

## THE U.S. CIVIL SPACE PROGRAM

The President's FY 2001 budget provides resources for several ongoing and new activities in support of NASA's missions. Highlights include:

- **Topline Increase.** \$14.035 billion for NASA in FY 2001 – a 3.2 % increase, or about \$434 million more, compared to the amount enacted by Congress for FY 2000. For the outyears, the President's budget includes steady increases for NASA through 2005 to \$15.6 billion.
- **Space Launch Initiative.** NASA's budget funds the Space Launch Initiative, a program focused on establishing a competition in FY 2005 among two or more companies to develop a new Reusable Launch Vehicle (RLV) so NASA can buy commercial launch services for all of its space launch needs. The focused program within this initiative is funded at \$4.5 billion over five years (\$290 million in FY 2001, ramping up to \$1.3 billion per year in FY 2004 and FY 2005). This doubles the \$2 billion five-year total that was included in the President's FY 2000 Budget. The bulk of the near-term funds will be used to reduce risk for advanced structures and propulsion concepts, building a more diversified and robust program.
- **Space Science.** NASA's FY 2001 budget includes a 10 percent increase for Space Science, reflecting the Administration's continuing commitment to NASA's "faster, better, cheaper" philosophy for solar system exploration. The Mars program includes a new commitment to establish telecommunication and navigation infrastructure at Mars to minimize risks to future landers, and to embrace a broader focus on the long-term program of Mars exploration. The Space Science account also includes almost \$200 million over five years as NASA's contribution to information technology, \$25 million for nanotechnology, and a \$500 million program called "Living With a Star" to develop and launch scientific and operational spacecraft to examine the Earth-Sun connection and provide data on solar activity that can affect equipment in space and on Earth.
- **Shuttle Safety.** The FY 2001 budget makes substantial investments to ensure the continued safe operation of the Space Shuttle, including \$300 million through FY 2005 for additional personnel at NASA's Human Space Flight Centers, and \$1.9 billion over five years (\$256 million in FY 2001, then roughly \$400 million per year) in a "Safety Allocation" to address Shuttle safety improvements through hardware/software upgrades, personnel, facility, or other investments. NASA will also conduct an external review to assess how these funds can most effectively be used to improve the safety of the Space Shuttle.

For its other missions, the NASA budget includes: \$120 million over five years for a Bioastronautics Initiative; \$144 million in new funds for a Small Aircraft Transportation System program and increased research to reduce aircraft noise and emissions; \$1.4 billion for the continued deployment of the first series of Earth Observing System satellites and other Earth Science activities; and \$2.1 billion to continue the construction, assembly, and operation of the International Space Station program.

### NASA's Programs in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Research Fund

	FY 2000 (\$M)	FY 2001 (\$M)	Percent Change
Space Science	\$2,193	\$2,399	+9%
Earth Science	\$1,443	\$1,406	-3%
Aerospace Technology	\$984	\$1,058	+8%
Life and Microgravity Sciences	\$275	\$302	+10%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$4,895</b>	<b>\$5,165</b>	<b>+6%</b>

