

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

FISCAL YEAR 2017 BUDGET OVERVIEW





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FOREWORD

As Airmen, our mission is to ensure the Air Force can *always* provide America with Global Vigilance, Global Reach, and Global Power. However, 25 years of continuous combat operations have taken a tremendous toll on Airmen, their readiness and the equipment they operate. Coupled with budget instability and lower-than-planned topline funding, the United States Air Force is now one of the smallest, oldest, and least ready in history.

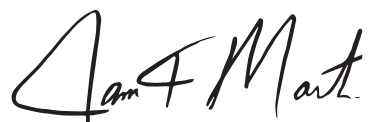
Today, demand for Air Force capabilities continues to grow. Airmen are engaged defending U.S. interests around the globe, with over 20,000 Airmen deployed worldwide and another 80,000 permanently stationed overseas. However, the current fight in which the Coalition has uncontested air superiority, has limited our ability to focus on training our force for other contested operational scenarios. Decreased operational readiness coupled with our potential adversaries' rapidly advancing capabilities has made our legacy force less viable against advanced integrated air defense capabilities and resulted in increased risk to mission accomplishment and the Joint force.

The Air Force developed a 30 Year Strategic Plan to make our forces more agile to effectively respond to future global conflicts. The plan provides for increased capability and specifically addresses the key areas of nuclear deterrence, space operations, fighter capacity, readiness and modernization. However, budget uncertainty has complicated our ability to execute this long-term plan. The Air Force is facing a modernization bow wave in critical nuclear and space programs over the next ten years that, under current funding levels, we simply cannot afford.

The Air Force's FY2017 budget request is submitted at Bipartisan Budget Act (BBA) topline funding levels and is designed to preserve Combatant Commanders' most urgent requirements in support of the defense strategy. The Secretary of the Air Force's priorities of taking care of people, striking the balance between today's readiness and future modernization, and making every dollar count, continue to serve as the foundation for this year's budget submission. The FY2017 budget restores some capacity in the short-term, funds readiness to executable levels, and makes additional investments in nuclear, space, cyber, command and control (C2), and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities.

However, even at BBA levels, we deferred procurement of five F-35A aircraft, delayed modifications to 4th generation aircraft for airspace compliance and survivability, and could not grow end strength beyond 317,000 despite critical capability gaps. We also delayed incremental replacement of the C-130H Hercules and took risk in facility and information technology infrastructure.

Our Airmen, both military and civilian, take great pride in their service and it's remarkable what they accomplish every day. We stand ready to deliver combat capability around the world at a moment's notice. However, to remain the world's preeminent air, space and cyberspace power, we need long-term budget stability, flexibility, and permanent relief from the Budget Control Act (BCA). These three elements are paramount to our mission success. Our FY2017 budget request continues our path to remain the *world's greatest Air Force*—now and in the future.



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

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TOTAL AIR FORCE — COMPONENTS

The components of the Air Force—Active, Guard and Reserve—make up the Total Force which executes Air Force 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 Air Force

The Active component military end strength comprises approximately 64 percent of the Air Force’s Total Force. In FY2017, the Active Air Force will maintain 4,101 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, stationed locally across five major installations in the United States and serving globally for every Combatant Command. The Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) has 33 flying wings outfitted with 326 dedicated aircraft and nine associate units that share aircraft with Active component units. Four space operations squadrons share the satellite control mission with the Active Force. There are also more than 384 AFRC mission support units, equipped and trained to provide a wide range of capabilities.



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 159 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 1,090 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 FY2017 budget request is built on a strategic framework and informed by current geopolitical conditions. It restores capacity, in the short-term, to meet Combatant Commanders' most urgent requirements, maintains current readiness levels, and invests in nuclear, space, cyber, C2, and ISR capabilities. It balances capacity, capability, and readiness in support of a resource-informed Service strategy.

Airmen bring to the Nation's military portfolio five interdependent and integrated core missions: (1) air, space, and cyberspace superiority; (2) ISR; (3) rapid global mobility; (4) global strike; and (5) command and control. While the methods for executing these missions have evolved over time, the core missions themselves have not fundamentally changed since the Air Force's inception. The FY2017 budget request seeks to build and maintain an Air Force that is capable of executing its core missions against future high-end threats and is ready for any operational scenario. More information on these core missions is available in the Air Force strategic framework document, *Global Vigilance, Global Reach, Global Power for America*.

AIR SPACE AND CYBERSPACE SUPERIORITY

Air Superiority

The United States and Coalition forces have enjoyed an uncontested advantage in the air in recent low-end operations in areas such as Iraq and Afghanistan. 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 Air Force legacy fighters and bombers to engage heavily defended targets. To stay ahead of these challenges, the Air Force's FY2017 budget prioritizes modernization efforts for both legacy and 5th generation air superiority assets, such as the F-15C/D, F-22A, and preferred air-to-ground and air-to-air munitions.



Legacy Aircraft: The average F-15C/D Eagle is over 31 years old and requires modernization to remain viable. The F-15C/D models undergo multiple offensive and defensive upgrades to ensure capability and survivability in the current and future threat environments. These upgrades include Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) radars, Advanced Display Core Processor (ADCP) II central computer, Mode 5/Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast (ADS-B), and development of the Eagle Passive/Active Warning Survivability System

(EPAWSS) Increments 1 and 2. Also in initial development is an Infra-Red Search and Track system that will give the Eagle the passive search and track capability vital to operations in a contested environment. These modernization efforts will extend the capability of the Eagle into the mid-2040s.

CORE MISSION OVERVIEW

The FY2017 budget request also seeks to modernize 24 F-16 Fighting Falcons with AESA radars in support of homeland defense requirements in the National Capital Region. Modernization will begin in FY2017 and is necessary to guarantee the capability of the F-16 fleet in the mid and long-term.

Lastly, this year's request re-phases the retirement plan of the A-10 Thunderbolt II fleet to preserve Total Force fighter capacity through FY2022 as the Air Force transitions to the F-35A.

Electronic Warfare: The FY2017 budget maintains the current fleet of 14 EC-130H Compass Call aircraft.

Personnel Recovery (PR): The FY2017 budget request funds the recapitalization of the HC-130J Combat King II, increases investment in the Guardian Angel program, and funds modifications for the legacy HH-60G Pave Hawk. The Pave Hawk replacement, the Combat Rescue Helicopter (CRH), is fully funded in FY2017 and has a projected Initial Operational Capability (IOC) of 2021.



Fifth Generation Aircraft: To remain viable in contested airspace and ahead of accelerating threats, F-22A combat capability modernization focuses on Operational Flight Program (OFP) Increment 3.1 with continued development of the follow-on OFP 3.2B. Increment 3.1 includes high resolution synthetic aperture radar, geolocation and Small Diameter Bomb I (SDB I) capability. When installed, Increment 3.2B will provide increased weapons capability and improved data-link. The Air Force also increased F-22A logistics support to sustain an enhanced flying hour program which increased from 28,000 to 32,500 hours to meet operational training requirements.

Munitions: The FY2017 budget request funds Air Intercept Missile (AIM)-9X Block 2 and AIM-120D development, integration, and production. The AIM-9X decreases the time required from target identification to firing, increasing kill chain effectiveness and aircraft survivability. The AIM-120D is the next iteration of the Advanced Medium Range Air to Air Missile (AMRAAM) and provides increased range and radar capabilities. Although the Air Force will reduce its total procurement quantity of AIM-9X, the additional investment in the missile's software increases the overall capability of the AIM-9X inventory. The Air Force is marginally increasing AIM-120D procurement from FY2016 PB levels across the Future Year's Defense Program (FYDP).



This year's request continues procurement of the Guided Bomb Unit (GBU)-53B and SDB Increment II (SDB II). The GBU-53B provides greater precision capability and locks onto moving targets in adverse weather conditions and stand-off ranges. The SDB II is a critical component for future conflicts and will be integrated onto the F-15E Strike Eagle, F-22A Raptor and other legacy platforms. Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) tail kit procurement substantially increases from the FY2016 budget

CORE MISSION OVERVIEW

due to increased demand for Precision Guided Munitions (PGM) as a result of current operations. The Air Force continues to pursue options to increase JDAM production capacity within the next two years to meet the Air Force, Joint, and Coalition PGM requirements.

Procurement of Advanced Guided Missile (AGM)-158B Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile-Extended Range (JASSM-ER), an upgrade to the baseline JASSM, continues at an increased quantity in the FY2017 budget. The JASSM-ER flies a much greater distance and provides excellent stand-off capability in highly contested environments, while increasing the flexibility and lethality of the force. The Air Force is increasing its procurement of JASSM-ER global strike munitions from 240 in FY2016 to 360 in FY2017, while also procuring 312 SDB IIs. The Air Force is reducing its baseline procurement of AGM-114 Hellfire missiles from 3,756 in FY2016 to 284 in FY2017. Prior year reprogramming actions will allow inventory levels to achieve a healthy state in FY2017 and FY2018. The AGM-114 Hellfire missile is the primary weapon for MQ-1 Predator and MQ-9 Reaper systems directly supporting Joint Force Commanders in prosecuting time-sensitive targets.

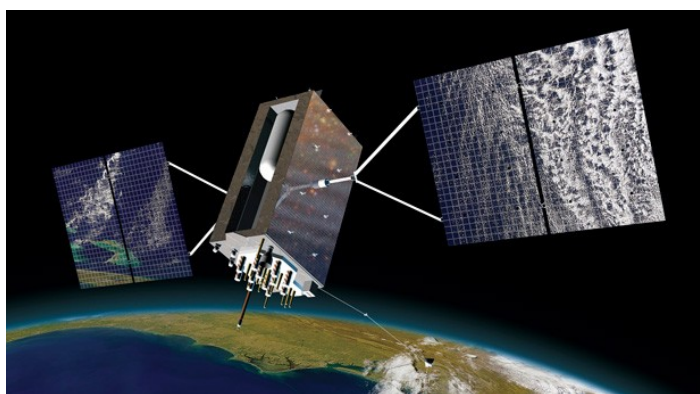
Space Superiority

Space continues to be an increasingly contested and congested environment. Current space capabilities face advanced, demonstrated, and evolving threats. The Air Force remains committed to improving space situational awareness and its C2 advantage, while modernizing and recapitalizing key space capabilities central to the Joint fight. The FY2017 budget request continues to enhance investment in resilient capabilities, agile defense, reconstitution, and robust command, control and communication (C3) to provide Space Superiority in the future.

Space Situational Awareness (SSA) and Space Control: The FY2017 budget request maintains FY2016's increased investment in SSA and Space Control capabilities to address growing threats, while enhancing the ability to identify, characterize, and attribute threatening actions. These enhancements enable net-centric data to the Joint Space Operations Center (JSpOC), and deliver enhanced information to enable rapid visualization. Additionally, the Air Force increased funding for the Joint Interagency Combined Space Operations Center (JICSpOC), laying the foundation for joint experimentation efforts and further enhancing joint tactics and doctrine for space.

Global Positioning System (GPS):

The Air Force is re-phasing the GPS III space vehicle 11 procurement from FY2017 into FY2018. This allows time for a SV11 Phase 1 feasibility assessment of industry feedback that they can have a production ready space vehicle design in time to compete in an FY2017 production completion. The Air Force has realigned the anticipated savings from the GPS III competition strategy to fund the Next Generation



Operational Control System (OCX) to Service Cost Position (SCP) levels. Additionally, the Air Force increased funding for Military GPS User Equipment (MGUE) programs to accelerate platform integration providing stronger broadcast signals and data authentication capabilities.

CORE MISSION OVERVIEW

communications (SATCOM) and Overhead Persistent Infrared (OPIR) technologies. The FY2017 request fully funds the Advanced Extremely High Frequency (AEHF) and Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) geosynchronous orbit capabilities with vehicles 5 and 6. It also pursues a resilient, disaggregated SATCOM architecture that supports both tactical and strategic systems.

Space-Based Environmental Monitoring: The Air Force commenced development of the Weather System Follow-on (WSF) in FY2015 to begin the transition from the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP). The FY2017 budget request matches the SCP and aligns the Air Force proposed strategy to launch an enhanced technology demonstration in FY2017. The WSF will provide timely, reliable, and high quality space-based remote sensing capabilities to meet global environmental observation of atmospheric, terrestrial, oceanographic, and solar-geophysical requirements.



Assured Access to Space: The Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) program remains fully funded to support all competitive launch opportunities, and is aligned with a scheduled satellite launch in FY2017. A total of five launch services, including three competitive launches, will be procured in FY2017. The Air Force also added funding to develop a new launch service with a goal of two or more domestic, commercially-viable launch service providers that also meet all National Security Space (NSS) Launch requirements.

Cyberspace Superiority

Cyberspace Superiority is the degree of dominance in cyberspace by one force that permits the secure, reliable conduct of operations by that force and its related land, air, maritime, and space forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by an adversary. Three major components of Cyberspace Superiority are Department of Defense information network (DODIN) operations, defensive cyberspace operations, and offensive cyberspace operations.

This year's budget request continues to 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 partners; and allies and partners abroad. The FY2017 budget request supports defensive cyberspace operations that provide information assurance and cyber security to the Air



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Force's networks at all levels and continues to augment personnel within the Combatant Command's to support the integration and coordination of cyberspace operations.

DODIN Operations: 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, and 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), supporting the standup of the new security layer under the Joint Regional Security Stacks (JRSS) initiative and working with Service counterparts, USCYBERCOM, the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), the DoD Chief Information Officer (CIO), 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 domains. The Air Force will increase the operational capability of the Cyberspace Vulnerability Assessment/Hunter mission and will leverage the Active and Reserve Components 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 FY2017 budget request represents the Air Force's commitment to medium altitude manned and unmanned capabilities, ensures viability of high altitude conventional assets to fulfill designated wartime requirements, and continues the enterprise-wide ISR investment in intelligence analysis and end-to-end automation through dissemination. This year's 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 FY2017 budget request also includes a commitment to enhance the RPA enterprise to meet operational and training demands. This effort includes doubling the undergraduate RPA training budget to accommodate 384 graduates per year, up from 192 graduates per year in the FY2016 budget. Additionally, the Air Force retains an MQ-1 flying training squadron at Holloman AFB, New Mexico in FY2017 that was previously programmed for inactivation in FY2017. This training until will begin conversion from MQ-1s to MQ-9s in late FY2017 and remain at Holloman AFB.

Medium Altitude ISR: The Air Force sustains MQ-1 Predator and MQ-9 Reaper medium-altitude, permissive ISR capacity through FY2017, with 60 Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA)

CORE MISSION OVERVIEW

combat lines funded in the FY2017 budget request. In order to meet 60 combat lines per day, the Air Force restores two operational MQ-1 squadrons previously slated for inactivation in FY2017. This normalizes the ISR capacity to align with current and enduring operational requirements. Increasing initial crew training and retaining two operational squadrons sets the foundation for future RPA Culture and Process Improvement Program (CPIP) initiatives.

The FY2017 budget 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 Signals Intelligence, Measurement and Signature Intelligence, and Foreign Instrumentation Signals Intelligence across the range of military operations. Additionally, 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 missions in support of their common intelligence requirements.



High-altitude ISR: In this year's budget request, the Air Force maintains planned U-2 divestiture in FY2019. This aligns U-2 divestiture with the anticipated fielding of an enhanced RQ-4 Block 30 sensor. In accordance with Congressional guidance, the Air Force maintains the U-2 fleet in its current configuration and capability until RQ-4 capabilities are equal to or greater than U-2 capabilities, which is currently scheduled to occur in FY2019. As a result, prudent investments are required to sustain U-2 operations and the supply chain. The Air Force request includes Research and

Development funding in FY2017 to maintain U-2 fleet combat capability through planned divestiture. These funds address diminishing manufacturers' source (DMS) issues in systems including datalink and Inertial Navigation Units/GPS.

Processing, Exploitation and Dissemination (PED): The Air Force's FY2017 budget request continues the commitment to Air Force Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS) and Coalition ISR PED support. DCGS remains the exploitation and analysis backbone of the Air Force ISR Enterprise by providing time-critical fused intelligence products from ISR sensors operated on Air Force platforms. AF DCGS enables warfighters at the Joint Task Force level and below to support campaign planning, targeting, execution and combat assessment.

The Air Force continues to fund DCGS transition from a block upgrade, original equipment manufacturer system to an agile acquisition, open architecture system. To meet continued Combatant Commander demands to utilize partner nation ISR capabilities in operations, U. S Air Forces in Europe and Africa (USAFE-AFAFRICA) established the European Partner Integration Enterprise (EPIE) enclave to perform PED of partner nation sensors. EPIE has provided valuable ISR in support of three combatant commands since December 2014 and the FY17 budget request continues to sustain growing EPIE capability. EPIE enables partners to contribute ISR to operations and makes them an integral contributor in producing intelligence operations. Leveraging our partners' full capabilities is crucial to all combat operations.

RAPID GLOBAL MOBILITY

To sustain intra-theater airlift capability, the FY2017 budget request reduces the C-130H fleet by 27 between FY2017 and FY2019, reducing excess capacity and freeing up resources to invest in the remaining fleet. This restructure allows the Air Force to support the defense strategy. The Air Force balances enduring global air refueling requirements with capacity by retiring legacy aircraft as the KC-46A Pegasus tanker enters the operational fleet.



Airlift Compliance and Modernization: The FY2017 budget request continues to fund extensive modernization efforts of tactical and strategic airlift aircraft. Under the C-130H Avionics Modernization Program, Increment One (AMP-1), modification will continue in order to meet global Communications Navigation and Surveillance/Air Traffic Management (CNS/ATM) requirements. The Air Force expands upon AMP-1 improvements by funding the Avionics Modernization Program, Increment Two (AMP-2), which adds Terrain Awareness and Warning System (TAWS), Flight Management System (FMS), and Multi-Function Displays (MFD). The Air Force also funds the C-130H Center Wing Box replacement precluding the need to restrict aircraft due to exceeding flying hour limitations. Combined, these initiatives will ensure the longevity of the C-130H as a versatile tactical airlift platform.



Additionally, the budget request continues funding C-17 and C-5 avionics upgrades to bring them into compliance with federally-mandated air traffic control and communication standards. This is in addition to continued funding for fleet-wide survivability modifications through the Large Aircraft Infra-red Counter Measure (LAIRCM) system.

The FY2017 budget request funds the development and procurement of the Presidential Aircraft Recapitalization (PAR) program to replace the VC-25A after FY 2024. This will enable the Air Force to continue delivering reliable, worldwide access with uncompromising security and connectivity for the President of the United States.

CORE MISSION OVERVIEW

Tanker Replacement: Tanker recapitalization remains one of the Air Force's top three acquisition priorities. This year's budget request continues support for the KC-46A Pegasus program which is scheduled to deliver an additional 85 aircraft by the end of calendar year 2021, for a procurement total of 179 KC-46A aircraft. The KC-46A will perform multi-point refueling of Joint and Coalition aircraft and conduct aeromedical evacuation. It will also carry more cargo and/or passengers, while deploying with fewer external logistical support requirements than the KC-135.

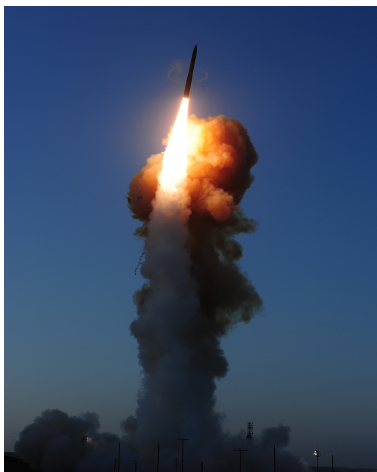


Special Operations: The FY2017 budget request sustains ongoing efforts to recapitalize the Air Force Special Operations Command's (AFSOC) legacy fleet across the FYDP by increasing the AC-130J Ghosthunter fleet to 37 aircraft and the MC-130J Commando II fleet to 42 aircraft. This will preserve the nation's ability to provide specialized air mobility and precision strike capabilities that have been in high demand for over a decade.

GLOBAL STRIKE

Joint Strike Fighter: As one of the Air Force's top three acquisition priorities, the FY2017 budget continues investment in the F-35A program. The Air Force took risk in this program and deferred five aircraft, while partially funding Block 4 software upgrades and research and development of nuclear weapons capability.

Nuclear Deterrence: Strengthening the nuclear enterprise remains the Air Force's highest priority. The Air Force continues its actions to deliver safe, secure, and effective nuclear capabilities within its Nuclear Deterrence Operations (NDO) portfolio. The Air Force provides the air and ground based legs of the Nation's Nuclear Triad as well as the Nation's secure, survivable nuclear C2 capabilities. The Air Force's dual-capable fighters and bombers extend deterrence and provide assurance to our allies and partners.



Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM): The FY2017 budget request funds sustainment and modernization of the ICBM force, to include Ground Based Strategic Deterrent (GBSD) integrated design and development.

Manpower Supporting the Nuclear Enterprise: This year's budget request centralizes the oversight and control of the nuclear enterprise by transferring ownership of Kirtland Air Force Base from Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) to Air Force Global Strike Command (AFGSC) and transferring the B-1 bomber mission from Air Combat Command (ACC) to AFGSC. These moves transfer over 8,600 military and civilian authorizations to AFGSC's portfolio and oversight.

CORE MISSION OVERVIEW

Helicopter Support for Nuclear Forces: The FY2017 budget request supports a replacement program for the Vietnam-era UH-1N light-lift utility helicopter fleet, a critical enhancement for the security of the Air Force's ICBM complexes. AFGSC is seeking to replace the UH-1N fleet with commercial off-the-shelf/government off-the-shelf (COTS/GOTS).

Legacy Dual-Capable Aircraft (DCA): The Air Force continues to modernize dual-capable (nuclear and conventional) fighter aircraft capabilities.

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 FY2017, the Air Force will continue bomber modernization efforts including additional investment for the B-52 Radar Modernization Program, B-2 Extremely High Frequency (EHF) survivable communications, and Increment 2 of the Common Very Low Frequency/Low Frequency Receiver (CVR) Program to develop a receive-only survivable communication path for future integration on bomber, tanker, and C2 aircraft. The FY2017 budget request fully funds the B-2 Defensive Management Systems-Modernization (DMS-M) program to enable penetration of dense threat environments. The request also funds the B-2 Low Observable Signature and Supportability Modification (LOSSM).



United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) Weapons Storage and Security System (WS3) Modernization: The WS3 is the cornerstone of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) nuclear weapons security. A Service Life Extension Program (SLEP) is scheduled to replace unsustainable alarm and display equipment, and ensure the system meets new National Security Agency (NSA) encryption standards. This parallel effort meets additional requirements for USAFE and gains efficiencies by implementing modifications and configuration changes on the new alarm equipment during SLEP installations.

LRS-B: The LRS-B is one of the Air Force's top three acquisition priorities and represents a key component to the Joint portfolio of conventional and nuclear deep-strike capabilities. The Air Force's FY2017 budget request continues funding to develop LRS-B, an affordable, long range, penetrating aircraft that incorporates proven technologies to support future warfighter requirements.

B61-12 Tail Kit: The Air Force's FY2017 budget request continues funding for the B61-12 Bomb Tail Kit Assembly. This program is a joint program with the National Nuclear Security Administration's B61 life extension program and replaces four older variants with the B61-12. This investment will allow the Air Force to field a modernized weapon to meet operational requirements and help provide extended deterrence for U.S. allies.

Long Range Stand-Off (LRSO) Weapon: The FY2017 budget request maintains the Air Force's commitment to the LRSO program, developing a weapon system to replace the Air Launched Cruise Missile (ALCM), which has been operational since 1982. The LRSO weapon system will be capable of penetrating and surviving advanced Integrated Air Defense Systems (IADS) from significant stand-off ranges.

Air Launched Cruise Missile (ALCM): The FY2017 budget request continues funding for the procurement of the remaining ALCM SLEP kits and additional kits required for attrition reserve. It also replaces and refurbishes critical non-nuclear components inside the ALCM to meet requirements for sustainment.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

The FY2017 budget request funds legacy Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS) aircraft while recognizing some are approaching the end of their service life. The Air Force is actively managing JSTARS service life projections and the JSTARS recapitalization schedule to meet warfighters' needs. Additionally, the Air Force restored the 513 Air Control Group, an Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) Classic Associate Unit, at Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma, thus increasing near-term capacity by funding maintenance and air crews to support the highest-priority Combatant Commander requirements while preserving capacity for future fights.



JSTARS Recapitalization: This year's budget request sustains the Air Force's commitment to C2 across the range of military operations by fully funding JSTARS recapitalization to ensure a dominant C2 capability in future conflicts. The FY2017 budget reflects an affordable acquisition strategy for JSTARS Recapitalization that is expected to reach IOC by 2024.

AWACS Legacy: The budget request funds several upgrades to the AWACS fleet 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 Air Force's FY2017 budget request funds the initial RDT&E profile for the NAOC recapitalization. This effort is a critical part of the Nuclear Command and Control Communications (NC3) modernization plan.

D-RAPCON: The FY2017 budget request continues to fund Air Traffic Control (ATC) personnel to operate legacy Deployable Radar Approach Control (D-RAPCON) equipment but slows the procurement of the D-RAPCON system by procuring 10 of 15 systems in the FYDP.

Combat Survivor Evader Locator: This year's budget request funds cryptologic modifications to ensure compliance with mandatory NSA cryptologic standards.

CORE MISSION ENABLERS

Military Construction (MILCON) and Facilities Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization (FSRM): The Air Force is maintaining facility sustainment at minimal levels, focused on investing its resources on the highest installation priorities. The Air Force increases its MILCON funding above the FY2016 enacted level at the expense of restoration and modernization project funding to address shortfalls and increased backlog created by the Budget Control Act (BCA) and FY2013 sequestration. The FY2017 budget request also maintains the Military Family Housing (MFH) and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) programs.

The FY2017 budget request for MILCON continues to support construction for new weapon system bed downs (e.g., F-35A, KC-46A, and CRH); Combatant Commands (e.g., U.S. European Command's Joint Intelligence Analysis Center and several U.S. Pacific Command Asia-Pacific resiliency projects); "Quality-of-Life" (e.g., basic military training dormitory and fitness center); and strengthens the nuclear enterprise through construction of a new consolidated communications facility and missile transfer and missile maintenance facilities. The Air Force intends to partially mitigate increased FSRM risk levels by using an enterprise-wide approach to target resources to keep "good facilities good" and focus funding through a "mission critical, worst first" approach.



Personnel Endstrength: Faced with significant budget reductions, the Air Force sought to reduce near-term capacity in order to continue critical modernization efforts. As part of this strategy, the Air Force reduced Active Duty end strength levels by 14,000 in FY2014. However, the geopolitical situation changed rapidly and the Air Force became involved in operations against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) as well as European Reassurance Initiative (ERI) efforts in response to Russian aggression in the Crimea and Ukraine.

Coupled with delayed force structure divestiture of the A-10, EC-130H, and other weapon systems, the FY2015 manpower projections were too low to support growing mission requirements. The Air Force's FY2016 PB began to address key capability gaps and restored end strength to address significant shortfalls in the nuclear, maintenance, cyber, and ISR enterprises while also continuing to leverage the Total Force. The FY2017 budget request is fully funded at 317,000 Active end strength and the Air Force will continue its concerted effort to "right the force" by stabilizing the force size and assessing critical capabilities.

CORE MISSION OVERVIEW

Readiness: In FY2013, readiness decreased to historically low levels. High operations tempo, continued deployment pressure and a chronic shortage of Airmen in critical skill positions have limited readiness recovery efforts. Though very proficient at current low-end operations, less than 50 percent of Combat Air Forces (CAF) are proficient in other required high-end mission sets. Adversaries are closing the military capability gap, the legacy force is less viable against advanced integrated air defense (IAD) capabilities, and space has become a contested environment. The FY2017 budget addresses several readiness components to include critical skills capacity and investment in training infrastructure.



CHECKERED FLAG

An F-22 Raptor and a T-38 Talon from Tyndall AFB, FL, F-16 Fighting Falcons from Shaw AFB, SC and Eielson AFB, AK, and an F-35 Lightning II from Eglin AFB, FL sit on the flightline at Tyndall AFB during exercise Checkered Flag 16-1. Checkered Flag 16-1 is a large force exercise that simulates employment of a large number of aircraft from a simulated deployed environment.



EXERCISE RED FLAG

Two F-15E Strike Eagles wait to receive fuel from a KC-135R Stratotanker during exercise Red Flag 15-1 on their way to Nellis AFB, NV. The F-15 crews are assigned to the 4th Fighter Wing. Red Flag provides a series of intense air-to-air scenarios for aircrew and ground personnel to increase their combat readiness and effectiveness for real-world operations.



UNIT TRAINING EXERCISE

A1C Hillman carries A1C Vitale to a simulated landing zone during a training exercise on Dover AFB, DE. The airmen are explosive ordnance disposal technicians assigned to the 436th Civil Engineer Squadron.

OVERVIEW

The FY2017 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. At BBA funding levels, the FY2017 budget request seeks to balance capability, capacity, and readiness while investing in modernization and recapitalization. At BBA, the Air Force is able to restore some capacity in the short-term to meet the demands of today's conflict; funds readiness at executable levels; retains critical core capabilities; preserves the KC-46A, LRS-B, and, at reduced levels, F-35A programs; and most importantly, develops and takes care of Airmen.

The FY2017 Military Personnel budget request supports Total Force end strength of 491,700. While the FY2017 budget request is fully funded at 317,000 Active Duty end strength, the Air Force continues its concerted effort to "right the force" by stabilizing the force size and assessing critical capabilities that may necessitate future military manpower growth.

The FY2017 Air Force Operations and Maintenance budget request continues to focus on a path of readiness recovery and funds necessary readiness components; however, challenges remain. The O&M budget request maintains readiness, funds readiness to maximum executable levels, and funds day-to-day operations for the A-10 and EC-130H to support the rephased divestiture plan. Additionally, the FY2017 budget request continues ISR capability for today's fight and invests in nuclear operations and maintenance.

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 FY2017 budget request continues to fund the KC-46A, LRS-B and, at reduced levels, the F-35A, while also continuing key modernization efforts of the Minuteman III program in order to deliver safe and secure nuclear capabilities.

The FY2017 budget request supports Research, Development, Test and Evaluation for the Air Force's top three acquisition programs: KC-46A, F-35A, and LRS-B, as well as Technology Transition, the high priority program to mature adaptive turbine engine technologies.

The Military Construction FY2017 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, the nuclear enterprise, and the increased current mission backlog from the BCA and FY2013 sequestration.

The Air Force continues to leverage Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO) funding in FY2017 to fund critical preferred 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.

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Table 1. Air Force Budget Highlights Summary

FY17 Air Force Budget Request Facts				
			FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Total Air Force (\$M)			163,075	166,939
Blue TOA			119,087	120,362
Operation and Maintenance (O&M)			¹ 46,002	46,906
Military Personnel (MILPERS)			28,525	29,212
Military Construction (MILCON)			1,630	1,814
Military Family Housing			492	336
Procurement			25,068	22,389
Research Development Test & Evaluation (RDT&E)			17,306	19,649
Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)			65	56
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)			10,083	12,331
Non-Blue TOA			33,905	34,246
General Facts				
			FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Major Installations ²			79	79
Total Aircraft Inventory ³			5,490	5,517
Flying Hours ⁴			1,214,851	1,165,203
Personnel Facts				
			FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Authorized Manpower			674,519	664,031
Military			491,700	491,700
Active			317,000	317,000
Reserve			69,200	69,000
Guard			105,500	105,700
Civilian⁵			182,819	172,331
⁶Major Procurement Quantities				
	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Aircraft	119	94	Space	5
F-35A	47	43	EELV	4
KC-46A	12	15	GPS III	1
MC-130J	8	6	Weapons	31,600
MQ-9A	33	24	JDAM	22,359
HC-130J	5	3	AGM-114 Hellfire	6,256
C-130J	14	3	AIM-9X Sidewinder	506
			AIM-120D AMRAAM	262
			AGM-158 JASSM-ER	240
			Small Diameter Bomb	1,977

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

1 The \$2.2B Base to OCO transfer is decreased from OCO and included in base.

2 Includes Active, Reserve, and Guard installations

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

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

5 Reduction in civilian personnel is a result of a change in reporting. Personnel accounted for in other DoD appropriations.

6 Includes Base and OCO quantities

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Military Personnel (MILPERS)

Figure 1 depicts the FY2017 Blue Total Obligation Authority (TOA) request shown in Table 2 below subdivided by component.

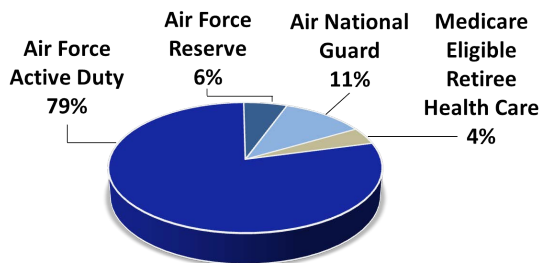


Figure 1. MILPERS - Total Force FY2017 Blue Budget Request

The FY2017 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 491,700; no change from FY 2016*
- Active component end strength of 317,000; no change from FY 2016*
- AFR component end strength of 69,000; decreased by 200 from FY 2016
- ANG end strength of 105,700; increased by 200 from FY 2016
- Provides across-the-board 2017 calendar year increases of 1.6 percent for military pay, 3.2 percent in Basic Allowance for Housing, and 3.4 percent for Basic Allowance for Subsistence

*National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 authorized 320,715 Air Force Active Duty personnel

Table 2. MILPERS – Air Force Total Force TOA

MILPERS, Air Force Total Force TOA (\$M)	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Air Force Active Duty	22,368	22,920
Air Force Reserve	1,664	1,722
Air National Guard	3,189	3,267
Medicare Eligible Retiree Health Care	1,304	1,303
Blue Total	28,525	29,212
Non-Blue	5,367	5,276
Air Force MILPERS TOA Total	33,892	34,488

Numbers may not add due to rounding.



Military Personnel – Active Air Force

Figure 2 depicts the FY2017 Blue TOA shown in Table 3 below subdivided into major activities.

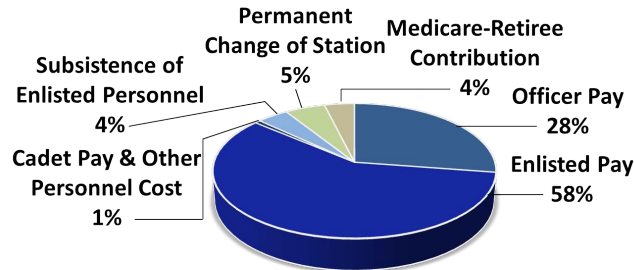


Figure 2. MILPERS – Active Air Force FY2017 Blue Budget Request

While the FY2017 budget request is fully funded at 317,000 end strength, the Air Force continues its concerted effort to "right the force" by stabilizing the size and assessing critical capabilities that may necessitate future military manpower growth. The Air Force continues its deliberate plan to address mission and readiness demands in nuclear, maintenance, cyber, intelligence, remotely piloted aircraft and support career fields through accession increases, special incentive and bonus retention programs, high year of tenure extensions, and utilizing Air Reserve Component (ARC) personnel in key jobs.

Table 3. MILPERS – Active Air Force TOA

MILPERS, Air Force TOA (\$M)	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Officer Personnel Pay and Allowances	6,293	6,534
Enlisted Personnel Pay and Allowances	13,747	14,027
Cadet Pay and Allowances	71	72
Subsistence of Enlisted Personnel	924	964
Permanent Change of Station	1,233	1,209
Other Personnel Costs	101	114
Subtotal	22,368	22,920
Medicare-Retiree Contribution	986	995
Blue Total	23,354	23,915
Non-Blue	5,332	5,241
Air Force Active MILPERS TOA Total	28,685	29,155

Numbers may not add due to rounding.



LEFT: OATH OF ENLISTMENT

Maj. Tyler Ellison administers the oath of enlistment to Florida's newest airmen during an air show in Lakeland, Fla.



RIGHT: LOW CRAWL

Second Lt. Lizette Wu, assigned to the 820th Base Defense Group, low crawls through mud as part of an obstacle course during an air assault assessment.

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Military Personnel – Air Force Reserve

Figure 3 depicts the FY2017 Blue TOA shown in Table 4 below subdivided into major activities.

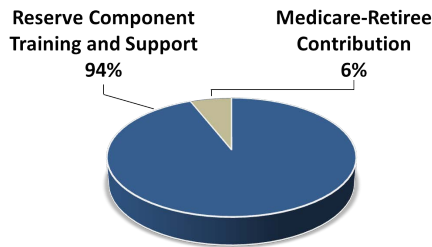


Figure 3. MILPERS – Air Force Reserve FY2017 Blue Budget Request

The AFR Military Personnel budget 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 decreases in overall size by 200 in the FY2017 budget request as a result of Air Force force shaping adjustments.

Table 4. MILPERS – Air Force Reserve TOA

MILPERS, Air Force Reserve TOA (\$M)	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Unit and Individual Training	1,664	1,722
Subtotal	1,664	1,722
Medicare-Retiree Contribution	116	112
Blue Total	1,779	1,835
Non-Blue	21	22
Air Force Reserve MILPERS TOA Total	1,800	1,856

Numbers may not add due to rounding.



PARARESCUE

An Air Force Reserve pararescueman descends into the Atlantic Ocean from a C-17 Globemaster III in an effort to recover a NASA astronaut as part of an exercise off the shore of Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, FL.



CITIZEN AIRMEN

Maj. Fred Pounds, flight commander of clinical management with the 911th Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron, stands in front of a C-130 Hercules at the Pittsburgh International Airport Air Reserve Station, Jan. 9, 2016. Pounds helped to save a woman’s life during a Yellow Ribbon Event in Orlando, FL.

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Military Personnel – Air National Guard

Figure 4 depicts the FY2017 Blue TOA shown in Table 5 below subdivided into major activities.

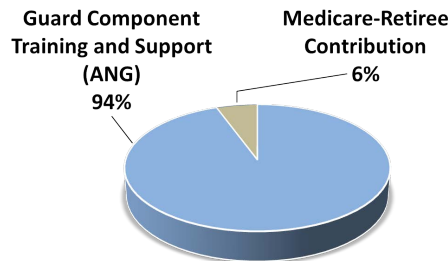


Figure 4. MILPERS – Air National Guard FY2017 Blue Budget Request

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 FY2017 budget request includes an end strength increase of 200 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 FY2017.

Table 5. MILPERS – Air National Guard TOA

MILPERS, Air National Guard TOA (\$M)	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Unit and Individual Training	3,189	3,267
Subtotal	3,189	3,267
Medicare-Retiree Contribution	203	195
Blue Total	3,392	3,462
Non-Blue	14	14
Air Force ANG MILPERS TOA Total	3,406	3,476

Numbers may not add due to rounding.



F-15C EAGLE

An F-15C Eagle from the 144th Fighter Wing flies above the High Arctic. Approximately 700 members from the Canadian Armed Forces and the USAF, Navy, and ANG deployed to Iqaluit, Nunavut, Goose Bay, Newfoundland, and Labrador, for Exercise Vigilant Shield 16.



TOTAL FORCE OPERATIONS

A B-52H Stratofortress receives fuel from a New Hampshire ANG KC-135R Stratotanker near the eastern coast of Canada. The B-52H was returning home after supporting Polar Grawl, a U.S. STRATCOM-directed mission to the Arctic and North Sea regions.

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

Figure 5 depicts the FY2017 Blue TOA shown in Table 6 below and displays the relative size of each subsection of this appropriation.

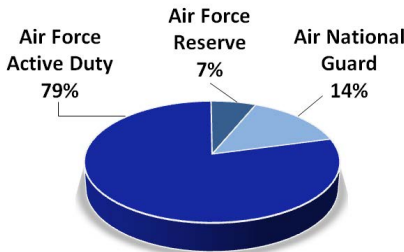


Figure 5. O&M – Total Force FY2017 Blue Budget Request

The FY2017 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 and 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

O&M, Air Force Total Force TOA (\$M)	¹ FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Active Air Force	¹ 36,477	37,119
Air Force Reserve	2,875	3,068
Air National Guard	6,650	6,704
Blue Total	46,002	46,891
Non-Blue	806	819
Air Force O&M TOA Total	46,808	47,710

Numbers may not add due to rounding.
¹ Includes \$2.2B Base to OCO transfer

As seen in previous years, the Air Force’s FY2017 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: taking care of people, striking the balance between today’s readiness and future modernization, and making every dollar count.

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.

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

While the FY2017 request funds readiness programs to executable levels, the Air Force continues to have significant readiness concerns. 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. The FY2017 O&M budget request maintains readiness and funds readiness to executable levels; however, challenges remain. While the BBA helped stop 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 fighter capacity shortage. Resources are being applied to ranges, exercises, and readiness training 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 FY2017 O&M request.

Key highlights:

- Focus on maintaining current readiness
- Flying Hours capped at executable levels; 1.16M hours / \$6.7B
- WSS base requirement funded at 75%
- Retains previously divested force structure; including A-10 (\$467M) to meet current operational capacity and EC-130Hs (\$50M) for increased electronic warfare capability
- Invests \$2.2 billion in nuclear operations and maintenance
- Continues ISR capability for today's fight; funds 60 RPA combat lines (33% base/67%OCO)
- Provides increase in civilian flight instructors to support undergraduate RPA training requirements due to increased operational demand for ISR

**EYES IN THE SKY**

An 18th Reconnaissance Squadron (RS) MQ-1B Predator sensor operator, and an 18th RS Predator pilot, fly a remotely piloted aircraft training sortie in support of Red Flag at Creech AFB, NV.

**AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE**

A1C Daniel Gregory welds metal pieces on Aviano Air Base, Italy. The fabrication flight is responsible for fashioning tools, aircraft components and other support systems tailored to the F-16 Fighting Falcon.

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

- Supports civilian end strength of ~172,300 and provides a 1.6% raise in civilian pay
- Facilities sustainment funding decreased from 80% to 77% of the OSD modeled requirement and maintenance and repair is funded at 1.6% of the Plant Replacement Value (PRV).
- Funds billets for core programs such as Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR), the Battlefield Airmen Training Group stand-up, cyberspace operations and the nuclear enterprise.
- Provides increase in funding for civilian manpower to support accessions, and initial and advanced skills training requirements associated with the increase of Active Duty military end strength

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

O&M, Air Force Total Force TOA (\$M)	¹ FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Flying Operations	18,151	18,671
Civilian Pay	11,162	11,563
Space/Other Combat Forces	6,030	6,362
Installation Support and FSRM	6,483	6,171
Logistics Ops and Air Force Wide Support	2,136	2,094
Training & Recruiting	1,022	1,117
Mobility Forces	1,018	912
Air Force O&M Blue TOA Total	46,002	46,891

Numbers may not add due to rounding

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



EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE

SSgt Alex Blair, an explosive ordnance disposal technician with the 11th Civil Engineer Squadron at Joint Base Andrews, MD, prepares to dispose of an improvised explosive device as part of Operation Llama Fury.



B-1 LANCER

A B-1 Lancer prepares for takeoff at Ellsworth AFB, SD., Sept. 18, 2015. Ellsworth aircraft began conducting training missions in the Powder River Training Complex, allowing for an 85% increase in local flight training, ensuring more efficient use of resources.

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

O&M – Active Air Force

Figure 6 depicts the FY2017 Blue TOA shown in Table 8 and displays the relative size of each subsection of this appropriation.

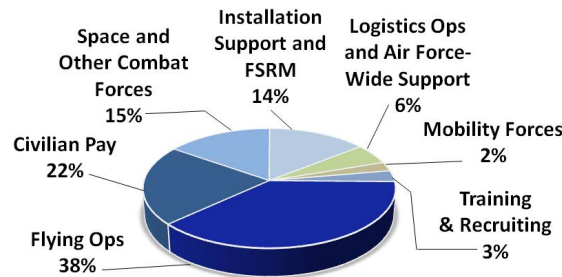


Figure 6. O&M – Active Air Force FY2017 Blue Budget Request

The FY2017 Active Air Force budget request supports 72 major installations, two space ranges, produces 1,191 new pilots, and funds 863,277 flying hours while sustaining a fleet of 3,628 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

O&M, Active Air Force TOA(\$M)	¹ FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Flying Operations	13,625	14,060
Civilian Pay	7,805	8,030
Space/Other Combat Forces	5,352	5,670
Installation Support and FSRM	5,570	5,287
Logistics Ops and Air Force Wide Support	2,085	2,044
Training & Recruiting	1,022	1,117
Mobility Forces	1,018	912
Air Force Active O&M Blue TOA Total	36,477	37,119
Non-Blue	806	819
Air Force Active O&M TOA Total	37,283	37,939

¹ Includes \$2.2B Base to OCO transfer



LEFT: JOINT TRAINING EXERCISE
SSgt Rettschlag talks to his military dog, Onur, during Gunfighter Flag 15-2 on Saylor Creek Range, ID.



RIGHT: HUMANITARIAN AIRDROP
A teddy bear accompanies a halal meal in a C-130H before a humanitarian airdrop over Iraq. An American child donated the teddy bear to offer support for children trapped in the Iraq conflict.

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

O&M – Air Force Reserve

Figure 7 depicts the FY2017 Blue TOA shown in Table 9 and displays the relative size of each subsection of this appropriation.

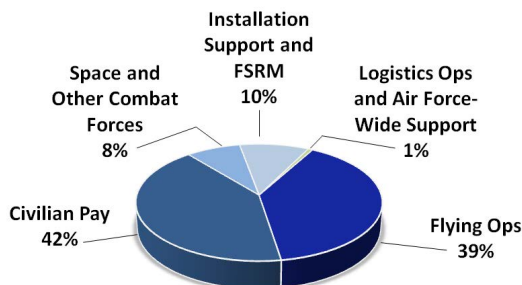


Figure 7. O&M – Air Force Reserve FY2017 Blue Budget Request

The AFR O&M appropriation provides funding to maintain five major installations, train units for immediate mobilization, and administrative support. The FY2017 budget request provides for the operation and training of 33 wings; 98,847 flying hours; maintains 326 aircraft; funds air reserve (military) and civilian technicians; and provides mission training for 69,000 Reserve personnel.

Table 9. O&M – Air Force Reserve TOA

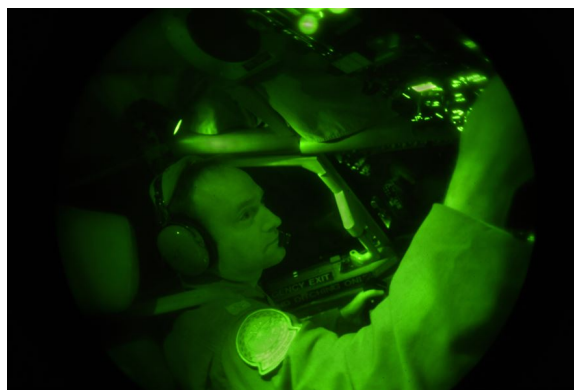
O&M, Air Force Reserve TOA (\$M)	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Flying Operations	1,235	1,209
Civilian Pay	1,190	1,277
Installation Support and FSRM	248	247
Space/Other Combat Forces	239	314
Logistics Ops and Air Force Wide Support	21	21
Air Force Reserve O&M Blue TOA Total	2,933	3,068

Numbers may not add due to rounding.



COMMAND AND CONTROL

433rd Airlift Control Flight Mobile C2 Airman confirms arrival at Naval Auxiliary Landing Field on San Clemente Island, CA with officials at JB San Antonio-Lackland, TX.



NIGHT OPERATIONS

Lt Col Day, 74th Air Refueling Squadron pilot, operates the controls of a 434th Air Refueling Wing KC-135R Stratotanker during a nighttime aerial refueling mission over Southern Kansas. Pilots rely on illuminated instruments that appear green in the photo due to the use of a night-vision lens.

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

O&M – Air National Guard

Figure 8 depicts the FY2017 Blue TOA shown in Table 10 and displays the relative size of each subsection of this appropriation.

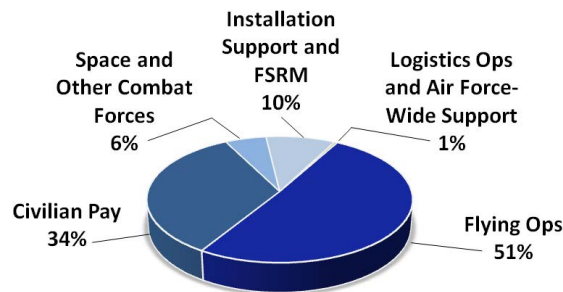


Figure 8. O&M – Air National Guard FY2017 Blue Budget Request

The ANG O&M appropriation funds the flying and maintenance of ANG aircraft and the operation of 2 major installations. Our FY2017 budget request funds 203,079 flying hours, maintains 1,083 aircraft and supports mission training of 105,700 ANG personnel.

Table 10. O&M – Air National Guard TOA

O&M, Air National Guard TOA (\$M)	FY 16 Enacted	FY 17 BBA
Civilian Pay	2,167	2,257
Flying Operations	3,322	3,403
Space/Other Combat Forces	439	378
Logistics Ops and Air Force Wide Support	30	29
Installation Support and FSRM	692	637
Air National Guard O&M TOA Total	6,650	6,704

Numbers may not add due to rounding.



ROCKY MOUNTAIN FALCONS

F-16 Fighting Falcons fly over the Rocky Mountains in Colorado during a mission around the state. The pilots and aircraft are assigned to the Colorado ANG's 120th Fighter Squadron.



AIR INSERTION

SrA Sean Meehan and Staff Sergeant Kane Lawlor provide cover after a tactical air insertion by a UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter during training on Fort Dix, N.J. Meehan and Lawlor, tactical air controllers, are assigned to New Jersey ANG's 227th Air Support Operations Squadron, 177th Fighter Wing.

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

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 FY2017 AFWCF budget is structured to support the Air Force's core functions through maintenance and supply activities that procure and repair weapon system spare parts, manage base supplies, and provide transportation services. 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 FY2017 AFWCF budget request are reflected in Table 11.

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

AFWCF Total (\$M)	FY15	FY16	FY17
Total Revenue	24,560	22,516	22,028
Cost of Goods Sold	23,672	22,580	22,748
Adjustments for Net Operating Result ¹	(203)	(207)	10
Net Operating Result	685	(271)	(710)
Accumulated Operating Result ^{2,3}	932	639	(71)
Capital Budget	241	266	285
Direct Appropriation ⁴	67	65	64
Rate/Price Changes	FY15	FY16	FY17
Consolidated Sustainment Activity Group - Maintenance Division	-2.98%	-2.33%	-1.11%
Consolidated Sustainment Activity Group - Supply Division	-1.15%	-1.67%	0.96%
Supply Management Activity Group - Retail	1.86%	1.71%	4.71%
AFWCF, Total Personnel	FY15	FY16	FY17
Civilian Work-Years/Full Time Equivalents	30,073	30,763	31,161
Military Work-Years/Full Time Equivalents	10,467	10,959	11,018

¹ FY15 incl. \$200M cash transfer from AFWCF to AF O&M appn. FY16 incl. \$217M cash transfer from AFWCF in compliance with P.L. 114-113.

² Includes Non-recoverable AOR Adjustment

³ The FY17 \$71M AOR loss is the result of TWCF \$33M gain and AF 'Blue' WCF \$104M loss. The AF 'Blue' loss will be recovered over two fiscal years. The TWCF gains will be returned over two fiscal years.

⁴ Includes Medical-Dental War Reserve Material, and Transportation of Fallen Heroes

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Cash Management

The Office of the Secretary of Defense's (OSD) new 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 4R's) and is reflected in Table 12 and 13.

In FY2015, total AFWCF cash increased from the beginning of the period with a balance of \$1.5B to \$2.4B. The balance reflects the impact of reprogramming \$200M from AFWCF to the AF O&M. In FY2016, total AFWCF cash is projected to decrease to \$2.1B. This cash decrease is the result of returning accumulated operating gains to customers. The decrease also reflects compliance with Public Law 114-113, resulting in a \$251M transfer to the AF O&M appropriation comprised of AF Blue (\$217M) and TWCF (\$34M). Additionally, cash supports the Treasury Department's daily cash reporting initiative, originally scheduled for implementation in FY2015, but now scheduled for FY2016. In FY2017, total AFWCF cash is projected to decrease to \$1.6B. Tables 12 and 13 below present details for both AFWCF and TWCF cash.

Table 12. AFWCF Cash Management

Air Force Blue Working Capital Fund Cash (\$M)	FY15	FY16	FY17
Beginning of Period (BOP) Cash Balance	815	1,417	1,088
Disbursements	15,220	15,969	16,718
Collections	15,960	15,794	16,388
Transfers	(200)	(217)	0
Direct Appropriations (War Reserve Material)	62	63	64
End of Period (EOP) Cash Balance	1417	1088	821
Lower Limits	735	735	738
Upper Limits	1,807	1,807	1,810

Table 13. TWCF Cash Management

Transportation Working Capital Fund Cash (\$M)	FY15	FY16	FY17
Beginning of Period (BOP) Cash Balance	714	1,012	1,015
Disbursements	8,134	7,010	6,373
Collections	8,427	7,045	6,114
Transfers	0	(34)	0
Direct Appropriations (Fallen Heroes)	5	3	0
End of Period (EOP) Cash Balance	1012	1015	756
Lower Limits	626	678	648
Upper Limits	1,307	1,271	1,188

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Procurement

Figure 9 depicts the FY2017 Blue TOA shown in Table 14 below subdivided into major activities.

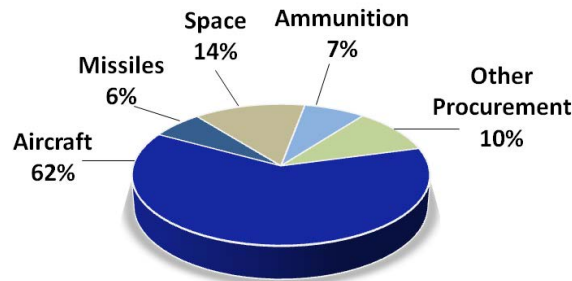


Figure 9. Procurement FY2017 Blue Budget Request

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. The FY2017 budget request continues to fund procurement ramps of the F-35A, KC-46A and C-130J, sustains approved efficient space procurement strategy, and continues ammunition procurement. The following pages discuss procurement appropriations in more detail.

Table 14. Procurement TOA

Procurement TOA (\$M)	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Aircraft	15,839	13,906
Missiles	2,059	1,417
Ammunition	1,745	1,678
Space ¹	2,811	3,033
Other Procurement	2,744	2,332
Blue Total	25,198	22,366
Non-Blue	16,462	16,132
Air Force Procurement TOA Total	41,659	38,498

Numbers may not add due to rounding.
 1 FY2016 marks first year of the Space Procurement appropriation.



F-35A LIGHTNING II

Lt Col Watkins, the 34th Fighter Squadron commander, flies a combat-coded F-35A Lightning II aircraft past the control tower at Hill AFB, Utah. During the sortie, the base's first, Watkins conducted mission qualification training focusing on weapons employment, range familiarization and mission system proficiency.

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Procurement—Aircraft

Figure 10 depicts the FY2017 Blue TOA shown in Table 15 subdivided into major categories.

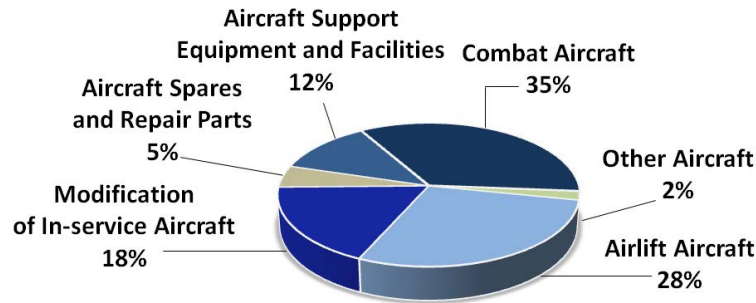


Figure 10. Aircraft Procurement FY2017 Blue Budget Request

Aircraft Procurement funds procurement and modification of aircraft, support and specialized ground handling equipment, training devices, and spare parts. Our FY2017 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 combat capability to remain viable in modern-day contested airspace, continued offensive and defensive upgrades to F-15C/D aircraft, and the modernization of 24 F-16 aircraft with AESA radars to meet homeland defense requirements.

In ISR, the Air Force sustains MQ-1 Predator and MQ-9 Reaper medium-altitude, permissive ISR capacity and continues to support the RC-135 Rivet Joint reconnaissance aircraft upgrade strategy, thus maintaining intelligence collection parity across the range of military operations.

Investment in the Rapid Global Mobility core mission continues in FY2017 with the procurement of 15 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 three C-130J, three HC-130J and six MC-130J aircraft.



F-16 FIGHTING FALCON
Lt Col Sletten lowers the canopy on an F-16 Fighting Falcon before taxiing to take off at Eielson AFB, AK.



MISSION CARGO
Airmen load cargo onto the ramp of a C-130-J Super Hercules aircraft on Ramstein Air Base, Germany to prepare for a mission to help contain the Ebola outbreak in Liberia.

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

In support of the Global Strike core mission, our FY2017 budget request funds the procurement of 43 F-35A Joint Strike Fighters, a replacement program for the UH-1N nuclear helicopter support fleet to address USSTRATCOM nuclear security gaps, and bomber fleet modernization to extend the life of the B-52, B-1, and B-2 aircraft. Due to fiscal constraints, the procurement of five F-35A aircraft was deferred in FY2017.

The Air Force also 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)	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Combat Aircraft	5,720	4,806
Airlift Aircraft	4,567	3,966
Modification of In-service Aircraft	2,725	2,505
Aircraft Support Equipment and Facilities	1,331	1,671
Aircraft Spares and Repair Parts	631	686
Other Aircraft	864	271
Blue Totals	15,839	13,906
Non-Blue	43	17
Air Force Aircraft Procurement TOA Total	15,882	13,923

Numbers may not add due to rounding



F-22 RAPTOR

An F-22 Raptor demonstrates its maneuverability during the Wings Over the Pacific air show at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, HI.



MC-130J COMMANDO II

An MC-130J Commando II from the 9th Special Operations Squadron (SOS) airdrops a Maritime Craft Aerial Delivery System (MCADS) over the Gulf of Mexico during a training exercise. This was the first time aircrews from the 9th SOS successfully completed an MCADS airdrop.

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Procurement—Missile

Figure 11 depicts the FY2017 Blue TOA shown in Table 16 below subdivided into major categories.

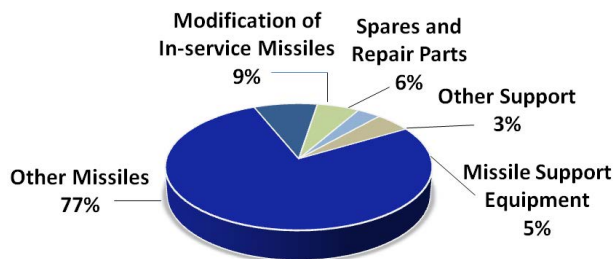


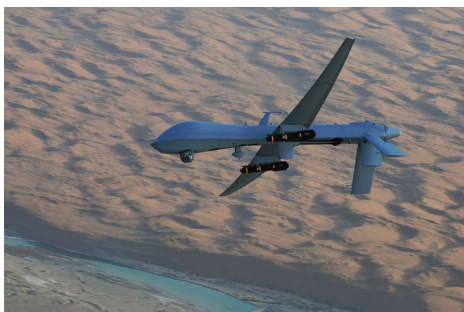
Figure 11. Missile Procurement FY2017 Blue Budget Request

The Missile Procurement appropriation funds acquisition and modification of missiles, spare parts, and support equipment. In our FY2017 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 FY2017, the Air Force will procure 287 AIM-9X Sidewinder Air-to-Air missiles, 256 AIM-120D Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM), 360 Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile-Extended Range (JASSM-ER) missiles, 284 Hellfire missiles, and 312 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)	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Other Support	277	46
Other Missiles	1,554	1,096
Spares and Repair Parts	49	82
Missile Support Equipment	94	70
Modification of In-service Missiles	85	123
Blue Total	2,059	1,417
Non-Blue	853	1,009
Air Force Missile Procurement TOA Total	2,912	2,426

Numbers may not add due to rounding.



HELLFIRE
An MQ-1 Predator, armed with AGM-114 Hellfire missiles, on a combat mission over southern Afghanistan.



AMRAAM
A1C Zoller makes an AIM-120 advanced medium-range air-to-air missile safe before loading it onto an F-35A Lightning II.

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Procurement—Ammunition

Figure 12 depicts the FY2017 Blue TOA shown in Table 17 below subdivided into major categories.

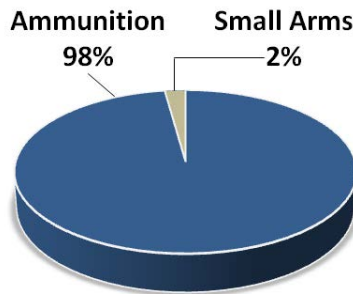


Figure 12. Ammunition Procurement FY2017 Blue Budget Request

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. General Purpose Bomb baseline procurement decreased by \$64 million in FY2017 as the Air Force continues to leverage Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding to replenish current operational expenditures. The FY2017 baseline budget request increases munitions funding in cartridges, flares, and fuzes to enhance inventory levels and meet training requirements. At BBA funding levels and the current expenditure rate, the BDU-50 500-pound Practice Bomb is projected to fall below the inventory objective in FY2017. Without adjustments to current funding levels and assuming a constant annual expenditure rate of 17,000 units per year, the inventory will fall below the annual expenditure rate in FY2022.

Table 17. Procurement, Ammunition TOA

Procurement, Ammunition TOA (\$M)	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Ammunition	1,684	1,640
Small Arms	60	37
Air Force Ammunition Procurement TOA Total	1,745	1,678

Numbers may not add due to rounding.



C-17 FLARES
C-17 Globemaster IIIs deploy flares during the Air Force Weapons School's Joint Forcible Entry Exercise over the Nevada Test and Training Range on Nellis AFB, NV.



F-16 FLARES
Air Force student pilots flying F-16C Fighting Falcons release flares during Coronet Cactus near Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ. The annual exercise provides student fighter pilots with realistic training, including air-to-air combat and dropping inert and live ordnance.

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Procurement—Space

The Space Procurement appropriation funds acquisition of spacecraft, terminals, ground control systems, modifications, and related communications security products. In FY 2016, the Air Force created the new Space Procurement appropriation to increase transparency and focus on space. In FY2017, the Air Force continues the Evolutionary Acquisition for Space Efficiency/Efficient Space Procurement approach for a fixed price block buy of Advanced Extremely High Frequency (AEHF) satellite vehicles 5 and 6 and Space Based Infrared Systems (SBIRS) Geosynchronous Earth Orbit (GEO) 5 and 6. FY2017 is the final year of incremental funding for AEHF satellites.

Enabled by the increased longevity of the GPS constellation, the Air Force FY2017 budget request re-phases the GPS III space vehicle 11 (SV11) procurement from FY2017 to FY2018 to support the pursuit of a new competitive acquisition strategy. Savings from the contract re-compete will fund GPS III contingency operations and the GPS Next Generation Operational Control System (OCX) to the Service Cost Position (SCP) level. Additionally, the FY2017 budget request includes funding for the Commercial Satellite Communications (COMSATCOM) Pathfinder #3 as the Air Force explores opportunities for a more effective approach to acquire COMSATCOM in lieu of leasing. Lastly, the FY2017 budget request funds five launch services as part of the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicles (EELV) program.

The FY2017 Space Procurement Appropriation Blue TOA is show in Table 18 below.

Table 18. Procurement, Space TOA

Procurement, Space TOA (\$M)	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Space	2,811	3,033
Spares ¹		23
Blue Total	2,811	3,056
Non-Blue	-	-
Air Force Space Procurement TOA Total	2,811	3,056

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

1 Space Procurement began in FY16 with a single Budget Activity. BA02 (Spares) begins in FY17



GPS IIF-11 LAUNCH ABOARD ATLAS V

A United Launch Alliance Atlas V carrying the Air Force's GPS IIF-11 satellite launches from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, FL. The 45th Space Wing supported the Air Force's 11th launch of a Boeing-built GPS IIF satellite aboard a ULA Atlas V from the station's Space Launch Complex 41.



ATLAS V ROCKET LAUNCH

An Atlas V rocket carrying the U.S. Navy's Mobile User Objective System, a tactical satellite system to improve ground communications for U.S. forces on the move, creates a light trail as it lifts off from Cape Canaveral, FL.

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Procurement – Other

Figure 13 depicts the FY2017 Blue TOA shown in Table 19 below subdivided into major categories.

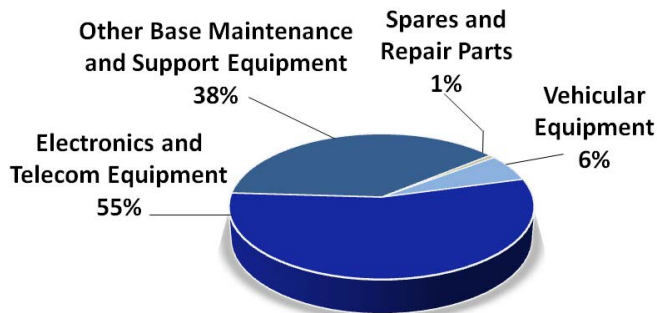


Figure 13. Other Procurement FY2017 Blue Budget Request

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. FY2017 focuses on replacing emergency messaging systems, the completion of several replacement/modernization projects, and transfers to the Space Procurement Appropriation.

FY2017 fields Increment 1 of the Global Aircrew Strategic Network Terminal (Global ASNT), which replaces inadequate, unsustainable strategic communications equipment at bomber, tanker and reconnaissance Wing Command Posts (WCPs), Nuclear Task Forces, and Munitions Support Squadrons (MUNSS). Global ASNT is a ground-based system that provides survivable, secure communication paths to receive Emergency Action Messages (EAM) and Force Management messages from Nuclear Command and Control Communications (NC3) systems.

Significant decreases in the FY2017 Other Procurement account reflect the near completion of the new USSTRATCOM Headquarters facility and the modernization of hygiene and kitchen systems for deployed forces at austere locations. Additionally, funding for space communications security and spare/repair parts for space systems was transferred from Other Procurement to Space Procurement

Table 19. Procurement, Other TOA

Procurement, Other TOA (\$M)	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Electronics and Telecom Equipment	1,327	1,285
Other Base Maintenance and Support Equipment	1,139	890
Vehicular Equipment	218	141
Spares and Repair Parts	60	16
Blue Total	2,744	2,332
Non-Blue	15,566	15,106
Air Force Other Procurement TOA Total	18,310	17,438

Numbers may not add due to rounding

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

Figure 14 depicts the FY2017 Blue TOA shown in Table 20 below subdivided into major categories.

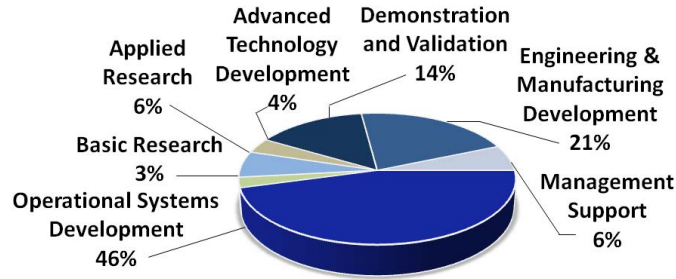


Figure 14. RDT&E FY2017 Blue Budget Request

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

The FY2017 RDT&E request focuses on the Air Force’s Top 3 acquisition priorities (KC-46A, F-35 and Long Range Strike-Bomber (LRS-B)), while maintaining \$2.5 billion in science and technology resources to meet long term national security requirements. The FY2017 budget request will continue engineering development efforts for the KC-46A to include initial operational test and evaluation (IOT&E); however, RDT&E funding will slow as the aircraft nears full rate production.

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

On the other hand, RDT&E funding will be increased for the Presidential Aircraft Recapitalization (PAR) 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-35 Joint Strike Fighter, and developmental efforts for the LRS-B—the Air Force’s new long-range, nuclear capable, penetrating bomber.

RDT&E funding also supports programs such as the Global Positioning Systems (GPS), F-15E Strike Eagle, and F-22 Raptor. Additionally, RDT&E funding supports Technology Transition, the high priority program to mature 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

RDT&E Largest Programs (\$M)	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Science & Technology	2,481	2 486
Long Range Strike - Bomber (LRS-B)	736	1 358
Test & Evaluation	859	23
F-35A Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD)	587	50
GPS III OCX	349	93
F-22 Squadron	232	88
F-15E Squadron	206	357
Presidential Aircraft Recapitalization (PAR)	82	351
Technology Transition	267	347
Combat Rescue Helicopter (CRH) HH-60 Recapitalization	156	319
Total	5,955	7,373

Numbers may not add due to rounding.



ENERGY HARVESTING TECHNOLOGY
 Natural Power Concepts personnel and the AFRL Materials and Manufacturing Directorate inspect the spoke wheel medium wind power system, one of a number of energy-harvesting technologies being installed as part of the five-year, \$20 million cooperative agreement with AFRL that will establish a microgrid demonstration project at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, HI.



AIR FORCE ONE
 President Barack Obama and Airmen from the Presidential Logistics Squadron, stand in formation in front of Air Force One. The Presidential Aircraft Recapitalization (PAR) program will replace the aging VC-25A.

Military Construction

Figure 15 depicts the FY2017 Blue TOA shown below in Table 22 below subdivided by component.

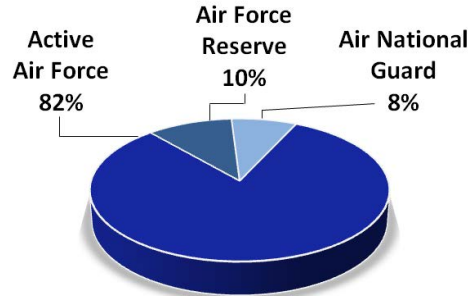


Figure 15. MILCON FY2017 Blue Budget Request

Ready and resilient installations are a critical component of Air Force operations. Unfortunately, 25 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. Furthermore, 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.

The Air Force views its installations as foundational platforms comprised of both built and natural infrastructure. Our installations (1) serve as the backbone for Air Force enduring core missions, delivering air, space and cyberspace capabilities; (2) send a strategic message to both allies and adversaries, signaling commitment to our friends and intent to our foes; (3) foster partnership-building by stationing our Airmen side-by-side with our Coalition partners; and (4) enable worldwide accessibility when our international partners need our assistance, and when necessary to repel aggression. Taken together, these strategic imperatives require us to provide efficiently operated, sustainable installations to enable Air Force core missions.

The Air Force’s FY2017 budget request contains \$1.8 billion for Military Construction. The \$184 million increase in MILCON from the FY16 enacted funding level supports new mission bed-downs, mitigates risk by increasing current mission MILCON, and provides equitable distribution of \$333 million to the Guard and Reserve components.

Table 22. MILCON TOA

MILCON TOA (\$M)	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Active Air Force	1,410	1,481
Air Force Reserve	75	189
Air National Guard	145	144
Air Force MILCON TOA Total	1,630	1,814

Numbers may not add due to rounding

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

MILCON – Active Air Force

The FY2017 Active Air Force MILCON budget request continues the FY2016 PB focus on the beddown of new weapon systems, Combatant Commander requirements, and the current mission backlog of deferred infrastructure recapitalization created by FY2013's strategic pause.

The FY2017 Active Air Force budget request includes \$384 million in infrastructure investment to support the Air Force's top modernization and recapitalization programs, to include the bed down of the F-35A, KC-46A, Combat Rescue Helicopter (CRH) and Presidential Aircraft Recapitalization (PAR) efforts. The Air Force's ability to fully operationalize these new aircraft in the future depends not only on acquisition of the aircraft, but also on the construction of the aircraft's accompanying hangars, maintenance facilities, training facilities, airfields and fuel infrastructure. The FY2017 budget request includes projects to support the bed down of the KC-46A at three locations: the formal training unit (FTU) at Altus AFB, Oklahoma (\$11.6M); the first main operating base (MOB 1) at McConnell AFB, Kansas (\$8.6M); and a depot systems integration laboratory at Tinker AFB, Oklahoma (\$17M).



This request also includes projects to support the bed down of the F-35A at four locations: Nellis AFB, Nevada (\$10.6M); Luke AFB, Arizona (\$20M); Hill AFB, Utah (\$10.1M); and Eielson AFB, Alaska (\$295.6M). Additionally, the FY2017 investment includes support of the CRH bed-down at Kirtland AFB, New Mexico (\$7.3M).

In preparation for the PAR acquisition, the Air Force's 2017 budget request funds the planning and design requirements essential to the future aircraft bed down, as well as the relocation of the Joint Air Defense Operations Center Satellite Site at Joint Base Andrews, Maryland.

This year's budget request includes \$293 million for Combatant Command (CCMD) requirements. The Air Force continues with phase three of the U.S. European Command Joint Intelligence Analysis Center Consolidation at RAF Croughton, United Kingdom while supporting four other CCMDs. The Asia-Pacific theater remains a focus area for the Air Force and the FY2017 budget request invests \$109 million to ensure our ability to project power into areas which may challenge our access and freedom to operate, and continue efforts to enhance resiliency. FY2017 investments in the Pacific theater include Kadena Air Base, Japan; Royal Australian Air Force Base (RAAF) Darwin, Australia; and the Commonwealth of Northern Marianas Islands (CNMI). To further support Pacific Command's strategy, the Air Force is committed to hardening critical structures, mitigating asset vulnerabilities, increasing redundancy, and upgrading degraded infrastructure as part of the Asia-Pacific Resiliency program.

In FY2017, the Air Force plans to construct a satellite command, control, communications, computers and intelligence (C4I) facility in Guam to sustain continued functionality and to recapitalize the munitions structures in support of the largest munitions storage area in the Air Force. Furthermore, the FY2017 budget invests in the aircraft parking apron expansion and aircraft maintenance support facility projects at RAAF Darwin to support the Air Force's participation in bilateral training exercises. The FY2017 budget request also includes a land

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

acquisition at CNMI, to support the Air Force’s operational capability to execute weather diverts, complete training exercises and respond to natural disasters.

The FY2017 budget request also includes projects to address existing mission capabilities. Existing mission projects include requirements that revitalize the existing facility plant and projects that address new initiatives for capabilities already contained in the Air Force inventory. Three FY2017 MILCON projects, totaling \$41 million, directly support Nuclear Enterprise priorities. The Air Force will provide a missile transfer facility at F.E. Warren AFB, Wyoming that recapitalizes the current facility and continues to ensure proper processing of missiles in support of missile launch facilities at three sites. A new missile maintenance dispatch facility will be built at Malmstrom AFB, Montana in support of the UH-1N helicopter replacement program and tactical response force facilities bed-down, and a consolidated communications facility recapitalization project at Barksdale AFB, Louisiana that will provide critical command and control communications for the nuclear deterrence mission.

The Air Force’s FY2017 budget request also supports airfield recapitalization requirements to include construction of an updated, properly sized air traffic control tower at McConnell AFB, Kansas and a new aircraft maintenance hangar in support of the RQ-4B Global Hawks at Andersen AFB, Guam. Additionally, the FY2017 budget request supports force protection recapitalization requirements to include the construction of a new main gate complex at RAF Croughton, United Kingdom; and new combat arms training maintenance facilities at Buckley AFB, Colorado and Yokota AB, Japan.

In total, the Air Force’s FY2017 budget request represents a balanced approach to ensure critical infrastructure requirements meet mission needs and operational timelines. The Active Air Force FY2017 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)	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Major Construction	1,298	1,307
Minor Construction	23	30
Planning and Design	89	144
Air Force Active MILCON TOA Total	1,410	1,481

Numbers may not add due to rounding

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Table 24. Worldwide Base MILCON Project List

State/Country	Installation	Project	FY17 BBA (\$K)
Alaska	Clear Air Force Station	Fire Station	20,000
Alaska	Eielson AFB	F-35A ADAL FTD Facility	22,100
Alaska	Eielson AFB	F-35A Hangar/Propulsion Mx/Dispatch	44,900
Alaska	Eielson AFB	F-35A Missile Maintenance Facility	12,800
Alaska	Eielson AFB	F-35A Aircraft Weather Shelters (Sqd 1)	79,500
Alaska	Eielson AFB	F-35A Earth Covered Magazines	11,300
Alaska	Eielson AFB	F-35A Hangar/Squad Ops/AMU Sq #2	42,700
Alaska	Eielson AFB	F-35A Aircraft Weather Shelter (Sqd 2)	82,300
Alaska	JB Elmendorf Richardson	Add/Alter AWACS Alert Hangar	29,000
Arizona	Luke AFB	F-35A Squad Ops/AMU #5	20,000
Australia	RAF Darwin	Apr - Expand Parking Apron	28,600
Australia	RAF Darwin	Apr - Aircraft Mx Support Facility	1,800
California	Edwards AFB	Fire Station, Flightline	24,000
Colorado	Buckley AFB	Small Arms Range Complex	13,500
Delaware	Dover AFB	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	39,000
Florida	Eglin AFB	Flightline Fire Station	13,600
Florida	Eglin AFB	Advanced Munitions Technology Complex	75,000
Florida	Patrick AFB	Fire/Crash Rescue Station	13,500
Georgia	Moody AFB	Personnel Recovery 4-Bay Hangar/HMU	30,900
Germany	Ramstein Air Base	37 AS Squadron Operations/AMU	13,437
Germany	Spangdahlem Air Base	EIC - Site Development and Infrastructure	43,465
Guam	Joint Region Marianas	Apr - Munitions Storage Igloos, Ph 2	35,300
Guam	Joint Region Marianas	Block 40 Maintenance Hangar	31,158
Guam	Joint Region Marianas	Apr - SATCOM C4I Facility	14,200
Japan	Kadena Air Base	Apr - Replace Munitions Structures	19,815
Japan	Yokota AB	Construct CATM Facility	8,243
Japan	Yokota AB	C-130J Corrosion Control Hangar	23,777
Kansas	McConnell AFB	Air Traffic Control Tower	11,200
Kansas	McConnell AFB	KC-46A Alter Flight Simulator Bldgs	3,000
Kansas	McConnell AFB	KC-46A ADAL Taxiway Delta	5,600
Louisiana	Barksdale AFB	Consolidated Communication Facility	21,000
Maryland	Joint Base Andrews	21 Points Enclosed Firing Range	13,000
Maryland	Joint Base Andrews	PAR Relocate JADOC Satellite Site	3,500
Massachusetts	Hanscom AFB	System Management Engineering Facility	20,000
Montana	Malmstrom AFB	Relocate Missile Maintenance Facility	14,600
Nevada	Nellis AFB	F-35A POL Fill Stand Addition	10,600
New Mexico	Cannon AFB	North Fitness Center	21,000
New Mexico	Holloman AFB	Hazardous Cargo Pad and Taxiway	10,600
New Mexico	Kirtland AFB	CRH Simulator	7,300
Northern Marianas Islands	Unspecified Locations	APR - Land Acquisition	9,000
Ohio	Wright-Patterson AFB	Relocated Entry Control Facility 26A	12,600
Oklahoma	Altus AFB	KC-46A FTU/FTC Simulator Facility Ph 2	11,600
Oklahoma	Tinker AFB	KC-46A Depot System Integration Laboratory	17,000
Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	BMT Recruit Dormitory 6	67,300
Turkey	Incirlık AB	Airfield Fire/Crash Rescue Station	13,449
United Arab Emirates	Al Dhafra AB	Large Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	35,400
United Kingdom	RAF Croughton	Main Gate Complex	16,500
United Kingdom	RAF Croughton	JIAC Consolidation - Ph 3	53,082
Utah	Hill AFB	649 Muns Stamp/M&I Facility	12,000
Utah	Hill AFB	F-35A Munitions Mx Complex	10,100
Utah	Hill AFB	Composite Aircraft Antenna Calibration Facility	7,100
Utah	Hill AFB	649 Muns Precision Guided Missile Mx Facility	8,700
Utah	Hill AFB	649 Muns Munitions Storage Magazines	6,600
Virginia	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	Fuel System Maintenance Dock	14,200
Virginia	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	Air Force Targeting Center	45,000
Washington	Fairchild AFB	Pipeline Dorm, USAF SERE School (150 Rm)	27,000
Worldwide Unspecified	Various Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design	143,582
Worldwide Unspecified	Various Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Military Construction	30,000
Wyoming	F E Warren AFB	Missile Transfer Facility Bldg 4331	5,550
Active MILCON Total			1,481,058

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

MILCON – Air Force Reserve

The FY2017 AFR MILCON budget request includes six priority requirements supporting new mission beddowns: KC-46A two-bay corrosion/fuel cell hangar construction project (\$90M), aerospace ground equipment (AGE)/fuselage training facility (\$6M) and squadron operations facility projects (\$2M) at Seymour Johnson AFB, North Carolina; and a C-17 two-bay corrosion/fuel cell hangar (\$54M), fuel hydrant system (\$23M), and taxiway and apron construction/overlay projects (\$8M) at Pittsburgh International Airport ARS, Pennsylvania.

Table 25. MILCON, Air Force Reserve TOA

MILCON, Air Force Reserve TOA (\$M)	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Major Construction	56	183
Minor Construction	6	2
Planning and Design	13	5
Air Force Reserve MILCON TOA Total	75	189

Numbers may not add due to rounding

MILCON – Air National Guard

The FY2017 ANG MILCON budget request contains 11 projects including vital recapitalization requirements (six projects at \$53M) and work to support force structure/mission re-alignments (five projects at \$63M). At the Bradley ANG Base, Connecticut, the Air Force will construct a small air terminal to support the conversion of the 103rd Airlift Wing to C-130 aircraft. A corrosion control hangar and hydrant fuel system will be constructed at Charlotte Douglas International Airport, North Carolina for conversion to C-17 aircraft. A fuselage trainer facility will be the final project to support the KC-46A beddown at Pease International Tradeport, New Hampshire. A four-bay flight simulator project at Burlington International Airport, Vermont supports the F-35A beddown. Projects to recapitalize aging infrastructure and address functional shortfalls include a fire crash/rescue station at Jacksonville International Airport, Florida; an F-22A composite repair facility at Joint Base Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; a consolidated support function facility at Sioux Gateway, Iowa, a load crew and weapons shop at Duluth International Airport, Minnesota; an operations and training facility at McEntire ANG, South Carolina; and a crew readiness facility at Ellington Field, Texas.

Table 26. MILCON, Air National Guard TOA

MILCON, Air National Guard TOA (\$M)	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Major Construction	132	116
Minor Construction	8	17
Planning and Design	5	10
Air Force ANG MILCON TOA Total	145	144

Numbers may not add due to rounding

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Military Family Housing

The FY2017 Military Family Housing budget request reflects the Air Force’s continued emphasis on revitalizing housing and providing service members with homes that meet contemporary standards similar to the size and floor plans of homes constructed in the local communities. The Air Force uses the Family Housing Master Plan as the roadmap to guide investment planning and programming for construction, operations and maintenance, and military family housing privatization. The FY2017 budget request supports a continued effort to provide oversight of privatized housing and to provide quality homes to Airmen and their families in leased units and government-owned housing.

Table 27. Military Family Housing TOA

MFH TOA (\$M)	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
MFH Operations and Maintenance	331	274
MFH-Construction Improvements	151	57
MFH-Construction Planning and Design	10	4
Totals	492	336
Non-Blue	-	-
Air Force MFH TOA Total	492	336

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 FY2017 budget request continues caretaking functions and environmental restoration at remaining BRAC properties through FY2017. 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 FY2017 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)	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
DOD Base Closure Account	65	56
Blue Total	65	56
Non-Blue	-	-
Air Force BRAC TOA Total	65	56

Numbers may not add due to rounding

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Overseas Contingency Operations

Figure 17 depicts the FY2017 Blue TOA shown below in Table 29 below subdivided into major activities. Major OCO MILCON projects are also depicted in Table 30.

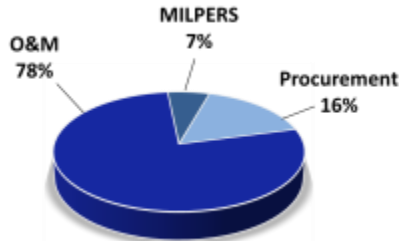


Figure 16. OCO FY2017 Blue Budget Request

The Air Force serves as an integral Joint team partner and leverages the domains of air, space and cyberspace to uniquely contribute to Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO). For more than a year, the Air Force has led the global airpower response against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), while still heavily engaged in Afghanistan. When the FY2016 President’s Budget was submitted last year, the Air Force had only spent ~\$950 million and expended ~6,000 munitions in operations against ISIL. Those figures have quintupled to over \$4.4 billion and ~28,500 munitions in just one year. Our FY2017 OCO budget request also funds 8 Government Owned, Contractor Operated (GOCO) RPA combat lines in support of CCMD requirements. 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, bilateral and multilateral exercises, training and infrastructure improvements to ensure greater responsiveness in the European theater. The FY2017 OCO request includes funding in support of the below operations/lines of effort:

- Afghanistan
 - Operation FREEDOM SENTINEL (OFS)
 - Operation RESOLUTE SUPPORT (ORS)
- Iraq
 - Operation INHERENT RESOLVE (OIR)
 - Post-Operation NEW DAWN (OND) Activities
- Combined Joint Task Force – Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA)
- Trans-Regional Counterterrorism Framework
- European Reassurance Initiative (ERI)



REFUELING OPERATIONS

A KC-135 Stratotanker refuels an A-10 Thunderbolt II over Turkey to support OIR. The operation is the coalition intervention against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, or ISIL.



DOOR BREACH

U.S. Air Force Airmen assigned to the 83rd Expeditionary Rescue Squadron, breach a door and prepare to clear a room during a mission rehearsal on Bagram Airfield, Afghanistan.

FY17 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Table 29. OCO TOA

OCO, Air Force Total (\$M)	FY16 Enacted	FY 17 BBA
Military Personnel (MLPERS)	748	746
Operation and Maintenance (O&M)	8,560	9,561
Procurement ¹	774	1,915
Aircraft	129	859
Missile	289	340
Ammunition	229	487
Other	128	229
Space	-	-
RDT&E ²	-	20
MILCON	-	89
Total Blue OCO Request	10,082	12,331
Total Non-Blue OCO Request	3,382	3,556
Total OCO Request	13,464	15,887

Numbers may not add due to rounding.
 1 Sum of Aircraft, Missile, Ammunition and Other sub categories
 2 FY16 RDT&E is \$0.3M

Table 30. Worldwide OCO MILCON Project List

State/Country	Installation	Project	FY17 BBA (\$k)
Djibouti	Chabelley Airfield	Construct Chabelley Access Road	3,600
Djibouti	Chabelley Airfield	Construct Parking Apron And Taxiway	6,900
Bulgaria	Graf Ignatievo AB	Fighter Ramp Extension	7,000
Bulgaria	Graf Ignatievo AB	Construct Sq Ops/Operational Alert Facility	3,800
Bulgaria	Graf Ignatievo AB	Upgrade/Repair Munitions Storage Area	2,600
Estonia	Amari Air Base	Construct Bulk Fuel Storage	6,500
Germany	Spangdahlem Air Base	Upgrade Hardened Aircraft Shelters For F/A-22	2,700
Germany	Spangdahlem Air Base	F/A-22 Upgrade Infrastructure/Comm/Utilities	1,600
Germany	Spangdahlem Air Base	F/A-22 Low Observable/Composite Repair Facility	12,000
Germany	Spangdahlem Air Base	Construct High Capacity Trim Pad And Hush House	1,000
Germany	Spangdahlem Air Base	Upgrade Munitions Storage Doors	1,400
Lithuania	Siauliai	Munitions Storage	3,000
Poland	Lask AB	Construct Squadron Operations Facility	4,100
Poland	Powidz AB	Construct Squadron Operations Facility	4,100
Romania	Campia Turzii	Extend Parking Aprons	6,000
Romania	Campia Turzii	Construct Munitions Storage Area	3,000
Romania	Campia Turzii	Construct Two-Bay Hangar	6,100
Romania	Campia Turzii	Construct Sq Ops Building	3,400
Worldwide Unspecified Various Worldwide Locations		Planning And Design	9,940
Active MILCON Total			88,740

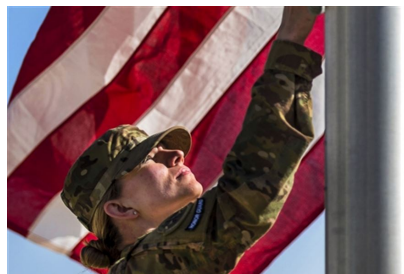




SUMMARY

The FY2017 budget request represents a “pivot point” for the Air Force to continue the recovery necessary to ready the force for today’s threats and provide the capabilities needed in the future. We made progress with our FY2016 recovery budget and need to maintain the momentum in FY2017 and beyond. However, as it stands now, FY2017 only represents a momentary pause in BCA-level funding that will return in FY2018 if BCA is not rescinded. Operating at BCA-levels in the future will only amplify known capacity, capability, and readiness shortfalls. We must focus on today’s readiness to win current conflicts; however, we cannot afford to ignore future modernization. We are not just deferring payments—we’re paralyzing progress. Without relief from the BCA, the Air Force will be forced to consider drastic actions, such as force structure reductions, manpower freeze, reduced readiness, and cancellations and/or delays of key modernization programs. Operating at reduced funding levels since 2013 has resulted in an Air Force that is less ready, less capable, and less viable than the one America demands and deserves.

The Air Force’s FY2017 budget request maintains the delicate balance between capability, capacity, readiness and future modernization. Informed by current geopolitical conditions and ongoing operations, this budget restores capacity, funds critical Active Duty manpower shortfalls and makes additional investments in nuclear, space, cyber, ISR, and command and control capabilities. Our Airmen stand committed to deliver Airpower anywhere, anytime and our FY2017 budget request makes strides to ensure they are resourced to get the job done and remain the World’s Greatest Air Force—now and in the future.



Air Force Core Missions and Supporting Weapon Systems

Air Force Core Mission	Supporting Weapon Systems
Air and Space 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-17, C-5, C-27, CV-22, KC-10, KC-135, KC-46, and VC-25
Global Strike	F-15E, F-16, F-35, B-1B, B-2, B-52, Long Range Strike Bomber (LRS-B), 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					
Aircraft	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA	Aircraft	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
A-10	143	143	KC-135	156	155
AC-130	29	28	KC-46	11	20
B-1	61	62	MC-130H	13	15
B-2	20	20	MC-130J	35	37
B-52	58	58	MQ-1	110	110
C-130H	13	4	MQ-9	228	225
C-130J	85	94	NC-135	1	1
C-5	36	36	OC-135	2	2
C-12	28	28	QF-4	7	0
C-17	170	162	QF-16	27	45
C-20	5	0	RC-135	22	22
C-21	17	17	RQ-4	33	36
C-32	4	4	T-1	178	178
C-37	12	12	T-6	445	445
C-40	4	4	T-38	506	505
CV-22	49	50	T-41	4	4
E-3	31	31	T-51	3	3
E-4	4	4	T-53	25	25
E-9	2	2	TC-135	3	3
EC-130H	14	14	TG-15	5	5
F-15	317	313	TG-16	19	19
F-16	570	570	TH-1	28	28
F-22	165	166	TU-2	5	5
F-35	102	123	U-2	27	27
HC-130J	19	19	UH-1	68	68
HC-130N	2	2	UV-18B	3	3
HH-60	78	86	VC-25	2	2
KC-10	59	59	WC-135	2	2

Air National Guard		
Aircraft	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
A-10	86	85
C-17	34	42
C-21	2	2
C-26	11	0
C-32	2	2
C-40	3	3
C-130H	150	140
C-130J	23	27
C-130N	6	2
C-130P	7	7
E-8	16	16
F-15	137	137
F-16	336	336
F-22	20	20
HH-60	18	18
KC-135	172	171
MQ-1	35	35
MQ-9	35	47

Air Force Reserve		
Aircraft	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
A-10	55	55
B-52	18	18
C-5	16	16
C-17	18	18
C-40	4	4
C-130H	56	48
C-130J	20	20
C-130N	1	1
C-130P	5	5
F-16	53	53
HH-60	16	16
KC-135	70	72

Notes:
 1. Includes 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.
 4. FY16 includes NDAA enacted force structure

Air Force Investment New Starts
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	Appn	Weapons System	Requirement Title	FY17 BBA (\$M)
1	3010	UH-1N	UH-1N Replacement Program	18.3
2	3010	B-2	B-2 Flex Strike Phase 1	4.2
3	3010	B-2	Military GPS User Equipment (MGUE)	4.1
4	3010	B-52	B-52 Low Cost Improvements	0.8
5	3010	B-52	B-52 Crypto Modernization	5.0
6	3010	C-130	C-130 Large Aircraft Countermeasures (LAIRCM)	14.3
7	3010	A-10	A-10 Covert/Overt Landing Light Equipment (COLA)	0.9
8	3010	A-10	A-10 Lightweight Airborne Radio System (LARS) V-12/ Combat Survivor Evader Locator (C SEL)	23.0
9	3010	F-16	F-16 Multifunctional Information Distribution System (MIDS) - Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS)	14.1
10	3010	C-17	C-17 On-board Inert Gas Generation System (OBIGGS II) Filter Fire Mitigation 2.1	0.6
11	3010	KC-135	KC-135 Rudder Position Indicator	4.9
12	3010	E-4	E-4 AEHF Compatible Terminal/Presidential National Voice Conference (PNVC)	0.0
13	3010	E-4	E-4 Low Frequency Transmit System	41.2
14	3010	UH-1	UH-1 Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast (ADS-B)	1.9
15	3010	HH-60	HH-60 Degraded Visual Environments (DVE) Sensor Modification	11.7
16	3010	RQ-4	RQ-4 Communication Interoperability/Enhancements	3.0
17	3010	RQ-4	RQ-4 MODE 5/ADS-B	1.2
18	3010	MQ-9	MQ-9 Upgrade	29.7
19	3010	C-17	C-17 Support Equipment for Pittsburgh Int'l Airport (IAP) Air Reserve Station (ARS)	73.3
20	3010	F-15 C/D/E	F-15 Secondary Power Source Test Set (SPSTS)	5.5
21	3010	RQ-4	RQ-4 Production Line and Sensors	0.1
22	3010	C-5	C-5 Computer/Weather Radar Program Depot Activation Requirements	0.7
23	3010	RQ-4	Global Hawk RQ-4 Depot Activation	3.0
24	3020	LGM-30	ICBM Cryptography Upgrade Increment II	30.6
25	3020	LGM-30	ICBM Cadmium Replacement Support Equipment	1.0
26	3020	LGM-30	ICBM Launch Control Center Break-In-Kit (LCCB)	1.0
27	3021	Spacelift Range System	Range Communications Facility (RCF)	8.0
28	3080	Air Traffic Control Landing System	D-RAPCON (Deployable Radar Approach Control)	24.9
29	3080	Combat Training Ranges	Range Integrated Air Defense (IADS) Capability	26.0
30	3080	National Airspace System (NAS) Plan	National Airspace System Mod 1	1.5
31	3600	Space Situational Awareness	Ground Radar Upgrades	9.8
32	3600	Enable Cyber Activities	Demonstrate, develop, and evaluate prototype cyber technologies	15.84
33	3600	Space Situational Awareness	Technology maturation and prototype development	9.9
34	3600	Deployment & Distribution Enterprise R&D	Analytics Driven Command Decision Support	1.0
35	3600	Deployment & Distribution Enterprise R&D	Transformation to Enterprise-wide Metadata Management System	0.8
36	3600	Deployment & Distribution Enterprise R&D	Data Lake	0.6
37	3600	Combat Training Ranges	Digital Threat Relevancy	8.3
38	3600	EELV	Launch System Investment	296.6

Continued on next page

Air Force Investment New Starts
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	Appn	Weapons System	Requirement Title	FY17 BBA (\$M)
39	3600	AEHF	Protected Tactical Enterprise Service (PTES)	19.8
40	3600	Enterprise Information Services (EIS)	Common Tool Development	1.4
41	3600	Specialized Undergrad Flight Training	Studies and Development Efforts	0.1
42	3600	B-52	B-52 Link 16	7.5
43	3600	B-52	Risk Reduction	3.5
44	3600	B-52	Management	1.2
45	3600	B-52	B-52 Weapons Systems Trainer Air Refueling Training Upgrade	4.9
46	3600	B-52	B-52 Crypto Modernization	5.9
47	3600	UH-1N	UH-1N Replacement Program - Design and Integration	9.4
48	3600	UH-1N	UH-1N Replacement Program - Test and Evaluation	4.8
49	3600	B-1B	B-1B Global Positioning System (GPS) Military-Code (M-Code)	5.8
50	3600	B-2	B-2 Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile - Extended Range (JASSM-ER) Integration	8.6
51	3600	B-2	B-2 Cryptographic Modernization	4.0
52	3600	B-2	B-2 Adaptable Communications Suite (ACS)	0.2
53	3600	Minuteman III	LGM-30G Control Monitor Procedure Trainer Upgrade (CMPT)	0.6
54	3600	Minuteman III	LGM-30G G6B4 Build Equipment Replacement (G6B4 BER)	1.0
55	3600	Minuteman III	LGM-30G Pendulous Integrating Gyroscopic Accelerometer Build Equipment Replacement (PIGA BER)	2.6
56	3600	MQ-9	MQ-9 Upgrade	29.1
57	3600	F-15E	Mode 5/ADS-B	8.3
58	3600	F-22A	Helmet Mounted Display and Cueing System (HMDCS)	3.5
59	3600	F-22A	Global Positioning System (GPS) M-Code	24.5
60	3600	F-22A	TACLink 16	41.7
61	3600	Control & Reporting Center (CRC)	Operations Module (OM) Modification (Mod) Inc 1	7.9
62	3600	AF Defensive Cyberspace Operations	Test & Evaluation	0.4
63	3600	Minimum Essential Emergency Communications Network (MEECN)	CVR Inc 2	15.5
64	3600	Space Situation Awareness Operations	JICSpOC Infrastructure	14.9
65	3600	Shared Early Warning System	North Warning System (NWS)	5.0
66	3600	C-130H	C-130H Avionics Modernization Program (AMP) Increment 2	7.2
67	3080	Wide Area Surveillance	Wide Area Surveillance (WAS) Sensor Programs	6.9
68	3080	National Technical Nuclear Forensics	C3 Countermeasures - Post-Nuclear Deterrent (NUDENT) Forensics	5.9
Total Investment New Starts				949.2

ACRONYMS

A

A&AS	Advisory and Assistance Services
AB	Air Base
ACC	Air Combat Command
ACS	Adaptable Communications Suite
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
AFAFRICA	United States Air Forces in Africa
AFB	Air Force Base
AFGSC	Air Force Global Strike Command
AFMC	Air Force Materiel Command
AFR	Air Force Reserve
AFRC	Air Force Reserve Command
AFRL	Air Force Research Laboratory
AFSOC	Air Force Special Operations Command
AFWCF	Air Force Working Capital Fund
AGE	Aerospace Ground Equipment
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
ANGS	Air National Guard Station
AOR	Area of Responsibility
APPN	Appropriation
ARC	Air Reserve Component
ARS	Air Reserve Station
ASNT	Aircrew Strategic Network Terminal
ATM	Air Traffic Management
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System

B

B	Billion
BBA	Bipartisan Budget Act
BCA	Budget Control Act
BER	Build Equipment Replacement
BOP	Beginning of Period

ACRONYMS

BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
C	
C2	Command and Control
C4I	Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence
CAF	Combat Air Forces
CCMD	Combatant Command
CCMDR	Combatant Commander
CENTCOM	United States Central Command
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CJTF	Combined Joint Task Force
CMPT	Control Monitor Procedure Trainer
CNMI	Commonwealth of Northern Marianas Islands
CNS	Communications Navigation and Surveillance
COLA	Covert/Overt Landing
COMSATCOM	Commerical Satellite Communications
COTS	Commercial Off-The-Shelf
CPIP	Culture and Process Improvement Program
CRH	Combat Rescue Helicopter
C-SEL	Combat Survivor Evader Locator
CVR	Common Very Low Frequency/Low Frequency Receiver
D	
DCA	Dual Capable Aircraft
DCGS	Distributed Common Ground System
DISA	Defense Information System Agency
DMS	Diminishing Manufacturers Source
DMS-M	Defensive Management Systems-Modernization
DMSP	Defense Meterological Satellite Program
DoD	Department of Defense
DODIN	Department of Defense Information Network
D-RAPCON	Deployable Radar Approach Control
DVE	Degraded Visual Environments
DWCF	Defense Working Capital Fund
E	
EAM	Emergency Action Message
EELV	Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle
EHF	Extremely High Frequency
EMD	Engineering and Manufacturing Development
EOP	End of Period

ACRONYMS

EPAWSS	Eagle Passive/Active Warning Survivability System
EPIP	European Partner Integration Enterprise
ERI	European Reassurance Initiative
F	
FMS	Flight Management System
FSRM	Facility Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization
FTU	Formal Training Unit
FY	Fiscal Year
FYDP	Future Years Defense Program
G	
GBSD	Ground Based Strategic Deterrent
GBU	Guided Bomb Unit
GEO	Geosynchronous Earth Orbit
GOTS	Government Off-The-Shelf
GPS	Global Positioning System
H	
HMDCS	Helmet Mounted Display and Cueing System
HOA	Horn of Africa
I	
IADS	Integrated Air Defense Systems
IAP	International Airport
ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
IOC	Initial Operating Capability
IOT&E	Initial Operational Test and Evaluation
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
ISR	Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance
J	
JASSM	Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff
JASSM-ER	Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff - Extended Range
JDAM	Joint Direct Attack Munition
JICSpOC	Joint Interagency Combined Space Operations Center
JIE	Joint Information Environment
JRSS	Joint Regional Security Stacks
JSpOC	Joint Space Operations Center
JSTARS	Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar System
JTRS	Joint Tactical Radio System
K	
K	Thousand

ACRONYMS

L

LAIRCM	Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures
LARS	Lightweight Airborne Radio System
LCCB	Launch Control Center Break-In-Kit
LOSSM	Low Observable Signature and Supportability Modification
LRS-B	Long Range Strike Bomber
LRS-O	Long Range Standoff

M

M	Million
MCADS	Maritime Craft Aerial Delivery System
MILCON	Military Construction
MILPERS	Military Personnel
MOB	Main Operating Base
MUNSS	Munitions Support Squadrons

N

NAOC	National Airborne Operations Center
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NC3	Nuclear Command and Control Communications
NDO	Nuclear Deterrence Operations
NSA	National Security Agency
NUDENT	Nuclear Deterrent
NWS	North Warning System

O

O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OBIGGS	On-Board Inert Gas Generation System
OCO	Overseas Contingency Operation
OCX	Operational Control System
OPF	Operational Flight Program
OFS	Operation FREEDOM SENTINEL
OIR	Operation INHERENT RESOLVE
OM	Operations Module
OND	Operation NEW DAWN
OPIR	Overhead Persistent Infrared
OPS	Operations and Maintenance
ORS	Operation RESOLUTE SUPPORT
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense

P

PAR	Presidential Aircraft Recapitalization
PB	President's Budget

ACRONYMS

PIGA	Pendulous Integrating Gyroscopic Accelerometer
PNVC	Presidential National Voice Conference
PRV	Plant Replacement Value

Q**R**

RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
RAF	Royal Air Force
RCF	Range Communications Facility
RDT&E	Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
RPA	Remotely Piloted Aircraft

S

SAPR	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
SATCOM	Satellite Communications
SBIRS	Space Based Infrared System
SBSS	Space Based Space Surveillance
SCP	Service Cost Position
SDB	Small Diameter Bomb
SLEP	Service Life Extension Program
SOCOM	Special Operations Command
SPSTS	Secondary Power Source Test Set
SQ	Squadron
SSA	Space Situational Awareness
SV	Space Vehicle

T

TAI	Total Aircraft Inventory
TAWS	Terrain Awareness and Warning System
TOA	Total Obligation Authority
TWCF	Transportation Working Capital Fund

U

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

V

WCF	Working Capital Fund
WCP	Wing Command Post
WS3	Weapons Storage and Security System
WSF	Weather System Follow-on



FISCAL YEAR 2017 BUDGET OVERVIEW

[HTTP://WWW.SAFFM.HQ.AF.MIL/BUDGET/](http://www.saffm.hq.af.mil/budget/)