DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

FY 1998/1999 BIENNIAL BUDGET ESTIMATES SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS FEBRUARY 1997



Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Volume I

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Operation and Maintenance (O&M) (\$ in Millions)

Appropriat FY 1996 Actual	ion Summary Price <u>Growth</u>	z: Program <u>Growth</u>	FY 1997 <u>Estimate</u>	Price <u>Growth</u>	Program <u>Growth</u>	FY 1998 Estimate	Price <u>Growth</u>	Program Growth	FY 1999 Estimate
19,125.8	594.9	(2,569.2)	17,151.5	1,023.9	735.4	18,910.8	4.0	(286.5)	18,628.4

Description of Operations Financed: The Air Force Operation and Maintenance (O&M) appropriation is the backbone of readiness and sustainability. It directly supports the Air Force capability to develop, train, sustain, and integrate the elements of air and space power to produce: core competencies of air and space superiority, global attack, rapid global mobility, precision engagement, information superiority, and agile combat support. The synergy of these competencies provides the full range of air and space capabilities to combined forces commanders. More specifically, the requested funds allow the Air Force to operate and maintain aircraft, space and related weapon systems; train personnel; operate communications, command and control systems; and purchase supplies, equipment and fuel. O&M resources also directly support essential combat related activities such as intelligence, logistics, weather, air traffic control, search and rescue, operation and maintenance of airfields runways and base facilities, and the working and living environment of Air Force personnel.

Financial requirements detailed in the O&M appropriation request are based on programmed force structure and operating activity levels such as flying hours, deployments, workyears, and scheduled weapon systems maintenance. A critical balance must be maintained within this appropriation, as well as between O&M and other Air Force appropriations to maintain current and assure future readiness. Our primary challenge is to keep our forces ready now and in the future while coping with constrained budgets. With the O&M resource levels in this budget, we can support the joint warfighter's needs across a wide spectrum of conflict. As such, the resources requested are sufficient to support current force structure, field new or modernized systems on schedule, and sustain the infrastructure at minimum levels. In FY 1997, Air Force O&M sustained a real decline of seven percent without any significant decrease in force structure or program. In FY 1998, the Air Force remains at this lower funding level, thereby increasing the risk of a reduction in readiness. Air Force O&M shows an overall program increase of \$735.4 million in FY 1998; however, after adjusting for funding responsibility transfers, the O&M program remains relatively flat. In FY 1999, after adjusting for price and program transfers, the program declines by another 2 percent. Any further reductions to the O&M request will have a direct adverse impact on the Air Force's ability to maintain current levels of force readiness, unless there are specific program or force structure reductions timed so actual reductions yield savings in that same period. We have assumed risks across nearly all programs to build a balance program and protect Air Force modernization. Despite continued program decline, this budget reflects our priority of protecting readiness and sustainability, funding logistics and infrastructure accounts at minimally acceptable levels, and continuing important quality of life initiatives.

Overview:

Funding Responsibility Transfers. Transfers increased Air Force O&M \$713.6 million in FY 1998. The most significant programs to transfer into O&M include \$459.9 million from the DoD Overseas Contingency Transfer Account for continuing the on-going operations in Southwest Asia; \$81.9 million transfers from the Military Personnel Appropriation for actions associated with A-76 studies; \$66.2M transfers from Procurement and RDT&E appropriations to provide funding consistency in System Program Office support within Air Force Material Command; and \$57.7 million from Air Force Procurement for Contract Logistics Support of major weapons systems. The major transfers out of O&M includes \$27.1 million into the National Foreign Intelligence Program.

Quality of Life. A fundamental Air Force tenet is putting its people first. To take care of our people and ensure adequate force structure we accepted increased risk in readiness. Complex weapon systems are not effective without motivated, highly trained and educated Airmen—officers, enlisted, and civilians—who are the center of all we do. Meeting their core needs is the fundamental underpinning to combat readiness. We are concentrating our limited resources on high payoff items that support our people. This budget continues the strong emphasis on recruiting, educating, and training by increasing education programs while developing and keeping a highly skilled workforce. We address the needs of our young Air Force families by increasing the appropriated funds for Child Development Centers, thereby lowering fees. We are also funding family readiness programs to help families cope when the Air Force member is deployed.

Readiness. Air Force Readiness, the ability of our assigned forces to execute their designated mission in the time required, remains a top O&M budget priority. Air and Space forces must maintain a high state of readiness to meet the rapid response time required to support theater commanders' needs. Airlift, tanker, fighter, communications, reconnaissance, and intelligence units are among the first forces required in any warfighting effort. Current Air Force readiness levels allow us to deploy a relevant force rapidly anywhere in the world to respond to a wide spectrum of conflict. To assure this capability continues in the future, this budget request supports continuing OPTEMPO at the current levels. Hours per crew per month are maintained at approximately 19 for fighters, bombers, and tankers, and 25 for airlift aircraft. Also, the requested level of funding sustains high aircraft mission capable rates. This same trends continues into FY 1999.

Force Structure Changes. Force structure changes during this period, while not as significant as in recent years, continue to reduce funding requirements. The active Air Force remains at 13 Fighter Wing Equivalents of combat coded fighter aircraft. Overall Primary Aircraft Authorized (PAA) decrease by 34 (-1%) in FY 1998. Major PAA changes include retirement of the last 15 EF-111s, a decrease of 10 C-130s, to meet the Air Force wartime delivery fleet of 388 aircraft, a decrease of 16 training aircraft due to completion of several international leases, and the assumption of training responsibilities by the Air National Guard. The primary increases are associated with the bomber fleet, trainers and airlift. The Air Force is buying back 6 B-1s from attrition reserve as the B-1completes its reorientation as a full conventional bomber. Other changes include the addition of 6 T-1A Jayhawk for Specialized Undergraduate Pilot Training. Under this training track, T-38B aircraft are being supplemented by the new and less expensive T-1A Jayhawk. We are also buying back T-37 from attrition reserve to meet increased pilot production requirements. Our flying hours

remain level from previous years, even with the net decline in total PAA. The intercontinental ballistic missile fleet decreases by 30 in FY 1998, as the Air Force complies with the START I Treaty. Military and civilian manpower decline by over nine thousand (-2%) and two thousand (-2%) respectively. In FY 1999, PAA increase by 56 (+2%) primarily due to the continued buildup of the trainer fleet to meet increased pilot production.. The intercontinental ballistic missile fleet remains level at 50 Peacekeeper and 500 Minuteman IIIs, while military and civilian manpower decline by one thousand (-0.3%) and three thousand (-3%).

Force Sustainment. The Air Force has continued to emphasize Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance (DPEM) funding. This budget request funds the program at 85 percent of requirements, a two percent increase above the FY 1997 level. Congressional reductions in FY 1996, on top of previously programmed Air Force reductions in funded carryover provided additional depot capacity. The additional capacity, along with the DoD increase in allowable software funded carryover enabled the Air Force to address previously unfunded system deficiencies. Despite the funding increase, there remains an unfinanced requirement of \$75.9 million--representing the deferral of 4 airframes, 8 engines, and work on missiles, exchangeables, and other major end items. In FY 1998, depot maintenance remains within the DoD goal of a three month funded carryover; however, this policy in concert with other constraints leaves the Air Force with an unexecutable requirement of \$179.0 million for 15 airframes, software maintenance, and other end items. In FY 1999, we have an unfinanced requirement of \$50.9 million and an unexecutable requirement of \$126.8 million.

Contingency Funding. FY 1997 marked the first year the DoD budgeted for contingency funding in the President's Budget submission. In FY 1998, with the Air Force continuing to provide a full range of theater air capabilities in Bosnia, as well as Southwest Asia, the budget request includes funding for these contingency operations. Included within the Air Force budget request are the incremental cost for flying hours, airlift, rotational travel, and site operations costs for the Southwest Asia operations. Remaining funding requirements are included in the Contingency Operations Transfer Fund.

Bomber Force Upgrades. Bomber modernization is critical to the development of the Air Expeditionary Force (AEF) and fulfilling the Air Force core competency of Global Attack—the ability to project power rapidly, precisely, and globally. Whether employing from the CONUS, or at higher sortie rates from in-theater, bombers provide lethality to an AEF with large payloads of direct attack and stand-off weapons. The Air Force continues to improve the bomber fleet conventional response by extending precision capabilities into the night, all-weather realm, and with greater standoff capabilities. The B-1 bomber, originally designed as a nuclear weapons delivery platform is undergoing the Conventional Mission Upgrade Program to transition to a conventional only platform. Likewise, advancements in the B-1's weapons carriage to include Joint Direct Attack Munitions (JDAM) will improve platform lethality. The B-2 stealth bomber makes a unique contribution to global power projection. The original B-2 Block 20 provided a quantum leap in warfighting capability. These aircraft incorporated the first generation of avionics systems to include the Terrain Following (TF) and Global Positioning System satellite navigation capability. The Air Force has begun upgrading to the Block 30 airframe to baseline the airframe's full low observable and combat mission potential. Additionally, on-board systems such as the TF, communications, situation awareness and targeting will reach full maturity. By FY 2000 all B-2s will be upgraded to Block 30 and be designated "fully deployable."

Space Superiority. A robust space launch capability is essential for maintaining Air Force Core Competencies related to space. Space launch provides access to space for essential navigation, communications, weather, intelligence, and missile warning systems required to support the warfighters and other Air Force core competencies. Titan launch vehicles continue to deliver heavy payloads such as Defense Support Program, MILSTAR, and other National User satellites into orbit in support of national security objectives. Atlas and Delta launch vehicles provide capabilities for Global Positioning System (GPS) satellites, Defense Satellite Communications Systems. In addition, FY 1999 begins the first year of Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) operation. SBIRS, which replaces the Defense Support Program, consolidates DoD's non-imaging infra-red systems into a single overarching architecture that fulfills the nation's security needs in the areas of missile warning, missile defense, technical intelligence, and battlespace characterization. This newly emerging technology allows commanders to verify an adversary's technical ability, strength, and disposition.

Information Superiority. Success in the 21st century will require that we rely more on the ability to use and protect our information technology. The pace and volume of information enabled by modern technology provides advantages to the nation's military forces – but with these advantages come vulnerabilities as well. The budget continues funding for the Air Force's Information Warfare Squadron which ensures we can protect our own information systems, both in garrison and when deployed, as we develop the ability to attack those of our adversaries. The Air Force is also exploiting new capabilities in systems such as the U-2, Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS), Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS), and Rivet Joint. These aircraft are in constant demand around the world today, as our Joint Force Commander's seek to gain the information superiority that they need to execute their mission. The Air Force is exploiting these new capabilities, and will be standardizing our network of linked weapons, intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and command and control platforms to increase our commander's situation awareness. Another significant system for the Air Force has been the Predator Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV). The Predator has been a workhorse over Bosnia and has provided a wealth of real-time information to our joint forces commanders. In FY 1998, our first UAV squadron will reach Initial Operational Capability.

Logistics and Infrastructure. While OPTEMPO and mission capable rates will be sustained in FY 1998, the Air Force balanced the program by imposing significant efficiencies and accepting risk in the logistics and infrastructure accounts. Depot Level Reparables are again funded at 95 percent of requirements. Further, although real property maintenance backlogs have not declined, funding constraints forced us to reduce funding to the preservation maintenance level (PML). Within this funding level, the Air Force can meet the majority of critical facility and infrastructure requirements and only fund essential recurring maintenance requirements. The resources will only support day-to-day maintenance (such as periodic maintenance of heating, ventilating, and air conditioning, pavement, water and sewer distribution systems) to continue the existing life cycle of real property facilities and infrastructure. The backlog of requirements grows to \$3.3 billion in FY 1998 and \$3.8 billion in FY 1999.

Force Protection: The bombing of the Khobar Towers in Saudia Arabia accelerated Air Force efforts to protect its forces operating around the globe and provided new insights into the operating methods of world terrorism. Responding to this tragedy, the Air Force has instituted an aggressive series of force protection measures throughout the United States Central Command area of responsibility. After careful review, the Air Force

identified shortfalls in the areas of physical security, site improvement, security forces/technicians, security and investigative matters, and intelligence/counterintelligence. Additive baseline funding is included in the budget request. To help us combat this increased terrorist threat, we will stand up a field organization at Lackland AFB, TX, which will be called the Air Force Security Forces Group. This organization will integrate force protection programs and provide trained and ready forces capable of deploying base force protection capabilities. We will also have a force protection battle lab contained within the organization that will focus on exploring and integrating technology, tactics, and training to increase our force protection readiness.

Outsourcing and Privatization (O&P). Responding to DoD direction, our O&P program builds upon our successful A-76 program. Our fundamental objective is to reduce infrastructure, increase the role of the private sector, and still meet mission requirements. Our intent is to maintain military control of the mission, while improving quality, reducing costs, and identifying savings that can be applied toward future modernization. We have established general guidelines that Air Force organizations must use to determine areas that are not inherently governmental, military essential, or legislatively protected as candidates for O&P. We identified opportunities in base support, depot maintenance, and training and education areas. The anticipated savings are reflected throughout the budget request.

Narrative Explanation of Major Changes by Budget Activity:

Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces

<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	FY 1998	FY 1999
10,278.5	9,117.7	9,974.6	9,940.2

This budget activity consists of three activity groups: Air Operations, Combat Related Operations, and Space Operations. These funds provide support for fighter, bomber, and missile forces assigned to Air Force operational commands. They also provide global command, control, and communications; the capability to launch payloads into various earth orbits; and a worldwide network of sites and terminals to relay data gathered by satellites. Also included in this budget activity are unique missions such as combat test, and training fighter aircraft; electronic warfare aircraft; Tactical Air Control aircraft; command, control and communications, including the Airborne Warning and Control aircraft; Dissimilar Air Combat Training aircraft; support ranges; and command and base support personnel and activities.

The FY 1998 budget of \$9,974.6 million includes price increase of \$+621.3 million, program decreases of \$-42.3 million and functional transfers in of \$+277.9 million. Major functional transfer increases include \$+235.9 million for contingency operations from the OSD Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund; \$+49.8 million from the Military Personnel Appropriation for functions deemed "not military essential" that are under study to be either contracted out or converted to in-house civilian labor according to the rules of OMB Circular A-76; and \$+31.9 million from Aircraft Procurement for Contractor Logistics Support (CLS) of major weapon systems. Major functional transfer decreases include \$-41.9 million for base support cost resulting from the change in support/receiver funding relationship. In FY 1999, the budget amount of \$9,940.2 million includes a price decrease of \$-26.1 million, program decrease of \$-35.5 million and functional transfers in of \$+27.2 million, primarily for A-76 actions.

Major Program Changes FY97-FY98

- Antiterrorism funding reduced \$-69.7 million due to the end of the 2 year Supplemental Appropriation for Desert Focus
- Return to normal programmed levels for the SR-71, Rivet Joint, and AWACS after FY 1997 Congressional increases cause a program
 decrease of \$-50.1 million
- Depot maintenance increases \$+65.9 million primarily due to recovery from the devastating reductions to FY 1997 funded carryover and to correct a variety of software deficiencies to include the B-1 Operational Flight Program, and other safety and navigation systems in F-16 and C-130 systems

Major Program Changes FY98-FY99

Combat Related Operations decrease \$-59.2 million primarily due to restructuring of debt repayment plan for North Warning Sites between
the United States and Canada, termination of the Post Attack Command and Control System mission, and a reduction in dual operation with
the decommissioning of old legacy systems as new Cheyenne Mountain Upgrade systems reach full operational capability

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Budget Activity 2: Mobilization	2,706.5	2,500.4	3,049.3	2,823.0

The mission of Air Force Mobility Operations is to provide global mobility through strategic and theater airlift to support peacetime, contingency, and wartime operations in pursuit of national objectives. The rapid movement and sustainment of United States combat forces anywhere in the world to deter aggression or provide humanitarian/peacekeeping assistance is a major instrument of United States national security policy. The Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), the military services, other Department of Defense (DoD) and government agencies, depend heavily on Air Force Mobility. Operations for essential cargo and troop movements in support of a variety of missions. Successes in Desert Storm and humanitarian assistance efforts amplify the importance of our Mobility force projections. The financial resources requested in this budget provide the minimum levels essential in meeting national objectives. Key mission areas discussed in this budget include Airlift Operations; Airlift Operations Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence (C3I); Mobilization Preparedness; and Payment to the Transportation Business Area.

The \$3,049.3 million requested for FY 1998 includes a price change of \$+286.7 million, a program increase of \$+43.7 million and transfers in of \$+218.5 million. The major transfers in include: Contingency Operations \$+193.9 million and CLS of \$+24.3 million. In FY 1999, there is a price change of \$-45.6 million, functional transfers of \$+11.3 million, leaving a program decrease of \$-192.0 million.

Major Program Changes FY97-FY98

- Depot maintenance increase \$+35.8 million for aircrew safety items for KC-135's mainly due to the effect of FY 1997 carry-over reductions
- Program increases \$+20.1 million due to depot maintenance overhaul schedules for training aircraft, simulator upgrades, and ramp-up of C-17 operations

Major Program Changes FY98-FY99

- Resources decrease \$-169.0 million due to the effect of recovering revenue and expense imbalances which occurred in FY 1998
- Reduced requirements for Operational Support Aircraft \$-27.4M due to the retirement of 3 additional C-137's, flying hour restructuring, decreased executive airlift travel, and VC-X pre-operational planning completed in FY 1998

Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting

<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
1,660.8	1,578.3	1,647.7	1,623.8
4			

The funds requested for this budget activity support three broad mission areas--Accession Training, Basic Skills and Advance Training, and Recruiting & Other Training and Education. Accession Training operations produce the enlisted and officer personnel needed to meet total force requirements. Officer accessions receive indoctrination training through the United States Air Force Academy (USAFA), Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps (AFROTC), Officer Training Squadron (OTS), and Airmen Education and Commissioning Program (AECP). Basic skills and advanced training operations provide Air Force personnel (and individuals of other services) training and education essential to operate, maintain, and manage complex Air Force weapon systems and associated support structure. Flying training programs include flight screening, undergraduate pilot training, specialized undergraduate and advanced navigator training, pilot instructor training (PIT), and undergraduate helicopter training. Other training programs cover initial and follow-on technical skill progression training, professional military education, specialized professional development, and related training support.

The \$1,647.7 million requested for FY 1998 includes a price change of \$+53.5 million, a program increase of \$+8.6 million, and functional transfers in of \$+7.3 million. The major functional transfer is for ongoing military to civilian conversions of \$+4.8 million. The FY 1999 program of \$1,623.8 includes a price change of \$+25.8 million, a program decrease of \$-64.7 million, and functional transfers in of \$+15.0 million, again for on-going A-76 studies.

Major Program Changes FY97-FY98

Increase force structure to meet pilot production levels and navigator training are primary drivers of an increase of \$+24.7 million

Major Program Changes FY98-FY99

- Civilian workforce reductions in response to National Performance Review recommendations causes a decrease of \$-25.5 million
- Base support decreases \$-24.0 million for anticipated savings from outsourcing and privatization and other base support savings initiatives
- Programmed increases in international flight training and consolidations/collocations of functions within the general skill training arena will generate program decreases of \$-18.2 million

	FY 1996	FY 1997	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Budget Activity 4: Administration & Servicewide Activities	4,480.0	3,955.1	4,239.0	4,241.3

This budget activity funds four broad mission areas -- Logistic Operations, Servicewide Support, Security Programs, and Support to Other Nations. Logistics Operations includes Air Force Logistics Operations, Technical Support Activities, Servicewide Transportation, and Base Support. It primarily funds the operation of Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC), which provides Air Force-wide cradle-to-grave acquisition and logistics support and comprises 90 percent of the resources in this activity group. The Servicewide Activities cut across the entire Air Force to ensure combat capability and maintain readiness, effective leadership, efficient management, and adequate support to Air Force units and personnel in diverse geographic locations. Much of this is accomplished via a number of highly specialized and unique Air Force organizations. The Security Programs includes the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) and a series of classified programs. Finally, the Support to Other Nations activity group provides support to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE); North Atlantic Treaty Organization, other international headquarters.

The \$4,239.0 million requested for FY 1998 includes a price change of \$+62.4 million and a program increase of \$+11.6 million. The net total of functional transfers is \$+209.9 million. The transfers in include \$+109.9 million due to the change in supplier/customer funding for reimbursable support and \$66.2 million for program management office support from the Procurement and RDT&E appropriations. The \$4,241.3 million requested in FY 1999 includes \$+49.9 million in price change, program change of \$-62.4 million, and functional transfer changes of \$+14.8 million.

Major Program Changes FY97-FY98

• Funding increases \$+12 million to support the transition to the Unclassified Internet Protocol Router Network and Secret Internet Protocol Router Network gateways at each installation

Major Program Changes FY98-FY99

- Anticipated savings from outsourcing and privatization initiatives cause program decreases \$-33.4 million
- Infrastructure and workforce reductions account for \$-16.1 million
- Program decrease of \$-15.9 million results from the reduction in air munitions movements in the European theater as well as movement to/from Southwest Asia area of responsibility

Summary. This Budget Request has been carefully balanced, but does assume an increased risk in readiness to protect modernization programs. The requested funding must be maintained to avoid a degradation to readiness, sustainability, and quality of life. Balance is the benchmark: balance between people, training and weapon systems support; balance between investment and O&M; balance between force modernization and force sustainment; and balance between peacetime efforts, exercises, and training.

O-1 Exhibit

FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET Operation and Maintenance, Air Force

			<u>FY 1996</u>	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Budget A	Activity	1, Operating Forces	10,278,479	9,117,712	9,974,638	9,940,178
<u>01</u>	Air O	perations	<u>7,477,127</u>	6,497,868	7,364,973	<u>7,367,733</u>
•	001	Primary Combat Forces	2,508,154	2,246,225	2,719,301	2,714,686
	002	Primary Combat Weapons	402,176	374,957	457,939	416,987
	003	Combat Enhancement Forces	259,863	258,430	253,099	239,936
	004	Air Operations Training	617,318	533,250	617,828	609,144
	005	Combat Communications	1,065,092	941,877	981,936	1,031,385
	006	Base Support	1,737,928	1,489,992	1,758,461	1,762,004
	007	Real Property Maintenance	886,596	653,137	576,409	593,591
<u>02</u>	Comb	at Related Operations	1,610,568	1,455,619	1,440,090	1,396,163
	008	Global C3I & Early Warning	803,620	704,289	712,916	663,454
	009	Navigation/Weather Support	138,189	121,000	131,608	136,725
	010	Other Combat Operations Support Prog	247,586	273,665	205,449	203,023
	011	JCS Exercises	39,427	37,694	45,306	43,343
	012	Management/Operational Headquarters	187,390	105,532	113,400	115,588
	013	Tactical Intel & Special Activities	194,356	213,439	231,411	234,030

O-1 Exhibit

FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

Operation and Maintenance, Air Force

			<u>FY 1996</u>	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
<u>03</u>	Space	Operations	1,190,784	1,164,225	1,169,575	1,176,282
	014 015 016 017 018 019 020	Launch Facilities Launch Vehicles Space Control Systems Satellite Systems Other Space Operations Base Support Real Property Maintenance	255,144 93,304 289,626 34,984 90,191 315,403 112,132	231,707 94,815 296,608 37,693 101,836 298,935 102,631	226,956 103,576 283,597 42,235 82,972 310,370 119,869	229,061 103,786 283,570 40,156 87,891 311,760 120,058
Budget A	<u>Activity</u>	2, Mobilization	<u>2,706,478</u>	<u>2,500,370</u>	3,049,348	<u>2,823,048</u>
<u>04</u>	Mobil	ity Operations	2,706,478	2,500,370	3,049,348	2,823,048
	021 022 023 024 025 026	Airlift Operations Airlift Operations C3I Mobilization Preparedness Payments to DBOF-T Base Support Real Property Maintenance	1,639,651 17,232 269,462 257,749 375,174 147,210	1,435,338 12,854 137,085 422,300 360,932 131,861	1,793,506 16,267 145,868 514,000 427,865 151,842	1,733,432 19,651 150,493 332,200 434,272 153,000

O-1 Exhibit

FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET Operation and Maintenance, Air Force

			FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Budget /	Activity	3, Training and Recruiting	1,660,780	1,578,263	1,647,747	1,623,790
<u>05</u>	Acce	ssion Training	203,233	189,818	211,111	219,391
	027	Officer Acquisition	48,736	48,042	51,605	56,249
	028	Recruit Training	3,748	4,625	3,971	4,383
	029	Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC)	46,309	42,663	47,611	50,023
	030	Base Support	47,361	55,239	57,262	58,558
	031	Real Property Maintenance	57,079	39,249	50,662	50,178
<u>06</u>	Basic	Skills & Advanced Training	1,224,875	1,159,904	1,200,541	1,167,199
	032	Specialized Skill Training	202,723	182,742	196,980	202,074
	033	Flight Training	305,638	337,106	394,075	386,236
	034	Professional Development Education	78,565	68,216	88,682	84,368
	035	Training Support	75,205	53,839	63,296	65,488
	036	Base Support	381,447	408,764	370,436	335,561
	037	Real Property Maintenance	181,297	109,237	87,072	93,472

O-1 Exhibit

FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force

			<u>FY 1996</u>	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
<u>07</u>	Recru	iting & Other Tng & Education	<u>232,672</u>	<u>228,541</u>	236,095	237,200
	038	Recruiting & Advertising	52,153	54,417	55,039	56,290
	039	Examining	1,785	2,134	2,212	2,266
	040	Off Duty & Voluntary Education	82,364	80,673	85,609	86,020
	041	Civilian Education & Training	72,484	66,084	67,183	65,711
	042	JRROTC	23,886	25,233	26,052	26,913
Budget <i>[</i>		4. Administration and Servicewide Support	<u>4,480,095</u> <u>2,262,609</u>	3,955,132 2,192,497	4,239,052 2,363,385	4,241,340 2,354,828
	043	Logistics Operations	742,802	808,095	788,680	798,792
	044	Technical Support Activities	380,837	360,234	390,267	384,457
	045	Servicewide Transportation	226,745	201,872	236,372	229,054
	046	Base Support	661,395	631,035	753,449	745,840
	047	Real Property Maintenance	250,830	191,261	194,617	196,685

O-1 Exhibit

FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force

			<u>FY 1996</u>	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
<u>09</u>	9 Servicewide Activities		1,751,344	1,254,216	1,352,361	1,337,042
	048	Administration	133,675	118,911	126,642	125,020
	049	Servicewide Communications	292,069	275,486	297,316	296,170
	050	Personnel Programs	80,150	89,636	100,343	101,761
	051	Rescue & Recovery Services	47,009	50,791	55,881	49,640
	052	Subsistence In Kind	45,971	0	0	0
	053	Arms Control	22,797	28,191	29,565	35,956
	054	Other Servicewide Activities	844,388	504,849	524,545	514,414
	055	Other Personnel Support	28,782	30,160	33,623	33,001
	056	Civil Air Patrol Corporation	19,776	16,899	17,927	18,241
	057	Base Support	203,914	119,601	155,791	151,907
	058	Real Property Maintenance	32,813	19,692	10,728	10,932
<u>10</u>	Securi	ity Programs	<u>453,837</u>	496,265	510,046	536,396
	058	Security Programs	453,837	496,265	510,046	536,396

O-1 Exhibit

FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET Operation and Maintenance, Air Force

11 Supp	ort To Other Nations	<u>12,305</u>	10 154		
059	Treasured 1.0	12,505	<u>12,154</u>	<u>13,260</u>	13,074
	International Support	12,305	12,154	13,260	13,074
Total Operation	and Maintenance, Air Force	19,125,832	17,151,477	18,910,785	18,628,356

DIRECT HIRE PERSONNEL SUMMARY

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

	<u>FY 1996</u>	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Total number of full-time permanent positions (FTEs)	81,710	82,057	80,513	78,290
Total compensable FTEs:				
Full-time equivalent employment				
U.S. Direct Hires	88,567	88,944	87,270	84,862
Foreign Nationals	2,781	2,582	2,510	2,410
Total Direct Hires	91,348	91,526	89,780	87,272
Total Full-time equivalent employment	91,348	91,526	89,780	87,272
Full-time equivalent of overtime				
and holiday hours (FTEs)	1,135	1,140	1,119	1,088
Average FTE salary	37,552	38,683	39,799	40,696
Average GM/GS salary	38,996	40,124	41,271	42,178
Average GS grade	9	9	9	9
Average salary of ungraded positions	33,701	34,616	35,626	36,485

DIRECT HIRE CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

		FY 199	6		FY 19	97	FY 1998			FY 1999		
Direct Hire Civilians	End Strength	<u>FTEs</u>	<u>\$(000)</u>	End Strength	<u>FTEs</u>	<u>\$(000)</u>	End Strength	<u>FTEs</u>	\$(000)	End Strength	FTEs	<u>\$(000)</u>
Full-time Permanent Other	82,962 9,719	81,710 9,638	3,930,549 463,624	80,565 9,311	,	4,079,091 470,709	79,411 9,121	,	4,128,171 475,151	77,319 8,849	78,290 8,982	4,110,505 471,588
Total Direct Hire	92,681	91,348	4,394,173	89,876	91,526	4,549,800	88,532	89,780	4,603,322	86,168	87,272	4,582,093
Foreign National Separation Liabil	ity		3,513			0			o			0
Severance Pay/Incentives/ Unemployment Compensation			51,529			32,551			44,217			47,117
Total	92,681	91,348	4,449,215	89,876	91,526	4,582,351	88,532	89,780	4,647,539	86,168	87,272	4,629,210
Detail by Budget Activity												
Operating Forces Mobilization Training & Recruiting Admin & Service Wide Activities	27,001 6,318 13,388 45,974	26,741 6,482 13,360 44,765	1,377,962 323,440 652,553 2,095,260	25,299 6,627 12,995 44,955	25,654 6,888 13,368 45,616	1,407,287 356,103 696,372 2,122,589	25,026 6,477 12,678 44,351	25,399 6,689 12,970 44,722	1,409,357 354,710 691,773 2,191,699	24,274 6,177 12,054 43,663	24,702 6,327 12,377 43,866	1,388,999 341,866 675,047 2,223,298
Total Direct Hire	92,681	91,348	4,449,215	89,876	91,526	4,582,351	88,532	89,780	4,647,539	86,168	•	4,629,210
(Reimbursable Data included above)	17,713	17,713	860,256	14,636	16,175	804,900	14,976	14,916	766,167	13,987	14,481	761,973

Exhibit PB-31C

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.

INDIRECT HIRE CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

_		Y 1996		FY 1997		FY 1998			FY 1999			
	End Strength	<u>FTEs</u>	<u>\$(000)</u>	End Strength	FTEs	<u>\$(000)</u>	End Strength	FTEs	<u>\$(000)</u>	End Strength	FTEs	\$(000)
Detail by Budget Activity												
Operating Forces Mobilization Training & Recruiting Admin & Service Wide Activities	6,022 79 7 355	5,927 79 7 352	346,064 2,929 692 7,741	5,833 82 8 409	5,786 102 8 383	353,131 5,919 698 8,709	5,656 82 8 389	5,704 82 8 372	350,327 3,939 744 9,357	5,721 82 8 388	5,692 82 8 362	355,883 4,045 768 9,627
Foreign National Separation Liab	oility		215									
Total Indirect Hire	6,463	6,365	357,641	6,332	6,279	368,457	6,135	6,166	364,367	6,199	6,144	370,323
(Reimbursable Data included above)	4,550	4,550	255,510	4,267	4,409	258,723	4,753	4,510	266,518	4,239	4,496	271,010

I. <u>Description of Operations Financed</u>: This budget activity consists of three activity groups: <u>Air Operations</u>, <u>Combat Related Operations</u>, and <u>Space Operations</u>. The resources requested are for fighter forces assigned to Pacific Air Forces, Air Combat Command (ACC), and the United States Air Forces in Europe, as well as bomber and missile forces assigned to ACC. These funds will provide support for combat, test, and training fighter aircraft; bomber aircraft; strategic and other missiles; electronic warfare aircraft; Tactical Air Control aircraft; command, control and communications, including the Airborne Warning and Control aircraft; Dissimilar Air Combat Training aircraft; support ranges; and command and base support personnel and activities. Also supported are the United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM); the Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center, Air Force Special Operations Command, JCS Exercises, Chemical and Biological Defense activities, Tactical Reconnaissance and Electronic Warfare, Tactical Intelligence and Special Activities, United States Central Command, Joint Deployment Agency, counterdrug operations, and the Joint Communications Support Element.

The Air Operations activity group consists of the front-line fighters and bombers of the Air Force. Included are the B-52, B-1, B-2, F-15, A-10, F-16, and F-117. Also included are the Peacekeeper and Minuteman Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs), the helicopters that support them, plus the missiles that are subsystems of fighter and bomber aircraft. Combat enhancement forces enhance the effectiveness of other weapon systems employed. They include Electronic Warfare (EF-111) assets, High Anti-Radiation Missile (HARM) and Harm Targeting System (HTS), Tactical Air to Ground Missile, Joint Services Imagery Processing System (JSIPS), Compass Call (EC-130H) aircraft, Common Electronic Countermeasures Equipment, Mission Planning Systems, Electronic Combat Support, and Special Operations Forces. Air operations training supports activities related to combat crew and advanced tactical training for all fighter and missile aircrews. Combat communications provides operations centers, and airborne command and control systems such as: forward air control posts, tactical air control centers, air support operations centers, and airborne command and control systems.

The <u>Combat Related Operations</u> comprise the support elements for combat forces and provide for global command, control, communications (C3), intelligence gathering, early warning, training, evaluation, management oversight, weather and air traffic control capabilities. The forces employ a wide range of assets to accomplish this myriad of missions supported through the following programs: the Strategic Offensive C3I, the National Military Command Center, the National Emergency Airborne Command Post, and the Minimum Essential Emergency Communications Network. The remaining components of this mission grouping consist of survivable communication links for Ground Entry Points, Minuteman/Peacekeeper Missile Wings, and technical support for current USSTRATCOM command and control programs and improvements.

The <u>Space Operations</u> provide for the launch of payloads into various earth orbits; the command, control and communication with these space based platforms; and a worldwide network of sites and terminals to relay data gathered by satellite constellations. Other programs include personnel and infrastructure support for the manpower and facilities used to execute these missions. These include launch facilities at Vandenberg, AFB, CA and Cape Canaveral AFS, FL; launch vehicles such as Delta II, Atlas E, Atlas II, Titan II and Titan IV; space control systems such as the Satellite

Control Network and the Air Force Satellite Control Network; and satellite systems such the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program and the Navstar Global Positioning System.

Resources provide for operation of the forces in this budget activity, and include manpower authorizations, peculiar and support equipment, necessary facilities and the associated costs specifically identifiable and measurable to the activity groups described herein.

Infrastructure support encompasses a variety of systems, services, and operations. The most significant categories receiving this support are listed below.

Utility Systems Operation

Installation Equipment Maintenance

Maintenance, Repair, and Minor Construction of

Real Property

Aircraft Runways

Missile Silos

Aircraft Maintenance Complexes

Roads

Dormitories

Environmental Compliance

Engineering Services

Fire Protection

Crash Rescue

Custodial

Refuse Collection

Snow Removal

Security Forces of Protection

Aircraft

Missiles

Buildings

Equipment

Personnel

Air Base Operability

Explosive Ordinance Disposal

Ground Transportation

Operational Readiness

Other Support

Base Communication Services

Essential Data Processing Services

Lease of Real Property

Personnel support includes housing services for unaccompanied and deployed forces; child care and family support centers; religious services and programs; payroll; personnel management; and morale, welfare and recreation (MWR) services to Air Force personnel and their families.

II. Force Structure Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	FY 1998	FY 1999
Squadrons (Aircraft/Missiles)	101	103	104	104
Primary Aircraft Authorization (PAA)	1,745	1,709	1,671	1675
Strategic Missiles (Minuteman & Peacekeeper)	580	580	550	550
Flying Hours	657,576	650,295	623,411	624,320
Military End Strengths	170,262	164,426	160,841	159,901
Civilian End Strengths	32,264	30,400	29,920	29,231

II. Force Structure Summary (Con't):

Air Force Clobal Command and Control Southern (CCCS) 514	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Air Force Global Command and Control System (GCCS) Sites Host Sites Remote Sites	14 100	14 200	14 270	14 340
National Airborne Operations Center (NAOC) Ground Entry Points	18	18	18	18
Joint Surveillance System (JSS) Sites	59	58	57	57
Region & Sector Air Operations Centers (RAOCs and SAOCs)	7	6	6	6
North Warning System	54	54	54	54
North Atlantic Defense System (NADS)	4	4	4	4
Ballistic Missile Early Warning System Sites (BMEWS)	3	3	3	3
Sea Launched Ballistic Missile Radar Warning Sites (SLBM)	5	5	5	5
Over-The-Horizon Radar System - Sectors (Limited Operations & Cold Storage)	2	2	2	2

II. Force Structure Summary(Con't):

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Operational Launch Pads:				
Eastern Range:				
Air Force	5	5	5	5
NASA (Shuttle)	2	2	2	2
Western Range:				
Air Force	3	3	3	3
NASA	1	1	1	1
Satellite Control Network (SCN):				
Antennas	16	15	15	15
Control Nodes	2	2	2	2
Satellite Operations Centers	7	7	7	7
Spacecraft Check-out facilities (Transportable)	2	2	2	2
Support Elements	3	3	3	3
Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP)				
Satellites in orbit	2	2	2	2
Global Positioning System (GPS)				
Satellites in orbit	24	24	24	24

III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

		_		FY 1997			
		FY 1996	Budget		Current	FY 1998	FY 1999
Α.	Activity Groups	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Request</u>	Appropriation	Request	Estimate	Estimate
	Air Operations	\$7,477,127	\$6,773,763	\$6,417,890	\$6,497,868	\$7,364,973	\$7,367,733
	Combat Related Operations	1,610,568	1,409,766	1,421,566	1,455,619	1,440,090	1,396,163
	Space Operations	1,190,784	1,202,080	1,207,659	1,164,225	1,169,575	1,176,282
	Total	\$10,278,479	\$9,385,609	\$9,047,115	\$9,117,712	\$9,974,638	\$9,940,178
В.	Reconciliation Summary		Change		Change		Change
	···	<u>I</u>	FY 1997/1997	<u>F</u>	Y 1997/1998	<u>F</u>	Y 1998/1999
	Baseline Funding		\$9,385,609		\$9,117,712		\$9,974,638
	Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		-338,494		0		0
	Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		-47,967		0		0
	Reprogramming Transfer		-1,400	0			0
	Price Change		0		621,299		-26,098
	Functional Transfers		-31,434		277,872		27,240
	Program Changes		<u>151,398</u>		-42,245		<u>-35,602</u>
	Current Estimate		\$9,117,712		\$9,974,638		\$9,940,178

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1.	FY 1997 President's Budget			\$9,385,609
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		\$-338,494	
2.	FY 1997 Appropriated Amount.			\$9,047,115
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed).		\$-47 ,967	
	1) Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection	\$+67,400		
	2) Information Resource Management	\$-28 ,295		
	3) Foreign Currency Fluctuation	\$-26,454		
	4) Section 8052 Expense/Investment Threshold	\$-20,540		
	5) Section 8138 General Reduction	\$13,361		
	6) Stockpile Other	\$-8,629		
	7) Acquisition Workforce Reduction	\$-8,600		
	8) Section 8137 Anti-Terrorism	\$+8,400		
	9) Fuel Tax Credit	\$-7,000		
	10) Section 8037 FFRDC/Non-FFRDC Services	\$-6,792		
	11) Environmental Compliance	\$-3,329		
	12) Printing Efficiencies	\$-2,776		
	13) Chemical/Biological Protective Equipment	\$+2,000		
	14) Reliability Testing	\$+300		
	15) US TRANSCOM Efficiencies	\$-291		
	13) OB TRANSCOM BINGLONGS	•		
3.	Reprogramming Transfer			\$-1,400
	a Decrease		\$-1,400	
	1) Stars and Stripes Transportation	\$-1,400	-	

4.	Fun	unctional Program Transfers.							
	a.	Transfers In 1) Combat Controller Consolidation 2) Revolution Planning 3) Air Force Material Command Realignment 4) MacDill Transfer	\$+5,000 \$+3,033 \$+769 \$+386	\$+9,188					
	b .	Transfers Out	\$-37,818 \$-2,804	\$-40,622					
5 .	Pro	gram Increases			\$+376,700				
٠.	a.	Contingency Realignment		\$+208,860	•				
	b.	Combat Air Force Contract Training.		\$+28,925					
	c.	Flying Hour Changes		\$+28,521					
	d.	Sustaining Engineering		\$+22,324					
	e.	Visual Information and Base Communication		\$+12,832					
	f.	F-117 Contractor Logistics Support		\$+11,705					
	g.	Airborne Warning and Control System		\$+8,272					
	h.	Air Traffic Control and Landing System (ATCALS)		\$+7,529					
	i.	Base Communications		\$+7,331					
	j.	Extend Sentry Realignment		\$+7,100					
	k.	Strategic Offensive C3I		\$+6,286					
	1.	Ground Based Tactical		\$+4,466					
	m.	Base Support		\$+3,509					
	n.	Weather Communications and Services		\$+2,904					
	0.	B-2 Contractor Logistics Support		\$+2,533					
	p.	Combat Development		\$+2,076					
	q.	Airborne Based Tactical		\$+1,717					

	r.	Tactical AGM Missiles (HARM)	\$+1,661	
	S.	Space Warfare Center	\$+1,607	
	t	Civilian Pay	\$+1,532	
	u.	USSPACECOM Management Headquarters Activities	\$+1,468	
	V.	Information Warfare Support	\$+1,201	
	w.	Western Range	\$+859	
	X.	Operational Headquarters - Space	\$+808	
	y.	Other Combat Support Programs	\$ +674	
6.	Pro	gram Decreases		\$-225,302
	a.	Depot Maintenance	\$-71,062	•
	b.	DPEM Realignment	\$-30,320	
	C.	Strategic Defensive C3I	\$-21,598	
	d.	Airborne Tactical Surveillance	\$-18,602	
	e.	Space Control Systems	\$-13,102	
	f.	AWACS and Joint Situational Awareness System (JSAS) Realignment	\$-10,300	
	g.	Real property Maintenance Programs	\$-6,680	
	ĥ.	F-16/F-15E/B-1/B-2 Contractor Logistics Support	\$-6,526	
	i.	Titan Space Launch Vehicles	\$-6,246	
	j.	NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS)	\$- 5,394	
	k.	Base Operating Support Realignment	\$-5,617	
	1.	Range Operations	\$-4,371	
	m.	Airborne Tactical C3I	\$-3,761	
	n.	Strategic Offensive C3I	\$- 3,546	
	0.	SPACETRACK	\$-2,871	
	p.	Minuteman Missile	\$- 2,824	
	q.	Medium Launch Space Vehicles	\$-2,698	
	r.	Upper Stage Space Vehicles	\$-2,459	
	S.	Management/Operational Headquarters	\$-2,415	
	t.	Peacekeeper	\$-1,921	
	u.	Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP)	\$-1,108	
	v.	Engineering Installation	\$-890	

	w. A	r Base Ground Defense		\$-735	
	x. JC	S Exercises		\$-256	
7.	FY 199	7 Current Estimate	••••••		\$9,117,712
8.	Price G	rowth			\$+621,299
9.	Functio	nal Program Transfers	••••••		\$+277,872
	a. Tı	ansfers In		\$+356,658	
	1)	Contingency Operations	\$+235,898		
	1)	Commercial Activities (A-76)	\$+49,842		
	2)	Procurement Contractor Logistics Support Transfer	\$+31,947		
	3)	AF Material Command Program Management Realignment	\$+21,628		
	4)	Air To Ground Missile Systems	\$+2,279		
	6)	Classified Program	\$+6,573		
	7)	Utah Test & Training Range Manpower Transfer	\$+4,691		
	10) B-2 F118 Engine Sustaining Engineering	\$+3,800		
	b. Tı	ansfers Out.		\$-78,786	
	1)	Defense Working Capital Fund to BOS Transfer	\$-53,231		
	2)	Combat Talon Transfer	\$-5,700		
	3)	Information Warfare Support	\$-5,500		
	4)	HAVE STARE Radar	\$-6,300		
	5)	Eglin Radar Modification	\$-3,600		
	7)	National Foreign Intelligence Program Transfers	\$-2,347		
	8)	Space Architect Office Transfer	\$-1,966		
	9)	366th range squadron	\$-142		

10.	Program Increases	\$+357,585
	a. Depot Maintenance	\$+67,663
	b. Force Structure Growth	\$+50,223
	c. Base Support	\$+41,278
	d. Airborne Tactical Surveillance	\$ +26,476
	e. Strategic Defensive C3I	\$+18,006
	f. Peacekeeper Sustainment	\$+15,712
	g. Ground Based Tactical C3I	\$+15,250
	h. F-15E Contractor Logistics Support	\$+15,127
	i. Real Property Maintenance Programs	\$ +14,756
	j. Air Force Wide Communications	\$ +10,764
	k. Airborne Warning and Control System	\$ +10,376
	1. Classified Program Increase	\$+8,910
	m. Weather Services	\$+7,484
	n. JCS Exercises	\$+6,809
	o. DFAS Customer Funding	\$+6,363
	p. Family Support Centers	\$+5,311
	q. Strategic Offensive C3I	\$+4,807
	r. Defense Meteorological Satellite Program	\$+4,676
	s. Electronic Warfare Integrated Support	\$+4,200
	t. Information Warfare Squadron	\$+3,500
	u. Medium Launch Space Vehicles	\$+2,658
	v. Harm Targeting System	\$ +2,529
	w. Titan Space Launch Vehicles	\$+2,433
	x. Electronic Combat Intel Support	\$+2,366
	y. Thunderbird Recoding	\$ +2,114
	z. Aerial Targets	\$+1,903
	aa. Combat Air Intel Systems Activities	\$+1,745
	bb. Air Traffic Control	\$+1,009

	cc. Air Base Ground Defense	\$+1,038	
	dd. Combat Support Operations Support	\$+705	
	ee. Revolution Planning	\$+701	
	ff. Operational HQ - Space/Space Comm Combat Ops	\$+693	
11.	Program Decreases.	••••	\$-399,830
	a. Anti-Terrorism Efforts	\$-74 ,910	
	b. Real Property Maintenance Programs	\$-60,029	
	c. One-time FY97 Adjustments for SR-71/Rivet Joint/AWACs	\$-50,100	
	d. Depot Maintenance	\$-47,900	
	e. Strategic Defensive C3I	\$-43,025	
	f. Satellite Control Network (SCN)	\$-21,791	
	g. Minuteman Missile Squadrons	\$-17,798	
	h. EF-111 Program	\$-14,524	
	i. SPACETRACK	\$-10,621	
	i. Range Space Launch Infrastructure	\$-10,338	
	k. Information Warfare Support	\$-7,639	
	1. Combat Development	\$-6 ,9 7 6	
	m. Civilian Pay	\$-5,718	
	n. Engineering Installations Support	\$-5,601	
	o. Airborne Tactical C3I	\$-2,663	
	p. Air Traffic Control and Landing System (ATCALS)	\$-2,956	
	q. Mission Planning System	\$-2,615	
	r. Management/Operational Headquarters	\$-2,466	
	s. Strategic Offensive C3I	\$-2,435	
	t. NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS)	\$-2,203	
	u. Chem-Bio Defense System	\$-1,699	
	v. Visual Information and Base Communication	\$-1,544	
	w. Space Warfare Center	\$-1,387	
	x. Air Launched Cruise Missile	\$-1,080	
	y. Space and Missile Test and Evaluation Center	\$-961	
	z. Air Force Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities	\$-851	

12.	FY 1998 Budget Request.		\$9,974,638	
13.	Price Growth.			
14.	Functional Program Transfers.		\$+27,240	
	a. Transfers In	\$+30,054		
	b. Transfers Out	\$-2,814		
15.	Program Increases a. B-2 Force Structure b. Airborne Tactical C3I c. Depot Maintenance d. Airborne Warning and Control System e. Ground Based Tactical C3I f. Air Traffic Control and Landing System (ATCALS) g. ICBM Depot Maintenance Program h. SPACETRACK i. Contractor Logistics j. Medium Launch Space Vehicles (MLV) k. Compass Call l. Information Warfare Squadrons m. AGM-130/142/86-C/GBU-150 Missiles	\$+45,798 \$+33,025 \$+26,932 \$+9,766 \$+8,115 \$+4,348 \$+4,053 \$+3,766 \$+3,000 \$+2,705 \$+1,920 \$+1,823 \$+353	\$+145,604	
16.	Program Decreases a. Civilian Pay b. Strategic Offensive C3I c. Strategic Defensive C3I	\$-30,476 \$-27,453 \$-26,696	\$-181,206	

d.	Contractor Logistics Support	\$-21,841	
e.	EF-111 Squadrons	\$-16,745	
f.	Base Support	\$-12,916	
g.	Sustaining Engineering	\$-7 ,661	
h.	Space Control Systems	\$-7,205	
i.	Base Support	\$-5,615	
i.	Titan Space Launch Vehicles	\$-3,896	
k.	Combat Development	\$-3,095	
1.	Real Property Maintenance Programs	\$-2,874	
m.	JCS Exercises	\$-2,797	
n.	Real Property Maintenance Programs	\$-2,514	
0.	Classified Program Decrease	\$-2,330	
p.	Defense Meteorological Satellite Program	\$-2,131	
a.	Western Range	\$-1,443	
r.	NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS)	\$-1,341	
S.	Combat Air Intelligence Systems	\$-1,199	
t.	Base Physical Security Systems	\$-533	
u.	Management Headquarters - Space Command	\$-445	
7. FY	1999 Budget Request.		\$9,940,178

IV. Personnel Summary:

1V. 1 St. Some Summer y.	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 1997/1998	FY 1998/1999
Active Military End Strength (Total)	170,262	164,426	160,841	159,901	-3,585	- 940
Officer	22,840	21,736	21,328	21,125	- 408	- 203
Enlisted	147,422	142,690	139,513	138,776	-3,177	- 737
Civilian End Strength (Total)	32,264	30,350	29,920	29,231	- 430	- 689
U.S. Direct Hire	23,751	22,206	22,043	21,387	- 163	- 656
Foreign National Direct Hire	2,491	2,311	2,221	2,123	- 90	- 98
Total Direct Hire	26,242	24,517	24,264	23,510	- 253	- 754
Foreign National Indirect Hire	6,022	5,833	5,656	5,721	- 177	65
Military Workyears (Total)	173,852	167,599	164,883	161,474	-2,716	-3,409
Officer	23,291	22,331	21,978	21,525	- 353	- 453
Enlisted	150,561	145,268	142,905	139,949	-2,363	-2,956
Civilian End Strength (Total)	31,949	30,689	30,341	29,630	- 348	- 711
U.S. Direct Hire	23,439	22,562	22,365	21,762	- 197	- 603
Foreign National Direct Hire	2,583	2,341	2,272	2,176	- 69	- 96
Total Direct Hire	26,022	24,903	24,637	23,938	- 266	- 699
Foreign National Indirect Hire	5,927	5,786	5,704	5,692	- 82	- 12

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET BUDGET ACTIVITY: OPERATING FORCES ACTIVITY GROUP: AIR OPERATIONS

I. <u>Description of Operations Financed</u>: The United States Air Force mission is: "To defend the United States through control and exploitation of air and space." Today, the Air Force continues to undergo changes to adapt to the post Cold War world. Many of these changes, presented in this activity group, impact force structure and operational requirements. By the end of FY 1997, the active Air Force will have drawn down to a fighting force of 13 fighter wing equivalents. FY97 starts the "buy back" process of returning 22 B-1s from attrition reserve status. Six of the eight Thunderbird aircraft were redesignated from training to combat coded. To maintain the 20 Fighter Wing Equivalent (FWE), six 15C combat coded aircraft were placed in attrition reserve. In addition, the B-2 program will continue to grow during FY 1997-99, increasing to 12 PAA in FY 1998. At present, the B-2 bomber is an immature weapon system requiring high levels of sustaining engineering and contractor support. Eight of ten B-2 aircraft initially delivered will also begin the first of a series of block upgrades, with all aircraft eventually upgraded to Block 30. In addition, EF-111 Primary Authorized Aircraft (PAA) will drawdown from 24 to 12 in FY 1997. In the training area, there were decreases in both PAA and flying hours. Other changes to force structure include the addition of the Joint STAR E-8C aircraft and phase out of the Minutemen II missiles by the end of FY 1997.

The Air Operations activity group consists of the following seven subactivity groups:

- 1. Primary Combat Forces This subactivity consists of the front-line fighters and bombers of the Air Force. Included are the B-52, B-1, B-2, F-15, A-10, F-16, and F-117. These resources represent the "tip of the spear" in projecting global power under the Air Force's vision: global engagement. These resources provide the capability to develop, train, sustain, and integrate the elements of air and space power to produce: core competencies of air and space superiority, global attack, rapid global mobility, precision engagement, information superiority, and agile combat support. The funds requested will provide a capability to counter a wide range of threats to the U.S. and its allies and to assure a viable deterrent posture. Resources provide for civilian personnel, support equipment, necessary facilities, and the associated costs specifically identified and measurable to: wing headquarters, fighter squadrons, bomber squadrons, organizational avionics, and consolidated aircraft maintenance. The objective is to preserve readiness and functional proficiency through flying and ground operations training with personnel/equipment/systems that will be involved in responding to crisis/contingency/emergency situations.
- 2. <u>Primary Combat Weapons</u> This subactivity group includes the Peacekeeper and Minuteman Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs), the helicopters that support them, plus the missiles that are subsystems of fighter and bomber aircraft. These subsystems include: the Air Launched Cruise Missile (ALCM), and the Advanced Cruise Missile (ACM). Also included are conventional weapons such as the Harpoon, the Joint Standoff Attack Weapon, Joint Direct Attack Missile, Wind Corrected Munitions Dispenser, Sensor Fused Weapon, Low Altitude Navigation and Targeting Infrared for Night (LANTIRN), and the Maverick.

- 3. <u>Combat Enhancement Forces</u> Consists of assets that enhance the effectiveness of other weapon systems employed. Included are Electronic Warfare (EF-111) assets, Manned Destructive Suppression aircraft, Tactical Air-to-Ground Missile, Joint Services Imagery Processing System (JSIPS), Compass Call (EC-130H) aircraft, Common Electronic Countermeasures Equipment, Mission Planning Systems, Electronic Combat Support, and Special Operations Forces.
- 4. <u>Air Operations Training</u> Supports activities related to combat crew and advanced tactical training for all fighter and missile aircrews. Activities include tactical training exercises and deployments, combat simulation training, and dissimilar air combat training. Funds exercises such as Red Flag, Blue Flag, Green Flag, Maple Flag and Coalition Flag that are designed to simulate real combat conditions; training and aggressor squadron aircraft; range activities, facilities and equipment; and wargaming and simulation programs.
- 5. Combat Communications Combat Communications provides support for air weapons control systems and tactical air control systems such as: forward air control posts, tactical air control centers, air support operations centers, and airborne command and control systems (including the E-3 AWACS, EC-135K, EC-130E, EC-137 and OA-10s). Also includes Theater Battle Management, Joint STARS support (E-8C), Special Reconnaissance Systems to include the Defense Airborne Reconnaissance Program (DARP) (including R/TC-135s, U-2s, U-2 ground stations and the SR-71), Tactical Cryptological Activities, and Constant Source. The Tactical Air Control System (TACS) provides the Air Force Component Commander (AFCC) and the Joint Force Air Component Commander (JFACC) the capability to plan and conduct theater air operations, including joint US operations and combined operations with allied forces. The TACS supports the Air Force doctrine of centralized control and decentralized execution of air operations. Components of the TACS include the Air Operations Center (AOC); the Wing Operations Center (WOC); non-radar ground-based elements; radar ground-based elements; airborne elements; and the command, control, communications, and computers (C4). Deployable TACS elements, both airborne and ground-based, contain standard manning and equipment as required by the force projection tenets. They must be mobile and flexible to respond to contingencies across the spectrum of warfare.
- 6. <u>Base Operating Support</u> Program funds transportation, security forces, comptroller, staff judge advocate, claims, and personnel organizations; and dining facilities, lodging, contracting services, chaplain, administration, mess attendant and equipment maintenance contracts, postal services, data processing, airfield and air operations, furnishings management, and other authorized service activities.
- 7. Real Property Services Provides essential installation facility support for purchased utilities, utility plant operations, grounds maintenance, fire protection, crash rescue, snow removal and ice alleviation, entomological services, elevator maintenance/inspection, and rents and leases. Contracted engineering services include custodial services, refuse collection, corrosion control, sewer and waste systems, facility engineering and public works management, other installation engineering services and annual service requirements performed in-house or by contract.

Infrastructure support includes a variety of systems, services, and operations. The most significant categories receiving support are listed below.

Utility Systems Operation

Installation Equipment Maintenance

Maintenance, Repair, and Minor Construction of

Real Property Aircraft Runways Missile Silos

Aircraft Maintenance Complexes

Roads Dormitories

Environmental Compliance

Engineering Services

Fire Protection
Crash Rescue

Custodial

Refuse Collection

Snow Removal

Security Forces Protection

Aircraft
Missiles
Buildings
Equipment
Personnel

Air Base Operability

Explosive Ordinance Disposal

Ground Transportation

Operational Readiness

Other Support

Base Communication Services

Essential Data Processing Services

Lease of Real Property

Personnel support includes housing services for unaccompanied and deployed forces; child care and family support; religious services and programs; payroll; personnel management; and morale, welfare and recreation (MWR) services to Air Force personnel and their families.

II. Force Structure Summary:

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	<u>FY 1999</u>
Squadrons (Aircraft/Missiles)	101	103	104	104
Primary Aircraft Authorization (PAA)	1,686	1,658	1,625	1,636
Strategic Missiles (Minuteman & Peacekeeper)	580	580	550	550
Flying Hours	635,917	630,980	605,334	611,012
Military End Strengths	132,271	129,002	126,308	126,248
Civilian End Strengths	25,055	23,123	22,663	22,145

III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

				FY 1997			
		FY 1996	Budget		Current	FY 1998	FY 1999
A .	Subactivity Groups:	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Request</u>	Appropriation	Request	Estimate	Estimate
	Primary Combat Forces	\$2,508,154	\$2,334,908	\$1,950,708	\$2,246,225	\$2,719,301	\$2,714,686
	Primary Combat Weapons	402,176	394,408	394,408	374,957	457,939	416,987
	Combat Enhancement Forces	259,863	253,165	253,165	258,430	253,099	239,936
	Air Operations Training	617,318	546,948	515,819	533,250	617,828	609,144
	Combat Communications	1,065,092	869,192	913,321	941,877	981,936	1,031,385
	Real Property Maintenance	886,596	694,867	691,122	653,137	576,409	593,591
	Base Support	1,737,928	1,680,275	1,699,347	1,489,992	1,758,461	1,762,004
	Total	\$7,477,127	\$6,773,763	\$6,417,890	\$6,497,868	\$7,364,973	\$7,367,733
В.	Reconciliation Summary:		Change		Change		Change
		<u>F</u>	Y 1997/1997	<u>F</u>	Y 1997/1998	<u> </u>	Y 1998/1999
	Baseline Funding		\$6,773,763		\$6,497,868		\$7,364,973
	Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		-355,873		0		0
	Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		-86,990		0		0
	Reprogramming Transfer		-1,400		0		0
	Price Change		0		551,012		-55,980
	Functional Transfers		-32,648		263,537		11,646
	Program Changes		201,016		52,556		47,094
	Current Estimate		\$6,497,868		\$7,364,973		\$7,367,733

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1.	FY 1997 Pre	esident's Budget	•••••••		\$6,773,763
	a. Congre	essional Adjustments (Distributed)		\$-355,873	
2.	FY 1997 Ap	propriated Amount	••••••		\$6,417,890
	a. Congre	essional Adjustments (Undistributed)		\$-86,990	
		preign Currency Fluctuation	\$-26,436	•	
•	2) In	vestment Equipment Threshold	\$-15,080		
		formation Resource Management	\$-10,460		
	4) Se	ection 8138 General Reduction	\$-8,050		
	5) Ac	equisition Workforce Reduction	\$-7,90 1		
	6) Fu	iel Tax Credit	\$-5,700		
	7) St	ockpile (Other)	\$-5,144		
	8) Se	ection 8037 FFRDCs/Non-FFRDC Services	\$-3,363		
		vironmental Compliance	\$-3,058		
		inting Efficiencies	\$-1,843		
	11) Re	eliability Testing	\$+300		
	12) US	S TRANSCOM Efficiencies	\$-255		

3.	Repro	gramming Transfer	••••••		\$-1,400
	a. D	Stars and Stripes Transportation	\$-1,400	\$-1,400	
4.		nal Program Transfers	••••••		\$-32,648
	a. Ti	ansfers In		\$+5,170	
	1,	Combat Controllers Consolidation	\$+5,000		
	2)	Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) Manpower Realignment	\$+170		

Command was required to reduce by 11,200 FTEs. To meet the PDM timelines, the reduction was initially taken in the base support accounts until the command could define the programs impacted by the reductions. This realignment was required to correctly portray the true impacts of the PDM and adjust the FTE baseline.

	b.	Transfers Out.	\$-37,818	
		1) MacDill AFB Transfer	\$-37,818	
5.	Pro	gram Increases		\$+341,649
	a.	Contingency Realignment (FY 1997 Base: \$0)	\$+208,860	
	b.	Combat Air Forces Contract Training (FY 1997 Base: \$32,814)	\$+28,925	

(ACMI) system (\$+16.2 million); support for the COMBAT EDGE Air Defense exercise system (\$+5.3 million) and consolidation of range contracts (\$+4.6 million) to improve and expand range coverage in FY 1997. The remaining (\$+2.8 million) restores flight services and combat operations to minimal levels to ensure mission readiness.

- d. Sustaining Engineering (FY 1997 Base: \$150,537)......

 Sustaining Engineering funds contract studies to determine causes for problems and evaluate potential fixes. The majority of this increase is associated with the B-2 (\$+22.1 million). The net increase also represents changes in requirements for the F-15 (\$+5.7 million), B-52 (\$+2.4 million), F-15E (\$+.9 million), A-10 (\$-1.4 million), F-16 (\$-2.3 million), B-1 (\$-6.9 million) and other programs (\$+1.8 million).

\$+28,521

\$+22,324

\$+12,832

f.	F-117 Contractor Logistics Support (CLS) (FY 1997 Base: \$186,450)	\$+11,705
g.	Airborne Warning and Control System (FY 1997 Base, \$141,838)	\$+8,272
h.	Extend Sentry Realignment	\$+7,100
i.	Ground Based Tactical C3I (FY 1997 Base \$123,711)	\$+4,466
j.	B-2 Contractor Logistics Support (CLS) (FY 1997 Base: \$18,315)	\$+2,533

utilities, facilities maintenance, building security, and all other costs associated with maintaining this facility. This is a fixed cost included in the overall CLS contract not directly tied to actual aircraft maintenance.

k.	Airborne Based Tactical C3I (FY 1997 Base \$202,008) Increase allows OA-10 Forward Air Controllers and Tactical Air Control Party (TACP) Controllers to meet proficiency requirements in air strike control training. Funding level will allow for the replenishment of outdated and unserviceable equipment item such as tents, camouflage systems, and field gear.	\$+1,717
1.	Targeting System - Manned Destructive Suppression (FY 1997 Base: \$4,789)	\$+1,661
m.	Average Salary Adjustment (FY 1997 Base: \$109,059)	\$+1,532
n.	Information Warfare Support (FY 1997 Base: \$64,144)	\$+1,201

6.	Pro	gram Decreases		\$-140,633
	a.	Depot Maintenance (FY 1997 Base: \$682,015)	\$-71, 062	
	b.	Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance (DPEM) Realignment	\$-30,320	
	c.	Airborne Tactical Surveillance (FY 1997 Base, \$543,473)	\$-18,602	
	d.	F-16/F-15E/B-1/B-52 Contractor Logistics Support (CLS) (FY 1997 Base: \$36,262). This decrease reflects a reduction from original estimates for level of effort required to fix identified deficiencies: F-16 (\$-2.8 million), B-1 (\$7 million), F-15E (\$-1.0 million), and B-52 (\$-2.0 million).	\$-6,526	
	e.	Based on emerging requirements, the Air Force redistributed the Congressional adjustment for acquisition workforce reduction across multiple activity groups (Basic Skills Training is the predominate activity group) to ensure balance between readiness and quality of life.	\$-5,617	

	f.	Airborne Tactical C3I (FY 1997 Base \$202,008)	\$-3,761	
	g.	Minuteman Missile Squadrons (FY 1997 Base: \$215,661) Decrease is the result of the integration of the depot level maintenance at base level. This action was necessitated by the realignment of Grand Forks AFB and the deactivation of the 351st Missile Wing at Whiteman AFB.	\$-2,824	
	h.	Peacekeeper Missile Squadron (FY 1997 Base: \$93,227) Decrease results from the Air Force decision to defer some Weapon System assessments until the Peacekeeper Life Extension and START II treaty negotiations are more defined.	\$-1,921	
7.	FY	1997 Current Estimate.		\$6,497,868
8.	Pric	e Growth.		\$+551,012
9.	Func a.	ctional Program Transfers Transfers In	\$+322,877	\$+263,537
		Program increase reflects the transfer of contingency funding to the Air Force from the Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Account. Included are the incremental flying hours, airlift, rotational travel, and site operations costs required to support on going contingency operations to include Enhanced Southern Watch, Provide Comfort, and Air Expeditionary Force.		

2)	Commercial Activities (A-76: Military Actions)	\$+34,564
3)	Procurement CLS (F-117) Transfer to O&M	\$+24,727
4)	Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) (PMA)	\$+21,609
5)	B-2 F118 Engine Sustaining Engineering	\$+3,800

	6)	Air-to-Ground Missile (AGM) Systems	\$+2,279	
b.	Tra	Defense Working Capital Fund to BOS Transfer Funds transfer out of Defense Working Capital Fund Air Force customer accounts to Air Force base support accounts to support the revised DoDI 4000.19, Interservice and Intragovernmental Support, policy change, dated 5 August 95. Due to this policy change, common use base support functions will now be provided on a non-reimbursable basis, except for cost provided solely for the benefit of one or more tenants.	\$-47,998	\$-59,340
	2)	Combat Talon Transfer The Air Force is consolidating all Combat Controllers under Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC). This decrease supports Combat Controllers establishing assault zones, employing air traffic control capability, establishing recovery zones, and providing vital command and control radio capabilities.	\$-5,700	
	3)	Information Warfare Support Decrease reflects the transfer of Electronic Warfare Integrated Reprogramming (EWIR) to Aircraft Procurement.	\$-5,500	
	4)	366th Range Squadron The Air Force is transferring the 366th Range Squadron, Mountain Home AFB, ID to the Air National Guard.	\$-142	

10. Program Increases. \$+262,622

Overall depot maintenance requirements for various weapon systems have increased resulting in a net funding increase. Primary cost drivers are the F-16 (\$+14.7 million) which funds repairs to correct deficiencies in software capability upgrade versions four and five, which were delayed due to the FY 1997 funded carryover reduction initiative. B-1 (\$+18.3 million) funds repair of software deficiencies in the Operational Flight Program, electrical multiplex system, central integrated test (CITS) expert parameter system, offensive radar subsystem and fuel center of gravity management systems. Special Operations increased (\$+18 million) for C-130/MH-53J corrections for software/navigation systems. The remaining increase results from: AIM-9 non-stockfund repair of exchangeable guidance control units (\$+9.4 million); Minuteman software upgrades for launch control center post production deployment (\$+3.7 million); and Air Launched Cruise Missile engine work to support program ramp up (\$+.5 million).

This increase reflects the continuing buildup of the B-2 bomber force structure. Two additional B-2's will be delivered in FY 1998. Three separate configurations of the B-2 will be fielded at Whiteman AFB, MO during FY 1998 and beyond, until all aircraft are eventually upgraded to the Block 30 configuration. This increase will upgrade eight planes in the inventory to block 30, two previously delivered as Block 20 to Block 30, with two block 30 aircraft scheduled for delivery in mid FY 1998. Funding supports the increase for associated contract depot maintenance, supplies/bench stock, fuel directly attributable to programmed flying hours, aircraft delivery schedules, and planned block upgrades for FY 1998. DPEM funding will continue to be a contractor intensive until the B-2 Depot at Oklahoma City Air Logistics Center (OC-ALC) is on line.

\$+50,223

\$+67,663

c.	Real Property Services (FY 1997 Base, \$406,748)	\$+29,700
d.	Airborne Tactical Surveillance (FY 1997 Base \$516,747)	\$+26,476
e.	Base Support (FY 1997 Base, \$1,083,244)	\$+17,941
f.	Ground Based Tactical C3I (FY 1997 Base \$121,753)	\$+15,250

equipment returning from extended deployment and new mobile ground tactical communications equipment.

g.	Peacekeeper Sustainment (FY 1997 Base \$90,771)	\$+15,712
h.	F-15/15E Contractor Logistics Support (CLS) (FY 1997 Base \$5,516)	\$+15,127
i.	Airborne Warning and Control System (FY 1997 Base, \$162,017)	\$+10,376
j.	Child Development and Family Support Centers (FY 1997 Base, \$53,124)	\$+5,311

k.	Electronic Warfare Integrated Support (FY 1997 Base, \$0)	\$+4,200	
1.	HARM Targeting System - Manned Destructive Suppression (FY 1997 Base: \$6,465) The increased pace of depot development is the major driver to program growth in FY 1998. Continued development of contractor depot facility test sets and associated software is expected through FY 1999. Funding supports repair of 40 shutter switch assemblies and support of an Air Force decision to demilitarize obsolete, Vietnam era AGM-45s.	\$+2,529	
m.	F-16 Thunderbird Recoding (FY 1997 Base \$431,652)	\$+2,114	
Progra	am decreases.		\$-210,066
a .	Real Property Maintenance (RPM) Programs (FY 1997 Base, \$666,350)	\$-60,029	

11.

and sewer distribution systems, service calls to fix failed plumbing, electrical and structural systems, engineering contract and design support) to continue the existing life

cycle of real property facilities and infrastructure.

b.	One-time FY97 Adjustments for SR-71/Rivet Joint/AWACs	\$-50,100
c.	B-52 Depot Maintenance (FY 1997 Base, \$99,651)	\$-47,900
d.	Minuteman Missile Squadron (FY 1997 Base \$206,641) Program resources among DLRs, supplies, materials, Contractor Logistic Support and contracts decrease as the force structure decreases by 30 missiles in FY 1998. There is also some restructuring of Sustaining Engineering and Technical Assistance tasks to include nuclear hardness surveillance and hardness testing of new parts which assesses the blast effects on Weapon System equipment.	\$-17,798
e.	EF-111 Squadrons (FY 1997 Base, \$47,816) Program decrease reflects the drawdown of 12 EF-111 Primary Aircraft Authorized (PAA). This drawdown represents a decrease of -4,356 flying hours and associated force structure costs.	\$-14,524
f.	Information Warfare Support (FY 1997 Base, \$59,503) Decrease reflects a refined estimate for supplies and ADPE equipment purchases associated with the Joint Command and Control Warfare Center (JC2WC), and the Air Force Information Warfare Center.	\$-7,639

	g. Civilian Pay Decrease (FY 1997 Base, \$187,617)	\$-5,718
	h. Airborne Tactical C3I (FY 1997 Base \$222,617) Decrease represents the return to historic supply requirements for the OA-10 after the FY 1997 one-time increase and a reduction of 738 flying hours	\$-2,663
	i. Mission Planning Systems (FY 1997 Base, \$23,046)	\$-2,615
	j. Air Launched Cruise Missile (ALCM) (FY 1997 Base \$13,730)	\$-1,080
12.	FY 1998 Budget Request.	\$7,364,973
13	Price Growth.	\$-55,980
14.	Functional Program Transfers	\$+11,646
	a. Transfers In	\$+14,460
	1) Commercial Activities (A-76: Military Actions)	60

Under the guidelines of OMB Circular A-76, the workload for these converted functions will be contracted out.

	b.	Transfers Out.	
			\$-2,814
			# 2 2.1 4
		Air Force transfer of the 366 th Range Squadron, Mountain Home AFB, ID to the Air National Guard. This completes the transfer which began in FY 1997.	\$-2,814
15.	Pro	ogram Increases.	
			\$+134,785
	a.	B-2 Force Structure Growth (FY 1998 Base \$192,057)	
		This increase reflects the continuing buildup of the B-2 bomber force structure. One additional B-2 will be delivered in FY 1999. Three separate configurations of the B-2 will be fielded at Whiteman AFB, MO during FY 1999. During FY 1999 the transition of all Block 20 B-2s to Block 30 configuration is nearing completion. Funding supports the increase for associated contract depot maintenance (\$+28.7 million), sustaining engineering (\$+13.1 million), and supplies/bench stock (\$+3.9 million).	\$+45,798
	ь.	Airborne Tactical Surveillance and C3I (FY 1997 Base \$805,898)	\$+33,025
	C.	Depot Maintenance (FY 1998 Base: \$554,093) The increase in DPFM funding distribution 1	
		The increase in DPEM funding distribution achieves a balance across all mission requirements. Overall depot maintenance percent funding increased for various weapon systems after the carry-over limitation was met. The carryover computation was changed by the Defense Wide Working Group Capital (DWWCF) Policy Board. The board changed the contract carryover standard to 4.5 months and kept the organic	\$+26,932

carryover standard at 3 months. As a result of the new goal, the Air Force is able to increase funding for DPEM requirements and stay within carryover goals.

d.	Airborne Warning and Control System (FY 1998 Base, \$177,555)	\$+9,766
е.	Ground Based Tactical C3I (FY 1998 Base, \$141,787)	\$+8,115
f.	ICBM Depot Maintenance Program (FY 1998 Base \$147,929)	\$+4,053
g.	F-22 Contractor Logistics (FY 1998 Base \$0)	\$+3,000
h.	Compass Call (FY 1998 Base \$51,672)	\$+1,920

i.	Information Warfare Squadrons (FY 1998 Base \$55,176) Increase supports ADPE equipment maintenance for Offensive Counter Information	\$+1,823	
	Capabilities to improve wargaming analysis and the delivery of Information Warfare products for the Air Force Combat Operations Center.		
j.	AGM-130/142/AGM-86C/GBU-150 Missiles (FY 1998 Base: \$13,400)	\$+353	
16. Pro	gram Decreases.		\$-87,691
a.	Civilian Pay (FY98 Base, \$555,445) Decrease due to the reduction of 513 civilian workyears as a result of workforce and civilian pay adjustments.	\$-25,654	
b.	F-15/F-117 Contractor Logistic Support (FY 1998 Base: \$246,783)	\$-21,841	
C.	EF-111 Squadrons (FY 1998 Base: \$15,992) Program decrease reflects the final drawdown of the EF-111 Primary Aircraft Authorization (PAA). This decrease presents a flying hour reduction from 1,744 to zero, and associated squadron support costs (travel, supplies and equipment).	\$-16,745	

d.	Base Support (FY 1998 Base, \$1,203,016)	\$-12,916	
e .	Sustaining Engineering (FY 1998 Base: \$99,317)	\$-7,661	
f.	Real Property Maintenance (RPM) Programs (FY 1998 Budget Request, \$460,529) Net decrease is due to RPM being funded at the preservation maintenance level (PML) plus new mission beddown requirements. This does not include funding to correct existing deficiencies, unplanned requirements, or emergencies. PML represents the resources necessary to accomplish day-to-day maintenance (such as periodic maintenance of heating, ventilating, and air conditioning, pavement, water and sewer distribution systems, service calls to fix failed plumbing, electrical and structural systems, engineering contract and design support) to continue the existing life cycle of real property facilities and infrastructure.	\$-2,874	
FY	1999 Budget Request.		\$7,367,733

17.

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

CHONDRONS	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
B-52H	4	4	4	4
B-1B	4	4	5	5
B-1B B-2	2	2	2	2
F-15	14	14	13	13
	7	7	7	7
A-10	23	23	24	24
F-16	_			_
F-15E	6	6	6	6
F-117	2	2	2	2
EF-111	1	1	0	0
EC-130	1	1	1	1
E-3	3	3	3	3
0A-10	7	7	7	7
EC-130E	1	1	1	1
EC-130H	2	2	2	2
C/R/RC/TC-135/E-8/U2/TU2	3	3	3	3
T-38A	1	1	1	1
TRAINING	16	17	18	18
UH/HH-1	5	5	5	5
RQ-1A	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	101	103	104	104

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Con't):

PRIMARY AIRCRAFT AUTHORIZATION (PAA)

i Milliam i interessa i interiorialization (i int.)	777.4004	777.400	TTT 4000	FIX 4000
	<u>FY 1996</u>	FY 1997	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
B-52H	48	48	48	48
B-1B	48	46	52	54
B-2	9	10	12	13
F-15	252	252	246	246
A-10 ⁻	72	72	72	72
F-16	444	444	450	450
F-15E	132	132	132	132
F-117	36	36	36	36
EF-111	24	12	0	0
EC-130H	10	10	10	10
EC-137	0	0	0	0
E-3	29	29	28	28
0A-10	60	60	60	60
EC-130E/H	6	6	6	2
EC-135K	0	0	0	0
C-130J	0	0	0	6
C/R/RC/TC-135/E-8/U2/TU2	48	49	51	54
T-38A	10	10	10	10
TRAINING	436	419	384	385
UH/HH-1	22	22	22	22
RQ-1A	<u>0</u>	1	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>
TOTAL	1686	1658	1625	1636

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Con't):

AVERAGE PRIMARY AIRCRAFT INVENTORY (APAI)

(ALAL)	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
B-52H	48	48	48	48
B-1B	48	48	51	54
B-2	8	10	11	13
F-4	0	0	0	0
F-111F	9	0	0	0
F-15	252	252	246	246
A-10	72	72	72	72
F-16	429	444	450	450
F-15E	132	132	132	132
F-117	36	36	36	36
EF-111	24	12	0	0
EC-130E	10	10	10	10
EC-137	0	0	0	0
E-3	29	29	28	28
0A-10	60	60	60	60
EC-130H	6	6	6	2
EC-135K	0	0	0	0
C-130H	0	0	0	0
C/R/RC/TC-135/E-8	47	47	49	54
T-38A	10	10	10	10
TRAINING	435	419	387	384
UH/HH-1	22	22	22	22
RQ-1A	0	1	4	7

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Con't):

FLYING HOURS

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
B-52H	23,239	21,384	21,414	22,065
B-1B	22,945	19,488	21,768	24,103
B-2	2,300	2,200	3,172	4,410
F-4	2,270	0	0	0
F-111F	6,034	0	0	0
F-15	86,104	85,024	80,031	81,303
A-10	32,066	34,815	34,519	33,573
F-16	146,046	167,659	157,247	157,025
F-15E	44,650	48,519	45,086	45,086
F-117	10,232	10,510	10,510	10,510
EF-111	7,977	6,100	1,744	0
EC-130H	5,930	5,696	6,328	6,330
EC-137	0	0	0	0
E-3	24,507	25,831	24,622	26,359
0A-10	30,326	28,651	27,913	28,149
EC-130E	5,225	4,624	4,344	3,212
EC-135K	1,444	0	0	0
C-130H	833	0	0	0
C-130J				2190
C/R/RC/TC-135/E-8	20,880	16,215	17,694	20,603
T-38A	3,903	3,680	3,680	3,680
TRAINING	147,740	138,214	130,392	124,044
UH/HH-1	10,368	10,520	10,520	10,520
RQ-1	0	1000	3500	7000
C-130	<u>898</u>	<u>850</u>	<u>850</u>	<u>850</u>
TOTAL	635,917	630,980	605,334	611,012

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Con't):

AVERAGE FLYING HOURS PER INVENTORY (APAI)

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
B-52H	484	446	446	460
B-1B	478	424	427	446
B-2	288	220	288	339
F-4	0	0	0	0
F-111F	670	0	0	0
F-15	342	337	325	331
A-10	445	484	479	466
F-16	340	378	349	349
F-15E	338	368	342	342
F-117	284	292	292	292
EF-111	332	508	0	0
EC-130	593	570	633	633
EC-137	0	0	0	0
E-3	845	891	879	941
0A-10	505	478	465	469
EC-130E	87 1	771	724	1,071
EC-135K	0	0	0	0
C-130H	0	0	0	0
C/R/RC/TC-135/E-8	63	1,269	1,222	1,034
T-38A	0	368	368	368
TRAINING	338	326	335	325
UH/HH-1	471	478	478	478

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Cont't):

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Base Support		-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Total End Strength *	188,992	184,318	180,998	179,651
Military	162,537	159,159	156,310	155,437
Civilian	26,455	25,159	24,688	24,214
Total Major Installations	40	39	39	39
CONUS	23	22	22	22
Overseas	17	17	17	17
Total Number of Quarters	124,141	126,889	127,733	129,553
Number of Officer Quarters	17,045	17,174	17,911	18,006
Number of Enlisted Quarters	107,096	109,715	109,822	111,547
Total Number of Vehicles	47,090	46,751	46,664	46,319
Owned	45,940	45,303	44,582	43,055
Leased	1,150	1,448	2,082	3,264
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Centers	146	147	149	149
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Spaces	22,994	23,590	24,785	24,879
Appropriated Fund Support to MWR (\$ Thousands)	158,935	159,574	166,557	172,727
Appropriated Fund Support to Bachelor Housing (\$ Thousands)	20,485	20,946	21,428	21,910

^{*} Base support personnel reflects total personnel physically assigned to and supported by MAJCOMs having host support responsibility for this activity group. Total number of quarters include transient quarters for both officer and enlisted personnel.

V. Personnel Summary:

Active Military End Strength (Total) Officer Enlisted	FY 1996 132,271 13,838 118,433	FY 1997 129,002 13,547 115,455	FY 1998 126,308 13,206 113,102	FY 1999 126,248 13,198 113,050	FY 1997/1998 -2,694 - 341 -2,353	FY 1998/1999 - 60 - 8 - 52
Civilian End Strength (Total) U.S. Direct Hire Foreign National Direct Hire Total Direct Hire Foreign National Indirect Hire	25,055 16635 2,441 19,076 5,979	23,123 15059 2,272 17,331 5,792	22,663 14866 2,182 17,048 5,615	22,145 14381 2,084 16,465 5,680	- 460 - 193 - 90 - 283 - 177	- 518 - 485 - 98 - 583
Military Workyears (Total) Officer Enlisted	135,075	131,469	129,470	127,466	-1,999	-2,004
	14,116	13,922	13,616	13,453	- 306	- 163
	120,959	117,547	115,854	114,013	-1,693	-1,841
Civilian Workyears (Total) U.S. Direct Hire Foreign National Direct Hire Total Direct Hire Foreign National Indirect Hire	24,833	23,396	23,037	22,450	- 359	- 587
	16,402	15,346	15,142	14,662	- 204	- 480
	2,539	2,302	2,232	2,137	- 70	- 95
	18,941	17,648	17,374	16,799	- 274	- 575
	5,892	5,748	5,663	5,651	- 85	- 12

- I. <u>Description of Operations Financed</u>: These programs provide global command, control, communications (C3), intelligence gathering, early warning, defensive training, evaluation, management oversight, weather, and air traffic control capabilities. These forces employ a wide range of assets to accomplish the myriad of missions included in six subactivity groups discussed below:
 - A. The Global C3I & Early Warning program is subdivided into three categories:
 - 1. Strategic Offensive C3I: Offensive command, control, communications, and computer (C4) assets comprise the medium by which interconnected airborne and ground based command centers execute offensive strikes against opposing threats. These assets support the management and employment of Strategic Offensive Forces. This capability relies on systems which are fast, accurate, reliable, secure, resistant to destruction and disruption, and tailored to the needs of the National Command Authority, Commander in Chief, US Strategic Command (CINCUSSTRATCOM), and operational commanders.
 - 2. Strategic Defensive C3I: This group of programs supports the strategic defensive surveillance and tactical warning mission which provides radar surveillance and timely, reliable warning of enemy attack through employment of a worldwide network of assets such as the Joint Surveillance System (JSS) long range radar sites; the North Warning System (NWS) radars; the North Atlantic Defense System (NADS); the Ballistic Missile Tactical Warning and Attack Assessment (TW/AA) System; the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System (BMEWS); and the Sea Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM) System.
 - 3. Air Force Wide Communications: These programs support development of a survivable satellite system for worldwide communications for command and control during pre-attack, trans-attack, and post-attack periods. It provides satellite communications terminal facilities and activation of the Milstar Mission Control Segment required for system operations. Also supported in this area is the World Wide Military Command & Control System/Global Command and Control (WWMCCS/GCCS), an interconnecting command and control system.
 - B. Navigation programs encompass navigation and control systems common to the DoD mission but not provided by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and ensures safe, orderly, and expeditious aerospace vehicle movements worldwide. Weather programs provide environmental reporting/monitoring worldwide to varied military users.

- C. Other combat operations resources support equipment, necessary facilities and other costs in support of defensive training; civil engineer heavy repair squadrons (RED HORSE); organizations, activities, and procedures structured to provide intelligence and intelligence functional support to USAF Tactical Command and Control, and other USAF tactical force elements; aircraft delivery; ground processing and interpretation of reconnaissance imagery acquired by USAF tactical reconnaissance aircraft; engineering installation support; base specialized equipment to mislead hostile intelligence regarding the disposition of USAF tactical forces; combat development activities to support experimentation, tests, projects, evaluations necessary to develop and/or validate new doctrine, material and organization; anti-terrorism programs; and electronic combat intelligence support programs.
- D. JCS exercises provide realistic training required to effectively employ joint combat forces to meet contingencies worldwide. It provides a tangible demonstration of U.S. resolve and a joint readiness capability to project military presence anywhere in the world in support of national interests and commitments to U.S. allies. Joint training with allies provides the necessary interaction to test/evaluate combined systems, lines of communication, technical agreements, and interoperability. The program funds exercise planning and participation.
- E. Management headquarters fulfills the leadership, planning, policy formulation, and administrative functions essential to ensure optimum combat capability, readiness, and morale of the combat and combat support forces assigned. The various headquarters supported include US Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) at Offutt Air Force Base, the NORAD Combat Operations Staff located at Cheyenne Mountain Air Force Base, US Central Command (USCENTCOM) at MacDill Air Force Base, and some elements of Air Combat Command at Langley, Beale, Barksdale, and Vandenberg Air Force Bases.
- F. Tactical Intelligence & Special Activities are classified. Details will be provided upon request.

II. Force Structure Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	FY 1998	FY 1999
Air Force Global Command and Control System (GCCS) Sites	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Host Sites Remote Sites	14 100	14 200	14 270	14 340
Remote Sites	100	200	270	340
National Airborne Operations Center				
(NAOC) Ground Entry Points	18	18	18	18
Joint Surveillance System (JSS) Sites	59	58	57	57
Region & Sector Air Operations				
Centers (RAOCs and SAOCs)	7	6	6	6
Contors (10100s und 0/100s)	•	_	_	-
North Warning System	54	54	54	54
	_			_
North Atlantic Defense System (NADS)	4	4	4	4
Ballistic Missile Early Warning System				
Sites (BMEWS)	3	3	3	3
Sites (DIVID W 5)	3	J		3
Sea Launched Ballistic Missile Radar				
Warning Sites (SLBM)	5	5	5	5
Over-The-Horizon Radar System - Sectors	•	2	2	2
(Limited Operations & Cold Storage)	2	2	2	2

II. Force Structure Summary:

Aircraft/Flying Hours:	<u>FY 1996</u>	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
PAAFlying Hours	59	51	46	39
	21,659	19,315	18,077	13,308
Manpower:				
Military E/S	30,166	27,712	27,429	26,696
Civilian E/S	3,495	3,656	3,760	3,807

III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

		FY 1997					
		FY 1996	Budget		Current	FY 1998	FY 1999
A.	Subactivity Groups:	<u>Actual</u>	Request	Appropriation	<u>Request</u>	Estimate	Estimate
	Global C3I & Early Warning	\$803,620	\$736,038	\$746,338	\$704,289	\$712,916	\$663,454
	Navigation/Weather Support	138,189	114,842	114,842	121,000	131,608	136,725
	Other Combat Operations Support.	247,586	197,861	199,361	273,665	205,449	203,023
	JCS Exercises	39,427	37,973	37,973	37,694	45,306	43,343
	Mgt Operational Headquarters	187,390	106,309	106,309	105,532	113,400	115,588
	Tactical Intelligence & Special Activities	194,356	216,743	216,743	213,439	231,411	234,030
	Total	\$1,610,568	\$1,409,766	\$1,421,566	\$1,455,619	\$1,440,090	\$1,396,163
В.	Reconciliation Summary:		Change		Change		Change
,		<u>F</u>	Y 1997/1997	FY 1997/1998		FY 1998/1999	
	Baseline Funding		\$1,409,766		\$1,455,619		\$1,440,090
	Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		11,800		0		0
	Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		52,102		0		0
	Price Change		0		38,808		11,614
	Functional Transfers		615		16,718		4,214
	Program Changes		<u>-18,664</u>		<u>-71,055</u>		<u>-59,755</u>
	Current Estimate		\$1,455,619		\$1,440,090		\$1,396,163

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1.	FY 1997 President's Budget				
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		\$+11,800		
2.	FY 1997 Appropriated Amount			\$1,421,566	
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		\$+52,102		
	1) Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection	\$+67,400			
	2) Information Resource Management	\$-15,550			
	3) Section 8137 Anti-Terrorism	\$+8,400			
	4) Section 8037 FFRDCs/Non-FFRDC Services	\$-2,943			
	5) Section 8138 General Reduction	\$-2,572			
	6) Section 8052 Expense/Investment Threshold	\$-2,386			
	7) Chemical/Biological Protective Equipment	\$+2,000			
	8) Stockpile Transfer (Other)	\$-1,665			
	9) Printing Efficiencies	\$-546			
	10) USTRANSCOM Efficiencies	\$-36			
3.	Functional Program Transfers	••••••		\$+615	
	a. Transfers In	····	\$+3,419		
	1) Revolutionary Planning	\$+3,033	-		
	Transfers the long-range/revolutionary planning office from Activity Group				
	Servicewide Activities. This office is to develop a coherent, strategic vision				
	which charts an actionable course for the Air Force to year 2025. Activities				
	include identifying alternative futures and defining what operating environmen	its			
	are most probable for the Air Force to perform its future mission.				

		2)	MacDill Transfer Transfers operation of MacDill AFB from Air Combat Command to Air Mobility Command. Realigns mission support infrastructure with the only operational flying mission at MacDill to support AF objective wing concept.	\$+386		
	b.	Tra 1)	nsfers Out. AFMC Realignment. The Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994 codified the National Performance Review directed civilian reductions of 252,000 (104,000 in DoD). The FY 1995 Program Decision Memorandum (PDM) direct a 4 percent reduction in FTEs over the FYDP (FY 1995-2000). Air Force Material Command was required to reduce by 11,200 FTEs. To meet the PDM timelines, the reduction was initially taken in the BOS accounts until the command could identify the programs impacted by the reductions. This realignment was required to correctly portray the true impacts of the PDM and adjust the FTE baseline.	\$-2,804	\$-2,804	
4.	Pros	2ram	Increases			6 - 0.1 .0.7 <i>c</i>
	a.	Air Incr App syst mair requ syst trave	Traffic Control and Landing System (ATCALS) (FY 1997 Base, \$28,151)		\$+7,529	\$+21,076

b.	Strategic Offensive C3I (FY 1997 Base, \$207,447)	\$+6,286
c.	Weather Communications and Services(FY 1997 Base \$84,646)	\$+2,904
d.	Combat Development (FY 1997 Base \$50,620)	\$+2,076
e.	Space Warfare Center (FY 1997 Base \$12,922)	\$+1,607
f.	Other Combat Support Programs (FY 1997 Base \$164,427) Funding increase maintains two active duty RED HORSE squadrons and includes funding for readiness training, equipment maintenance, and supplies and ground fuel	\$+674

associated with day-to-day in garrison operations. Increase continues maintenance of pre-positioned RED HORSE equipment at Camp Darby, Italy.

5.	Pro	gram Decreases		¢ 20 740
	a.	Strategic Defensive C3I (FY 1997 Base, \$349,448)	\$-21,598	\$-39,740
	b.	AWACS and JSAS Realignment	\$-10,300	
	c.	Strategic Offensive C3I (FY 1997 Base, \$207,447) Decrease represents the deferment of two programmed depot maintenance (PDMs) on the Post Attack Command and Control System (PACCS). These aircraft, which assume war order requirements if the STRATCOM underground command center is no longer able to function, retire in FY 1999 (\$-3,546).	\$-3,546	
	d.	Management/Operational Headquarters (FY 1997 Base \$106,309)	\$-2,415	

	e.	Engineering Installation (E&I) (FY 1997 Base \$8,396)	\$-890	
	f.	Air Base Ground Defense (FY 1997 Base \$12,116)	\$-735	
	g.	JCS Exercises (FY 1997 Base, \$37,973)	\$-256	
6.	FY	1997 Current Estimate.		\$1,455,619
7.	Pric	e Growth.		\$+38,808
8.	Fun	ctional Program Transfers		\$+16,718
	a.	Transfers In	\$+22,459	

2)	Classified Program Details are classified.	\$+6,573	
3)	Utah Test & Training Range Manpower Transfer This is a transfer into O&M from RDT&E Appropriation. The transfer of 100 authorizations and 99 workyears recognizes O&M workload accomplished by civilian personnel at the range.	\$+4,691	
4)	Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)	\$+3,956	
5)	Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) Program Management Administration This transfer realigns system program office mission support costs (e.g. TDY, supplies) into the primary weapon system program element. This alignment allows for total weapon system costs to be reflected in the primary weapon system program element.	\$+19	
Tra 1)	Defense Working Capital Fund to BOS Transfer	\$-3,394	\$-5,741

b.

		2) National Foreign Intelligence Program(NFIP) Transfers Details classified.	\$-2,347	
9.	Prog	Strategic Defensive C3I (FY 1997 Base, \$400,510)	\$+18,006	\$+69,747
	b.	Air Force Wide Communications (FY 1997 Base, 100,649)	\$+10,764	
	c.	Classified Program	\$+8,910	
	d.	Weather Services (FY 1997 Base, \$85,825)	\$+7,484	
	e.	JCS Exercises (FY 1997 Base, \$37,694)	\$+6,809	

f.	Strategic Offensive C3I (FY 1997 Base, \$203,130)	\$+4,807
g.	Information Warfare Squadron (FY 1997 Base \$0)	\$+3,500
h.	Electronic Combat Intel Support (FY 1997 Base \$1,999)	\$+2,366
i.	Aerial Targets (FY 1997 Base \$662)	\$+1,903
j.	Combat Air Intel Systems Activities (FY 1997 Base \$38,231)	\$+1,745

k.	Air Base Ground Defense (FY 1997 Base 11,026)	\$+1,038	
· 1.	Air Traffic Control (FY 1997 Base, \$1,913)	\$+1,009	
	Increase supports full funding of FAA contracted air traffic control and maintenance services at the Edward's AFB R-2508 complex.	,	
m.	Combat Support Operations Support (FY 1997 Base \$24,761)	\$+705	
n.	Revolutionary Planning (FY 1997 Base \$3,033)	\$+701	
	Purchased contractual services will expand analysis in defined environments in which the Air Force is most likely to perform future missions.	7	
10. Progra	am Decreases.		\$-140,802
a.	Desert Focus/Anti-Terrorism Efforts (FY1997 Base \$80,969)	\$-74,910	

b.	Strategic Defensive C3I (FY 1997 Base, \$400,570)	\$-43,025
c.	Combat Developments (FY 1997 Base \$80,706)	\$-6,976
d.	Engineering Installations Support (FY 1997 Base \$6,578)	\$-5,601
e.	Air Traffic Control and Landing System (ATCALS) (FY 1997 Base, \$35,175) Decease due to completion of additional antenna and radar overhauls in FY 1997 and the deferment of one TPN-19 mobile radar overhaul until FY 1999.	\$-2,956
f.	Strategic Offensive C3I (FY 1997 Base, \$203,130)	\$-2,435

	g.	Chem-Bio Defense Program (FY 1997 Base \$6,908)	\$-1,699	
	h.	Space Warfare Center (FY 1997 Base \$14,300)	\$-1,387	
	i.	Management/Operational Headquarters (FY 1997 Base \$102,499) Less travel and supplies will be expensed in conjunction with manpower infrastructure reduction.	\$-962	
	j.	Air Force Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities (TENCAP) (FY 1997 Base \$7,525) Decrease associated with the completion of TENCAP activities at the Special Applications and Evaluation Facility.	\$-851	
11.	FY	1998 Budget Request.		\$1,440,090
12.	Pric	e Growth.		\$+11,614
13.	Fun	ctional Program Transfers		\$+4,214
	a.	Transfers In	\$+4,214	

14.	Pro	ogram Increases.		\$+4,348
	a.	Air Traffic Control and Landing System (ATCALS) (FY 1997 Base, \$35,883) Funds increased depot maintenance to overhaul mobile radars and maintenance increases to repair aging ATCALS systems.	\$+4,348	
15.	Pro	gram Decreases.		\$-64,103
	· a .	Strategic Offensive C3I (FY 1997 Base, \$218,392) Decreases reflect: 1) reduced operating costs associated with the overall Strategic War Planning System (SWPS) modernization effort. Many long term modernization efforts have taken effect, reducing the long term support costs for the SWPS program. These improvements will help decrease the overall planning time for the Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP) and increase software reliability (\$-2,369); and 2) the termination of the Post Attack Command and Control System (PACCS) mission and associated funding, and the resumption of normal PDM for the National Airborne Operations Center (NAOC) after complying with service bulletins in FY 1998 (\$-25,084).	\$-27,453	
	b.	Strategic Defensive C3I (FY 1998 Base, \$377,677)	\$-26,696	
	c.	Combat Development (FY 1998 Base \$83,722) Continued downsizing of Air Force test aircraft results in decreased flying hours and associated costs for A-10A, E-9A, F-15C, and F-16C/D.	\$-3,095	

	d.	JCS Exercises (FY 1998 Base, \$45,306)	\$-2,797	
	e.	Classified Programs	\$-2,330	
	f.	Combat Air Intelligence Systems (FY 1998 Base \$42,489)	\$-1,199	
	g.	Base Physical Security Systems (FY 1998 Base \$2,626) Decrease driven by reduction in travel requirements for Base Physical Security System associated with system installation of electronic security systems for Air Force warfighting resources worldwide.	\$-533	
16.	FY	1999 Budget Request.		\$1,396,163

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Aircraft/Flying Hours:	FY 1996	<u>FY 1997</u>	FY1998	<u>FY1999</u>
PACCS/WWABNCP EC-135				
PAA	7	7	7	0
Flying Hours	3,749	3,993	4,195	0
APAI	7	7	7	0
Avg Flying Hours Per APAI	536	570	599	0
NAOC E-4B				
PAA	3	3	3	3
Flying Hours	1,446	1,920	1,920	1,920
APAI	3	3	3	3
Avg. Flying Hours Per APAI	482	640	640	640
C-135				
PAA	1	1	1	1
Flying Hours	927	1,000	1,000	1,000
APAI	1	1	1	1
Avg.Flying Hours Per APAI	927	1,000	1,000	1,000
Combat Development				
PAA	47	39	34	34
Flying Hours	14,794	11,662	10,222	9,648
APAI	47	39	34	34
Avg. Flying Hours Per APAI	315	299	301	284
EC-135				
PAA	1	1	1	1
Flying Hours	743	740	740	740
APAI	1	1	1	1
Avg. Flying Hours Per APAI	743	740	740	740

IV. Personnel Summary:

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 1997/1998	FY 1998/1999
Active Military End Strength (Total)	30,166	27,712	27,429	26,696	- 283	- 733
Officer	7,048	6,406	6,351	6,194	- 55	- 157
Enlisted	23,118	21,306	21,078	20,502	- 228	- 576
Civilian End Strength (Total)	3,495	3,656	3,760	3,807	104	47
U.S. Direct Hire	3,404	3,580	3,684	3,731	104	47
Foreign National Direct Hire	48	35	35	35	0	0
Total Direct Hire	3,452	3,615	3,719	3,766	104	47
Foreign National Indirect Hire	43	41	41	41	0	0
Military Workyears (Total)	30,789	28,262	28,125	26,976	- 137	-1,149
Officer	7,182	6,577	6,536	6,307	- 41	- 229
Enlisted	23,607	21,685	21,589	20,669	- 96	- 920
Civilian Workyears (Total)	3,410	3,639	3,758	3,789	119	31
U.S. Direct Hire	3,335	3,566	3,681	3,713	115	32
Foreign National Direct Hire	40	35	36	35	115	- 1
Total Direct Hire	3,375	3,601	3,717	3,748	116	31
Foreign National Indirect Hire	35	38	41	41	3	0

- I. <u>Description of Operations Financed</u>: Space Operations Forces provide for the launch of payloads into various earth orbits; the command, control and communication for these space based platforms; and a worldwide network of sites and terminals to relay data gathered by satellite constellations. Also included is the infrastructure support for the manpower and facilities used to execute these missions.
 - A. Launch Facilities at Vandenberg AFB, CA and Cape Canaveral AS, FL are the only US space ports for all launches of sensitive national, high priority DoD, civil and commercial satellite/space systems. The launch ranges of the 45th Space Wing (SW) (previously the Eastern Space and Missile Center (ESMC) and the 30th Space Wing (SW) (previously the Western Space and Missile Center (WSMC)) consist of: instrumentation required to support launches as well as test missions; control centers used to direct operations; and communications required to tie it all together. Examples of range infrastructure components include radars, telemetry receiving sites, optical trackers, command destruct transmitters, range safety display systems, Range Operations Control Centers (ROCCs), and data links. The ranges are also responsible for maintaining facilities critical to the launch mission. These include, but are not limited to, heating and air conditioning systems, fire protection/detection systems, and corrosion control. Also included are contract payload/vehicle operations necessary to ensure successful space launches, contract range activities necessary to support launch of operational space vehicles and payloads, and the contract activities necessary to operate and maintain range systems.
 - B. Launch Vehicles for satellites include the medium launch vehicles (Delta II, Atlas E, Atlas II), Titan II, the heavy lift Titan IV launch vehicles, and the Inertial Upper Stage (IUS) which is used in conjunction with the Titan IV and the Shuttle. The medium launch vehicles and the Titan II and IV programs provide consolidated launch and orbital support for operational DoD space programs. The Atlas II, Titan IV, and Delta II space launch capability at Cape Canaveral AS, FL and the Delta II, Titan II and Titan IV space launch capability at Vandenberg AFB, CA must satisfy the launch requirements of the DoD satellite programs. Preparation for an Atlas II capability at Vandenberg AFB, CA is underway. The requirements are a function of the number of satellites on-orbit and their success and failure rates. Resources cover contractual services supporting the various launch capabilities, fuel, overtime, and pad refurbishment and maintenance.
 - C. Space Control Systems include the Air Force Satellite Control Network (AFSCN), the Air Force Space Test and Evaluation Center (AFSTEC), formerly the Consolidated Space Test Center (CSTC), and launch range control systems. The AFSCN provides the global network of control centers, Remote Tracking Stations, and communications links required to operate military satellites. AFSCN activities include AFSCN Operations, Satellite Control Network (SCN) Communications, and sustainment. AFSCN Operations provides funding for operation and maintenance, logistics, and management of control centers, Remote Tracking Stations, and support elements. SCN Communications provides funding for the operation and maintenance of an extensive mission communications network interfacing Onizuka Air Station, California, and Falcon AFB, Colorado, with the worldwide tracking stations to support assigned DoD, NASA, and

classified space programs. SCN Communications funds administrative switchboard systems, wire communications, launch communications, and radio frequency analysis required by AFSCN missions. In addition, the sustainment effort provides software and hardware maintenance, engineering support, on-site operations support to the Air Force Space Command (AFSPC), and Program Office support.

- D. Satellite Systems span a broad range of space support/missions including the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP) and NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS).
 - 1. The Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP) collects and disseminates global visible/infrared cloud imagery and other specialized meteorological, oceanographic and solar-geophysical data to support worldwide DoD operations and high priority national programs. DMSP is the sole source of high resolution weather imagery supporting critical Air Force, Navy, Army, and Marine Corps centralized and theater missions. DMSP consists of a normal two satellite constellation, in polar orbit, a command and control (C2) system (satellite operations center, satellite tracking/alternate ops center, mission planning, satellite engineering, and logistics facilities), ground based satellite data processing equipment, and field/ship based terminals deployed worldwide. Operation and Maintenance funds provide for: C2 segment hardware/software maintenance, user terminals hardware/software maintenance, maintenance of DMSP equipment at remote tracking stations, support and service contract for launch pad maintenance and launch preparation activities, support and services contract for satellite and sensor daily operations support (factory experts performing telemetry analysis/trending, troubleshooting, and anomaly resolution), independent verification, validation, and modification of C2 system software, and civilian pay for system operators.
 - 2. The NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS) is a space-based radio navigation network which provides 24-hour navigation information to meet the needs of the US and allied military services worldwide. These services include: extremely accurate three-dimensional positioning, velocity and time; a worldwide common grid that is easily converted to any local grid; passive all-weather operations; continuous real-time information; support to an unlimited number of users and areas and support to civilian users at a slightly less-accurate level. The NAVSTAR satellites circle the globe every 12 hours, emitting continuous navigational signals. The Delta II expendable launch vehicle is used to launch the NAVSTAR satellites from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, FL into 11,000 mile circular orbits. The operational satellites have a design life of seven and one-half years. O&M funding for the NAVSTAR GPS sustains the operational control segment and launch operations. These costs include maintenance, contractor logistics support, and funding for an interim backup mission control center. Complexity of GPS operations will increase with the introduction of the first IIR satellite in 1997. Operators will have a second satellite configuration to manage, along with its unique support requirements.

The new GPS Operational Control Segment (OCS) support Contract (GOSC) is now updating the ground control architecture to combine these tasks and reduce the complexity.

- E. Other Space Operations include Spacetrack and Management/Operational headquarters. Spacetrack is a worldwide space surveillance network (SSN) of dedicated, collateral and contributing electro-optical, passive radio frequency (RF), and radar sensors. The SSN is tasked to provide space object cataloging and identification, satellite attack warning, timely notification to US forces of satellite flyover, space treaty monitoring, and scientific and technical intelligence gathering. O&M funds provide support and maintenance to the many sensors that support this mission. Supportability as well as the continued increase in the satellite and orbital debris populations, increased use of different launch trajectories, nonstandard orbits, and geosynchronous altitudes necessitate upgrades to detection and tracking sensors to meet existing requirements. Management headquarters fulfills the leadership, planning, policy formulation, and administration functions essential to ensure optimum combat capability, readiness and morale of the combat and combat support forces assigned to United States Space Command and Air Force Space Command (AFSPC). It provides the day-to-day administrative command and control capability for the Air Force space community.
- F. Base Support consists of real property services, environmental conservation, maintenance and repair, minor construction, base communication, base services and child development/family centers.
 - 1. HQ Air Force Space Command (AFSPC) and HQ Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) execute the base communications program resources to support administrative services such as switchboards, official toll calls, Federal Telecommunications System, red and black secure voice command and control systems, intrabase radio systems and meteorological and computer services between command activities. The same type of support services are provided to users through numerous host tenant and interservice support agreements.
 - 2. Base Support maintains our primary space systems launch, tracking, and recovery complexes, AFSPC Headquarters at Peterson AFB, Colorado, the Cheyenne Mountain complex, and other space tracking and support operations worldwide. It is a complex structure fulfilling a broad range of critical readiness needs, from child care for family members to highly skilled and specialized security forces that guard our facilities and space systems. Our objectives are to sustain mission capability, quality of life, and workforce productivity and preserve our physical plant.

II. Force Structure Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Operational Launch Pads:				
Eastern Range:				
Air Force	5	5	5	5
NASA (Shuttle)	2	2	2	2
Western Range:				
Air Force	3	3	3	3
NASA	1	1	1	1
Satellite Control Network (SCN):				
Antennas	16	15	15	15
Control Nodes	2	2	2	2
Satellite Operations Centers	7	7	7	7
Spacecraft Check-out facilities (Transportable)	2	2	2	2
Support Elements	3	3	3	3
Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP)				
Satellites in orbit	2	2	2	2
Global Positioning System (GPS)				
Satellites in orbit	24	24	24	24
Manpower:				
Military E/S	7,825	7,712	7,104	6,957
Civilian E/S	3,714	3,621	3,497	3,279

III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

				FY 1997			
A.	Subactivity Groups:	ity Groups: FY 1996 Actual		Budget Request Appropriation		FY 1998 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 1999 Estimate
	Launch Facilities	\$255,144	\$237,508	\$237,508	\$231,707	\$226,956	\$229,061
	Launch Vehicles	93,304	106,266	106,266	94,815	103,576	103,786
	Space Control Systems	289,626	311,304	311,304	296,608	283,597	283,570
	Satellite Systems	34,984	44,301	44,301	37,693	42,235	40,156
	Other Space Operations	90,191	101,723	104,123	101,836	82,972	87,891
	Real Property Maintenance	112,132	109,736	109,736	102,631	119,869	120,058
	Base Support	<u>315,403</u>	<u>291,242</u>	294,442	298,935	310,370	311,760
	Total	\$1,190,784	\$1,202,080	\$1,207,680	\$1,164,225	\$1,169,575	\$1,176,282

B. Reconciliation Summary	Change <u>FY 1997/1997</u>	Change FY 1997/1998	Change FY 1998/1999
Baseline Funding	\$1,202,080	\$1,164,225	\$1,169,575
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	5,579	0	0
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-13,079	0	0
Price Change	0	31,479	18,268
Functional Transfers	599	-2,383	11,380
Program Changes	<u>-30,954</u>	-23,746	<u>-22,941</u>
Current Estimate	\$1,164,225	\$1,169,575	\$1,176,282

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1.	FY 1997 President's Budget		\$1,202,080
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	\$+5,579	
2.	FY 1997 Appropriated Amount.		\$1,207,659
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	\$-13,079	
	2) Section 8138 General Reduction		
	7) Section 8037 FFRDCs/Non-FFRDC Services \$-486 8) Printing Efficiencies \$-387 9) Environmental Compliance \$-271 10) Foreign Currency Fluctuation \$-18		
3.	Functional Program Transfers		\$+599
	a. Transfers In	\$ +599	

timelines, the reduction was initially taken in the BOS accounts until the command could identify the programs impacted by the reductions. This realignment was required to correctly portray the true impacts of the PDM and adjust the FTE baseline.

4.	Program Increases				
	a.	Base Communications (FY 1997 Base, \$19,406)	\$+7,331		
	b.	Base Support (FY 1997 Base, \$271,836)	\$+3,509		
	c.	USSPACECOM Management Headquarters Activities (FY 1997 Base \$6,813) Increase supports the transition from military to contractor personnel for the Local Area Network "Help Desk." Also reflects the expansion of the classified LAN to bring remaining NORAD/USSPACECOM personnel on board and to establish connectivity with Cheyenne Mountain personnel.	\$+1,468		
	d.	Western Range (FY 1997 Base \$75,684)	\$+859		
	e.	Operational Headquarters - Space (FY 1997 Base \$1,288)	\$+808		

space forces in air operations. They deploy in theater to monitor space activity and ensure early warning effectiveness.

5.	Prog	gram Decreases		\$-44,929
	a.	Space Control Systems (FY 1997 Base \$311,304)	\$-13,102	
	b.	Real Property Maintenance Programs (FY 1997 Base, \$109,736)	\$-6,680	
	C.	Titan Space Launch Vehicles (FY 1997 Base \$70,475)	\$-6,246	

d.	NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS) (FY 1997 Base \$28,074)	\$-5,394
e.	Range Operations (FY 1997 Base \$237,508)	\$-4,371
f.	SPACETRACK (FY 1997 Base \$66,209)	\$-2,871
g.	Medium Launch Space Vehicles (FY 1997 Base \$27,256)	\$-2,698
h.	Upper Stage Space Vehicles (FY 1997 Base \$6,913)	\$-2,459

	i.	Co Ce	efense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP) (FY 1997 Base \$13,287)		\$-1,108	
6.	FY	199	7 Current Estimate.			\$1,164,225
7 .	Pri	ce G	rowth.			\$+31,479
8.	Fur	ıctioı	nal Program Transfers	••••••		\$-2,383
	a.	Tra	Commercial Activities (A-76: Military Actions) This is a transfer into O&M from the Military Personnel Appropriation. After careful review, the Air Force has designated these activities/functions as non-military essential. A cost comparison study is underway to determine whether the workload will be contracted or remain in-house in accordance with the guidelines in OMB Circular A-76.	\$+11,322	\$+11,322	
	b.	Tra	The HAVE STARE radar (a system that detects, tracks, identifies, characterizes, and catalogs all man-made objects in space) transfers to the RDT&E appropriation to complete the development of the HAVE STARE radar.	\$-6,300	\$-13,705	
		2)	Eglin Radar Modification	\$-3,600		

	3)	Space Architect Office Transfer This decrease reflects the transfer of O&M funding to RDT&E in recognition of the Space Architects mission and development efforts.	\$-1,966	
	4)	Defense Working Capital Fund Transfer to BOS	\$-1,839	
Pro	ogram	Increases.		\$+25,216

\$+14,756

b.	Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (FY 1997 Base: \$12,160)	\$ +4,676
c.	Medium Launch Space Vehicles (FY 1997 Base \$24,229) Net increase for launch services and range support costs for an additional DoD classified launch on the Atlas II to include missile propellant, Advanced Range Instrumentation Aircraft (ARIA) support, configuration and data management, and launch vehicle processing (\$1,615). Additionally, increases reflect funding for the new East Coast Squadron Operations facility at Patrick AFB and the Atlas II launch pad (SLC-3E) at Vandenberg AFB that become operational in the last quarter of FY 1998 (\$1,043).	\$+2,658
d.	Titan Space Launch Vehicles (FY 1997 Base: \$64,621)	\$+2,433
e.	Operational HQ - Space/Space Comm Combat Ops (FY 1997 Base \$7,004)	\$ +693

10.	Prog	gram Decreases.		\$-48,962
	a.	Satellite Control Network/AFSCN Operations (FY 1997 Base \$258,124)	\$-21,791	
	b.	Spacetrack (FY 1997 Base: \$62,982) Decrease due to closure of a space surveillance facility/squadron (Classified location) and the associated decrease in contractor, personnel, supplies and equipment support.	\$-10,621	
	C.	Range Space Launch Infrastructure (SLI) (FY 1997 Base \$231,707)	\$-10,338	
	d.	NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS) (FY 1997 Base \$22,550)	\$-2,203	
	e.	Base Communications and Visual Information	\$-1,544	

	f.	Management Headquarters - Space Command (FY 1997 Base: \$23,671)	\$-1,504	
	g.	Space and Missile Test and Evaluation Center (FY 1997 Base \$19,675) Decreases in one-time FY 1997 costs of moving the Air Force Space and Missile Test and Evaluation Center from Onizuka AFB, CA to Kirtland AFB, NM. One-time costs included decreased contractor labor associated with dual operations in FY 1997 and the physical movement of supplies, equipment, and increased Temporary Duty of assigned personnel.	\$-961	
11.	FY i	998 Budget Request.		
12.		Growth.		\$1,169,575
10				\$+18,268
13.	Func	tional Program Transfers		¢±11.200
		Transfers In.		\$+11,380
		1) Commercial Activities (A-76: Military Actions)	\$+11,380	

14.	Pro	gram Increases.		\$+9,443
	a.	Spacetrack (FY 1998 Base: \$43,799)	\$+3,766	
	b.	Medium Launch Space Vehicles (MLV)(FY 1998 Base \$27,815)	\$+2,705	
	C.	Titan Space Launch Vehicles (FY 1998 Base \$69,621)	\$+2,104	
	d.	Real Property Maintenance (RPM) Programs (FY 1998 Budget Request, \$122,572) Increase necessary for to maintain the program at the preservation maintenance level (PML). PML represents the resources necessary to accomplish day-to-day maintenance and repair required to continue the existing life cycle of real property facilities and infrastructure	\$+868	
15.	Prog	gram Decreases.		\$-32,384
	a.	Civilian Pay (FY 1998 Base, \$183,430) Net reduction of 147 civilian workforce as a result of the National Performance Review and the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act.	\$-8,204	

b.	Space Control Systems(FY 1998 Base \$283,597)	\$-7,205
C.	Titan Space Launch Vehicles (FY 1998 Base \$69,621)	\$-6,000
d.	Base Support (FY 1998 Base, \$310,370)	\$-5,615
e.	Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (FY 1998 Base: \$17,306)	\$-2,131
f.	Western Range (FY 1998 Base \$68,217) Savings in range operations due to re-competition of the Western Range Operations contract. In addition, program resources decrease from efficiencies resulting as the ranges bring on line state-of-the-art equipment to replace existing technology.	\$-1,443

	g.	NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS) (FY 1998 Base \$22,003)	\$-1,341	
	h.	Management Headquarters - Space Command (FY 1998 Base \$22,845)	\$-445	
16.	FY	1999 Budget Request		\$1,176,282

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

1. Satellite Tracking, Telemetry and Command Capability

The Air Force uses two indicators of Air Force Satellite Control Network (AFSCN) activity levels: number of satellite operations and network support hours. The number of satellite operations includes the number of times the AFSCN is used for transmitting commands, receiving telemetry or mission data and tracking space vehicles. It also includes training and maintenance. Because the time and effort associated with each operation varies depending on the purpose of the operation, orbit of the satellite, and ground station antenna to be used, network support hours are also used as an indicator of AFSCN activity. Network support hours include the time required to conduct the actual operation. In addition, there is extensive activity pre- and post-operation.

The numbers below represent the number of contacts as well as support hours of the AFSCN. The estimates for FY 1997, FY 1998 and FY 1999 are based on the number of contacts necessary to complete or replenish constellations for the Global Positioning System (GPS), Milstar, Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP), Defense Support Program (DSP), Defense Satellite Communication System (DSCS) and Ultra High Frequency (UHF) Follow-On. In addition, aging satellites require more operations and network hours per operation due to satellite degradation.

Satellite Contacts:	<u>FY 1996</u>	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Daily	390	380	397	412
	142,323	138,880	144,800	150,500
	85,748	83,360	85,438	85,645

2. Air Force O&M Supported Launches:

The Launch Services Office publishes the space launch manifest monthly. It is a planning order for launches and contains all U.S. space launches. The National Mission Model (NMM) portrays all U.S. requirements for launches driven by user need and unconstrained by launch capacities. The following assumptions are made in the manifest development: dates are estimated using nominal flows - current best estimates; unknowns are not included in manifest - delays due to weather, collateral pad operation, rework or equipment failure.

Eastern and Western Range Activity The Eastern and Western Ranges support DOD, civil and commercial space launches as well as ballistic missile tests and aeronautical testing (Western Range) based on the manifest launch profile. Whether the ranges support a single or multiple launches, the same minimum level of facilities and equipment are required. Space launch operations culminate in the launch of a vehicle and payload, but also require numerous interfaces with the range prior to and during launch event. Operations which support these activities include: system end-to-end tests, weather, telemetry, frequency management, fueling, pad and range safety, communications, vehicle operations, and ballistic missile tests.

LAUNCH VEHICLE

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	FY 1999
Atlas I, II, IIAS	10	10	11	7
Delta II	2	11	14	14
	0	1	2	2
Titan IV	3	5	5	2
Atlas E	2	0	0	0
Shuttle	6	7	7	7
Missile Test Flight	6	6	7	4
Delta II	2 0 3 2 6 6	11 1 5 0 7 6	14 2 5 0 7 7	

3. Base Support	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Total End Strength *	25,819	24,669	22,398	21,940
Military	21,219	20,200	18,132	17,988
Civilian	4,600	4,469	4,266	3,952
Total Major Installations	6	6	6	6
CONUS	6	6	6	6
Overseas	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Quarters	14,414	14,698	13,924	13,924
Number of Officer Quarters	1,946	1,936	1,919	1,919
Number of Enlisted Quarters	12,468	12,762	12,005	12,005
Total Number of Vehicles	6,411	6,391	6,395	6,308
Owned	5,809	5,758	5,736	5,603
Leased	602	633	659	705
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Centers	16	16	16	16
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Spaces	3,073	3,073	3,073	3,140
Appropriated Fund Support to MWR (\$ Thousands)	17,823	17,894	18,678	19,369
Appropriated Fund Support to Bachelor Housing (\$ Thousands)	5,798	5,925	6,061	6,198

^{*} Base support personnel reflects total personnel physically assigned to and supported by MAJCOMs having host support responsibility for this activity group. Total number of quarters include transient quarters for both officer and enlisted personnel.

4. Real Property Maintenance	FY 1996	FY 1997	<u>FY 1998</u>	FY 1999
Facilities Supported (000 sq. ft)	23,742	23,629	23,589	23,589
Plant Replacement Value (\$000)	\$10,966,543	\$11,207,807	\$11,454,379	\$11,706,375

V. Personnel Summary: FY 1998 FY 1997/1998 FY 1998/1999 FY 1996 FY 1999 FY 1997 - 147 7,825 6,957 - 608 7,712 7,104 Active Military End Strength (Total) - 12 - 38 1,733 1,954 1,783 1,771 Officer - 596 - 109 5,929 5,224 **Enlisted** 5,871 5,333 - 218 Civilian End Strength (Total) 3,714 3,571 3,497 3,279 - 74 - 74 - 218 3,712 3,567 3,493 3,275 U.S. Direct Hire 0 0 Foreign National Direct Hire 2 4 4 - 74 - 218 3,714 3,571 3,497 3,279 **Total Direct Hire** 0 0 Foreign National Indirect Hire 0 0 0 7,032 - 256 Military Workyears (Total) 7,988 7,868 7,288 - 580 - 61 1,826 1,765 - 6 Officer 1,993 1,832 - 195 5,995 6,036 5,462 5,267 - 574 **Enlisted** 3,706 3,654 3,391 - 108 - 155 Civilian Workyears (Total) 3,546 - 155 3,650 3,542 3,387 - 108 U.S. Direct Hire 3,702 0 0 Foreign National Direct Hire 4 4 4 4 3,391 - 155 3,654 3,546 3,706 - 108 **Total Direct Hire** 0 0 0 Foreign National Indirect Hire 0 0

This Budget Activity Consists Of One Activity Group, Mobility Operations:

Justification Details For Mobility Operations Are Provided On The Following Pages.

I. <u>Description of Operations Financed</u>: The mission of Air Force Mobility Operations is to provide global mobility through strategic and theater airlift to support peacetime, contingency, and wartime operations in pursuit of national objectives. The rapid movement and sustainment of United States combat forces anywhere in the world to deter aggression or provide humanitarian peacekeeping assistance is a major instrument of United States national security policy. The Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), the military services, other Department of Defense (DoD), and government agencies depend heavily on Air Force Mobility Operations for essential cargo and troop movements in support of a wide variety of missions. Successes in Desert Storm and humanitarian assistance efforts amplify the importance of our Mobility force projection capabilities. The financial resources requested in this budget will ensure that we continue meeting national objectives. The following are key mission areas discussed in this budget: Airlift Operations; Airlift Operations Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence (C3I); Mobilization Preparedness; Payment to the Transportation Business Area; Base Support; and Real Property Maintenance elements.

Airlift Operations support the day-to-day mission activity of Mobility Operations. Aircraft operations incorporate: C-130 theater airlift; air refueling KC-10s and KC-135s; Operational Support Airlift for the movement of personnel and cargo with time, place or mission sensitive requirements; Short Takeoff and Landing C-27 tactical airlifters (phasing out to contract airlift starting in FY 1998); headquarters operations at Air Mobility Command (AMC), its detachments, and other numbered Air Force headquarters. Airlift Operations include the entire spectrum for aircrew training activities directly related to school-house and proficiency training for C-5, C-130, C-141, and C-17 aircrews. Program funding in this activity group also supports direct costs associated with training and operating KC-135 and KC-10 air refueling aircraft. Additionally, funding pays for the costs of operating the Operational Support Airlift (OSA) program, which includes the operation of C-9 (non-Medical Evacuation), C-12F, C-20A, C-20B, C-20C, C-20H, C-21A, C-135B, UH-1N, and T-43 aircraft. Also funded in the OSA program are Air Force One aircraft used by the President of the United States, C-137 aircraft used by the Vice President of the United States, Cabinet Members, and other high ranking dignitaries, temporary use of an EC-135K aircraft during C-137 depot maintenance, and new VC-X aircraft (large VC-X's are designated C-32A's while small VC-X's are designated C-37A's) which begin replacing the aging and costly C-137 fleet in FY 1998. More specifically, this budget request provides resources for the operation of: 5 C-137's and 1 EC-135K in both FY 1996 and FY 1997; 4 C-137's, 2 C-32A's, and 2 C-37A's in FY 1998; and 1 C-137, 4 C-32A's, and 2 C-37A's in FY 1999. Although VC-X's are not operational until FY 1998, resources in this budget request include pre-operational funding (in FY 1997 and FY 1998 only) for all non-recurring efforts required to establish on-site support (i.e. preactivation coordination, site activation and survey plans, support equipment, technical data, etc.). Funding for Aircrew Training Systems (ATS) is also included in this activity group. Funds support 21 Weapon System Trainers, 22 Operational Flight Trainers, and 14 Cockpit Procedures Trainers. Other Airlift Operations funded programs include Combat Aircrew Training at Nellis AFB, NV; the Air Transportation Training Center at Travis AFB, CA; the Air Mobility Warfare Center at McGuire AFB, NJ; and the Queen Bee Jet Engine Intermediate Maintenance Facility for helicopters at Kirtland AFB, NM.

Airlift Operations C3I activities support the core of Mobility Operations through the provision of AMC Command and Control systems. These systems provide the capability to direct and control airlift and aircrew forces for worldwide deployment. They provide in-transit visibility of cargo and passengers; generate billing data; provide for deliberate planning, analysis and modeling; and provide for software maintenance and personnel to operate current systems including the Global Decision Support System (GDSS). These resources also replace out-of-date manual command and control methods with the AMC Command and Control Information Processing System (C2IPS), and integrated automated multi-level secure systems reaching from the airfield through AMC to USTRANSCOM and the National Command Authority. Resources also support engineering and installation support activities, as well as various military airlift intelligence system activities.

Mobilization Preparedness supports Mobility Operations with the capability to sustain crisis situations through the provision and prepositioning of War Readiness Materiel (WRM), Theater Nuclear Weapon Storage and Security Systems (WS3), Industrial Preparedness, Inactive Aircraft Storage and Disposal, and Station Hospitals and Clinics. The WRM program includes manpower authorizations, peculiar support equipment, necessary facilities, and the associated costs specifically identified and measurable for the procurement and maintenance of equipment/secondary items within the war reserve stockpile. Bare base equipment, better known as Harvest Eagle and Harvest Falcon, is prepositioned in PACAF, USAFE, CENTAF, and CONUS. Prepositioned material afloat (AF munitions) is carried on three ships, two in the Indian Ocean and one in the Mediterranean Sea. Prepositioned material ashore includes munitions and Air Force bare base equipment. The WS3 is an underground nuclear weapon storage vault system that provides security, safety and enhanced survivability for tactical nuclear weapons. It provides for the supervision and inspection of storage vaults and associated intrusion detection equipment. Inspections are performed in underground theater shelters in both Europe and the Pacific. The industrial preparedness program funds common operations at Air Force Plant #42 in Palmdale, California, and the Defense Production Act Title III Program Office at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. At Air Force Industrial Plant #42, the resources cover services to support the common-use facilities and airfield operations. This plant assembles/modifies critical portions of the B- 2, F-117, the Space Shuttle, as well as other classified programs. Funds are provided for staffing and support operations of the program office that administers the Defense Production Act Title III program for all DoD services and agencies. Inactive Aircraft Storage and Disposal operations, better known as the Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Center (AMARC), function as the single point of operations for the Department of Defense's processing and maintenance of inactive aerospace vehicles. Operations financed also include AMARC administrative and headquarters personnel at Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ. Aerospace maintenance and regeneration costs are financed in the maintenance business area of the Working Capital Fund. The Station Hospitals and Clinics program supports the medical wartime mission through contingency hospitals located throughout Europe and the Pacific. Each Contingency Hospital has 500 beds and four operating rooms providing general and specialized surgical care, post operative stabilization, medical and dental care, and rehabilitation for patients. During peacetime, the hospitals are supported by a small caretaker force to maintain the ability to insure a turn-key operation, should the need arise.

Payment to the Transportation Business Area represents the Air Force customer contribution to the USTRANSCOM Transportation Working Capital Fund expense base; this payment is required to ensure sufficient wartime airlift capability. Since costs incurred on behalf of the airlift business area (primarily associated with channel and SAAM airlift missions) cannot be fully recovered through the rate structure, the difference in funding required to meet USTRANSCOM airlift expenses is provided by an Air Force O&M subsidy. Specific programmatic and pricing details are contained in justification materials, as submitted by USTRANSCOM.

Base Support provides funding for base support functions and engineering/environmental programs. The main objectives are to sustain mission capability, quality of life, workforce productivity, and infrastructure support. Categories include audiovisual information, base communications, base operating support, child development centers, family support centers, real property services, environmental conservation and compliance, and pollution prevention programs.

Real Property Maintenance activities include maintenance, repair, and minor construction accomplished by contract and by an in-house workforce. Infrastructure support encompasses a variety of systems, services, and operations. Objectives are to sustain mission capability, quality of life, workforce productivity, and preservation of the physical plant. The most significant categories receiving this support are maintenance, repair and minor construction of real property, aircraft maintenance complexes, aircraft runways, roads, and dormitories.

II. Force Structure Summary:

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Manpower Flying Hours Primary Authorized Aircraft Bases Supported Plants Supported	45,666	46,907	45,496	45,164
	293,078	303,652	292,031	288,373
	612	623	607	606
	12	13	13	13

III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

			FY 1997				
		FY 1996	Budget		Current	FY 1998	FY 1999
A.	Subactivity Groups:	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	Request	Estimate	<u>Estimate</u>
	Airlift Operations	\$1,639,651	\$1,584,175	\$1,584,175	\$1,435,338	\$1,793,506	\$1,733,432
	Airlift Operations C3I	17,232	13,784	13,784	12,854	16,267	19,651
	Mobilization Preparedness	269,462	138,167	138,167	137,085	145,868	150,493
	Payment to Transportation Business Area	257,749	422,700	422,700	422,300	514,000	332,200
	Real Property Maintenance	147,210	121,486	121,486	131,861	151,842	153,000
	Base Support	<u>375,174</u>	408,945	413,713	<u>360,932</u>	427,865	434,272
	Total	\$2,706,478	\$2,689,257	\$2,694,025	\$2,500,370	\$3,049,348	\$2,823,048
В.	Reconciliation Summary:		Change		Change		Change
	•	Ī	FY 1997/1997	<u>F</u>	Y 1997/1998		FY 1998/1999
	Baseline Funding		\$2,689,257		\$2,500,370		\$3,049,348
	Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		4,768		0		0
	Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		-31,054		0		0
Price Change			0		286,696		-45,600
	Functional Transfers		31,840		218,517		11,314
	Program Changes		<u>-194,441</u>		43,765		<u>-192,014</u>
	Current Estimate		\$2,500,370		\$3,049,348		\$2,823,048

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1.	FY 1997 President's Budget Request	\$2,689,257
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	\$+4,768
2.	FY 1997 Appropriated Amount	\$2,694,025
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed) \$-18,709 1) USTRANSCOM Efficiencies \$-2,808 2) Section 8052 - Expense/Investment Threshold \$-2,808 3) Information Resource Management \$-2,207 4) Section 8138 General Reduction \$-2,160 5) Stockpile Transfer (Other) \$-1,341 6) Civilian Personnel Underexecution \$-1,200 7) Section 8037 FFRDC's/Non-FFRDC Services \$-1,197 8) Fuel Tax Credit \$-800 9) Environmental Compliance \$-408 10) Printing Efficiencies \$-224	\$-31,054
3.	Functional Program Transfers	\$+31,840
	a. Transfers In	\$+37,236

b. '	Transfers Out	\$-5,396		
	1) Air Force Combat Controllers (CCT) - Special Operations Forces	\$-5,000		
	2) Air Force Materiel Command Manpower Realignment	\$-396		
Pro	ogram Increases			\$+45,415
a.	Airlift Operations (FY 1997 Base \$1,563,569)		\$+37,501	

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	b.	Airlift Operations C3I (FY 1997 Base \$11,845) Increase is due to a realignment of civilian manpower to where the actual obligations will occur (\$+3.1M). Additionally, Mobility Command and Control systems reflect higher hardware/software contract maintenance requirements (\$+1.4M) for the High Frequency Auto Link Establishment Network (HF/ALE/NET) based on increased OPTEMPO due to rising airlift requirements. This system provides global voice and data communications from over 900 airborne platforms to 50 ground stations, and 300 mobile units.	\$+4,509	
	C.	Inactive Aircraft Storage & Disposal (FY 1997 Base \$2,101)	\$+2,195	
	d.	Real Property Maintenance Programs (FY 1997 Base, \$120,091) This increase is required to sustain austere levels of facility maintenance and repair.	\$+1,210	
5.	Pro	gram Decreases		\$-239,856
	a.	Airlift Operations (FY 1997 Base \$1,563,569)	\$-165,300	

out (\$-5.4M) of C-27 SOUTHCOM STOL aircraft (results in reduced contract logistics support and aviation fuels) due to the provision of more economical support vis-à-vis contracted airlift; and e) streamlining efforts in management headquarters functions (\$-2.0M)

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b.	Base Support and Environmental (FY 1997 Base, \$404,027)	\$-72,383	
C.	WRM and Contingency Hospitals (FY 1997 Base \$136,550)	\$-2,173	
FY	1997 Current Estimate		\$2,500,370
Pric	ce Growth		\$+286,696

\$+218,517

a. 1 rans	fers In		\$+233,17
1)	Program increase reflects the fact that FY 1998 contingency funding was transferred to the Air Force from the Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund. Included are the incremental flying hours, airlift, rotational travel, and site operations costs required to support on-going contingency operations to include Enhanced Southern Watch, Provide Comfort, and Air Expeditionary Force. Mobilization costs include OPTEMPO (\$+139.7M) and sustainment, travel, and other support (\$+54.1M).	\$+193,871	Ψ.200,17
2)	Replenishment Spares To O&M - Contract Logistics Support	\$+24,275	
3)	Commercial Activities (A-76: Military Actions)	\$+11,396	

	4)	Joint Operational Support Airlift Center - Airlift Operations C3I	\$+3,025		
	5)	Air Force Materiel Command - Program Management Administration	\$+604		
	b. Trans	sfers Out		\$-14,654	
	1)	Defense Working Capital Fund to Base Operating Support	\$-12,375		
	2)	Conventional Air Launched Cruise Missile (CALCM) Activation	\$-2,279		
9.	Program	Increases	•••••		\$+117,402

a. Airlift Operations (FY 1997 Base \$1,435,338)...

Programmatic increases are due to: a) depot maintenance and aircrew safety items for KC-135's (\$+35.8M), mainly due to the effect of FY 1997 carry-over reductions; b) depot maintenance overhaul schedules for training aircraft, simulator upgrades, and ramp-up of C-17 operations (\$+20.1M); c) contract logistics support, system program office costs, travel, and flying hours for 2 new C-32A aircraft and 2 new C-37A aircraft (\$+13.4M); d) equipment, supplies, and depot level reparables for C-130 aircraft to maintain recently installed modifications (\$+9.0M); e) contracted airlift replacing SOUTHCOM C-27's (\$+4.9M); f) one additional engine overhaul for KC-10 aircraft due to maintenance schedules (\$+1.4M); and g) miscellaneous changes among aviation fuels and supplies associated with Operational Support Aircraft flying hour increases and various end-strength adjustments (\$+2.1M).

\$+16,622

\$+86,744

\$+8.085

c. Payments to USTRANSCOM Transportation Working Capital Fund (FY 1997 Base \$422,300) An increase to the Air Force Subsidy is required to pay for readiness costs associated with expense and revenue imbalances.

		ACTIVITY GROUP: MOBILITY OPERATIONS		
			\$+4,319	
	d.	Environmental Programs (FY 1997 Base, \$29,692)	\$+1,58 8	
		220,002)	ψ.1,200	
	е.	Base Communications (FY 1997 Base, \$20,803)	\$ +44	
		(FY 1997 Base \$12,834)	Ψ.,,,	
	f.	Airlift Operations C3I - AMC Command and Control System (FY 1997 Base \$12,854) Reflects an increase for contract maintenance requirements programmed for the Tanker		
		TO A A AN ANDROGOR TOT CHILLIAND INCLINATION A		
		Airlift Control Center C3 Local Area Network.		\$-73,637
	_	ogram Decreases		
10.	Pro	ogram Decreases	\$-59,900	
	a.	Airlift Operations (FY 1997 Base \$1,435,338)		

	b. War Ready Materials/Industrial Preparedness (FY 1997 Base \$137,085)	\$-13,737	
11.	FY 1998 Current Estimate		\$2.040.240
12.	Price Growth		\$3,049,348
13.	Functional Program Transfers		\$-45,600
	a. Transfers In	\$+11,314	\$+11,314
14.	a. Airlift Operations (FY 1998 Base \$1,793,506) Program resources increase due to: a) depot maintenance inductions, engine overhauls, and OMEI/software maintenance requirements for KC-135's (\$+17.1M); b) contract logistics support/flying hours for KC-10 aircrew requirements (\$+5.8M); c) changes in student workload for school house training and OSA flying hours (\$+4.8M); d) depot maintenance schedules and increased flying hours for C-130's (\$+4.0M); and e) A-76 efforts and Management Headquarters equipment replacement (\$+1.4M).	\$+33,100	\$+37,944

b.	Mobility Airlift Intelligence Systems (FY 1998 Base \$164)	\$+2,785	
	components. This technological advance replaces untimely manual methods which proved cumbersome during Operation Desert Storm.		
C .	Visual Information and Base Communications (FY 1998 Base, \$26,268)	\$+888	
d.	War Ready Materials/Industrial Preparedness (FY 1998 Base \$145,868)	\$+821	
e.	Air Mobility Command - Command and Control System (FY 1998 Base \$16,103) Funds contract maintenance requirements for the Tanker Airlift Control Center C3 Network which was previously under warranty.	\$+350	
Pro	gram Decreases		\$-229,958
a.	Payments to USTRANSCOM Transportation Working Capital Fund (FY 1998 Base \$514,000) Resources decrease due to the effect of recovering revenue and expense imbalances which occurred in FY 1998.	\$-168 ,960	
b.	Airlift Operations (FY 1998 \$1,793,506)	\$-50,100	

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restructuring, decreased executive airlift travel, and VC-X pre-operational planning completed in FY 1998; b) reduced training flying hours and support due to the completion of FY 1998 simulator upgrades and ongoing C-141 retirements (\$-18.7M); and c) continued flying hour and support efficiencies associated with KC-135 PACER CRAG modifications (\$-1.5M). Other miscellaneous reductions include decreases among travel, supplies, civilian workforce, and equipment purchases in operational and headquarters programs (\$-2.5M).

16.

C.	Base Support (FY 1998 Base \$427,865)	\$-8,296	
d.	Real Property Maintenance Programs (FY 1998 Budget Request, \$151,842) Net decrease reflects the funding realignment from RPM to Air Force core mission requirements. In order to fund these higher priority requirements, the Air Force will fund RPM at the preservation maintenance level (PML).	\$-2,110	
e	Environmental Programs (FY 1998 Base, \$34,733)	\$-492	
FY	1999 Budget Request	\$2,823,04	8

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Primary Aircraft Authorization:				
KC-10	54	54	54	54
KC-135	228	228	228	228
C-130E/H/J	164	174	164	164
C-9	4	4	4	4
C-12	7	7	7	7
C-20	12	12	12	12
C-21	75	75	75	75
C-135	2	2	2	2
EC-135K	1	1	0	0
C-137B/C	5	5	4	1
UH-1N	24	22	22	22
CT-43A	2	2	2	2
VC-25A	2	2	2	2
C-32A (large VC-X)	0	0	2	4
C-37A (small VC-X)	0	0	2	2
C-27	9	9	0	0
C-5	6	6	6	6
C-17	2	7	8	8
C-141B	8	6	6	6
H-60	7	7	7	7
Total	612	623	607	606

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY1999
Average Primary Aircraft Inventory (APAI):				
KC-10	54	54	54	54
KC-135	226	228	228	228
C-130E/H/J	164	172	164	164
C-9	4	4	4	4
C-12	7	7	7	7
C-20	12	12	12	12
C-21:	75	75	75	75
C-135	2	2	2	2
EC-135K	1	1	0	0
C-137B/C	5	5	4	1
UH-1N	24	22	22	22
CT-43A	2	2	2	2
VC-25A	2	2	2	2
C-32A (large VC-X)	0	0	2	4
C-37A (small VC-X)	0	0	1	2
C-27	9	9	0	0
C-5	6	6	6	6
C-17	2	7	8	8
C-141	8	7	6	6
H-60	7	7	7	7

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY1999
Flying Hours Per Average Primary Aircraft Inventory				
KC-10	580	585	582	585
KC-135	411	438	417	393
C-130E/H/J	419	419	422	428
C-9	527	609	610	610
C-12	610	616	685	695
C-20	566	599	600	600
C-21	641	635	628	628
C-135	545	554	554	554
EC-135K	193	723	0	0
C-137B/C	479	664	638	600
UH-1N	384	411	419	419
CT-43A	554	839	839	839
VC-25A	360	360	360	400
C-32A (large VC-X)	0	0	728	624
C-37A (small VC-X)	0	0	556	468
C-27	601	411	0	0
C-5	569	554	504	522
C-17	2093	696	558	745
C-141	1016	1025	1069	988
H-60	432	432	500	500

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY1999
Flying Hours				
KC-10	31,349	31,573	31,444	31,573
KC-135	92,809	99,750	95,031	89,598
C-130E/H/J	68,785	72,112	69,153	70,206
C-9	2,107	2,436	2,440	2,440
C-12	4,267	4,311	4,796	4,868
C-20	6,787	7,186	7,196	7,196
C-21	48,091	47,599	47,137	47,137
C-135	1,089	1,108	1,108	1,108
EC-135K	193	723	150	0
C-137B/C	2,397	3,319	2,550	600
UH-1N	9,215	9,040	9,215	9,215
CT-43A	1,107	1,678	1,678	1,678
VC-25A	720	720	720	800
C-32A (large VC-X)	0	0	1,456	2,496
C-37A (small VC-X)	0	0	556	936
C-27	5,409	3,700	0	0
C-5	3,411	3,321	3,024	3,133
C-17	4,186	4,875	4,467	5,963
C-141B	8,131	7,177	6,412	5,928
H-60	3,025	3,024	3,498	3,498
Total	293,078	303,652	292,031	288,373

V. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	FY 1997	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Base Support				
Total End Strength *	48,130	47,677	45,740	45,485
Military	42,273	41,597	40,126	40,171
Civilian	5,857	6,080	5,614	5,314
Total Major Installations	12	13	13	13
CONUS	12	13	13	13
Overseas	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Quarters	33,321	34,717	34,071	34,174
Number of Officer Quarters	4,033	4,059	3,968	4,002
Number of Enlisted Quarters	29,288	30,658	30,103	30,172
Total Number of Vehicles	28,257	28,256	28,259	28,257
Owned	27,898	27,885	27,871	27,842
Leased	359	371	388	415
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Centers	41	42	42	42
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Spaces	8,176	8,459	8,459	8,459
Appropriated Fund Support to MWR (\$ Thousands)	34,116	33,392	34,853	36,144
Appropriated Fund Support to Bachelor Housing (\$ Thousands)	4,785	4,723	4,832	5,054

^{*} Base support personnel reflects total personnel physically assigned to and supported by MAJCOMs having host support responsibility for this activity group. Total number of quarters include transient quarters for both officer and enlisted personnel.

VI. Personnel Summary:

VI. ICISOINCI Summary.	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 1997/1998	FY 1998/1999
Active Military End Strength (Total)	39,269	40,198	38,937	38,905	-1,261	- 32
Officer	6,140	5961	5,751	5,657	- 210	- 94
	•		•	•		
Enlisted	33,129	34,237	33,186	33,248	-1,051	62
Civilian End Strength (Total)	6,397	6,709	6,559	6,259	- 150	- 300
U.S. Direct Hire	6,269	6,574	6,427	6,127	- 147	- 300
Foreign National Direct Hire	49	53	50	50	- 3	0
Total Direct Hire	6,318	6,627	6,477	6,177	- 150	- 300
Foreign National Indirect Hire	79	82	82	82	0	0
Military Workyears (Total)	40,094	40,987	39,931	39,297	-1,056	- 634
Officer	6,261	6,129	5,935	5,764	- 194	- 171
Enlisted	33,833	34,858	33,996	33,533	- 862	- 463
Civilian Workyears (Total)	6,561	6,990	6,771	6,409	- 219	- 362
U.S. Direct Hire	6,436	6,835	6,638	6,277	- 197	- 361
Foreign National Direct Hire	46	53	51	50	- 2	- 1
Total Direct Hire	6,482	6,888	6,689	6,327	- 199	- 362
Foreign National Indirect Hire	79	102	82	82	- 20	0

- I. <u>Description of Operations Financed</u>: This budget activity encompasses three broad mission areas -- Accession Training, Basic Skills and Advanced Training, and Recruiting & Other Training and Education.
 - A. Accession Training operations produce the enlisted and officer personnel needed to meet total force requirements. The Basic Military Training Group at Lackland AFB, TX conducts basic training for newly enlisted Non-Prior Service (NPS), Air National Guard (ANG), and Air Force Reserve (AFRES) personnel. This training provides an effective, efficient military indoctrination program that facilitates a smooth transition from civilian life to the military environment.
 - 1. Officer accessions receive indoctrination training through the United States Air Force Academy (USAFA), Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps (AFROTC), Officer Training Squadron (OTS), and Airmen Education and Commissioning Program (AECP). The USAFA conducts a four year curriculum combining both military and academic education/training. AFROTC, the largest source of Air Force officers, supplements academic education with military education and training at colleges across the country. OTS provides Air Force pre-commissioning training for both prior service and non-prior service individuals. Finally, AECP allows selected active duty airmen to earn academic degrees, and upon completion attend OTS to earn a commission.
 - B. Basic skills and advanced training operations provide Air Force personnel (and individuals of other services) training and education essential to operate, maintain, and manage complex Air Force weapon systems and associated support structure. Programs cover initial and follow-on technical skill progression training, undergraduate flying training, professional military education, specialized professional development, and related training support.
 - 1. Initial skills training provided to basic military training graduates include courses ranging from administration specialist to precision measurement equipment repair. Members requiring a higher degree of skill or familiarization receive follow-on skill progression training. Most training is conducted at four technical training centers located at Keesler AFB, MS; Goodfellow AFB, TX; Sheppard AFB, TX; and Lackland AFB, TX. However, some technical training is conducted at civilian educational institutions and contractor facilities.
 - 2. Flying training programs include flight screening, undergraduate pilot training, specialized undergraduate pilot training (SUPT), specialized undergraduate and advanced navigator training, pilot instructor training (PIT), and undergraduate helicopter training. Units at four bases, Vance AFB, OK; Columbus AFB, MS; Reese AFB, TX, and Laughlin AFB, TX conduct our SUPT programs. Sheppard AFB hosts the EURO-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training (ENJJPT) mission which produces pilots for participating NATO countries. Randolph AFB, TX provides both instructor pilot and navigator training.

- 3. Professional military education (PME) programs enhance and develop the critical leadership skills of officers, enlisted, and civilians at each stage of their career. PME resident and correspondence programs include Air War College, Air Command and Staff College, Squadron Officer School, and the Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Academy. Airmen Leadership Schools and Non-Commissioned Officer Academies are also available for junior and mid-level enlisted personnel.
- 4. Professional development programs include a broad range of continuing education and graduate education programs offered through resident and civilian institutions.
- C. Recruiting and Other Training and Education missions include personnel acquisition operations, voluntary education programs for active duty, civilian professional development programs, and the Air Force Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps.
 - 1. Personnel acquisition includes recruiting, advertising, processing and classification operations needed to fulfill Air Force end-strength and force structure manpower requirements.
 - 2. The Voluntary Off-Duty Education Program provides active duty personnel the opportunity for professional development and advancement through tuition assistance for post secondary education.
 - 3. Civilian professional development programs provide technical, professional, and specialized skill training, supervisory and management development, and administrative and clerical instruction to over 96,000 Air Force O&M civilian employees.
 - 4. Air Force Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) is designed to motivate young Americans to be better citizens, with emphasis on self-discipline, personal responsibility, values, and graduation from high school.

II. Force Structure Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Basic Military Training Groups	1	1	1	1
United States Air Force Academy	1	1	1	1
AFROTC Detachments	144	143	142	141
Officer Training School	1	1	1	1
Technical Training Centers	4	4	4	1
Flying Training Wings/Bases	6	5	5	5
Field Training Detachments.	33	33	33	33
Field Operating Locations	12	12	12	12
Senior NCO Academy	1	1	1	12
NCO Academies	14	14	13	12
Development Centers	2	2	2	13
Graduate Schools (In-House)	2	2	2	2
Recruiting Regions	4	4	1	4
Recruiting Squadrons	29	28	28	70
Recruiting Offices (CONUS & OCONUS)	1.159	1,154	1.154	1 154
MEPCOM Facilities (All CONUS)	67	65	65	1,154
Personnel Processing Squadron	1	0.5	03	65
JROTC Units	1	1	i	1
JROTC Units	609	609	609	609

III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

		_		FY 1997			
		FY 1996	Budget		Current	FY 1998	FY 1999
A.	Subactivity Groups:	<u>Actual</u>	Request	Appropriation	Request	Estimate	Estimate
	Accession Training	\$203,233	\$192,430	\$192,430	\$189,818	\$211,111	\$219,391
	Basic Skills & Advance Training	1,224,875	1,166,728	1,148,399	1,159,904	1,200,541	1,167,199
	Recruiting & Other Training Education	<u>232,672</u>	<u>217,406</u>	<u>229,406</u>	228,541	236,095	237,200
	Total	\$1,660,780	\$1,576,564	\$1,570,235	\$1,578,263	\$1,647,747	\$1,623,790
В.	Reconciliation Summary:	<u>F</u>	Change Y 1997/1997	<u>F</u>	Change Y 1997/1998	<u> </u>	Change Y 1998/1999
	Baseline Funding		\$1,576,564		\$1,578,263		\$1,647,747
	Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		-6,329		0		0
	Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		-1,736		0		0
	Price Change		0		53,484		25,820
	Functional Transfers		1,195		7,335		15,035
	Program Changes		<u>8,569</u>		<u>8,665</u>		-64,812
	Current Estimate		\$1,578,263		\$1,647,747		\$1,623,790

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1.	FY 1997 President's Budget		
			\$1,576,564
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
	(**************************************	\$-6,329	
2.	FY 1997 Appropriated Amount		
			\$1,570,235
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
		\$-1,736	
	1) Section 8052 Expense/Investment Threshold		
	2) I doi 14x Cledit		
	3) Environmental Compliance \$-700 \$-232		
•			
3.	Functional Program Transfers		A.4.4 0-
			\$+1,195
	a. Transfer In	\$+1,195	
		Φ11,193	
	1) System Acquisition School Realignment		~
	2) All Mc Manpower Realignment		
	3) MacDill AFB Transfer \$+238 \$+189		
4.			
••	Program Increases		\$+24,517
			Ψ.21,317
	- was awphore the second secon	\$+16,691	
	TAXE SOME JOINT DOLL HOLD HAMING TENTIFIED	\$+2,678	
	c. Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance (DPEM)	\$+2,620	
	d. Graduate Education Program Support	\$+775	
	e. Service Academies	\$+545	
	f. Flight Screening g. Operational Headquarters (Flt Tng) h. Personnel Processing Asticities	\$+424	
	h. Personnel Processing Activities	\$+310	
	<u></u>	\$+180	

	i. Athletic Competitions, Academy	\$+158	
	j. Recruit Training Individual Equipment	\$+113	
	k. Operational Headquarters (Tech Tng)	\$ +23	
5.	Program Decreases		\$-15,948
	a. Real Property Maintenance	\$-8,662	
	b. Average Salary Adjustment	\$-2,755	
	c. Real Property Services	\$-1,505	
	d. USAFA Support Realignment	\$-855	
	e. Civilian Career Transient Management	\$-707	
	f. Specialized Skills Training	\$-482	
	g. Tuition Assistance	\$-414	
	h. Advertising Activities	\$-301	
	i. Extension Course Institute	\$ -170	
	j. Recruit Training Accessions	\$-60	
	k. Veterans Educational Assistance Program	\$-37	
6.	FY 1997 Current Estimate.	:	\$1,578,263
7.	Price Growth		\$+53,484
8.	Functional Program Transfers		\$+7,335
	a. Transfer In	\$+9,360	
	1) Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)\$+4,773		
	2) Contingency Operations\$+2,000		
	3) CLS Transfer\$+1,451		
	4) Military-to-Civilian Conversions\$+1,083		
	5) Program Management Administration (PMA)		

	b.	Transfer Out	\$-2,025	
		1) Manpower and Quality Integration	\$-1,077	
		2) Defense Working Capital Fund to BOS	\$-948	
9.	Progr	am Increases.		\$+71,350
	a.	Pilot Production	\$+19,464	
	b.	Graduate Education Program Support	\$+14,813	
	c.	Air Force Security Assistance for Training	\$+13,000	
	d.	Undergraduate Navigator Training	\$+5,180	
	e.	Dedicated Airlift	\$+4,937	
	f.	Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps (AFROTC) Scholarship Program	\$+3,169	
	g.	Tuition Assistance	\$+2,871	
	ĥ.	Support of Training Establishment	\$+1,724	
	i.	Training Support	\$+1,273	
	j.	AFROTC Summer Training Program	\$ +1,203	
	k.	Distance Learning	\$+998	
	1.	Real Property Services	\$+811	
	m.	Advertising Activities	\$+692	
	n.	Prep School Furniture Requirements	\$+481	
	0.	USAFA Laboratory Equipment	\$+439	
	p.	Junior Reserves Officer Training Corp	\$+279	
	q.	Examining Activities	\$+16	
10.	Pro	gram Decreases		\$-62,685
	a.	Base Support	\$-26,524	
	b.	Real Property Maintenance	\$-14,434	
	c.	Civilian Pay	\$-9,345	
	d.	Environmental Programs	\$-3,176	
	e.	Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training (ENJJPT)	\$-2,872	
	٠.		+ -,-·-	

	f. Recruiting Activities	\$-1,393	
	g. Flight Training	\$-1,139	
	h. Base Communications and Visual Information	\$-880	
	i. Civilian Career Transient Management	\$-874	
	j. Recruit Training Individual Equipment	\$-800	
	k. AFROTC Closures	\$-450	
	I. Veterans Educational Assistance Program	\$-383	
	m. Operational Headquarters	\$-280	
	n. Engineering and Installation Support	\$-135	
11.	FY 1998 Budget Estimate		\$1,647,747
12.	Price Growth		\$+25,820
13.	Functional Program Transfers		\$+15,035
	a. Transfer In	\$+15,035	
	1) Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)	\$+14,639	
	2) Military-to-Civilian Conversions, USAFA Faculty	\$+396	
14.	Program Increases		\$+15,276
	a Pool Proporty Maintonones	4.4.605	
	a. Real Property Maintenanceb. USAFA Dormitory Furniture	\$+4,605 \$+2,500	
		\$+2,500 \$+1,755	
	c. Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps Scholarship Program	\$+1,755	
		\$+1,382 \$+1,275	
	e. Flight Screening	\$+1,375 \$+1,188	
		\$+1,188 \$+1,081	
	g. Acquisition Professional Development Program	\$+652	
	i. Recruit Training Accessions	\$+032 \$+320	
	i. Restait Hailing Accessions	\$ +320	

	j. k.	Junior Reserves Officer Training Corp	\$+316 \$+95	
	1.	Recruiting Activities	\$+7	
15.	Pro	gram Decreases		\$-80,088
	a.	Base Support	\$-27,489	
	b.	Base Support Civilian Work Force Reductions	\$-25,491	
	c.	Flight Training	\$-10,409	
	d.	General Skill Training	\$-7,780	
	e.	Civilian Education and Training	\$-3,006	
	f.	Cryptologic SIGINT Related Skill Training	\$-2,340	
	g.	Professional Development Education (PDE)	\$-1,317	
	h.	Tuition Assistance	\$-1,264	
	i.	General Intelligence Skill Training	\$-411	
	i.	AFROTC Closures	\$-300	
	k.	Veterans Educational Assistance Program	\$-281	
16.	FY	1999 Budget Request		\$1,623,790

IV. Personnel Summary:

Active Military End Strength (Total) 44,544 43,399 43,553 45,513 154 1,960 Officer 9,794 9,732 9,697 9,911 - 35 214 Enlisted 30,745 29,667 29,856 31,602 189 1,746 Cadet 4,005 4,000 4,000 4,000 0 0 0 Civilian End Strength (Total) 13,287 12,886 12,568 11,944 - 318 - 624 U.S. Direct Hire 13,276 12,874 12,556 11,932 - 318 - 624 Foreign National Direct Hire 4 4 4 4 4 0 0 Foreign National Indirect Hire 13,280 12,878 12,560 11,936 - 318 - 624	Telbonnel Danmal Y.						
Officer 9,794 9,732 9,697 9,911 - 35 214 Enlisted 30,745 29,667 29,856 31,602 189 1,746 Cadet 4,005 4,000 4,000 4,000 0 0 Civilian End Strength (Total) 13,287 12,886 12,568 11,944 - 318 - 624 U.S. Direct Hire 13,276 12,874 12,556 11,932 - 318 - 624 Foreign National Direct Hire 4 4 4 4 0 0 Total Direct Hire 13,280 12,878 12,560 11,936 - 318 - 624 Foreign National Indirect Hire 7 8 8 8 0 0 Military Workyears (Total) 45,382 44,224 44,582 45,957 358 1,375 Officer 9,990 10,009 10,006 10,102 - 3 96 Enlisted 31,444 30,258 30,628 31,909 370 1,		<u>FY 1996</u>	FY 1997	<u>FY 1998</u>	FY 1999	FY 1997/1998	FY 1998/1999
Officer 9,794 9,732 9,697 9,911 - 35 214 Enlisted 30,745 29,667 29,856 31,602 189 1,746 Cadet 4,005 4,000 4,000 4,000 0 0 Civilian End Strength (Total) 13,287 12,886 12,568 11,944 - 318 - 624 U.S. Direct Hire 13,276 12,874 12,556 11,932 - 318 - 624 Foreign National Direct Hire 4 4 4 4 0 0 0 Total Direct Hire 13,280 12,878 12,560 11,936 - 318 - 624 Foreign National Indirect Hire 7 8 8 8 0 0 Military Workyears (Total) 45,382 44,224 44,582 45,957 358 1,375 Officer 9,990 10,009 10,006 10,102 - 3 96 Enlisted 31,444 30,258 30,628 31,909 370<		44,544	43,399	43,553	45.513	154	1.060
Enlisted Cadet 30,745 29,667 29,856 31,602 189 1,746 Cadet 4,005 4,000 4,000 4,000 0 Civilian End Strength (Total) 13,287 12,886 12,568 11,944 -318 -624 U.S. Direct Hire 13,276 12,874 12,556 11,932 -318 -624 Foreign National Direct Hire 13,280 12,878 12,560 11,936 -318 -624 Foreign National Indirect Hire 7 8 8 8 0 0 Military Workyears (Total) 45,382 44,224 44,582 45,957 358 1,375 Officer 9,990 10,009 10,006 10,102 -3 96 Cadet 31,444 30,258 30,628 31,909 370 1,281 Cadet 3,948 3,957 3,948 3,946 -9 0 Civilian Workyears (Total) 13,251 13,287 12,860 12,267 -427 -593 U.S. Direct Hire 13,240 13,274 12,847 12,255 -427 -593 Foreign National Direct Hire 13,244 13,279 12,852 12,259 -427 -593 Foreign National Indirect Hire 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 9	Officer	9,794	9,732	•			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Cadet 4,005 4,000 4,000 4,000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Enlisted	30,745	29,667	•	•		
U.S. Direct Hire	Cadet	4,005			•		0
U.S. Direct Hire 13,276 12,874 12,556 11,932 -318 -624 Foreign National Direct Hire 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 0 0 0 0 Total Direct Hire 13,280 12,878 12,560 11,936 -318 -624 Foreign National Indirect Hire 7 8 8 8 8 0 0 0 Military Workyears (Total) 45,382 44,224 44,582 45,957 358 1,375 Officer 9,990 10,009 10,006 10,102 -3 96 Enlisted 31,444 30,258 30,628 31,909 370 1,281 Cadet 3,948 3,957 3,948 3,946 -9 0 Civilian Workyears (Total) 13,251 13,287 12,860 12,267 -427 -593 U.S. Direct Hire 13,240 13,274 12,847 12,255 -427 -592 Foreign National Direct Hire 4 5 5 5 4 0 -1 Total Direct Hire 13,244 13,279 12,852 12,259 -427 -593 Foreign National Indirect Hire	Civilian End Strength (Total)	13,287	12.886	12.568	11 944	210	(24
Foreign National Direct Hire Total Direct Hire 13,280 12,878 12,560 11,936 -318 -624 Foreign National Indirect Hire 7 8 8 8 0 0 Military Workyears (Total) Officer 9,990 10,009 10,006 10,102 -3 96 Enlisted 31,444 30,258 30,628 31,909 370 1,281 Cadet 3,948 3,946 -9 0 Civilian Workyears (Total) 13,251 13,287 12,860 12,267 -427 -593 U.S. Direct Hire 13,240 13,274 12,847 12,255 -427 -592 Foreign National Direct Hire 4 5 5 4 0 -1 Total Direct Hire 13,244 13,279 12,852 12,259 -427 -593 Foreign National Indirect Hire 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	U.S. Direct Hire	13,276	-		=		
Total Direct Hire Foreign National Indirect Hire 13,280 7 8 8 12,560 11,936 -318 -624 8 Military Workyears (Total) 45,382 44,224 44,582 45,957 358 1,375 Officer 9,990 10,009 10,006 10,102 -3 96 Enlisted 31,444 30,258 30,628 31,909 370 1,281 Cadet 3,948 3,948 3,957 3,948 3,946 -9 0 Civilian Workyears (Total) 13,251 13,287 12,860 12,267 -427 -593 U.S. Direct Hire 13,240 13,274 12,847 12,255 -427 -592 Foreign National Direct Hire 4 5 5 4 0 -1 Total Direct Hire 13,244 13,279 12,852 12,259 -427 -593 Foreign National Indirect Hire	Foreign National Direct Hire	4	-				
Foreign National Indirect Hire 7 8 8 8 8 0 0 Military Workyears (Total) 45,382 44,224 44,582 45,957 358 1,375 Officer 9,990 10,009 10,006 10,102 - 3 96 Enlisted 31,444 30,258 30,628 31,909 370 1,281 Cadet 3,948 3,957 3,948 3,946 - 9 0 Civilian Workyears (Total) U.S. Direct Hire 13,240 13,274 12,860 12,267 -427 -593 Foreign National Direct Hire 4 5 5 4 0 -1 Total Direct Hire 13,244 13,279 12,852 12,259 -427 -593 Foreign National Indirect Hire 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Total Direct Hire	13,280	12,878	•	·		•
Officer 9,990 10,009 10,006 10,102 - 3 96 Enlisted 31,444 30,258 30,628 31,909 370 1,281 Cadet 3,948 3,957 3,948 3,946 - 9 0 Civilian Workyears (Total) 13,251 13,287 12,860 12,267 - 427 - 593 U.S. Direct Hire 13,240 13,274 12,847 12,255 - 427 - 592 Foreign National Direct Hire 4 5 5 4 0 - 1 Total Direct Hire 13,244 13,279 12,852 12,259 - 427 - 593 Foreign National Indirect Hire 7 8 8 8 9 - 427 - 593	Foreign National Indirect Hire			•	-		- 624 0
Officer 9,990 10,009 10,006 10,102 - 3 96 Enlisted 31,444 30,258 30,628 31,909 370 1,281 Cadet 3,948 3,957 3,948 3,946 - 9 0 Civilian Workyears (Total) 13,251 13,287 12,860 12,267 - 427 - 593 U.S. Direct Hire 13,240 13,274 12,847 12,255 - 427 - 593 Foreign National Direct Hire 4 5 5 4 0 - 1 Total Direct Hire 13,244 13,279 12,852 12,259 - 427 - 593 Foreign National Indirect Hire 7 8 8 8 9 -427 - 593	Military Workyears (Total)	45,382	44.224	44 582	45 057	250	1.255
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Cadet 3,948 3,957 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 3,948 1,281 0 Civilian Workyears (Total) 13,251 13,287 12,860 12,267 - 427 - 593 U.S. Direct Hire 13,240 13,274 12,847 12,255 - 427 - 592 Foreign National Direct Hire 13,244 13,279 12,852 12,259 - 427 - 593 Foreign National Indirect Hire 7 8 8 8 9 - 427 - 593	Enlisted	•	•		-		
U.S. Direct Hire 13,240 13,274 12,847 12,255 -427 -592 Foreign National Direct Hire 4 5 5 4 0 -1 Total Direct Hire 13,244 13,279 12,852 12,259 -427 -593 Foreign National Indirect Hire 7 8 8 8	Cadet	•	•	•			_
U.S. Direct Hire 13,240 13,274 12,847 12,255 -427 -592 Foreign National Direct Hire 4 5 5 4 0 -1 Total Direct Hire 13,244 13,279 12,852 12,259 -427 -593 Foreign National Indirect Hire 7 8 8 8	Civilian Workyears (Total)	13.251	13.287	12 860	12 267	427	***
Foreign National Direct Hire 4 5 5 4 0 - 1 Total Direct Hire 13,244 13,279 12,852 12,259 - 427 - 593 Foreign National Indirect Hire 7 8 8 8 9							
Total Direct Hire 13,244 13,279 12,852 12,259 - 427 - 593 Foreign National Indirect Hire 7 8 8 9 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	Foreign National Direct Hire		•	•			
Foreign National Indirect Hire 7 8 8 9			•		-		•
	Foreign National Indirect Hire						

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING ACTIVITY GROUP: ACCESSION TRAINING

- I. <u>Description of Operations Financed</u>: Air Force accession training produces Air Force enlisted and officer personnel in the quantity, quality, and specific professional skills to meet total force requirements. Categories for financing include five subactivity groups.
- A. <u>Officer Acquisition</u> This subactivity group encompasses three separate commissioning programs designed to meet officer force structure requirements.
 - 1. The United States Air Force Academy (USAFA), Colorado Springs, CO, conducts a rigorous four-year curriculum--both military and academic education/training--which provides cadets the knowledge and character-building essential to effective military leadership. Funding provides direct mission support for cadet, preparatory school students and faculty members.
 - 2. The Officer Training School (OTS) located at Maxwell AFB, AL, provides Air Force pre-commissioning training for both prior service and non-prior service officer recruits. Officer candidates receive intensive military indoctrination over a three month period. This program permits the Air Force to rapidly respond to short term fluctuations in officer requirements. OTS also supports the Air Force Officer Orientation Course for chaplains, lawyers, and other officers who receive direct commissions.
 - 3. The Airman Education and Commissioning Program (AECP) allows selected active duty airmen to earn academic degrees in specific fields based on Air Force needs and to then attend OTS to earn a commission.
- B. Recruit Training This subactivity group finances the Basic Military Training Group at Lackland AFB, Texas, the initial indoctrination vehicle for newly acquired Non-Prior Service (NPS), Air National Guard (ANG), and Air Force Reserve (AFRES) enlisted recruits. This basic training provides an effective, efficient military indoctrination that facilitates a smooth transition from civilian life to the military environment. Training lasts six weeks and tests new recruits physically, emotionally, and mentally to prepare them to meet standards of the military profession. The Basic Military Training Group includes seven basic military training squadrons, a Military Training Instruction (MTI) school, a confidence course, drill and ceremonies function, and a drum and bugle corps.
- C. <u>Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps (AFROTC)</u> The largest source of new officer accessions, AFROTC supplements academic education with military education and training. AFROTC allows the Air Force to meet accession requirements in specific hard-to-recruit scientific, engineering, and other technical specialties. Financing includes college scholarship tuition, textbooks, summer field training programs, and other logistical costs associated with operating AFROTC detachments at 143 colleges across the country.

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING ACTIVITY GROUP: ACCESSION TRAINING

D. <u>Real Property Maintenance</u> USAFA infrastructure support encompasses a variety of systems, services, and operations. The most significant categories receiving this support are listed below.

Maintenance, Repair, and Minor Construction of:

Real Property

Aircraft Maintenance Complexes

Roads

Dormitories

The Air Force Academy's physical plant covers: 19,304 acres of land (27 acres of architectural pavement; 143 acres of athletic fields); over 359 structures; encompassing over 8 million square feet of floor space; 160 miles of roads; and 500 miles of utility lines. Also included are personnel support functions such as food and housing services for unaccompanied personnel; child care and family support; religious services and programs; payroll; personnel management; and morale, welfare and recreation (MWR) services for Air Force personnel and their family members.

E. <u>Base Support</u> Base support maintains base infrastructure and personnel support functions at USAFA. It fulfills a broad range of critical needs -- from child care for member dependents to highly skilled and specialized security forces that constantly guard our facilities. Our objectives are to sustain mission capability, quality of life, work force productivity, and preserve USAFA's physical plant.

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING ACTIVITY GROUP: ACCESSION TRAINING

II. Force Structure Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	FY 1997	FY 1998	<u>FY 1999</u>
Basic Military Training Groups	1	1	1	1
United States Air Force Academy	1	1	1	1
AFROTC Detachments	144	143	142	141
Officer Training School	1	1	1	1

III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

		_		FY 1997			
		FY 1996	Budget		Current	FY 1998	FY 1999
A.	Subactivity Groups:	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Request</u>	Appropriation	<u>Request</u>	Estimate	Estimate
	Officer Acquisition	\$48,736	\$48,213	\$48,213	\$48,042	\$51,605	\$56,249
	Recruit Training	3,748	4,586	4,586	4,625	3,971	4,383
	Reserve Officer Training Corps	46,309	42,738	42,738	42,663	47,611	50,023
	Real Property Maintenance	57,079	40,050	40,050	39,249	50,662	50,178
	Base Support	<u>47,361</u>	<u>56,843</u>	<u>56,843</u>	<u>55,239</u>	<u>57,262</u>	58,558
	Total	\$203,233	\$192,430	\$192,430	\$189,818	\$211,111	\$219,391
В.	Reconciliation Summary:		Change		Change		Change
		<u>F</u>	Y 1997/1997	<u>F</u>	Y 1997/1998	<u>F</u>	Y 1998/1999
	Baseline Funding		\$192,430		\$189,818		\$211,111
	Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		-19		0		0
	Price Change		0		4,567		4,357
	Functional Transfers		0		616		396
	Program Changes		<u>-2,593</u>		<u>16,110</u>		<u>3,527</u>
	Current Estimate		\$189,818		\$211,111		\$219,391

C.	Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):		
1.	FY 1997 President's Budget		\$192,430
2.	FY 1997 Appropriated Amount		\$192,430
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	\$ -19	
	1) Environmental Compliance Reduction\$-19		
3.	Program Increases		\$+816
	a. Service Academies (FY 1997 Base, \$46,318)	\$+545	
	b. Athletic Competitions, Academy (FY 1997 Base \$1,802)	\$+158	
	c. Recruit Training Individual Equipment (FY 1997 Base \$4,586)	\$+113	

4.	Progr	ram Decreases		\$-3,409
	a.	Real Property Services (FY 1997 Base, \$18,002)	\$-1,505	
	b.	USAFA Support Realignment (FY 1997 Base \$46,318) Decrease reflects adjustment to realign civilian positions to more accurately track with actual execution.	\$-8 55	
	c.	Real Property Maintenance (FY 1997 Base, \$40,050) The RPM reduction facilitates funding of higher priority requirements. It reflects field commanders' decisions on how to best meet mission requirements. This decrease does not reflect a decline in requirements which will be deferred to future years.	\$-564	
	d.	Base Support (FY 1997 Base, \$38,841)	\$-42 5	
	e.	Recruit Training Accessions (FY 1997 Base \$4,586)	\$-60	
5.	FY 19	97 Current Estimate		\$189,818
6.	Price (Growth		\$+4,567

7.	Func	tional	Program Transfers.	••••••		\$+616
	a. Tı	ansfe	rs In		\$+1,083	
		1)	Military-to-Civilian Conversions The 1993 Defense Authorization act directed the United States Air Force Academy to increase the ratio of civilians on the Academy faculty. Accordingly, officer instructor manning is being reduced and offset with civilian instructors. FY 1998 funding converts 24 officer positions to permanent civilian faculty members and two enlisted communications-computer positions to civilian employees.	\$+1,083		
	b.	Tra	nsfers Out		\$ -467	
		1)	Defense Working Capital Fund to BOS Transfer Funds transfer out of Defense Working Capital Fund Air Force customer accounts to Air Force base support accounts to support the revised DoDI 4000.19, Interservice and Intragovernmental Support, policy change, dated 5 August 95. Due to this policy change, common use base support functions will now be provided on a non-reimbursable basis, except for costs provided solely for the benefit of one or more tenants. Interservice and intragovernment tenants will only be charged for incremental direct cost that is measurable and directly attributable to the tenant organization.	\$-467		
8.	Progr	am In	creases.	••••••		\$+17,360
	a.	Net Faci	I Property Maintenance (FY 1997 Base, \$39,249)increase represents an Air Force commitment to the Air Force Academy's slity Investment Strategy. This strategy preserves the unique, nationally ognized facilities at this highly visible installation. As the Academy was		\$+10,800	

completely constructed within a short period in the late 1950s, the numerous facility subsystems are beginning to fail at the same time. This situation contrasts with a typical Air Force installation containing a range of facilities across the age and condition spectrums, contributing to stable levels of maintenance and repair requirements. This unusual maintenance and repair cycle, combined with the harsh climate, visible deterioration, and functional obsolescence of the 1950s-era facilities, has produced a large capital renewal requirement. The Air Force commitment ensures these facilities receive the investment of capital renewal funding (RPM and Military Construction) necessary to preclude further deterioration of this important installation.

b.	AFROTC Scholarship Program (FY 1997 Base, \$42,663)
Ψ.	The increase to the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps (AFROTC) program is
	due to the combined effect of multiple factors. College scholarships are subject to
	high inflation rates (according to The Chronicle of Higher Education, 6 percent per
	year) and specific production goals must be met to attain the necessary mix of
	engineering, technical, and minority accessions.
	engineering, technical, and minority accessions.

\$+811

\$+3,169

	e.	Prep School Furniture Requirements (FY 1997 Base, \$46,304)	\$+481	
	f.	Base Support (FY 1997 Base, \$38,361)	\$ +457	
	g.	USAFA Laboratory Equipment (FY 1997 Base, \$46,304)	\$+439	
9.	Progra	nm Decreases.		\$-1,250

	Recruit Training Individual Equipment (FY 1997 Base, \$4,625)	\$-800
b .	AFROTC Closures (FY 1997 Base, \$42,663)	\$-450
10. FY 19	98 Budget Request	\$211,111
11. Price C	Growth	\$+4,357
12. Function	onal Program Transfers	\$+396
a. Tra	nsfers In	\$+396
	1) Military-to-Civilian Conversions, USAFA Faculty (FY1997 Base, \$33,875) \$+39. The 1993 Defense Authorization act directed the United States Air Force Academy to increase the ratio of civilians on the Academy faculty. Accordingly, officer instructor manning is being reduced and offset with civilian instructors. FY 1998 funding converts six officer positions to permanent civilian faculty members and two enlisted communications-computer positions to civilian employees.	96

13.	Prog	gram Increases		\$+5,372
	a.	USAFA Dormitory Furniture (FY 1998 Base, \$49,943)	\$+2,500	
	b.	AFROTC Scholarship Program (FY 1998 Base \$47,611)	\$+1,755	
	c.	Increased Officer Accessions (FY 1998 Base, \$51,620)	\$ +652	
	d.	Recruit Training Accessions (FY 1998 Base \$5,102)	\$+320	

e.	Base Support (FY 1998 Base, \$57,666)	\$+145	
14. Prog	gram Decreases		\$-1,84 5
· a.	Real Property Maintenance (FY 1998 Base, \$50,662)	\$-1,545	ŕ
b.	AFROTC Closures	\$-300	
15. FY 19	999 Budget Request		\$219,391

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

	FY 1996	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	FY 1999
Officer Accessions				
Air Force AcademyAFROTCOfficer Training School	909 1,639 638	779 1,900 503	915 1,875 462	972 1,800 1,096
Enlisted Accessions - Recruit Training				
USAF- Non-Prior Service	30,700 805 2,064 33,569	30,200 1,500 3,000 34,700	30,000 2,500 3,000 35,500	34,100 2,500 3,000 39,600
Air Force Academy				
Carryover Strength (As of 31 May) Entries (Total) Attrition (31 May 95 - 31 May 96) Graduates (31 May 96 Plus Late Grads from CL 95). Cadet End Strength (As of 31 May) Cadet End Strength (Target, 30 Sep) Average Cadet Work Load (Total, 15 Aug)	4,230 1,239 265 923 4,196 4,000 4,083	4,196 1,160 306 791 4,193 4,000 4,082	4,193 1,279 263 945 4,193 4,000 4,073	4,193 1,337 266 991 4,193 4,000 4,069

ROTC

Average Student Enrollment	10,654	11,194	11,282	11,282
Graduates Commissioned (Finish ROTC)	1,759	1,900	1,875	1,800
Number of Scholarships	4,530	4,392	4,591	4,786
Number of Detachments	144	143	142	141
BASE SUPPORT AND REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE				
Total Major Installations	1	1	1	1
Facilities Supported (000 sq ft)	5,565	5,574	5,618	5,618
Plant Replacement Value (\$000)	\$1,374,639	\$1,404,881	\$1,435,788	\$1,467,376
Total Number of Quarters	1,440	1,407	1,474	1,484
Number of Officer Quarters	274	272	263	263
Number of Enlisted Quarters	1,166	1,135	1,211	1,221
Total Number of Vehicles	490	488	529	520
Owned	453	444	486	479
Leased	37	44	43	41
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Centers	4	4	4	4
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Spaces	591	591	696	696
Appropriated Fund Support to MWR (\$ Thousands)	3,473	3,487	3,639	3,774
Appropriated Fund Support to Bachelor Housing (\$ Thousands)	43	44	45	47

^{*} Base support personnel reflects total personnel physically assigned to and supported by MAJCOMs having host support responsibility for this activity group. These figures do not equal authorized personnel due to host/tenant agreements among Air Force units.

V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	FY 1997	<u>FY 1998</u>	FY 1999	FY 1997/1998	FY 1998/1999
Active Military End Strength (Total)	10,936	10,721	10,641	11,321	- 80	680
Officer	1,414	1,390	1,355	1,363	- 35	
Enlisted	5,517	5,331	5,286	5,958	- 45	8
Cadets	4,005	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	672 0
Civilian End Strength (Total)	1,875	1,802	1,835	1,839	22	
U.S. Direct Hire	1,875	1,802	1,835	1,839	33	4
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	0	0	0	33	4
Total Direct Hire	1,875	1,802	1,835	1,839	0	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire	0	0	0	0	33	4
Military Workyears (Total)	11,025	10,810	10,760	11,346	50	
Officer	1,442	1,428	1,398	1,340	- 50	586
Enlisted	5,635	5,425	5,414	· ·	- 30	- 9
Cadet	3,948	3,957	3,948	6,011 3,946	- 11 -9	597 -2
Civilian Workyears (Total)	1,761	1,802	1,830	1,841	20	
U.S. Direct Hire	1,761	1,802	1,830	1,841	28	11
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	0	0.00	•	28	11
Total Direct Hire	1,761	1,802	•	0	0	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire	0	1,802	1,830	1,841	28	11
O Manage IIII	U	U	0	0	0	0

- I. <u>Description of Operations Financed</u>: The basic skills and advanced training mission is to educate and train our nation's brightest people, build and maintain a rigorous education and training architecture to meet skill requirements into the next century realizing the special training needs driven by a smaller force, and to produce ready and capable aircrews.
- A. Basic skills and advanced training operations provide Air Force and appropriate personnel of other services individual training and education essential to effectively and efficiently operate, maintain, and manage complex Air Force weapon systems and associated support structure. This training provides the technical know-how and leadership skills they need to function as an integral part of the Air Force's overall combat capability and readiness. Programs cover a broad spectrum of requirements for initial and follow-on technical skill progression training, undergraduate flying training, professional military education, specialized professional development, and related training support.
 - 1. Specialized skill training provided to recruit training graduates, active duty military personnel, reservist, National Guard personnel, DoD civilians and foreign military members includes technical courses ranging in length from 5 to 50 weeks, and covers a broad spectrum of courses from administration specialist to precision measurement equipment repair. Those members with initial training and job experience, but who now require a higher degree of skill or familiarization with new equipment and operating techniques, receive follow-on skill progression training.
 - 2. Four technical training centers located at Keesler AFB, MS; Goodfellow AFB, TX; Sheppard AFB, TX; and Lackland AFB, TX currently conduct most of our basic and advanced technical training. However, some technical training is also conducted at Vandenberg, Kirtland, Fairchild, and Maxwell AFBs, and at civilian educational institutions and contractor facilities when it is more cost effective, such as in the case of unique systems/procedures.
- B. Primary flying training programs include flight screening, specialized undergraduate pilot training (SUPT), specialized undergraduate and advanced navigator training, pilot instructor training (PIT), and undergraduate helicopter training.
 - 1. Air Education and Training Command (AETC) conducts flight screening operations at both the Air Force Academy and Lackland AFB to identify individuals who have the basic aptitude to become pilots. Units at four bases, Vance AFB, OK; Columbus AFB, MS; Reese AFB, TX; and Laughlin AFB, TX conduct our SUPT programs. Sheppard AFB hosts the EURO-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training (ENJJPT) mission which produces pilots for participating NATO countries. Randolph AFB, TX provides both instructor pilot and navigator training.

- C. Professional military education (PME) programs enhance and develop the critical leadership skills of junior, mid-career, senior commissioned officers and civilians, and senior noncommissioned officers, to prepare them for progressively more responsible positions. Officer PME contributes to development of warfighting leaders capable of strategic thinking, cultivates expertise in employment of air power, and provides an understanding of joint and combined operations. Enlisted PME strengthens leadership and management capability and broadens knowledge of the military profession. Our PME resident programs include Air War College, Air Command and Staff College, Squadron Officer School, School for Advanced Air Power Studies, Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Academy, the Non-Commissioned Officer Academy, and Airman Leadership Schools. All except the Non-Commissioned Officer Academy and Airman Leadership Schools are also available by correspondence.
- D. Professional development programs for civilian and military personnel provide specialized education to meet needs in specific functional areas. A broad range of continuing education and graduate education programs are offered through the Center for Professional Development; the Education Development Center; the Center for Aerospace Doctrine, Research, and Education; and the Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT). Courses are conducted at resident facilities and at civilian colleges or universities throughout the country.
- E. Training support activities that fulfill other essential training functions include Headquarters Air Education and Training Command -- provides positive command, control, and guidance to the training establishment; Field Training Detachments -- conduct on-site training at Active, Guard, and Reserve installations on weapon systems identified to specific commands; and the Air Force Extension Course Institute (ECI) -- offers correspondence course programs covering mandatory career development courses, upgrading in most airman skills, and other training directed toward total force military education requirements.
- F. Base Support maintains personnel support functions and base infrastructure at Air Education and Training Command installations. It fulfills a broad range of critical needs -- from child care for family members to highly skilled and specialized security forces that constantly guard our facilities and systems. Our objectives are to sustain mission capability, quality of life, workforce productivity, and preserve our physical plant. The myriad of functions Base Support encompasses can be categorized as infrastructure or personnel support.
 - 1. Personnel support includes food and housing services for unaccompanied and deployed forces; child care and family support; religious services and programs; payroll; personnel management; and morale, welfare and recreation (MWR) services to Air Force personnel and their family members.

2. Infrastructure support encompasses a variety of systems, services, and operations. The most significant categories receiving this support are listed below:

Utility Systems Operation

Installation Equipment Maintenance

Maintenance, Repair, and Minor Construction

of Real Property

Aircraft Runways

Aircraft Maintenance Complexes

Roads

Dormitories

Environmental Compliance

Engineering Services

Fire Protection

Crash Rescue

Custodial

Refuse Collection

Snow Removal

Security Forces of Protection

Aircraft

Personnel

Buildings

Equipment

Air Base Operability

Explosive Ordinance Disposal

Ground Transportation

Operational Readiness

Other Support

Base Communication Services

Essential Data Processing Services

Lease of Real Property

II. Force Structure Summary:

ii. Force Structure Summary:	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Specialized Skill Training Technical Training Centers.	4	4	4	4
		·	·	•
Flight Training		_	_	_
Flying Training Wings/Bases	6	5	5	5
Aircraft Types Supported	14	14	13	13
Aircrew Training Devices	6	7	7	7
Officer Professional Military Education				
Senior Service Schools	1	1	1	1
Intermediate Service Schools	1	i	i	1
Junior Service Schools	i	ì	1	1
Enlisted Professional Military Education				
Senior NCO Academy	1	1	1	1
NCO Academies	14	14	13	13
Development Centers	2	2	2	2
Graduate Schools (In-House).	2	2	2	2
Airman Leadership School	72	72	72	72
Other Training Support				
	22	22		
Field Training Detachments (FTD)	33	33	33	33
Field Training Operating Locations	12	12	12	12
Real Property Maintenance				
Bases	13	12	12	12

III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

				FY 1997			
		FY 1996	Budget		Current	FY 1998	FY 1999
A.	Subactivity Groups:	<u>Actual</u>	Request	Appropriation	Request	Estimate	Estimate
	Specialized Skill Training	\$202,723	\$195,098	\$185,698	\$182,742	\$196,980	\$202,074
	Flight Training	305,638	331,663	331,663	337,106	394,075	386,236
	Professional Development Education	78,565	74,060	66,660	68,216	88,682	84,368
	Training Support	75,205	59,607	53,707	53,839	63,296	65,488
	Real Property Maintenance	181,297	117,335	117,335	109,237	87,072	93,472
	Base Support	381,447	<u>388,965</u>	<u>393,336</u>	408,764	<u>370,436</u>	<u>335,561</u>
	Total	\$1,224,875	\$1,166,728	\$1,148,399	\$1,159,904	\$1,200,541	\$1,167,199
В.	Reconciliation Summary:		Change		Change		Change
]	FY 1997/1997	<u>]</u>	FY 1997/1998		FY 1998/1999
	Baseline Funding		\$1,166,728		\$1,159,904		\$1,200,541
	Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		-18,329		0		0
	Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		-1,717		0		0
	Price Change	•	0		43,133		16,357
	Functional Transfers		78 1		6,157		14,507
	Program Changes		<u>12,441</u>		<u>-8,653</u>		<u>-64,206</u>
	Current Estimate		\$1,159,904		\$1,200,541		\$1,167,199

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1	ESZ 1	007 P : 1 : 1 P 1			
1.	PY I	997 President's Budget	•••••		\$1,166,728
	a.	Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)		\$-18,329	
2.	FY 1	997 Appropriated Amount	•••••		\$1,148,399
	a.	Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		\$-1,717	\$1,110,377
		Section 8052 Expense/Investment Threshold Fuel Tax Credit Environmental Compliance	\$-804 \$-700 \$-213		
3.	Fun	ctional Program Transfer	*******		\$+781
	a.	Transfers In		\$+781	
		1) System Acquisition School Realignment The Systems Acquisition School transferred from Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) (Activity Group-Logistics Operations) to Air Education and Training Command (AETC) in an effort to consolidate acquisition training.	\$+768		
		2) MacDill AFB Transfer Transfers operation of MacDill AFB from Air Combat Command to Air Mobility Command. Realigns base operating support infrastructure with the only operational flying mission at MacDill to support AF objective wing concept.	\$+13		
4.	Progra	m Increases.			#122 O.44
		Base Support (FY 1997 Base, \$388,965)	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	¢.17.11/	\$+23,946
				\$+17,116	

Net increase includes \$14.2 million based on Air Force redistribution of the Congressional adjustment for BOS across multiple activity groups to ensure balance between readiness and quality of life. The increase emphasizes the need to provide a balance between base infrastructure support and flying/technical training and education across the board. Vehicle operations and maintenance, food service and mess attendants, base supply and shuttle buses (which are all contractor operated) require significant contract scope increases. The remaining \$2.9 million increase funds critical base operational requirements deferred in prior fiscal years for security police, personnel, and base maintenance activities. Reverses degraded base communications functions by funding requirements for Trunked Land Mobile Radios; LAN server equipment; and 911 emergency response service.

b.	Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training (ENJJPT) (FY 1997 Base, \$32,014)	\$+2,678
c.	Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance	\$+2,620
d.	Graduate Education Program Support (FY 1997 Base, \$74,060)	\$+775
e.	Flight Screening (FY 1997 Base, \$14, 375)	\$+424

	f.	Operational Headquarters (Flt Tng) (FY 1997 Base, \$1,125)	\$+310	
	g.	Operational Headquarters (Tech Tng) (FY 1997 Base, \$1,678)	\$+23	
5.	Progra	am Decreases		\$-11,505
	a.	Real Property Maintenance (FY 1997 Base, \$117,335)	\$-8,098	
	b.	Average Salary Adjustment Decrease in civilian locality pay based upon new information being received from Major Commands on actual locality pay factors.	\$-2,755	
	c.	Specialized Skills Training (FY 1997 Base, \$155,682)	\$-482	

	d.	Se	tension Course Institute (FY 1997 Base, \$9,356)		\$-170
6.	FY 1	997 (Current Estimate.	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	\$1,159,904
7.	Pri	ce G	owth.	••••••	\$+43,133
8.	Fur	nction	nal Program Transfers	••••••	\$+6,157
	a.	Tra	ansfers In		\$+8,111
		1)	Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)	\$+4,607	
		2)	Contingency Operations Program increase reflects the fact that FY 1998 contingency funding was transferred to the Air Force from a central OSD account. Included are the incremental flying hours, airlift, rotational travel, and site operations costs required to support on-going contingency operations to include Enhanced Southern Watch, Provide Comfort, and Air Expeditionary Force.	\$+2,000	
		3)	CLS Transfer The Air Force has approved an appropriation change for contractor logistics support (CLS) replenishment spares from the aircraft procurement (3010) appropriation to the operation and maintenance (3400) appropriation. This appropriation change brings CLS spares procurement in line with other CLS	\$+1,451	

\$-1,954

\$+61,389

support and complies with an OSD request made during the FY 1997 budget review process. This action is the first step toward changing the current funding of other replenishment spares in the investment appropriations (i.e. missile, comm electronics, etc).

	4)	Program Management Administration (PMA) This transfer realigns system program office mission support costs (e.g. TDY, supplies) into the primary weapon system program element. This alignment allows for total weapon system costs to be reflected in the primary weapon system program element.	\$+53
b.	Tr	ansfers Out	
	1)	Manpower and Quality Integration	\$-1,077
	2)	Defenses Working Capital Fund to BOS	\$-877

Program Increases.

a.	Pilot Production (FY 1997 Base, \$251,248)	\$+19,464
b.	Graduate Education Program Support (FY 1997 Base, \$32,612)	\$+14,813
c.	Air Force Security Assistance for Training (FY 1997 Base, \$236,448)	\$+13,000
d.	Undergraduate Navigator Training (FY 1997 Base, \$26,229)	\$+5,180
e.	Dedicated Airlift (FY 1997 Base, \$75,632)	\$+4,937

	f.	Support of Training Establishment (FY 1997 Base, \$3,945) Supports increased costs of implementing one to one book ratio for study material for promotion eligible members, therefore, making study materials more readily available. Prior to this change, student to book ratio was five to one.	\$+1,724	
	g.	Training Support (FY 1997 Base, \$53,839)	\$+1,273	
		Supports additional printing requirements and the purchase of books and library materials as old items become dated and warrant replacement.	4 * 1,2 * 2	
	h.	Distance Learning (FY 1997 Base, \$75,632)	\$+998	
		Increase is due to the creation of interactive multimedia courseware and computer equipment that encourages individualized learning in support of officer and enlisted non-resident PME.	\$ 1770	
10.	Progi	ram Decreases		\$-70,042
	a.	Base Support (FY 1997 Base, \$404,264)	\$-26,981	
		Decrease due to one-time Congressional add of \$14.2 million in FY97 to fund emerging requirements in base infrastructure. Reflects a decrease of \$4.6 million resulting from anticipated outsourcing and privatization savings which will be achieved by reducing costs through increased competition and expanded employee/private sector participation. These savings have been realigned from Air Force O&M to Air Force modernization accounts. The remaining decrease \$8.2 million restores funding to a normalized level due to one-time replacement of operational requirements purchased in FY 1997 for base mission support. Restores funding to flying and technical training	Ψ-20,761	

b .	Real Property Maintenance (FY 97 Base, \$109,290)	\$-25,234
C.	Civilian Pay (FY 1997 Base, \$160,580) Net decrease reflects a reduction in work-year costs due to a decrease in work-years as directed by the National Performance Review and civilian workforce consolidations.	\$-9,345
d.	Environmental Programs (FY 1997 Base, Non-pay, \$13,762)	\$-3,176
e.	Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training (ENJJPT) (FY 1997 Base, \$34,700)	\$-2,872
f.	Flight Training (FY 1997 Base, \$334,535)	\$-1,139
g.	Base Communications and Visual Information (FY 1997 Base -Non-pay, \$14,081)	\$-880

Net decrease in base communications due to a deferment of information processing equipment purchases for Luke, Tyndall, and Altus AFBs to FY 1999 and FY 2000. Visual information increase reflects an increase in required supplies in support of combat camera operational mission.

	h. Operational Headquarters (FY 1997 Base, \$1,437) Decrease reflects one time purchase of interactive courseware, multimedia visual information and automated training management systems in support of the Training Support Squadron in FY 1997.	\$-280
	 Engineering and Installation Support (FY 1997 Base, \$602)	\$-135
11.	FY 1998 Budget Request.	\$1,200,541
12.	Price Growth	\$+16,357
13.	Functional Program Transfers	\$+14,507
	1) Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
14.	Program Increases	\$+11,176

a.	Real Property Maintenance Programs (FY 1998 Budget Request, \$37,393)	\$+6,150	
b.	Environmental Programs (FY 1998 Base, \$16,915)	\$+1,382	
	Environmental conservation increase is driven by the completion of integrated management plans required by the Sikes Act. Includes natural and cultural resources plans required by the current Defense Planning Guidance.		
C.	Flight Screening (FY 1998 Base, \$18,055)	\$+1,375	
	Increased student production accounts for the increase in contractor logistics support (CLS) costs. Increased production directly impacts T-3A model driven flying hour cost, CLS and maintenance contract expenditures.		
d.	Base Communications (FY 1998 Base, \$18,871)	\$+1,188	
u .	Increase reflects funding to purchase network probes, digital oscilloscopes and other equipment for network control technicians to troubleshoot circuits and equipment outages. Funds equipment required to permit the detection of perimeter sensor surveillance and alarm failures.		
e.	Acquisition Professional Development Program (APDP) (FY 1998 Base, \$8,490) Increase will enable the Air Force to train and educate the acquisition workforce to the maximum extent mandated by law. Increase supports additional Defense Acquisition University (DAU) quotas, Acquisition Reform initiatives, and APDP Professional Continuing Education quotas.	\$+1,081	
p _r ,	ogram Decreases		\$-75,382
	/EIGHL 1/00100003		•

a.	Base Support (FY 1998 Base Non-pay, \$161,943) Net decrease (\$-9.4M) reflects outsourcing and privatization anticipated savings. The remaining \$-18.2 million decrease is a reflection of continued declines in base support funding brought about by increased contract efficiencies, upgraded equipment, trained personnel, and reduced infrastructure.	\$-27,634
b.	Civilian Work Force Reductions (FY 1998 Budget Request, \$411,084) Decrease supports reductions in the civilian workforce as a result of the Federal Workforce Restructure Act.	\$-25,491
C.	Flight Training (FY 1998 Base, \$390,034)	\$-10,409
d.	General Skill Training (FY 1998 Base, \$158,050) Decrease is due to savings in travel and supplies as Interservice Training Organization (ITRO) consolidations/collocations increase and as courses are converted to Distance Learning.	\$-7,780
e.	Cryptologic SIGINT Related Skill Training (FY 1998 Base, \$13,139)	\$-2,340
f.	Professional Development Education (PDE) (FY 1998 Base, \$93,814)	\$-1,317

g. General Intelligence Skill Tr Decrease reflects revised con Intelligence Data Handling S	raining (FY 1998 Base, \$8,827) ntractor logistics support (CLS) requirements for the System (IDHS).	\$-411
16 FY 1999 Budget Request		\$1,167,199

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

	FY 1996 ACTUAL			FY 19	97 ESTIM	IATE	FY 1	998 ESTIN	IATE	FY 1999 ESTIMATE		
	ENTRS GRADS LOADS			ENTRS	ENTRS GRADS LOADS			GRADS	<u>LOADS</u>	ENTRS GRADS LOADS		
Specialized Skill												
Training												
Initial Skill												
Active	33,391	29,942	6,353	35,384	33,244	6,883	36,742	33,923	7,088	36,955	34,135	7,133
Reserve	2,038	1,982	402	3,926	3,344	728	4,434	4,217	866	4,434	4,217	866
ANG	5,926	5,641	1,160	8,732	8,000	1,677	8,178	7,414	1,563	8,178	7,414	1,563
Other	<u>3,732</u>	<u>3,646</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>4,981</u>	<u>4,634</u>	<u>964</u>	<u>4,981</u>	<u>4,634</u>	<u>964</u>	<u>4,981</u>	<u>4634</u>	<u>964</u>
Subtotal	45,087	41,211	8,655	53,023	49,222	10,252	54,335	50,188	10,481	54,548	50,400	10,526
Skill Progression												
Active	35496	35,011	2,196	46,349	46,350	2,966	48,999	48,747	3,107	50,047	49,793	3,149
Reserve	1908	1843	127	4,188	4,178	285	4,086	3,897	270	4,086	3,897	270
ANG	4681	4640	317	6,801	6,789	459	6,548	6,571	450	6,548	6,571	450
Other	<u>7062</u>	<u>7216</u>	<u>411</u>	<u>10,392</u>	10,389	<u>603</u>	<u>10,392</u>	<u>10,389</u>	<u>603</u>	10,392	10,389	<u>603</u>
Subtotal	49,147	48,710	3,051	67,730	67,706	4,313	70,025	69,604	4,430	71,073	70,650	4,472
Survival Training												
Active	5,310	5,091	193	5,218	5,114	193	5,418	5,310	193	5,703	5,589	193
Reserve	1,013	309	24	865	848	24	850	833	24	850	833	24
ANG	1,023	708	24	895	878	24	880	863	24	880	863	24
Other	342	<u>591</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>1,165</u>	1,142	<u>32</u>	<u>888</u>	<u>871</u>	<u>32</u>	888	871	<u>32</u>
Subtotal	7,688	6,699	273	8,143	7,982	273	8,036	7,877	273	8,321	8,156	273
Total - Specialized Skill Trng	101,922	96,620	11,979	128,896	124,910	14,838	132,396	127,669	15,184	133,942	129,206	15,271

Professional Military Education

Senior Service Colleges	FY 1996	ACTUAI	LS	FY 1997	ESTIMA	TE	FY 199	B ESTIM	ATE	FY 1999 ESTIMATE			
USAF War College	ENTRS G	RADS <u>I</u>	OADS.	ENTRS G	RADS L	OADS	ENTRS G	RADS I	<u>.OADS</u>	ENTRS GRADS LOADS			
Active Reserve ANG Other Subtotal	151 5 5 94 255	150 5 5 94 254	128 4 4 80 216	147 6 10 <u>99</u> 262	147 6 10 <u>99</u> 262	125 5 9 <u>84</u> 223	147 6 10 <u>99</u> 262	147 6 10 <u>99</u> 262	125 5 9 <u>84</u> 223	147 6 10 <u>99</u> 262	147 6 10 <u>99</u> 262	125 5 9 <u>84</u> 223	
AWC Reserve Program Active Reserve ANG Subtotal	20 20 40	20 20 40	0 0 0	20 20 40	20 20 40	0 0 0	20 20 40	20 20 40	0 0 0	20 20 40	20 20 40	0 0 0	
National War College Active Reserve ANG Other	41 1 1	41 1 1	34 1 1	41 1 1	41 · 1 1	34 1 1	41 1 1	41 1 1	34 1 1	41 1 1	41 !	34	
Subtotal	1 44	<u>1</u> 44	3 7	<u>1</u> 44	<u>1</u> 44	1 37	<u>1</u> 44	1 44	<u>1</u> 37	1 44	1 44	1 1 37	

	FY 1996 ACTUALS				FY 1997 ESTIMATE			1998 ESTII	МАТЕ	FY 19 ESTIM		
T. 1. 1. 1. 0. 1	ENTRS G	<u>RADS</u>	<u>LOADS</u>	ENTRS C	<u>FRADS</u>	LOADS	ENTR	S GRADS	LOADS		GRADS	LOADS
Industrial College of the Armed Fo												
Active	54	54	45	54	54	45	54	54	45	54	54	45
Reserve	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2
ANG	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2
Other	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	·-	
Subtotal	70	70	57	70	70	5 7	70	70	57	70	10 70	<u>8</u> 57
					, ,	٠,	,,	70	31	70	70	37
Total - Senior Service	409	408	310	416	416	317	416	416	317	416	416	215
Colleges		,,,,		110	710	317	410	410	317	410	416	317
Intermediate Service Schools Armed Forces Staff College (AFSC Active Reserve	326 0	326 0	75 0	326 0	326 0	75 0	326 0	326 0	75	326	326	75
ANG	0	Ŏ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>o</u>	<u>0</u>				0	0	0	0
Subtotal	326	326	75	32 6	326	<u>0</u> 75	<u>0</u> 326	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> 75	0	<u>0</u>	$\overline{0}$
	320	320	13	320	320	13	320	326	75	326	326	75
Air CMD and Staff College (ACSC	3											
Active	390	390	324	386	386	320	386	386	220	207	201	
Reserve	12	12	10	12	12	10	12	12	320	386	386	320
ANG	11	11	9	13	13	10	13	13	10	12	12	10
Other	182	<u>182</u>	<u>151</u>	190	190				11	13	13	11
Subtotal	<u>102</u> 595	595	494	601	601	158 400	<u>190</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>158</u>
	373	373	474	001	001	499	601	601	499	601	601	499

Career Officer Profess Schools	ENTRS	96 ACTU <u>GRADS</u>	AL <u>LOADS</u>		7 ESTIMA <u>GRADS</u>		199 <u>ENTRS</u>	98 ESTIM <u>GRADS</u>	ATE <u>LOADS</u>		9 ESTIMA <u>GRADS</u> 1	
Squadron Officer School Active Reserve ANG Other Subtotal Enlisted Leadership Tr. Senior NCO Academy	3,326 154 163 <u>192</u> 3,835 aining	3,292 149 161 <u>187</u> 3,789	399 18 20 <u>23</u> 460	3,299 164 164 <u>221</u> 3,848	3,299 164 164 <u>221</u> 3,848	429 21 21 29 500	3,299 164 164 <u>221</u> 3,848	3,299 164 164 <u>221</u> 3,848	429 21 21 <u>29</u> 500	3,299 164 164 <u>221</u> 3,848	3,299 164 164 <u>221</u> 3,848	429 21 21 29 500
Active Reserve ANG Other Subtotal NCO Academy	1,576	1,551	218	1,565	1,565	214	1,565	1,565	214	1,565	1,565	214
	76	69	10	85	85	12	85	85	12	85	85	12
	107	109	15	100	100	14	100	100	14	100	100	14
	<u>27</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>7</u>
	1,786	1,745	246	1,800	1,800	247	1,800	1,800	247	1,800	1,800	247
Active Reserve ANG Subtotal	6,028	5,876	636	4,826	4,826	515	4,826	4,826	515	4,826	4,826	515
	284	271	30	327	327	35	327	327	35	327	327	35
	<u>754</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>747</u>	<u>747</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>747</u>	<u>747</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>747</u>	<u>747</u>	<u>80</u>
	7,066	6,887	746	5,900	5,900	630	5,900	5,900	630	5,900	5,900	630

Airman Leadership	ENTRS	996 ACT GRADS			997 ESTI <u>GRADS</u>		FY 1998 ESTIMATE ENTRS GRADS LOADS			FY 1999 ESTIMATE ENTRS GRADS LOADS			
Active Reserve ANG Other Subtotal	10,218 4 248 <u>0</u> 10,470	9,597 4 248 <u>0</u> 9,849	892 0 22 <u>0</u> 914	14,500 462 500 <u>0</u> 15,462	14,450 459 495 <u>0</u> 15,404	1,303 41 45 <u>0</u> 1,389	14,282 462 500 <u>0</u> 15,244	14,233 459 495 <u>0</u> 15,187	1,283 41 45 <u>0</u> 1,369	14,282 462 500 <u>0</u> 15,244	14,233 459 495 <u>0</u> 15,187	1,283 41 45 <u>0</u> 1,369	
Total - Professional Education	Military 24,487	23,599	3,245	28,353	28,295	3,657	28,135	28,078	3,637	28,135	28,078	3,637	
Other Professional E Active Reserve ANG Other Total - Professional Development	9,677 1,093 533 7,419	9,625 1,085 528 7,199	1,743 859 17 <u>284</u>	11,834 1,291 481 <u>8,512</u>	11,750 1,267 486 <u>8,527</u>	1,764 804 28 <u>370</u>	10,456 1,308 506 8,259	10,351 1,285 508 8,292	1,676 806 24 <u>369</u>	10,456 1,308 506 8,259	10,351 1,285 508 8,292	1,676 806 24 <u>369</u>	
Education	18,722	18,437	2,903	22,118	22,030	2,966	20,529	20,436	2,875	20,529	20,436	2,875	

Flight Training	FY 1996 ACTUAL ENTRS GRADS LOADS				Y 1997 EST S GRADS		FY <u>ENTRS</u>	1998 ESTII GRADS		FY 1999 ESTIMATE ENTRS GRADS LOADS			
Undergraduate			ENTRS GRADS LOADS			LIVIKS	UKAUS	<u>LOADS</u>	ENIKS	<u>GRADS</u>	S LOADS		
Pilot Tng													
Active	721	682	509	1,008	751	637	1212	937	825	1,301	1,069	887	
Reserve	35	41	41	50	45	45	50	43	47	50	50	50	
ANG	67	80	81	84	72	73	89	67	76	88	66	30 72	
Other	<u>118</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>145</u>	143	<u>223</u>	145		
Subtotal	941	931	713	1,337	1,018	880	1,574	1,192	1,091	1,662	1,330	<u>139</u> 1,148	
Navigator Tng							,	- , .	2,022	1,002	1,550	1,140	
Active	275	303	121	666	812	166	689	826	158	689	826	156	
Reserve	5	9	3	13	28	9	20	34	9	20	34		
ANG	11	30	13	46	64	16	43	71	16	45	34 71	9 17	
Other	<u>51</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>91</u>	233	<u>105</u>	91	233		
Subtotal	342	500	202	808	1,121	293	843	1,164	288	845	1,164	106 288	
Euro Nato Jet Pilot Training (ENJJPT)													
Active	169	138	129	166	153	132	166	153	122				
Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		_		53 13		
ANG	12	11	12	14	12	14	14	0 12	0	0		0	
Other	167	<u>130</u>	<u>126</u>	<u> 197</u>	163	160	209		14		12 1		
Subtotal	348	279	267	377	328	306	389	<u>184</u> 349			84 <u>17</u> 49 31		

Flight Training (cont.)	FY 1996 ACTUAL			l	FY 199 7 ES	TIMATE	FY	199 8 EST	IMATE	FY 1999 ESTIMATE			
Flight Screening	<u>ENTRS</u>	GRADS	LOADS	ENTR	S GRADS	LOADS	ENTRS	<u>GRADS</u>	<u>LOADS</u>	<u>ENTRS</u>	<u>GRADS</u>	<u>LOADS</u>	
Active	912	799	83	1,148	933	102	1,162	971	104	1,303	1,078	116	
Reserve	41	36	4	59	47	5	65	52	5	77	62		
ANG	107	99	10	116	93	10	112	90	10	111	89	_	
Other	<u>25</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>	4	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>		
Subtotal	1,085	938		1,348	1,098	121	1,364	1,138	123	1,516	1,254	<u>4</u> 136	
Other Flight Tng													
Active	891	928	98	928	925	83	969	95	5 8 90	969	958	90	
Reserve	17	7	2	31	31	4	32		2 4	33	33	4	
ANG	78	63	7	77	75	10	77		7 10	-	33 77	10	
Other	<u>34</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>153</u>	15			153		
Subtotal	1,020	1,032	158	1,156	1,151	116	1,609	1,59			1,221	<u>26</u> 130	
Total Flight Training	3,736	3,680	1,439	5,026	4,716	1,716	5,779	5,43	6 2,018	5,644	5,318 2	2,018	

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Primary Authorized Aircraft (PAA)				
T-37	325	316	329	338
T-38	293	249	249	267
AT-38	37	56	59	59
T-43	10	10	9	9
T-1A	78	86	92	116
TG-3A	2	2	2	2
TG-4A	10	10	10	10
TG-7A	8	8	8	8
TG-9A	4	4	4	4
TG-10A	1	1	0	0
TG-11A	2	2	2	2
T-41D	3	3	3	3
T-3A	103	103	103	103
UV-18	2	2	2	2
JPATs	0	0	0	1
Total	878	852	872	924
Average Primary Aircraft Inventory (APAI)	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
T-37	325	316	329	338
T-38	293	249	249	267
AT-38	37	56	59	59
T-43	10	10	9	9
T-1A	78	86	92	116
TG-3A	2	2	2	2
TG-4A	10	10	10	10
TG-7A	8	8	8	8
TG-9A	4	4	4	4
TG-10A	1	1	0	0
TG-11A	2	2	2	2

Average Primary Aircraft Inventory (APAI) (Contd.)	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	F <u>Y 1999</u>
T-41D	3	3	3	3
T-3A	103	103	103	103
UV-18	2	2	2	2
JPATs	0	0	0	1
Total	878	852	872	924
Flying Hours				
T-37	147,402	167,960	182,017	185,749
T-38	103,447	101,904	104,271	109,829
AT-38	14,509	16,911	17,888	17,896
T-43	4,619	6,007	5,616	5,616
T-1A	48,190	60,961	68,867	86,792
JPATS	0	0	0	1,500
TG-3A	0	400	400	400
TG-4A	5,623	5,800	5,950	5,950
TG-7A	2,650	2,750	2,750	2,750
TG-9A	788	750	750	750
TG-10A	0	150	0	0
TG-11A	236	560	560	560
T-41D	607	750	750	750
T-3A	30,339	37,438	52,423	52,947
UV-18	1,857	1,950	1,950	1,950
Total	360,267	404,291	444,192	473,439

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Average Flying Hours Per APAI				
T-37	443	533	553	550
T-38	343	409	419	411
AT-38B	392	287	303	303
T-43	462	601	624	624
T-1A	619	709	749	748
TG-9A	197	188	188	188
T-41D	202	250	250	250
UV-18	928	975	975	975
TG-4A	562	580	595	595
TG-7A	331	344	344	344
TG-3A	0	200	200	200
T-3A	295	363	509	514
TG-10A	0	150	0	0
TG-11A	118	280	280	280

V. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Base Support				
Total End Strength *	66,721	64,495	64,717	65,708
Military	52,903	50,581	51,182	52,855
Civilian	13,818	13,914	13,535	12,853
Total Major Installations	10	9	9	9
CONUS	10	9	9	9
Overseas	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Quarters	39,214	38,303	38,619	38,481
Number of Officer Quarters	7,394	7,306	7,521	7,521
Number of Enlisted Quarters	31,820	30,997	31,098	30,960
Total Number of Vehicles	8,182	8,569	8,533	8,486
Owned	5,572	5,975	5,965	5,956
Leased	2,610	2,594	2,568	2,530
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Centers	36	36	36	36
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Spaces	5,277	5,803	5,803	5,803
Appropriated Fund Support to MWR (\$ Thousands)	36,263	36,410	38,002	39,412
Appropriated Fund Support to Bachelor Housing (\$ Thousands)	4,417	4,516	4,619	4,832

^{*} Base support personnel reflects total personnel physically assigned to and supported by MAJCOMs having responsibility for this activity group. Total number of quarters include transient quarters for both officer and enlisted personnel.

V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 1997/1998	FY 1998/1999
Active Military End Strength (Total) Officer Enlisted	30,474 8,144 22,330	29,543 8,106 21,437	29,785 8,106 21,679	31,083 8,333 22,750	242 0 242	1,298 227 1,071
Civilian End Strength (Total) U.S. Direct Hire Foreign National Direct Hire Total Direct Hire Foreign National Indirect Hire	9,535 9,535 0 9,535 0	9,234 9,233 1 9,234 0	8,947 8,946 1 8,947	8,315 8,314 1 8,315 0	- 287 - 287 0 - 287	- 632 - 632 0 - 632
Military Workyears (Total) Officer Enlisted	31,158 8,307 22,851	30,220 8,338 21,882	30,616 8,364 22,252	31,474 8,494 22,980	396 26 370	858 130 728
Civilian Workyears (Total) U.S. Direct Hire Foreign National Direct Hire Total Direct Hire Foreign National Indirect Hire	9,756 9,756 0 9,756 0	9,611 9,610 1 9,611 0	9,209 9,207 2 9,209 0	8,636 8,635 1 8,636 0	- 402 - 403 1 - 402	- 573 - 572 - 1 - 573 0

- I. <u>Description of Operations Financed</u>: Missions include personnel acquisition operations, voluntary education programs for active duty, civilian professional development programs, and the Air Force Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps.
 - A. Recruiting, processing and classification operations provide sufficient numbers of personnel in the required quantity, quality and skills, both non-prior and prior service (officer and enlisted), to fulfill Air Force end-strength and force structure manpower requirements. We seek qualified applicants who meet stringent standards to satisfy the immediate and long-term strength needs of the active force. Our advertising effort supports the following personnel procurement programs: Enlisted, Career Motivation, Air Force Reserve, Air Force Academy (AFA), Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC), Officer Training Squadron (OTS), and Health Professional and Specialized Recruiting (women, minorities, hard-to-fill skills). The thrust in advertising is to achieve a balance between lead generation which supports current objectives and awareness programs which support long range efforts aimed at future prospects. Examining activities include continuing test and development of the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (enlistment exam) in support of all Services and military manning at the Military Entrance Processing Command (MEPCOM) which processes applicants for all Services and ships them to basic training. Lastly, the program includes the 319th Training Squadron, which processes and classifies active duty accessions.
 - B. The Voluntary and Off-Duty Education Program, a major recruiting, retention, and training incentive, provides active duty personnel the opportunity for professional development and advancement through tuition assistance for post-secondary education. Specific off-duty programs financed include the Veterans Education Assistance Program (VEAP), the Educational Assistance Test Programs, and the Tuition Assistance program. Both VEAP (Public Law 94-502) and the Tuition Assistance program are contributory programs in which military personnel may receive matching funds from the Air Force when the individual enters a qualified training/education program. Educational Assistance Test Program (EATP) is a non-contributory program authorized by Congress to test the effect of certain education incentives on recruiting and retention of selected Air Force Specialty Codes.
 - C. Civilian education and training programs provide technical, professional, and specialized skill training, supervisory and management development, and administrative and clerical instruction to over 96,000 Air Force O&M civilian employees. Training requirements are driven by Office of Personnel Management, DoD, and Air Force directives, as well as needs identified by major commands and centralized career programs.
 - D. Air Force Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) units are located in high schools throughout the nation and at selected Department of Defense schools in Europe, Korea, Japan and Guam. This program is primarily designed to motivate young Americans to be better citizens with emphasis on self-discipline, personal responsibility, values, and graduation from high school.

II. Force Structure Summary:

Recruiting Regions	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
	4	4	4	4
	28	28	28	28
	1,159	1,154	1,154	1,154
	11	14	14	14
MEPCOM Facilities (All CONUS) Base Education Offices	67	65	65	65
	85	82	81	81
JROTC Units	609	609	609	609
	596	596	596	596
	13	13	13	13

: 1

III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

				FY 1997			
		FY 1996	Budget		Current	FY 1998	FY 1999
A.	Subactivity Groups:	<u>Actual</u>	Request	<u>Appropriation</u>	Request	Estimate	<u>Estimate</u>
	Recruiting & Advertising	52,153	52,218	54,718	54,417	55,039	56,290
	Examining	1,785	1,954	1,954	2,134	2,212	2,266
	Off Duty & Voluntary Education	82,364	71,210	80,710	80,673	85,609	86,020
	Civilian Education & Training	72,484	66,791	66,791	66,084	67,183	65,711
	JROTC	23,886	<u>25,233</u>	<u>25,233</u>	<u>25,233</u>	<u>26,052</u>	<u> 26,913</u>
	Total	\$232,672	\$217,406	\$229,406	\$228,541	\$236,095	\$237,200
В.	Reconciliation Summary		Change <u>FY 1997/1997</u>		Change <u>FY 1997/1998</u>		Change FY 1998/1999
	Baseline Funding		\$217,406		\$228,541		\$236,095
	Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		12,000		0		0
	Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		0		0		0
	Price Change		0		5784		5106
	Functional Transfers		414		562		132
	Program Changes		<u>-1,279</u>		<u>1,208</u>		<u>-4,133</u>
	Current Estimate		\$228,541		\$236,095		\$237,200

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1.	FY 1997 President's Budget	\$217,406
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	\$12,000
2.	FY 1997 Appropriated Amount	\$229,406
3.	Functional Program Transfers	Ф 1 <i>А</i> 1 <i>А</i>
	a. Transfer In	\$+414 \$+414
	1) AFMC Manpower Realignment \$+238 This realignment is required to adjust the FTE baseline.	
	2) MacDill AFB Transfer\$+176 Transfers operation of MacDill AFB from Air Combat Command to Air Mobility Command. Aligns base operating support infrastructure with the operational flying mission at MacDill.	
4.	Program Increases	\$+180
	a. Personnel Processing Activities (FY 1997 Base \$1 674)	\$+180
5.	Program Decreases	0.1.4 70
	a. Civilian Career Transient Management (FY 1997 Base, \$54,266)	\$-1,459 \$-707

	b.	Tuition Assistance (FY 1997 Base, \$69,810)	\$-414	
	c.	Advertising Activities (FY 1997 Base, \$14,992)	\$-301	
	d.	Veterans Educational Assistance Program (FY 1997 Base, \$1,400)	\$-37	
6.	FY	997 Current Estimate.		\$228,541
7.	Pric	Growth		\$+5 ,78 4
8.	Fund	tional Program Transfers		\$+562
	a.	Transfer In	\$ +562	
		Funds transfer out of Defense Working Capital Fund Air Force customer accounts to Air Force base support accounts to support the revised DoDI 4000.19, Interservice and Intragovernmental Support, policy change, dated 5 August 95. Due to this policy change, common use base support functions will now be provided on a non-reimbursable basis, except for cost provided solely for the benefit of one or more tenants. Interservice and intragovernment tenants will only be charged for incremental direct cost that is measurable and directly attributable to the tenant organization.		

		2)	Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)	\$ +166		
9.	Prog	gram	Increases			\$+3,858
	a.	Fur infl tuit ent wil	ition Assistance (FY 1997 Base \$79,310)		\$+2,871	
	b.	The Fur The	vertising Activities (FY 1997 Base, \$14,700)		\$+692	
	c.	Inc JR sch mi	nior Reserves Officer Training Corp (FY 1997 Base, \$25,233)		\$+279	

	d.	Examining Activities (FY 1997 Base, \$2,134)	6 116	
		Increase in reproduction materials needed to conduct Air Force unique study initiatives that would strengthen testing/analyses validity of pilot selection systems.	\$+16	
10.	Pro	ogram Decreases		\$-2,650
	a .	Recruiting Activities (FY 1997 Base, \$39,717)	\$-1,393	, -,
	b.	Civilian Career Transient Management (FY 1997 Base, \$52,451)	\$-874	
	c.	Veterans Educational Assistance Program (FY 1997 Base, \$1,363)	\$-383	
11.	FY	1998 Budget Estimate		\$236,095
12.		e Growth		\$+5,106
13.		ctional Program Transfers		\$+132
	a.	Transfer In	\$+132	
		1) Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)		

military essential. A cost comparison study is underway to determine whether the workload will be contracted or remain in-house in accordance with the guidelines in OMB Circular A-76.

14.	Program Increases				
	a.	Junior Reserves Officer Training Corp (FY 1998 Base, \$26,052)	\$+316		
	b.	Recruiting Activities (FY 1998 Base, \$55,039)	\$ +95		
	c.	Personnel Processing Activities (FY 1998 Base, \$1,900)	\$+7		
15.	Pro	gram Decreases		\$-4,551	
	a.	Civilian Education and Training (FY 1998 Base, \$10,793)	\$-3,006		

	b.	Tuition Assistance (FY 1998 Base, \$58,679)		
	C.	Veterans Educational Assistance Program (FY 1998 Base, \$1,008)	\$-281	
16.	FY	1999 Budget Request		\$237,200

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Non-prior Service Accessions	30,700	30,200	30,000	34,100
Prior Service Accessions	187	300	300	300
Line Officer Accessions				
Air Force Academy	1,231	1,154	1,276	1,346
Reserve Officer Training Corps	3,060	3,120	3,120	3,120
Officer Training School	646	503	462	1,096
Airman Education and Commissioning Program	<u>35</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>35</u>	3 <u>5</u>
Total Line Officer	4,972	4,812	4,893	5,597
Non-Line Officer Recruiting Objectives	·	•	,	-,-
Physician	25	25	25	50
Nurses	500	482	480	476
Judge Advocate/Chaplain	127	128	128	147
All Others	<u> 292</u>	<u>357</u>	354	<u>278</u>
Total Non-Line Officer	944	992	987	951
Off-Duty & Voluntary Education				
Enrollments	238,012	230,000	228,000	228,000
Voluntary Education Assistance Program		ŕ	,	
(VEAP) Matching Payments	\$1,565	\$1,223	\$901	\$666
Education Assistance Test Programs		•		4-00
Cash Payouts - Section 901	314	126	93	69
Loan Forgiveness - Section 902	5	3	3	3
Non-Contributory VEAP - Section 903	11	11	11	10
Funding	\$1,895	\$1,363	\$1,008	\$748

Training Programs Supported:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	FY 1998	<u>FY 1999</u>
Other Professional Training				
Input	24,612	13,239	12,844	12,646
Dollars	\$20,682	\$11,125	\$10,793	\$10,627
JROTC Enrollments	82,294	91,206	96,679	100,159

IV. Personnel Summary:

· 1 orsonner ounmary.						
	<u>FY 1996</u>	FY 1997	<u>FY 1998</u>	FY 1999	FY 1997/1998	FY 1998/1999
Active Military End Strength (Total)	3,134	3,135	2 107			
Officer	236		3,127	3,109	- 8	- 18
Enlisted		236	236	215	0	- 21
	2898	2899	2891	2894	- 8	3
Civilian End Strength (Total)	1,877	1,850	1 704			
U.S. Direct Hire	1866		1,786	1,790	- 64	4
Foreign National Direct Hire	_	1839	1,775	1,779	- 64	4
Total Direct Hire	4	3	3	3	0	0
	1,870	1,842	1,778	1,782	- 64	
Foreign National Indirect Hire	7	8	8	8	0	4 0
Military Workyears (Total)	2 100	2.104			·	U
Officer	3,199	3,194	3,206	3,137	12	- 69
Enlisted	241	243	244	219	1	- 25
	2,958	2,951	2,962	2,918	11	- 23 - 44
Civilian End Strength (Total)	1,734	1.074				••
U.S. Direct Hire		1,874	1,821	1,790	- 53	- 31
Foreign National Direct Hire	1,723	1,862	1,810	1,779	- 52	- 31
Total Direct Hire	4	4	3	3	- 1	
	1,727	1,866	1,813	1,782	- 53	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire	7	8	8	8		- 31
			_	Ū	0	0

I. <u>Description of Operations Financed</u>: This budget activity encompasses four broad mission areas -- Logistic Operations, Servicewide Support, Security Programs, and Support to Other Nations.

Logistics Operations: This activity group includes Air Force Logistics Operations, Technical Support Activities, Servicewide Transportation, and Base Support. It primarily funds the operation of Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC), which provides Air Force-wide cradle-to-grave acquisition and logistics support and comprises 90 percent of the resources in this activity group. Fully half the resources provide for the civilian pay for O&M activities at the air logistics centers, product centers, administrative headquarters, and base support personnel; remaining resources fund the associated cost of travel, transportation, supplies, equipment, purchased equipment maintenance, contractual services, and operations of AFMC Headquarters, Product Centers, and Acquisition Program Executive Offices. Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center headquarters management and testing programs are also funded in this activity group.

Servicewide Activities: These activities cut across the entire Air Force to ensure combat capability and maintain readiness, effective leadership, efficient management, and adequate support to Air Force units and personnel in diverse geographic locations. Much of this is accomplished via a number of highly specialized and unique Air Force organizations. Some support only Air Force operations, others support all services. Operations encompass a broad spectrum of essential servicewide activities that include Air Staff and departmental level administration; communications; personnel programs; search, rescue and recovery services; arms control; and base support.

<u>Security Programs:</u> This activity group includes the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) and a series of classified programs. Classified programs are not discussed in this document. The AFOSI is a Field Operating Agency (FOA) with headquarters at Bolling AFB, DC. AFOSI's mission is to protect Air Force resources through specialized investigative support.

<u>Support to Other Nations:</u> This activity group provides support to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE); North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Airborne Early Warning and Control (NATO AEW&C) program; other international headquarters. Also included is the Technology Transfer Program which controls the transfer of critical Air Force technologies to foreign governments.

II. Force Structure Summary:

	FY 1996	<u>FY 1997</u>	FY 1998	FY 1999
Military Personnel Flights*	84	84	84	84
Civilian Personnel Flights*	98	98	96	96
Squadrons	7	7	7	7
Primary Aircraft Authorization (PAA)	68	77	77	77
Flying Hours	17,191	20,884	21,437	21,941
Number of Direct Reporting Units	3	3	3	3
Number of Field Operating Agencies	38	38	38	38
CAP National Headquarters	1	1	1	1
CAP Regions	8	8	8	8
CAP Wings	52	52	52	52
CAP Groups, Squadrons, Flights	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
CAP Aircraft	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200
Bases	12	12	12	12
Number of Air Logistics Centers Supported	5	5	5	5
Number of Product Centers Supported	4	4	4	4
Number of Labs Supported	3	3	3	3
Number of OSI Detachments/Operating Locations - CONUS	122	122	122	122
Number of OSI Detachments/Operating Locations - Overseas	48	48	48	48
International Activities	8	8	8	8
International Headquarters	6	6	6	6
NATO Aircraft	18	18	18	18

^{*} This force structure is financed across all activities, however, AFPC (financed in this activity) provides Air Force-wide support for these programs.

III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

				FY 1997			
		FY 1996	Budget		Current	FY1998	FY 1999
A.	Subactivity Groups:	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Request</u>	Appropriation	<u>Request</u>	Estimate	Estimate
	Logistics Operations	\$2,262,609	\$2,454,193	\$2,439,348	\$2,192,497	\$2,363,385	\$2,354,828
	Servicewide Activities	1,751,344	1,245,218	1,213,007	1,254,216	1,352,361	1,337,042
	Security Programs	453,837	550,240	548,340	496,265	510,046	536,396
	Support to Other Nations	12,305	12,374	12,374	12,154	13,260	13,074
	Total	\$4,480,095	\$4,262,025	\$4,213,069	\$3,955,132	\$4,239,052	\$4,241,340
В.	Reconciliation Summary:	T.	Change Y 1997/1997	F	Change Y 1997/1998	F	Change Y 1998/1999
		<u> </u>	1 1)) 1))	ī	1 1////1///0	1	1 1770/1777
	Baseline Funding		\$4,262,025		\$3,955,132		\$4,239,052
	Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		-48,956		0		0
	Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		-273,459		0		0
	Reprogramming		-17,362		0		0
	Price Change		0		62,423		49,924
	Functional Transfers		-1,601		209,911		14,813
	Program Changes		<u>34,485</u>		<u>11,586</u>		<u>-62,449</u>
	Current Estimate		\$3,955,132		\$4,239,052		\$4,241,340

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1.	1. FY 1997 President's Budget				
	a.	Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		\$-48,956	
2.	FY 19	97 Appropriated Amount			\$4,213,069
	a.	Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		\$-273,459	
		1) Section 8096 DBOF Passthrough 2) Section 8052 Expense/Investment Threshold. 3) Classified/Security Programs. 4) Information Resource Management. 5) TICARRS/REMIS/CAMS. 6) USTRANSCOM Efficiencies. 7) Civilian Personnel Underexecution. 8) Section 8037 FFRDCs/Non-FFRDC Services. 9) Section 8137 Anti-Terrorism. 10) Environmental Compliance Reduction. 11) Section 8138 General Reduction. 12) Foreign Currency Fluctuation. 13) Stockpile Transfer (Other).	\$-194,500 -26,938 -23,476 -19,498 +15,000 -11,000 -11,000 -2,411 +2,350 -1,031 -679 -246 -30		
3.	Repro	gramming/Transfers	••••••		\$-17,362
	a . 7	ransfers In		\$+12,950	
		Investment Equipment Item Transfer Civilian Pay Adjustment	\$+10,150 +2,800		

	b.	Transfers Out		\$-30,312	
		1) National Imagery and Mapping Agency	\$-29,562		
		2) Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection	-750		
4.	Fun	actional Program Transfers			\$-1,601
	a.	Transfers In		\$+2,200	
		1) Air Force Material Command Manpower Realignment	\$+2,193		
		2) MacDill AFB Transfer	+7		
	b.	Transfers Out		\$-3,801	
		1) Revolutionary Planning	\$-3,033		
		2) System Acquisition School (SAS)	-768		
•	Ducan	am Increases.			\$+95 , 231
5.	Progr	ani increases	•••••		4 20,00
	a. (Communications Services		\$+22,269	
	b. (Central Design Activities		+16,500	
	с. (Civilian Pricing Adjustment		+11,580	
	d .]	Flying Hour Consumption Changes		+7,729	
	e .]	HQ USAF Information Technology		+6,537	
	f. I	Base Support		+5,800	
	g.	Logistics Operations		+4,737	
	h . :	High Frequency (HF) Radio System		+3,261	
	i. (Civilian Disability and Unemployment Compensation		+2,924	
	j. (Civil Air Patrol (CAP) Corporation		+2,573	
	k.	Engineering and Installation Support		+2,434	
	1. (Classified Programs		+1,900	

	m. PALACE Compass Beddown n. HH-60G Beddown o. Air Force Center for Quality and Management Innovation p. Air Force Audit Agency Consolidation q. Modernized Air Force Military Personnel Data System (MILMOD) r. Environmental Programs s. Management Headquarters	+1,773 +1,447 +1,312 +1,043 +867 +446 +99	
6.	Program Decreases.		\$-60,746
	a. Real Property Maintenance Programs b. Servicewide Transportation c. Depot Maintenance Program Changes d. Security/Investigative Activities e. Air Force News Agency (AFNEWS) Service Contracts f. Arms Control g. USAF Civil Air Patrol Support h. International Support	\$-29,485 -25,750 -2,351 -1,240 -715 -568 -447 -190	
7.	FY 1997 Current Estimate		\$3,955,132
8.	Price Growth		\$+62,423
9.	Functional Program Transfers.		\$+209,911
	a. Transfers In	\$+284,105	
	1) Defense Working Capital Fund to BOS Transfer \$+109,990 2) Intra-command Support ZBT +66,176		

	3) Contingency Operations	+28,131		
	4) Pentagon Renovation Transfer	+20,800		
	5) DFAS Realignment	+19,308		
	6) Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)	+15,865		
	7) Combat Information Transport System (CITS)	+9,200		
	8) CORAL Convert Transfer	+5,833		
	9) Professional Entertainment Office Transfer	+3,200		
	10) PALACE Compass Realignment	+2,400		
	11) Manpower and Quality Integration	+1,077		
	12) Military-to-Civilian Conversion	+970		
	13) PALACE Compass Guard/Reserve Realignment	+887		
	14) DoD Acquisition Deskbook	+268		
b.	Transfers Out		\$-74,194	
	1) Classified Programs	\$-24,721		
	2) F-16 Program Management Administration (PMA) Realignment	-17,600		
	3) Defense Microelectronics Activity (DMEA)	-12,520		
	4) Joint Logistics Program	-8,300		
	5) Program Management Administration Transfer	-4,281		
	6) Global Command and Control System (GCCS) Transfer to RDT&E	-3,931		
	7) Counterdrug Program	-2,568		
	8) Joint Healthcare Management Engineering Team (JHMET)	-273		
10. Progr	am Increases			\$+97,522
a.	Classified Programs		\$+29,576	
b.	Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund (PRMRF)		+14,245	
c	Communications Services		+12,432	
d.	Information System Security		+10,711	
e.	Information Management Automation Program		+9,162	
f.	Civilian Personnel Mgt Regionalization - PALACE Compass		+6,500	

σ	Base Communications and Visual Information		
g. h.	CAI Technology	+3,064	
i.	C4I Technology Other Personnel Activities	+2,783	
j.	OPM Evamining Services	+1,783	
k.	OPM Examining Services.	+1,477	
l.	USAF Civil Air Patrol Support	+1,033	
m.	Child Development and Family Support	+1,015	
n.	AFNEWS Internal Information Program	+1,000	
	International Support	+918	
0.	Civil Air Patrol Corporation	+696	
p.	Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Program	+435	
q.	Arms Control	+398	
r.	Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) Agreements	+294	
11. Progr	am Decreases		\$-85,936
a.	Acquisition and Command Support	\$-19,607	
b.	Real Property Maintenance Programs	-13,839	
c.	Base Support	-17,705	
d.	Productivity Investment Program	-10,454	
e.	Real Property Maintenance Programs (RPM)	-10,434 -9,470	
f.	Defense Standardization Program	-5,470 -5,047	
g.	Infrastructure Streamlining/Workforce Adjustments	-3,625	
ĥ.	Servicewide Transportation	-3,525	
i.	HQ USAF Information Technology	-3,323 -1,409	
j.	Transitional Compensation for Abused Dependents	•	
·		-1,255	
12. FY 19	998 Budget Request		\$4,239,052
13. Price	Growth		\$+49,924
14. Funct	ional Program Transfers		\$+14,813

a.	Transfers In	\$+18	722
	1) Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)	\$+17,005	
	2) PALACE Compass Guard/Reserve Realignment	+887	
	3) Military-to-Civilian Conversions	+830	
b.	Transfers Out	\$-3	909
	1) Global Command and Control System (GCCS) Transfer to RDT&E	\$-3,909	
15. Progr	ram Increases		\$+43,770
a.	Classified Programs	\$+20	,213
b .	Information Systems Security	+8	,811
c.	Depot Maintenance (NON-IF)	+6	,852
d.	Arms Control	+5	,901
e.	Productivity Programs	+1	,993
16. Progr	ram Decreases		\$-106,219
a.	Base Support	\$-39	,413
b .	Infrastructure Streamlining/Workforce Adjustments	-16	,113
c.	Servicewide Transportation	-14	,415
d.	Acquisition and Command Support		,056
e.	Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)		,033
f.	Defense Standardization Program	-4	,693
g.	Depot Maintenance Program Changes		,860
ĥ.	Real Property Maintenance		,632
i.	PALACE Compass Realignment		,400
j.	Central Design Activities		,095
k.	DFAS Customer Funding		,761
1.	USAF Civil Air Patrol Support	-1	,033

m.			
		-1,000	
		-859	
p.	International Support	-404	
q.	International Support NATO AEW&C (International Support)	-334	
		-118	
17. FY 19	999 Budget Request		
	999 Budget Request		\$4,241,340

IV. Personnel Summary:

1V. I CISOINCI Summai y.	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 1997/1998	FY 1998/1999
	11.1770	<u> </u>	11 1220	111777	1.1.1)),,,1),0	<u> </u>
Active Military End Strength (Total)	41,838	41,447	40,339	39,752	-1,108	- 587
Officer	13,504	12,566	12,394	12,192	- 172	- 202
Enlisted	28,334	28,881	27,945	27,560	- 936	- 385
Civilian End Strength (Total)	39,653	38,736	38,492	37,881	- 244	- 611
U.S. Direct Hire	39,411	38,493	38,270	37,659	- 223	- 611
Foreign National Direct Hire	120	102	102	102	0	0
Total Direct Hire	39,531	38,595	38,372	37,761	- 223	- 611
Foreign National Indirect Hire	122	141	120	120	- 21	0
Military Workyears (Total)	42,730	42,345	41,444	40,245	- 901	-1,199
Officer	13,801	12,957	12,831	12,468	- 126	- 363
Enlisted	28,929	29,388	28,613	27,777	- 775	- 836
Civilian Workyears (Total)	38,291	39,274	38,652	38,066	- 622	- 586
U.S. Direct Hire	38,129	39,030	38,420	37,846	- 610	- 574
Foreign National Direct Hire	44	103	102	100	- 1	- 2
Total Direct Hire	38,173	39,133	38,522	37,946	- 611	- 576
Foreign National Indirect Hire	118	141	130	120	- 11	- 10

I. <u>Description of Operations Financed</u>: This activity group includes Air Force Logistics Operations, Technical Support Activities, Servicewide Transportation, and Base Support. It primarily funds the operation of Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC), which provides Air Force-wide cradle-to-grave acquisition and logistics support and comprises 90 percent of the resources in this activity group. Fully half the resources provide for the civilian pay for O&M activities at the air logistics centers, product centers, administrative, headquarters, and base support personnel; remaining resources fund the associated cost of travel, transportation, supplies, equipment, purchased equipment maintenance, contractual services, and operations of AFMC Headquarters, Product Centers, and Acquisition Program Executive Officers. Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center headquarters management and testing programs are also funded in this activity group.

The Logistics Operations subactivity group provides funding for Depot Maintenance, Logistics Administration Support, Management Headquarters, Logistics Support Activities, Engineering and Installation Support, Logistics Operations, and Support Systems Development.

Depot Maintenance resources provide for purchases of the industrially funded programs for support of aircraft Programmed Depot Maintenance (PDM) and repair; major maintenance on missiles; the repair of engines for aircraft and support equipment; the repair of other major equipment items; the repair of non-stock funded exchangeable components; support of embedded software programs; area base manufacturing activities; and the storage of retired weapon systems. In FY 1998, the Tactical Missile category was transferred to Air Combat Command completing the decentralization effort. Programming, budgeting, and execution decisions are made for each weapon system by the operating commands, resulting in better weapon system management and increased cost visibility. Only those items that cannot be effectively allocated to the appropriate mission area or are AFMC specific requirements have been retained in this activity group.

Logistics Support Activities provides cradle to grave support for AF logistics management information systems. This includes general purpose computer hardware and operational support, sustainment of existing software, and limited systems modernization. It also includes funding for joint logistics systems development program for which the AF is the OSD appointed executive agent. Funding provides payments to DISA for computer processing support and to the AF Information Systems Activity Group (ISAG) for Central Design Activity organic and contracted software support. A significant increase in funding from FY 1997 to FY 1998 reflects the transfer in of funding associated with the establishment of the AF ISAG logistics customer account and the assignment of AF as the executive agent for three joint systems: Computer Aided Logistics Systems-New Technology, Major End Item Logistics System, and Ammunition Management Standard System.

Logistics Administrative Support provides for the day to day operations of the five AFMC Air Logistics Centers (San Antonio ALC, Sacramento ALC, Oklahoma ALC, Warner Robins ALC, and Ogden ALC). Logistics Administrative Support provides an efficient, cost

effective administrative capability for policy formulation, planning, programming, budgeting, resource distribution, and review and evaluation of program performance. Principle to these operations are the center commanders and their staff, including the functions of the inspector general, history, small and disadvantaged business, and plans and program offices.

Management Headquarters provides for the day to day operations of AFMC headquarters at Wright-Patterson AFB, four Product Centers (Aeronautical Systems Center (ASC), Wright-Patterson AFB, OH; Electronic Systems Center (ESC), Hanscom AFB, MA; Space and Missile Systems Center (SMC), Los Angeles AFB, CA; and Human Systems Center (HSC), Brooks AFB, TX), and the Air Force's Acquisition Program Executive Officers (PEOs). Management Headquarters fulfills the leadership, planning, policy formulation, and administrative functions essential to ensure optimum combat capability, readiness and morale of the combat support forces assigned to Air Force Materiel Command, providing administrative command and control capability for the Air Force logistics and acquisition community. The workload is accomplished by organic manpower.

Logistics Engineering and Installation (E&I) requirements include programming, engineering, installation, testing and acceptance of communications, command and control, meteorological and air traffic control systems and facilities for the Air Force. These functions are performed on a world-wide basis.

Logistics Operations funds logistics activities not included in the Supply Management Activity Group (SMAG) of the Defense Working Capital Funds (DWCF). These include retail supply management and inventory control points and procurement operations for non-stock funded material and weapon system management. Specific functions and organizations include:

Product Management
Vehicle Management
Special Weapons
Air Force Logistics Management Agency
Contractor Logistics Support Management
Common Support Equipment

System Program Management
Rail Operations
Aerospace Guidance and Metrology Center
Wright-Patterson Contract Center
Center Supportability and Technology Insertions
Life Sciences Equipment Lab

Services provided by the above organizations include: item requirements computation; commodity management; standardization; cataloguing; systems and data management; procurement and contract administration; requisition processing; inventory accounting and

supply management; receipt, storage, preservation, issue and distribution of materiel. This activity group does not provide support for items or materiel included in the SMAG cost of operations.

The Technical Support Activities subactivity group funds Acquisition and Command Support, the Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center, and the Defense Standardization Program.

Acquisition and Command Support (ACS) includes functions at AFMC product centers (Aeronautical Systems Center (ASC), Wright Patterson AFB, OH; Electronic Systems Center (ESC), Hanscom AFB, MA; Space and Missile Systems Center (SMC), Los Angeles AFB, CA; and Human Systems Center (HSC), Brooks AFB, TX). It does not fund Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) activities which are funded in the RDT&E appropriation. The product centers conceive, design, develop, integrate, and acquire Air Force systems, subsystems, and equipment. ASC is responsible for management of aeronautical systems acquisition. ESC is responsible for command, control, communications, and intelligence systems acquisition. SMC plans, programs, and manages space systems. HSC manages aerospace medicine studies, analysis, and technology. Acquisition and Command Support funds staff functions, technical mission, and support activities at Air Force Materiel Command acquisition organizations.

The Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center (AFOTEC) funds specific operational test and evaluation (OT&E) projects assigned to the AFOTEC. Costs include range costs, transportation, travel, and per diem for the OT&E teams conducting OT&E projects, modification of test items to obtain test data, special test equipment, special data collection, reduction and analysis, contractual services in support of specific projects, and any other unique test costs incurred in conducting a specific OT&E project.

Resources in the Servicewide Transportation subactivity group fund Second Destination Transportation and the Defense Courier Service. These programs supply the Air Force with worldwide transportation services.

The Second Destination Transportation (SDT) program moves cargo for all Air Force activities and Air Post Office (APO) mail for all overseas Air Force activities. SDT provides CONUS-OCONUS movement of non-DWCF Air Force materiel (vehicles, munitions, aircraft engines, support equipment, etc.) from depot to depot or base to base as directed by the item manager. SDT funds movement of lateral support (e.g., within the supply system) and maintenance to maintenance (outside the supply system) shipments that enter the Defense Transportation System. The Defense Transportation System includes airlift and over ocean movement by Air Mobility Command (AMC) and Military Sealift Command (MSC). Most costs incurred support overseas warfighting commands. Also included is support for distribution of APO mail destined to, from, and between overseas installations. The Air Force continues to implement cost avoidance/efficiency measures to decrease transportation costs. These include diverting general cargo, previously air eligible, to surface

movement; moving assets resulting from overseas force structure reductions and basing changes by surface; and moving Readiness Spares and Peacetime Training Operations munitions by surface.

Defense Courier Service (DCS) is a joint activity under the Commander-in-Chief, USTRANSCOM, exercising operational command as executive agent for the Secretary of Defense (SecDef). DCS is the single DoD agency responsible for secure/rapid worldwide distribution of highly classified, time-sensitive national security material and is an integral part of the National Command Authority's command, control, and communications system. The service is responsible for transporting primarily top secret, sensitive compartmented information, cryptographic keying material, and other sensitive materials. DCS services over 7,000 customers, including DoD components, federal agencies, NATO and U.S. allies, and government contractors. Air Force customers total 1,150 and account for 30 percent of the DoD portion of the workload. DCS utilizes Air Mobility Command and commercial airlift, overnight express carriers, small charter aircraft, and ground vehicles to transport distributions. It is composed of a headquarters staff, three regional commanders (CONUS/North America, European, and Pacific regions), and 32 Defense Courier Stations located in 11 nations.

Finally, the Base Support/Real Property Maintenance subactivity groups maintain infrastructure and personnel support functions essential to AFMC main operating installations. It fulfills a broad range of critical needs from contractual services and child care for family members to highly skilled and specialized security forces that constantly guard our facilities. Our objectives are to sustain mission capability, quality of life, workforce productivity, infrastructure support, and to preserve AFMC's physical plant.

Infrastructure support encompasses a variety of systems, services, and operations. The most significant categories receiving this support are listed below:

Engineering Services

Utility Systems Operation

Fire Protection

Crash Rescue

Custodial

Refuse Collection

Snow Removal

Explosive Ordinance Disposal

Security Forces for Protection of:

Aircraft

Buildings

Equipment

Personnel

Real Property

Maintenance, Repair, and Minor Construction of:

Aircraft Maintenance Complexes

Roads

Dormitories

Ground Transportation

Environmental Programs

Other Support

Base Communication Services

Essential Data Processing Services

Also included are personnel support functions such as food and housing services for unaccompanied personnel; child care and family support; religious services and programs; payroll; personnel management; and morale, welfare and recreation (MWR) services for military personnel and their family members.

The physical plant maintained by AFMC supports a total of 83.7 billion square feet of structure with a current replacement value in excess of \$25.3 billion; 1.04 million acres of land; 3.4 million square yards of aprons; 743 miles of roads, 850 miles of water lines; and 2,769 miles of electrical distribution lines.

II. Force Structure Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	FY 1998	<u>FY 1999</u>
Bases	10	10	10	10
Number of Air Logistics Centers Supported	5	5	5	5
Number of Product Centers Supported	4	4	4	4
Labs Supported	3	3	3	3
Command Authorized Manpower Supported (Military and Civilian)	108,029	102,973	99,825	95,721

The Air Force Materiel Command's five Air Logistics Centers, four Product Centers, and three Labs (Phillips Lab, Kirtland AFB, NM, Rome Lab, Griffis, NY, Armstrong Lab, Brooks AFB, TX) continue to provide "cradle-to-grave" acquisition and logistics support Air Force-wide. The declining command population is in response to force structure reductions, streamlining management initiatives, and the goals and objectives of the National Performance Review and the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1995.

III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

			FY 1997				
		FY 1996	Budget		Current	FY 1998	FY 1999
A.	Subactivity Groups:	<u>Actual</u>	Request	<u>Appropriation</u>	Request	Estimate	<u>Estimate</u>
	Logistics Operations	\$742,80 2	\$1,042,759	1,021,159	\$808,095	\$788,680	\$798,792
	Technical Support Activities	380,837	371,521	371,521	360,234	390,267	384,457
	Servicewide Transportation	226,745	240,740	240,740	201,872	236,372	229,054
	Real Property Maintenance	250,830	217,991	217,991	191,261	194,617	196,685
	Base Support	661,395	581,182	<u>587,937</u>	631,035	753,449	745,840
	Total	\$2,262,609	\$2,454,193	\$2,439,348	\$2,192,497	\$2,363,385	\$2,354,828
В.	Reconciliation Summary		Change		Change		Change
٠.	ACCOMPANION DUMINION	<u> I</u>	FY 1997/1997	<u>F</u>	Y 1997/1998	<u> j</u>	FY 1998/1999
	Baseline Funding		\$2,454,193		\$2,192,497		\$2,363,385
	Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	•		0		0	
	Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		-214,123			0	
	Reprogramming		1,676				
	Price Change	0 51,903		51,903		40,041	
	Functional Transfers		10,294		178,708		9,772
	Program Changes		<u>-44,698</u>		<u>-59,723</u>		<u>-58,370</u>
	Current Estimate		\$2,192,497		\$2,363,385		\$2,354,828

C.	Rec	concilia	tion of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):			
1.	FY	7 1997 F	resident's Budget			\$2,454,193
	a.	Congr	essional Adjustments (Distributed)		\$-14,845	
2.	FY	7 1997 A	Appropriated Amount			\$2,439,348
	a.	Congr	essional Adjustments (Undistributed)		\$-214,123	
		1)	Section 8096 DBOF Passthrough	\$-194,500		
		2)	TICARRS/REMIS/CAMS	\$+15,000		
		3)	USTRANSCOM Efficiencies	\$-11,000		
		4)	Information Resource Management	\$-9,341		
		5)	Civilian Personnel Underexecution	\$-9,100		
		6)	Section 8052 Expense/Investment Threshold	\$-3,325		
		7)	Environmental Compliance Reduction	\$-1,009		
		8)	Section 8037 FFRCCs/Non-FFRDC Services	\$ -919		
		9)	Section 8138 General Reduction	\$+71		
3.	I	Reprogr	amming/Transfers			\$+1,676
	. 2	a. Inc	reases		\$+2,800	
		D	Civilian Pay Adjustment	\$+2,800		

b. Decrease	\$-750 \$-374	\$-1,124	\$ +10,294
4. Functional Program Transfers		\$+11,062	
1) Air Force Material Command Manpower Realignment The Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994 codified the National Performance Review which directed civilian reductions of 252,000 (104,000 in DoD). The FY 1995 Program Decision Memorandum (PDM) directed a 4 percent reduction in Full Time Equivalents over the FYDP (FY 1995-FY 2000). Air Force Material Command was required to reduce by 11,200 FTEs. To meet the PDM timelines, the reduction was initially taken in the Base Operating Support (BOS) accounts until the reduction was initially taken in the Base Operating Support (BOS) accounts until the reductions. This realignment command could identify the programs impacted by the reductions. This realignment was required to correctly portray the true impacts of the PDM and adjust the FTE baseline.	\$+11,062	\$-768	
b. Transfers out	\$-768		

5.	Pr	ogram Increases	\$+10,537
	a.	Base Support (FY 1997 Base \$581,182)	800
	b.	Logistics Operations (FY 1997 Base \$2,454,193)\$+4, This increase in direct funding is due to a realignment of previously distributed reimbursements.	737
6.	Pro	ogram Decreases	\$-55,235
	a.	Real Property Maintenance Programs (RPM)(FY 1997 Base, \$217,991)	485
	b.	Servicewide Transportation (FY 1997 Base \$240,740)	750
7.	FY	1997 Current Estimate	\$2,192,497

8.	Price G	rowth			\$+51,903
9.	Functio	nal Program Transfers			\$+178,708
	a. Tra	nsfers In		\$+225,340	
	1)	Defense Working Capital Fund to BOS Transfer	\$+111,750		
	2)	Intracommand Support	\$+66,176		
	4)	Contingency Operations	\$+27,625		

	5)	Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)	\$+13,688	
٠	6)	CORAL Convert Transfer	\$+5,833	
	7)	DoD Acquisition Deskbook This transfer is to pay for the consolidation of two acquisition programs, AF Acquisition Model and the original Deskbook program into one Deskbook program that will eliminate redundancy.	\$+268	
b.	Tra	nsfers Out		\$-46,632
	1)	Program Management Administration (PMA) Realignment	\$-21,881	
	2)	Defense Microelectronics Activity (DMEA)	\$-12,520	

	3)	Joint Logistics Program Major End Item (MEI) Transfer	\$-8,300		
	4)	Global Combat Support System (GCSS) Transfer to RDT&E	\$-3,931		
10.	Prog	ram Decreases	••••••		\$-59,723
	a.	Acquisition and Command Support (FY 1998 Base \$351,672)		\$-19,607	
	b.	Real Property Maintenance Programs (RPM)(FY 1998 Base \$194,617)		\$-13,839	

	c.	Base Support (FY 1998 Base \$753,449) This net decrease is the result of anticipated outsourcing and privatization savings which will be achieved by reducing costs through increased competition and expanded employee/private sector participation. These savings have been realigned into Air Force modernization accounts.	\$-17,705	
	d.	Defense Standardization Program (FY 1997 Base \$9,643)	\$-5,047	
	e.	Servicewide Transportation (FY 1998 Base \$236,372) This decrease represents a reduction in munitions movement requirements in the European theater coupled with the elimination of overseas base closure cargo movement needs.	\$-3,525	
11.	FY	1998 Budget Request		\$2,363,385
12.	Price	e Growth		\$+40,041
13.	Fund	ctional Program Transfers		\$+9,772
	a.	Transfers In	\$+13,681	
		1) Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)		

	b.	Transfer Out	\$-3,909	
		1) Global Combat Support System (GCSS) Transfer to RDT&E		
14.	Pro	gram Increases		\$+6,852
	a.	Depot Maintenance (NON-IF) (FY 1998 Base \$104,452)	\$+6,852	
15.	Pro	gram Decreases		\$-65,222
	a.	Base Support (FY 1998 Base \$753,449) This decrease is the result of anticipated outsourcing and privatization savings which will be achieved by reducing costs through increased competition and expanded employee/private sector participation. These savings have been realigned into Air Force modernization accounts.	\$-33,426	,
	b.	Servicewide Transportation (FY 1998 Base \$236,372)	\$-14,415	

c.	Acquisition and Command Support (FY 1998 Base \$351,672)	\$-10,056	
d.	Defense Standardization Program (FY 1998 Base \$4,693) This decrease is the planned completion of the Military Specifications and Standards Reform (MSSR) initiative.	\$-4,693	
e.	Real Property Maintenance (FY 1998 Base \$194,617)	\$-2,632	
FY	1999 Budget Request		\$2,354,828

16.

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

DEPOT MAINTENANCE

Evaluation of Unfunded Requirements (Backlog):	FY 1996			FY 1997		
(Buomog).				Total		
	Total	Unfunded	Executable	Budget	Unfunded	Executable
Description of Financed Programs:	<u>Fund</u>	Requirement	Requirement	<u>Estimate</u>	Executable	<u>Requirement</u>
Depot Repair via the Depot Maintenance Act	ivity Group (D	MAG):				
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE	\$66	\$8	\$74	\$50	\$33	\$83
ENGINE MAINTENANCE	\$2,364	\$321	\$2,685	\$1,260	\$845	\$2,105
TOTAL OTHER MAINTENANCE	\$124,868	\$18,642	\$143,510	\$91,646	\$48,634	\$140,280
Non-add						
Missile Maintenance	2,400	327	2,727	0	0	0
Software Maintenance	21,412	5,140	26,552	17,613	18,789	36,402
Other End Item Maintenance	2,364	594	2,958	1,992	2,101	4,093
Non-Stock Funded Exchangeables	43,363	10,322	53,685	8,367	8,828	17,195
Other Maintenance	55,329	2,259	57,588	63,674	18,916	82,590
Area Base Mfg (ABM)	[17,273]	[1,317]	[18,590]	[12,469]	[4,270]	[16,739]
Weapon System Storage	[7,047]	[158]	[7,205]	[8,791]	[57]	[8,848]
Other Logistics Activities	[31,009]	[784]	[31,793]	[42,414]	[14,589]	[57,003]
Sub-total	\$124,868	\$18,642	\$143,510	\$91,646	\$48,634	\$140,280
GRAND TOTAL[] Reflect non-add figure	\$127,298	\$18,971	\$146,269	\$92,956	\$49,512	\$142,468

Evaluation of Unfunded Requirements (Backlog):	FY 1998			FY 1999			
Description of Financed Programs:	Total <u>Fund</u>	Unfunded <u>Requirement</u>	Executable Requirement	Total Budget <u>Estimate</u>	Unfunded Executable	Executable <u>Requirement</u>	
Depot Repair via the Depot Maintenance Ac	tivity Group (D	MAG):					
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE	\$126	\$54	\$180	\$0	\$0	\$0	
ENGINE MAINTENANCE	\$1,717	\$738	\$2,455	\$1,796	\$449	\$2,245	
TOTAL OTHER MAINTENANCE Non-add	\$102,609	\$28,735	\$131,344	\$106,150	\$20,442	\$126,592	
Missile Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Software Maintenance	23,508	14,146	37,654	20,457	9,663	30,119	
Other End Item Maintenance	2,559	1,778	4,337	3,128	1,478	4,606	
Non-Stock Funded Exchangeables	9,994	6,869	16,863	10,575	4,994	15,569	
Other Maintenance	66,548	5,942	72,490	71,990	4,308	76,298	
Area Base Mfg (ABM)	[18,115]	[955]	[19,070]	[16,196]	[855]	[17,051]	
Weapon System Storage	[11,875]	[1,176]	[13,051]	[13,635]	[0]	[13,635]	
Other Logistics Activities	[36,557]	[3,812]	[40,369]	[42,159]	[3,453]	[45,612]	
Sub-Total	\$102,609	\$28,735	\$131,344	\$106,150	\$20,442	\$126,592	
GRAND TOTAL[] Reflect non-add figures	\$104,452	\$29,528	\$133,980	\$107,946	\$20,891	\$128,837	

BASE SUPPORT

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Base Support				
Total End Strength *	67,293	64,661	63,311	62,555
Military	35,880	34,629	33,277	32,876
Civilian	31,413	30,032	30,034	29,679
Total Major Installations	11	11	11	11
CONUS	11	11	11	11
Overseas	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Quarters	25,649	25,381	24,520	24,630
Number of Officer Quarters	4,565	4,536	4,300	4,291
Number of Enlisted Quarters	21,084	20,845	20,220	20,339
Total Number of Vehicles	15,814	15,792	15,739	15,774
Owned	14,033	14,019	13,957	13,928
Leased	1,781	1,773	1,782	1,846
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Centers	39	39	40	40
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Spaces	7,538	7,776	8,014	8,014
Appropriated Fund Support to MWR (\$ Thousands)	31,541	31,668	38,732	40,167
Appropriated Fund Support to Bachelor Housing (\$ Thousands)	5,826	5,775	5,775	6,041

^{*} Base support personnel reflects total personnel physically assigned to and supported by MAJCOMs having host support responsibility for this activity group. Total number of quarters include transient quarters for both officer and enlisted personnel.

REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Facilities Supported (000 sq ft)	61,511	61,126	60,873	60,617
Plant Replacement Value (\$000)	\$18,701,000	\$19,112,400	\$19,532,900	\$19,962,600

V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 1997/1998	FY 1998/1999
Active Military End Strength (Total)	13,668	12,345	11,819	11,631	- 526	- 188
Officer	6,112	4,943	4,896	4,827	- 47	
Enlisted	7,556	7,402	6,923	6,804	- 47 - 479	- 69 - 119
Civilian End Strength (Total)	26,212	24,434	24,495	24,285	61	- 210
U.S. Direct Hire	26,212	24,425	24,486	24,276	61	- 210 - 210
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	6	6	24,270 6	0	
Total Direct Hire	26,212	24,431	24,492	24,282	•	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire	0	3	3	3	61 0	- 210 0
Military Workyears (Total)	13,987	12,661	12,198	11,834	- 463	- 364
Officer	6,270	5,126	5,107	4,973	- 19	- 134
Enlisted	7,717	7,535	7,091	6,861	- 444	- 134
Civilian Workyears (Total)	25,997	25,023	24,523	24,394	- 500	120
U.S. Direct Hire	25,995	25,014	24,514	24,385		- 129
Foreign National Direct Hire	2	6	6	•	- 500	- 129
Total Direct Hire	25,997	25,020	24,520	6	0	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire	0	3	3	24,391 3	- 500 0	- 129 0

I. <u>Description of Operations Financed</u>: To ensure combat capability and to maintain readiness, we must effectively lead, efficiently manage, and adequately support Air Force units and personnel in diverse geographic locations. Much of this is accomplished via highly specialized and unique Air Force organizations financed in this activity group. Support may apply only to Air Force operations or to all Military Departments. Operations encompass a broad spectrum of essential servicewide activities.

Servicewide Activities consists of the following subactivity groups:

Administration Programs This subactivity funds for operations of the Air Force Secretariat and the Air Staff, which formulate plans and policies for subordinate offices, agencies and commands. Also includes financing for the portion of the 11th Wing which provides direct support to these executive offices. Also included is the Air Force Pentagon Communications Agency (AFPCA) whose wide range of support includes voice and data communications operations, maintenance, and security; computer hardware operations and maintenance; software applications development and security; and communications-computer requirements, acquisition, installation, and integration for the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Air Force, and Headquarters USAF.

Servicewide Communications These Air Force communications systems provide a vital network link of support ranging from telephone service to data communications at all Air Force locations. Programs include basic worldwide voice capability such as the Defense Switched Network (DSN); electronic mail and basic message service across the Air Force through the Defense Message System (DMS). Programs ensure the interoperability and integration of systems for the entire Command, Control, Communications, and Computer (C4) community and provide information systems security through computer security, TEMPEST testing, and Communications Security (COMSEC). The result is protection of Air Force C2, weapon systems, and overall force management systems.

Personnel Programs Personnel Administration funds Air Force Personnel Center (AFPC) operations associated with management of personnel life cycle activities -- accessions, training, assignments, and sustainment programs such as promotions, recognition, retention, separation and retirement. AFPC supports the Air Staff and field commanders worldwide, including the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserves. Funds the civilian salaries and benefits for the Air Force Personnel Operations Agency (AFPOA). Funds for the beddown of the Palace Compass - Civilian Regionalization program and the modernization effort of the military Personnel Data System (PDS). Also provides funding and central management of Permanent Change-of-Station (PCS) requirements for the Civilian Career Programs. Civilian Compensation Programs provide reimbursements to DoL for both unemployment and disability compensation. Unemployment compensation is paid to former Air Force employees by 53 State and Territory Employment Offices. Disability compensation provides for claims resulting from duty-related injury or death of civilian employees of the Air Force. Additionally, this program finances civilian personnel support to administer these programs.

Rescue and Recovery Services This subactivity covers civil as well as combat rescue and recovery activities. In the civil arena, funds support the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) and Search and Rescue Satellite Aided Tracking (SARSAT) operations. These programs use satellites to facilitate the detection and tracking of distress signals worldwide. SARSAT is a joint international project with Canada, France and Russia. The AFRCC is designated the DoD representative for SARSAT and coordinates with the Department of Transportation, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and similar agencies from participating countries. Funds also support the operation of Headquarters, Civil Air Patrol-USAF. This activity provides staff supervision over 8 regions and 52 wings, administers day-to-day programs, issues necessary policy guidance and directives, and functions as liaison with Air Force and other DoD agencies. In the combat arena, funds support operation of the Combat Rescue and Tactics School, the Rescue Coordination Center, aircraft squadrons and detachments, field maintenance, organizational maintenance, and NASA space activity support. By demonstrating the capability to search for, locate, and recover personnel anywhere in the world, this mission saves resources, increases survivability of fighting forces, and promotes aircrew confidence and morale.

Subsistence-In-Kind (SIK) This account provides subsistence items furnished to active duty enlisted personnel when they do not receive an allowance for subsistence. Funds requested also provide for special rations, operational rations, augmentation rations, testing of new food items, and payment for meals furnished under contract at commercial facilities where the payment of the commuted ration would create an individual hardship or the costs of the establishment of a government mess facility are prohibitive. Effective in FY 1997, the Military Personnel Appropriation assumes funding responsibility for this program. Funds transferred accordingly.

Arms Control
Arms Control
Arms Control encompasses all efforts directly associated with implementing arms control treaties and agreements such as the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), Conventional Forces Europe (CFE), Open Skies, Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, and Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). Funding supports: on-site inspections; monitoring and compliance with arms control agreements, planning and preparation activities; and relocation, modification, retirement or destruction of equipment. This subactivity group also funds: destruction of Minuteman II and Peacekeeper silos, B-52s at the Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Center (AMARC); and flying hours for the Open Skies aircraft.

Other Servicewide Activities This subactivity group funds some minor communications programs and various other programs which support Air Force units around the world. These include Field Operating Agencies (FOAs), the Air Force's realignment of mission support activities; Air Force Elements, comprised of joint and non-joint billets assigned to OSD, JCS, unified, specified, and combined commands; Operational Capability and Air Power Assessment (OCAPA) program, which provides senior leadership with decision making tools for contingency operations; the Productivity Investment Program, a self-sustaining means of providing capital investment funding; and Public Affairs.

Other Personnel Activities Includes the Air Force Broadcasting Service (AFBS) which is responsible for managing, controlling, and supporting all US Air Force Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) stations around the world; Social Actions; USAF Honor Guard; USAF Band; the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI); the Air Force Library and Information System (AFLIS); Small Disadvantaged Businesses and Historically Black Colleges and Universities program; Air Force Mortuary Affairs; the Air Force Security Police Agency, (AFSPA); and the Air Force's share of the Committee for Women in NATO Forces (FY 1998 is the last year).

<u>Civil Air Patrol (CAP)</u> A nonprofit corporation of private citizens who assist in local and national emergencies by performing inland search and rescue missions, emergency air transport in light aircraft, aerial surveillance, and humanitarian airlift missions. CAP also provides surveillance support to the US Customs Service, Drug Enforcement Agency, and the US Forestry Service. The Air Force (under the Rescue and Recovery subactivity group) provides active duty military and civilians who aid, advise, and assist CAP in its day-to-day operations and reimburses CAP for authorized expenditures.

Real Property Maintenance Activities Includes real property services, maintenance and repair projects and minor construction accomplished by contract and by an in-house workforce at Bolling AFB. Our objectives are to sustain mission capability, quality of life, workforce productivity, and to preserve Bolling's physical plant.

Bolling's infrastructure support encompasses a variety of systems, services, and operations. The most significant categories receiving this support are listed below:

Maintenance, Repair, and Minor Construction of: Real Property

Roads

Dormitories

The physical plant maintained by the 11th Wing covers 604 acres of land and more than 130 facility structures occupying over 3 million square feet.

<u>Base Support</u> This subactivity group provides funding for base support functions, and engineering and environmental programs in support of the 11th Wing and several field operating agencies. The main objectives are to sustain mission capability, quality of life, workforce productivity and infrastructure support. Significant categories of support include audiovisual services, base communications, base operating support, child development centers, and pollution prevention.

II. Force Structure Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Military Personnel Flights*	84	84	84	84
Consolidated Civilian Personnel Offices (CCPOs)*	98	98	96	96
Squadrons	7	7	7	7
Primary Aircraft Authorization (PAA)	35	44	44	44
Flying Hours	13,576	17,567	18,059	18,063
Number of Direct Reporting Units	3	3	3	3
Number of Field Operating Agencies	38	38	38	38
CAP National Headquarters	1	1	1	1
CAP Regions	8	8	8	8
CAP Wings	52	52	52	52
CAP Groups, Squadrons, Flights	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
CAP Aircraft	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200
Bases	1	1	1	1

^{*} This force structure is financed across all activities, however, AFPC (financed in this activity) provides Air Force-wide support for these programs.

III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

III. I IIIIII Guillinii y (COVII Q 112 2210 WWW.W.).			FY 1997			
	FY 1996	Budget		Current	FY 1998	FY 1999
A. Subactivity Groups:	<u>Actual</u>	Request	Appropriation	<u>Request</u>	Estimate	Estimate
Administration	\$133,675	\$121,337	\$111,337	\$118,911	\$126,642	\$125,020
Servicewide Communications	292,069	268,687	268,687	275,486	297,316	296,170
Personnel Programs	80,150	89,196	89,196	89,636	100,343	101,761
Rescue & Recovery Services	47,009	44,413	44,413	50,791	55,881	49,640
Subsistence-In-Kind	45,971	0	0	0	0	0
Arms Control	22,797	28,814	28,814	28,191	29,565	35,956
Other Servicewide Activities	844,388	482,192	482,192	504,849	524,545	514,414
Other Personnel Support	28,782	30,873	30,873	30,160	33,623	33,001
Civil Air Patrol	19,776	14,526	17,926	16,899	17,927	18,241
Real Property Maintenance	32,813	20,127	20,127	19,692	10,728	10,932
Base Support	<u>203,914</u>	<u>145,053</u>	119,442	<u>119,601</u>	<u>155,791</u>	<u>151,907</u>
Total	\$1,751,344	\$1,245,218	\$1,213,007	\$1,254,216	\$1,352,361	\$1,337,042

B. Reconciliation Summary:	Change FY 1997/1997	Change FY 1997/1998	Change <u>FY 1998/1999</u>
Baseline Funding	\$1,245,218	\$1,254,216	\$1,352,361
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	-32,211	0	0
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-35,759	0	0
Reprogramming	10,150	0	0
Price Change	0	-1,322	2,624
Functional Transfers	-11,895	58,652	5,038
Program Changes	<u>78,713</u>	<u>40,815</u>	<u>-22,981</u>
Current Estimate	\$1,254,216	\$1,352,361	\$1,337,042

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed) \$-32,211 2. FY 1997 Appropriated Amount	\$1,245,218
a. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	
1) Section 8052 Expense/Investment Threshold	\$1,213,007
1) Section 8052 Expense/Investment Threshold	
2) Information Resource Management -9,774 3) Civilian Personnel Underexecution -1,900 4) Section 8037 FFRDCs/Non-FFRDC Services -740 4) Foreign Currency Fluctuation -61 5) Section 8138 General Reduction -40 6) Environmental Compliance Reduction -22	\$+10,150
a. Increases	
4. Functional Program Transfers	\$-11,895

	1)	MacDill AFB Transfer Transfer from Activity Group Air Operations for operation of MacDill AFB. Realigns base operating support infrastructure with the only operational flying mission at MacDill to support AF objective wing concept.	\$ +7		
b.	Tra	nsfers Out		\$-11,902	
	1)	AFMC Manpower Realignment	\$-8,869		
	2)	Establishes a long-range/revolutionary planning office (new program element) directed by CSAF and SecAF to develop a coherent, strategic vision which charts an actionable course for the Air Force to year 2025. Activities include identifying alternative futures and defining what operating environments are most probable for the Air Force to perform its future mission. Dollars were moved to Activity Group Combat Related Operations.	\$ -3,033		
Pre	ogram	ı Increases			\$+82,794

5.

a.	Communications Services (FY 1997 Base, \$261,060)	\$+22,269
b.	Central Design Activities (FY 1997 Base, \$22,272) Increase reflects a realignment between Air Force central design activities (CDAs). This funding covers Air Force customer costs for CDA support requirements.	\$+16,500
c.	Civilian Pricing Adjustment	\$+11,580
d.	Flying Hour Consumption Changes (FY 1997 Base, \$25,916)	\$+7,729
e.	HQ USAF Information Technology (FY 1997 Base, \$41,827) Increase supports must pay bills, sustainment/improvements to fielded systems, and modernization of the Air Force Pentagon communications infrastructure. Funding will support network and desktop services, video teleconferencing, worldwide e-mail capability, and messaging services. This infrastructure plan exploits the use of automated systems to optimize shrinking manpower and funding resources.	\$+6,537

f.	High Frequency (HF) Radio System (FY 1997 Base, \$7,627)	\$+3,261
g.	Civilian Disability and Unemployment Compensation (FY 1997 Base, \$19,335)	\$+2,924
h.	Civil Air Patrol (CAP) Corporation (FY 1997 Base, \$14,526)	\$+2,573
i.	Engineering and Installation Support (FY 1997 Base, \$77,525) Funding provides support for system telecommunications engineering management (STEM) personnel to develop and maintain long-range C4I plans to support growing communications infrastructure improvements at Air Force installations and to provide technical services throughout the improvement process.	\$+2,434

j.	PALACE Compass Beddown (FY 1997 Base, \$30,216)	\$+1,773
k.	HH-60G Beddown (FY 1997 Base, \$40,511)	\$+1,447
1.	Air Force Center for Quality and Management Innovation (FY 1997 Base, \$333,049). Integrates manpower and funding from Air Force Management Engineering Agency and the Air Force Quality Institute to create the Air Force Center for Quality and Management Innovation.	\$+1,312
m.	Air Force Audit Agency Consolidation (FY 1997 Base, \$65,441)	\$+1,043
n.	Modernized Military Personnel Data System (MILMOD) (FY 1997 Base, \$68,817) MILMOD is the Air Force effort to modernize the Personnel Data System (PDS) and subsystems which support all functions of the personnel life cycle (accession, separation, retirement or death) and to formulate personnel policies and conduct	\$+867

operations during peacetime, contingencies, and wartime. The Air Force needs this updated PDS to ensure interoperability with other functions and to comply with direction that all major military data systems move to an open system environment no later than 1998. The target Initial Operational Capability (IOC) for the system is September 1997.

	0.	Environmental Programs (FY 1997 Base, \$5,161)	\$ +446	
	p.	Management Headquarters (FY 1997 Base, \$76,108)	\$ +99	
6.	Pro	gram Decreases		\$-4,081
	a.	Depot Maintenance Program Changes (FY 1997 Base, \$7,504)	\$-2,351	
	b.	Air Force News Agency (AFNEWS) Service Contracts (FY 1997 Base, \$5,571) Decrease represents savings realized with the closure of the Air Force European Broadcasting Squadron and a contract decrease to provide satellite television to U.S. personnel in Turkey.	\$-715	

		Arms Control (FY 1997 Base, \$28,814)	\$-568	
	d.	USAF Civil Air Patrol Support (FY 1997 Base, \$2,951) Decrease reflects fewer non-model driven supplies, and reduced travel to conduct	\$-447	
		lay-to-day rescue, recovery, and search operations. Due to the acceleration of Civil Air Patrol reorganization, one-time supply purchases were reduced in FY 1997.		
7.	FY 19	97 Current Estimate.	•••••	\$1,254,216
8.	Price	Growth.		\$-1,322
9.	Funct	onal Program Transfers		\$+58,652
	a. 7	ransfers In	\$+60,521	
	1	Pentagon Renovation Transfer (FY 1997 Base, \$20,995)\$ The Air Force portion of funding for the Pentagon Renovation program returns to the Air Force from the Defense-Wide appropriation.	\$+20,800	
	2	DFAS Realignment (FY 1997 Base, \$111,019)	+19,308	

execute based on the best workload information available from DFAS. Dollars transfer in from the RDT&E and Reserve appropriations.

3)	Combat Information Transport System (CITS)	+9,200
4)	Professional Entertainment Office Transfer	+3,200
5)	One-Time PALACE Compass Realignment	+2,400
6)	Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)	+2,173
7)	Manpower and Quality Integration Completes the integration of manpower from Air Force Management Engineering Agency and the Air Force Quality Institute to create the Air Force	+1,077

Center for Quality and Management Innovation. Includes support costs such as supplies, travel, and contract services.

8)	Military-to-Civilian Conversion	+970
9)	PALACE Compass Guard/Reserve Realignment Transfers end strength from Air Force Guard and Reserve civilian personnel functions to Air Force Personnel Center in support of PALACE Compass civilian personnel management regionalization.	+887
10)	Contingency Operations	+506

-1.596

Funds transfer out of Defense Working Capital Fund Air Force customer accounts to Air Force base support accounts to support the revised DoDI 4000.19, Interservice and Intragovernmental Support, policy change, dated 5 August 1995. Due to this policy change, common use base support functions will now be provided on a non-reimbursable basis, except for cost provided solely for the benefit of one or more tenants. Interservice and intragovernment tenants will only be charged for incremental direct cost that is measurable and directly attributable to the tenant organization.

		2)	Joint Healthcare Management Engineering Team (JHMET)	-273	
10.	Pro	gram	Increases	••••••	\$+67,028
	a.	(FY Inc	ntagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund (PRMRF) (1997 Base, \$20,995) rease reflects PRMRF customer funding adjustments to balance Air Force stomer account with projected Pentagon lease, furnishing, renovation, and above and requirements for FY 1998.	\$+14	,245
	b	Fur (N) eac thr Int Sy	mmunications Services (FY 1997 Base, \$243,822)	+12	,432
	c.	Fu pro Al sec the De	formation System Security (FY 1997 Base, \$34,422)	+10	,711

+9,162

+6,500

+3,064

switchboard. The cost of this switch is passed to the customer in the form of higher monthly service charges.

g.	C4I Technology (FY 1997 Base, \$34,980)	+2,783
h.	Other Personnel Activities (FY 1997 Base, \$25,336)	+1,783
i.	OPM Examining Services Establishes Delegated Examining Unit (DEU) at the Air Force Personnel Center. In FY 1996, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) received approval to charge the services for preparing civilian hiring certificates. The Air Force developed a plan to establish a DEU to prepare certificates internally. The increase includes 29 civilian billets (partial funding for first year), and initial equipment with recurring support for the function.	+1,477
j.	USAF Civil Air Patrol Support (FY 1997 Base, \$2,504)	+1,033

k.	AFNEWS Internal Information Program (FY 1997 Base, \$5,019)	+1,000
m.	Child Development and Family Support (FY 1997 Base, \$3,139)	+1,015
1.	Civil Air Patrol Corporation (FY 1997 Base, \$13,914)	+696
n.	Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Program (FY 1997 Base, \$128,335)	+435

	0.	Arms Control (FY 1997 Base, \$28,191)	+398	
	p.	Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) Agreements (FY 1997 Base, \$128,335) In accordance with Title IV of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) of 1970, the Air Force can enter into agreements with personnel from other government agencies or private industry for temporary assignment to the Air Force. This program fills the Air Force Chief Scientist position, one analyst position, and supports travel, supplies, and other costs to provide the SecAF and CSAF a cross-flow of ideas and fresh viewpoints between participating organizations.	+294	
11.	Pro	gram Decreases		\$-26,213
	a.	Productivity Investment Program (FY 1997 Base, \$16,314)	-10,454	
	b.	Real Property Maintenance Programs (RPM) (FY 1997 Base, \$19,692)	\$-9,470	

and sewer distribution systems, service calls to fix failed plumbing, electrical and structural systems, engineering contract and design support) to continue the existing life cycle of real property facilities and infrastructure. This decrease does not reflect a decline in requirements which will be deferred to future years. While this level supports current readiness requirements, it defers needed maintenance and contributes significantly to maintenance backlogs.

12.

13.

c.	Infrastructure Streamlining/Workforce Adjustments	-3,625		
d.	HQ USAF Information Technology (FY 1997 Base, \$48,364) Decrease due to completion of the Secretariat Local Area Network (LAN) installation and corresponding contractor support.	-1,409		
e.	Transitional Compensation for Abused Dependents (FY 1997 Base, \$5,044)	-1,255		
FY 1998 Budget Request\$1,35				
Pric	e Growth	\$+2,624		

14.	Functional Program Transfers					\$+5,038
	a.	Tra	ansfers In	\$+5,038		
		1)	Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)	\$+3,321		
		2)	PALACE Compass Guard/Reserve Realignment Transfers end strength from Air Force Guard and Reserve civilian personnel functions to Air Force Personnel Center in support of PALACE Compass civilian personnel management regionalization.	+887		
		3)	Military-to-Civilian Conversions	+830		
15.	Pro	gram	Increases			\$+16,705
	a.	Inc sur too	ormation Systems Security (FY 1998 Base, \$45,294)		\$+8,811	

security tools. Additionally, funds support the FY 1999 Initial Operational Capability (IOC) of the Air Force Electronic Key Management System (AFEKMS), designed to eliminate most of the paper and magnetic crypto key material.

+1,993

+5,901

- Increase due to line-item adjustments for the Air Force's Productivity Enhancing Capital Investment (PECI) programs as required by the National Performance Review and Department of Defense directive. The Air Force funds these programs through reinvestment of savings. Air Force users identify offsets from within existing resources versus receiving direct funding. Therefore, program funding profile varies as a function of the level of approved investment initiatives and funding sources for each initiative (offset may come from any appropriation).

\$-16,113

-6,033

c.	Base Support (FY 1998 Base, \$155,791)	-5,987
d.	Depot Maintenance Program Changes (FY 1998 Base, \$11,749)	-2,860
e.	One-Time PALACE Compass Realignment (FY 1998 Base, \$2,400) Decrease due to one-time transfer of funding in FY 1998 from the Other Procurement appropriation for PALACE Compass civilian personnel management regionalization requirements.	-2,400
f.	Central Design Activities (FY 1998 Base, \$46,000) Decrease realigns AF Central Design Activities (CDAs) dollars to accurately reflect estimated costs by the Automated Information System (AIS).	-2,095
g.	DFAS Customer Funding (FY 1998 Base, \$104,531) Decrease results from Air Force effort to better link the allocable portion of DFAS customer funding to outputs by subactivity group. This decrease adjusts the program based on estimated work counts, published rates, and projected billings.	-1,761

	h.	USAF Civil Air Patrol Support (FY 1998 Base, \$3,537)	-1,033	
	i.	AFNEWS Internal Information Program (FY 1998 Base, \$6,019) Decrease due to completion during FY 1998 of Air Force plan to ensure timely dissemination of accurate and relevant information to the total Air Force community.	-1,000	
	j.	Other Personnel Support (FY 1998 Base, \$26,600)	-404	
17.	FY	1999 Budget Request		\$1,337,042

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Facilities Supported (000 sq. ft)	3,604	3,613	3,426	3,389
Plant Replacement Value (\$000)	\$759,500	\$776,200	\$793,200	\$810,700
Base Support				
Total End Strength *	29,233	27,688	26,607	26,147
Military	23,203	22,088	20,633	20,246
Civilian	6,030	5,600	5,974	5,901
Total Major Installations	1	1	1	1
CONUS	1	1	1	1
Overseas	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Quarters	1,560	1,529	1,520	1,520
Number of Officer Quarters	261	259	255	255
Number of Enlisted Quarters	1,299	1,270	1,265	1,265
Total Number of Vehicles	730	729	720	715
Owned	730	729	698	691
Leased	0	0	22	24
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Centers	3	3	3	3
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Spaces	564	663	663	663
Appropriated Fund Support to MWR (\$ Thousands)	68,824	70,931	72,804	74,937
Appropriated Fund Support to Bachelor Housing (\$ Thousands)	419	429	439	449

^{*} Base support personnel reflects total personnel physically assigned to and supported by MAJCOMs having host support responsibility for this activity group. Total number of quarters include transient quarters for both officer and enlisted personnel.

V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 1997/1998	FY 1998/1999
Active Military End Strength (Total)	16,346	14,980	14,725	14,497	- 255	- 228
Officer	4,763	4,291	4,209	4,124	- 82	- 85
Enlisted	11,583	10,689	10,516	10,373	- 173	- 143
Civilian End Strength (Total)	9,340	9,794	9,626	9,403	- 168	- 223
U.S. Direct Hire	9,221	9,661	9,514	9,291	- 147	- 223
Foreign National Direct Hire	34	35	35	35	0	0
Total Direct Hire	9,255	9,696	9,549	9,326	- 147	- 223
Foreign National Indirect Hire	85	98	77	77	- 21	0
Military Workyears (Total)	16,679	15,282	15,104	14,647	- 178	- 457
Officer	4,853	4,408	4,337	4,193	- 71	- 144
Enlisted	11,826	10,874	10,767	10,454	- 107	- 313
Civilian Workyears (Total)	8,851	9,659	9,698	9,495	39	- 203
U.S. Direct Hire	8,730	9,526	9,576	9,383	50	- 203 - 193
Foreign National Direct Hire	27	35	35	35	0	- 193
Total Direct Hire	8,757	9,561	9,611	9,418	50	- 193
Foreign National Indirect Hire	94	98	87	77	- 11	- 193 - 10

I. <u>Description of Operations Financed</u>: This Activity Group includes a series of classified programs and the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI). Information on classified programs is not provided in this unclassified document. The following narrative and data will focus on the AFOSI (Security Programs, Other) which is unclassified.

The Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) is a Field Operating Agency (FOA) under the direction and guidance of the Air Force Inspector General (SAF/IG). AFOSI's headquarters is at Bolling AFB, DC. AFOSI is responsible for conducting criminal investigations, counterintelligence activities and force protection support for the Air Force. AFOSI also conducts specialized investigative support such as forensics, behavioral sciences, and hypnosis, along with being the executive agency for the Air Force polygraph and technical surveillance countermeasures (TSCM) programs. It also plays a key role in computer intrusion investigations and the DoD counterdrug program. This exhibit does not discuss AFOSI's mission in support of Foreign Counterintelligence (FCI) activities because it is classified.

- 1. The AFOSI has 170 offices worldwide. In addition to the headquarters, national level operations include the AFOSI Investigative Operations Center and the US Air Force Special Investigations Academy. Field operations consist of seven field investigations regions aligned with Major Commands (MAJCOM), and field detachments located at every major Air Force installation. AFOSI also operates out of several unique locations such as US embassies, foreign and US cities, and defense contractor facilities.
- 2. The Security and Investigative Activities program encompasses the majority of AFOSI's investigative operations. The program covers major felony crimes such as crimes against people (homicides, sexual assaults, and physical assaults); crimes against U.S. Government property (thefts and intentional damage to aircraft); counterdrug activities (trafficking, sale and abuse); central systems ("Top 100" contractors) procurement fraud; and environmental crime. In addition, AFOSI provides technical security inspections of government and contractor facilities to detect electronic surveillance operations. AFOSI is the sole provider of polygraph examinations, forensic science consultations, and computer crime investigative assistance in support of Air Force investigations. AFOSI also operates the USAF Special Investigations Academy to train AFOSI special investigators. AFOSI's mix of military (officer and enlisted) and civilian investigators work closely with other federal, state, local, and foreign investigative agencies to conduct joint interest investigations.

II. Force Structure Summary:

	mber of OSI Detachments/Operating Locations - mber of OSI Detachments/Operating Locations -			<u>122</u> 48	FY 1997 122 48	FY 1998 122 48	FY 1999 122 48	
III.	III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):							
		FY 1997						
		FY 1996	Budget		Current	FY 1998	FY 1999	
A.	Subactivity Groups:	<u>Actual</u>	Request	Appropriation	Request	Estimate	<u>Estimate</u>	
	Security Programs	<u>\$453,837</u>	\$550,240	\$548,34 0	\$496 <u>,</u> 265	\$510,046	<u>\$536,396</u>	
	Total	\$453,837	\$550,240	\$548,340	\$496,265	\$510,046	\$536,396	
В.	Reconciliation Summary:		Change 1997/1997		Change FY 1997/1998	1	Change FY 1998/1999	
	Baseline Funding		\$550,240		\$496,265		\$510,046	
	Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		-1,900		0		0	
	Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		-23,547		0		0	
	Reprogramming		-29,188		0		0	
	Price Change		0		11,646		6,993	
	Functional Transfers		0		-27,441		3	
	Program Changes		660 \$406.265		<u>29,576</u>		<u>19,354</u>	
	Current Estimate		\$496,265		\$510,046		\$536,396	

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1.	1. FY 1997 President's Budget Request					
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	\$-1,900				
2.	FY 1997 Appropriated Amount		\$548,340			
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	\$-23,547				
	3) Section 8037 FFRDCs/Non-FFRDC Services -728 4) Section 8138 General Reduction -710					
	5) Section 8052 Expense/Investment Threshold					
	8) Stockpile Transfer (Other)30					
3.	Reprogramming Transfer		\$-29,188			
	a. Decreases	\$-29,188				
4.	Program Increases		\$+1,900			
	a. Classified Programs (FY 1997 Base \$454,974)	\$+1,900				

5.	Program Decreases				
	a. Security/Investigative Activities (FY 1997 Base \$41,291)				
6.	FY 1997 Current Estimate.	\$496,265			
7.	Price Growth.	\$+11,646			
8.	Functional Program Transfers	\$-27,441			
	a. Transfers Out				
	1) Classified Programs				
9.	Program Increases.	\$+29,576			
	a. Classified Programs (FY 1997 Base \$454,974)				
10.	FY 1998 Budget Request.	\$510,046			
11.	Price Growth	\$+6,993			
12.	Functional Program Transfers	\$+3			
	a. Transfers In \$+3				

	1) Classified Programs \$+3 Details are classified. Please contact HQ USAF/XOIIR for details.		
13.	Program Increases		\$+20,213
	a. Classified Programs (FY 1998 Base \$465,911) Details are classified. Please contact HQ USAF/XOIIR for details.	\$+20,213	
14.	Program Decreases.		\$-859
	a. Security/Investigative Activities (FY 1998 Base \$44,135)	\$-859	
15.	FY 1999 Budget Request		\$536,396

V. Personnel Summary:

<u></u>	<u>FY 1996</u>	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 1997/1998	FY 1998/1999
Active Military End Strength (Total)	8,569	10,807	10,554	10,493	- 253	- 61
Officer	1,423	2,197	2,186	2,172	- 11	- 14
Enlisted	7,146	8,610	8,368	8,321	- 242	- 47
Civilian End Strength (Total)	2,568	2,889	2,855	2,807	- 34	- 48
U.S. Direct Hire	2,521	2,836	2,802	2,754	- 34	
Foreign National Direct Hire	21	18	18	18	0	0
Total Direct Hire	2,542	2,854	2,820	2,772	- 34	- 48
Foreign National Indirect Hire	26	35	35	35	0	0
Military Workyears (Total)	8,746	11,017	10,818	10,598	- 199	- 220
Officer	1,451	2,256	2,251	2,213	- 5	- 38
Enlisted	7,295	8,761	8,567	8,385	- 194	- 182
Civilian Workyears (Total)	2,344	2,927	2,862	2,817	- 65	- 45
U.S. Direct Hire	2,312	2,874	2,809	2,764	- 65	- 45
Foreign National Direct Hire	15	18	18	18	0	0
Total Direct Hire	2,327	2,892	2,827	2,782	- 65	- 45
Foreign National Indirect Hire	17	35	35	35	0	0

I. <u>Description of Operations Financed</u>: These operations support the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), North Atlantic Treaty Organization Airborne Early Warning and Control (NATO AEW&C) program, and other international headquarters. Also included is the Technology Transfer Program which controls the transfer of critical Air Force technologies to foreign governments.

The two phases of the NATO AEW&C program consist of: (1) support for the aircraft acquisition, modification, and delivery phase; and (2) assigned Air Force personnel located at Geilenkirchen, Germany, where O&M resources support U.S. activities stipulated in the Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding.

The Technology Transfer Program identifies and controls the acquisition of advanced and sensitive military technologies by foreign governments. Activities supported include Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) counterintelligence, U.S. Customs export control enforcement, identification of AF critical technologies for inclusion on the Military Critical Technologies List, and technical support to the U.S. State Department for the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Control.

II. Force Structure Summary:

	FY 1996	<u>FY 1997</u>	FY 1998	FY 1999
International Activities International Headquarters Main Operating Base (MOB) NATO Aircraft	8	8	8	8
	6	6	6	6
	1	1	1	1
	18	18	18	18

III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

		FY 1997					
A.	Subactivity Groups:	FY 1996 Actual	Budget <u>Request</u>	Appropriation	Current Request	FY1998 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 1999 Estimate
	International Support Total	\$12,305 \$12,305	<u>\$12,374</u> \$12,374	<u>\$12,374</u> \$12,374	\$12,154 \$12,154	\$13,260 \$13,260	\$13,074 \$13,074
В.	Reconciliation Summary:	<u>F</u>	Change Y 1997/1997		Change 1997/1998	<u>F</u>	Change Y 1998/1999
	Baseline Funding		\$12,374		\$12,154		\$13,260
	Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		-30		0		0
	Price Change		0		196		266
	Functional Transfer		0		-8		0
	Program Changes		<u>- 190</u>		<u>918</u>		<u>- 452</u>
	Current Estimate		\$12,154		\$13,260		\$13,074

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1.	FY 1997 President's Budget Request	\$12,374
2.	FY 1997 Appropriated Amount	\$12,374
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	\$-30
3.	Program Decreases	\$-190
	a. International Support (FY 1997 Base, \$7,290) Decrease represents stabilization of travel to Middle Eastern countries in support of Traditional CINC activities in promoting regional security and U.S. national objectives.	\$-190
4.	FY 1997 Current Estimate	\$12,154
5.	Price Growth.	\$+196
6.	Functional Program Transfers	\$-8
	a. Transfers Out	\$-8
	1) Defense Working Capital Fund to BOS Transfer	

the benefit of one or more tenants. Interservice and intragovernment tenants will only be charged for incremental direct cost that is measurable and directly attributable to the tenant organization

7.	Program Increases	\$+918
	a. International Support (FY 1997 Base \$7,100)	
8.	FY 1998 Budget Request.	\$13,260
9.	Price Growth	\$+266
10.	Program Decreases	\$-452
	a. International Support (FY 1998 Base \$7,388)	
	b. NATO AEW&C (International Support) (FY 1998 Base \$2,619)	
11.	FY 1999 Budget Request	\$13,074

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

	FY 1996	<u>FY 1997</u>	FY 1998	FY 1999
Technology Transfer/Export Criteria				
Export License Application Requests from U.S. Industry Evaluation and Analysis of Technology	8,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Application to U.S. and Foreign Interests Coordination Reports Cases Requiring Major Resolution Meetings to Negotiate Details	2,000 32,000 3,750	2,000 40,000 4,000	2,000 40,000 4,000	2,000 40,000 4,000
with Industry Representatives	350	500	500	600
Latin American Cooperation/Mil-to-Mil Contact Latin American Countries that Participate in U.S. Military Cooperative Initiatives Central European Eurasia and Former Soviet Union Countries Participating	18	18	18	18
in Mil-to-Mil Contact Program	14	14	14	14

V. Personnel Summary:						
	<u>FY 1996</u>	FY 1997	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 199</u> 9	FY 1997/1998	FY 1998/1999
Active Military End Strength (Total)	3,255	3,313	3,239	3,129	- 74	- 110
Officer	1,206	1,134	1,102	1,068	- 32	- 34
Enlisted	2,049	2,179	2,137	2,061	- 42	- 76
Civilian End Strength (Total)	1,533	1,619	1,516	1,386	- 103	- 130
U.S. Direct Hire	1,457	1,571	1,468	1,338	- 103	- 130
Foreign National Direct Hire	65	43	43	43	0	0
Total Direct Hire	1,522	1,614	1,511	1,381	- 103	- 130
Foreign National Indirect Hire	11	5	5	5	0	0
Military Workyears (Total)	3,318	3,383	3,322	3,164	- 61	- 158
Officer	1,227	1,166	1,135	1,088	- 31	- 47
Enlisted	2,091	2,217	2,187	2,076	- 30	- 111
Civilian Workyears (Total)	1,099	1,665	1,569	1,360	- 96	- 209
U.S. Direct Hire	1,092	1,616	1,521	1,314	- 95	- 207
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	44	43	41	- 1	- 2
Total Direct Hire	1,092	1,660	1,564	1,355	- 96	- 209
Foreign National Indirect Hire	7	5	5	5	0	0