



UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

FISCAL YEAR 2018 BUDGET OVERVIEW

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Over the past 70 years of Air Force History, America's Airmen have always been there providing our nation with Global Vigilance, Global Reach, and Global Power. Whether it is operating in the Air, Space, or Cyberspace, Air Force capabilities remain a critical part of the joint warfighting team. We are the world's greatest Air Force, but 26 years of continuous combat operations and on-going budget uncertainty have taken a toll on our Airmen, our readiness, and our equipment. The capability and technology gaps we hold over our adversaries today are quickly closing. Sufficient funding, stable budgets, and flexibility will allow us to maintain the balance necessary to support today's readiness and capabilities needed in the future.

Today, the National demand for Air Force capabilities is insatiable and it continues to grow. Looking towards the future, both state and non-state actors will present a trans-regional and multi-domain challenge. You can always count on your Air Force to be there, serving from over 175 global locations, as a critical part of the Joint Force and strategic partner with our allies. Mobility aircraft take off every 2.8 minutes and more than 100,000 Airmen stand watch in deployed locations across the world. We lead the fight against Violent Extremist Organizations, conducting over 70 sorties a day and participating in 70% of the more than 26,000 coalition airstrikes in Iraq and Syria since the campaign began. In addition, we expend over 40,000 munitions every year, conduct 2,300 command and control sorties every month and track 23,000 objects in space every day. All while 30,000 Airmen stand alert 24/7 supporting two legs of our Nation's Nuclear Triad.

To meet these demands, the Air Force's FY2018 budget request continues our emphasis on our readiness recovery, fills critical gaps, and improves lethality. The budget request invests heavily in Airmen, readiness, nuclear deterrence operations, space and cyber capabilities, Combat Air Forces, and infrastructure. It supports the end strength growth we need to meet Combatant Commanders' requirements while also focusing on pilot production. We will continue to maintain and modernize the nuclear enterprise. We prioritize space resiliency, future capabilities, and modernization to continue to operate in increasingly contested domains. The budget request also allocates resources to research, develop, and field game-changing technologies. All of these investments allow us to deliver credible and decisive power in times of peace, crisis, and conflict.

However, we still had to make tough choices in balancing capability, capacity, and readiness while focusing on modernizing weapons systems and infrastructure. With additional topline we would recapitalize additional aircraft and further invest in game-changing technologies. Furthermore, we will continue to modernize our nuclear enterprise, accelerate investments in space capabilities and invest in additional enterprise-wide cyber technology. Lastly, we would restore aging infrastructure vital to our strategic posture.

America's Airmen, both military and civilian, are ready to answer the Nation's call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. We are ready today, in every mission, in every domain, and in every location. The FY2018 budget request optimizes the use of taxpayer dollars, ensuring we get the right capability, at the right time, and at the right cost. It also allows our Airmen the resources they need to continue fighting and winning for our nation, joint partners, and our allies.



JAMES F. MARTIN, JR., Major General, USAF
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Budget)



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TOTAL FORCE (COMPONENTS)

The components of the Air Force—Active, Guard and Reserve—make up the Total Force which executes Air Force’s five core missions in the air, space, and cyberspace domains. Integration of all three components into a Total Force enables an agile and flexible response in today’s complex strategic environment. The optimal mix of operational forces must be leveraged across the Total Force to shift quickly and efficiently from one mission to another. The Air Force seeks to balance capabilities across the components to meet the Nation’s military challenges now and into the future.

ACTIVE DUTY AIR FORCE



The Active component military end strength comprises approximately 65 percent of the Air Force’s Total Force. In FY2018, the Active Air Force will maintain 4,015 aircraft and 72 major installations across the United States and overseas, while supporting all five core missions. The Active Air Force is the only full time component—the other components can be called to full time when “activated” to support operational requirements.

AIR FORCE RESERVE



The Air Force Reserve (AFR) is a combat-ready force that maintains five major installations across the United States. The AFR is comprised of highly-experienced, professional citizen Reservists who provide strategic depth and operational capacity for every Major and Combatant Command. Air Force Reserve Command is comprised of 37 flying, space, cyber and intelligence wings outfitted with 328 dedicated aircraft and 72 associate units integrated with the Active Component.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD



The Air National Guard (ANG), as both a reserve component of the Air Force and the air component of the National Guard, has a federal mission to maintain well-trained, well-equipped units available for responsive mobilization in times of war. As the air component of the National Guard, their mission is to protect lives and provide federal assistance during national emergencies such as natural disasters or civil disturbances. The ANG is responsible for 174 sites and two major installations. In peacetime, combat and support units are assigned to Active Air Force major commands to carry out missions compatible with training, mobilization, readiness, humanitarian, and contingency operations. The 90 ANG wings maintain 1,073 aircraft and may be activated in a number of ways as prescribed by public law. The Guard provides almost half of the Air Force’s tactical airlift support, combat communications functions, aeromedical evacuations, and aerial refueling. Additionally, the ANG provides the majority of forces for the United States air defense mission and close to one quarter of the remotely piloted aircraft capability.

CORE MISSION OVERVIEW

The Air Force is always there, providing for our Nation's security across all domains by controlling and exploiting air and space to deliver Global Vigilance, Global Reach, and Global Power to the Joint Force and allies. In a world of continual conflict and accelerating threats posed by near-peer competitors, the Joint Force's success demands the Air Force maintain a competitive advantage today while preserving an asymmetrical advantage for the future. We do this by advancing capabilities in our five core missions: Air, Space and Cyber Superiority; Global Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR); Rapid Global Mobility; Global Strike; and Command and Control (C2).

To maintain our competitive advantage, the Air Force's FY2018 President's Budget (PB) request continues our emphasis on readiness recovery, fills critical gaps, and improves lethality. Our focus is on growing our end-strength, and increasing investment for readiness, nuclear deterrence operations, space, cyber, combat air forces, and infrastructure.

Entering our 70th year, demand for Air Force capabilities continues to grow. This demand far exceeds supply, which places a toll on our Airmen, equipment, and infrastructure. Our challenge in a fiscally constrained environment is to maintain balance across all five core missions ensuring we remain not only prepared to fight and win today, but to be fully prepared to win decisively tomorrow.

AIR, SPACE, AND CYBERSPACE SUPERIORITY

AIR SUPERIORITY

It is the responsibility of the United States Air Force to protect the airspace of the United States and gain and maintain air dominance over designated areas of operations. Our homeland airspace remains protected and the United States and coalition forces have enjoyed a distinct precision attack advantage in recent operations such as Afghanistan and Iraq. However, potential adversaries are leveraging technologies to improve existing airframes with advanced radars, jammers, sensors, and more capable surface-to-air missile systems. Increasingly sophisticated adversaries and highly contested environments will challenge the ability of the Air Force legacy fighters and bombers to engage heavily defended targets. To stay ahead of these challenges, the Air Force's FY2018 budget request balances needed precision strike capabilities while funding modernization of legacy fighters and bombers, F-35 Joint Strike Fighter development and procurement, development of the B-21 long range strike bomber and future penetrating conterair capabilities, modifications to the F-22 Raptor, and continued investment in preferred air-to-ground and air-to-air munitions.

FIFTH GENERATION AIRCRAFT: As one of the Air Force's top three acquisition priorities, the FY2018 budget request continues investment in the F-35 program and procures 46 aircraft in FY2018. This 5th generation fighter provides unparalleled global precision attack capability against current and emerging targets and threats, while also complementing our air superiority fleet. The F-35A is combat ready, and can perform interdiction, basic close air support, and limited suppression and destruction of enemy air defenses. Overall, fifth generation aircraft complement

legacy aircraft providing an equilibrium in force structure that balances today's need for readiness, capacity, and capability.

The F-35 provides unprecedented lethality with state-of-the-art sensor fusion, networked interoperability, and a broad array of advanced air-to-air and air-to-surface munitions that will enable unmatched lethality for decades. The F-35's exceptional survivability is achieved through a combination of low-observable technologies, advanced electronic attack and electronic protection, and shared situational awareness. F-35A's multi-role precision attack capabilities allow the F-35 to substantially increase our ability to foster deterrence and hold at risk any adversary target. The F-35 will be the backbone of future joint and combined air operations, supporting global interoperability which provides industrial base benefits to the U.S. and partner nations and creates financial efficiencies

To remain viable in contested airspace and ahead of accelerating threats, F-22A combat capability modernization focuses on completing Increment 3.1 Operational Flight Program (OFP) and moving toward fielding 3.2B OFP. Increment 3.1 includes hi-resolution synthetic aperture radar, geo-location, and Small Diameter Bomb I capability. When installed, Increment 3.2B will provide increased weapons capability and improved data-link. The Air Force will maintain F-22 logistics support through the Future Year Defense Program (FYDP) while also addressing factors like engine depot and spare parts.

Future air superiority in the most challenging environments can only be ensured by continued investment, and FY2018 begins an increase in the Air Force's commitment to fielding a future penetrating counterair capability. The USAF will look to invest in critical technologies and begin energizing the industrial base to ultimately provide air capability improvements focused on persistence, survivability, and lethality in the most highly contested environments.



LEGACY AIRCRAFT: Legacy aircraft offer a cost effective platform to provide capacity for today's operations and tomorrow's threats. The FY2018 budget request provides significant investment in efficient fourth generation assets to retain affordable capacity while recapitalizing the fighter fleet. The Air Force will continue its modification of F-16 aircraft for the inclusion of Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) radar capability and further development of the advanced capabilities of the AESA radar. AESA radar offers advanced detection and tracking capabilities as well as improved reliability and maintainability on F-16 aircraft for both the Aerospace Control Alert and

Global Strike missions. It is imperative to operationally field the AESA radar in support of homeland defense and beyond to address evolving threats.

Air superiority is a demanding mission set, and the newest F-15C was built in 1986. Consequently, the F-15C/D fleet will need a Service Life Extension Program (SLEP) on its fuselage longerons to reach its planned service life within acceptable risk margins. The longeron SLEP entails replacing 14 primary tension members in the structure of the forward fuselage and is critical to the safety of flight of these aircraft. There are other structural issues with the F-15Cs besides the longerons, and full-scale fatigue testing is ongoing to assess these matters.

Finally, this budget request fully funds the entire fleet of 283 A-10s. Fleet strategy and viability will be assessed as the Air Force determines a long term strategy.

ELECTRONIC WARFARE: In FY2018, the Air Force will continue hosting the Compass Call mission equipment onto a more survivable platform.

PERSONNEL RECOVERY (PR): The The FY2018 budget request funds the recapitalization of the HC-130J Combat King II, and maintains investment in the Guardian Angel program. Additionally, the Combat Rescue Helicopter, the replacement for the HH-60G Pave Hawk, is fully funded for a projected Initial Operational Capability in 2021.

MUNITIONS: Demand for munitions continues to rise, while operational expenditures have out-paced production of critical munitions. Since operations countering ISIS began in August 2014, the Air Force has expended over 50,000 weapons, drawing down the current inventory levels. The FY2018 budget request maximizes production capacity on many weapons, including the Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) and Small Diameter Bomb Increment I (SDB-I) munitions. The request also includes the Air Intercept Missile (AIM)-9X Block II and AIM-120D development, integration, and production. The AIM-9X Block II is the latest generation short-range, heat-seeking missile and provides the pilot with high off-boresight and lock-on-after-launch capabilities. The AIM-120D is the next iteration of the Advanced Medium Range Air to Air Missile (AMRAAM) with increased range and radar capabilities. The FY2018 budget request increases AIM-9X FYDP procurement and continues investment in the missile's software to increase AIM-9X inventory capability. The FY2018 budget request also continues AIM-120D software improvement.

The FY2018 budget request continues procurement of the Guided Bomb Unit (GBU) 53B Small Diameter Bomb Increment II (SDB II). The GBU-53B provides a capability to hold moving targets at risk in all weather conditions and at stand-off ranges. The SDB II is a key part of the solution for future conflicts and will be integrated onto the F-15E, F-35A/B/C, and F/A-18. Procurement of Advanced Guided Missile (AGM) 158B Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile-Extended Range (JASSM-ER), an upgrade to the baseline JASSM, provides the Air Force with a capability that flies a greater distance and provides excellent stand-off capability in highly contested environments, while increasing the flexibility and lethality of the force. The AGM 114 Hellfire missile is funded to maximum capacity and is the primary weapon for Predator and Reaper systems, directly supporting Joint Force Commanders in finding and prosecuting time-sensitive targets.

SPACE SUPERIORITY

The Air Force relies on Space capabilities to project power globally. Space continues to be an increasingly contested and congested environment as more commercial and government entities take advantage of space. The Air Force remains committed to improving space situational

awareness and its command and control advantage, while modernizing and recapitalizing key space capabilities central to the joint fight. The FY2018 budget request continues to enhance space investment in line with strategic direction.

SPACE SITUATIONAL AWARENESS (SSA) AND SPACE CONTROL: The FY2018 budget request continues to grow SSA and Space Control capabilities to address growing threats while enhancing the ability to identify, characterize, and attribute threatening actions. These enhancements enable one-way net-centric data to the Joint Space Operations Center (JSpOC), accelerate delivery of the JSpOC Mission System Increment 2, and deliver enhanced information to enable rapid visualization and targeting. Further, the Air Force is increasing investment in the National Space Defense Center (NSDC), which provides the capacity needed to transition from an experimentation effort to an operational capability enhancing joint awareness, tactics, and doctrine for space.

GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS): The Air Force will re-phase the GPS III space vehicle procurement profile to support contract competition for the next production vehicles. The GPS operational control system (OCX), following a Nunn-McCurdy restructure, is receiving funding to Service Cost Position levels, as is the Military GPS User Equipment program, that is integrating “M-code” capability into service platforms, providing a stronger signaling and data authentication capability of the GPS signal.

SATELLITE ARCHITECTURE: The Air Force continues to explore future architectures for the Satellite Communications and Overhead Persistent Infrared technologies. The FY2018 request begins funding of the Evolved Strategic SATCOM system and advanced procurement of Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) geosynchronous orbit capability with vehicles 7/8. Fiscal Year 2018 is the final year of incremental funding for SBIRS vehicles 5/6.



SPACE-BASED ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING: The FY2018 budget request supports the United States’ Space-Based Environmental Monitoring, which provides critical information for joint and coalition forces, as well as other worldwide users. The Air Force is funding development of Operationally Responsive Space 8, Weather System Follow-On Electro Optical/Infrared, and an Indian Ocean ground site providing timely, reliable, and high-quality space-based remote sensing capabilities to meet global environmental observations of atmospheric, terrestrial, oceanographic, solar-geophysical, and other validated requirements.

ASSURED ACCESS TO SPACE: The Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle program remains fully funded to support all competitive launch opportunities and is aligned with a satellite launch schedule in FY2018. The Air Force is fully committed to continuing assured access to space using Launch Service Agreements.

CYBERSPACE SUPERIORITY

Cyberspace Superiority is the degree of dominance in cyberspace that permits the secure, reliable conduct of operations and its related air, land, maritime, and space forces without prohibitive interference by an adversary. The Air Force categorizes the Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN) Operations, Defensive Cyberspace Operations, and Offensive Cyberspace Operations as various components of cyberspace operations.

This year's budget request continues the focus on the development of Cyber Mission Forces with support for defensive and offensive cyberspace operations capabilities. The unique attributes of cyberspace operations require trained and ready cyberspace forces to detect, deter, and, if directed, respond to threats in cyberspace. Securing and defending cyberspace requires close collaboration among federal, state, and local governments; private sector, and allied partners.

The FY2018 budget request also supports defensive cyberspace operations that provide information assurance and cyber security to the Department's networks at all levels and continues to augment personnel within the combatant commands to support the integration and coordination of cyberspace operations.

DODIN OPERATIONS: The DODIN Operations are actions taken to design, build, configure, secure, operate, maintain, and sustain DoD communications systems and networks in a way that creates and preserves data availability, integrity, confidentiality, as well as user/entity authentication and non-repudiation. In DODIN Operations, the Air Force continues to plan and influence the development of the DoD Joint Information Environment (JIE). The Air Force supports the standup of the new security layer for JIE under the Joint Regional Security Stacks initiative and Air Force personnel are working with their Service counterparts, USCYBERCOM, the Defense Information Systems Agency, the DoD Chief Information Officer, and other DoD Agencies and combatant commands to shape the strategy, planning, and implementation of the overarching JIE initiative.



DEFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS: Defensive Cyberspace Operations are cyberspace operations intended to defend DoD or other friendly cyberspace. The Air Force will increase the operational capability of the Cyberspace Vulnerability Assessment/Hunter mission and will leverage the Active and Reserve Component to increase capacity by standing up additional Cyber Protection Teams.

OFFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS: Offensive Cyberspace Operations are cyberspace operations intended to project power by the application of force in and through cyberspace. The Air Force is continuing to work with the Joint Staff and USCYBERCOM to provide forces required for the National and Combat Mission Teams supporting national and combatant command objectives.

INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE, AND RECONNAISSANCE

The FY2018 budget request represents the Air Force's commitment to medium altitude manned and unmanned capabilities, extends the service of the U-2 and invests in unmanned high-altitude systems to meet wartime requirements, and continues the enterprise-wide ISR investment in intelligence analysis and end-to-end automation through dissemination. The FY2018 budget request sustains focus on enhancing ISR capabilities against high-end threats while maintaining investment in medium-altitude, permissive ISR to sustain capacity for ongoing combatant command operations.

The FY2018 budget request includes a commitment to enhance the remotely piloted aircraft (RPA) enterprise to meet operational and training demands. The effort includes funding manpower, equipment, and basing actions to enhance training and quality of life to improve retention and ensure a stable, robust MQ-9 enterprise.

MEDIUM ALTITUDE ISR: The Air Force sustains MQ-9 Reaper medium-altitude, permissive ISR capacity through FY2018, with RPA lines funded in the FY2018 budget request. Additionally, the Air Force modernizes MQ-9 aircraft and cockpits (Ground Control Stations), enhancing capability and lethality. The Air Force also begins planning for the Next-generation ISR Strike capability by funding an Analysis of Alternatives.

The FY2018 budget request sustains RC-135V/W Rivet Joint and funds aspects of the RC-135U Combat Sent and RC-135S Cobra Ball. These aircraft provide the Air Force, joint warfighters, and national decision makers with unique and often sole-source Signals Intelligence, Measurement and Signature Intelligence, and Foreign Instrumentation Signals Intelligence across the range of military operations. Additionally, the Rivet Joint is the basis of a highly successful international cooperative program with the United Kingdom, through which combined United States Air Force and Royal Air Force (RAF) aircrews co-man Rivet Joint missions in support of their common intelligence requirements.

PROCESSING, EXPLOITATION, AND DISSEMINATION: In the FY2018 budget request, the Air Force begins to field Open Architecture (OA) Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS), a fundamental change to systems architecture which will migrate away from proprietary contractor support, allow rapid upgrades, and greatly increase data access. OA DCGS will rapidly integrate

new and upgraded sensors which will support critical collection and targeting operations. Air Force designed the open architecture and cloud technologies to interoperate with DoD and Intel Community databases and processes. The Air Force vision for OA DCGS is to rapidly integrate automation and artificial intelligence aids to exploitation to begin leveraging Big Data Analytic capabilities in operations.

RAPID GLOBAL MOBILITY

Rapid global mobility delivers the ability to project power, influence decision making, and provide humanitarian assistance responsively with unrivaled speed and precision. The FY2018 budget request enables rapid global mobility support to the current defense strategy by funding recapitalization, modernization, and compliance efforts across the Total Force airlift and tanker fleets while meeting daily combatant commander requirements.

PRESIDENTIAL AIRCRAFT RECAPITALIZATION: The FY2018 budget request funds the development and procurement of the program to replace the VC-25 Air Force One. This will enable the Air Force to continue delivering reliable and secure worldwide access along with necessary command, control, and communications capabilities for the President of the United States.



TANKER RECAPITALIZATION: Tanker recapitalization remains one of the Air Force's top three acquisition priorities, and the FY2018 budget request continues to support the KC-46A Pegasus program. The current plan will deliver a total of 179 KC-46 aircraft. The KC-46 will perform multi-point refueling of joint and coalition aircraft, conduct aeromedical evacuation, and carry more cargo and/or passengers, while deploying with fewer external logistical support requirements than the KC-135. The budget request grows the tanker fleet from 455 to 479 total tankers, after which the legacy tankers comprised of KC-135 and KC-10 aircraft will begin recapitalization no earlier than FY19.

STRATEGIC AIRLIFT: The FY2018 request continues funding C-17 and C-5 avionics upgrades to bring them into compliance with federally-mandated air traffic control and communications standards. The budget request continues funding for fleet-wide survivability modifications through the Large Aircraft Infra-Red Counter Measure system. Additionally, the request restores two C-5M aircraft from Backup Aircraft Inventory to Primary Aircraft Authorization status, increasing vital capacity.

TACTICAL AIRLIFT: Under the C-130H Avionics Modernization Program (AMP), Increment One modifications will continue in order to meet mandatory global Communications Navigation and Surveillance/Air Traffic Management requirements. The Air Force builds upon AMP-1 improvements by funding AMP, Increment Two, which modernizes the C-130H fleet with Terrain Awareness and Warning System, a new Flight Management System, and Multi-function Displays. The Air Force will also fund the C-130 Center Wing Box replacement, significantly extending the service life of the C-130.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS: The FY2018 budget request sustains ongoing efforts to recapitalize the Air Force Special Operations Command's legacy fleet across the FYDP by increasing the AC-130J fleet to 37 aircraft and the MC-130J fleet to 43 aircraft. This will preserve the nation's ability to provide high demand specialized air mobility and precision strike capabilities to the combatant commanders.

Furthermore, the budget request continues funding for vital equipment for our battlefield airman, including lighter communication and integrated data linkages. This investment guarantees these highly skilled airmen are provided with the best and most modern technological equipment making them more agile and lethal in the most austere combat environments.

GLOBAL STRIKE

NUCLEAR DETERRENCE: Strengthening the nuclear enterprise remains one of the Air Force's highest priorities. The Air Force continues its actions to deliver safe, secure, and effective nuclear capabilities within its Nuclear Deterrence Operations portfolio. The Air Force's intercontinental ballistic missiles and bombers provide two legs of the Nation's nuclear Triad and dual-capable fighters and bombers extend deterrence and provide assurance to our allies and partners.

INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE (ICBM): The FY2018 budget request funds additional investments to sustain and modernize the ICBM force, including Ground Based Strategic Deterrent (GBSD) integrated design and development.

NUCLEAR HELICOPTER SUPPORT: The FY2018 budget request supports the rapid recapitalization of the Vietnam era UH-1N light-lift utility helicopter fleet to enhance the security provided to the ICBM inventory. Air Force Global Strike Command (AFGSC) is seeking to replace all UH-1N aircraft with commercial off-the-shelf/government off-the-shelf solution to fill current capability gaps and we expect to release the final Request for Proposal in calendar year 2017.

DUAL-CAPABLE AIRCRAFT (DCA): The Air Force continues to modernize dual-capable fighter aircraft to ensure these platforms remain capable of supporting NATO and worldwide partners. The FY2018 budget request also supports continued development of F-35 DCA capability.

AIRBORNE CAPABILITIES: The Air Force continues to modernize its bomber fleet to extend the life of the B-52 Stratofortress, B-1 Lancer, and B-2 Spirit aircraft. In FY2018, the Air Force will continue bomber modernization efforts and include additional investment for the B-52 Radar Modernization Program and B-2 EHF strategic communications. The FY2018 budget request

fully funds the B-2 Defensive Management System-Modernization program to ensure this platform remains mission capable in non-permissive environments.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE (USAFE) WEAPONS STORAGE AND SECURITY SYSTEM (WS3) MODERNIZATION: This serves an integral role in North Atlantic Treaty Organization nuclear weapons security. A programmed SLEP is scheduled to replace unsustainable alarm and display equipment and ensure the system meets new National Security Agency (NSA) encryption standards. This effort meets additional requirements for USAFE and provides efficiencies by implementing modifications and configuration changes on the new alarm equipment during SLEP installations.

LONG RANGE STRIKE BOMBER (B-21): The B-21 Raider aircraft is one of the Air Force's top three acquisition priorities and is currently in the development phase. The Air Force's FY2018 budget request continues funding to develop the affordable, long range, penetrating aircraft that incorporates proven technologies to support the awarded contract. This bomber represents a key component to the joint portfolio of conventional and nuclear deep-strike capabilities.

B61-12 TAIL KIT: The Air Force's FY2018 budget request continues to fund the B61-12 bomb Tailkit Assembly. This program is a joint venture with the National Nuclear Security Administration's life extension program and replaces four legacy variants into the B61-12. The Air Force is responsible for the development and production of the Tailkit Assembly as well as B61-12 aircraft integration. This investment will allow the Air Force to field a modernized weapon to meet strategic and extended deterrence requirements and provide assurance to U.S. allies.

LONG RANGE STAND-OFF (LRSO) WEAPON: The FY2018 budget request maintains the Department's commitment to the LRSO program. The LRSO effort will develop a weapon system to replace the Air Launched Cruise Missile, which has been operational since 1982. The LRSO weapon system will be capable of penetrating and surviving advanced Integrated Air Defense Systems from significant stand-off ranges to prosecute strategic targets in support of the Air Force's nuclear deterrence operations core function.

AIR LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM): The FY2018 budget request continues funding for the procurement of the remaining ALCM Service Life Extension Program kits and additional kits required for attrition reserve. It also replaces and refurbishes critical non-nuclear components inside ALCM to meet requirements for sustainment.



COMMAND AND CONTROL (C2)

The FY2018 budget request sustains the Air Force's commitment to C2 across the range of joint military operations. The budget request pursues C2 modernization critical to ensure a dominant C2 capability in current and future conflicts.

CONTROL REPORTING CENTER (CRC): In FY2018, the Air Force adds funding for six additional active duty CRC crews. This action increases near-term capacity to meet the highest-priority combatant commander requirements while preparing for future fights.

JSTARS LEGACY: The FY2018 budget request funds legacy Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS) aircraft while recognizing that longer duration depot maintenance activities are making this weapon more expensive to maintain. The Air Force anticipates developing a fleet retirement plan informed by strategic assessments of capability requirements and the delivery schedule of the JSTARS Recap fleet.

JSTARS RECAPITALIZATION: The FY2018 budget request reflects an affordable acquisition strategy for JSTARS Recapitalization that is expected to reach initial operating capacity by 2024.

AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AWACS) LEGACY: The Air Force continues to sustain and upgrade the AWACS fleet with mission enhancements. The budget request funds several upgrades to the AWACS including Block 40/45 (mission systems), DRAGON (digital cockpit and navigation system), E-3 Radar electronic protection capability, next generation identification-friend-or-foe, and combat identification modifications.



E-4B NATIONAL AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (NAOC) RECAPITALIZATION: The FY2018 budget request continues to fund initial RDT&E efforts for E-4B NAOC recapitalization.

E-4B NAOC LEGACY: This effort is a critical part of the NC3 modernization plan and includes additional funding for the continued development and integration of the Advanced Extremely High Frequency (AEHF) and Low Frequency Transmit System (LFTS) programs onto the E-4B fleet.

CORE MISSION ENABLERS

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (MILCON) AND FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION (FSRM): The Air Force continues to invest in FSRM and MILCON. The budget request also maintains the Military Family Housing construction program, with a focus on Okinawa.

The FY2018 budget request for MILCON continues to support new weapon system bed downs (e.g. F-35A, KC-46 and the Presidential Airlift Recapitalization), strengthens the nuclear enterprise by constructing a consolidated tactical response force and alert crew facility, and provides facilities essential for meeting fifth generation fighter training requirements. The budget request also supports combatant commanders' highest construction priorities such as a consolidated squadron operations facility in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility, improved posture of forces in Europe, and enhanced Asia-Pacific Resiliency.

PERSONNEL: The FY2018 budget request grows Total Force military end-strength to 501,500, moving toward improving warfighter readiness. Specifically, the Nation has an acute pilot shortage impacting the entire Department of Defense. The budget request invests in the pilot training pipeline, pilot absorption, and pilot retention. The Air Force also focuses on addressing gaps in critical career fields, such as maintenance, ISR, cyber, and nuclear, while also expanding training capacity. Additionally, this budget request strengthens our Total Force Airmen with commensurate FY2018 growth in Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve, and civilian Airmen.



READINESS: Improving warfighter readiness is one of the highest priorities of the FY2018 budget request, and the heart of it is the Air Force's most important investment: people. Investing in Airmen and growing end-strength sets us on the path to readiness recovery. To improve readiness, the Air Force must set end-strength commensurate with increasing global requirements. The Air Force continues to fund Flying Hours to executable levels and weapon system sustainment to near max executable levels, sustaining the readiness recovery plan. Adversaries are closing the gap in military capability, the legacy force is less viable against advanced integrated air defense capabilities, and space is no longer a sanctuary. However, the Air Force must balance recapitalization

and modernization efforts to improve capacity but stay on course to developing the capabilities needed for the long term.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T): The FY2018 budget request for S&T strengthens Air Force commitment to innovative and affordable responses to warfighter needs now, simultaneously creating the force of the future. Maximizing the impact of the Air Force's robust S&T program (game-changing, enabling, relevant, and rapid technologies), the Air Force is focusing on several game-changing technologies that can amplify many of the enduring attributes of airpower—speed, range, flexibility, and precision. These game-changing technologies are: autonomous systems, unmanned systems, hypersonics, directed energy, and nanotechnology.

EXPERIMENTATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING: The FY2018 budget request maintains emphasis on development planning (DP) and increases investment for experimentation. DP involves a range of activities, including requirements analysis, cost versus capability trades, and modeling and simulation, to understand the Air Force's future warfighting needs and reconcile those with available and potential capabilities, concepts, and enabling technologies. Experimentation is a means to stimulate innovation and new thinking about future ways of warfighting and alternate ways to succeed on the battlefield. DP and experimentation activities are directed by the Air Force Capability Development Council to address future capabilities such as air superiority, close air support and directed energy weapons.

WEAPONS SYSTEMS CYBER RESILIENCY (WSCR): The Air Force has a multi-pronged approach to provide assurance, resilience, affordability, and empowerment to enable the Air Force's assured cyber advantage to ensure our ability to fly, fight, and win in air, space, and cyberspace. The Air Force Cyber Campaign Plan (CCP), which is driving WSCR efforts, has two goals: 1) to "bake in" cyber resiliency into new weapon systems and 2) mitigate critical vulnerabilities in fielded weapon systems. It consists of seven Lines of Action (LOAs) designed to be the "engine" behind increasing the cyber resiliency of all Air Force new and legacy weapon systems.



OVERVIEW

The FY2018 Air Force budget request is built on a long-term strategic framework and is designed to preserve Combatant Commander (CCDR) requirements in support of the defense strategy. The FY2018 budget request seeks to balance capability, capacity, and readiness while investing in modernization and recapitalization. At FY2018 funding levels, the Air Force is able to grow end strength, our first step in addressing our pilot shortage and continue our emphasis on readiness recovery. It also continues to restore some capacity in the short-term to meet the demands of today's conflict; retains critical core capabilities to support the joint force; preserves the KC-46A, B-21, and F-35A programs; and most importantly, develops and takes care of Airmen.

The FY2018 Military Personnel budget request supports Total Force end strength of 501,500. This submission enables the Air Force to continue its deliberate personnel recovery plan to meet increased demands from Combatant Commanders for Air Force capabilities while addressing the pressing need to improve readiness.

The FY2018 Operations and Maintenance budget request strives to balance Air Force readiness and support to our Airmen and families. This request fully supports the Air Force's top priority to grow Total Force military end strength to 501,500; funding recruiting and training efforts aimed at diversity and meeting critical skill shortfalls, such as pilots, RPA, Maintainers, Cyber, ISR and Nuclear. The Air Force continues to fund flying hours to executable levels and Weapons System Sustainment to manageable levels of risk. This budget request also funds numerous quality of life initiatives critical to the retention of today's Airmen, both military and civilian.

The Procurement budget request enables the Air Force to deliver immediate and future capabilities through investment in key aircraft, missile, space, and ammunition requirements. The FY2018 budget request continues to fund the KC-46A, F-35A, key nuclear and space modernization efforts, and maximum production capacity of preferred munitions.

The FY2018 budget request supports Research, Development, Test and Evaluation for the Air Force's top three acquisition programs: KC-46A, F-35A, and B-21, as well as transitioning civilian pay for acquisition professionals from Operations and Maintenance funding for Air Force Material Command's Life Cycle Management Center and Nuclear Weapons Center.

The Military Construction FY2018 budget request represents a balanced approach to meet mission needs and operational timelines by funding critical infrastructure with particular emphasis on new mission bed-downs, Combatant Commanders' requirements, nuclear enterprise, and the increased current mission backlog from the Budget Control Act (BCA) and FY2013 sequestration.

The Air Force continues to spend Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO) funding in FY2018 for requirements including critical munitions shortfalls, flying hours, weapons system sustainment, operating costs for the six enduring Air Force supported bases in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility (AOR), and continued support for increased U.S. military presence in Europe.

TABLE 1. Air Force Budget Highlights Summary

FY18 Air Force Budget Request Facts				
Total Air Force (\$M)			FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
			171,158	182,991
Blue TOA			123,852	132,369
Operation and Maintenance (O&M)			47,895	49,140
Military Personnel (MILPERS)			29,339	30,676
Military Construction (MILCON)			2,100	1,964
Military Family Housing			336	403
Procurement			23,909	24,715
Research Development Test & Evaluation (RDT&E)			20,217	25,417
Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)			56	54
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)			12,931	13,875
Non-Blue TOA			34,375	36,747
General Facts				
			FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Major Installations ¹			79	79
Total Aircraft Inventory ²			5,517	5,416
Flying Hours ³			1,165,203	1,153,309
Personnel Facts				
			FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Authorized Manpower			660,707	669,611
Military			495,700	501,500
Active			321,000	325,100
Reserve			69,000	69,800
Guard			105,700	106,600
Civilian⁴			165,007	168,111
Major Procurement Quantities⁵				
	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Aircraft	103	85 Space	5	3
F-35A	48	46 EELV	5	3
KC-46A	15	15 GPS III	0	0
MC-130J	6	5 Weapons	37,610	39,136
MQ-9A	24	16 JDAM	30,664	27,320
HC-130J	4	2 AGM-114 Hellfire	1,536	3,629
C-130J	5	0 AIM-9X Sidewinder	287	310
EC-X	1	1 AIM-120D AMRAAM	256	205
		AGM-158 JASSM-ER	360	360
		Small Diameter Bomb	4,507	7,312

Numbers may not add due to rounding
 FY17 Enacted numbers include Title X funding (RAA)

¹ Includes Active, Reserve, and Guard installations

² Includes Total Force Total Aircraft Inventory (TAI) Only - Excl. ALCM, ICBM and Ground Control Stations; comprehensive aircraft list in Appendix

³ Air Force Total Force Blue O&M funded flying hours only

⁴ Air Force Blue civilian end-strength

⁵ Includes Base and OCO quantities

MILITARY PERSONNEL (MILPERS)

Figure 1 depicts the FY2018 Blue Total Obligation Authority (TOA) request shown in Table 2 below subdivided by component.

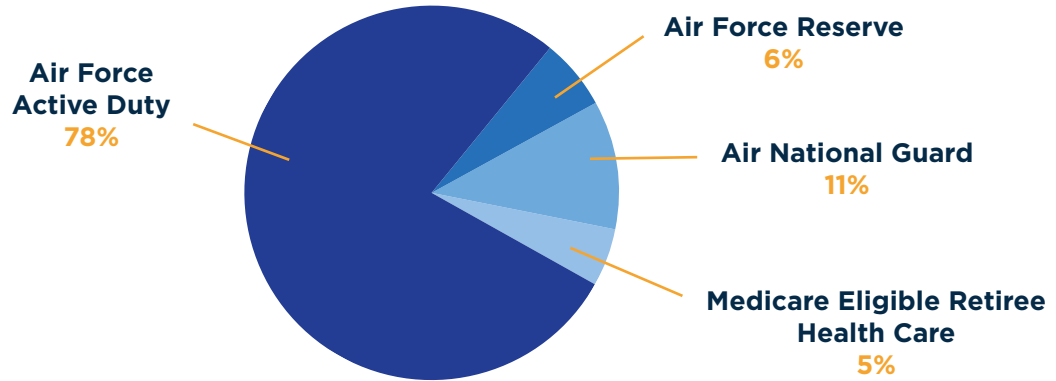


FIGURE 1. MILPERS - Total Force FY2018 Blue Budget Request

The FY2018 budget request for Military Personnel supports the Air Force’s ability to accomplish its five core missions, allowing the Air Force to maintain the world’s best trained force. It leverages the Active, Reserve, and Guard Components to preserve the Total Force mix necessary to engage in operations around the world. The Air Force takes a balanced approach to maintain core capabilities and is committed to providing competitive military compensation to retain the right amount of highly skilled Airmen required to meet current and future needs of the Nation. Appropriation details and end strength changes are provided below:

- » Total Force military end strength of 501,500; increased by 5,800 from FY2017
- » Active component end strength of 325,100; increased by 4,100 from FY2017
- » AFR component end strength of 69,800; increased by 800 from FY2017
- » ANG end strength of 106,600; increased by 900 from FY2017
- » Provides across-the-board 2018 calendar year increases of 2.1 percent for military pay, 3.2 percent in Basic Allowance for Housing, and 3.4 percent for Basic Allowance for Subsistence

TABLE 2. MILPERS - Air Force Total Force TOA

MILPERS, Air Force Total Force TOA (\$M)	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Air Force Active Duty	22,920	23,852
Air Force Reserve	1,704	1,803
Air National Guard	3,271	3,401
Medicare Eligible Retiree Health Care	1,444	1,619
Blue Total	29,339	30,676
Non-Blue	5,277	5,405
Air Force MILPERS TOA Total	34,616	36,080

Numbers may not add due to rounding
 FY17 Enacted numbers include Title X funding (RAA)

MILITARY PERSONNEL - ACTIVE AIR FORCE

Figure 2 depicts the FY2018 Blue TOA shown in Table 3 below subdivided into major activities.

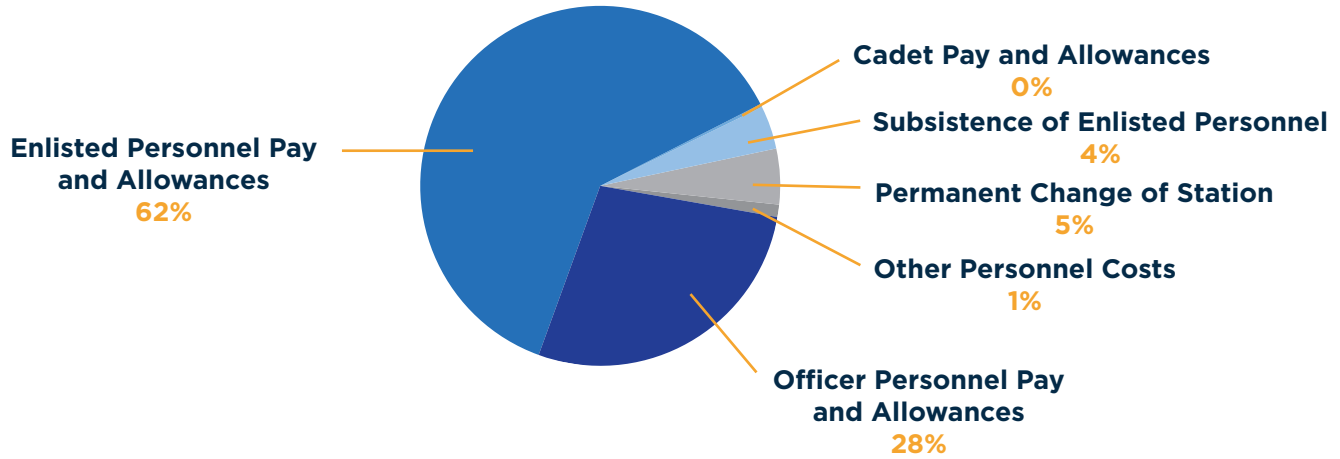


FIGURE 2. MILPERS - MILPERS - Active Air Force FY2018 Blue Budget Request

Active Air Force Military Personnel increases the overall size of the all-volunteer force by 4,100 Airmen, from 321,000 authorized in the FY2017 National Defense Authorization Act to 325,100 end strength requested in the FY2018 President’s Budget. This growth will help the Air Force address the personnel imbalance with ongoing and projected global demands for airpower while taking the foundational first step to set the conditions for improved readiness. Achieving this force level mitigates undermanned units caused by force structure buy-backs, addresses maintenance manpower stressors tied to transitioning from the A-10 to F-35 and expands training capacity to “right-size” the pipeline. Additional manpower will help the Air Force address shortages of maintainers, pilots, and other combat specialties.

TABLE 3. MILPERS - Active Air Force TOA

MILPERS, Air Force TOA (\$M)	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Officer Personnel Pay and Allowances	6,415	6,683
Enlisted Personnel Pay and Allowances	14,166	14,754
Cadet Pay and Allowances	77	78
Subsistence of Enlisted Personnel	954	988
Permanent Change of Station	1,209	1,255
Other Personnel Costs	99	93
Subtotal	22,920	23,852
Medicare-Retiree Contribution	1,104	1,241
Blue Total	24,024	25,093
Non-Blue	5,241	5,368
Air Force Active MILPERS TOA Total	29,264	30,461

Numbers may not add due to rounding
 FY17 Enacted numbers include Title X funding (RAA)

MILITARY PERSONNEL - AIR FORCE RESERVE

Figure 3 depicts the FY2018 Blue TOA shown in Table 4 below subdivided into major activities.

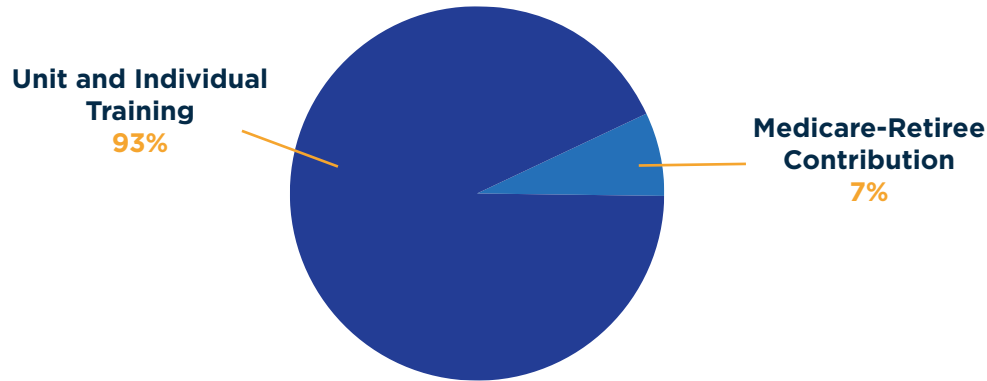


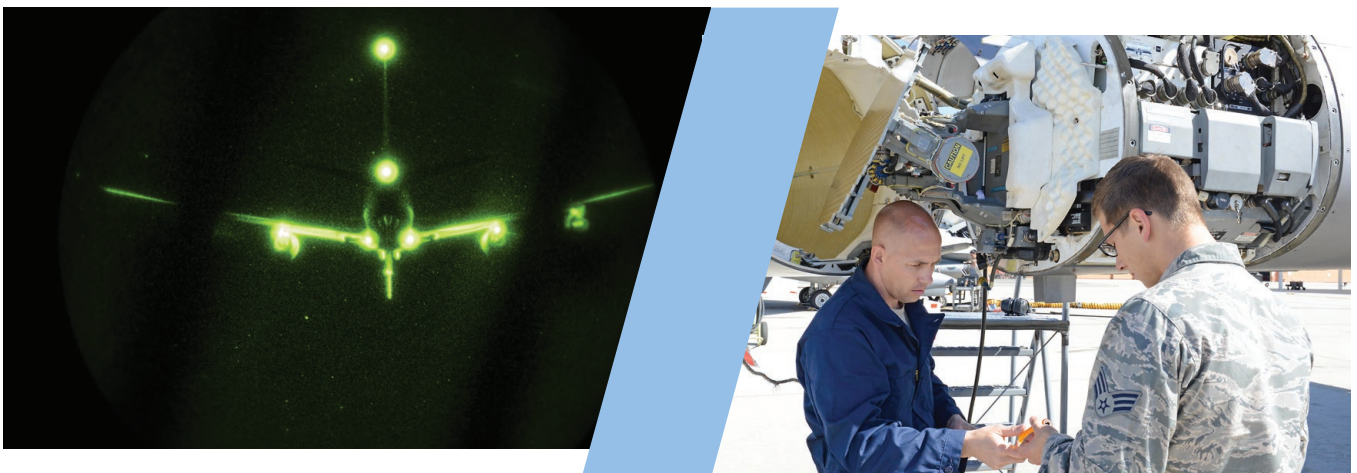
FIGURE 3. MILPERS - Air Force Reserve FY2018 Blue Budget Request

The AFR Military Personnel budget request funds direct military compensation including regular pay, allowances and benefits to provide trained units and individuals to augment the Active component in support of CCDR's requirements. The Reserve component increases in overall size by 800 in the FY2018 budget request. Most of the increase addresses shortages in Cyber and ISR, and puts our manpower on the continued path of readiness recovery.

TABLE 4. MILPERS - Air Force Reserve TOA

MILPERS, Air Force Reserve TOA (\$M)	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Unit and Individual Training	1,704	1,803
Subtotal	1,704	1,803
Medicare-Retiree Contribution	125	137
Blue Total	1,829	1,940
Non-Blue	22	23
Air Force Reserve MILPERS TOA Total	1,851	1,963

Numbers may not add due to rounding
 FY17 Enacted numbers include Title X funding (RAA)



MILITARY PERSONNEL – AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Figure 4 depicts the FY2018 Blue TOA shown in Table 5 below subdivided into major activities.

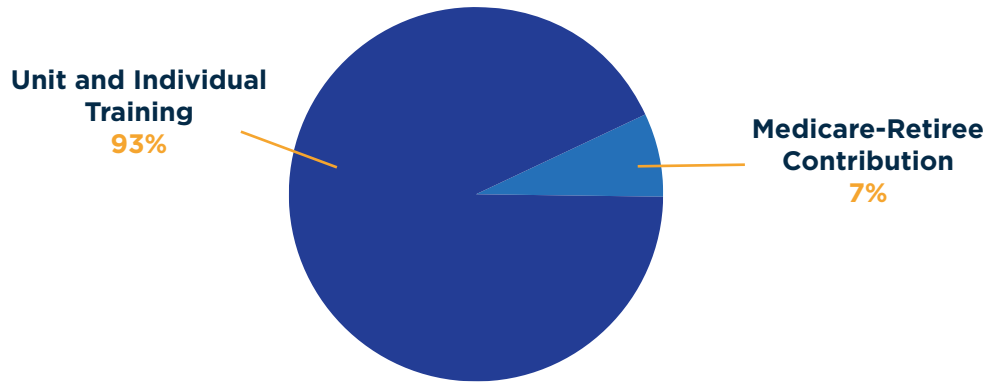


FIGURE 4. MILPERS – Air National Guard FY2018 Blue Budget Request

The ANG Military Personnel budget request funds direct military compensation including regular pay, special pays, retired pay accruals, basic allowances for subsistence and housing, recruiting and retention incentives, and clothing allowances to provide trained units for participation in the expeditionary Air Force as well as to perform air sovereignty alert missions. The budget request includes an end strength increase of 900 personnel. Additionally, funding supports annual 15-day tours and 48 drill periods, as well as tours of Active Duty for training of selected ANG personnel in FY2018.

TABLE 5. MILPERS – Air National Guard TOA

MILPERS, Air National Guard TOA (\$M)	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Unit and Individual Training	3,271	3,401
Subtotal	3,271	3,401
Medicare-Retiree Contribution	215	242
Blue Total	3,486	3,643
Non-Blue	14	13
Air Force ANG MILPERS TOA Total	3,500	3,656

Numbers may not add due to rounding
 FY17 Enacted numbers include Title X funding (RAA)



OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (O&M)

Figure 5 depicts the FY2018 Blue TOA shown in Table 6 below and displays the relative size of each subsection of this appropriation.

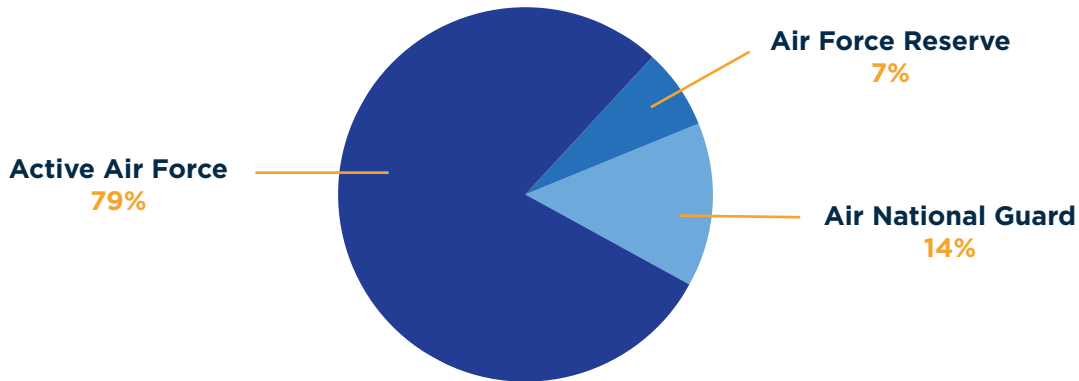


FIGURE 5. O&M - Total Force FY2018 Blue Budget Request

The FY2018 O&M budget request funds the day-to-day expenses of the Air Force to support current operational requirements at 79 major installations. All Air Force core functions are supported by this appropriation. O&M resources directly support essential combat enablers such as: flying, space and cyberspace operations, ISR; logistics; nuclear deterrence; search and rescue; and special operations activities. O&M funds are used to operate, sustain, and maintain aircraft, space, and related weapons systems; ready, train and develop Airmen; provide pay and benefits for civilian personnel; operate advanced communications, C2 systems; purchase critical supplies, equipment, and fuel; airfield, runway, and base facility maintenance, and improvements to the working and living conditions for Air Force personnel. Table 6 displays O&M across the Total Force by component.

TABLE 6. O&M - Air Force Total Force TOA by Component

Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Total Force TOA (\$M)	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Active Air Force	38,188	38,933
Air Force Reserve	3,146	3,267
Air National Guard	6,562	6,940
Blue Total	47,895	49,140
Non-Blue	811	857
Air Force O&M TOA Total	48,706	49,997

Numbers may not add due to rounding
 FY17 Enacted numbers include Title X funding (RAA)

As seen in previous years, the Air Force's FY2018 budget request is based on a long-term, resource-informed framework that supports the defense strategy and CCDR requirements. The budget request is aligned with Air Force priorities: support of end-strength growth, funding readiness to executability and taking care of people.

The Air Force continues to successfully leverage our Total Force to provide seamless airpower on a global scale to meet CCDR requirements every day. The synergy and interdependence between Air Force Active, Reserve, and Guard forces, allows the Air Force to respond to rapidly evolving requirements and threats head-on. The ANG and AFR are integrated into all Air Force core mission areas and have transformed from a traditional reserve force into one that provides operational capability, strategic depth and surge capacity. This seamless integration is critical as the Air Force works toward stabilizing the force and filling critical skill shortfalls.

The FY2018 request continues our emphasis on recovery efforts by funding recruiting and training efforts to support end-strength growth, readiness to executable levels, critical investments in nuclear deterrence, space and cyber, and programs that support the needs of our Airman and their families.

However, the Air Force continues to have significant readiness challenges. In FY2013, readiness decreased to historically low levels and remained stagnant in FY2014. The continued pressure of deployments and a chronic shortage of Airmen in critical skill positions are limiting recovery efforts. Though very proficient at current low-end operations, less than 50 percent of our Combat Air Forces (CAF) are proficient in other required mission sets. While the BBA helped slow the decline in readiness levels, readiness recovery is not a short-term fix and will take years to fully rebuild.

The U.S. Air Force has been the most globally engaged air force on the planet and there are no signs of drawing down in the near future. To effectively respond to today's threats, the Air Force is rephasing aircraft divestitures to meet the shortage in our fighter capacity. Resources are being applied to readiness training, Cyber, ranges, and exercises, to ensure combat capability and full spectrum readiness, while we continue to fund Combatant Command (CCMD) ISR requirements, people programs and specialized skill training for battlefield Airmen. Below are a few highlights of the FY2018 O&M request.



Key highlights:

- » Prioritizes additional training for End-Strength growth to 502K (pilots, RPA, Maintainers, Cyber, ISR, Nuclear); funds 2 additional F-16 training squadrons
- » Funds Flying Hours to executable levels; 1.2M hours / \$6.2B
- » WSS funded to near max executable levels – sustains readiness recovery plan
- » Continues ISR capability for today’s fight; funds 60 RPA combat lines and continues RPA get-well plan
- » Committed to Nuclear Deterrence: sustains ICBMs and funds key upgrades and additional civilian technical experts in NC3
- » Supports Joint Force for space superiority – aligns budget to Space Warfighting construct and funds National Space Defense Center
- » Funds Cyber Mission Forces - 39 offensive and defensive Cyber teams
- » Funds Facilities sustainment at 80% of the OSD modeled requirement and maintenance and repair is funded at 1.9% of the Plant Replacement Value (PRV)
- » Transfers 10K Acquisition personnel from O&M to RDT&E (-\$1.1B); aligns with mission and provides improved transparency
- » Supports civilian FTEs of 118,116 and provides a 1.9% civilian pay raise
- » Reinvigorates the squadrons by funding Commanders’ Support Staff positions. Revector Airmen from administrative duties to their primary missions.
- » Funds 449 dedicated Sexual Assault Prevention and Response personnel

TABLE 7. O&M – Air Force Total Force Blue TOA

Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Total Force TOA (\$M)	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Flying Operations	18,262	18,153
Civilian Pay	11,494	10,926
Space/Other Combat Forces	6,667	7,179
Installation Support and FSRM	7,206	7,313
Logistics Ops and Air Force Wide Support	2,217	2,669
Training & Recruiting	1,126	1,380
Mobility Forces	924	1,521
Air Force O&M Blue TOA Total	47,895	49,140

Numbers may not add due to rounding
 FY17 Enacted numbers include Title X funding (RAA)

The tables that follow display the funding request in different categories relevant to Active, Air Force Reserve, and Air National Guard components.



O&M – ACTIVE AIR FORCE

Figure 6 depicts the FY2018 Blue TOA shown in Table 8 and displays the relative size of each subsection of this appropriation.

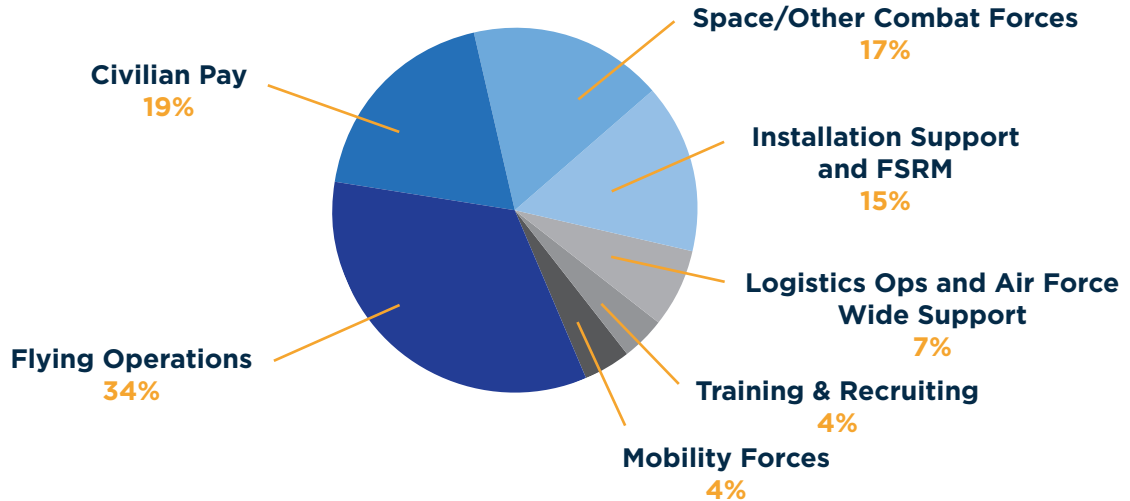


FIGURE 6. O&M – Active Air Force FY2018 Blue Budget Request

The FY2018 Active Air Force budget request supports 72 major installations, two space ranges, produces 1,236 new pilots, and funds 854,387 flying hours while sustaining a fleet of 3,665 aircraft. O&M resources provide funding for essential combat enablers such as: intelligence, logistics, weather, air traffic control, search and rescue, airfield, runway and base facility maintenance, civilian pay, and improvements to working and living environments for Air Force personnel. Land-based nuclear and space forces, electronic warfare, irregular warfare and ISR missions are also supported by O&M funding.

TABLE 8. O&M – Active Air Force TOA

Operation and Maintenance, Active Air Force TOA (\$M)	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Flying Operations	13,772	13,446
Civilian Pay	7,978	7,276
Space/Other Combat Forces	5,983	6,440
Installation Support and FSRM	6,238	6,330
Logistics Ops and Air Force Wide Support	2,167	2,541
Training & Recruiting	1,126	1,380
Mobility Forces	924	1,521
Air Force Active O&M Blue TOA Total	38,188	38,933
Non-Blue	811	857
Air Force Active O&M TOA Total	38,999	39,789

Numbers may not add due to rounding
 FY17 Enacted numbers include Title X funding (RAA)

O&M – AIR FORCE RESERVE

Figure 7 depicts the FY2018 Blue TOA shown in Table 9 and displays the relative size of each subsection of this appropriation.

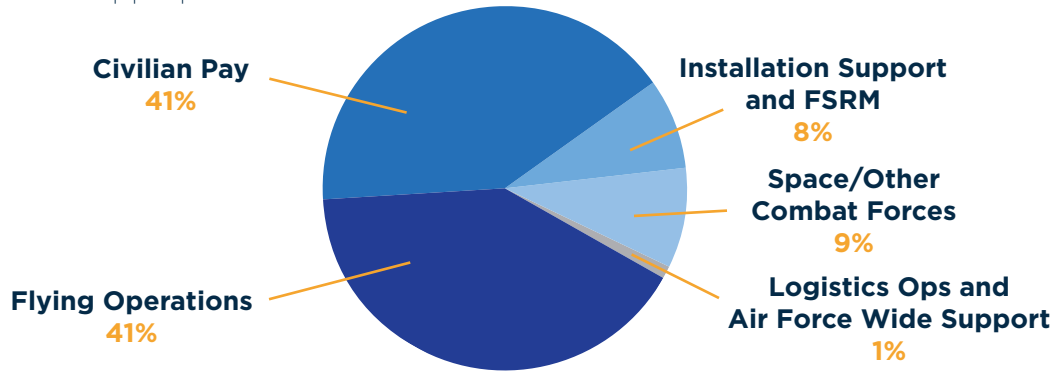


FIGURE 7. O&M – Air Force Reserve FY2018 Blue Budget Request

The AFR O&M appropriation provides funding to maintain five major installations, train units for immediate mobilization, and administrative support. Our budget request provides for the operation and training of 37 wings, 104,115 flying hours, maintains 328 aircraft, funds air reserve technicians (military), civilian technicians, and provides mission training for 69,800 Reserve personnel.

TABLE 9. O&M – Air Force Reserve TOA

O&M, Air Force Reserve TOA (\$M)	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Flying Operations	1,205	1,334
Civilian Pay	1,277	1,331
Installation Support and FSRM	330	256
Space/Other Combat Forces	314	316
Logistics Ops and Air Force Wide Support	21	31
Air Force Reserve O&M Blue TOA Total	3,146	3,267

Numbers may not add due to rounding
 FY17 Enacted numbers include Title X funding (RAA)



O&M - AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Figure 8 depicts the FY2018 Blue TOA shown in Table 10 and displays the relative size of each subsection of this appropriation.

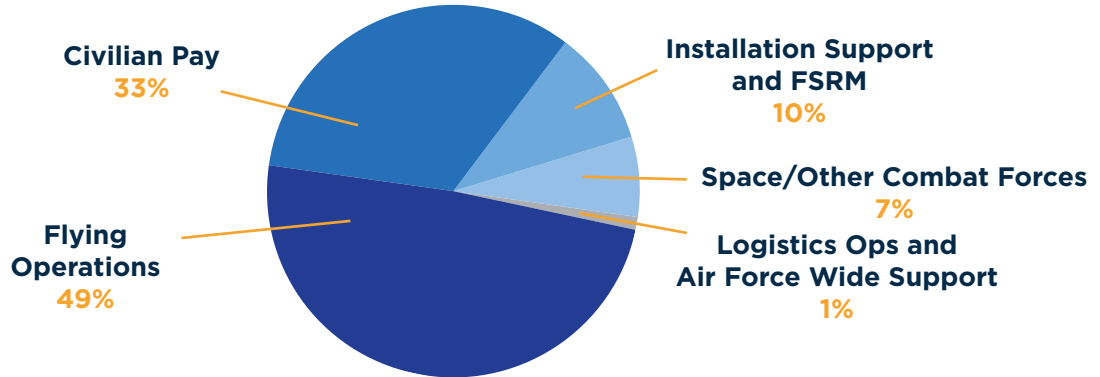


FIGURE 8. O&M - Air National Guard FY2018 Blue Budget Request

The ANG O&M appropriation funds the flying and maintenance of ANG aircraft and the operation of 90 wings and 2 major installations. Our FY2018 budget request funds 194,807 flying hours, maintains 1,066 aircraft and supports mission training of 106,600 ANG personnel.

TABLE 10. O&M - Air National Guard TOA

O&M, Air National Guard TOA (\$M)	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Civilian Pay	2,257	2,319
Flying Operations	3,269	3,375
Space/Other Combat Forces	410	515
Logistics Ops and Air Force Wide Support	36	38
Installation Support and FSRM	590	693
Air National Guard O&M TOA Total	6,562	6,940

Numbers may not add due to rounding
 FY17 Enacted numbers include Title X funding (RAA)



WORKING CAPITAL FUND

The Defense Working Capital Funds (DWCF) were established to carry out specific mission activities in a market-like financial framework, providing customers common goods and services in the most efficient way possible. Operating within the DWCF, the Air Force Working Capital Fund (AFWCF) is designed to operate on a break-even basis. AFWCF services and products are integral to readiness and sustainability of air, space, and cyberspace assets and support the ability to deploy forces around the globe.

The AFWCF conducts business in two primary areas: depot maintenance and supply management. Depots provide the equipment, skills, and repair services necessary to keep forces operating. Supply management activities procure and manage inventories of consumable and reparable spare parts required to keep all force structure elements mission ready. The Transportation Working Capital Fund (TWCF) is a part of the AFWCF budget submission. Though the Air Force is charged with cash oversight, United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) has operational responsibility.

The FY2018 AFWCF budget is structured to support the Air Force's core functions through supply and maintenance activities that procure and manage spares, repairables, base supplies and transportation services (i.e. engines, aircraft and other repairable items). Estimates included in this submission are based on customers' plans. Successful AFWCF operations are essential to ensure the warfighter receives the right item, at the right place, right time, and lowest cost. Our budget request reflects AFWCF logistics and business processes that are continuously improved to meet customer needs within the time and location requirements specified. Rate/price changes reflect ongoing efforts to reduce costs and accurately project inflation impacts. Highlights of the FY2018 AFWCF budget request are reflected in Table 11.

TABLE 11. Air Force Working Capital Fund Financial and Personnel Summary

AFWCF Total (\$M)	FY16	FY17	FY18
Total Revenue	23,358	23,599	23,126
Cost of Goods Sold	22,397	23,459	23,940
Adjustments for Net Operating Result ¹	-25	10	9
Net Operating Result	936	140	-806
Accumulated Operating Result ^{2,3}	1,509	1,650	223
Capital Budget	211	272	311
Direct Appropriation ⁴	65	64	67
Rate/Price Changes	FY16	FY17	FY18
Consolidated Sustainment Activity Group - Maintenance Division	-2.33%	-1.12%	2.61%
Consolidated Sustainment Activity Group - Supply Division	-1.67%	0.96%	-8.32%
Supply Management Activity Group - Retail	1.71%	4.71%	4.78%
AFWCF, Total Personnel	FY16	FY17	FY18
Civilian Work-Years/Full Time Equivalents	30,364	31,005	31,945
Military Work-Years/Full Time Equivalents	11,067	11,027	11,083

¹ Other Adjustments affecting NOR include non-recoverable depreciation from donated assets and Mobilization/War Reserve Material.
² FY2016 incl. \$251M cash transfer from AFWCF in compliance with P.L. 114-113 and \$230M for OMNIBUS Reprogramming Action.
³ Positive AOR in FY2016 and FY2017 will be returned in FY2018; remaining amount of \$120M is held in retention to be returned in FY2019.
⁴ FY2016 Includes Medical-Dental War Reserve Material (WRM), and Transportation of Fallen Heroes; FY2017 and FY2018 WRM only.

CASH MANAGEMENT

The Office of the Secretary of Defense’s (OSD) policy requires DWCF activities maintain positive cash balances throughout the year, and an adequate ending balance to support continuing operations into the subsequent year. In determining required cash levels, activities document average disbursements and the expected range of cash volatility, adjusted to accommodate seasonality, known changes in the business environment, and inherent risk associated with estimation error and unplanned events outside management’s control. The new methodology for calculating cash requirements consists of four components: rate, range, risk mitigation, and reserves (colloquially, the 4Rs) and is reflected in Table 12 and 13.

In FY2016, AFWCF cash decreased slightly from \$2.4B to \$2.3B. Although the balance appears to remain relatively flat, it reflects the impact of two reprogramming actions totaling \$481.0 million. The first transfer reflects compliance with Public Law 114-113, resulting in a \$251M transfer to the AF O&M appropriation comprised of AFWCF ‘Blue’ (\$217M) and TWCF (\$34M). The second transfer, \$230M reflects an approved OMNIBUS reprogramming request from AFWCF ‘Blue’ to the AF Operation and Maintenance appropriation.

In FY2017, AFWCF cash increases \$200 million, ending with a \$2.5B balance. The cash is expected to increase due to a shift in expense outlay patterns consistent with FY2016.

Throughout FY2018, AFWCF cash decreases from \$2.5B to \$1.8B. The decline is the result of returning to customers gains realized in FY2016 and projected gains in FY2017. Cash balances also support the Treasury Department’s daily cash reporting initiative, while remaining within the operating limits. Tables 12 and 13 below details cash for both AFWCF and TWCF.

TABLE 12. Air Force Working Capital Fund Cash Management

AFWCF, Air Force Blue Cash (\$M)	FY16	FY17	FY18
Beginning of Period (BOP) Cash Balance	1,417	1,424	1,743
Disbursements	15,598	16,565	16,881
Collections	15,989	16,819	16,204
Transfers	-447	0	0
Direct Appropriations (War Reserve Material)	63	64	67
End of Period (EOP) Cash Balance	1,424	1,743	1,132
Lower Limits	971	1,264	1,136
Upper Limits	1,573	1,867	1,738

TABLE 13. Transportation Working Capital Fund Cash Management

TWCF Cash (\$M)	FY16	FY17	FY18
Beginning of Period (BOP) Cash Balance	1,012	836	747
Disbursements	7,158	6,799	6,714
Collections	7,014	6,711	6,618
Transfers	-34	0	0
Direct Appropriations (Fallen Heroes)	3	0	0
End of Period (EOP) Cash Balance	836	747	651
Lower Limits	678	462	442
Upper Limits	1,271	993	966

PROCUREMENT

Figure 9 depicts the FY2018 Blue TOA shown in Table 14 below subdivided into major activities.

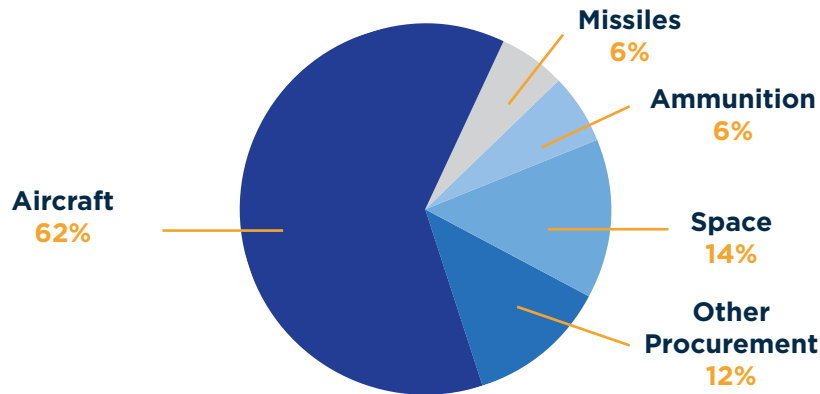


FIGURE 9. Procurement FY2018 Blue Budget Request

The Procurement portfolio delivers both immediate and future capabilities through investment across five specific appropriations: Aircraft, Missile, Space, Ammunition, and Other Procurement. The Air Force balanced modernization with recapitalization efforts to invest in future capabilities needed for a high-end fight. Our budget request continues to fund procurement of the F-35A, KC-46A, MC-130J, Compass Call, continues efficient space procurement, and maximizes preferred munition procurement. The following pages discuss procurement appropriations in more detail.

TABLE 14. Procurement TOA

Procurement TOA (\$M)	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Aircraft	15,093	15,378
Missiles	1,374	1,588
Ammunition	1,659	1,377
Space	2,750	3,371
Other Procurement	3,032	3,002
Blue Total	23,909	24,715
Non-Blue	17,060	17,351
Air Force Procurement TOA Total	40,969	42,066

Numbers may not add due to rounding
 FY17 Enacted numbers include Title X funding (RAA)



PROCUREMENT - AIRCRAFT

Figure 10 depicts the FY2018 Blue TOA shown in Table 15 subdivided into major categories.

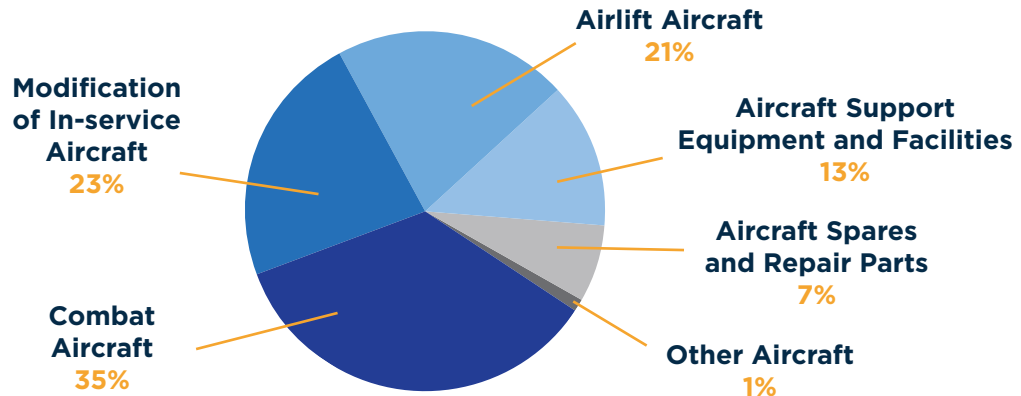


FIGURE 10. Aircraft Procurement FY2018 Blue Budget Request

Aircraft Procurement funds procurement and modification of aircraft, support and specialized ground support equipment, training devices, and spare parts. Our FY2018 budget request supports the Air Force’s five core missions by balancing aircraft capability and modernization with uncertain fiscal environment. Air and space superiority are supported by continued modernization of F-22A, F-15, and F-16 combat capability to remain viable in modern-day contested airspace.



In ISR, the Air Force continues to evolve MQ-9 Reaper medium-altitude, permissive ISR capability and support the RQ-4 Global Hawk and RC-135 Rivet Joint upgrade strategies, thus maintaining intelligence collection parity across the range of military operations.

Investment in the Rapid Global Mobility core mission continues in FY2018 with the procurement of KC-46A aircraft as part of our tanker fleet recapitalization. Additionally, our budget request supports global mobility, personnel recovery and special operations through the procurement of 2 HC-130J and 5 MC-130J aircraft.

In support of the Global Strike core mission, our FY2018 budget request funds the procurement of 46 F-35A Joint Strike Fighters and bomber fleet modernization to extend the life of the B-52, B-1, and B-2 aircraft.

The Air Force sustains its commitment to C2 by funding several upgrades to the E-3 AWACS fleet including mission systems (Block 40/45) and the digital cockpit and navigation system (DRAGON).

The table below summarizes funding for Aircraft Procurement by budget activity.

TABLE 15. Procurement, Aircraft TOA

Procurement, Aircraft TOA (\$M)	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Combat Aircraft	5,082	5,325
Modification of In-service Aircraft	3,028	3,574
Airlift Aircraft	3,760	3,211
Aircraft Support Equipment and Facilities	1,842	1,996
Aircraft Spares and Repair Parts	930	1,042
Other Aircraft	451	230
Blue Totals	15,093	15,378
Non-Blue	17	41
Air Force Aircraft Procurement TOA Total	15,110	15,419

Numbers may not add due to rounding
 FY17 Enacted numbers include Title X funding (RAA)



PROCUREMENT - MISSILE

Figure 11 depicts the FY2018 Blue TOA shown in Table 16 below subdivided into major categories.

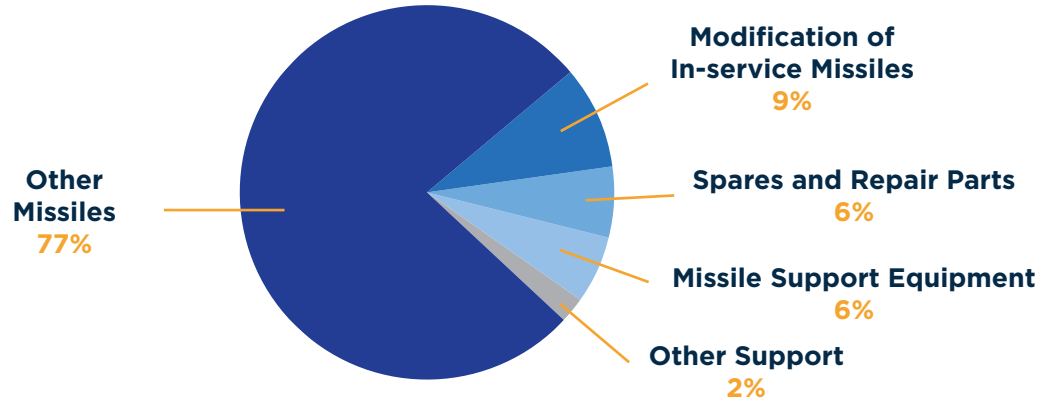


FIGURE 11. Missile Procurement FY2018 Blue Budget Request

The Missile Procurement appropriation funds acquisition and modification of missiles, spare parts, and support equipment. In our FY2018 request, the Air Force is continuing to fund key modernization efforts of the Minuteman III program, in order to deliver safe and secure nuclear capabilities. Additionally, to operate in a high-end future conflict, the Air Force is procuring modern munitions for air superiority and preferred air-to-ground missiles. In FY2018, the Air Force will procure 4,579 Small Diameter Bombs (SDB-I), 310 AIM-9X Sidewinder Air-to-Air missiles, 205 AIM-120D Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM), 360 Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile-Extended Range (JASSM-ER) missiles, 399 Hellfire missiles, and 460 Small Diameter Bomb (SDB) II to sustain the Air Force’s air dominance and global precision attack capabilities.

TABLE 16. Procurement, Missile TOA

Procurement, Missile TOA (\$M)	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Other Missiles	1,083	1,218
Modification of In-service Missiles	124	137
Spares and Repair Parts	71	101
Missile Support Equipment	50	99
Other Support	46	33
Blue Total	1,374	1,588
Non-Blue	974	708
Air Force Missile Procurement TOA Total	2,348	2,296

Numbers may not add due to rounding
 FY17 Enacted numbers include Title X funding (RAA)

PROCUREMENT - AMMUNITION

Figure 12 depicts the FY2018 Blue TOA shown in Table 17 below subdivided into major categories.

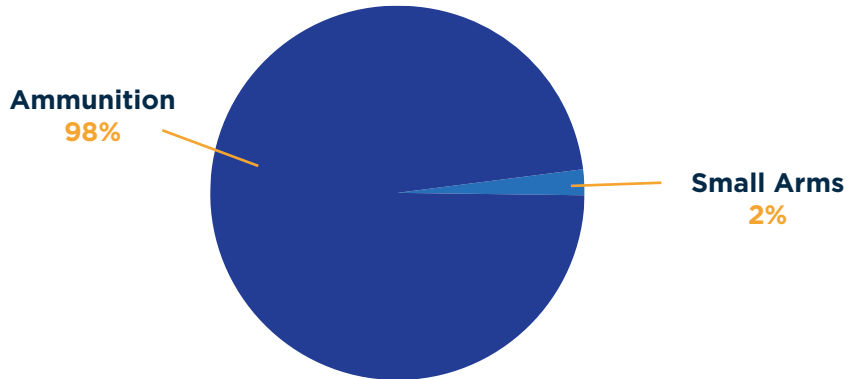


FIGURE 12. Ammunition Procurement FY2018 Blue Budget Request

The Ammunition Procurement appropriation funds procurement, production, and modification of ammunition. The portfolio primarily supports the Global Strike core function and includes ammunition, rockets, bombs, flares, fuses, cartridges, and related training devices. The FY2018 request initiates procurement of B61 tailkit assemblies and funds JDAM tailkits to the maximum production capacity with base and OCO funding.

TABLE 17. Procurement, Ammunition TOA

Procurement, Ammunition TOA (\$M)	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Ammunition	1,612	1,348
Small Arms	47	29
Air Force Ammunition Procurement TOA Total	1,659	1,377

Numbers may not add due to rounding
 FY17 Enacted numbers include Title X funding (RAA)



PROCUREMENT - SPACE

The Space Procurement appropriation funds acquisition of spacecraft, terminals, ground control systems, modifications, and related communications security products. In FY2016, the Air Force created the new Space Procurement appropriation to increase transparency and focus on space. In FY2018, the Air Force continues the Evolutionary Acquisition for Space Efficiency/Efficient Space Procurement approach for a fixed price block buy of Space Based Infrared Systems (SBIRS) Geosynchronous Earth Orbit (GEO) 5 and 6. FY2018 initiates long lead procurement for SBIRS 7 and 8.

The Air Force FY2018 budget request re-phases the procurement of GPS III space vehicle 11 (SV-11) from FY2018 to FY2019 to support the competitive acquisition strategy, three launch services as part of the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicles (EELV) program, Family of Advanced Beyond Line of Site Terminals, Presidential National Voice Conferencing, and spacelift range modernization.

The FY2018 Space Procurement Appropriation Blue TOA is show in Table 18 below.

TABLE 18. Procurement, Space TOA

Procurement, Space TOA (\$M)	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Space	2,730	3,352
Spares ¹	21	19
Blue Total	2,750	3,371
Non-Blue	-	-
Air Force Space Procurement TOA Total	2,750	3,371

Numbers may not add due to rounding
 FY17 Enacted numbers include Title X funding (RAA)
¹ Space Procurement Spares began in FY17



PROCUREMENT - OTHER

Figure 13 depicts the FY2018 Blue TOA shown in Table 19 below subdivided into major categories.

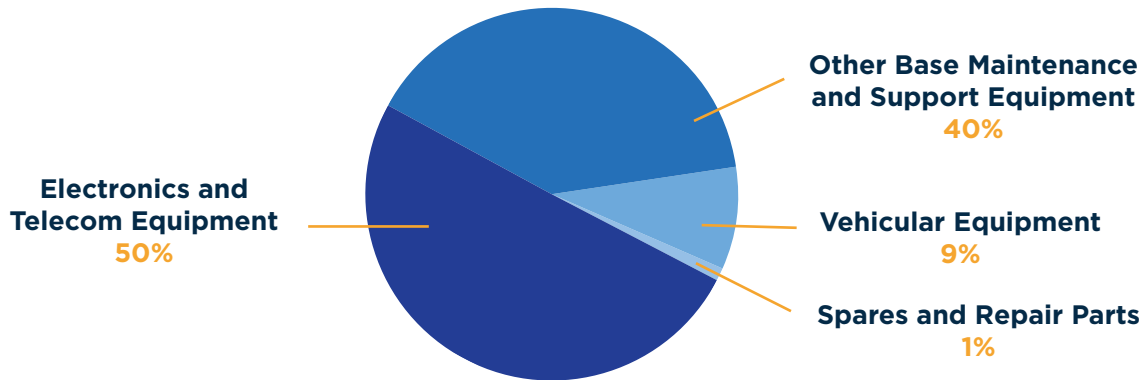


FIGURE 13. Other Procurement FY2018 Blue Budget Request

The Other Procurement appropriation funds procurement and modification of investment equipment, ground electronic systems, communication equipment, information systems, base support equipment, vehicles and physical security systems. FY2018 focuses on securing our bases and networks against evolving threats.

TABLE 19. Procurement, Other TOA

Procurement, Other TOA (\$M)	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Electronics and Telecom Equipment	1,455	1,517
Other Base Maintenance and Support Equipment	1,185	1,187
Vehicular Equipment	375	271
Spares and Repair Parts	17	26
Blue Total	3,032	3,002
Non-Blue	16,068	16,602
Air Force Other Procurement TOA Total	19,101	19,603

Numbers may not add due to rounding
 FY17 Enacted numbers include Title X funding (RAA)



RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

Figure 14 depicts the FY2018 Blue TOA shown in Table 20 below subdivided into major categories.

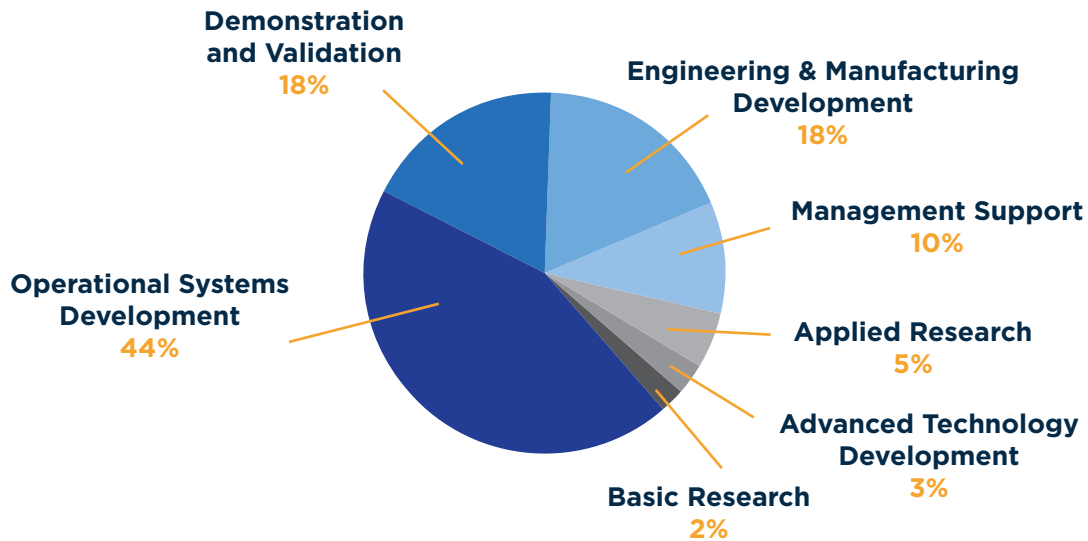


FIGURE 14. RDT&E FY2018 Blue Budget Request

The RDT&E appropriation funds basic and applied scientific research as well as future weapon systems' development, test, and evaluation. Basic research involves the scientific study and experimentation related to long-term national security, while applied research is the systematic study to understand the means to meet a recognized and specific national security requirement.

TABLE 20. RDT&E TOA

RDT&E TOA (\$M)	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Operational Systems Development	9,434	11,083
Demonstration and Validation	2,881	4,605
Engineering & Manufacturing Development	3,965	4,477
Management Support ¹	1,276	2,664
Applied Research	1,326	1,284
Advanced Technology Development	808	794
Basic Research	545	505
Undistributed Rescissions	-17	
Blue Totals	20,217	25,412
Non-Blue	7,846	9,488
Air Force RDT&E TOA Total	28,063	34,900

Numbers may not add due to rounding
 FY17 Enacted numbers include Title X funding (RAA)
¹ Increase includes civilian pay transfer from O&M

Starting in FY2018, RDT&E program assumes civilian pay responsibilities for the acquisition workforce developing current and future capabilities which were previously carried out with the O&M accounts. The FY2018 RDT&E request focuses on the acquisition priorities (B-21 Raider,

Global Positioning System III Next Generation Operational Control System (OCX), and Long Range Standoff Weapon), while maintaining \$2.5 billion in Science and Technology resources to meet long term national security requirements.

RDT&E funding will be increased for the Presidential Aircraft Recapitalization (PAR), JSTARS Recap, and Combat Rescue Helicopter (CRH) programs as their engineering and risk reduction efforts expand. The PAR program will replace the aging VC-25A, commonly known as Air Force One, while the CRH program will replace aging HH-60G helicopters. Both platforms have been in the Air Force inventory for approximately three decades. Funding also continues mission systems development and systems engineering for the F-22 upgrades and Technology Transition, the high priority program to conduct experimentation campaigns and prototyping activities such as maturing adaptive turbine engine technologies for next generation propulsion systems.

The table below summarizes the major developments funded in this request.

TABLE 21. Significant RDT&E Programs

Program Highlights		
\$ Millions		
	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Science & Technology	2,678	2,583
Acquisition Civilian Pay	1,018	2,321
B-21 Raider	1,338	2,004
Test & Evaluation	917	961
Technology Transition	349	841
F-22 Upgrades	376	611
Long Range Standoff Weapon	96	451
Presidential Aircraft Recapitalization (PAR)	322	434
JSTARS Recap	128	417
Combat Rescue Helicopter (CRH) HH-60 Recapitalization	273	354
Next Generation Air Dominance	21	295
Total	7,516	11,273

Numbers may not add due to rounding
 FY17 Enacted numbers include Title X funding (RAA)



MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Figure 15 depicts the FY2018 Blue TOA shown below in Table 22 below subdivided by component.

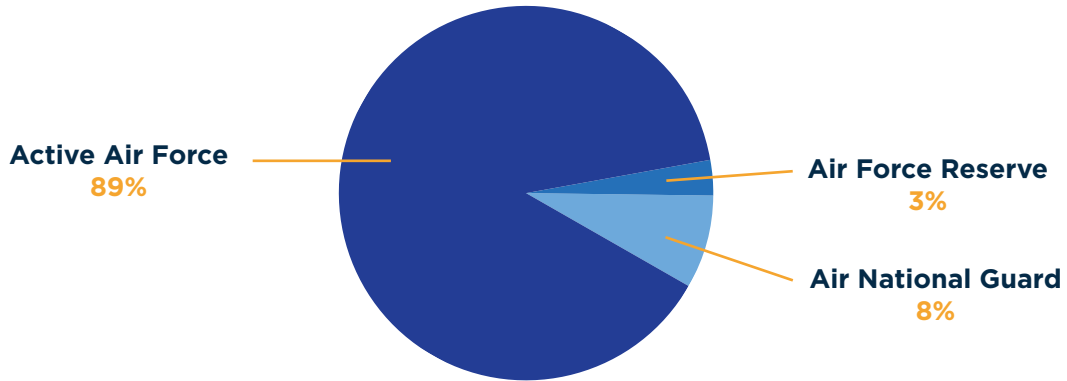


FIGURE 15. MILCON FY2018 Blue Budget Request

Ready and resilient installations are a critical component of Air Force operations. Unfortunately, 26 years of continuous combat, a fiscal environment constrained by the BCA, and an incredibly complex security environment have taken their toll on Air Force infrastructure and base operations support investment. Additionally, the Air Force is currently maintaining installations that are too big, too old and too expensive for current and future needs. This forces us to spend scarce resources on excess infrastructure instead of operational and readiness priorities. Within those constraints, the Air Force continues to prioritize MILCON investments to ensure critical infrastructure requirements meet mission needs and operational timelines.

The Air Force's FY2018 budget request contains \$2 billion for Military Construction, slightly less than the FY2017 enacted funding, continuing to support new mission beddowns, mitigate risk by increasing current mission MILCON, and support Combatant Commander top priorities.

TABLE 22. MILCON TOA

MILCON TOA (\$M)	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Active Air Force	1,734	1,739
Air Force Reserve	198	64
Air National Guard	168	161
Air Force MILCON TOA Total	2,100	1,964

Numbers may not add due to rounding
 FY17 Enacted numbers include Title I funding (RAA)

MILCON – ACTIVE AIR FORCE

The FY2018 Active Air Force MILCON budget request continues to support new weapon system beddowns, address Combatant Commanders' highest construction priorities and strengthen the nuclear enterprise.

The FY2018 budget request includes \$799 million in infrastructure investment to support the Air Force's top modernization and recapitalization programs, to include the F-35A, KC-46A and Presidential Aircraft Recapitalization (PAR). This request includes projects to support the bed down of the F-35A at Eielson AFB, Alaska (\$127.9M) and Royal Air Force (RAF) Lakenheath, United Kingdom (\$117M) and also provides an Armament Research Facility addition at Eglin AFB, Florida (\$8.7M). The Air Force will expand an existing facility for the KC-46A formal training unit at Altus AFB, Oklahoma (\$4.9M) to accommodate a second Fuselage Trainer and support beddown at the fourth KC-46A main operating base (MOB 4) - \$269M total in projects at the preferred alternative locations of Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, New Jersey and Travis AFB, California. In preparation for the PAR acquisition, the Air Force's FY2018 budget request funds the construction of the Presidential Aircraft Recapitalization Complex (\$254M) at Joint Base Andrews, Maryland, which includes a large aircraft hangar, aircraft access taxiway and parking apron. It funds the purchase of land/easement to support relocation of two facilities that will be displaced by the PAR Complex.



This year's budget request includes \$204 million for Combatant Command (CCMD) requirements. The Air Force will construct a Consolidated Squadron Operations Facility at Al Udeid Air Base, Qatar to enable more efficient, improved support to the six rotational flying squadrons at this key U.S. operating base and will provide a properly sized Space Based Infrared System Operations Facility to support the increasing mission at Buckley Air Force Base, consolidate related functions and provide needed secure facilities. The Asia-Pacific theater remains a focus area for the Air Force and the FY2018 budget request invests \$88.9M to continue efforts to enhance resiliency, specifically for completion of Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) land acquisition (\$12.9M) supporting weather diverts, training exercises and natural disaster response, and a Bulk Fuel Storage Tank project (\$76M) at Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) Darwin, Australia which enables bilateral refueling operations for enhanced global reach.

Three FY2018 MILCON projects totaling \$127 million directly support Nuclear Enterprise priorities. A new Long-Range Stand-Off Acquisition Facility will be constructed at Eglin AFB, Florida enabling

the Air Force Nuclear Weapons Center to manage two Technology Maturation and Risk Reduction contracts supporting the Long-Range Stand-Off weapons program. The new indoor firing range at Minot AFB, North Dakota will support almost 6,000 Airmen with over 6,200 firing training requirements per year. The Air Force will recapitalize and consolidate several current facilities at F.E. Warren AFB, Wyoming including Helicopter Squadron Operations and Tactical Response Force Alert Crew facilities to improve crew response times and security team support for the ICBM missile alert and launch sites.

The Air Force's FY2018 budget request also supports range recapitalization requirements to include construction of an updated, properly sized Utah Test and Training Range Consolidated Mission Control Center at Hill AFB, Utah and an addition to the RED FLAG facility at Nellis AFB, Nevada that will enable the Air Force to effectively train to employ the full range of capabilities available within our fifth-generation fighter fleet.

In total, the Air Force's FY2018 budget request represents a balanced approach to ensure critical infrastructure requirements meet mission needs and operational timelines. The Active Air Force FY2018 budget request is summarized in Table 23, while a comprehensive MILCON project list is included in Table 24.

TABLE 23. MILCON, Active Air Force TOA

MILCON, Air Force Active TOA (\$M)	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Major Construction	1,516	1,610
Minor Construction	40	31
Planning and Design	178	98
Air Force Active MILCON TOA Total	1,734	1,739

Numbers may not add due to rounding
 FY17 Enacted numbers include Title I funding (RAA)



TABLE 24. Worldwide Base MILCON Project List

State/Country	Installation	Project	FY18 Request (\$K)
ALASKA	Eielson	Repair Central Heat/Power Plant Boiler PH 4	41,000
ALASKA	Eielson	F-35A OSS/Weapons/Intel Facility	11,800
ALASKA	Eielson	F-35A AGE Facility / Fillstand	21,000
ALASKA	Eielson	F-35A R-11 Fuel Truck Shelter	9,600
ALASKA	Eielson	F-35A ADAL Conventional Munitions Facility	2,500
ALASKA	Eielson	F-35A Consolidated Munitions Admin Facility	27,000
ALASKA	Eielson	F-35A Satellite Dining Facility	8,000
ALASKA	Eielson	F-35A Extend Utiliduct to South Loop	48,000
AUSTRALIA	RAAF Darwin	APR - Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks	76,000
CNMI	Tinian	APR - Land Acquisition	12,900
COLORADO	Buckley	SBIRS Operations Facility	38,000
COLORADO	Fort Carson	13 ASOS Expansion	13,000
COLORADO	USAFSA	Air Force CyberWorx	30,000
FLORIDA	Eglin	F-35A Armament Research Fac Addition (B614)	8,700
FLORIDA	Eglin	Long-Range Stand-Off Acquisition Fac	38,000
FLORIDA	Macdill	KC135 Beddown OG/MXG HQ	8,100
GEORGIA	Robins	Commercial Vehicle Visitor Control Facility	9,800
ITALY	Aviano	Guardian Angel Operations Facility	27,325
KANSAS	Mcconnell	Combat Arms Facility	17,500
MARYLAND	JB Andrews	PAR Land Acquisition/Easement	17,500
MARYLAND	JB Andrews	Presidential Aircraft Recap Complex	254,000
MASSACHUSETTS	Hanscom	Vandenberg Gate Complex	11,400
NEVADA	Nellis	RED FLAG 5th Gen Facility Addition	23,000
NEVADA	Nellis	Virtual Warfare Center Operations Facility	38,000
NEW MEXICO	Cannon	Dangerous Cargo Pad Relocate CATM	42,000
NEW MEXICO	Holloman	RPA Fixed Ground Control Station Facility	4,250
NORTH DAKOTA	Minot	Indoor Firing Range	27,000
OKLAHOMA	Altus	KC-46A FTU Fuselage Trainer Phase 2	4,900
QATAR	Al Udeid	Consolidated Squadron Operations Facility	15,000
TEXAS	JBSA-Lackland	JBSA Camp Bullis Dining Facility	18,500
TEXAS	JBSA-Lackland	Air Traffic Control Tower	10,000
TEXAS	JBSA-Lackland	BMT Recruit Dormitory 7	90,130
TEXAS	JBSA-Lackland	BMT Classrooms/Dining Facility 4	38,000
TURKEY	Incirlik	Dormitory - 216 PN	25,997
UNITED KINGDOM	RAF Fairford	EIC - RC-135 Intel and Squad Ops Facility	38,000
UNITED KINGDOM	RAF Fairford	EIC - RC-135 Strengthen Overruns	5,500
UNITED KINGDOM	RAF Fairford	EIC - RC-135 Infrastructure	2,150
UNITED KINGDOM	RAF Lakenheath	Consolidated Corrosion Control Facility	20,000
UNITED KINGDOM	RAF Lakenheath	F-35A Flight Simulator Facility	22,000
UNITED KINGDOM	RAF Lakenheath	F-35A F-15 Parking	10,800
UNITED KINGDOM	RAF Lakenheath	F-35A Field Training Detachment Facility	12,492
UNITED KINGDOM	RAF Lakenheath	F-35A Infrastructure	6,700
UNITED KINGDOM	RAF Lakenheath	F-35A 6-Bay Hangar	24,000
UNITED KINGDOM	RAF Lakenheath	F-35A Squadron Operations and AMU	41,000
UTAH	Hill	UTTR Consolidated Mission Control Center	28,000
WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Various Locations	KC-46A MOB #4 Projects	269,000
WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Various Locations	Planning and Design	97,852
WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Various Locations	Unspecified Minor Military Construction	31,400
WYOMING	FE Warren	Consolidated Helo/TRF Ops/AMU and Alert Facility	62,000
Active MILCON Total			1,738,796



MILCON – AIR FORCE RESERVE

The FY2018 AFR MILCON budget request includes five priority requirements supporting current mission and one new mission beddowns. Guardian Angel Facility (\$25M) at Patrick AFB, Florida, Add/Alter Life Support Facility (\$3.1M) at Hill AFB, Utah, Reserve Medical Training Facility (\$5.2M) at Andersen AFB, Guam, Indoor Small Arms Range (\$10.0M) at Westover ARB, Massachusetts, Consolidated Training Facility (\$5.5M) at JBPH Hickam, Hawaii and KC-46A ADAL for Alt Mission Storage (\$6.4M) at Seymour Johnson AFB, North Carolina.

TABLE 25. MILCON, Air Force Reserve TOA

MILCON, Air Force Reserve TOA (\$M)	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Major Construction	183	55
Minor Construction	2	4
Planning and Design	14	5
Air Force Reserve MILCON TOA Total	198	64

Numbers may not add due to rounding
 FY17 Enacted numbers include Title I funding (RAA)

MILCON – AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The FY2018 ANG MILCON budget request contains 11 projects including vital recapitalization requirements (eight projects at \$96.5M) and work to support force structure/mission realignments (three projects at \$29.8M). At the Bradley ANG Base, Connecticut, the Air National Guard will replace the main entrance for the installation. Mission realignments at March Air Reserve Base, California and Syracuse Hancock International Airport, New York support increased remote piloted aircraft pilot production. A space control squadron is bedded down at Peterson AFB, Colorado. Further recapitalization constructs a Response Forces Facility at Louisville, Kentucky; a communications facility at Rosecrans, Missouri; an aircraft corrosion control facility at Klamath Falls, Oregon; aircraft maintenance shops at Joe Foss Field, South Dakota; and a KC-135 maintenance hangar at McGhee Tyson, Tennessee. A small arms range is constructed at Klamath Falls, Oregon. An aircraft alert hangar supporting Nobel Eagle is constructed Toledo Express Airport, Ohio.

TABLE 26. MILCON, Air National Guard TOA

MILCON, Air National Guard TOA (\$M)	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Major Construction	133	126
Minor Construction	17	17
Planning and Design	17	18
Air Force ANG MILCON TOA Total	168	161

Numbers may not add due to rounding
 FY17 Enacted numbers include Title I funding (RAA)

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

The FY2018 Military Family Housing budget request reflects the Air Force’s continued emphasis on providing quality homes and support services for military members world-wide. The Family Housing Master Plan is the Air Force’s strategic investment planning tool that underpins these budget requirements. The FY2018 budget request supports service members and their families through continued portfolio oversight of privatized housing, revitalization of our government-owned inventory, and leasing of homes as required.

TABLE 27. Military Family Housing TOA

MFH TOA (\$M)	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
MFH Operations and Maintenance	274	318
MFH-Construction Improvements	57	81
MFH-Construction Planning and Design	4	4
Totals	336	403
Non-Blue	-	-
Air Force MFH TOA Total	336	403

Numbers may not add due to rounding

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE

The Air Force implemented all Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) rounds as described in the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission reports to the President. The FY2018 budget request continues environmental restoration at remaining BRAC properties through FY2018. The Air Force continues to align cleanup resources with reuse schedules and remains committed to protecting human health and the environment.

The budget request for BRAC in FY2018 is principally focused on environmental restoration and includes property management at installations closed under previous BRAC rounds. The program focuses on protecting human health and the environment through execution of projects that result in transferring acreage and achieving goals for environmental compliance remediation. In addition to achieving program goals and objectives, these projects must provide beneficial reuse of property and meet legally enforceable requirements.

Funding for this appropriation is displayed in Table 28 below.

TABLE 28. BRAC TOA

BRAC TOA (\$M)	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
DOD Base Closure Account	56	54
Blue Total	56	54
Non-Blue	-	-
Air Force BRAC TOA Total	56	54

Numbers may not add due to rounding

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)

Figure 16 depicts the FY2018 Blue TOA shown below in Table 29 below subdivided into major activities. Major OCO MILCON projects are also depicted in Table 30.

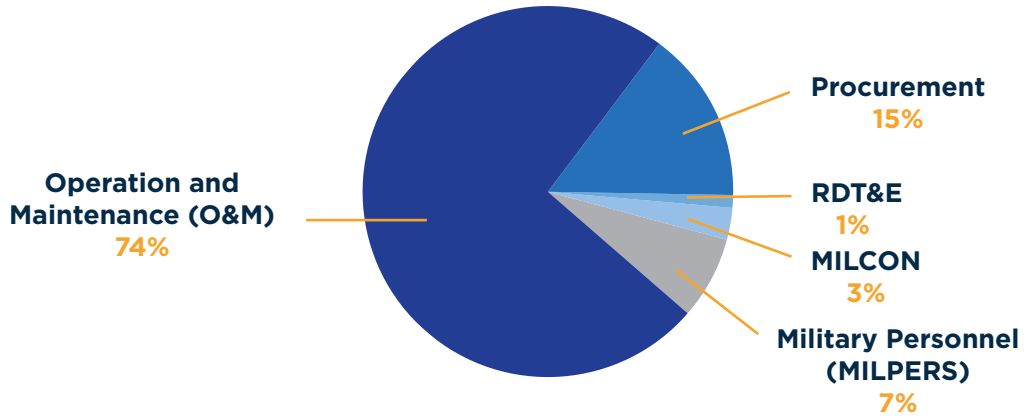


FIGURE 16. OCO FY2018 Blue Budget Request

Air Force serves as an integral Joint team partner and leverages the domains of air, space and cyberspace to uniquely contribute to OCO. The Air Force continues to lead the fight against Violent Extremist Organizations (VEO), while still heavily engaged in Afghanistan. The on-going operations in Operation Inherent Resolve and Counter-ISIS have expended approximately 56,000 weapons since the conflict’s inception. The FY2018 OCO budget request replenishes prior year expended munitions, while also procuring a one-year forecast for heavy usage weapons. These weapons include the Small Diameter Bomb I, the Joint Direct Attack Munition, and Hellfire missile. Our FY2018 OCO budget request also provides operating and personnel support for six enduring locations and funds 10 Government Owned, Contractor Operated (GOCO) RPA combat lines in support of CCMD requirements. The OCO budget request also includes a major MILCON project at Muwaffaq Salti Air Base in Jordan to sustain the fight against VEOs. In addition to Middle East operations, the Air Force also serves as a critical partner in the Joint service response to a resurgent Russia and continues to support an increased U.S. military presence in Europe. The budget request includes funding for the European Reassurance Initiative to include an F-15C Squadron at RAF Lakenheath, bilateral and multilateral exercises for training with our allies, and infrastructure improvements, such as airfield improvements and munition storage facilities, to ensure greater responsiveness in the European theater. The FY2018 OCO request includes funding in support of the below operations/lines of effort:

- » **Afghanistan**
 - » Operation FREEDOM SENTINEL (OFS)
 - » Operation RESOLUTE SUPPORT (ORS)
- » **Syria/Iraq**
 - » Operation INHERENT RESOLVE (OIR)
- » **Iraq**
 - » Post-Operation NEW DAWN (OND) Activities
- » **Combined Joint Task Force - Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA)**
- » **European Reassurance Initiative (ERI)**

TABLE 29. OCO TOA

OCO, Air Force Total (\$M)	FY17 Enacted	FY18 PB
Military Personnel (MILPERS)	915	938
Operation and Maintenance (O&M)	9,821	10,324
Procurement ¹	2,054	2,066
Aircraft	927	741
Missile	319	395
Ammunition	475	502
Other	333	426
Space	-	2
RDT&E	40	69
MILCON	101	478
Total Blue OCO Request	12,931	13,875
Total Non-Blue OCO Request	3,381	3,626
Total OCO Request	16,312	17,500

Numbers may not add due to rounding
 FY17 Enacted numbers include Title X funding (RAA)
¹Sum of Aircraft, Missile, Ammunition and Other sub categories

TABLE 30. Worldwide OCO MILCON Project List

STATE/COUNTRY	INSTALLATION	PROJECT	REQUESTED (\$K)
ESTONIA	Amari Air Base	POL Capacity Phase II	4,700
ESTONIA	Amari Air Base	Tactical Fighter Aircraft Parking Apron	9,200
HUNGARY	Kecskemet Air Base	Increase POL Storage Capacity	12,500
HUNGARY	Kecskemet Air Base	Construct Parallel Taxiway	30,000
HUNGARY	Kecskemet Air Base	Construct Airfield Upgrades	12,900
ICELAND	Keflavik Air Base	Airfield Upgrades	14,400
JORDAN	Muwaffaq Salti Air Base	MSAB Development	143,000
LATVIA	Lielvarde Air Base	Expand Strategic Airlift Apron	3,850
LUXEMBOURG	Sanem Air Base	Construct ECAOS DABS Storage	67,400
NORWAY	Rygge Air Base	Replace and Expand Quick Reaction Alert Pad	10,300
ROMANIA	Campia Turzii Air Base	Upgrade Utilities Infrastructure	2,950
SLOVAKIA	Malacky Air Base	Increase POL Storage Capacity	20,000
SLOVAKIA	Malacky Air Base	Airfield Upgrades	4,000
SLOVAKIA	Sliac Air Base	Airfield Upgrades	22,000
TURKEY	Incirlik Air Base	Relocate Base Main Access Control Point	14,600
TURKEY	Incirlik Air Base	Replace Perimeter Fence	8,100
WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Various Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	98,130
Active MILCON Total			478,030



SUMMARY



The FY2018 budget request continues the emphasis on the readiness recovery for the Air Force, grows the force necessary to meet the growing demands of today's threats, and provides the capabilities needed in the future. We made progress with our FY2016 and FY2017 recovery budgets with the help of the second Bipartisan Budget Agreement. We need to maintain the momentum in FY2018 and beyond, not just focusing on today's requirements, but also investing in modernization to address tomorrow's readiness needs. However, as it stands now, the Budget Control Act is still law and the Air Force will return to BCA-level funding in FY2018 if it is not rescinded. The Air Force cannot solve the approximately \$15B delta the BCA would create, and without relief, the Air Force would have to consider drastic actions, similar to those taken during Sequestration in 2013. Bottom line, the Air Force needs sufficient, predictable, and flexible budgets.

The Air Force's FY2018 budget request preserves and strengthens our unique contributions to the Joint Fight: Global Vigilance, Global Reach, and Global Power for America. Informed by current operations as well as future conflicts and crises, this budget request balances capability, capacity, and readiness. We prioritize increase end strength, readiness, nuclear deterrence operations, space, cyber, combat air forces, and infrastructure. With Congress' help, we will remain the world's greatest Air Force and can continue to answer our nation's call.



APPENDIX

Air Force Core Missions and Supporting Weapon Systems

Air Force Core Mission	Supporting Weapon Systems
Air, Space and Cyberspace Superiority	A-10, F-15C/D, F-22, T-X, Combat Rescue Helicopter (CRH), AIM-120D, AIM-9X, Global Position System (GPS), Space Based infrared System (SBIRS), Space Based Space Surveillance (SBSS) Follow-on, Joint Space Operations Center (JSpOC), Weather System Follow-on (WSF), Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV)
ISR	RC-135, U-2, MQ-1, MQ-9, MC-12, RC-26, and RQ-4
Rapid Global Mobility	AC/MC-130, C-130, C-17, C-5, C-40, C-37, C-32, C-21, C-12, CV-22, KC-10, KC-135, KC-46 UH-1N and VC-25
Global Strike	F-15E, F-16, F-35, B-1B, B-2, B-52, B-21, and Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBM)
Command and Control	E-3B/C/G, E-4, E-8, command centers, Control and Reporting Centers (CRCs), Air Traffic Control Centers, Air Operations Centers (AOCs)

Air Force Total Aircraft Inventory (TAI)

Active Air Force			Air National Guard			Air Force Reserve		
Aircraft	FY17	FY18	Aircraft	FY17	FY18	Aircraft	FY17	FY18
A-10	143	143	KC-10	59	59	A-10	55	55
AC-130	28	35	KC-135	155	147	B-52	18	18
B-1	62	62	KC-46	20	28	C-5	16	16
B-2	20	20	MC-130H	15	16	C-17	18	18
B-52	58	58	MC-130J	37	37	C-40	4	4
C-130H	4	0	MQ-1	110	0	C-130H	48	49
C-130J	94	104	MQ-9	225	220	C-130J	10	10
C-5	36	36	NC-135	1	1	HC-130N	1	2
C-12	28	28	OC-135	2	2	HC-130P	5	3
C-17	162	154	QF-16	45	43	F-16	53	55
C-21	17	19	RC-135	22	22	HH-60	16	16
C-32	4	4	RQ-4	36	36	KC-135	72	72
C-37	12	12	T-1	178	178	WC-130J	10	10
C-40	4	4	T-6	445	444			
CV-22	50	50	T-38	505	504			
E-3	31	31	T-41	4	4			
E-4	4	4	T-51	3	3			
E-9	2	2	T-53	25	24			
E-11A	0	4	TC-135	3	3			
EC-130H	14	14	TG-15	5	5			
F-15	313	316	TG-16	19	19			
F-16	570	557	TH-1	28	28			
F-22	166	166	TU-2	5	5			
F-35	123	161	U-2	27	27			
HC-130J	19	19	UH-1	68	68			
HC-130N	2	0	UV-18B	3	3			
HH-60	86	82	VC-25	2	2			
			WC-135	2	2			

Notes:

1. Includes Programmed Total Aircraft Inventory (TAI) only
2. Excludes ALCM, ICBM and Ground Control Stations
3. Includes industrial funded, RDT&E, and Special Operations Command (SOCOM) aircraft

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Appn	Weapons System	Requirement Title	FY18 PB (\$M)
1	3010 B-2	B-2 B61-12 Integration	27.5
2	3010 B-2	B-2 GBU-57 MOP Integration	20.0
3	3010 A-10	A-10 ADS-B Out	6.0
4	3010 F-15	F-15C Simulator Upgrade	15.0
5	3010 F-15	F-15C Infrared Search and Track (IRST)	57.6
6	3010 F-15	F-15 5th to 4th Gen Gateway	0.8
7	3010 F-15	F-15C MIDS JTRS	5.0
8	3010 F-15	F-15E MIDS JTRS	15.0
9	3010 F-15	F-15 C/D SLEP Longerons	7.0
10	3010 F-15	F-15E -JOINT HELMET-MOUNTED CUEING SYSTEM	1.2
11	3010 F-16	F-16 Comm Suite Upgrade (Pre-Block)	45.9
12	3010 F-16	F-16 HFLCC AGCAS	15.4
13	3010 F-16	F-16 ADS-B Out	9.0
14	3010 KC-46	KC-46SERVICE BULLETINS	6.2
15	3010 C-17	C-17 Replacement Heads Up Display (RHUD)	6.3
16	3010 C-17	C-17Fixed Installation Satellite Antenna (FISA)	39.7
17	3010 C-17	C-17 ELT Frequency Change	2.3
18	3010 C-17	C-17 Real Time In the Cockpit (RTIC)	26.9
19	3010 T-6	T-6 Avionics Upgrades FAA Compliance	28.9
20	3010 KC-10	KC-10 Simulator Lateral Motion Maneuver Enhancement	0.7
21	3010 C-40	C-40 Crew Rest Seats	7.6
22	3010 C-130	C-130H Simulator	25.0
23	3010 C-130	AFSQC C-130	11.0
24	3010 C-135	C-135 ADS-B	5.0
25	3010 OC-135B	OC-135B ADS-B	3.0
26	3010 CFIN	CFIN Low Cost ifications	0.5
27	3010 E-3	E-3 ELECTRONIC PROTECTION	22.1
28	3010 E-8C	E-8C COMBINED ENTERPRISE REGIONAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEM (CENTRIXs)	2.5
29	3010 RQ-4	RQ-4 EISS Enhancements	3.8
30	3010 RQ-4	RQ-4 ASIP Increment II	17.5
31	3010 HC/MC-130 Recap	HC/MC-130 (AbMN) Air borne Mission Networking	14.7
32	3010 HC/MC-130 Recap	HC/MC-130 ADS-B out Acceleration	2.5
33	3010 HC/MC-130 Recap	HC/MC-130 Advanced Threat Warning System (ATW) CSN	29.5
34	3010 HC/MC-130 Recap	HC/MC-130 Radio Frequency Countermeasures CSN	107.4
35	3010 HC/MC-130 Recap	HC/MC-130 Radar CSN	11.2
36	3010 OTHER (BP11)	DAS000 (ROBE)	10.4
37	3010 OTHER AIRCRAFT	F-16 Block 40/50 Mission Training Centers (MTC)	56.0
38	3010 OTHER AIRCRAFT	Full Combat Mission Training (FCMT), PE O207701F, Combat Air Forces Aircrew Training Devices	29.0
39	3010 F-15 PPS	F-15 Full Mission Trainers (FMT)	20.0
40	3010 T-53 PPS	T-53 Aircraft Trainer	0.5
41	3010 F-22A	F-22A Advanced Procurement PACLink 16 Mod	15.0
42	3010 RC-135 PPS	RC-135 COBRA BALL/COMBAT SENT/Airborne Systems Engineer Emulators	29.7
43	3020 LGM-30	LGM-30 MM LCC Block Upgrades	16.0
44	3020 LGM-30	LGM-30G Remote Visual Assessment Phase II (RVA II)	16.1
45	3020 MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT-BALLISTIC/TACTICAL (OVERVIEW)	LGM-30G Squadron Data Simulator	5.2
46	3020 MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT-BALLISTIC/TACTICAL (OVERVIEW)	Squadron Data Simulator (SDS)	5.2
47	3020 MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT-BALLISTIC/TACTICAL (OVERVIEW)	Performance Assessment Data System Comm Equipment Interface Unit (PADS CEIU II)	1.0
48	3021 SPACE	Joint Space Operations Center Mission System	3.8
49	3080 COMSEC EQUIPMENT	Communication Security	11.1
50	3080 INTELLIGENCE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	Operational Reconnaissance Data Automation	0.5
51	3080 INTELLIGENCE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	Intelligence Mission Data (IMD) Advanced NCTR Collect	0.8
52	3080 WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST	Portable Doppler Radar	8.3
53	3080 C3 COUNTERMEASURES	Hardware	13.1
54	3080 BASE COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE	PMA Other Government Costs	2.2
55	3080 BASE COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE	Equipment	5.3
56	3080 COMM ELECT	BMEWSI BMEWS Block 01 Update	16.3
57	3080 COMM ELECT	PARCSI PARCS Block 01 Update	0.5
58	3080 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5	Next Generation Ejection Seat	1.0
59	3600 Cyber Resiliency	Cyber Resiliency Acquisition Workforce Cyber Expertise	10.5
60	3600 Cyber Resiliency	Cyber Resiliency Prototype, evaluation, and transition system security engineering	7.7
61	3600 Deployment and Distribution Enterprise	Deployment and Distribution Enterprise Mini Robotic Dredge	1.0
62	3600 Deployment and Distribution Enterprise	Deployment and Distribution Enterprise Full Spectrum Mission Assurance	1.0
63	3600 Deployment and Distribution Enterprise	Deployment and Distribution Enterprise Modeling Dynamics of Causeways to Improve Debarkation Sites	0.3
64	3600 Deployment and Distribution Enterprise	Deployment and Distribution Enterprise Web Based Seaport Explosive Safety Planning	0.5
65	3600 Special Tactics, Combat Control	Special Tactics, Combat Control A2AD (Anti-access and area denial) Threat Defeat	4.5
66	3600 EO / IR Weather Systems	EO / IR Weather Systems Weather System Follow-On Electro-Optical/Infrared (EO/IR)	9.5
67	3600 EO / IR Weather Systems	EO / IR Weather Systems Weather System Follow-On Geostationary (WSF-G)	0.5
68	3600 Protected Tactical Services	Protected Tactical Services Acquisition Strategy Development	14.8
69	3600 Protected Tactical Services	Protected Tactical Services Technical Baseline and Architectural Engineering	9.4
70	3600 Tactical Data Networks Enterprise	Tactical Data Networks Enterprise SFF/DACAS ernalization and System-of-Systems (SoS) Enterprise Integration	7.0
71	3600 Tactical Data Networks Enterprise	Tactical Data Networks Enterprise Applique Technologies for TDLs	0.9
72	3600 Tactical Data Networks Enterprise	Tactical Data Networks Enterprise Cognitive Enterprise Development and Baselineing	8.0
73	3600 Armament / Ordnance Development	Armament / Ordnance Development Sensor Fuzed Weapon-Extended Range (SFW-ER)	32.1
74	3600 Armament / Ordnance Development	Armament / Ordnance Development Cockpit-Selectable Height-Of-Burst Sensor (C-HOBS)	8.5
75	3600 Life Support Systems	Life Support Systems Next Generation Ejection Seat	0.8
76	3600 Combat Training Ranges	Combat Training Ranges Advanced Radar Threat System (ARTS V3) Development	4.9
77	3600 Combat Training Ranges	Combat Training Ranges Advanced Radar Threat System (ARTS V4) Development	4.0
78	3600 Joint Tactical Network	Joint Tactical Network Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS)	9.3
79	3600 Stand In Attack Weapon	Stand In Attack Weapon Program Stand-up	3.4
80	3600 C-32	C-32A Executive Transport Recapitalization Analysis of Alternatives	3.0

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81	3600	C-32	C-32A Executive Transport Recapitalization Program Office Standup	3.0
82	3600	Automated Test Systems	Automated Test Systems CAPRE	6.7
83	3600	Space Situational Awareness Operations	Space Situational Awareness Operations Space Surveillance Telescope(SST)	10.0
84	3600	Space Based Infrared Systems High EMD	Space Based Infrared Systems High EMD Evolved SBIRS	16.5
85	3600	Evolved SBIRS	Evolved SBIRS	71.0
86	3600	Acquisition Workforce Global Power	Acquisition Workforce	219.8
87	3600	Acquisition Workforce Global Vigilance and Combat Systems	Acquisition Workforce	223.2
88	3600	Acquisition Workforce Global Reach	Acquisition Support	138.6
89	3600	Acquisition Workforce Cyber, Network, and Business Systems	Acquisition Support	221.4
90	3600	Acquisition Workforce Global Battle Management	Acquisition Support	152.6
91	3600	Acquisition Workforce Capability Integration	Acquisition Support	196.6
92	3600	Acquisition Workforce Advanced Program Technology	Acquisition Support	28.3
93	3600	Management HQ -- R&D	Acquisition Workforce	5.5
94	3600	Enterprise Information Services	Enterprise Resource Planning Consolidation	25.2
95	3600	HC/MC-130 Recap RDT&E	HC/MC-130 Block 8X	16.0
96	3600	B-52 Squadrons	B-52 Airspace Compliance	9.7
97	3600	B-1B Squadrons	B-1B Squadrons Fully Integrated Targeting Pod	23.3
98	3600	B-1B Squadrons	B-1B Squadrons 5/S Automatic Dependent Surveillance Broadcast (ADS-B) Out	13.5
99	3600	B-1B Squadrons	B-1B Squadrons Radio Crypto Compliance	5.1
100	3600	B-1B Squadrons	B-1B Squadrons Multifunctional Information Distribution System-Joint Tactical Radio System	8.2
101	3600	B-1B Squadrons	B-1B Squadrons Bomb Rack Upgrade - 56	5.9
102	3600	B-2 Squadrons	B-2 IFF e 5/S/ADS-B out	7.7
103	3600	B-2 Squadrons	B-2 Crash Survivable Memory Unit (CSMU)	2.4
104	3600	Minuteman Squadrons	Minuteman Squadrons LGM-30G Arm Disarm Switch Replacement (ADSR)	0.3
105	3600	MQ-9 UAV	MQ-9 UAV Squadron Operations Center	7.3
106	3600	MQ-9 UAV	MQ-9 Upgrade - Reliability and Maintainability	3.3
107	3600	MQ-9 UAV	MQ-9 Upgrade - Test Support	1.2
108	3600	MQ-9 UAV	MQ-9 Upgrade - Communications	0.2
109	3600	MQ-9 UAV	MQ-9 Upgrade - Urgent Services	1.9
110	3600	A-10 Squadrons	A-10 Squadrons ADS-B Out	4.0
111	3600	F-16 Squadrons	F-16 Squadrons Hybrid Flight Control Computer (HFLCC) Auto Ground Collision Avoidance System (AGCAS)	19.0
112	3600	F-16 Squadrons	F-16 Squadrons Digital Radar Warning Receiver	54.6
113	3600	F-16 Squadrons	F-16 Squadrons Automatic Dependent Surveillance - Broadcast (ADS-B) Out	3.1
114	3600	Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile	Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile Warfighting Capability Enhancement	6.6
115	3600	Airborne Warning and Control System	Airborne Warning and Control System Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast Out Acceleration	26.6
116	3600	Commercial Economic Analysis	Commercial Economic Analysis	3.5
117	3600	Intelligence Mission Data	Intelligence Mission Data Production Tools	5.1
118	3600	Intelligence Mission Data	Intelligence Mission Data Operational Reconnaissance ELINT Capabilities	1.8
119	3600	Intelligence Mission Data	Intelligence Mission Data Advanced NCTR Collection	1.8
120	3600	C-17 Aircraft (IF)	C-17 Aircraft (IF) Command and Control Capsules (Roll -On Conference Capsule (ROCC) formerly referred to as Silver Bullet Replacement)	13.0
121	3600	C-17 Aircraft (IF)	C-17 Aircraft (IF) Real Time In Cockpit (RTIC)	0.1
122	3600	C-17 Aircraft (IF)	C-17 Aircraft (IF) Fixed Installation Satellite Antenna (FISA)	0.2
123	3600	KC-135	KC-135 Aero-I SATCOM	9.9
124	3600	AMC Command and Control System	AMC Command and Control System CAMPS Increment 1 Development	3.5
125	3600	Logistics Information Technology	Logistics Information Technology Purchase Request Process System (PRPS)	0.3
126	3600	Logistics Information Technology	Logistics Information Technology Integrated Maintenance Data System - Central Database Software Upgrade Program Version 3.0	0.5
127	3600	Logistics Information Technology	Logistics Information Technology Transformation Capability Initiative - Supply Chain Management (SCM) - Field Maintenance Initiative	0.5
128	3600	Logistics Information Technology	Logistics Information Technology Emerging Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness (FIAR Requirements)	2.1
129	3600	Logistics Information Technology	Logistics Information Technology Logistics Strike Teams	1.2
130	3600	Personnel Administration	Personnel Administration CAMIS	1.0
131	3600	GPS III Space Segment	GPS III Space Segment M-Code Hosted Payload	10.0
132	3600	Cross Domain OPIR	Air Force Space and Cyber Nontraditional ISR for Battlespace Awareness	2.4
133	3600	TAC OPIR Processing	Air Force Space and Cyber Nontraditional ISR for Battlespace Awareness	1.3
134	3600	Nuclear Weapons Support	Electronic Magnetic Pulse	27.6
135	3600	Nuclear Weapons Support	Engineering Analysis	3.0
Total FY18 New Starts				2635.6

ACRONYMS

A

AB	Air Base
ACA	Aerospace Control Alert
ADAL	Add / Alter
ADCP	Advanced Display Core Processor
ADS-B	Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast
AEHF	Advanced Extremely High Frequency
AESA	Active Electronically Scanned Array
AF	Air Force
AFB	Air Force Base
AFGSC	Air Force Global Strike Command
AFR	Air Force Reserve
AFRC	Air Force Reserve Command
AFWCF	Air Force Working Capital Fund
AGM	Advanced Guided Missile
AIM	Air Intercept Missile
ALCM	Air Launched Cruise Missile
AMP	Avionics Compliance and Modernization
AMRAAM	Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile
ANG	Air National Guard
AOC	Air Operations Center
AOR	Area of Responsibility
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System

B

B	Billion
BBA	Bipartisan Budget Act
BCA	Budget Control Act
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure

C

C2	Command and Control
CAF	Combat Air Forces
CCDR	Combatant Commander
CCMD	Combatant Command
CCP	Cyber Campaign Plan
CJTF	Combined Joint Task Force
CNMI	Commonwealth of Northern Marianas Islands

COMSATCOM	Commercial Satellite Communications
CRC	Control Reporting Center
CRH	Combat Rescue Helicopter
CVR	Common Very Low Frequency/Low Frequency Receiver

D

DCA	Dual Capable Aircraft
DCGS	Distributed Common Ground System
DMSP	Defense Meteorological Satellite Program
DoD	Department of Defense
DODIN	Department of Defense Information Network
DP	Development Planning
DWCF	Defense Working Capital Fund

E

EELV	Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle
EHF	Extremely High Frequency
EPAWSS	Eagle Passive/Active Warning Survivability System
ERI	European Reassurance Initiative

F

FSRM	Facility Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization
FY	Fiscal Year
FYDP	Future Years Defense Program

G

GBSD	Ground Based Strategic Deterrent
GBU	Guided Bomb Unit
GEO	Geosynchronous Earth Orbit
GOCO	Government Owned, Contractor Operated
GPS	Global Positioning System

H

HOA	Horn of Africa
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I

ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
ISR	Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria

J

JASSM	Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile
JASSM-ER	Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile - Extended Range
JDAM	Joint Direct Attack Munition
JIE	Joint Information Environment
JSpOC	Joint Space Operations Center
JSTARS	Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar System

K

K	Thousand
----------	----------

L

LARS	Lightweight Airborne Radio System
LOAs	Lines of Action
LRS-B	Long Range Strike Bomber
LRS-O	Long Range Standoff

M

M	Million
MILCON	Military Construction
MILPERS	Military Personnel
MOB	Main Operating Base

N

NAOC	National Airborne Operations Center
NC3	Nuclear Command and Control Communications

NSA National Security Agency
NSDC National Space Defense Center

O

O&M Operations and Maintenance
OA Open Architecture
OCO Overseas Contingency Operation
OCX Operational Control System
OFP Operational Flight Program
OFS Operation FREEDOM SENTINEL
OIR Operation INHERENT RESOLVE
OND Operation NEW DAWN
ORS Operation RESOLUTE SUPPORT
OSD Office of the Secretary of Defense

P

PAR Presidential Aircraft Recapitalization
PB President's Budget
PR Personnel Recovery
PRV Plant Replacement Value

R

RAA Request for Additional Appropriations
RAAF Royal Australian Air Force
RAF Royal Air Force
RDT&E Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
RPA Remotely Piloted Aircraft

S

S&T Science and Technology
SBIRS Space Based Infrared System
SDB Small Diameter Bomb
SLEP Service Life Extension Program
SSA Space Situational Awareness
SV Space Vehicle

T

TAI Total Aircraft Inventory
TOA Total Obligation Authority
TWCF Transportation Working Capital Fund

U

USAFE United States Air Forces in Europe
USCYBERCOM United States Cyber Command
USTRANSCOM United States Transportation Command

V

VEO Violent Extremist Organizations

W

WS3 Weapons Storage and Security System
WSCR Weapons Systems Cyber Resiliency

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FISCAL YEAR 2018 BUDGET OVERVIEW
<http://saffm.hq.af.mil/budget/>

