United States Air Force

Fiscal Year 2016 Budget Overview

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Foreword

In the FY 2015 President's Budget (PB), the Bipartisan Budget Act (BBA) provided modest relief from sequestration. However, the Air Force still had to make tough choices and trade-offs in capacity to balance readiness today with advanced capability tomorrow. The FY 2016 PB request also reflects tough choices but seeks to return the Air Force to readiness, modernization and recapitalization funding levels required to execute the defense strategy. Additionally, this budget submission is informed by current geopolitical conditions and ongoing contingency operations. It restores capacity to meet Combatant Commanders' most urgent needs, sustains readiness gains afforded by the BBA, and further invests in nuclear; space; cyber; intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR); and command and control (C2) capabilities.

Airmen bring to the Nation's military portfolio five interdependent and integrated core missions: (1) air and space superiority; (2) ISR; (3) rapid global mobility; (4) global strike; and (5) C2. While the methods for executing these missions have changed over time, the core missions have remained the same since the Air Force's inception. To read more on these core missions, reference the Air Force strategic framework document Global Vigilance, Global Reach, Global Power for America (article link: www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA602197).

The FY 2016 PB request seeks to build and maintain a Total Force – Active, Guard and Reserve – that is both ready for the full range of military operations today and is also capable of executing its core missions against future high-end threats. The choices the Air Force makes in the budget are based upon a long-term strategy and vision, outlined by the Secretary of the Air Force and Chief of Staff of the Air Force's Call to the Future. These tough choices are informed by a realistic assessment of the fiscal and operational environment and set the conditions for the best air force for America in 2016 and beyond.

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

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Total Air Force (Components)

The components of the Air Force--Active, Guard and Reserve--make up the Total Force which execute Air Force core missions in the domains of air, space, and cyberspace. The integration of the Active, Guard, and Reserve components allows for a flexible and agile response in today's complex strategic environment. The optimal mix of operational forces must be leveraged across the Total Force to shift quickly and efficiently from one mission to another. The Air Force seeks to balance capabilities across the components to meet the Nation's military challenges now and into the future.

Active Air Force

The Active component military end strength comprises approximately 64 percent of the Air Force's Total Force. In FY 2016, the Active Air Force will maintain 3,523 aircraft and be responsible for 72 major installations across the United States and overseas. All five core missions are supported by the Active Air Force. The Active Air Force is the only full time component--the other components can be called to full time when "activated" to support operational requirements.

Air Force Reserve

The Air Force Reserve (AFR) is a combat-ready force, stationed locally across 5 major installations in the United States and serving globally for every Combatant Command. The Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) has 33 flying wings outfitted with 332 dedicated aircraft and nine associate units that share aircraft with Active Component units. Four space operations squadrons share the satellite control mission with the Active Force. There are also more than 395 AFRC mission support units, equipped and trained to provide a wide range of capabilities.

Air National Guard

The federal mission of the Air National Guard (ANG) is to maintain well-trained, well-equipped units available for responsive mobilization in times of war. They also provide federal assistance during national emergencies such as natural disasters or civil disturbances. The ANG is responsible for 2 major installations. In peacetime, combat and support units are assigned to Active Air Force major commands to carry out missions compatible with training, mobilization, readiness, humanitarian, and contingency operations. The 85 ANG flying units maintain 1,064 aircraft and may be activated in a number of ways as prescribed by public law. The Guard provides almost half of the Air Force's tactical airlift support, combat communications functions, aeromedical evacuations, and aerial refueling. Additionally, the ANG provides the majority of forces for the United States air defense mission. In addition to its federal mission, the ANG is available to state governors during natural disasters and other emergencies.

Core Mission Overview

The FY 2016 budget request is based on defense strategy and is informed by current geopolitical conditions. It restores capacity to meet Combatant Commanders' most urgent requirements, sustains readiness gains, and invests in nuclear; space; cyber; command and control; and Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities. These budget decisions ensure the Air Force can execute its five core missions: (1) air and space superiority; (2) ISR; (3) rapid global mobility; (4) global strike; and (5) command and control.

Air and Space Superiority

Air Superiority

The Air Force maintains capability to achieve air superiority by investing in legacy fleet service life sustainment and modernization efforts, fifth generation aircraft upgrades (F-22A), recapitalization for the Personnel Recovery helicopter mission, and enhanced munitions.

Legacy Aircraft: The average age of the F-15C/D fleet is over 27 years and requires modernization to remain viable. The fleet will be reduced by 31 aircraft across the Future Years Defense Program, 10 of these in FY 2016. The remaining 214 will undergo offensive and defensive improvements including Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) radars and initial development of the Eagle Passive/Active Warning Survivability System (EPAWSS), improving mean time between failure and survivability. Also in initial development is an Infra-Red Search and Track system, which will give the Eagle a search and track capability vital to operations in a contested environment. These efforts extend operability of the Eagle for the long term.

Fifth Generation Aircraft: To stay ahead of threats, modernization of the F 22A's combat capabilities is a major area of interest with continued emphasis on Increment 3.1 with radar air-to-ground and electronic attack improvements. Increment 3.1 includes hi-resolution synthetic aperture radar, geo-location and Small-Diameter Bomb-I capability.

Combat Rescue Helicopter (CRH): The FY 2016 budget fully funds recapitalization of the legacy HH-60G fleet under the CRH program with a projected Initial Operational Capability in 2021.

Munitions: The FY 2016 budget funds Air Intercept Missile (AIM)-9X Block 2 and AIM 120D development, integration, and production. The AIM-9X gives pilots the ability to release the missile without having the target "locked" at the time of launch, decreasing the time required from target identification to firing. The AIM-120D is the next iteration of the Advanced Medium Range Air to Air Missile (AMRAAM) missile with increased range and radar capabilities. Air Superiority AIM-9 and AIM-120 munition quantities increased from 503 in FY 2015 to 768 in FY 2016.

Space Superiority

Space continues to be a contested environment. As more commercial and government entities take advantage of space, the Air Force remains committed to improving space situational awareness and command and control advantage, and modernizing/recapitalizing key space capabilities central to the joint fight.

Space Situational Awareness (SSA) and Space Control: The Air Force increased investment in SSA and Space Control capabilities to address growing threats while enhancing the ability to identify, characterize and attribute all threatening actions, supporting the recommendations of DoD's Space Strategic Portfolio Review. These enhancements accelerate delivery of the Space-Based Space Surveillance follow-on; upgrade and procure the full requirement of operational Counter Communication Systems; enable one-way net-centric data to the Joint Space Operations Center (JSpOC); accelerate delivery of the JSpOC Mission System Increment 3; and deliver enhanced information to enable rapid visualization/targeting.

Global Positioning System (GPS): The Air Force is adjusting the GPS III space vehicle procurement profile to position the program for a potential competition to procure SV11+. The FY 2016 budget procures one GPS III satellite, SV-10, and adjusts funding within the GPS enterprise to account for updated cost estimates on the Next Generation Operational Control System (OCX) and Military GPS User Equipment (MGUE) programs.

Satellite Architecture: The Air Force continues to explore an alternative architecture for the aging Satellite Communications (SATCOM) and Overhead Persistent Infrared (OPIR) technologies. The FY 2016 request sustains the existing SATCOM and OPIR systems through the transition, maintaining the Advanced Extremely High Frequency (AEHF) capability with vehicles 5/6 through 2027 and Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) geosynchronous orbit capability with vehicles 5/6 through 2025.

Space-Based Environmental Monitoring: The Air Force commenced development of Weather System Follow-on (WSF) in FY 2015 to begin the transition from the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP) while preparing to launch and initialize the last DMSP space vehicle (Flight 20). The WSF will provide timely, reliable, and high quality space-based remote sensing capabilities to meet global environmental observations of atmospheric, terrestrial, oceanographic, solar-geophysical and other validated requirements.

Assured Access to Space: The Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) program has been aligned with satellite launch schedules in FY 2016 while fostering reduced prices through a rate and quantity commitment with the current certified provider and by nurturing competition between certified vendors. Five launch services are being procured in FY 2016. In addition, the Air Force is beginning development to provide two commercially-viable, domestically-sourced space launch services with the objective of eliminating reliance on a foreign-made liquid rocket engine.

Cyberspace Superiority

The concept of Cyberspace Superiority hinges on the idea of preventing prohibitive interference to joint forces from opposing forces, which would prevent joint forces from creating desired effects. The Air Force delineates the funds it spends on Cyberspace Superiority according to three lines of operation: DoD Information Network Operations (DoDIN Ops), Defensive Cyberspace Operations, and Offensive Cyberspace Operations. As the Combatant Command Support Agency for the U.S. Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM), the Air Force Cyberspace Superiority budget includes a fourth category for combatant command support. The Air Force remains committed to improving the capabilities and increasing the availability of Air Force operational cyberspace capabilities.

DoD Information Network Operations (DoDIN Ops): In the DoDIN Ops line of operation, the Air Force continues to plan and influence development of the DoD Joint Information Environment (JIE). Air Force personnel are working with their Service counterparts, USCYBERCOM, the Defense Information Systems Agency, the DoD Chief Information Office, and other DoD Agencies and combatant commands to shape the strategy, planning, and implementation of this overarching DoD initiative and supporting the standup of the new security layer for JIE under the Joint Regional Security Stacks initiative.

Defensive Cyberspace Operations: The Air Force will increase the operational capacity of the Cyberspace Vulnerability Assessment and Cyberspace Hunter mission capability in the Active and Reserve Component by standing up Cyber Protection Teams.

Offensive Cyberspace Operations: The Air Force is continuing to work with the Joint Staff and USCYBERCOM to provide forces required for the National and Combat Cyber Mission Teams, supporting national level and combatant commands.

Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance

The FY 2016 budget request represents the Air Force's commitment to medium altitude manned and unmanned capabilities, ensures viability of high-altitude conventional assets to fulfill designated wartime requirements, and continues the ISR enterprise-wide investment in intelligence analysis and end-to-end automation through dissemination. The FY 2016 budget request sustains focus on enhancing ISR capabilities against high-end threats while increasing investment in medium-altitude, permissive ISR to increase capacity for ongoing combatant command operations. This budget request also invests in the incredible Airmen who operate Remotely Piloted Aircraft with increases in flight pay and bonuses.

The Air Force sustains MQ-1 Predator and MQ-9 Reaper medium-altitude, permissive ISR capacity through FY 2016, with 60 combat air patrols (CAP) funded in the President's Budget. This normalizes the ISR capacity to better align with ongoing and enduring operations tempo.

In its high-altitude ISR portfolio, the Air Force retains the U-2 reconnaissance aircraft and sustains RQ-4 Global Hawk Block 30 and Block 40, including investment in the RQ-4 Block 30 to extend platform viability beyond 2023, improve reliability, and enhance sensor performance.

Rapid Global Mobility

Airlift Modernization: The FY 2016 budget request continues the long-standing Air Force objective to modernize the C-130 Hercules fleet. The Air Force-led joint multiyear procurement (MYP) effort continues the acquisition of 78 C-130J Super Hercules aircraft and saves 9.5 percent over annual contracts. This FY 2014 - 2018 effort includes 43 HC/MC-130J Air Force Special Operations aircraft and 29 C-130J Air Force aircraft, which replace older C 130s. The remainder of the MYP contract recapitalizes other Services' C-130 aircraft.

The Air Force's FY 2016 budget request also cuts costs by reducing the scope of its legacy C 130H Avionics Modernization Program. The 2016 budget request continues to address aircraft obsolescence issues, Federal Aviation Administration mandates, and global airspace access requirements beyond 2020.

The FY 2016 budget request continues funding the replacement of the C-5 Core Mission Computer (CMC) and Weather Radar to mitigate obsolescence of the existing system. This effort centers on upgrading the existing CMC to obtain sufficient capability and capacity for future requirements resulting in greater reliability and simplified fleet-wide training.

The Air Force also ramps up research and development efforts to recapitalize the 1980's era VC-25 ("Air Force One" Presidential Aircraft). The principal mission of the VC-25 is to provide the President safe, comfortable and reliable air transportation with the same level of security and communications capability available at the White House.

Tanker Replacement: The KC-46 tanker recapitalization program remains one of the Air Force's top three acquisition priorities, and the FY 2016 budget request continues to support the tanker fleet recapitalization effort. The KC-46 will perform multi-point refueling of joint and coalition aircraft, carry more cargo and/or passengers than the aged KC-135 fleet, conduct aeromedical evacuation, and self-deploy to any theater. The current program plan will deliver 70 aircraft by end of CY 2020 and procure a total of 179 KC-46 aircraft.

Global Strike

While the United States and coalition team have had a distinct precision attack advantage in recent operations, such as Afghanistan, potential adversaries are leveraging technologies to improve existing airframes with advanced radars, jammers, sensors, and more capable surface-to-air missile systems. Increasingly sophisticated adversaries and highly contested environments will challenge the ability of Air Force legacy fighters and bombers to engage in heavily defended areas. To stay ahead of these challenges, the Air Force's FY 2016 budget balances needed precision strike capabilities with fiscal constraints. It funds modernization of legacy fighters, the B-1B Lancer, F-35 Joint Strike Fighter development and procurement, development of a new Long Range Strike Bomber (LRS-B) capability, and continued investment in preferred air-to-ground munitions.

Nuclear Deterrence: Strengthening the nuclear enterprise remains the number one mission priority within the Air Force. The Air Force continues its actions to deliver safe, secure, and effective nuclear capabilities within its Nuclear Deterrence Operations (NDO) portfolio. The Air

Force's intercontinental ballistic missiles and heavy bombers provide two legs of the Nation's nuclear TRIAD. Dual-capable fighters and bombers extend deterrence and provide assurance to allies and partners. The Air Force continues its efforts to further the skills and leadership of its NDO-Airmen and institutionalize improvements and capitalize on gains made since the Air Force began reinvigorating the nuclear enterprise in 2008.

Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM): The FY 2016 budget funds additional investments to sustain and modernize the ICBM force. These investments include: ICBM Fuze replacement, Ground Based Strategic Deterrent flight system development, the addition of officer Assignment Incentive Pay and enlisted Special Duty Assignment Pay, and various security upgrades to include replacement of the nuclear warhead Payload Transporter Van and the addition of Remote Visual Assessment II to the missile fields.

Manpower Supporting the Nuclear Enterprise: The FY 2016 budget funds 1,120 additional military and civilian billets across the nuclear enterprise as part of the Secretary of the Air Force directed Force Improvement Program. Additionally, 158 technical and engineering staff positions at Hill Air Force Base, Utah, were added in support of the Ground Based Strategic Deterrence initiative to recapitalize the Minuteman III infrastructure.

Nuclear Helicopter Support: The FY 2016 budget fields a replacement for the Vietnam era UH-1N fleet to address U.S. Strategic Command's (USSTRATCOM) validated nuclear security gaps. This program purchases U.S. Army UH-60A Black Hawk models and converts them to UH-60L models using existing government contractor services.

Legacy Aircraft/Weapons: The Air Force continues to modernize global strike fighter aircraft to support long-range interdiction capabilities. The FY 2016 budget funds the F-15E Strike Eagle radar replacement with Active Electronically Scanned Area (AESA) radars and improves access in contested environments with a modern EPAWSS. The EPAWSS includes a digital radio frequency memory jammer, an advanced radar warning receiver, and an improved chaff and flare dispenser with towed decoy to promote aircraft survivability against modern threats.

The Air Force continues to modernize its bomber fleet to extend the life of the B-52, B-1, and B-2 aircraft until the Long Range Strike Bomber recapitalization program is complete. In FY 2016, the Air Force will upgrade the B-52 aircraft to the Combat Network Communication Technology (CONECT) system, upgrade the internal weapons bay to allow internal carriage of smart weapons, and add smart weapon decoy-jammer and stand-off missile technologies to the external pylons. Additionally, the Air Force will replace the Global Positioning System (GPS) Interface Unit to enhance GPS-aided navigation, advanced targeting pod display and control, cryptographic key handling, route screen generation, and operation of the CONECT computer.

The FY 2016 budget continues funding for the B-2 Defensive Management Systems-Modernization (DMS-M), the Common Very Low Frequency/Low Frequency Receiver (CVR) and Flexible Strike programs. The DMS-M will enable penetration of dense threat environments while CVR adds survivable communications capability to the platform. The FY 2016 budget funds the continuation of the B-1 Integrated Battle Station contract, which concurrently procures and installs Vertical Situation Display Upgrade, Central Integrated Test System and Fully Integrated Data Link to address obsolescence, diminishing manufacturing sources, and enhance line-of-sight/beyond line-of-sight

Link 16 communications.

The FY 2016 budget funds sustainment of Nuclear Command, Control, Communication and upgrades. Specifically, the Air Force will upgrade the Strategic Automated Command and Control System and Very Low Frequency cabling upgrades to ICBM systems. Additional funding items include Global Aircrew Strategic Network Terminal increments 1 and 2, and B-2 AEHF.

Fifth Generation Aircraft: To counter the challenge of highly contested environments, the Air Force is procuring the F-35A, one of the top three acquisition priorities for the Air Force. The FY 2016 budget includes funding for Block 3i (flight test), 3f (flight and integration test), and Block 4 of the F-35 program, in addition to research and development towards nuclear dual capability for the aircraft.

Long Range Strike Bomber (LRS-B): The LRS-B aircraft is also one of the Air Force's top three acquisition priorities and is currently in the development phase. The LRS-B aircraft must be able to penetrate highly contested environments, have top-end low observability characteristics, and loiter capability. The Air Force's FY 2016 budget request includes funding to continue the development of an affordable, long range, penetrating aircraft that incorporates proven technologies. This follow-on bomber represents a key component to the joint portfolio of conventional and nuclear deep-strike capabilities.

Munitions: The FY 2016 budget request for Global Strike weapons capabilities reflects the need to win today's fight, while investing in systems to address the challenge of highly contested environments; however, shortfalls remain. The FY 2016 budget procures the GBU 53B Small Diameter Bomb Increment II (SDB II). The GBU-53B provides a capability to hold moving targets at risk in all weather and at stand-off ranges. The SDB II is a key part of the solution for future conflicts and will be integrated onto the F-22 and F-35, as well as other current operational platforms. The procurement of 260 AGM 158B Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile-Extended Range (JASSM-ER) and 100 of the baseline JASSM is also included with the FY 2016 budget request.. The JASSM-ER is an upgraded version of the baseline JASSM that can fly a much greater distance, providing excellent stand-off range in highly contested environments and increasing the flexibility and lethality of the force. In FY 2015, the Air Force bought 412 SDB and 115 JASSM-ER global strike munitions and in FY 2016 will purchase 1,942 SDB I and SDB II, and 260 JASSM-ERs. The FY 2016 budget procures 3,756 AGM-114 Hellfire missiles. The AGM 114 is the primary weapon for Predator and Reaper systems directly supporting Joint Force Commanders in finding and prosecuting time-sensitive targets. The FY 2016 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) budget includes additional Hellfire missiles in support of Operation INHERENT RESOLVE.

B61 Tail kit: The Air Force's FY 2016 budget continues funding for the B-61 Tail Kit Assembly. This program is a joint venture with the National Nuclear Security Administration's life extension program and combines four older variants into the B-61-12. This investment will allow the Air Force to field a modernized weapon to meet operational requirements and provide nuclear assurance to U.S. allies.

Long Range Stand-Off (LRSO) Weapon: The FY 2016 budget accelerates the LRSO program by 2 years. The LRSO effort will develop a weapon system to replace the Air Launched Cruise Missile, which has been operational since 1986. The LRSO weapon system will be capable of

penetrating and surviving advanced Integrated Air Defense Systems from significant stand-off range to prosecute strategic targets in support of the Air Force's global attack core function.

Air Launched Cruise Missile (ALCM): The FY 2016 budget requests funds procurement of the remaining ALCM Service Life Extension Program kits. It also replaces impact sensors and ordnance cables, which are required to maintain and assess ALCM reliability, safety, and effectiveness.

Military Construction (MILCON) and Facilities Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization (FSRM): The FY 2016 budget request for MILCON continues to support construction for combatant commands (e.g., EUCOM Joint Intelligence Analysis Center Phase 2, USCYBERCOM Joint Operations Center Increment 3), weapon system bed downs (e.g., F-35A, KC-46A Pegasus), Asia-Pacific Resiliency (APR), and "Quality-of-Life" (e.g., basic military training and airmen dormitories). It also strengthens the prime mission priority within the Air Force, the nuclear enterprise, by constructing a new Weapons Storage Facility, a tactical response force alert facility, and consolidated stealth operations/nuclear alert facility. The FY 2016 MILCON budget request also includes projects to recapitalize aging infrastructure (e.g., air traffic control towers, fire stations, and communications facilities). Finally, the Air Force also increased funding for maintenance and repair of its facilities.

Command and Control (C2)

In the FY 2016 budget request, the Air Force maintained capacity, increased investment in the Nuclear C2 enterprise, and pursued modernization critical to ensure a technologically dominant C2 capability in the current fight and future conflicts. This includes a refined acquisition strategy for the E-8 JSTARS recapitalization efforts, delaying the divestiture of five E-8C aircraft from FY 2016 to FY 2019, investing $90.7 million in a new low-frequency transmission system for the E-4 National Airborne Command Center (NAOC), and allocating $109.4 million to outfit Red Switch and other communications upgrades to meet current nuclear technical performance criteria for the new USSTRATCOM Headquarters building.

The Air Force retains modernization funding for the remaining Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) fleet, continuing to field the E-3G variant, enhancing the electronic protection capability of the E-3 radar, and equipping the platform with advanced tactical data links.

Force Structure Actions

The Air Force FY 2016 President's Budget submission is higher than the projected FY 2016 budget level constrained by the Budget Control Act (BCA). The President's Budget funding level is necessary to resource Air Force core missions required by the defense strategy. However, even at the higher budget level, difficult choices had to be made to maintain the balance of a ready force today and a modern force tomorrow while also recovering from the impacts of sequestration and reduced funding levels.

Air and Space Superiority: The FY 2016 budget retires seven aircraft (six EC-130Hs and the TC-130H) and transitions the newest converted C-130 to a much needed test platform, NEC 130H.

Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance (ISR): The FY 2015 budget request divested the U-2 aircraft in favor of the RQ-4 Block 30 Global Hawk remotely piloted aircraft (RPA) due to lower operating costs. In the FY 2016 budget, the Air Force delays the planned U-2 aircraft retirement from 2016 to 2019 in response to current operational requirements and to reduce risk by aligning U-2 divestitures with anticipated fielding of enhanced RQ-4 Block 30 sensors.

Rapid Global Mobility: The FY 2016 budget retires 10 C-130H aircraft in FY 2017 and 18 aircraft in FY 2019 to save money by reducing excess capacity, while fully supporting defense strategy and Combatant Commander requirements. The C-130 enterprise reduces to 300 total aircraft by FY 2019. In accordance with FY 2013 National Defense Authorization Act language and the DoD's submission of the 2018 Mobility Capabilities Assessment to Congress, the Air Force will continue retiring C-5A aircraft.

Global Strike: In the first Gulf War, the A-10 aircraft was the primary Air Force Close Air Support (CAS) airframe. As weapon systems, smart munitions, and tactics evolved, several other platforms are now capable of providing CAS. During Operations ENDURING FREEDOM and IRAQI FREEDOM, the A-10 aircraft accomplished only 20 percent of all CAS missions. Additionally, the A-10 does not possess the necessary survivability to remain viable in anti-access environments. Due to budget limitations, the Air Force will begin retiring the A-10 fleet in FY 2016 to focus available funding on more urgent combatant commander requirements. In FY 2016, 164 A-10s will be retired; however, the A-10 will remain operational and available for deployment until 2019.

Command and Control: In FY 2016, the Air Force continues funding E-8C Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS) recapitalization. The draft acquisition strategy was refined, restructuring the Technology Maturation Risk Reduction acquisition phase. Although this refinement addresses the program's top integration risks earlier in the program's life-cycle, it pushes the Initial Operational Capability out to FY 2023. To fund JSTARS recapitalization, the Air Force divested the E-8C test capability, including the T-3 test aircraft, and placed the E-8C on a force management to sunset profile with a retirement between FY 2025 - FY 2026.

Additionally, the Air Force will re-phase the E-3 AWACS divestiture of seven aircraft and AWACS Reserve Association Group from FY 2016 to FY 2019. This Total Force re-phase increases near-term capacity to meet highest-priority combatant commander needs while preparing for future fights.

Personnel: The Air Force will re-size the force to address key capability gaps in the nuclear enterprise, cyber, and ISR while matching manpower to force structure decisions. In FY 2016, the Air Force requests an end strength of 317,000 active duty, 69,000 Air Force Reserve, and 105,000 Air National Guard military personnel. This represents a 4,000 increase in Air Force active end strength from FY 2015 enacted levels (313,000). These increases comprise the addition of 900 military personnel to bolster the nuclear enterprise and an increase of 200 military personnel in cyber operations and cyber warfare positions to counter growing worldwide cyber threats. Additional force structure enhancements strengthen the Air Force's ISR and C2 capabilities with the addition of 400 personnel for MQ-9 Reaper UAV, and 1,900 personnel to support the institutional and training pipeline programs that will enable the Air Force to transition and shape its workforce to meet future mission and skill requirement. Additionally, 600 F-15C positions were restored to support the European Reassurance Initiative.

Readiness: The Air Force continues to invest in Operation and Maintenance activities that will help aid the road to readiness recovery by 2023. In FY 2016, the Air Force continues to fund the Flying Hour requirement to 100 percent of capacity. Weapon System Sustainment is funded at 79 percent in the baseline and 91 percent with Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding. Facility Sustainment is funded at 80 percent in FY 2016, which is a significant improvement over the emergency-only work order funding level of 65 percent in the FY 2015 President's Budget.

Overview

The FY 2016 Air Force budget request is strategy-driven and resource informed. This budget request develops and takes care of Airmen, retains critical core capabilities, restores some capacity, and maintains the ability to rapidly respond to global demands across the full spectrum of conflict. It requires the Air Force to balance modernization and force structure reductions while rebuilding readiness levels. The priorities articulated and funded in the FY 2016 budget request achieve a balance among the core missions, force structure, readiness, and recapitalization that enable the Air Force to fly, fight, and win in air, space, and cyberspace today and in the future.

The FY 2016 Military Personnel (MILPERS) budget request supports a Total Force (Active, Guard, Reserve) end strength of 491,700. It leverages the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve to best execute the core missions in a fiscally constrained environment. The Air Force takes a balanced approach to maintain core capabilities, and it is committed to providing competitive military compensation and benefits to recruit and retain the right number of highly skilled Airmen needed to meet current and future manpower requirements.

The Operations and Maintenance (O&M) budget funds flying hours, weapon system sustainment, pay and benefits for civilian personnel, installation support, ranges, simulators and Airmen and Family Readiness Programs. The FY 2016 PB request focuses on balancing near-term requirements and the ability to perform the five core missions which keeps the Air Force on the continual path to readiness recovery by 2023. The Air Force is optimizing the Guard and Reserve readiness components to provide a Total Force mix capable of integrating all of the Air Force core missions. The O&M budget request also sustains the nuclear enterprise operations for ICBMs, the B-2 and B-52.

The Procurement budget request enables the Air Force to fund key aircraft, missile and ammunition requirements. The FY 2016 budget request funds the KC-46A and F-35 and provides increased near-term capacity and improved future air and space capabilities. The FY 2016 request also continues the long-standing Air Force objective to modernize the C-130 Hercules fleet through the Air Force-led multi-year procurement (MYP) effort.

The Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) appropriation funds basic and applied scientific research as well as future weapon systems' development, test and evaluation. The FY 2016 request maintains the Air Force's emphasis on the engineering and manufacturing development (EMD) efforts of its top three programs: KC-46A, F-35, and Long Range Strike-Bomber.

The Military Construction (MILCON) and Military Family Housing (MFH) budgets increase investments in Air Force infrastructure after three years of minimal funding levels. The MILCON and MFH budget requests fund operational, training, maintenance, supply, administrative, housing, and utility needs.

Table 1. Air Force Budget Highlights Summary

FY16 President's Budget Facts	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
Total Air Force ($M)	**152,831**	**167,327**
Blue TOA	**108,745**	**122,186**
Operation and Maintenance (O&M)	[1] 43,503	47,759
Military Personnel (MILPERS)	28,778	28,991
Military Construction (MILCON)	996	1,593
Military Family Housing	328	492
Procurement	18,990	25,299
Research Development Test & Evaluation (RDT&E)	16,059	17,987
Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)	91	65
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)	**12,167**	**10,677**
Non-Blue TOA	**31,919**	**34,464**

General Facts	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
Major Installations [2]	79	79
Total Aircraft Inventory	4,956	4,919
Flying Hours	1,202,971	1,219,557

Personnel Facts	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
Authorized Manpower	668,403	674,519
Military	**485,080**	**491,700**
Active	312,980	317,000
Reserve	67,100	69,200
Guard	105,000	105,500
Civilian	**183,328**	**182,819**

Major Procurement Quantities [3]	FY15	FY16		FY15	FY16
Aircraft	**72**	**112**	**Space**	**5**	**6**
F-35A	28	44	EELV	4	5
KC-46A	7	12	GPS III	1	1
MC-130J	2	8	**Weapons**	**5,576**	**13,167**
MQ-9A	24	29	JDAM	4,333	6,341
HC-130J	4	5	AGM-114 Hellfire	381	3,756
C-130J	7	14	AIM-9X Sidewinder	303	506
			AIM-120D AMRAAM	200	262
			AGM-158 JASSM	215	360
			Small Diameter Bomb II	144	1,942

Numbers may not add due to rounding
[1] The $850M Base to OCO transfer is decreased from baseline and included in OCO
[2] Includes Active, Reserve, and Guard installations
[3] Baseline budget quantities only

Military Personnel Total Force

Figure 1 depicts the FY 2016 "Blue" Total Obligation Authority (TOA) request shown in Table 2 below subdivided into major activities.

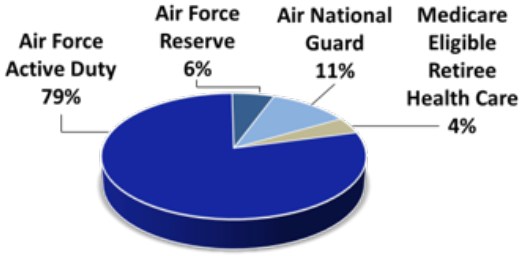


Figure 1. Military Personnel - Total Force FY 2016 Blue Budget Request

The FY 2016 budget request for Military Personnel supports the Air Force's ability to accomplish its five core missions, allowing the Air Force to maintain the world's best trained force. It leverages the Active, Reserve, and Guard Components to preserve the Total Force mix necessary to engage in operations around the world. The Air Force takes a balanced approach to maintain core capabilities and is committed to providing military compensation to retain the right amount of highly skilled Airmen needed to meet current and future needs of the Nation. Appropriation details and end strength changes are provided below:

- Total Force military end strength of 491,700 increased by 6,620 personnel from FY 2015
- Active component end strength of 317,000; increased by 4,020 from FY 2015
- AFR component end strength of 69,200; increased by 2,100 from FY 2015
- ANG end strength of 105,500; increased by 500 from FY 2015
- Provides across-the-board 2016 calendar year increases of 1.3 percent for military pay, 1.5 percent in Basic Allowance for Housing, and a 3.4 percent increase to Basic Allowance for Subsistence

Table 2. Military Personnel – Air Force Total Force TOA

Military Personnel, Air Force Total Force TOA ($M)	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
Air Force Active Duty	22,642	22,890
Air Force Reserve	1,634	1,677
Air National Guard	3,106	3,210
Medicare Eligible Retiree Health Care	1,395	1,214
Blue Total	**28,778**	**28,991**
Non-Blue	4,988	5,367
Air Force MILPERS TOA Total	**33,766**	**34,358**

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Secretary of the Air Force Deborah Lee James talks with Airmen at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam.

Airmen from Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, N.J., marched in an annual Veterans Day parade.

Four brothers serve alongside each other in the Air Force Reserve's 419th Fighter Wing.

Military Personnel – Active Air Force

Figure 2 depicts the FY 2016 Blue TOA shown in Table 3 below subdivided into major activities.

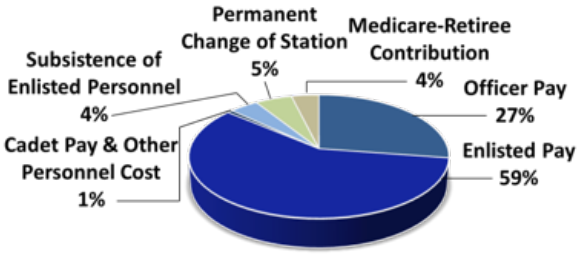


Figure 2. Military Personnel – Active Air Force FY 2016 Blue Budget Request

Active Air Force Military Personnel increases the overall size of the all-volunteer force by 4,020 from 312,980 FY15 enacted levels to 317,000 end strength (ES) in FY16 PB. Force structure increases include the addition of approximately 900 ES to enhance the critical nuclear force along with an increase of approximately 200 ES in cyber operations and warfare positions to counter growing worldwide cyber threats. Additional force structure enhancements strengthen the Air Force's ISR and C2 capabilities with the addition of approximately 400 ES for MQ-9 and approximately 600 ES for F-15C positions in support of U.S. Allies and commitment to the European Reassurance Initiative. Finally, approximately 1,900 ES were added to support the institutional and training pipeline programs that will enable the Air Force to transition and shape its workforce to meet future mission and skill requirements.

Table 3. Military Personnel – Active Air Force TOA

Military Personnel, Air Force TOA ($M)	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
Officer Personnel Pay and Allowances	6,428	6,519
Enlisted Personnel Pay and Allowances	13,909	13,998
Cadet Pay and Allowances	70	71
Subsistence of Enlisted Personnel	938	969
Permanent Change of Station	1,191	1,232
Other Personnel Costs	106	101
Subtotal	**22,642**	**22,890**
Medicare-Retiree Contribution	1,055	917
Blue Total	**23,697**	**23,807**
Non-Blue	4,953	5,332
Air Force Active MILPERS TOA Total	**28,650**	**29,139**

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Maj. Liliana Henriquez and Master Sgt. Liesbeth Bowen are sisters who were born in Venezuela and later joined the Air Force.

Staff Sgt. Ace and Senior Airman Paola, both explosive ordnance disposal technicians, strategizing movement while on foot patrol during a training exercise in Southwest Asia.

Senior Airman Crystal Cash refuels a 125th Fighter Wing F-15 Eagle on the way to exercise Vigilant Shield near MacDill Air Force Base, Fla.

Military Personnel – Air Force Reserve

Figure 3 depicts the FY 2016 Blue TOA shown in Table 4 below subdivided into major activities.

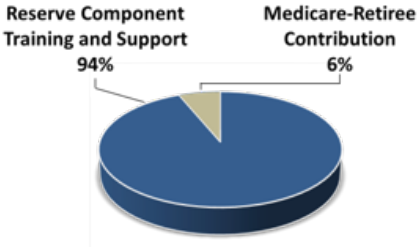


Figure 3. Military Personnel – Air Force Reserve FY 2016 Blue Budget Request

The Air Force Reserve Military Personnel budget funds direct military compensation including regular pay, allowances and benefits to provide trained units and individuals to augment the Active Component in support of Combatant Commander's requirements. The Reserve Component increases the overall size of the Selected Reserve force by 2,100 additional Reservists in FY16 PB. The increase in end-strength and associated funding is related to increased mission support within the F-16, C-17, and KC-46A weapon systems due to force reshaping within the Air Force. The F-16 increase will include 200 fulltime and 925 Traditional Reserve authorizations in support of existing associations at Hill AFB, Luke AFB, and Tyndall AFB, while an increase of 460 Traditional Reserve billets will support all current C-17 associations within the Air Mobility Command. The KC-46A weapon system will receive 415 Traditional Reserve authorizations to support the existing association at McConnell AFB. Additionally, there were smaller Traditional Reservist adjustments at multiple locations for the Cyber mission, network operations support, and C-130 operations and maintenance requirements.

Table 4. Military Personnel – Air Force Reserve TOA

Air Force Reserve Personnel, TOA ($M)	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
Unit and Individual Training	1,634	1,677
Subtotal	**1,634**	**1,677**
Medicare-Retiree Contribution	125	108
Blue Total	**1,759**	**1,785**
Non-Blue	21	21
Air Force Reserve MILPERS TOA Total	**1,780**	**1,806**

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Air Force Reserve security forces members storm an enemy compound during a training mission April 9, 2014, at the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Reserve Master Sgt. Matt Jackson conducts en route casualty care training Nov. 3, 2014, on board a Kentucky Air National Guard C-130H2 Hercules during Exercise Southern Strike 15.

Senior Master Sgt. Timothy Nichols, left, discusses fuel consumption with Tech. Sgt. Francisco Guerrero-Vasquez on the flight deck of a C-5B Galaxy on a Pacific channel mission.

Military Personnel – Air National Guard

Figure 4 depicts the FY 2016 Blue TOA shown in Table 5 below subdivided into major activities.

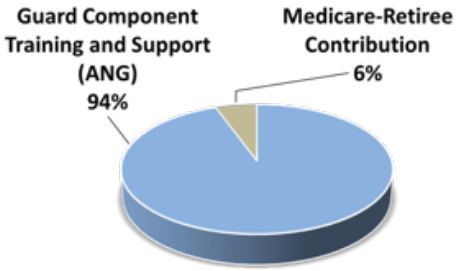


Figure 4. Military Personnel – Air National Guard FY 2016 Blue Budget Request

The Air National Guard Military Personnel budget request funds direct military compensation including regular pay, special pays, retired pay accruals, basic allowances for subsistence and housing, recruiting and retention incentives, and clothing allowances to provide trained units for participation in the Expeditionary Air Force as well as to perform Air Sovereignty Alert missions. The budget encompasses force structure adjustments of 500 personnel. Additionally, funding supports annual 15-day tours and 48 drill periods, as well as tours of Active Duty for training of selected ANG personnel in FY 2016.

Table 5. Military Personnel – Air National Guard TOA

Air National Guard Personnel, TOA ($M)	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
Unit and Individual Training	3,106	3,210
Subtotal	**3,106**	**3,210**
Medicare-Retiree Contribution	215	189
Blue Total	**3,321**	**3,399**
Non-Blue	14	14
Air Force ANG MILPERS TOA Total	**3,335**	**3,413**

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Airman 1st Class Abdiel Rivera, New Jersey Air National Guard's 177th Security Forces Squadron, walks the perimeter of a C-130J Hercules.

Members from the 149th Fighter Wing of the Texas Air National Guard, participating in Salitre 2014, visit the children's ward at the Leonardo Guzman Regional Hospital in Antofagasta, Chile.

Airmen from the Kentucky Air National Guard's 123rd Contingency Response Group set up a mobile airfield operations center in Dakar, Senegal.

Operation and Maintenance

Figure 5 depicts the FY 2016 Blue TOA shown in Table 6 below sub-divided into major activities.

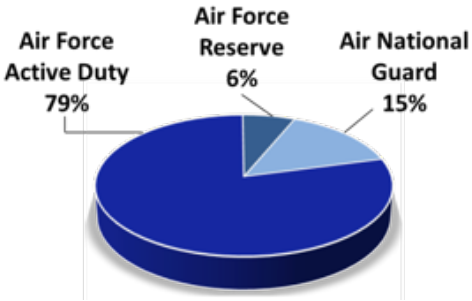


Figure 5. O&M – Total Force FY 2016 Blue Budget Request

The O&M budget request funds the day-to-day expenses of the Total Forces to support operational requirements. It supports 79 major installations (72 Active, 2 Air National Guard and 5 Air Force Reserve), funds the costs associated with flying operations; space operations; cyber operations; ISR; logistics; nuclear deterrence; search and rescue; and special operations activities.

Table 6. O&M – Air Force Total Force TOA by Budget Category

Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Total Force TOA ($M)	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
Active Air Force	[1] 34,068	37,739
Air Force Reserve	3,026	3,064
Air National Guard	6,409	6,956
Blue Total	**43,503**	**47,759**
Non-Blue	866	884
Air Force O&M TOA Total	**44,369**	**48,643**

Numbers may not add due to rounding

[1] The $850M Base to OCO transfer is decreased from baseline and included in OCO

The FY 2016 budget continues the path to readiness recovery. While the BBA helped stop the decline in readiness levels, recovery is not a short-term fix and will take years to fully rebuild. To recover readiness to the required levels, the Air Force must react to personnel and operations tempo as well as adequately fund readiness programs such as flying hours, weapon system sustainment (WSS), ranges and simulators. This budget request funds flying hours to capacity and restores full funding to PhD-level warfighter programs, such as Red Flag and Weapons School, focusing on full-spectrum combat readiness to succeed in a contested environment.

To reduce risk, the Air Force bought back some capacity. However, the A-10 and EC-130Hs are proposed to be divested starting in FY 2016. The divestures will be phased over a 4-year period. These divestures will allow us to reapply resources for single role aircraft for investment in multi-role future capabilities.

Key highlights:

- Continues path to full-spectrum readiness; funds ranges and advanced pilot training
- Flying hours funded to capacity: 1.2M hrs/$7.8B; sustains fleet of ~5K aircraft
- WSS supports aircraft availability – base requirement funded at 79 percent

- Sustains required space enterprise capabilities and supported U.S. Cyber Command's (USCYBERCOM) mission force and funds 39 mission teams.
- Invests $68M in Nuclear Operations and Sustainment
- Increases ISR capability for today's fight – 60 CAPs
- Facilities sustainment funded at 80 percent
- Funds Sexual Assault Prevention/Response billets, childcare, fitness centers, food and other support services
- Funds BMT transition week for Air Force core values training.

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

Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Total Force TOA ($M)	[1] FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
Flying Operations	17,635	19,341
Civilian Pay	10,627	11,113
Installation Support and FSRM	5,873	6,710
Space/Other Combat Forces	5,690	6,157
Logistics Ops and Air Force Wide Support	2,066	2,230
Mobility Forces	675	1,228
Training & Recruiting	937	980
Air Force O&M Blue TOA Total	**43,503**	**47,759**

Numbers may not add due to rounding

[1] The $850M Base to OCO transfer is decreased from baseline and included in OCO

O&M – Active Air Force

Figure 6 depicts the FY 2016 Blue TOA shown in Table 8 below subdivided into major activities.

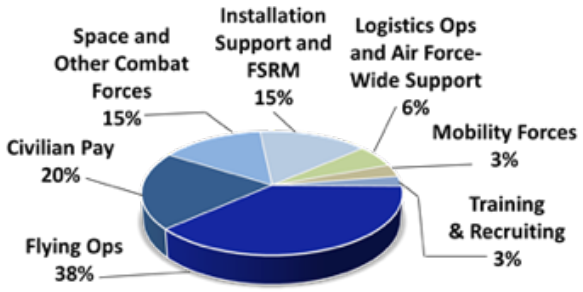


Figure 6. O&M – Active Air Force FY 2016 Blue Budget Request

The FY 2016 Active Air Force budget request supports 72 major installations and 2 space ranges, produces 1,181 new pilots, and funds 903,338 flying hours while sustaining a fleet of 3,523 aircraft. O&M resources provide funding for essential combat enablers such as: intelligence; logistics; weather; air traffic control; search and rescue; reconstitutions; airfield, runway and base facility maintenance; civilian pay; and improvements to working and living environments for Air Force personnel. Land-based nuclear and space forces, electronic warfare, irregular warfare and ISR missions are also supported by O&M funding. Sub-categories of O&M expenses can be found in Table 8 below.

Table 8. O&M – Active Air Force TOA

Operation and Maintenance, Active Air Force TOA ($M)	[1] FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
Operating Forces	21,034	22,931
Mobilization	3,636	4,964
Training and Recruiting	3,296	3,434
Administration and Service Wide Activities	5,626	5,979
Environmental Restoration	67	63
Medical WRM	409	368
Blue Total	**34,068**	**37,739**
Non-Blue	866	884
Air Force Active O&M TOA Total	**34,934**	**38,623**

Numbers may not add due to rounding
[1] The $850M Base to OCO transfer is decreased from baseline and included in OCO

A B-2 Spirit flies into position during a refueling mission over the North Atlantic Ocean.

An F-22 Raptor from the 199th Fighter Squadron positions itself to receive fuel from a KC-135 Stratotanker from the 96th Air Refueling Squadron.

An F-35A Lightning II gets ready to land at Hill Air Force Base, Utah.

O&M – Air Force Reserve (AFR)

The O&M AFR appropriation provides funding to maintain 5 major installations, train units for immediate mobilization, and administrative support. The FY 2016 budget request provides for the operation and training of 33 wings, 103,538 O&M funded flying hours, maintains 332 aircraft, funds air reserve technicians (military), civilian technicians, and provides mission training for 69,200 Reserve personnel.

Table 9. O&M – Air Force Reserve TOA

Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve TOA ($M)	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
Civilian Pay	1,155	1,226
Flying Operations	1,360	1,315
Space/Other Combat Forces	254	261
Installation Support and FSRM	231	241
Logistics Ops and Air Force Wide Support	26	21
Air Force Reserve O&M TOA Total	**3,026**	**3,064**

Numbers may not add due to rounding

O&M – Air National Guard (ANG)

The O&M ANG appropriation funds the flying and maintenance of ANG aircraft and the operation of 2 major installations. The FY 2016 budget request funds 212,675 O&M flying hours, maintains 1,064 aircraft and supports mission training of 105,500 ANG personnel.

Table 10. O&M – Air National Guard TOA

Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard TOA ($M)	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
Civilian Pay	2,144	2,202
Flying Operations	3,247	3,600
Space/Other Combat Forces	428	434
Installation Support and FSRM	559	689
Logistics Ops and Air Force-Wide Support	31	31
Air Force ANG O&M TOA Total	**6,409**	**6,956**

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Working Capital Fund

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

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

The FY 2016 AFWCF budget funds maintenance and supply activities that procure and repair weapon systems spare parts, manage base supplies, and provide transportation services. Estimates included in this submission are based on customers' execution plans. Successful AFWCF operations are essential to ensure the warfighter receives the right item, at the right place, right time, and lowest cost. This budget request reflects Air Force logistics and business processes are continuously improved to meet customer needs within the time and location requirements specified. Highlights of the FY 2016 AFWCF budget request are reflected in Table 11.

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

Air Force Working Capital Fund ($M)	FY14	FY15	FY16
Total Revenue	21,789	22,499	21,853
Cost of Goods Sold	21,243	22,406	22,061
Adjustments for War Reserve Material (WRM)	(120)	(44)	(45)
Net Operating Result (NOR) Adjustments	426	49	-252
Accumulated Operating Result[1, 2]	668	285	-136
Capital Budget	275	311	263
Direct Appropriation[3]	150	67	65
AFWCF Personnel	**FY14**	**FY15**	**FY16**
Civilian End Strength	29,411	30,060	29,793
Military End Strength	12,518	12,574	12,322

Numbers may not add due to rounding
[1] Includes Non-recoverable AOR
[2] The FY2016 $136 million AOR loss is the result of TRANSCOM WCF recovering the Surface Deployment and Distribution Command's Transportation Operations loss over two years.
[3] Includes Medical-Dental War Reserve Material, Transportation of Fallen Heroes and C-17 Engine Maintenance

Cash Management

In FY 2014, Total AFWCF cash increased from the beginning of period balance of $1,457.6 million, to $1,529.2 million. In FY2015, Total AFWCF cash is projected to increase to $1,809.5 million. This cash growth supports the Treasury Department's daily cash reporting initiative, originally scheduled for implementation in FY 2015. In FY 2016, Total AFWCF cash is projected to decrease to $1,462.6 million. Tables 12 and 13, below present details for AFWCF activities (CSAG and SMAG – Retail) and Transportation WCF.

Table 12. Air Force Working Capital Fund Cash Management

Air Force "Blue" Working Capital Fund Cash ($M)	FY14	FY15	FY16
Beginning of Period Cash Balance	730	815	980
Disbursements	12,871	15,373	15,747
Collections	13,022	15,476	15,563
Transfers	(128)	-	-
Direct Appropriations	62	62	63
End of Period Cash Balance	**815**	**980**	**858**
Lower Limit	564	901	682
Upper Limit	852	1,201	984

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Table 13. Transportation Working Capital Fund Cash Management

Transportation Working Fund Cash ($M)	FY14	FY15	FY16
Beginning of Period Cash Balance	727	714	830
Disbursements	8,602	7,017	6,141
Collections	8,577	7,128	5,913
Transfers	(77)	-	-
Direct Appropriations	79	-	-
Fallen Heroes	10	5	3
End of Period Cash Balance	**714**	**830**	**641**
Lower Limit	901	722	637
Upper Limit	1,153	978	882

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Procurement

Figure 7 depicts the FY 2016 Blue TOA shown in Table 14 below subdivided into major activities.

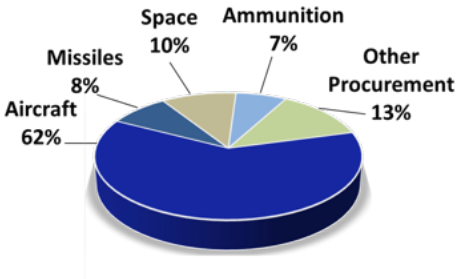


Figure 7. Procurement FY 2016 Blue Budget Request

The Procurement portfolio delivers both immediate and future capabilities through investment across five specific appropriations: Aircraft, Missile, Space, Ammunition, and Other Procurement. The Air Force balanced modernization efforts with recapitalization efforts to invest in future capabilities needed for a high-end fight. The FY 2016 budget request continues to fund procurement of two of the top three modernization priorities for the Air Force: the F-35 and KC-46. The budget request preserves production ramps of top acquisition programs, sustains approved efficient space procurement strategy, and increases ammunition inventory levels. The following pages will discuss procurement appropriations in more detail.

Table 14. Procurement TOA

Procurement TOA ($M)	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
Aircraft	11,998	15,615
Missiles [1]	3,808	2,094
Ammunition	660	1,759
Space [2]	-	2,584
Other Procurement	2,524	3,248
Blue Total	**18,990**	**25,299**
Non-Blue	15,142	15,963
Air Force Procurement TOA Total	**34,132**	**41,262**

Numbers may not add due to rounding.
[1] FY 2015 includes **$2,655M** Space Procurement.
[2] FY 2016 marks first year of the Space Procurement appropriation.

Procurement – Aircraft

Figure 8 depicts the FY 2015 Blue TOA shown in Table 15 below subdivided into major activities.

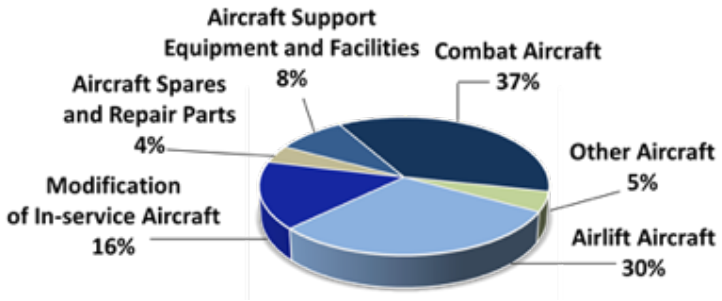


Figure 8. Aircraft Procurement FY 2016 Blue Budget Request

The Aircraft Procurement appropriation funds procurement of aircraft, modification of aircraft, support equipment, specialized ground handling equipment, training devices, and spare parts. The FY 2016 budget request supports key systems across multiple Air Force core missions. Key Air and Space superiority modifications include procurement of 44 F-35s, F-22 Raptor sustainability and structural upgrades, as well as radar upgrades on the F-15 Eagle fleet. Global Integrated ISR is supported with procurement of 29 MQ-9 Reapers. Rapid Global Mobility investment continues to fund the tanker fleet recapitalization effort by purchasing 12 KC-46 Tankers in FY 2016. The Air Force will leverage resources across services with funding committed to the C-130 multi-year procurement (MYP) strategy. This supports the acquisition of 14 C-130J Hercules in support of Global Mobility, five HC-130 in support of Personnel Recovery, and eight MC-130s in support of Special Operations. Global Strike initiatives include fleet-wide upgrades to B-52 communication capabilities. Finally, the Air Force will invest in C2 which includes communication and targeting modifications to the E-3 AWACS. The table below summarizes funding for aircraft procurement by budget activity.

Table 15. Aircraft Procurement TOA

Aircraft Procurement TOA ($M)	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
Combat Aircraft	3,983	5,720
Airlift Aircraft	2,951	4,672
Modification of In-service Aircraft	2,859	2,473
Aircraft Support Equipment and Facilities	1,176	1,369
Aircraft Spares and Repair Parts	467	656
Other Aircraft	564	725
Blue Totals	**11,998**	**15,615**
Non-Blue	69	44
Air Force Aircraft Procurement TOA Total	**12,068**	**15,659**

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Procurement – Missile

Figure 9 below depicts the FY 2016 Blue TOA shown in Table 16 below subdivided into major activities.

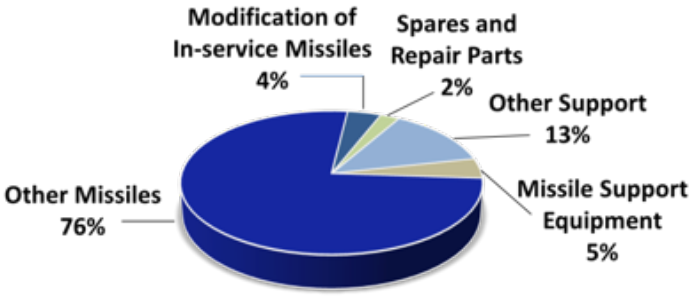


Figure 9. Missile Procurement FY 2016 Blue Budget Request

The Missile Procurement appropriation funds acquisition and modification of missiles, spare parts, and support equipment. The Air Force plans to continue funding key modernization efforts within the Minuteman III program, continuing to deliver safe and secure nuclear capabilities. A key part of the contested environment solution for future conflicts is the procurement of modern munitions for air superiority and preferred air-to-ground missiles. The Air Force plans to procure 506 AIM-9X Sidewinder Air-to-Air missiles; 262 AIM-120D Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM); 260 Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile-Extended Range (JASSM ER) missiles; 3,756 Hellfire missiles; and 1,942 Small Diameter Bomb (SDB) I/II which sustains the Air Force's capability to provide air dominance and global precision attack capabilities.

Table 16. Missile Procurement TOA

Missile TOA ($M)	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
Other Support	2,716	277
Other Missiles	873	1,589
Spares and Repair Parts	87	49
Missile Support Equipment	80	94
Modification of In-service Missiles	52	85
Blue Total	**3,808**	**2,094**
Non-Blue	818	894
Air Force Missile Procurement TOA Total	**4,626**	**2,988**

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Procurement – Ammunition

Figure 10 depicts the FY 2016 Blue TOA shown in Table 17 below subdivided into major activities.

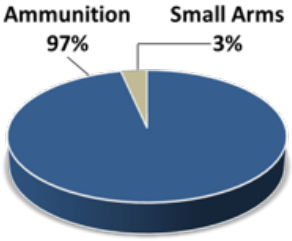


Figure 10. Ammunition Procurement FY 2016 Blue Budget Request

The Ammunition Procurement appropriation funds procurement, production, and modification of ammunition. The portfolio primarily supports the Global Precision Attack core function and includes ammunition, bombs, flares, fuses, cartridges, and related training devices. Munitions quantities in bombs, flares, and fuzes are increased to meet training requirements andenhance inventory levels. These levels ensure readiness for all tasks and fully support Combatant Commanders. General Purpose Bombs and Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) quantities support increasing operations tempo in Iraq and Syria against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).

Table 17. Ammunition Procurement TOA

Ammunition Procurement TOA ($M)	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
Ammunition	635	1,699
Small Arms	25	60
Air Force Ammunition Procurement TOA Total	**660**	**1,759**

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Procurement – Space

The Space Procurement appropriation funds acquisition of spacecraft and related communications security products. For FY 2016 the Air Force created a new space procurement appropriation to increase transparency and focus on space. The new appropriation extends the period of availability from three to five years, commensurate with the complexity of the systems. In FY 2016 the Air Force will continue the Evolutionary Acquisition for Space Efficiency/Efficient Space Procurement approach for a fixed price block buy of AEHF satellite vehicles 5 and 6 and SBIRS Geosynchronous Earth Orbit (GEO) 5 and 6. The FY 2016 budget request also includes funding for five EELV and one GPS III satellite.

Table 18. Space Procurement TOA

Space TOA ($M)	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
Space [1, 2]	-	2,584
Blue Total	**-**	**2,584**
Non-Blue	-	-
Air Force Space Procurement TOA Total	**-**	**2,584**

[1] FY 2015 includes $2,655M Space Procurement.
[2] FY 2016 marks first year of the Space Procurement appropriation.

Procurement – Other

Figure 11 depicts the FY 2016 Blue TOA shown below in Table 19 below subdivided into major activities.

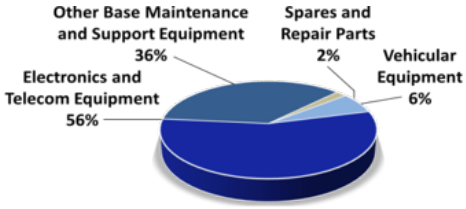


Figure 11. Other Procurement FY 2016 Blue Budget Request

The Other Procurement funds procurement and modification of investment equipment, ground electronic systems, communication equipment, information systems, base support equipment, vehicles and physical security systems. These systems and equipment focus support on Force readiness, space superiority, and command and control in FY 2016. Readiness is supported through the acceleration of funding for advanced Airfield Damage Repair capabilities to Pacific Air Force airfields in Guam and Japan, which address runway denial threats from possible adversaries.

Recent high-profile terrorist attacks around the world have led to increased protection of personnel and Air Force assets through enhanced base security measures, outfitting of security forces personnel and replacement of the Personnel Locator Beacon. Base physical security is enhanced through the Integrated Base Defense Security System (IBDSS), which provides for a wide range of electronic security alarms, sensors and intrusion detection systems that detect and provide early warning of potential threats to Air Force mission critical assets. The FY 2016 request reduces a significant backlog in security forces personnel equipment to include intelligence, surveillance, night vision and thermal imagery equipment, counter sniper/battery capabilities, tactical communications, and other protective field equipment used by security forces to protect Air Force resources and defeat threats

The space superiority core function is supported through modernization of the SBIRS mobile ground stations and the Western Spacelift Range, which both provide heightened space awareness. Command and control is supported within the new USSTRATCOM Headquarters facility. USSTRATCOM is tasked to provide strategic deterrence, space operations and cyberspace operations in the nation's defense. The new headquarters facility is integral in USSTRATCOM accomplishing their mission objectives, which requires significant C2 capabilities. The FY 2016 request funds a secure infrastructure to provide a High-Altitude Electromagnetic Pulse Shielded Command and Control Center; mainframe computer data centers; storage and maintenance areas; multiple 24/7 mission operations centers; and the necessary infrastructure to provide reliable secure and non-secure voice, data, and video to the command.

Table 19. Other Procurement TOA

Other Procurement TOA ($M)	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
Electronics and Telecom Equipment	1,402	1,810
Other Base Maintenance and Support Equipment	965	1,160
Vehicular Equipment	125	218
Spares and Repair Parts	33	60
Blue Total	**2,525**	**3,248**
Non-Blue	14,255	15,025
Air Force Other Procurement TOA Total	**16,780**	**18,273**

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Research, Development, Test & Evaluation

Figure 12 depicts the relative size of each subsection of this appropriation as shown in Table 20 below.

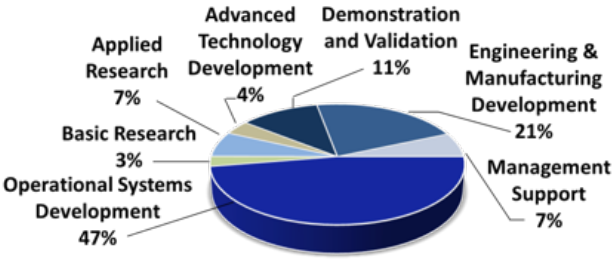


Figure 12. RDT&E FY 2016 Blue Budget Request

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

Table 20. RDT&E TOA

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation TOA ($M)	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
Operational Systems Development	7,574	8,524
Engineering & Manufacturing Development	3,617	3,848
Demonstration and Validation	1,407	2,063
Applied Research	1,101	1,217
Management Support	1,179	1,175
Advanced Technology Development	630	676
Basic Research	551	485
Blue Totals	**16,059**	**17,987**
Non-Blue	7,571	8,487
Air Force RDT&E TOA Total	**23,630**	**26,474**

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The FY 2016 request maintains the Air Force's emphasis on the EMD efforts of its Top 3 programs (KC-46A, F-35 and Long Range Strike-Bomber). The FY 2016 budget request will continue engineering development efforts for the KC-46A and continue to fund certification/qualification testing. As part of this overall effort, development activities will continue for the Maintenance Training System. Funding also maintains development for the F-35 with an emphasis on system development and demonstration of the Air System, and continuing government Development Test and Evaluation and Operational Testing. The FY 2016 request also includes funding for the Long Range Strike-Bomber (LRS-B), the Air Force's new long-range, nuclear capable, optionally manned, penetrating bomber. To ensure the Air Force maintains and exploits its technological advantage, the Air Force increased investments in Science & Technology and Test & Evaluation activities by about 3 percent. Additionally, this budget also begins significant efforts for the Presidential Aircraft

Replacement program to replace the current VC-25A fleet, first introduced during the Reagan Administration, with a new fleet of aircraft to meet the requirements for the President of the United States to execute the three roles of Head of State, Chief Executive, and Commander in Chief.

RDT&E funding also supports such programs as SBIRS, GPS, and F-22, as well as the Defensive Management System, the top priority for the B-2 aircraft enhancing the direct attack capability.

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

Table 21. RDT&E Major Programs

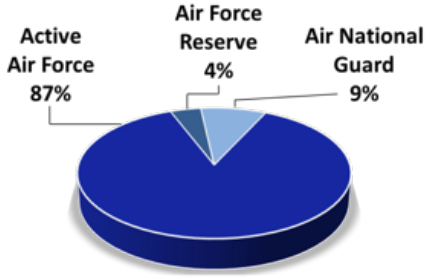
RDT&E Largest Programs ($M)	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
S&T	2,282	2,378
Long Range Strike - Bomber	914	1,246
KC-46	786	602
F-35A EMD	569	589
GPS III-OCX	299	350
SBIRS EMD	309	292
AEHF	308	228
RQ-4 UAV	242	208
F-15E Sq	242	179

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Military Construction

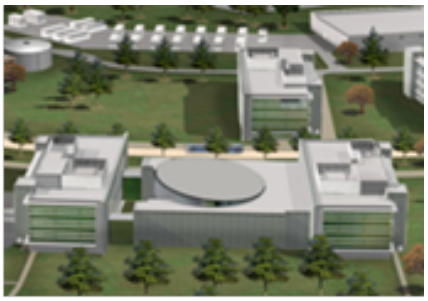
Figure 13 depicts the FY 2016 Blue TOA shown below in Table 22 below subdivided into major activities.

Figure 13. MILCON FY 2016 Blue Budget Request



The MILCON appropriation funds large scale facility construction projects supporting Total Force Airmen and Joint partners. These facilities provide a broad spectrum of functionality satisfying operational, training, maintenance, supply, administrative, housing, and utility needs.

The Air Force's FY 2016 budget request for MILCON restores resourcing after the difficult trades made by the Air Force in FY 2015 supporting force structure, readiness, and modernization. It continues to support construction for the Combatant Commanders (COCOMs), weapon system beddowns, APR, and Quality of Life. It strengthens the Air Force's #1 mission priority, the nuclear enterprise, by supporting construction requirements within its Nuclear Deterrence Operations (NDO) portfolio. It also begins to revitalize infrastructure recapitalization.



USCYBERCOM Joint Ops Center Ft Meade

Table 22 displays a summary of the balanced Active, Reserve, and National Guard MILCON budget with a breakout of major and minor construction funding in the subsequent tables.

Table 22. MILCON TOA

Military Construction TOA ($M)	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
Active Air Force	854	1,389
Air Force Reserve	49	65
Air National Guard	93	139
Air Force MILCON TOA Total	**996**	**1,593**

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

MILCON – Active Air Force

The Active Air Force FY 2016 MILCON budget request resources its highest priority facility requirements. These requirements were developed within a well-defined, strategy-linked context considering defense strategy, Air Force capabilities, and quality of life. The description of the Active component's MILCON budget that follows is binned according to these categories and is in order of their share of the budget. A sampling of significant projects within each bin is provided.

Defense strategy comprises the largest portion of the FY 2016 MILCON budget request for the Active component. It includes COCOM, Nuclear Deterrence Operations, and re-balancing capabilities toward the Asia-Pacific region requirements. At $611M, defense strategy projects comprise 44 percent of the Active Air Force budget and supports: the United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) Weapon Storage Facility, the United States European Command (EUCOM) Joint Intelligence Analysis Center Consolidation (Phase 2), USCYBERCOM Joint Operations Center (Increment 3), and APR - Installation Control Center. The Air Force allocated $498M, or 36 percent of the Active Air Force MILCON budget, supporting projects aligned to Air Force capabilities which include mission facilities for KC-46A, F-35A, and HC-130J. Support for Air Force capabilities also addresses infrastructure recapitalization projects for current missions. These include Consolidation Phase 1 at Thule Air Base, Central Heat and Power Plant Boiler Phase 3 at Eielson Air Force Base, and two air traffic control towers. The Air Force allocated $168M, or 12 percent of the Active Air Force MILCON budget, to quality of life supporting three dormitory projects and two Basic Military Training facilities. Finally, the Air Force allocated $112M, or 8 percent of the Active Air Force MILCON budget, to program support for unspecified minor military construction, planning, and design.

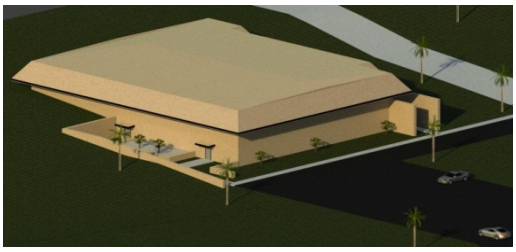
The Active Air Force FY 2016 budget request is summarized in Table 23.

A State by State MILCON project list is included in Table 24.

Table 23. MILCON, Active Air Force TOA

Military Construction, Air Force (Active) TOA ($M)	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
Major Construction	820	1,277
Minor Construction	23	23
Planning and Design	11	89
Air Force Active MILCON TOA Total	**854**	**1,389**

Numbers may not add due to rounding.



Guam Installation Control Center

Typical BMT Classroom/Dining Facility JBSA-Lackland

STATE/COUNTRY	INSTALLATION	PROJECT	REQUEST ($K)
Alaska	Eielson	F-35A Flight Sim/Alter Squad Ops/AMU Facility	37,000
Alaska	Eielson	Rpr Central Heat & Power Plant Boiler Ph3	34,400
Arizona	Davis Monthan	HC-130J AGE Storage	4,700
Arizona	Davis Monthan	HC-130J Wash Rack	12,200
Arizona	Luke	F-35A ADAL Fuel Offload Facility	5,000
Arizona	Luke	F-35A Aircraft Maintenance Hangar/Sq 3	13,200
Arizona	Luke	F-35A Bomb Build-Up Facility	5,500
Arizona	Luke	F-35A Sq Ops/AMU/Hangar/Sq 4	33,000
Colorado	U.S. Air Force Academy	Front Gates Force Protection Enhancements	10,000
Florida	Cape Canaveral	Range Communications Facility	21,000
Florida	Eglin	F-35A Consolidated HQ Facility	8,700
Florida	Hurlburt Field	ADAL 39 IOS Facility	14,200
Greenland	Thule	Consolidation Ph 1	41,965
Guam	JRM - Andersen	APR - Dispersed Maint Spares & SE Storage Fac	19,000
Guam	JRM - Andersen	APR - Installation Control Center	22,200
Guam	JRM - Andersen	APR - LO/Corrosion Control/Comp Rpr	34,400
Guam	JRM - Andersen	APR - South Ramp Utilities	7,100
Guam	JRM - Andersen	PRTC Roads	2,500
Hawaii	JBPH Hickam	F-22 Fighter Alert Facility	46,000
Japan	Yokota	C-130J Flight Simulator Facility	8,461
Kansas	McConnell	KC-46A ADAL Deicing Pads	4,300
Maryland	Ft Meade	CYBERCOM Joint Operations Center, Increment 3	86,000
Missouri	Whiteman	Consolidated Stealth Ops & Nuclear Alert Fac	29,500
Montana	Malmstrom	Tactical Response Force Alert Facility	19,700
Nebraska	Offutt	Dormitory (144 RM)	21,000
Nevada	Nellis	F-35A Airfield Pavements	31,000
Nevada	Nellis	F-35A Live Ordnance Loading Area	34,500
Nevada	Nellis	F-35A Munitions Maintenance Facilities	3,450
New Mexico	Cannon	Construct AT/FP Gate - Portales	7,800
New Mexico	Holloman	Marshalling Area ARM/DE-ARM Pad D	3,000
New Mexico	Kirtland	Space Vehicles Component Development Lab	12,800
North Carolina	Seymour Johnson	Air Traffic Control Tower/Base Ops Facility	17,100
Oklahoma	Altus	Dormitory (120 RM)	18,000
Oklahoma	Altus	KC-46A FTU ADAL FUEL CELL MAINTENANCE	10,400
Oklahoma	Tinker	Air Traffic Control Tower	12,900
Oklahoma	Tinker	KC-46A Depot Maintenance Dock	37,000
Oman	Al Musannah	Airlift Apron	25,000
South Dakota	Ellsworth	Dormitory (168 RM)	23,000
Texas	JBSA - Lackland	BMT Classrooms/Dining Facility 3	35,000
Texas	JBSA - Lackland	BMT Recruit Dormitory 5	71,000
United Kingdom	RAF Croughton	Consolidated SATCOM/Tech Control Facility	36,424
United Kingdom	RAF Croughton	JIAC Consolidation - Ph 2	94,191
Utah	Hill	F-35A Flight Simulator Addition Phase 2	5,900
Utah	Hill	F-35A Hangar 40/42 Additions and AMU	21,000
Utah	Hill	Hayman Igloos	11,500
Wyoming	FE Warren	Weapon Storage Facility	95,000
Worldwide Classified	Classified Location	Long Range Strike Bomber	77,130
Worldwide Classified	Classified Location	Munitions Storage	3,000
Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Construct Airlift Ramp/Taxiway/Exped Lodging	50,000
Worldwide Unspecified	Various Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	48,364
Worldwide Unspecified	Various Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design -- EIC	40,800
Worldwide Unspecified	Various Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Military Construction	22,900
		Active MILCON Total	**1,389,185**

Table 24. State by State MILCON Project List

MILCON – Air Force Reserve

The FY 2016 AFR MILCON budget request supports five priority consolidation and recapitalization projects: a Guardian Angel Operations project ($18M) at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB), Arizona; an Aeromedical Staging Squadron Facility ($3M) at Keesler AFB, Mississippi; an Indoor Firing Range ($9M) in Youngstown, Ohio; a Consolidated Medical Training Facility ($10M) at Joint Base San Antonio – Lackland, Texas; and a Satellite Fire Station ($5M) at March Air Base, California.

Table 25. MILCON, Air Force Reserve TOA

Military Construction, Air Force Reserve TOA ($M)	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
Major Construction	41	46
Minor Construction	1	6
Planning and Design	7	13
Air Force Reserve MILCON TOA Total	**49**	**65**

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

MILCON – Air National Guard

The FY 2016 ANG MILCON budget request contains 17 projects including a KC-46 Flight Simulator ($2.8M) at Pease International, New Hampshire, $44.5M in requirements supporting ISR and other mission operations and/or beddowns, and $78.6M in priority recapitalization requirements. Captured within the ISR/RPA mission totals are facilities at Ft. Smith Municipal Airport, Arkansas; Hector International Airport, North Dakota; Niagara Falls International Airport, New York; and Will Rogers World Airport, Oklahoma. An AOG beddown project at Des Moines International Airport, Iowa is also included. Priority recapitalization projects include squadron operations facilities at Montgomery Regional Airport, Alabama; Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport, Georgia; Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base, Louisiana; Charlotte/Douglas International Airport, North Carolina. ANG will also recapitalize fire stations at Bangor, Maine and Klamath Falls, Oregon, along with an aircraft fuel cell and corrosion control hangar at Atlantic City International Airport, New Jersey, an aircraft support equipment maintenance and storage facility at Buckley Air Force Base, Colorado and a vehicle maintenance facility at Moffett Field, California. Finally, ANG will provide a range training support facility at Hill Range, Kansas and enhance force protection measures at Yeager ANG Base, Charleston, West Virginia.

Table 26. MILCON, Air National Guard TOA

Military Construction, Air National Guard TOA ($M)	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
Major Construction	79	128
Minor Construction	6	5
Planning and Design	8	5
Air Force ANG MILCON TOA Total	**93**	**139**

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Military Family Housing

The FY 2016 Military Family Housing budget request reflects the Air Force's continued emphasis on revitalizing housing and providing service members with homes that meet contemporary standards similar to the size and floor plans of homes constructed in the local community. The Air Force uses the Family Housing Master Plan as the roadmap to guide investment planning and programming for construction, operations and maintenance, and military family housing privatization. The FY 2016 budget request supports a continuing effort to provide quality homes to Airmen and their families in government-owned and leased units as well as to provide oversight of privatized housing.

Table 27. Military Family Housing TOA

Military Family Housing TOA ($M)	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
MFH Operations and Maintenance	328	331
MFH-Construction Improvements	-	151
MFH-Construction Planning and Design	-	10
Totals	**328**	**492**
Non-Blue	-	-
Air Force Military Family Housing TOA Total	**328**	**492**

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Base Realignment and Closure

The Air Force implemented all Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) rounds as described in the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission reports to the President. The FY 2016 budget request includes the costs to continue caretaking functions and environmental restoration at the remaining BRAC properties through FY 2016. The Air Force continues to align cleanup resources with reuse schedules as well as commitments that protect human health and the environment.

The budget request for BRAC in FY 2016 is mainly for environmental restoration and includes property management at installations closed under previous BRAC rounds. The program focuses on protecting human health and the environment through execution of projects that result in transferring acreage and achieving goals for remedy in place/response complete. In addition to achieving program goals and objectives, these projects must provide beneficial reuse of property and meet legally enforceable requirements.

The table below displays funding for this appropriation.

Table 28. BRAC TOA

Base Realignment and Closure TOA ($M)	FY15 Enacted	FY16 PB
DOD Base Closure Account	91	65
Blue Total	**91**	**65**
Non-Blue	-	-
Air Force BRAC TOA Total	**91**	**65**

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Overseas Contingency Operations

Figure 14 depicts the FY 2016 Blue TOA shown below in Table 29 below subdivided into major activities.

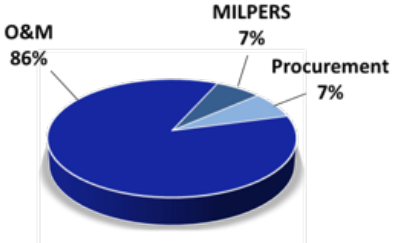


Figure 14. OCO FY 2016 Blue Budget Request

As an integral partner of the Joint team, the Air Force leverages the domains of air, space and cyberspace to uniquely contribute to Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO). FY 2016 OCO funding supports costs associated with flying hours for multiple aircraft, supplies and materials, transportation costs for equipment and personnel to be shipped into and out of theater, equipment, communications, and other miscellaneous costs to meet world-wide operational requirements.

- Operation FREEDOM'S SENTINEL (OFS)
- Operation INHERENT RESOLVE for ISIL (OIR)
- European Reassurance Initiative (ERI)
- Post-Operation NEW DAWN (OND) Activities

Table 29. OCO TOA

OCO by Appropriation ($M)	FY 15 Enacted	FY 16 PB
Military Personnel (MILPERS)	752	748
Operation and Maintenance (O&M)	[1] 10,158	9,153
Procurement [2]	1,124	774
Aircraft	481	129
Missile	136	289
Ammunition	220	229
Other	287	127
RDT&E [3]	-	0
WCF	5	3
MILCON	133	-
Total Blue OCO Request	**12,167**	**10,677**
Total Non-Blue OCO Request	**3,352**	**3,764**
Total OCO Request	**15,519**	**14,441**

Numbers may not add due to rounding.
[1] The $850M Base to OCO transfer included in OCO
[2] Sum of Aircraft, Missile, Ammunition and Other sub categories
[3] FY16 RDT&E is $0.3M

Summary

The Air Force's FY 2016 budget submission maintains the delicate balance between capability, capacity, and readiness. It continues the path to full-spectrum readiness by 2023 while preserving top recapitalization and modernization programs to be prepared for a potential high-end fight in the future. Informed by current geopolitical conditions and ongoing operations, this budget also restores some planned force structure divestitures and makes additional investments in nuclear, space, cyber, ISR, and command and control capabilities. Finally, this budget funds the Air Force's greatest asset — Airmen — by halting the active duty manpower drawdown and reinvesting pay and compensation savings in Airmen's quality-of-life and quality of work.

The Budget Control Act (BCA) of 2011 is still law and remains in effect for FY 2016. Without relief from the BCA, the Air Force will be forced to operate at budget levels that are insufficient to support the strategy. The Air Force has survived the past 3 years by delaying or cancelling planned modernization programs, reducing end strength by 5 percent, and taking short-term risk in installation operations and facility maintenance and sustainment. Operating at a sequestered level in the future will result in an Air Force that is less ready, less capable, less viable, and unable to fully execute the defense strategy. If the BCA remains in effect, some actions to operate within those limits could include:

- Divest more aircraft: KC-10, U-2, E-3, RQ-4 Block 40 and F-15C
- Reduce ISR capacity
- Cut Science and Technology investment by 10 percent
- Defer Presidential Aircraft Recapitalization
- Cut fighter recapitalization by 14 F-35s
- Slow readiness recovery due to cuts in Flying Hours, Weapon System Sustainment, ranges, and munitions
- Reduce investment in the nuclear enterprise; creates significant risk in effective/credible nuclear deterrence

Appendix

Air Force Core Missions and Supporting Weapon Systems

Air Force Core Mission	Supporting Weapon Systems
Air and Space Superiority	F-15C/D, F-22, T-X, Combat Rescue Helicopter (CRH), AIM-120D, AIM-9X, Global Positioning System (GPS), Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS), Space Based Space Surveillance (SBSS) Follow-on, Joint Space Operations Center (JSpOC), Weather System Follow-on (WSF) Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV)
ISR	U-2, MQ-1, MQ-9, MC-12, RC-26, and RQ-4
Rapid Global Mobility	AC/MC-130, C-17, C-5, C-27, CV-22, KC-135, and KC-46
Global Strike	F-15E, F-16, F-35, B-1B, B-2, B-52, Long Range Strike Bomber (LRS-B), and Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBM)
Command and Control	E-4B, E-3B/C/G, E-8, secured networks, command centers, theater air control system, control and reporting center, air traffic control centers, air operations centers

Air Force Aircraft Inventory

Active Air Force					
Aircraft	FY15	FY16	Aircraft	FY15	FY16
A-10	143	0	F-15	292	308
B-1	61	60	F-16	536	536
B-2	20	20	F-22	162	162
B-52	56	56	F-35	66	90
C-10	59	59	G-10	3	0
C-12	18	19	G-15	5	5
C-17	74	35	G-16	19	19
C-20	1	5	UH-1	94	94
C-21	15	17	HH-60	72	71
C-25	2	2	QF-4	20	7
C-32	4	4	QF-16	22	27
C-37	12	12	MQ-1	110	110
C-40	4	4	RQ-4	29	33
C-46	0	11	MQ-9	227	228
C-130H	34	21	T-1	178	178
C-130J	94	104	T-6	445	445
C-130N	2	2	T-38	492	491
C-130P	4	0	T-41	4	4
C-135	175	179	T-51	3	3
E-3	24	31	T-53	25	25
E-4	4	4	U-2	32	32

Air National Guard		
Aircraft	FY15	FY16
A-10	85	64
C-17	34	34
C-21	2	2
C-26	11	11
C-32	2	2
C-40	3	3
C-130H	152	150
C-130J	16	16
C-130N	6	6
C-130P	7	7
C-135	176	172
E-8	16	16
F-15	142	137
F-16	336	336
F-22	20	20
HH-60	17	18
MQ-1	35	35
MQ-9	16	35

Air Force Reserve		
Aircraft	FY15	FY16
A-10	55	55
B-52	18	18
C-5	22	16
C-17	18	18
C-40	4	4
C-130H	56	56
C-130J	20	20
C-130N	1	1
C-130P	5	5
C-135	70	70
F-16	53	53
HH-60	15	16

A

AEHF	Advanced Extremely High Frequency
AESA	Active Electronically Scanned Array
AFB	Air Force Base
AFR	Air Force Reserve
AFRC	Air Force Reserve Command
AFWCF	Air Force Working Capital Fund
AGM	Air-to-Ground Missile
AIM	Air Intercept Missile
AMP	Avionics Modernization Program
AMRAAM	Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missile
ANG	Air National Guard
AOC	Air Operations Center
AOR	Accumulated Operating Result
ARS	Air Reserve Station
ATM	Air Traffic Management
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System

B

B	Billion
BBA	Bipartisan Budget Act
BCA	Budget Control Act
BMT	Basic Military Training
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure

C

C2	Command and Control
CAS	Close Air Support
CAP	Combat Air Patrol
CITS	Central Integrated Test System
CMC	Core Mission Computer
COCOM	Combatant Command
CONECT	Combat Network Communication Technology
CONUS	Continental United States
CRH	Combat Rescue Helicopter
CSAG	Consolidated Sustainment Activity Group
CVR	Common Very Low Frequency/Low Frequency Receiver

D

DMS-M	Defensive Management Systems-Modernization
DMSP	Defense Meteorological Satellite Program
DoD	Department of Defense

E

EELV	Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle
EMD	Engineering and Manufacturing Development
EPAWSS	Eagle Passive/Active Warning Survivability System
ES	End Strength
EUCOM	European Command

F

FIDL	Fully Integrated Data Link
FSRM	Facilities, Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization
FY	Fiscal Year
FYDP	Future Years Defense Program

G

GBU	Guided Bomb Unit
GEO	Geosynchronous Earth Orbit
GPS	Global Positioning System

I

IBDSS	Integrated Base Defense Security System
ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
IOC	Initial Operational Capability
ISR	Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance

J

JASSM	Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile
JASSM-ER	Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile-Extended Range
JB	Joint Base
JDAM	Joint Direct Attack Munitions
JIE	Joint Information Environment
JSpOC	Joint Space Operation Center
JRB	Joint Reserve Base
JSTARS	Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System

L

LRS	Long Range Strike
LRS-B	Long Range Strike-Bomber
LRSO	Long Range Stand-Off

M

M	Million
MFH	Military Family Housing
MGUE	Military GPS User Equipment
MILCON	Military Construction
MILPERS	Military Personnel
MYP	Multiyear Procurement

N

NAOC	National Airborne Command Center
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NDO	Nuclear Deterrence Operations

O

O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OCO	Overseas Contingency Operations
OPIR	Overhead Persistent Infrared

P

PACAF	Pacific Air Forces
PB	President's Budget
PRTC	Pacific Regional Training Center

R

RDT&E	Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
RPA	Remotely Piloted Aircraft

S

SATCOM	Satellite Communications
SBIRS	Space Based Infrared System
SDB	Small Diameter Bomb
SLEP	Service Life Extension Program
SMAG	Supply Management Activity Group
SSA	Space Situational Awareness
SSN	Space Surveillance Network
SV	Space Vehicle

T

TACS	Theater Air Control System
TOA	Total Obligation Authority
TMR	Total Munitions Required

U

US	United States
USCYBERCOM	United States Cyber Command
USSTRATCOM	United States Strategic Command

V

VSDU	Vertical Situation Display Upgrade

W

WCF	Working Capital Fund
WRM	War Reserve Materiel
WSF	Weather System Follow-on
WSS	Weapon System Sustainment

Other

3DELRR	Three Dimensional Expeditionary Long-Range Radar

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