

SPACEDEV INC
Form 10QSB
May 14, 2007

FORM 10-QSB
U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2007

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 000-28947 .

SpaceDev, Inc.

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Colorado 84-1374613

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (IRS Employer Identification No.)

13855 Stowe Drive, Poway, California 92064

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Issuer's telephone number) (858) 375-2000.

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been

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subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No _

Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.) Yes No

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date: 29,632,658 shares of Issuer's voting common stock were outstanding on April 23, 2007.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one): Yes No

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SPACEDEV, INC.
FORM 10-QSB
For The Quarter Ended March 31, 2007

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PART I -- FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SpaceDev, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)

	(Unaudited)	
	March 31,	December
	2007	31, 2006
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 3,494,313	\$ 1,438,146
Accounts receivable (Note 2(d))	6,852,937	7,289,720
Inventory (Note 2(b))	453,634	309,205
Other current assets (Note 6(a))	1,024,667	599,565
Total Current Assets	11,825,551	9,636,636
Fixed Assets - Net	3,989,394	3,793,365
Intangible Assets	817,448	841,133
Goodwill (Note 5)	11,233,665	11,233,665
Other Assets (Note 6(b))	733,099	626,086
Total Assets	\$ 28,599,157	\$ 26,130,885
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (Note 3(a))	\$ 1,565,631	\$ 1,755,985
Current portion of capitalized lease obligations	74,121	35,441
Accrued payroll, vacation and related taxes	1,114,610	1,184,457
Billings in excess of costs and deferred revenue (Note 2(a))	2,545,173	2,816,072
Revolving line of credit (Note 3(b))	3,427,443	805,172
Other accrued liabilities (Note 2(a))	1,985,753	1,602,561
Total Current Liabilities	10,712,731	8,199,688
Notes Payable, Less Current Maturities	50,193	50,193
Capitalized Lease Obligations, Less Current Maturities		
	278,961	136,709
Deferred Gain - Assets held for sale (Notes 3(a))	684,087	713,405
Other Long Term Liabilities	15,266	15,266
Total Liabilities	11,741,238	9,115,261
Commitments and Contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity		
Convertible preferred stock, \$.001 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized, and 252,677 and 252,963 shares issued and outstanding, respectively (Note 4)		
Series C Convertible preferred stock (Note 4(a))	248	248

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Series D-1 Convertible preferred stock (Note 4(b))	5	5
Common stock, \$.0001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized, and 29,627,692 and 29,550,342 shares issued and outstanding, respectively (Note 4)	2,963	2,953
Additional paid-in capital	33,027,353	33,150,566
Accumulated deficit	(16,172,650)	(16,138,148)
Total Stockholders' Equity	16,857,919	17,015,624
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 28,599,157	\$ 26,130,885

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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1

SpaceDev, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(Unaudited)

<i>March 31,</i>	<i>Three Months Ended</i>			
	<i>2007%</i>		<i>2006%</i>	
Net Sales	\$ 9,057,048	100.0%	\$ 7,174,778	100.0%
Total Cost of Sales*	6,966,071	76.9%	5,265,106	73.4%
Gross Margin	2,090,977	23.1%	1,909,672	26.6%
Operating Expenses				
Marketing and sales	586,614	6.5%	643,560	9.0%
Research and development	39,360	0.4%	81,777	1.1%
General and administrative	1,243,555	13.7%	1,230,733	17.2%
Total Operating Expenses*	1,869,529	20.6%	1,956,070	27.3%
Income/(Loss) from Operations	221,448	2.4%	(46,398)	-0.6%
Non-Operating Income/(Expense)				
Interest and other income	20,956	-0.8%	33,615	0.5%
Interest expense and loan fee	(75,358)	0.2%	(5,283)	-0.1%
Gain on building sale (Note 3(a))	29,318	0.3%	29,318	0.4%
Non-cash loan fee (Note 3(b))	(86,301)	-1.0%	-	0.0%
Total Non-Operating Income	(111,385)	-1.2%	57,650	0.8%
Income Before Taxes	110,063	1.2%	11,252	0.2%
Income Tax Provision	800	0.0%	4,235	0.1%
Net Income	\$ 109,263	1.2%	\$ 7,017	0.1%
Net Income	109,263		7,017	
Less Preferred Dividend Payments (Note 4(a) and (b))	(143,762)		(140,740)	
Adjusted Net Income (Loss) for EPS Calculation	(34,499)		(133,723)	
Net Income Per Share:	\$ (0.00)		\$ (0.00)	
Weighted-Average Shares Outstanding	29,570,306		27,276,451	
Fully Diluted Net Income Per Share:	\$ (0.00)		\$ (0.00)	
Fully Diluted Weighted-Average	29,570,306		27,276,451	

Shares Outstanding

* The following table shows how the Company's stock option expense would be allocated to all expenses. These non-cash stock option expenses are included in the unaudited operating results stated above.

Cost of sales	\$	41,373	\$	-
Marketing and sales		13,652		-
Research and development		-		-
General and administrative		49,594		90,701
Total Non-Cash Stock Option Expense	\$	104,619	\$	90,701

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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SpaceDev, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

<i>Three Months Ended March 31,</i>	2007	2006
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 109,263	\$ 7,017
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by		
(used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	316,238	147,370
Gain on disposal of building sale	(29,318)	(29,318)
Stock option expense	104,619	90,701
Common stock grant expense	-	2,175
Non-cash loan fee	86,301	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities	(423,014)	(3,481,569)
Net Cash Provided By (Used In)		
Operating Activities	164,089	(3,263,624)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Other assets, capitalized acquisition costs	-	(1,066,564)
Purchases of fixed assets	(298,984)	(324,256)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(298,984)	(1,390,820)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Principal payments on notes payable	-	(4,675,832)
Principal payments on capitalized lease obligations	(8,666)	(8,815)
Dividend payments on Series C and Series D-1 preferred	(153,855)	(98,774)
Proceeds from revolving credit facility	2,622,271	-
Employee stock purchase plan	12,005	42,767
(Repurchase) Issuance of preferred stock	(286,112)	4,764,296
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	5,419	23,359
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	2,191,062	47,001
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	2,056,167	(4,607,443)
Cash at Beginning of Period	1,438,146	5,750,038
Cash at End of Period	\$ 3,494,313	\$ 1,142,595

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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3

SpaceDev, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, Cont'd.
(Unaudited)

<i>Three Months Ended</i>		
<i>March 31,</i>	2007	2006
Supplemental		
Disclosures of Cash		
Flow Information:		
Cash paid during the		
period for:		
Interest expense	\$ 75,358	\$ 5,283

**Noncash Investing and
Financing Activities:**

During the three months ended March 31, 2007, the Company entered into a capital lease in the amount of approximately \$190,000.

During the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 the Company accrued dividends in the amount of \$143,762 and \$140,740 respectively, for our Series C and Series D-1 Preferred Stock.

During the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company converted \$52,871 and \$34,416 of employee stock purchase plan contributions into 63,970 and 24,885 shares of common stock, respectively.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of SpaceDev, Inc., a Colorado corporation ("the Company") include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiary, Starsys, Inc., a Colorado corporation, and its inactive subsidiaries SpaceDev Oklahoma, an Oklahoma corporation and Dream Chaser, Inc., a Delaware corporation. In the opinion of management, the consolidated financial statements reflect all normal and recurring adjustments, which are necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows as of the dates and for the periods presented. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information. Consequently, these statements do not include all disclosures normally required by generally accepted accounting principles of the United States of America for annual financial statements nor those normally made in an Annual Report on Form 10-KSB. Accordingly, reference should be made to the Company's Form 10-KSB filed on April 2, 2007 and other reports the Company filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission for additional disclosures, including a summary of the Company's accounting policies, which have not materially changed. The consolidated results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 or any future period, and the Company makes no representations related thereto.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities and the results of operations during the reporting period. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

On January 31, 2006, the Company acquired Starsys Research Corporation, a Colorado corporation. After the merger, the Company maintained its headquarters in California and operating centers in California, Colorado and North Carolina. As a result of the merger, the Company grew from just over 50 employees to over 200. The acquisition of Starsys on January 31, 2006 fundamentally changed the Company's profile. The merger took place on January 31, 2006 and not January 1, 2006; therefore, the presentation of financial results for the three month period ended March 31, 2007 represents a full quarter of combined results whereas the comparable quarter in 2006 illustrates only a partial quarter of combined results.

2. Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue Recognition

The Company's revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2007 were derived primarily from fixed price contracts and commercial sales of component and subsystem products along with some United States government cost plus fixed fee (CPFF) contracts, which is compared to primarily the same type contracts for February and March 2006 and mainly CPFF contracts during the month of January 2006. On January 31, 2006, the Company acquired Starsys Research Corporation, a Colorado corporation. SpaceDev had revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2006 of approximately \$2.9 million. Starsys is a mature operating company with revenues of approximately \$5.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006, although only approximately \$4.3 million were recognized by SpaceDev, since the merger took place on January 31, 2006 and not January 1, 2006; therefore, revenues for the three month period ended March 31, 2007 represents a full quarter of combined results whereas the comparable quarter in 2006 includes only a partial quarter of Starsys operations. Estimated contract profits are taken into earnings in proportion to revenues recorded. Time and material revenues are recognized as services are performed and costs incurred. Certain fixed price contracts were prepared according to the "percentage-of-completion" method of accounting for long-term

contracts. The amount of revenues recognized is that portion of the total contract amount that the actual cost expended bears to the anticipated final total cost based on current estimates of cost to complete the project (cost-to-cost method). Recognition of profit commences on an individual project only when cost to complete the project can reasonably be estimated and after there has been some meaningful performance achieved on the project. Recognition of losses on projects are taken as soon as the loss is reasonably determinable and accrued on the balance sheet in other accrued liabilities. The current accrual for potential losses on existing projects represents approximately \$440,000. As projects are completed, the accrual is adjusted as projects move toward completion and more accurate estimates are established. Changes in job performance, job conditions, and estimated profitability, including those arising from contract penalty provisions (when applicable), and final contract settlements may result in revisions to costs and income and are recognized in the period in which the revisions are determined. Contract costs include all direct material, direct labor and subcontractor costs, and other costs such as supplies, tools and travel which are specifically related to a particular contract. All other selling, general and administrative costs are expensed as incurred.

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(b) Inventory

Inventory is valued based on the lower-of-cost-or-market method and is disbursed on a First-In, First-Out (FIFO) basis, unless required by customer contract to be distributed by specific identification for lot control purposes. Inventory includes raw material inventory, finished goods inventory, and work-in-process inventory

(c) Earnings Per Share

For the three months ended March 31, 2007, options to purchase approximately 12.0 million shares of common stock and warrants to issue approximately 2.4 million shares of common stock were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share as the exercise prices of these options and warrants was greater than the market price of the common shares at March 31, 2007. We also excluded the effect of the convertible preferred shares in diluted earning per common share calculation using the "if converted" method. Under that method, the convertible Series C and D-1 Preferred Shares are assumed to be converted into common shares at conversion rates of \$1.54 per share and \$1.48 per share, respectively. They were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share as the conversion price of the Preferred C and D-1 shares was greater than the market price of the common shares at March 31, 2007.

(d) Accounts receivable and allowances for uncollectible accounts

Accounts receivable are stated at the historical carrying amount net of write-offs and allowances for uncollectible accounts and includes costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts which represents approximately \$1.0 million and \$1.7 million at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. The Company establishes an allowance for uncollectible accounts based on historical experience and any specific customer collection issues that the Company has identified. Uncollectible accounts receivable are written-off when a settlement is reached for an amount that is less than the outstanding balance or when the Company has determined that balance will not be collected. For the three months ended March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the allowance for uncollectible accounts was approximately \$75,000 and \$75,000, respectively.

(e) Estimates

Actual results of contracts may differ from management's estimates and such differences could be material to the consolidated financial statements. Professional fees are billed to customers on a time and materials basis. Time and material revenues are recognized as services are performed and costs incurred.

(f) Warranty

The Company continually evaluates its estimates and assumptions including those related to warranty obligations. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different conditions, and such differences may be material. The Company has estimated its warranty reserve at March 31, 2007 at approximately \$275,000.

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(g) Taxes

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes ("FIN 48"). FIN 48 creates a single model to address accounting for uncertainty in income tax positions. FIN 48 prescribes a minimum threshold that an income tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. The interpretation also provides guidance on derecognition and measurement criteria in addition to classification, interest and penalties and interim period accounting, and it significantly expands disclosure provisions for uncertain tax positions that have been or are expected to be taken in a company's tax return. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 and the Company, accordingly, will adopt this statement as of January 1, 2007. The cumulative effect of adopting FIN 48 will be recorded in retained earnings and other accounts as applicable.

As of the issuance date of these financial statements, the Company had not completed its assessment of potential unrecognized tax benefits. Therefore, the Company has not recorded, nor does it expect to record, any change to retained earnings as a result of the adoption of FIN 48. The Company believes that at January 1, 2007 and March 31, 2007 it had no unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would favorably affect the Company's effective income tax rate in future periods. The Company's continuing practice is to recognize interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. The Company had no accrued interest or penalties at January 1, 2007 and no accrued interest or penalties at March 31, 2007.

The tax years 2002 through 2006 remain open to examination by some or all of the major taxing jurisdictions to which it is subject.

3. Long Term Liabilities

a) Building and Deferred Gain.

In January 2003, the Company sold its interest in its Poway, California headquarters facility. The transaction included the sale of the land and building and a deferred gain was recorded. In conjunction with the sale, the Company entered into a lease agreement with the buyer to leaseback its facilities. The Company's then chief executive officer provided a guaranty for the leaseback, for which guaranty is still in place. The gain on the sale of the facility was deferred and amortized in proportion to the gross rental charged to expense over the lease term. The deferred gain of \$1,172,720 is being amortized at the rate of \$117,272 per year for ten years ending in January 2013. As of March 31, 2007, the deferred gain was \$684,087. This amortization is included in the Company's non-operating income/(expenses) and totaled \$29,318 for both of the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006. On September 14, 2006, the building was sold again; however, the terms and conditions of the lease to the Company remained unchanged.

b) Revolving Credit Facility.

New Revolving Credit Facility. On September 29, 2006, the Company entered into a \$5.0 million financing arrangement with Laurus Master Fund, Ltd. ("Laurus"). The financing is effected through a revolving note for up to \$5.0 million, although the exact principal balance at any given time will depend on draws made by the Company on the Facility. The Company borrows against the facility under an investment formula based on accounts receivable at an advance rate equal to 90% of eligible receivables and the lesser of: (a) 50% of eligible inventory (calculated on the basis of the lower-of-cost-or-market, on a first-in-first-out basis); or (b) \$1.0 million, provided, however, that no more than \$500,000 of such eligible inventory may be in the form of work-in-process inventory. The balance on this revolving credit facility at March 31, 2007 was \$3,427,443.

The facility bears interest at a rate equal to prime plus 2%. This rate increases or decreases on the date the Prime Rate adjusts. Interest is payable monthly. Interest is due on the first business day of each month from October 2006 through maturity. The term of the facility is scheduled to end on September 29, 2009. Laurus received 310,009 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock valued at \$350,000 at closing. The value of these shares was determined based on the \$1.13 average trading price for the stock during the preceding ten business days and the expense is being amortized daily over the first year of the note. The Company will issue additional restricted shares of its common stock worth, in the aggregate, \$200,000 to Laurus on each anniversary date of the facility, if the facility remains in place. The pricing of these additional shares will be based on the applicable preceding ten business day average trading price.

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Laurus agreed that when it can resell the unregistered shares under Rule 144, its resale on any one day cannot exceed 10% of the daily trading volume. Laurus has piggyback registration rights subject to certain underwriters' restrictions, but will not be entitled to demand registration of any of the shares received under the facility. The facility is not convertible into any class of our securities at any time during its term. In addition, Laurus is strictly prohibited from engaging in any short sales of the Company's common stock during the term of the facility.

The facility is a secured debt, collateralized by substantially all of the Company's and its subsidiaries' assets. The facility contains certain default provisions. In the event of a default by the Company, the Company will be required to pay an additional fee per month until the default is cured. Laurus has the option of accelerating the entire principal balance and requiring the Company to pay a premium in the event of an uncured default.

The facility requires the Company to deposit all funds (other than certain refundable deposits) into a lockbox that will be swept on a daily basis to reduce any outstanding facility balance. Any funds in excess of any outstanding facility balance will be transferred to the Company on a daily basis.

The Company paid to certain persons designated by Laurus the amount of \$9,500 for legal fees and expenses in structuring the facility, conducting due diligence and escrow fees. In addition, the Company paid a finder's fee in the amount of \$35,000 and paid Laurus a facility fee of 3.5%, or approximately \$140,000, of the facility amount, which facility fee is being expensed over the life of the note.

4. Stockholder's Equity - Preferred Stock, Common Stock, Warrants, and Options

Preferred Stock

a) Series C Preferred Stock.

On August 25, 2004, the Company issued 250,000 shares of its Series C Non-Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock, par value \$0.001 per share (the "Series C Preferred Shares"), to Laurus for an aggregate purchase price of \$2.5 million or \$10.00 per share (the "Stated Value"). The Series C Preferred Shares are convertible into shares of the Company's common stock at a rate of \$1.54 per share, and accrue quarterly, cumulative dividends at a rate of 6.85%. As of March 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company declared dividends payable of approximately \$42,000 for each of the three month periods to the holders of its Series C preferred stock. These dividends are payable in cash or shares of common stock at the holder's option with the exception that dividends must be paid in shares of common stock for up to 25% of the aggregate dollar trading volume if the fair market value of the Company's common stock for the 20-days preceding the conversion date exceeds 120% of the conversion rate. Accrued dividends were paid in cash during 2006 and so far in 2007. On March 31, 2007, accrued but unpaid dividends were approximately \$42,000; these accrued dividends were paid in April of 2007. The Series C Preferred Shares are redeemable by the Company in whole or in part at any time after issuance for (a) 115% of the Stated Value if the average closing price of the common stock for the 22 days immediately preceding the date of conversion does not exceed \$1.48 per share or (b) the Stated Value if the average closing price of the common stock for the 22 days immediately preceding the date of conversion exceeds \$1.48 per share. The Series C Preferred Shares have a liquidation right equal to the Stated Value upon the Company's dissolution, liquidation or winding-up. The Series C Preferred Shares have no voting rights, except as required by law.

In conjunction with the Series C Preferred Shares, the Company issued a five-year common stock warrant to Laurus for the purchase of 487,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$1.77 per share.

b) Series D-1 Preferred Stock.

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On January 12, 2006, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with a limited number of institutional accredited investors, including Tailwind Capital, Bristol Capital Management, Nite Capital, Laurus and Omicron Capital, (which has since transferred their preferred shares to Portside Growth & Opportunity Fund and Rockmore Investment Master Fund). On January 13, 2006, the Company issued and sold to these investors 5,150 shares of Series D-1 Amortizing Convertible Perpetual Preferred Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, for an aggregate purchase price of \$5.15 million, or \$1,000 per share. As of March 31, 2007, approximately 4,217 shares of Series D-1 Amortizing Convertible Perpetual Preferred Stock remain outstanding and approximately 933 shares of the Series D-1 Amortizing Convertible Perpetual Preferred Stock were repurchased through voluntary amortization or converted to the Company's common stock. In total, 75 shares of the Series D-1 Amortizing Convertible Perpetual Preferred Stock were converted into 50,676 shares of the Company's common stock and approximately 858 shares of the Series D-1 Amortizing Convertible Perpetual Preferred Stock have been repaid through voluntary amortization, as provided for in the Agreement. The Company also issued various warrants to these investors as described below. The Company paid cash fees and expenses of \$119,209 to a finder for the introduction of potential investors in this financing, and paid \$60,000 to the lead investor's counsel for legal expenses incurred in the transaction. The preferred shares are convertible into shares of the Company's common stock at a rate of \$1.48 per share and accrue quarterly, cumulative dividends at a rate of LIBOR plus 4% on the first day of the applicable quarter. As of March 31, 2007, the Company had accrued Series D-1 dividends of approximately \$102,000, which were paid in April 2007.

Certain warrants the Company issued to the Series D-1 investors at the closing entitle the investors to purchase up to an aggregate of 1,135,138 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$1.51 per share. The warrants are exercisable for five years following the date of grant. The warrants have "ratchet" anti-dilution provisions reducing the warrant exercise price if the Company issues equity securities (other than in specified exempt transactions) at an effective price below the warrant exercise price to such lower exercise price.

Under the purchase agreement, from the date of the effectiveness of the initial registration statement filed pursuant to the registration rights agreement (February 15, 2006), until the one-year anniversary of that date, if: (1) on any trading day during such period the volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock for each of the twenty (20) trading days immediately prior to such date exceeded \$1.63; and, (2) the average daily trading volume of the Company's common stock exceeded \$100,000 on each of those days, then the Company had the option, subject to a number of additional conditions, to put to the investors "units" at \$1,000 per unit for an aggregate purchase price of up to \$2.0 million (or a lesser amount to the extent the preferred stock warrants issued at the initial closing of the financing, which are described below, had been exercised to purchase these units). Each "unit" consisted of one share of Series D-1 Preferred Stock and a common stock warrant, which entitled the holders to purchase up to an aggregate of 440,829 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.51 and otherwise had the same terms as the warrants described in the following paragraph. The right of the Company to "put" these units to the investors expired on February 15, 2007, without exercise.

The Company also issued certain other warrants to the Series D-1 investors at the closing (the "preferred stock warrants"). These warrants entitled the holder to purchase an aggregate number of 2,000 "units", which are identical to the "units" described above, at an exercise price of \$1,000 per unit. The preferred stock warrants were exercisable from the effective date (i.e., February 15, 2006) until the one-year anniversary of that date. If any units subject to the preferred stock warrants remained unsold after (1) their expiration date and (2) the exercise of the Company's put option, if applicable, and any holder of a preferred stock warrant issued in the financing had exercised the warrant in full, then the preferred stock warrant would supplementally grant that holder the right to purchase 440,829 shares of common stock, times the number of "units" which the holder's preferred stock warrant initially overlaid, with a strike price of \$1.51 per share, and the warrant, as so supplemented, would have had a five year term from January 12, 2006 to January 11, 2011. The preferred stock warrants expired on February 15, 2007, without exercise.

The purchase agreement contains a number of covenants by the Company, which include:

- A grant of preemptive rights to the investors to participate in future financings, which rights expired on January 12, 2007;

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- An agreement not to effect any transaction involving the issuance of securities convertible, exercisable or exchangeable for the Company's common stock at a price or rate per share which floats (i.e., which may change over time), without the consent of a majority of the Series D-1 preferred stockholders, so long as any shares of Series D-1 Preferred Stock are outstanding, subject to certain conditions.

In connection with this financing, Laurus consented to and waived certain contractual rights. The Company paid Laurus Capital Management, L.L.C., and the manager of Laurus Master Fund, an amount of \$87,000 in connection with Laurus' delivery of the consent and waiver, and paid \$1,000 to Laurus' counsel for their related fees.

c) Common Stock Options

The Company adopted SFAS 123(R) to account for its stock-based compensation beginning January 1, 2006. Previously, the Company elected to account for its stock-based compensation plans under APB 25. For the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company expensed approximately \$105,000 and \$91,000 of stock option expenses due to SFAS 123(R). The Company expensed stock options based on a calculation using the minimum value method as prescribed by SFAS 123(R), otherwise known as the Black-Scholes method. Under this method, the Company used a risk-free interest rate at the date of grant, an expected volatility, an expected dividend yield and an expected life of the options to determine the fair value of options granted. The risk-free interest rate was estimated at 5.0%, expected volatility ranged from 86% to 97% at the time all options were granted, the dividend yield was assumed to be zero, and the expected life of the options was assumed to be four years based on the average vesting period of options granted.

5. Goodwill

On January 31, 2006, the Company completed the acquisition of Starsys Research Corporation by reverse triangular merger. The merger agreement was dated October 24, 2005 and amended on December 7, 2005 and January 31, 2006.

The following is a schedule of the goodwill incurred in the Starsys acquisition.

Starsys Research Total Assets	\$ (7,851,494)
Starsys Research Total	
Liabilities	13,054,140
Cash to Starsys Stockholders	410,791
Equity to Starsys Stockholders	5,576,846
Fees Associated with	
Acquisition	1,056,079
Total Goodwill	\$ 12,246,362

In 2006, the Company reduced its Goodwill from approximately \$12.2 million to approximately \$11.2 million by identifying approximately \$1.0 million in fixed assets and intangible assets, which are being amortized over their estimated useful lives. The weighted average amortization period for these intangible assets is approximately 10 years. Starsys shareholders received approximately \$411,000 in cash and approximately 3.8 million shares of the Company's common stock at the consummation of the merger. The Company also paid approximately \$705,000 in Starsys transaction expenses connected to the merger, and reclassified from Other Assets to Investment in Subsidiaries approximately \$500,000 in certain legal and accounting expenses incurred during the merger. In addition, the Company recognized approximately \$350,000 of deferred tax liability associated with the acquisition of intangible assets.

On September 8, 2005, the Company made a secured loan in the principal amount of \$1.2 million to Starsys Research Corporation. The loan accrued interest at 8% per annum and matured on January 31, 2006 upon the closing of the

acquisition. No principal or interest payments were made before maturity. The loan was secured by a security interest in all of the assets of Starsys, subject to an intercreditor agreement with Vectra Bank. In addition, Starsys had agreed to pay the Company a placement agent fee and to reimburse the Company expenses in the aggregate amount of \$120,000. The principle amount as well as the other amounts listed above, were forgiven at the closing of the merger.

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Following the merger, the pre-merger Starsys shareholders were potentially entitled to receive additional performance consideration, based on the achievement by the Starsys business of specific financial performance criteria for fiscal years 2005, 2006 and 2007. This consideration could have originally consisted of up to an aggregate of \$1,050,000 in cash and shares of the Company's common stock valued at up to \$18 million, subject to reduction for some merger related expenses and to escrow arrangements, as follows:

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005, up to \$350,000 in cash and up to an aggregate number of shares of the Company's common stock equal to (A) up to \$3.0 million divided by (B) the volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock for the 20 trading days preceding the date of the audit opinion for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005, but not less than \$2.00 per share. This portion of the additional performance consideration was not earned;

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, up to \$350,000 in cash and up to an aggregate number of shares of the Company's common stock equal to (A) up to \$7.5 million divided by (B) the volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock for the 20 trading days preceding the date of the audit opinion for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, but not less than \$2.50 per share. This portion of the additional performance consideration was not earned; and,

For the fiscal year ending December 31, 2007, up to \$350,000 in cash and up to an aggregate number of shares of the Company's common stock equal to (A) up to \$7.5 million divided by (B) the volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock for the 20 trading days preceding the date of the audit opinion for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2007, but not less than \$3.00 per share. This portion of the additional performance consideration will be determined in early 2008. If this amount is earned, goodwill may be adjusted.

Starsys shareholders may be entitled to receive additional performance consideration for a particular fiscal year if the Company breaches specified covenants of the merger agreement and is unable to cure the breach within the applicable cure period set forth in the merger agreement.

Approximately one-half of the shares issued to Starsys shareholders at the closing have been placed in escrow to satisfy any indemnification obligations of Starsys shareholders under the merger agreement and to pay reasonable expenses of the shareholder agent. The indemnification escrow will last until the audited financial statements prepared for the Starsys business for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2006 have been reviewed.

6. Other Assets

a) Other Current Assets

Other current assets consist of a variety of prepaid and other cash advances for items which are expected to occur within the next year. The following is a listing of items that constitute the Company's other current assets at March 31, 2007.

Other Current Assets -	
March 31,	2007
Prepaid:	
Financing Fees	\$ 317,351
Computer & Software	110,873
Rent	13,190
Insurance	75,196
Taxes	16,320
Other Accruals	491,738

Total Other Current Assets **\$ 1,024,667**

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b) Other Assets

Other assets consist of prepaid and other cash advances for items which are expected to occur at a date beyond twelve months into the future. The following is a listing of items that constitute the Company's other assets at March 31, 2007.

Other Assets - March 31,	2007
Prepaid Rent	\$ 188,130
Deposits	544,969
Total Other Assets	\$ 733,099

7. New Accounting Pronouncements

There were no recent Accounting Pronouncements that affected the Company during the three months ended March 31, 2007. For past pronouncements, please refer the Company's Form 10-KSB filed on April 2, 2007.

8. Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Statements of Operations

The following unaudited pro forma combining and combined statements of operations give effect to the merger of SpaceDev and Starsys using the purchase method of accounting, as required by Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 141, "Business Combinations." The Company acquired Starsys Research Corporation on January 31, 2006 and is the "accounting acquirer" for accounting purposes. Under this method of accounting, the combined company will allocate the purchase price to the fair value of assets of Starsys deemed to be acquired, including identifiable intangible assets and goodwill. The purchase price allocation is subject to revision when the combined company obtains additional information regarding asset valuation. The unaudited pro forma combined statements of operations are based on respective historical consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes of the Company.

The unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 combines SpaceDev's historical statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 with the Starsys historical statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 assuming the merger took place on January 1, 2006. The unaudited pro forma combined statements of operations should be read in conjunction with the related notes included in this Form 10-QSB and the consolidated audited financial statements of SpaceDev. The unaudited pro forma combined statements of operations are not necessarily indicative of what the actual results of operations and financial position would have been had the merger taken place on January 1 of each period presented and do not indicate future results of operations.

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SpaceDev, Inc. and Subsidiaries
 Pro Forma Combined Consolidating and Consolidated Statement of Operations
 (Unaudited)

<i>March 31, 2006</i>				
	SpaceDev	Starsys	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma
Net Sales	\$ 2,889,592	\$ 5,920,870	\$ (51,345)	\$ 8,759,117
Cost of sales	2,097,469	4,443,218	-	6,540,687
Gross Margin	792,123	1,477,652	(51,345)	2,218,430
Operating Expenses				
Marketing and sales expense	497,614	265,300	(51,345)	711,569
Research and development	67,412	9,082	-	76,494
General and administrative	364,718	1,176,493	-	1,541,211
Total Operating Expenses	929,744	1,450,875	(51,345)	2,329,274
Income/(Loss) from Operations	(137,621)	26,777	-	(110,844)
Non-Operating Income/(Expense)				
Interest income	33,615	28,306	-	61,921
Interest expense	(110)	(27,656)	-	(27,766)
Gain on building sale	29,318	-	-	29,318
Total Non-Operating Income/(Expense)	62,823	650	-	63,473
Income/(Loss) Before Income Taxes	(74,798)	27,427	-	(47,371)
Income tax provision	4,200	35	-	4,235
Net Income/(Loss)	\$ (78,998)	\$ 27,392	-	\$ (51,606)
Net Income/(Loss) Per Share:				
Net Income/(Loss)	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.05	-	\$ (0.00)
Shares Outstanding	28,710,496	520,000	(520,000)	28,710,496

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9. Subsequent Events

On April 12, 2007, the Company finalized a contract modification to its Task Order IV with the Missile Defense Agency. The main content of the change was to: 1) extend the period of performance from June 15, 2007 to September 30, 2007; 2) increase the funding ceiling from approximately \$4.5 million to approximately \$9.0 million; 3) provide approximately \$1.6 million in funding toward the increased ceiling; and, 4) change the statement of work to reflect the delivery of one microsatellite by September 30, 2007.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto and the other financial information appearing elsewhere in this document. Readers are also urged to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made by us which attempt to advise interested parties of the factors which affect our business, including without limitation the Risk Factors set forth herein.

In addition to historical information, the following discussion and other parts of this document may contain forward-looking statements. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "expect," "plan," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential," or "continue," the negative of such terms or other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Moreover, neither we nor any other person assume responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the forward-looking statements. Except as may be required by law, we undertake no obligation to publicly update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this report to conform such statements to actual results or to changes in our expectations.

Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated by such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those identified in the "Risk Factors" section herein.

Overview

SpaceDev, Inc., including our wholly-owned subsidiary, Starsys, Inc., which was acquired by us on January 31, 2006, (the "Company," "SpaceDev," "we," "us" or "our") is engaged in the conception, design, development, manufacture, integration, sale, and operation of space technology systems, subsystems, products and services, as well as the design, manufacture, and sale of mechanical and electromechanical subsystems and components for spacecraft. We are currently focused on the commercial and military development of (a) low-cost small satellites and related subsystems, (b) hybrid rocket propulsion for space and launch vehicles, and (c) subsystems that enable critical spacecraft functions such as pointing solar arrays and communication antennas and restraining, deploying and actuating moving spacecraft components.

During the first quarter of 2007, approximately 84% of our net sales were generated from direct government contracts, and from government-related work through subcontracts with others, while the remaining 16% was generated from commercial contracts. During the same period in 2006, approximately 92% of our net sales were generated from direct government contracts and from government-related work through subcontracts with others, while the remaining 8% was generated from commercial contracts. We will continue to seek both government and commercial business and anticipate that net sales from government sources will continue to represent in excess of 80% of our business' net sales for the next several years. Currently, we are focusing on the domestic United States government market, which we believe is only about one-half of the global government market for our technology, products and services. Although we are interested in exploring international revenue and contract opportunities, we are restricted by export control regulations, including International Traffic in Arms Regulations, which may limit our ability to develop market opportunities outside the United States.

During the first quarter of 2007 we submitted approximately 60 bids for government or commercial programs and continued our work with the United States Congress to identify directed funding for our programs. We continue to execute on our core government contracts as well as look for new opportunities inside and outside of our core

customer base. Our government customers include but are not limited to the Missile Defense Agency, the Air Force Research Laboratory, NASA, and the U.S. Army. Our government related work customers include but are not limited to General Dynamics, Northrop Grumman and Raytheon. Commercial customers include but are not limited to Lockheed Martin and Sumitomo.

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Financing

New Revolving Credit Facility.

On September 29, 2006, we entered into a \$5.0 million financing arrangement with Laurus Master Fund, Ltd. (“Laurus”). The financing is effected through a revolving note for up to \$5.0 million, although the exact principal balance at any given time will depend on draws made by us on the facility. We are allowed to borrow against the facility under an investment formula based on accounts receivable at an advance rate equal to 90% of eligible receivables and the lesser of: (a) 50% of eligible inventory (calculated on the basis of the lower-of-cost-or-market, on a first-in-first-out basis); or, (b) \$1.0 million, provided, however, that no more than \$500,000 of such eligible inventory may be in the form of work-in-process inventory. The balance on this revolving credit facility at March 31, 2007 was approximately \$3.4 million.

The facility bears interest at a rate equal to prime plus 2% and is payable monthly. The rate will be increased or decreased on the date the Prime Rate is adjusted. Interest is due on the first business day of each month through maturity. The term of the facility is scheduled to end on September 29, 2009. Laurus received 310,009 unregistered shares of our common stock valued at \$350,000 at closing. The value of these shares was determined based on the \$1.13 average trading price for the stock during the preceding ten business days and the expense is being amortized daily over the first year of the note. We will issue additional restricted shares of our common stock worth, in the aggregate, \$200,000 to Laurus on each anniversary date of the facility, if the facility remains in place. The pricing of these additional shares will be based on the applicable preceding ten business day average trading price. The facility is not convertible into any class of our securities.

Laurus agreed that if and when it can resell the unregistered shares under Rule 144, its resale on any one day cannot exceed 10% of the daily trading volume. Laurus has piggyback registration rights subject to certain underwriters’ restrictions, but will not be entitled to demand registration of any of the shares received under the facility. In addition, Laurus is strictly prohibited from engaging in any short sales of our common stock during the term of the facility.

The facility is a secured debt, collateralized by substantially all of our assets. The facility contains certain default provisions. In the event of a default by us, we will be required to pay an additional fee per month until the default is cured. Laurus has the option of accelerating the entire principal balance and requiring us to pay a premium in the event of an uncured default. The facility requires us to deposit all funds (other than certain refundable deposits) into a lockbox that will be swept on a daily basis to reduce any outstanding facility balance. Any funds in excess of any outstanding facility balance will be transferred to us on a daily basis.

Series D-1 Amortizing Convertible Perpetual Preferred Stock.

In January 2006, we entered into a securities purchase agreement, which we refer to as the 2006 purchase agreement, with a limited number of institutional accredited investors, led by Omicron Capital. On January 13, 2006, we issued and sold to these investors 5,150 shares of our Series D-1 Amortizing Convertible Perpetual Preferred Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, which we refer to as Series D-1 Preferred Stock, for an aggregate purchase price of \$5,150,000, or \$1,000 per share. We also issued various warrants to these investors under the 2006 purchase agreement. We used the proceeds from this transaction to finance the Starsys acquisition in early 2006

Selection of Significant Contracts

In June 2002, Starsys was awarded a contract from Northrop Grumman Space Technology for the design, development, assembly, and test of two configurations of flat plate gimbal drive assemblies. These gimbals are used to position six dish antennas and two nulling antenna systems for each of two spacecraft. Subsequent to this award, Northrop Grumman Space Technology modified this contract to include a third shipset bringing the total contract

value to approximately \$7.1 million. In addition to eight flight unit deliveries per spacecraft, the program includes development and qualification hardware. This contract was awarded as a firm fixed price contract with the final delivery scheduled for March 2007. We acquired Starsys on January 31, 2006. Revenues generated from this contract from February 1, 2006 through March 31, 2007 totaled approximately \$3.5 million. We experienced significant cost overruns on this contract. Before our merger with Starsys, the contract was modified to add an additional \$1.7 million. In late 2006 and early 2007, after our merger with Starsys, we negotiated contract modifications in both the timing of payments and in the amount of additional contract consideration of up to \$1.0 million based on the achievement of specific milestones. Of the additional possible \$1.0 million, we achieved milestones entitling us to the majority, and possibly all, of the incentive payments, which will partially mitigate the impact of significant cost, scope and requirements changes and overruns. Most of the \$1.0 million has been recognized as revenue since the program is 95% complete as of March 31, 2007.

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In March 2004, we were awarded a five-year, cost-plus-fixed fee indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity contract for up to \$43,362,271 to conduct a microsatellite distributed sensing experiment (intended to design and build up to six responsive, affordable, high performance microsatellites to support national missile defense), an option for a laser communications experiment, and other microsatellite studies and experiments as required in support of the Advanced Systems Deputate of the Missile Defense Agency. The overall contract initially called for us to analyze, design, develop, fabricate, integrate, test, operate and support a networked cluster of three formation-flying boost phase and midcourse tracking microsatellites, with an option to design, develop, fabricate, integrate, test, operate and support a second cluster of three formation-flying microsatellites to be networked on-orbit with high speed laser communications technology. This overall contract is proceeding under a phased approach. The first phase, executed under Task Order I for approximately \$1.1 million, was awarded in April 2004, completed in September 2004, and resulted in a general mission and microsatellite design. The second phase, executed under Task Order II for approximately \$8.3 million, was awarded in October 2004 and was originally expected to be completed by January 2006 but was extended at the request of the Missile Defense Agency with an increased funding of \$1.5 million, and subsequently completed in March 2006. Task Order II resulted in a detailed mission and microsatellite design, which underwent a successful Critical Design Review in March 2006. Task Order III, the first of several task orders expected during the third phase, was awarded to us in April 2006 for a total of approximately \$1.5 million, which was later amended to approximately \$2.5 million and ran through June 2006. Task Order IV was awarded by the Missile Defense Agency in July 2006, with initial funding of approximately \$4.0 million through November 2006. Task Order IV was subsequently amended to approximately \$4.5 million and extended through June 15, 2007. On April 12, 2007, we finalized a contract modification to Task Order IV with the Missile Defense Agency. The main content of the change was to: 1) extend the period of performance from June 15, 2007 to September 30, 2007; 2) increase the funding ceiling from approximately \$4.5 million to approximately \$9.0 million; 3) provide approximately \$1.6 million in funding toward the increased ceiling; and 4) change the statement of work to reflect the delivery of one microsatellite by September 30, 2007. We are currently working with the Missile Defense Agency and other government agencies for additional funding support of our microsatellite distributed sensing experiment. Government contract funds from the Missile Defense Agency will expire at the end of the current government fiscal year. It is uncertain whether additional funding by the Missile Defense Agency will be available. It is possible that another government agency may fund the program or co-fund the program; however, there can be no assurance that funding will be available. (See Risk Factors: “*Some of our government contracts, including our large Missile Defense Agency contract, are staged and we cannot guarantee that all stages of the contracts will be awarded to us or fully funded*” and “*A substantial portion of our net sales are generated from government contracts, which makes us susceptible to the uncertainties inherent in the government budgeting process. In addition, many of our contracts can be terminated by the customer*”). We recognized approximately \$18.1 million in revenue under this contract from inception through March 31, 2007.

In January 2005, Starsys was awarded a firm fixed price contract from Raytheon in Goleta, California for the design, development, manufacture, assembly and test of the Aerosol Polarimetry Sensor (APS), Scan Mirror Motor/Encoder Assembly (SMMA). The APS instrument is slated to fly on the NASA Glory climate monitoring satellite mission. The APS is also a prime candidate for a secondary payload on National Polar-Orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System. The SMMA consists of a Starsys designed low ripple, precision brushless DC motor and optical encoder assembly. The program consists of a development unit, engineering unit, qualification / life test unit, and flight units. This contract was awarded as a cost plus fixed fee contract at a value of \$2.5 million. In July 2006, the contract was modified to add approximately \$2.5 million with incremental funding and extend to March 2009. Revenues from February 1, 2006, our acquisition date of Starsys through March 31, 2007 totaled approximately \$2.4 million.

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In October 2005, Starsys was awarded a contract from General Dynamics C4 Systems to design and deliver an antenna pointing gimbal and control electronics for the GeoEye-1 program. The contract, valued at \$2.0 million, was awarded and work has already begun on the antenna in anticipation of an on-time delivery to General Dynamics. The GeoEye-1 program is a next-generation, high-resolution commercial remote-sensing satellite scheduled for launch in 2007. The Starsys antenna control system is uniquely designed to operate by greatly reducing motion, of the GeoEye-1 spacecraft while pictures are being taken and data is simultaneously transmitted to earth ground stations, through incorporation of a low disturbance designed micro-stepping actuator and actuator drive electronics (Quiet Array Drive). Revenues from February 1, 2006, our acquisition date of Starsys through March 31, 2007 totaled approximately \$1.88 million.

In February 2006, we were awarded two deployable boom technology contracts for advance research and development of a self-deployed articulated boom for approximately \$950,000 and a jack screw deployed boom for approximately \$1.5 million by the Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL). We recognized the entire approximately \$1.5 million in revenue under this contract from inception through March 31, 2007.

In June 2006, we were awarded a firm fixed price contract from Lockheed Martin Commercial Space Systems for the design and fabrication of the antenna pointing gimbals onboard the US Navy's Mobile User Objective System. The initial award is for two flight shipsets and includes two standard A2100 5-meter antenna gimbal assemblies, four Ka-Band antenna gimbal assemblies and two 14-meter gimbal assemblies. Options are included for additional gimbals supporting three additional spacecraft. The contract will include the development and qualification of the Ka-Band and 14-meter gimbal designs in addition to delivery of standard gimbals and solar array deployment hinges Starsys has previously provided for the A-2100 bus. The contract value for the initial award was \$1.8 million; however, if all options are exercised, the total contract value would exceed \$6.0 million. We recognized approximately \$1.0 million in revenue under this contract from inception through March 31, 2007.

In August 2006, we were awarded a government firm fixed price contract to provide the solar array drive, antenna pointing actuators, and gimbal control electronic assemblies for the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO) program from NASA Goddard Space Flight Center and Swales Aerospace. The total contract value is in excess of \$6.3 million. The LRO mission is scheduled to launch in the fall of 2008 as part of NASA's Lunar Precursor and Robotic Program. The spacecraft requires two drive actuators to align the solar panels with the sun, and a two axis pointing mechanism to align the downlink antenna for communication with earth. We are to provide these actuators for the spacecraft along with the electronics to control them. A total of seven actuators and five control electronics assemblies will be delivered under the contract. We recognized approximately \$2.6 million in revenue under this contract from inception through March 31, 2007.

In October 2006, we were awarded a \$330,000 Phase I study contract from Benson Space Company to further the SpaceDev Dream Chaser™ spaceship program. This was a related party contract, because the principal of Benson Space Company is our founder and director, James W. Benson. The study was intended to contribute to the on-going development of the spaceship and to result in space vehicle and rocket motor designs ready for Phase II vehicle fabrication and testing. The SpaceDev Dream Chaser™ spaceship is based on NASA's design of the ten passenger orbital HL-20 Personnel Launch System, and will launch vertically and land horizontally. We recognized approximately \$325,000 in revenue under this contract from inception through March 31, 2007.

In January 2007, in partnership with the University of Colorado Laboratory for Space Physics, we were awarded a \$750,000 contract from the Missile Defense Agency to design and develop a non-sticking cover seal system for the Exo-atmospheric Kill Vehicle program, which is the kill vehicle component of the Ground Based Interceptor (the weapon element of the Ground-based Midcourse Defense System program). The contract was awarded under the Small Business Technology Transfer Program that provides research funding for partnerships between industry and non-profit research institutions. The program is scheduled to complete in 2008 and is an extension of a Phase I program completed in 2006. We recognized approximately \$457,000 in revenue under this contract from inception

through March 31, 2007.

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In February 2007, we were awarded a \$1.4 million cost reimbursable design and development subcontract with NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in support of the Mars Science Laboratory mission. We will develop and deliver electromechanical Descent Brake dampers. The contract period of performance is approximately 18 months. NASA's Mars Science Laboratory mission will deliver an 1800 pound rover to the surface of Mars in 2010. Rather than the airbag landing system used by the Mars Exploration Rover mission, a "Skycrane" landing system will use a rocket-decelerated Descent Stage that will hover and gently lower the rover on a 25 feet long bridle cord. A critical component of the "Skycrane" landing system is the Descent Brake that will lower the rover in less than seven seconds with a controlled speed profile that will provide a gentle touch-down on the Martian surface. We recognized approximately \$137,000 in revenue under this contract from inception through March 31, 2007.

Results of Operations

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements, which are a part of this report, for further information regarding the results of operations. Also, please note that the presentation of financial results for the three month periods ended March 31, 2007 represents a full quarter of combined (historical SpaceDev + Starsys) results whereas the comparable quarter in 2006 illustrates only approximately two months of combined results (i.e., February 2006 and March 2006) plus one month (January 2006) with only historical SpaceDev results.

Three months Ended March 31, 2007 -vs.- Three months Ended March 31, 2006

During the three months ended March 31, 2007, we had net sales of approximately \$9.1 million as compared to net sales of approximately \$7.2 million for the same three month period in 2006. Sales increased primarily due to our acquisition of Starsys on January 31, 2006. On a pro forma basis, as if SpaceDev and Starsys had been together since January 1, 2006, revenues would have been approximately \$8.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006. Therefore, the increase in revenues was mainly due to the timing of the merger combined with execution on certain SpaceDev and Starsys programs. Revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2007 from government and government related work was approximately \$7.6 million and revenue from commercial customers was approximately \$1.5 million. In comparison, in the three months ended March 31, 2006, revenue from government and government related work was approximately \$6.5 million and revenue from commercial customers was approximately \$0.7 million.

For the three months ended March 31, 2007, we had costs of sales (direct and allocated costs associated with individual contracts) of approximately \$7.0 million, or 76.9% of net sales, as compared to approximately \$5.3 million, or 73.4% of net sales, during the same period in 2006. The increase in cost of sales is primarily related to higher revenues overall combined with our efforts to conclude loss generating fixed price development contracts. We also incurred additional facility costs in the form of rental on two Colorado facilities for two months and other costs related to moving our Boulder operation to Louisville, CO. We continue to focus efforts on managing our growth including but not limited to recruiting new talented engineers, developing and acquiring project management skills and creating or expanding systems to assist in the efficient and effective management of our projects.

We experienced a slight increase of approximately \$87,000 in operating expenses for the three month period ended March 31, 2007, compared to the same period in 2006; however, the three month period in 2006 only included two months of the Starsys operating expenses. Total operating expenses as a percentage of net sales improved significantly from 27.3% for the three months ended March 31, 2006 to 20.6% for the three months ended March 31, 2007. The improvement was mainly due to our efforts in streamlining certain business management functions within our combined company. Although our efforts continue in this area, we have begun to see some tangible improvements.

·General and administrative expenses increased approximately \$13,000 from approximately \$1.23 million, or 17.2% of net sales, for the three months ended March 31, 2006 to approximately \$1.24 million, or 13.7% of net sales, for

the same three month period in 2007. The approximate \$13,000 increase can be attributed mainly to the three month period in 2007 including three months of Starsys general and administrative expenses versus only two months of these costs in 2006. On a pro forma basis, general and administrative expenses declined from approximately \$1.54 million to approximately \$1.24 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

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- Research and development expenses decreased to approximately \$39,000, or 0.4% of net sales, for the three months ended March 31, 2007, from approximately \$82,000, or 1.1% of net sales, during the same period in 2006. The primary reason was that James W. Benson resigned as our Chief Technology Officer at the end of the third quarter of 2006 and was not replaced.
- Marketing and sales expenses decreased to approximately \$587,000, or 6.5% of net sales, for the three months ended March 31, 2007, from approximately \$644,000, or 9.0% of net sales, during the same period in 2006. The total dollar decrease of approximately \$57,000 was mainly due to the non-repetition in 2007 of certain 2006 marketing and sales costs, particularly related to bidding a number of proposals, including the NASA COTS proposal, which started in early 2006.
- Our stock option expense is based on a calculation using the minimum value method as prescribed by SFAS 123(R), otherwise known as the Black-Scholes method. Under this method, we used a risk-free interest rate at the date of grant, an expected volatility, an expected dividend yield and an expected life of the options to determine the fair value of options granted. The risk-free interest rate was estimated at 4.0%, expected volatility ranged from 86.7% to 90.8% at the time all options were granted, the dividend yield was assumed to be zero, and the expected life of the options was assumed to be three years based on the average vesting period of options granted. The total expense for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 was approximately \$105,000 and \$91,000, respectively.

Non-operating expense (income) consisted of interest expense, interest income, and deferred gain on the sale of our building, as well as other non-cash loan fees and expenses. Non-operating gain and income exceeded non-operating expenses beginning in 2005, and since then, we have recorded non-operating income.

- Interest expense and loan fees for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 was approximately \$75,000 and \$5,000, respectively. The increase was mainly attributable to utilization of our revolving credit facility in 2007; whereas, we did not borrow any significant amount during the same period in 2006. We generated interest and other income in the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 of approximately \$21,000 and \$34,000, respectively, due to lower cash balances in 2007.
 - We recognized approximately \$29,000 of the deferred gain on the 2003 sale of our Poway headquarters building during each of the three month periods ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, and we will continue to amortize the remaining deferred gain of approximately \$684,000 into non-operating income over the remainder of the leaseback, which expires in January 2013.
 - We recorded non-cash loan fees related to our revolving credit facility of approximately \$86,000 for the three month period ended March 31, 2007. The expense was due to the issuance of 310,009 shares of our common stock, valued at \$350,000, to Laurus in September 2006 under the terms of the new revolving credit facility; we are amortizing this expense over the life of the credit facility. We will continue to expense the remaining \$174,000 through September 2007. If the facility is still in place then, we must issue another \$200,000 of shares to Laurus

During the three months ended March 31, 2007 we generated net income of approximately \$109,000, or 1.2% of net sales, despite recognizing approximately \$105,000 in non-cash charges related to expensing stock options under SFAS 123(R), compared to net income of approximately \$7,000, or 0.1% of net sales, for the same three month period in 2006. During the three months ended March 31, 2007, we incurred a positive EBITDA of approximately \$642,000, or 7.1% of net sales, compared to a EBITDA of approximately \$192,000, or 2.7% of net sales, for the three months ended March 31, 2006.

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EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure because not every company defines EBITDA in the same way, our EBITDA figures may not be fully comparable to those reported by other companies. We define EBITDA as net income before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, stock option expense, and gain on out 2003 building sale.

The following table reconciles EBITDA to net income for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively:

<i>For the three months ended</i>	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Net Income	\$ 109,263	\$ 7,017
Interest Income	(20,956)	(33,615)
Interest Expense	75,358	5,283
Non-Cash Loan Fee	86,301	-
Provision for Income Taxes	800	4,235
Depreciation and Amortization	316,238	147,370
Stock Option Expense	104,619	90,701
Gain on Building Sale	(29,318)	(29,318)
EBITDA	\$ 642,305	\$ 191,673

EBITDA should not be considered as an alternative to net income (as an indicator of operating performance) or as an alternative to cash flow (as a measure of liquidity or ability to service debt obligations). We believe that EBITDA provides an important additional perspective on our operating results, our ability to service our long-term obligations, our ability to fund continuing growth, and our ability to continue as a going concern.

On January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS 123(R), which requires companies to measure an equity instrument based on the grant-date fair value of the award and expense the value. We use the Black-Scholes pricing model to determine the fair value of our options on the measurement date. The cost is recognized over the requisite period (usually the vesting period). During the first three months of 2007 and 2006 we had stock option expense of approximately \$105,000 and \$91,000 related to stock option awards, respectively. Without the adoption of SFAS 123(R), our operating income, net income and net income per share would have been increased to the pro forma non-GAAP amounts indicated below:

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<i>March 31,</i>	<i>Three Months Ended</i>			
	<i>2007</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>%</i>
GAAP Operating				
Income/(Loss)	\$ 221,448	2.4%	\$ (46,398)	-0.6%
SFAS 123(R) stock -based compensation	104,619	1.2%	90,701	1.3%
Non-GAAP Operating				
Income/(Loss)	326,067	3.6%	44,303	0.6%
Non-Operating				
Income/(Expense)				
Interest and other income	20,956	0.2%	33,615	0.5%
Interest expense and loan fee	(75,358)	-0.8%	(5,283)	-0.1%
Gain on building sale	29,318	0.3%	29,318	0.4%
Non-cash loan fee	(86,301)	-1.0%	-	0.0%
Total Non-Operating				
Income/(Expense)	(111,385)	-1.2%	57,650	0.8%
Non-GAAP Net Income				
Before Taxes	\$ 214,682	2.4%	\$ 101,953	1.4%
Income tax provision	800	0.0%	4,235	0.1%
Non-GAAP Net Income	\$ 213,882	2.4%	\$ 97,718	1.4%
Non-GAAP Net Income	213,882		97,718	
Less Preferred Dividend Payments	(143,762)		(140,740)	
Adjusted Net				
Income/(Loss) for EPS				
Calculation	70,120		(43,022)	
Non-GAAP Net Income				
Per Share	\$ 0.00		\$ (0.00)	
Weighted-Average Shares Outstanding	29,570,306		27,276,451	
Fully Diluted Non-GAAP				
Net Income Per Share:	\$ 0.00		\$ (0.00)	
Fully Diluted Weighted-Average Shares Outstanding Used in EPS Calculation	29,758,778		27,276,451	

We believe that evaluating our ongoing operating results with these non-GAAP measurements may be useful as a supplement to our standard GAAP financial measurement presentation. Accordingly, we have chosen certain non-GAAP financial information to evaluate our ongoing operations and for internal planning and forecasting purposes. We believe that non-GAAP financial measures should be considered in addition to, and not a substitute for, financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP. We present such non-GAAP financial measures in reporting our financial results to provide additional and supplemental disclosure to evaluate operating results. Whenever we use a non-GAAP financial measurement, we provide a reconciliation of the non-GAAP financial measure to the most closely applicable GAAP financial measurement.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flows for Three months Ended March 31, 2007 -vs.- Three months Ended March 31, 2006

Net increase in cash during the three months ended March 31, 2007 was approximately \$2.1 million compared to a cash decrease of \$4.6 million for the same three month period in 2006, primarily due to advances on our revolving credit facility. Net cash provided by operating activities totaled approximately \$164,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2007, an increase of approximately \$3.4 million, as compared to approximately \$3.3 million used in operating activities during the same three month period in 2006. The increase was primarily due to our one-time need to use our cash resources to pay accounts payable and fund accounts receivable related to the acquisition of Starsys in 2006.

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Net cash used in investing activities totaled approximately \$299,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2007, compared to approximately \$1.4 million used in investing activities during the same three month period in 2006. Although purchases of fixed assets remained relatively level, the decrease in cash used in investing activities is primarily due to no acquisition-specific expenses this year compared to funding capital acquisition costs associated with the Starsys merger last year.

Net cash provided by financing activities totaled approximately \$2.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007, which is an increase of over \$2.0 million from approximately \$47,000 provided by financing activities during the same three months in 2006. This is primarily attributable to our new revolving credit facility that we opened in late 2006 which provided over \$2.6 million in cash during the first three months of 2007. In the 2006 period we raised approximately \$4.8 million net in our Series D-1 preferred stock financing but spent almost all of it on the Starsys merger.

At March 31, 2007, our cash, which included cash reserves and cash available for investment, was approximately \$3.5 million, as compared to approximately \$1.1 million at March 31, 2006, a increase of approximately \$2.4 million. At March 31, 2007, our working capital ratio was 1.1:1 versus a working capital ratio of 1.2:1 for the same period in 2006. A working capital ratio of 1:1 means that current assets are sufficient to cover all current liabilities.

As of March 31, 2007, our backlog of funded and non-funded business was approximately \$22 million, compared to approximately \$20 million as of December 31, 2006 and compared to \$37 million as of March 31, 2006.

As of March 31, 2007 there has been no material changes in the Company's utilization of net operating carryforwards or effective tax rate from those reported in our form 10-KSB annual report filed on April 2, 2007. Pursuant to Internal Revenue Code Section 382 and 383, our use of net operating loss and credit carry forwards may be limited as a result of the cumulative changes in the ownership of more than 50% over a three year period.

Our ability to increase cash generation from operations and thereby avoid a necessity to need to raise additional capital depends upon our ability to ultimately implement our business plan, which includes (but is not limited to) our ability to continue to effectively integrate operations with Starsys, manage the uncertainties in the government budgeting process, implement cost controls and limit the possibility of further cost overruns on fixed-price contracts, and generate substantial new revenue from customers, including but not limited to, the Missile Defense Agency.

Critical Accounting Standards

Due to the acquisition of Starsys, our revenues transitioned in 2006 from being primarily cost plus fixed fee contracts, where revenues are recognized as costs are incurred and services are performed, to a combination of cost plus fixed fee contracts and fixed-price contracts, where revenues are recognized using the percentage-of-completion method of contract accounting based on the ratio of total costs incurred to total estimated costs. Losses on contracts are recognized when they become known and reasonably estimable (see the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements). Actual results of contracts may differ from management's estimates and such differences could be material to the consolidated financial statements. In addition, when the total value of a contract becomes uncertain (such as when a contract modification to reflect cost overruns is being negotiated), we may be unable to report further revenues on the contract under the percentage-of-completion method until the uncertainty is resolved.

Professional fees are billed to customers on a time-and-materials basis, a fixed-price basis or a per-transaction basis. Time-and-materials revenues are recognized as services are performed. Deferred revenue represents amounts collected from customers for services to be provided at a future date. Research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

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In October 1995, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. We adopted SFAS No. 123 in 1997. Through December 31, 2005, we have elected to measure compensation expense for our stock-based employee compensation plans using the intrinsic value method prescribed by APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* and provided pro forma disclosures as if the fair value based method prescribed in SFAS No. 123 had been utilized. (See Note 4 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.)

SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure*, which amends SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, was published by the FASB on December 31, 2002. The effective date of SFAS No. 148 was December 15, 2002. SFAS No. 123 prescribes a "fair value" methodology to measure the cost of stock options and other equity awards. Companies may elect either to recognize fair value stock-based compensation costs in their financial statements or to disclose the pro forma impact of those costs in the footnotes. Through December 31, 2005, we had chosen the latter approach.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123(R)), which replaces SFAS No. 123 and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25. SFAS 123(R) requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants and vesting of employee stock options beginning January 1, 2006, to be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values. In addition, the adoption of SFAS 123(R) requires additional accounting related to the income tax effects and additional disclosure regarding the cash flow effects resulting from share-based payment arrangements. SFAS 123(R) became effective January 1, 2006 for calendar year companies. Accordingly, we implemented the revised standard in the first quarter of 2006. (See Note 4 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.)

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes* ("FIN 48"). FIN 48 creates a single model to address accounting for uncertainty in income tax positions. FIN 48 prescribes a minimum threshold that an income tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. The interpretation also provides guidance on derecognition and measurement criteria in addition to classification, interest and penalties and interim period accounting, and it significantly expands disclosure provisions for uncertain tax positions that have been or are expected to be taken in a company's tax return. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 and the Company, accordingly, will adopt this statement as of January 1, 2007. The cumulative effect of adopting FIN 48 will be recorded in retained earnings and other accounts as applicable.

As of the issuance date of these financial statements, the Company had not completed its assessment of potential unrecognized tax benefits. Therefore, the Company has not recorded, nor does it expect to record, any change to retained earnings as a result of the adoption of FIN 48. The Company believes that at January 1, 2007 and March 31, 2007 it had no unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would favorably affect the Company's effective income tax rate in future periods. The Company's continuing practice is to recognize interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. The Company had no accrued interest or penalties at January 1, 2007 and no accrued interest or penalties at March 31, 2007.

The tax years 2002 through 2006 remain open to examination by some or all of the major taxing jurisdictions to which it is subject.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

There were no recent Accounting Pronouncements that affected the Company during the first quarter of 2007. For past pronouncements, please refer to our Form 10-KSB filed on April 2, 2007.

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Risk Factors

The following factors, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements made herein and presented elsewhere by management from time to time.

Risks Related to our Company

We have experienced losses from operations in prior periods and have been required to seek additional financing to support our businesses.

In prior years, both SpaceDev and Starsys have experienced operating losses and, in some periods, revenues from operations have not been sufficient to fund our respective operations. On a pro forma basis, our combined company would have had revenue of approximately \$34.1 million, \$27 million and \$23 million, and a net loss from operations of approximately \$1.0 million, \$2.9 million and \$5.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, assuming the merger had occurred on January 1, 2004. On a pro forma basis, our combined company would have had revenue of approximately \$8.8 million, and a net loss from operations of approximately \$111,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared to our actual revenue of \$9.0 and net income from operations of approximately \$121,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2007. The success of our combined companies depends upon our ability to generate revenue from existing contracts, to execute programs cost-effectively, to price fixed-price contracts accurately, to attract and successfully complete additional government and commercial contracts, and possibly to obtain additional financing. The likelihood of our success must be considered in light of the expenses, difficulties and delays frequently encountered in connection with developing businesses, those historically encountered by us, and the competitive environment in which we operate.

If we are unable to raise capital, we may be unable to fund operating cash shortfalls and future growth opportunities.

In the past, both SpaceDev and Starsys have relied upon cash from financing activities to fund part of the cash requirements of our respective businesses. Although we are currently generating a modest amount of cash from operations, we may need additional financing to fund our projected operations or expansion plans (including acquisitions). Additional financing may not be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all. Any financing may cause additional dilution to existing shareholders. Any debt financing or other issuance of securities senior to common stock likely will include financial and other covenants that will restrict our operating flexibility and our ability to pay dividends to common shareholders.

Our size tends to limit our business opportunities.

Unless we attain a meaningful larger size of revenue and capabilities, our ability to compete successfully for a large amount of desirable business may be limited because customers perceive that larger suppliers are more dependable and stable. Yet, if we cannot win such business, it may be difficult for us to rapidly grow our business through organic growth. Prime contracts in our industry may be large in dollar amount and critical to national interests. As a practical matter, smaller companies are at a disadvantage when competing to be awarded such large contracts as the prime contractor, due to customer perception that larger companies might be more stable. For this purpose, we would currently be considered a "smaller company."

Some of our government contracts, including our large Missile Defense Agency contract, are staged and we cannot guarantee that all stages of the contracts will be awarded to us or fully funded.

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Some of our government contracts are phased contracts in which the customer may determine to terminate the contract between phases for any reason. Accordingly, the entire contract amount may not be realized by us. In the event that subsequent phases of some of our government contracts, including but not limited to the Missile Defense Agency contract, are not awarded to us, or if they are awarded to us but not fully funded, it could have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations. Task Order IV of our Missile Defense Agency contract was modified to extend the period of performance to September 30, 2007 and increase the task order ceiling from approximately \$4.5 million to approximately \$9.0 million. If this funding is not realized or increased further, we will have garnered a total of only about \$23 million of the \$43 million potentially available under the contract. We were informed in 2005 that the Missile Defense Agency had re-routed the laser communications experiment to another program and that they would not be exercising their option for the additional microsats at that time; however, the contract vehicle remained at \$43 million and the Missile Defense Agency has authority to substitute other work within this contract vehicle if it wishes to. The Missile Defense Agency has indicated that it may reduce or eliminate funding for the program in GFY 2008 due to government budget allocations and reductions. We are working with the Missile Defense Agency and other government agencies who may be interested in our microsat program both in addition to, and possibly in place of, the Missile Defense Agency program since there can be no assurances that our discussions with the Missile Defense Agency will be fruitful or that any additional task orders will be awarded in the future or that task order funding will be available.

We provide our products and services primarily through fixed-price and cost plus fixed fee contracts. Starsys has experienced significant losses on fixed-price contracts, especially those requiring product development. Cost overruns may result in further losses and, if significant, could impair our liquidity position.

Under fixed-price contracts, our customers pay us for work performed and products shipped without adjustment for the costs we incur in the process. Therefore, we generally bear all or a significant portion of the risk of losses as a result of increased costs on these contracts, unless we can obtain voluntary relief from our customer, which relief (or additional consideration) cannot be assured. Although we have taken significant steps to try to limit our risk on fixed price contracts going forward, Starsys has experienced significant cost overruns on development projects under fixed-price contracts, resulting in estimated losses on contracts before application of any reserves of approximately \$2.9 million for Starsys' fiscal 2005 and approximately \$1.7 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006. As of March 31, 2007, we retained reserves of approximately \$0.4 million for potential risks on development projects, which had begun prior to the merger in January 2006.

As a particular example, Starsys experienced significant cost overruns throughout 2006 on a sizable subcontract with Northrop Grumman Space Technology. In early 2007, we were successful in negotiating with our customer for a contract modification based on performance incentives. Since we were successful in achieving our performance targets, we defrayed some of our cost overruns. Any ongoing significant overruns could materially impair our liquidity and operations.

When contract provisions produce unfavorable results for us, or fixed price development contracts result in losses, we generally do not have the legal or economic leverage needed to easily obtain renegotiated terms. Our customers generally would not fear any threat we might make to withhold future business, and our financial and business position make litigation an unfavorable option for us. On the other hand, the reverse might be true of our customers, who tend to be large aerospace companies with significant resources. In the particular case of two major Starsys fixed-price contracts on which we have experienced significant cost overruns, the customers were willing to work with us and negotiations resulted in contract amendments providing additional incentive payments based on performance; however, there can be no assurance that future attempts to renegotiate contracts will be successful.

To mitigate risks of this kind, we have made a business decision to limit new fixed-price development contracts and offer our customers alternative contract structures that better protect us. This decision could limit our ability to obtain new fixed-price business, which has the potential for significant profitability.

Under cost plus fixed fee contracts, we are reimbursed for allowable incurred costs plus a fee, which may be fixed or variable. There is no guarantee as to the amount of fee we will be awarded under a cost plus fixed fee contract with a variable fee. The price on a cost plus fixed fee reimbursable contract is based on allowable costs incurred, but generally is subject to contract funding limitations. Therefore, we could bear the amount of costs in excess of the funding limitation specified in the contract, and we may not be able to recover those cost overruns.

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If we fail to integrate our operations effectively, the combination of SpaceDev and Starsys will not realize all the potential benefits of the merger and may be counterproductive.

The integration of SpaceDev and Starsys is ongoing and may be time consuming and expensive, and may disrupt our combined company's operations if it is not completed in a timely and efficient manner. If this integration effort is not successful, our combined company's results of operations could be harmed. In addition, our combined company may not achieve anticipated synergies or other benefits of the merger. Our combined company may encounter difficulties, costs, and delays involved in integrating our operations, including but not limited to the following:

- failure to successfully manage relationships with customers and other important relationships;
- failure of customers to accept new services or to continue using the products and services of the combined company;
 - difficulties in successfully integrating the management teams and employees of the two companies;
 - potential incompatibility of business cultures;
 - challenges encountered in managing larger, more geographically dispersed operations;
 - the loss of key employees;
 - diversion of the attention of management from other ongoing business concerns;
 - potential incompatibilities of processes, technologies and systems;
 - potential difficulties integrating and harmonizing financial reporting systems; and,
 - potential failure to implement systems to properly price and manage the execution of fixed-price contracts.

If our combined company's operations do not meet the expectations of existing customers of either company, these customers may reduce the amount of business or cease doing business with us altogether, which would harm our results of operations and financial condition.

We do not believe that the anticipated benefits of the merger were fully realized in the first year. We believe the market price of our common stock may have declined, in part, due to this. We will not meet the expectations of investors and financial or industry analysts if:

- the integration of the two companies is unsuccessful;
- the costs of or operational difficulties arising from the merger are greater than anticipated;
 - the combined financial results are not consistent with expectations;
 - the anticipated operating and product synergies of the merger are not realized; or,
- the fixed price development contracts acquired in the merger continue to incur major cost overruns or remains unprofitable for other reasons.

We need to invest in Starsys to support its business recovery.

We have used our cash to fund our combined operations, including, but not limited to, integrating the Starsys and SpaceDev businesses, and funding the completion of fixed price development contracts inherited as part of the merger. Although the number and value of Starsys' historical fixed price development contracts is declining, and we believe is being replaced by more stable contract types, further cash may be required in 2007 to complete the fixed price development contracts and fund the remaining integration of the companies. As stated previously, Starsys and the historical SpaceDev business have both experienced losses from operations in prior periods, requiring that we seek additional financing to support our businesses and there can be no assurance that additional financing will be available, and if available, at terms and conditions favorable to us.

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We have relocated to a new Colorado facility and are planning to relocate our North Carolina facility in the second quarter of 2007.

The move of our Boulder, Colorado and Durham, North Carolina operations to new and larger nearby facilities in the first half of 2007 may be time consuming and expensive and may disrupt our operations. In addition, we may not achieve anticipated efficiencies or other operational benefits of the moves. Although the Colorado move is essentially complete, we may still encounter difficulties, costs, and delays involved in recertifying our equipment, reestablishing network and communication capabilities, or other required operating essentials. Failure for us to successfully manage the facility moves could damage relationships with our customers, divert management attention from other ongoing business opportunities, cause additional and unexpected program delays, and create additional costs and inefficiencies in personnel productivity. Moreover, if our business does not develop as expected the new facilities may be larger than what we require, resulting in rent payments for some unneeded space. Our rental costs at the new facilities will be approximately 65% higher than we had paid at the prior facilities.

A substantial portion of our net sales are generated from government contracts, which makes us susceptible to the uncertainties inherent in the government budgeting process. In addition, many of our contracts can be terminated by the customer.

Our concentration of government work makes us susceptible to government budget cuts and policy changes, which may impact the award of new contracts or future phases of existing contracts. Government budgets (both in general and as to space and defense projects) are subject to the prevailing political climate, which is subject to change at any time. Additionally, awarded contracts could be altered or terminated before we recognize our projected revenue. Many contracts are awarded in phases where future phases are not guaranteed to us. For example, in our Missile Defense Agency contract, if Task Order IV of our Missile Defense Agency contract, which is currently funded for approximately \$9.0 million, is not increased and we are not awarded any further task orders, we will have garnered a total of only about \$23 million of the \$43 million potentially available under the contract. The MDA has indicated that it may reduce or eliminate funding for the program in GFY 2008 due to government budget allocations and reductions. We are currently in discussions with the Missile Defense Agency and others to extend funding on the fourth phase of our distributed sensing experiment, which is the fabrication, integration and test phase of the program. The Missile Defense Agency recently extended the end time of Task Order IV from March 1, 2007 to June 15, 2007 and then again to September 30, 2007. We are also working with the Missile Defense Agency and other government agencies who may be interested in our microsat program both in addition to, and possibly in place of, the Missile Defense Agency program since there can be no assurances that our discussions with the MDA will be fruitful or that any additional task orders will be awarded in the future, or that task order funding will be available.

In addition, obtaining contracts and subcontracts from government agencies is challenging, and contracts often include provisions that are not standard in private commercial transactions. For example, government contracts may:

- include provisions that allow the government agency to terminate the contract without penalty;
- be subject to purchasing decisions of agencies that are subject to political influence;
- contain onerous procurement procedures; and,
- be subject to cancellation if government funding becomes unavailable.

Securing government contracts can be a protracted process involving competitive bidding. In many cases, unsuccessful bidders may challenge contract awards, which can lead to increased costs, delays, and possible loss of the contract for the winning bidder.

In addition, major contracts are often awarded to teams of companies. Therefore, our ability to win contracts may depend not only on our own merits, but also those of our bid team members. Also, if we do not lead the bid team as

the prime contractor, we will have limited control over the contract bid and award processes.

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Our common shareholders will experience dilution if our preferred stock is converted or our outstanding warrants and options are exercised.

As of March 31, 2007, we are obligated to issue 6,884,613 shares of our common stock, of which 2,422,137 are represented by outstanding warrants and 4,462,476 could be converted from our outstanding preferred stock. We would however, obtain a significant amount of cash from the exercise of the outstanding warrants. In addition, as of March 31, 2007, we had outstanding stock options to purchase an aggregate of 12,008,897 shares of our common stock, of which 9,699,405 are currently vested. The total number of shares, issuable upon the exercise or conversion of currently vested warrants, options and preferred stock (16,584,017 shares) represents approximately 56% of our issued and outstanding shares of common stock as of March 31, 2007.

Our level of business may be difficult to predict.

We hope to sell an increasing percentage of our products and services on a recurring basis, but most of our revenue is derived from government contracts and government-related work, which may not be recurring. Government contracts can be defunded or terminated by the Government for convenience. Also, some of our products and services may not achieve market acceptance, and our future prospects may therefore be difficult to evaluate.

We may not develop products successfully or in a timely manner.

Many of our products and technologies are currently in various stages of development. Further development and testing of our products and technologies will be required to prove additional performance capability beyond current levels and to confirm commercial viability. Additionally, the final cost of development cannot be determined until development is complete. Most of our development work is in fact performed under contracts from our customers. In the past, we have contracted to execute development programs under fixed price contracts. Under these contracts, even if our costs begin to exceed the amount to be paid by the customer under the contract, we are required to complete the contract without receiving any additional payments from our customer. It is difficult to predict accurately the total cost of executing these programs. If the costs to complete these programs significantly exceed the payments from our customers under the contracts, our results of operations will be harmed. These contracts are inherently risky, and in the past have had material adverse affects to us. We intend to reduce significantly our acceptance of this sort of contract. This may limit our opportunity to develop products at a customer's expense.

Our products and services are and will continue to be subject to significant technological change and innovation. Our success will generally depend on our ability to continue to conceive, design, manufacture, and market new products and services on a cost-effective and timely basis. We anticipate that we will incur significant expenses in the design and initial manufacture and marketing of new products and services. Some of these costs may be covered by our customers or partnership arrangements; however, there can be no assurance that significant costs will not be incurred by us.

The marketplace for our technology and products is highly uncertain, especially in the historic SpaceDev business.

The demand for our technology, products and services is uncertain and we may not obtain a sufficient market share to sustain our business or to increase profitability. Our business plan assumes that near-term revenues will be generated largely from government contracts from our lines of business, including, but not limited to, small satellites and electromechanical systems for spacecraft. A long-term commercial market may develop for private manned and unmanned space exploration. Small satellites and commercial space exploration are still relatively new concepts, and it is difficult to predict accurately the ultimate size of the market. In addition, we are developing new product areas such as large deployable structures, solar array drives, slip rings and precision scanning assemblies for spacecraft, and now services such as turnkey launch solutions. Many of our products and services are new and unproven, and the true level of customer demand is uncertain. Lack of significant market acceptance of our products and services, delays in

such acceptance, or failure of our markets to develop or grow could negatively affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

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Our operating results could fluctuate on a quarterly and annual basis, which could cause our stock price to fluctuate or decline.

Our operating results may fluctuate from quarter-to-quarter and year-to-year for a variety of reasons, many of which are beyond our control. Factors that could affect our quarterly and annual operating results include those listed below as well as others listed in this "Risk Factors" section:

- we may not be awarded all stages of existing or future contracts;
- significant contracts may be awarded to our competitors rather than to us;
- the timing of new technological advances and product announcements or introductions by us and our competitors;
 - changes in the terms of our arrangements with customers or suppliers;
 - reliance on a few customers for a significant portion of our net sales;
 - the failure of our key suppliers to perform as expected;
- general or particular political conditions that could affect spending for the products that we offer;
 - changes in perception of the safety of space travel;
- cost overruns or other delays or failures to satisfy our obligations under our contracts on a timely basis;
 - the failure of our products to successfully launch or operate;
 - the uncertain market for our technology and products;
- the availability and cost of raw materials and components for our products; and,
 - the potential loss of or inability to hire key personnel.

Our operating results may fall below the expectations of public market analysts or investors. In this event, our stock price could decline significantly.

We face significant competition and many of our competitors have greater resources and market status than we do.

We face significant competition for our government and commercial contracts. Many of our competitors have greater resources than we do and may be able to devote greater resources than us to research and development, marketing, and lobbying efforts. Given the sophistication inherent in any space company's operations, larger competitors may have a significant advantage and may be able to more efficiently adapt and implement technological advances. In addition, larger and financially stronger corporations have advantages over us in obtaining space and defense contracts due to their superior marketing (lobbying) resources and the perception that they may be a better choice than smaller companies for mission-critical projects because of the higher likelihood that they will be able to continue in business for the necessary future period.

Furthermore, it is possible that other domestic or foreign companies or governments, some with greater experience in the space industry and many with greater financial resources than we possess, could seek to produce products or services that compete with our products or services, including new mechanisms and electromechanical subsystems using new technology which could render our products less viable. Some of our foreign competitors currently benefit from, and others may benefit in the future from, subsidies from or other protective measures implemented by their home countries.

Our products and services may not function well under certain conditions.

Most of our products are technologically advanced and tested, but sometimes are not space qualified for performance under demanding operating conditions. Although we have never had a failure of our products in space, it is possible that our products may not successfully launch or operate, or perform as intended in space. Like most organizations that have launched space qualified hardware, we have experienced and in the future will likely experience some product and service failures, cost overruns, schedule delays, and other problems in connection with our products.

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Launch failures or delays could have serious adverse effects on our business.

Launch failures or delays of our small satellites could have serious adverse effects on our business. Small satellite launches are subject to significant risks, the realization of which can cause disabling damage to, or total loss of, a small satellite, as well as damage to our reputation among actual and potential customers. Delays in the launch could also adversely affect our net sales. Delays could be caused by a number of factors, including:

- designing, constructing, integrating, or testing the small satellite, components, or related ground systems;
- delays in receiving the license(s) necessary to operate the small satellite system(s);
 - delays in obtaining our customer's payload;
 - delays related to the launch vehicle;
 - weather; and,
 - other events beyond our control.

Delays and the perception of potential delays could negatively affect our marketing efforts and limit our ability to obtain new contracts and projects.

In addition to many other risks involving our lines of business, we intend to enter the launch services market by providing a microsat bus, integration services, and a launch vehicle as a package. Until we develop our own launch vehicle, we will be dependent on the performance of third party companies like Space Exploration Technologies, a small company with limited operating history, which has not yet had a successful launch, for our first launch vehicle.

Our U.S. government contracts are subject to audits that could result in a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations if a material adjustment is required.

The accuracy and appropriateness of our direct and indirect costs and expenses under our contracts with the U.S. government are subject to extensive regulation and audit by the Defense Contract Audit Agency, by other agencies of the U.S. government, or by prime contractors. These entities have the right to audit our cost estimates and/or allowable cost allocations with respect to certain contracts. From time to time we may in the future be required to make adjustments and reimbursements as a result of these audits. Responding to governmental audits, inquiries, or investigations may involve significant expense and divert management attention. Also, an adverse finding in any such audit, inquiry, or investigation could involve contract termination, suspension, fines, injunctions or other sanctions.

Our success depends on our ability to retain our key personnel. We accelerated vesting of all outstanding stock options in December 2005, in anticipation of SFAS 123(R), which reduced the effectiveness of the stock options as a retention device.

Our success will be dependent upon the efforts of key members of our management and engineering team, including our chief executive officer, Mark N. Sirangelo, our president and chief financial officer, Richard B. Slansky, the managing director of SpaceDev, Scott Tibbitts, and certain other key personnel. The loss of any of these persons, or other key employees, including personnel with security clearances required for classified work and highly skilled technicians and engineers, could have a material adverse effect on us. Our future success is likely to depend substantially on our continued ability to attract and retain highly qualified personnel. The competition for such personnel is intense, and our inability to attract and retain such personnel could have a material adverse effect on us. At this time, we do not maintain key man life insurance on any of our key personnel.

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Historically, we have used vesting stock options to enhance our ability to retain key personnel. If the employee leaves us before the vesting period has been completed, the employee must forfeit any unvested portion of the stock options. In December 2005, in order to avoid adverse financial reporting effects in future years under SFAS 123(R) new accounting standard, we eliminated all future vesting requirements on all of our 8,031,036 stock options, then outstanding and in the hands of employees, officers, and directors. To the extent the vesting requirement was operating as a retention device, the elimination of the vesting requirements eliminated the retention benefit. We continue to use vesting stock options as an incentive; however, as a result of SFAS 123(R) and other issues, the number of options being granted has been reduced.

Our founder and former chief executive officer, James W. Benson, resigned as our Chairman and chief technology officer in September 2006 in order to found a new company, Benson Space Company. Although Benson Space Company is now one of our customers, the departure of a founder, who has helped to shape our culture and vision, is always a special challenge for an emerging company.

If we grow but do not effectively manage the growth, our business could suffer as a result.

Even if we are successful in obtaining new business, failure to manage the growth could adversely affect our operations. We may experience extended periods of very rapid growth, which could place a significant strain on our management, operating, financial, and other resources. Our future performance will depend in part on our ability to manage growth effectively. We must develop management information systems, including operating, financial, and accounting systems, improve project management systems and processes and expand, train, and manage our workforce to keep pace with growth. Our inability to manage growth effectively could negatively affect results of operations and the ability to meet obligations as they come due.

We may not successfully address the problems encountered in connection with potential future acquisitions.

We expect to consider opportunities to acquire or make investments in other technologies, products, and businesses that could enhance our capabilities, complement our current products, or expand the breadth of our markets or customer base. Acquisitions may be necessary to enable us to quickly achieve the size needed for some potential customers to seriously consider entrusting us with mission-critical contracts or subcontracts. As a company, we have limited experience in acquiring other businesses and technologies: the Starsys acquisition was our first major acquisition. Potential and completed acquisitions and strategic investments involve numerous risks, including:

- problems assimilating the purchased technologies, products, or business operations;
 - problems maintaining uniform standards, procedures, controls, and policies;
 - unanticipated costs associated with the acquisition;
 - diversion of management's attention from core businesses;
 - adverse effects on existing business relationships with suppliers and customers;
 - incompatibility of business cultures;
- risks associated with entering new markets in which we have no or limited prior experience;
- dilution of common stock and shareholder value as well as adverse changes in stock price;
 - potential loss of key employees of acquired businesses; and,
- increased legal and accounting costs as a result of the rules and regulations related to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

If our key suppliers fail to perform as expected, our reputation may be damaged. We may experience delays, lose customers, and experience declines in revenues, profitability, and cash flow.

We purchase a significant percentage of our product components and subassemblies from third parties. If our subcontractors fail to perform as expected or encounter financial difficulties, we may have difficulty replacing them or

identifying qualified replacements in a timely or cost effective manner. As a result, we may experience performance delays that could result in additional program costs, contract termination for default, or damage to our customer relationships which may cause our revenues, profitability, and cash flow to decline. In addition, negative publicity from any failure of one of our products or sub-systems as a result of a supplier failure could damage our reputation and prevent us from winning new contracts.

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Our limited insurance may not cover all risks inherent in our operations.

We may find it difficult to insure certain risks involved in our operations, including our launch vehicle and satellite operations, accidental damage to high value customer hardware during the manufacturing process, and damages to customer spacecraft caused by our products not working to specification. Insurance market conditions or factors outside of our control at the time insurance is purchased could cause premiums to be significantly higher than current estimates. Additionally, the U.S. Department of State has published regulations which could significantly affect the ability of brokers and underwriters to insure certain launches. These factors could cause other terms to be significantly less favorable than those currently available, may result in limits on amounts of coverage that we can obtain, or may prevent us from obtaining insurance at all. Furthermore, proceeds from insurance may not be sufficient to cover losses.

Our competitive position may be seriously damaged if we cannot protect intellectual property rights in our technology.

Our success, in part, depends on our ability to obtain and enforce intellectual property protection for our technology. We rely on a combination of patents, trade secrets and contracts to establish and protect our proprietary rights in our technology. However, we may not be able to prevent misappropriation of our intellectual property, and the agreements we enter into may not be enforceable. In addition, effective intellectual property protection may be unavailable or limited in some foreign countries.

There is no guarantee any patent will be issued on any patent application that we have filed or may file. Further, any patent that we may obtain will expire, and it is possible that it may be challenged, invalidated, or circumvented. If we do not secure and maintain patent protection for our technology and products, our competitive position may be significantly harmed because it may be much easier for competitors to sell products similar to ours. Alternatively, a competitor may independently develop or patent technologies that design around our patented technology. In addition, it is possible that any patent that we may obtain may not provide adequate protection and our competitive position could be significantly harmed.

As we expand our product line or develop new uses for our products, these products or uses may be outside the scope of our current patent applications, issued patents, and other intellectual property rights. In addition, if we develop new products or enhancements to existing products, there is no guarantee that we will be able to obtain patents to protect them. Even if we do receive patents for our existing or new products, these patents may not provide meaningful protection. In some countries outside of the United States, effective patent protection is not available. Moreover, some countries that do allow registration of patents do not provide meaningful redress for violations of patents. As a result, protecting intellectual property in these countries is difficult and our competitors may successfully sell products in those countries that have functions and features that infringe on our intellectual property.

We may initiate claims or litigation against third parties in the future for infringement of our proprietary rights or to determine the scope and validity of our proprietary rights or the proprietary rights of competitors. These claims could result in costly litigation and divert the efforts of our technical and management personnel. As a result, our operating results could suffer and our financial condition could be harmed, regardless of the outcome of the case.

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Claims by other companies that we infringe on their intellectual property or that patents on which we rely are invalid could adversely affect our business.

From time to time, companies may assert patent, copyright and other intellectual property rights against our products, or products using our technologies, or other technologies used in our industry. These claims may result in our involvement in litigation. We may not prevail in such litigation given the complex technical issues and inherent uncertainties in intellectual property litigation. If any of our products were found to infringe on another company's intellectual property rights, we could be required to redesign our products or license such rights and/or pay damages or other compensation to such other company. If we were unable to redesign our products or license such intellectual property rights used in our products, we could be prohibited from making and selling such products.

Other companies or entities also may commence actions seeking to establish the invalidity of our patents. In the event that one or more of our patents is challenged, a court may invalidate the patent or determine that the patent is not enforceable, which could harm our competitive position. If any of our key patents are invalidated, or if the scope of the claims in any of these patents is limited by court decision, we could be prevented from licensing the invalidated or limited portion of such patents. Even if such a patent challenge is not successful, it could be expensive and time consuming to address, divert management attention from our business and harm our reputation.

We are subject to substantial regulation, some of which prohibits us from selling internationally. Any failure to comply with existing regulations, or increased levels of regulation, could have a material adverse effect on us.

Our business activities are subject to substantial regulation by various agencies and departments of the United States government and, in certain circumstances, the governments of other countries. Several government agencies, including NASA and the U.S. Air Force, maintain Export Control Offices to ensure that any disclosure of scientific and technical information complies with the Export Administration Regulations and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations, or "ITAR." Exports of our products, services, and technical information require Technical Assistance Agreements, manufacturing license agreements, or licenses from the U.S. Department of State depending on the level of technology being transferred. This includes recently published regulations restricting the ability of U.S.-based companies to complete offshore launches, or to export certain satellite components and technical data to any country outside the United States. The export of information with respect to ground-based sensors, detectors, high-speed computers, and national security and missile technology items are controlled by the Department of Commerce. Failure to comply with the ITAR and/or the Commerce Department regulations may subject guilty parties to fines of up to \$1 million and/or up to 10 years imprisonment per violation. The practical effect of ITAR is to limit our opportunities or increase the costs of our proposals in the international marketplace.

In addition, the space industry has specific regulations with which we must comply. Command and telemetry frequency assignments for space missions are regulated internationally by the International Telecommunications Union, which we refer to as the ITU. In the United States, the Federal Communications Commission, which we refer to as the FCC, and the National Telecommunications Information Agency, which we refer to as NTIA, regulate command and telemetry frequency assignments. All launch vehicles that are launched from a launch site in the United States must pass certain launch range safety regulations that are administered by the U.S. Air Force. In addition, all commercial space launches that we would perform require a license from the Department of Transportation. Satellites that are launched must obtain approvals for command and frequency assignments. For international approvals, the FCC and NTIA obtain these approvals from the ITU. These regulations have been in place for a number of years to cover the large number of non-government commercial space missions that have been launched and put into orbit in the last 15 to 20 years. Any commercial deep space mission that we would perform would be subject to these regulations.

We are also subject to laws and regulations regulating the formation, administration and performance of, and accounting for, U.S. government contracts. With respect to such contracts, any failure to comply with applicable laws

could result in contract termination, price or fee reductions, penalties, suspension, or debarment from contracting with the U.S. government.

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We are also required to obtain permits, licenses, and other authorizations under federal, state, local, and foreign laws and regulations relating to the environment. Our failure to comply with applicable law or government regulations, including any of the above-mentioned regulations, could have serious adverse effects on our business.

Our stock price has been and may continue to be volatile, which could result in substantial losses for investors purchasing shares of our common stock.

The market prices of securities of technology-based companies like ours, particularly in industries (also like ours) where substantial value is ascribed to a hope for future increase in the size of the total market, are often highly volatile. The market price of our common stock has fluctuated significantly in the past. Our market price may continue to exhibit significant fluctuations in response to a variety of factors, many of which are beyond our control, including:

- deviations in our results of operations from estimates;
- changes in estimates of our financial performance;
- changes in our markets, including decreased government spending or the entry of new competitors;
 - awards of significant contracts to competitors rather than to us;
 - our inability to obtain financing necessary to operate our business;
 - changes in technology;
 - potential loss of key personnel;
 - short selling;
- changes in market valuations of similar companies and of stocks generally;
- volume fluctuations generally including, but not limited to, resales by former Starsys stockholders or by Laurus Master Fund; and,
- other factors listed above in "*Our operating results could fluctuate on a quarterly and annual basis, which could cause our stock price to fluctuate or decline.*"

Changes in stock option accounting rules may adversely affect our reported operating results prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, our stock price and our efforts in recruiting additional employees.

Technology companies, in general, and our company in particular, depend upon and use broad based employee stock option programs to hire, incentivize, and retain employees in a competitive marketplace. Through fiscal 2005, we did not recognize compensation expense for stock options issued to employees or directors, except in limited cases involving modifications of stock options, and we instead disclosed in the notes to our financial statements information about what such charges would be if they were expensed. An accounting standard setting body adopted SFAS 123(R), a new accounting standard that requires us to record equity-based compensation expense for stock options and employee stock purchase plan rights granted to employees based on the fair value of the equity instrument at the time of grant. We began recording these expenses in 2006. The change in accounting rules will lead to a decrease in reported earnings, if we have earnings, or an increased loss, if we do not have earnings. This may negatively impact our future stock price. In order to protect reported earnings, we reduced the use of stock options, and by doing so, we could lose the advantage of a valuable incentivizing tool and could be placed at a competitive disadvantage by other potential employers who were more willing to grant stock options.

The concentration of ownership of our common stock gives a few individuals significant control over important policy decisions and could delay or prevent changes in control.

As of March 31, 2007, our executive officers and directors together beneficially owned approximately 38.0% of the issued and outstanding shares of our common stock. James W. Benson and Susan C. Benson beneficially own approximately 33.2% of our common stock. (Mr. Benson separated from our employ in September 2006 and founded

Benson Space Company but retains a seat on our Board of Directors.) As a result, executive officers, directors and/or significant shareholders (i.e., the Bensons) could have the ability to exert significant influence over matters concerning us, including the election of directors, changes in the size and composition of the Board of Directors, and mergers and other business combinations involving us. In addition, through control of the Board of Directors and voting power, our officers and directors may be able to control certain decisions, including decisions regarding the qualification and appointment of officers, dividend policy, access to capital (including borrowing from third-party lenders and the issuance of additional equity securities), and the acquisition or disposition of our assets. In addition, the concentration of voting power in the hands of those individuals could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of our company, even if the change in control would benefit our shareholders. A perception in the investment community of an anti-takeover environment at our company could cause investors to value our stock lower than in the absence of such a perception.

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We have not paid dividends on our common stock in the past and do not anticipate paying dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

We have not paid common stock dividends since our inception and do not anticipate paying dividends in the foreseeable future. Our current business plan provides for the reinvestment of earnings in an effort to complete development of our technologies and products, with the goal of increasing sales and long-term profitability and value. In addition, the terms of our preferred stock currently restrict, and any other credit or borrowing arrangements that we may enter into may in the future restrict or limit, our ability to pay common stock dividends to our shareholders.

Our expansion into other new lines of business may divert management's attention from our existing operations and prove to be too costly.

Our current business plan contemplates the migration of technologies from projects into products for small satellites and hybrid rocket motors over the next several years. Our Starsys-derived lines of business may migrate or expand from a component business into a structures and/or subsystem business over the next several years. In the meantime, we are investigating other applications of our technology and other markets for our technologies and prospective products. Our expansion into new lines of business may be difficult for us to manage because they may involve different disciplines and require different expertise than our historic core business. Consequently, this expansion may divert management's time and attention, and we may need to incur significant expenses in order to develop the expertise, and reputation we desire. Any revenues generated by new lines of business may not be significant enough to offset the expenditures required to enter such business, or provide the anticipated return on investment.

We are subject to new corporate governance and internal control reporting requirements, and our costs related to compliance with, or our failure to comply with existing and future requirements, could adversely affect our business.

We face new corporate governance requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as new rules and regulations subsequently adopted by the SEC, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board and any stock exchange on which our stock may be listed in the future. These laws, rules and regulations, which are already known to be burdensome and costly, continue to evolve and may become increasingly stringent in the future. In particular, we will be required to include a management report on internal control over financial reporting as part of our annual report for the year ended December 31, 2007 (and future annual reports) pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We are in the process of evaluating our control structure and processes to help ensure that we will be able to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We cannot assure you that we will be able to fully comply with these laws, rules and regulations that address corporate governance, internal control reporting, and similar matters. Failure to comply with these laws, rules, and regulations could materially adversely affect our reputation, financial condition, and the value of our securities.

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The terms of our outstanding shares of preferred stock, and any shares of preferred stock issued in the future, may reduce the value of your common stock.

We have up to 10,000,000 shares of authorized preferred stock in one or more series. We currently have outstanding 248,460 shares of our Series C Convertible Preferred Stock and approximately 4,217 shares of our Series D-1 Preferred Stock. Our Board of Directors may determine the terms of future preferred stock offerings without further action by our shareholders. If we issue additional preferred stock, it could affect your rights or reduce the value of your common stock. In particular, specific rights granted to future holders of preferred stock could be used to restrict our ability to merge with or sell our assets to a third party. These terms may include voting rights, preferences as to dividends and liquidation, conversion and redemption rights, and sinking fund provisions. Our Series C Preferred Stock and Series D-1 Preferred Stock rank senior to the common stock with respect to dividends and liquidation and have other important preferred rights.

Our secured debt financing is expensive and onerous.

On September 29, 2006, we entered into a secured revolving credit facility with Laurus Master Fund. Although the maximum size of the facility is \$5,000,000, actual borrowings are limited by a formula based on our eligible accounts receivable and eligible inventory. Our current cash advance is approximately \$3.4 million. We paid a loan fee at closing in the form of common stock valued at \$350,000. In addition, we will be required to pay Laurus additional loan fees in the form of common stock valued at \$200,000 on each anniversary date of the facility, if the facility remains in place. In addition, the outstanding balance on the facility bears interest at a floating rate of prime plus 2%, and the maximum life of the facility is three years. The facility is collateralized by substantially all of our assets. The facility contains certain default provisions. In the event of a default by us, we will be required to pay an additional fee per month until the default is cured. Laurus has the option of accelerating the entire principal balance and requiring us to pay a premium in the event of an uncured default.

Any further debt financing, if available at all when needed, might require further expensive and onerous financial terms, security provisions and restrictive covenants. If we cannot repay or refinance our debt when it comes due, we would be materially adversely affected.

Because our common stock is subject to the SEC's penny stock rules, broker-dealers may experience difficulty in completing customer transactions and trading activity in our securities may be adversely affected.

Transactions in our common stock are currently subject to the "penny stock" rules promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Under these rules, broker-dealers who recommend our securities to persons other than institutional accredited investors must:

- make a special written suitability determination for the purchaser;
- receive the purchaser's written agreement to a transaction prior to sale;
- provide the purchaser with risk disclosure documents which identify certain risks associated with investing in "penny stocks" and which describe the market for these "penny stocks" as well as a purchaser's legal remedies; and
- obtain a signed and dated acknowledgment from the purchaser demonstrating that the purchaser has actually received the required risk disclosure document before a transaction in a "penny stock" can be completed.

As a result of these rules, broker-dealers may find it difficult to effectuate customer transactions and trading activity in our securities may be adversely affected. As a result, the market price of our securities may be depressed, and you may find it more difficult to sell our securities.

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ITEM 3A(T). CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Mark N. Sirangelo, our chief executive officer, and Richard B. Slansky, our chief financial officer, after evaluating the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) have concluded that, as of March 31, 2007, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

We are not yet required to furnish the information called for by Item 308T of Regulation S-B.

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PART II -- OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

On March 29, 2007, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors met and proposed a change in the compensation arrangement for the Company's Board of Directors. Each external (i.e., non-officer, non-management) director will receive \$1,500 in cash compensation for each Board of Director meeting attended in person and \$750 cash for each Board of Directors meeting attended by telephone conference call. In addition, each external director will receive \$750 for each meeting of key committees attended in person or by telephone conference call. The key committees are the audit committee, compensation committee and the nominating and corporate governance committee. Each external director will receive reasonable and customary reimbursement of travel-related expenses for attendance at Board of Directors meetings. Finally, each external director will receive an annual stock option grant for 10,000 shares of the Company's common stock at the end of each calendar year, so long as the external director served on the Board for at least six months during the year. The exercise price of the option would be equal to 100% of the fair market value of the Company's stock at grant and the option would vest over three years in six month increments and would expire four years from date of grant. The Compensation Committee left open the possibility for an initial grant of the Company's common stock for new Board members under the same general terms and conditions. The Board of Directors ratified the compensation proposal.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Description	Filed Herewith	Incorporated by Reference	Form	Date Filed with SEC	Exhibit No.
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a) certification of Chief Executive Officer	X				
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a) certification of Chief Financial Officer	X				
32.1	Section 1350/Rule 13a-14(b) certifications	X				

SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the Registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

SpaceDev, Inc.
Registrant

Dated: May 14, 2007
Mark N. Sirangelo
Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Mark N. Sirangelo

Dated: May 14, 2007
Richard B. Slansky
President & Chief Financial Officer

By: /s/ Richard B. Slansky

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