 21, 1997 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit B of the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 12, 1997)
- 10.3 Office Building Lease Agreement, dated October 6, 1993, between Astrotech and the Secretary of the Air Force (Lease number SPCVAN 2-94-001) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.52 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1997 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 12, 1997)
- 10.4 SPACEHAB, Incorporated 1994 Stock Incentive Plan as amended and restated effective October 14, 1999 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.90 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1999 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 17, 1999)

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit
10.5	Agreement, dated September 30, 2004, between the Registrant and Dr. Shelley A. Harrison (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
10.6	Lease for property at 300 D Street, SW, Suite #814, Washington, DC, dated as of December 16, 1998, by and between the Registrant and The Washington Design Center, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
10.7	Sublease Agreement, dated as of July, 2002, between the Registrant and The Boeing Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
10.8	SPACEHAB, Incorporated 1997 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit C of the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 12, 1997)
10.9	Agreement between Astrotech Space Operations, Inc. and McDonnell Douglas Corporation, dated January 7, 2000 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.103 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2000 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 12, 2000)
10.10	Agreement between Astrotech Space Operations, Inc. and Lockheed Martin Commercial Launch Services, Inc., dated January 24, 2000 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.104 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2000 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 12, 2000)
10.11	Credit agreement dated as of August 30, 2001 by and between Astrotech Florida Holdings, Inc. and SouthTrust Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.114 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 8, 2001)
10.12	Employment and Non-Interference Agreement, dated as of April 1, 2003, between the Registrant and Michael E. Kearney (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.119 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2003 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 14, 2003)
10.13	First amendment to the Credit Agreement dated as of August 30, 2001 by and between Astrotech Florida Holdings, Inc. and SouthTrust Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.122 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2003 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 13, 2004)
10.14	Employment and Non-Interference Agreement, dated as of January 9, 2004, between the Registrant and Brian K. Harrington (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.123 of the

Edgar Filing: ASTROTECH Corp \WA\ - Form 10-K

Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 12, 2004)

- 10.15 50 Year Lease, dated as of February 1, 1991, between the Registrant and Canaveral Port Authority (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
- 10.16 Commercial Contract, dated as of March 3, 2005, between the Registrant and Tamir Silvers, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit
10.17	Lease Agreement, dated as of February 18, 2005, between the Registrant and R & H Investments, a California partnership (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
10.18	Fixed Price Subcontract 889208 for Wideband Gapfiller Satellite Program Launch Site Payload Processing Facilities and Services, dated as of January 18, 2005, between Boeing Satellite Systems, Inc. and Astrotech Space Operations, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
10.19	Loan Agreement, dated as of February 11, 2005, between the Registrant and First American Bank, SSB (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.125 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2004 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 14, 2005)
10.20	Letter Contract No. GF80726B11, dated as of February 18, 2004, between the Registrant and Lockheed Martin Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
10.21	ISS Program Integration and Control Contract, between SPACEHAB Government Services, Inc. and ARES Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
10.22	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of December 19, 2000, between the Registrant and Astrium GmbH. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
10.23	Amendment No. 1 to Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of December 19, 2000, between the Registrant and Astrium GmbH, dated July 3, 2001 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
10.24	Lease Agreement, dated as of February 28, 2001, between the Registrant and Astrium GmbH (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
10.25	Binding Term Sheet, dated as of December 19, 2001, between the Registrant and Astrium GmbH, amending the Lease Agreement, dated as of February 28, 2001, between the Registrant and Astrium GmbH (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)

- 10.26 Lease Agreement, dated as of July 3, 2001, between the Registrant and Astrium GmbH (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
- 10.27 Agreement No. 48801 for Provision of Payload Processing Facilities and Support in Conjunction with Commercial Atlas Launches, between Astrotech Space Operations, Inc. and Lockheed Martin Commercial Launch Services, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
- 10.28 Contract No. NNK04LA75C, dated as of July 2, 2004, between Astrotech Space Operations, Inc. and John F. Kennedy Space Center, NASA (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.33 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit
10.29	Agreement and Statement of Work, dated as of April 25, 1996 and as amended by Amendment No. 3 as of December 6, 2002, between Astrotech Space Operations, Inc. and Sea Launch Company, L.L.C. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
10.30	Employment and Non-Interference Agreement, dated as of May 12, 2005, between the Registrant and Michael E. Bain (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.35 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
10.31	Employment and Non-Interference Agreement, dated as of May 12, 2005, between the Registrant and E. Michael Chewning (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.36 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
10.32	Settlement Agreement and Mutual Release of All Claims, dated as of May 25, 2005, among the Registrant and Lloyd's of London, Goshawk Syndicate No. 102, Euclidian Syndicate No. 1243, Ascot Underwriting Ltd. Syndicate No. 1414, and R.J. Kiln Syndicate No. 510 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.37 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
10.33	Lease No. SPCVAN-2-94-0001, between the Secretary of the Air Force and Astrotech Space Operations, L.P. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.39 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
10.34	Strategic Collaboration Agreement, dated as of August 5, 1999, between the Registrant and DaimlerChrysler Aerospace AG (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.40 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
10.35	Guaranty Agreement, dated as of August 30, 2001, between the Registrant and SouthTrust Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.41 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
10.36	Guaranty Agreement, dated as of August 30, 2001, between Astrotech Space Operations, Inc. and SouthTrust Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.42 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
10.37	Stock Pledge and Security Agreement, dated as of August 30, 2001, between the Registrant and SouthTrust Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.43 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)

- 10.38 Stock Pledge and Security Agreement, dated as of August 30, 2001, between Astrotech Space Operations, Inc. and SouthTrust Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.44 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
- 10.39 Assignment of CLIN 1 Rights, dated as of August 30, 2001, between Astrotech Space Operations, Inc. and SouthTrust Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.45 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
- 10.40 Termination Agreement, dated as of June 1, 2004, between the Registrant and Vladimir J. Fishel (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.46 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit
10.41	Memorandum of Understanding, dated as of June 8, 2005, between the Registrant and SMH Capital Advisors, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.47 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
10.42	Space Media, Inc. Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.48 of the Registrant's Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-126772), and all amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2005)
10.43	First Amendment to Loan Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.49 of the Registrant's Current Report on 8-K filed with the Securities Exchange Commission on November 10, 2005), effective September 30, 2005 between SPACEHAB, Incorporated (the Borrower) and Citibank Texas, N.A., formerly known as First American Bank, SSB (the Lender), as executed on November 10, 2005
10.44	Second Amendment to Loan Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.50 of the Registrant's Current Report on 8-K filed with the Securities Exchange Commission on March 3, 2006), dated February 11, 2006 between SPACEHAB, Incorporated (the Borrower) and Citibank Texas, N.A., formerly known as First American Bank, SSB (the Lender), as executed on February 28, 2006
10.45	Separation Agreement and Mutual Release, dated as of December 15, 2006, between the Registrant and Michael E. Kearney (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 15, 2006)
10.46	Separation Agreement and Mutual Release, dated as of January 19, 2007, between the Registrant and Michael E. Bain (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on 10-Q, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 14, 2007)
10.47	Separation Agreement and Mutual Release, dated as of January 19, 2007, between the Registrant and E. Michael Chewning (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on 10-Q, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 14, 2007)
10.48	Employment and Non-Interference Agreement, dated as of June 4, 2007, between the Registrant and Michael J. Bowker (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 12, 2007)
10.50	Loan Agreement dated as of February 6, 2008, between Astrotech Space Operations, Inc. (the Borrower) and Green Bank, N.A. (the Lender) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.50 of the Registrant's Annual Report on 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 29, 2008)
10.51	Employment Agreement, effective October 6, 2008 between SPACEHAB, Incorporated and Thomas B. Pickens, III (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 21, 2008).

- 10.52 Employment Agreement, effective October 6, 2008 between SPACEHAB, Incorporated and James D. Royston (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Registrant's Current Report Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 21, 2008).
- 10.53 Employment Agreement, effective October 6, 2008 between SPACEHAB, Incorporated and Brian K. Harrington (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Registrant's Current Report Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 21, 2008).
- 10.54 Employment Agreement, effective October 6, 2008 between SPACEHAB, Incorporated and Lance W. Lord (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 13, 2009).

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit
(16)	Letter Regarding Change in Certifying Accountant
16.1	Letter from Grant Thornton LLP regarding change in certifying accountant, dated January 18, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 16 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 19, 2007)
(21)	Astrotech Corporation and Subsidiaries Subsidiaries of the Registrant
(23)	Consents of Experts and Counsel
23.1	Consent of PMB Helin Donovan LLP
23.2	Consent of Grant Thornton LLP (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 23.2 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 29, 2008)
(31)	Rule 13a-14(a) Certifications
31.1	Certification of Thomas B. Pickens, III, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith.
31.2	Certification of John M. Porter, the Company's Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith.
(32)	Section 1350 Certifications
32.1	Certification of Thomas B. Pickens, III, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith.
32.2	Certification of John M. Porter, the Company's Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Astrotech Corporation

By: /s/ Thomas B. Pickens, III

Thomas B. Pickens, III
Chief Executive Officer

Date: September 28, 2009

By: /s/ John M. Porter

John M. Porter
Senior Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer and
Chief Accounting Officer

Date: September 28, 2009

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of this registrant in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

/s/ Thomas B. Pickens, III	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer	September 28, 2009
Thomas B. Pickens, III		
/s/ Mark Adams	Director	September 28, 2009
Mark Adams		
/s/ Lance W. Lord	Director	September 28, 2009
Lance W. Lord		
/s/ R. Scott Nieboer	Director	September 28, 2009
R. Scott Nieboer		
/s/ Sha-Chelle Manning	Director	September 28, 2009
Sha-Chelle Manning		
/s/ John A. Oliva	Director	September 28, 2009
John A. Oliva		
/s/ William F. Readdy	Director	September 28, 2009

William F. Readdy

/s/ John M. Porter

John M. Porter

Senior Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer and

Chief Accounting Officer

September 28, 2009

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Index	Description
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant
23.1	Consent of PMB Helin Donovan LLP
31.1	Certification of Thomas B. Pickens, III, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith.
31.2	Certification of John M. Porter, the Company's Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith.
32.1	Certification of Thomas B. Pickens, III, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith.
32.2	Certification of John M. Porter, the Company's Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith.