

SPACE PROGRAMS

SALES OF SPACE VEHICLE SYSTEMS DECLINED IN 1999 FROM \$9.5 billion to \$9 billion, according to revised figures compiled by the U.S. Census Bureau. Where separable, figures for space vehicle systems exclude engines and propulsion units, which are reported below. Non-military (civil) sales fell 26% to \$3.9 billion in 1999. However, sales of military space vehicle systems rose 21% to \$5.1 billion.

Orders for space vehicle systems fell 25% to \$9.3 billion. Civil orders declined 74% to \$2.1 billion—their lowest level since 1986. Military orders, on the other hand, helped offset part of the decline—rising 60% to \$7.3 billion in 1999.

As a result, the backlog of unfilled orders for space vehicle systems rose \$653 million to \$21 billion by the end of 1999. This compares with \$20.4 billion in 1998. While the civil backlog, at \$11 billion, declined for the second straight year, the military backlog grew to a record \$10 billion.

Sales of engines and propulsion units for missiles and space vehicles declined 6.4% to \$2.1 billion in 1999. Civil sales—representing 76% of the total—fell 9.3% to \$1.6 billion. Military sales, on the other hand, rose \$20 million to \$516 million.

Both civil and military orders for engines and propulsion units rose in 1999. Combined net new orders more than doubled in 1999 to \$4.9 billion. While civil orders contrib-

uted the majority of that increase, military orders rose \$17 million to \$672 million.

Consequently, the unfilled order backlog rose 45% to \$6.2 billion. The civil backlog rose 64%, or \$2 billion, while military orders on backlog declined \$94 million to \$1.0 billion.

Federal funding for space activities in FY 1999 declined slightly to an estimated \$26 billion, according to NASA's annual "Aeronautics and Space Report of the President." The two largest recipients were DoD with \$12.5 billion (up from \$12.2 billion) and NASA with \$12.4 billion (down from \$12.9 billion in FY 1998). Space outlays at the Department of Commerce rose from \$326 million in FY 1998 to \$431 million in FY 1999. Other federal spending, including Energy Department funding, grew \$27 million (8.2%) to \$358 million.

Total NASA outlays in FY 1999 declined \$542 million to \$13.7 billion. While nearly all budget categories registered declines, "Science, Aeronautics, and Tech-

nology” fell the most—down \$230 million. “Science, Aeronautics, and Technology” spending declined further in FY 2000—down another \$419 million to \$5.4 billion. As a result, total NASA outlays fell in FY 2000—down \$236 million to \$13.4 billion.

Procurement funding for selected DoD space programs, as detailed in “Program Acquisition Costs by Weapon System,” totaled \$991 million in FY 1999 and was projected to fall 12% in FY 2000. The largest reported expenditure in FY 1999 (\$536 million) went to the Air Force’s Titan launch vehicle, whose projected funding declined in FY 2000 to \$429 million.

RDT&E funding for these same programs fell \$120 million from \$1.7 billion in FY 1999 to \$1.6 billion in FY 2000, but is projected to rise to \$1.8 billion in FY 2001. The Space-Based Infrared System (SBIRS), at \$646 million, received the largest reported funding in FY 2000. Other major development programs were Milstar, \$357 million, and the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV), \$318 million. The EELV is scheduled to receive initial production funding of \$68 million in FY 2000.

