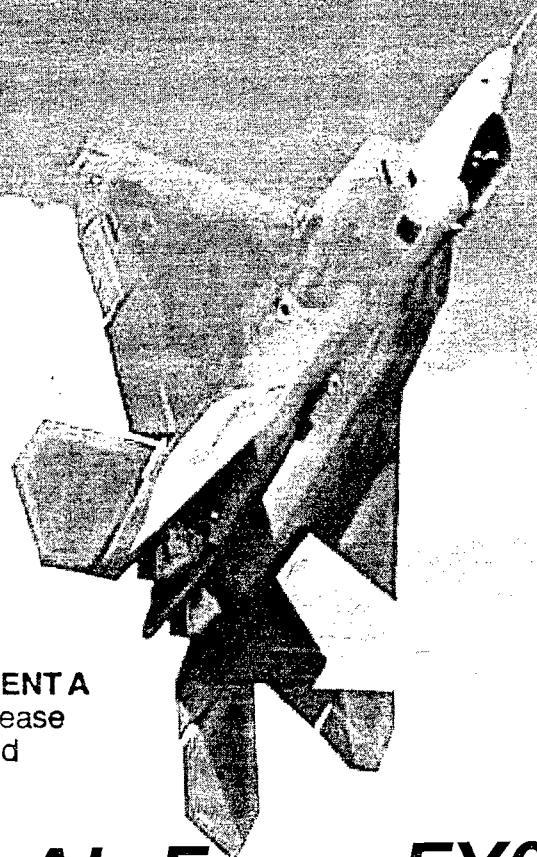




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Air Force FY01 President's Budget Highlights

January 2000

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OVERVIEW

The FY01 President's Budget continues to carefully integrate and balance competing priorities. It puts people first, emphasizes readiness, and sustains relevant time-phased modernization and infrastructure programs while continuing the transformation toward an Expeditionary Aerospace Force. This budget targets specific capabilities and issues. We invested in Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) and Recruiting and Advertising to increase retention and ensure we have the people needed to reverse historic mission readiness trends. Other additions address specific operational requirements such as Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures, JSTARS, higher fuel costs, and increased requirements for spare parts. Modest increases to Science and Technology will also help underpin future core capabilities.

Although there are modest increases to specific programs, we still face many of the same challenges we faced last year. This budget sustains the readiness gains made a year ago, but additional funding would be required to reverse all of the problems encountered in Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999. The pace of modernization remains slower than desired and we are still facing a low infrastructure re-capitalization rate. Our backlog on infrastructure maintenance and repair continues to grow and facility replacement remains on a 200 year cycle.

Figure 1 shows the overall real growth of the Air Force budget, normalized for inflation, between Fiscal Year 2000 and 2005.

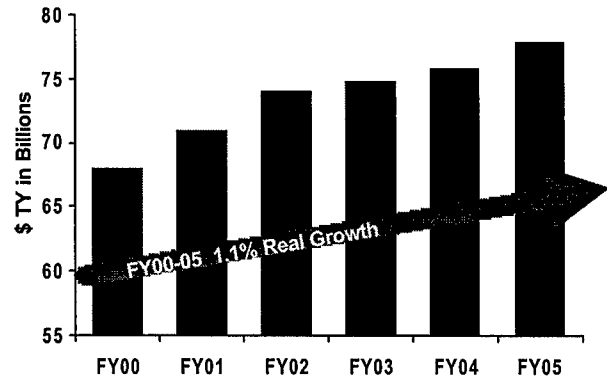


Figure 1

Despite these limitations, this budget maintains focus on our long-term **Global Engagement** goals. Global Engagement addresses the range of Air Force activities--People, Infrastructure Readiness, and Modernization--to provide a comprehensive map to shape the Air Force for the 21st Century. Global Engagement is based on six core competencies: **Air and Space Superiority, Global Attack, Precision Engagement, Rapid Global Mobility, Information Superiority, and Agile Combat Support.** These competencies stem from the speed, global range, precision, flexibility, unparalleled access, and awareness afforded by aerospace forces. Global awareness and command/control bring the competencies together to provide aerospace power to the Joint Force Team.

In the pages that follow, we summarize the Air Force budget in two ways. First, we provide a broad overview in terms of our core competencies. Second, we provide additional detail organized in the traditional appropriation

and program structure. Unless otherwise indicated, figures are in millions of "then-year" dollars and depict "Blue" Air Force Total Obligation Authority (TOA), which excludes funds in the Air Force budget for the National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP), Special Operations Command (SOCOM), and the Defense Health Program (DHP). Figure 2 shows the balance of the overall Blue Air Force budget for FY01.

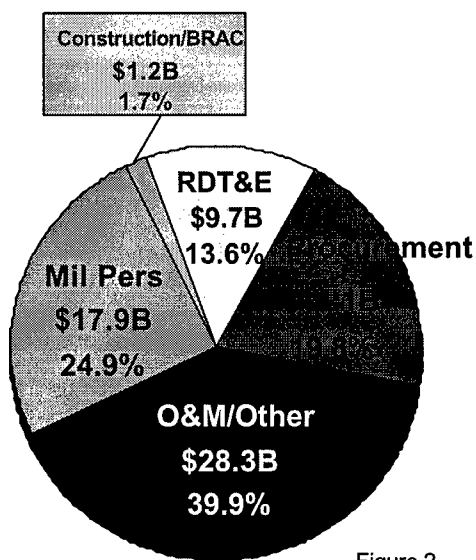


Figure 2

\$71.2B

SECTION I

HIGHLIGHTS BY CORE COMPETENCIES

Our core competencies represent a combination of professional knowledge, airpower expertise, and technological know-how. When properly applied, these competencies provide superior military capabilities. A particular core competency is not necessarily unique to the Air Force. Other services possess similar capabilities in many areas, but speed, flexibility, and the global nature of its reach and perspective distinguish the Air Force's execution of its core competencies. Within the Air Force, core competencies provide a bridge between doctrine and the programming and acquisition processes. Each core competency illuminates part of the strategic vision that guides decisions and sets the course for the Air Force of the 21st Century. Figure 3 shows the breakout of Blue Air Force TOA among the core competencies.

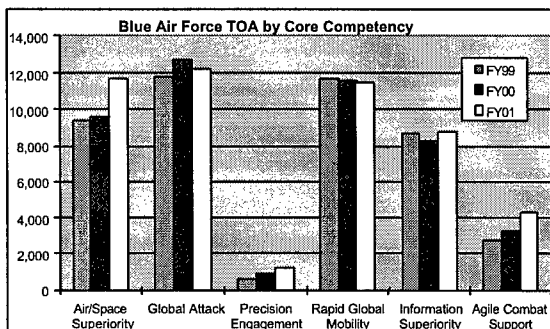


Figure 3

Air and Space Superiority

Superiority in air and space prevents adversaries from interfering with air, space, or surface operations, and assures freedom of action for our forces

and those of our allies. Figure 4 summarizes Air and Space Superiority funding by appropriation. The programmatic increase in the FY01 procurement are explained in Section II.

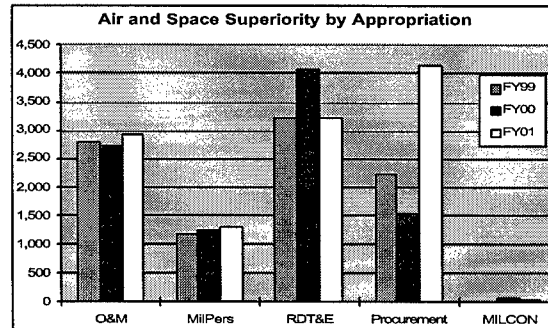


Figure 4

Air Superiority is the control of operations in the air to allow US and Allied forces to use this medium to freely position, maneuver, employ, and engage, while denying the same ability to our adversaries. Air Superiority programs include the F-15, F-22, Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM), AIM-9X missile, air defense forces, Airborne Laser (ABL), Manned Destructive Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses, and combat search and rescue.

Space Superiority is the control of operations in space, allowing US and Allied forces free and effective use of all media, while denying the same ability to adversaries. Space Superiority is the critical enabler for all military activities. Space systems and space-derived capabilities provide an instantaneous worldwide presence not achievable by ground-based forces and permit the US to leverage information to influence, deter, or compel an adversary, or to shape a situation. To meet this objective, the Air Force provides weather, communications,

warning and navigation satellites plus related space-lift and satellite command and control systems. Major space superiority programs include the Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS), Defense Support Program (DSP), MILSTAR, Advanced Extremely High Frequency (EHF) MILSATCOM, Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS), Wideband Gapfiller System (WGS), Global Positioning System (GPS), National Polar-Orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite Systems (NPOESS), Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV), Titan, Minuteman III and Peacekeeper.

Global Attack/Precision Engagement

Global Attack and Precision Engagement are the Air Force's contribution to the nation's ability to project power around the globe and sustain a credible nuclear deterrence force. Core programs include all bombers, F-15E, F-16, A-10, Joint Strike Fighter (JSF), and conventional munitions.

Global Attack

Global Attack is the Air Force's ability to attack rapidly anywhere on the globe at any time through the entire spectrum of warfare. Power projection and presence capabilities are a complementary mix of long-range and theater aircraft, based in the US and at forward locations. Figure 5 summarizes Global Attack funding by appropriation.

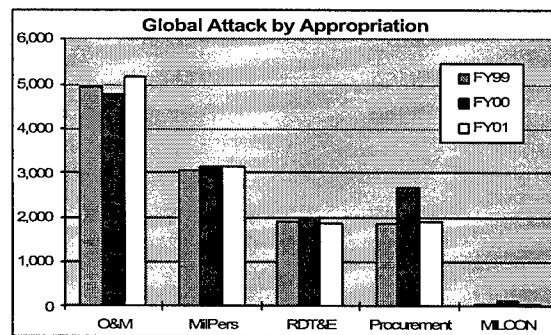


Figure 5

Precision Engagement

Joint Vision 2010 defines Precision Engagement as the capability "that enables our forces to locate the objective or target, provide responsive command and control, generate the desired effect, assess our level of success, and retain the flexibility to re-engage with precision when required." Precision Engagement is grounded in the joint definition. Its essence lies in the ability to apply selective force against specific targets and achieve discrete and discriminate effects. Figure 6 summarizes Precision Engagement funding by appropriation. The programmatic increase in the FY01 procurement are explained in Section II.

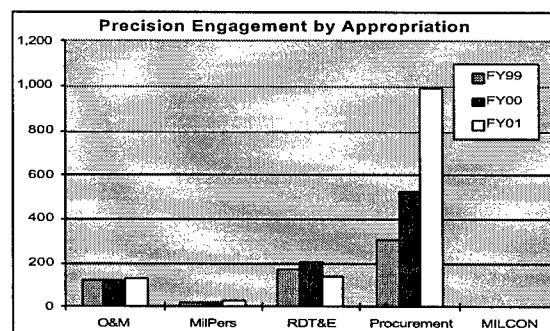


Figure 6

Rapid Global Mobility

Rapid Global Mobility provides the nation its global reach and underpins its role as a global power. The ability to move rapidly to any spot on the globe ensures that tomorrow, just as today, the nation can respond quickly and decisively to unexpected challenges to its interests. This competency includes strategic and theater airlift forces, aerial refueling, Operational Support Airlift, Aeromedical Evacuation, and Special Operations Forces assets and their supporting infrastructure. Figure 7 summarizes Rapid Global Mobility funding by appropriation.

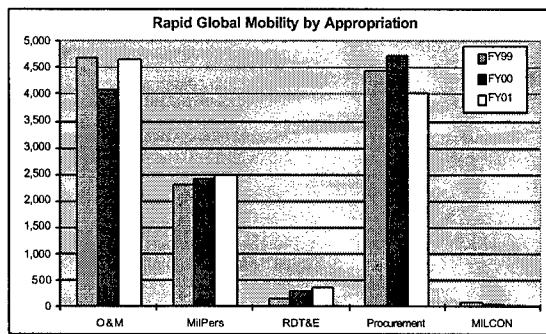


Figure 7

Information Superiority

Information Superiority drives joint battlefield dominance through global awareness: information warfare, intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance (ISR), command and control (C2), communications, weather, and navigation. The next 10 years will see a complete revolution within USAF operations through the networked digitization of combatant airpower. This total C2 integration of ISR and space real-time information with combat aircraft sensors/weapons to enhance immediate operations will provide a magnitude increase in total

combat capability. The Air Force begins this final phase of integrating C2 and ISR by funding the Aerospace Command and Control Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance Center while continuing our history of pushing the envelope with the Joint Expeditionary Force Experimentation (JEFX) process. In particular, this year's submittal is distinguished by the transition of Global Hawk from advance concept technology demonstration to a funded acquisition program. In addition, the Air Force continued its modernization of the legacy U-2 system by starting production of the JSAF advanced SIGINT system and continuing the procurement of AIP radar. Bringing Global Hawk onboard and fully funding the Senior Scout have the dual goals of relieving the high OPSTEMPO of the U-2 and RC-135 systems. Figure 8 summarizes Information Superiority by Appropriation.

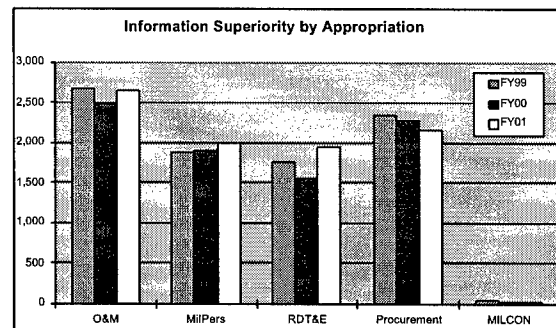


Figure 8

Agile Combat Support

Agile Combat Support is recognized as a core competency for its central role in enabling aerospace power to contribute to the objectives of a Joint Force Commander. Effective combat support operations allow combat commanders to improve the overall

responsiveness, deployability, and sustainability of their forces. To provide Agile Combat Support, information technology must be leveraged to improve command and control, which is key to accurate and timely decisions. To achieve this Agile Combat Support, the Air Force is modernizing and integrating its combat support information systems into the Global Combat Support System (GCSS).

Logistics is a major element of Agile Combat Support. It consists of those programs which supply and maintain aerospace forces to prepare them to execute their missions and sustain them once they are engaged. This area includes first and second destination transportation, service-wide logistics systems and computer support, vehicle procurement, base maintenance and support equipment, and Air Force Materiel Command infrastructure. The Air Force depot system will continue to reduce cycle times and streamline infrastructure. Competitive Sourcing & Privatization (CS&P) will help move the materiel required for deployed forces from "factory to flightline."

Agile Combat Support also provides vital infrastructure to support the Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Information (C4I) needs of the active Air Force and Air Reserve Components (ARC). This infrastructure includes all base-level communications, base-level computer services, long-haul communications, and deployable tactical communications. In addition, this area includes air traffic control, audio visual services, and C4I engineering and installation work. Figure 9 summarizes Agile Combat Support funding by appropriation. The increase in FY01 is

caused by the recoding of deployable military endstrength to combat support programs to more accurately reflect the Air Force's tooth-to-tail ratio.

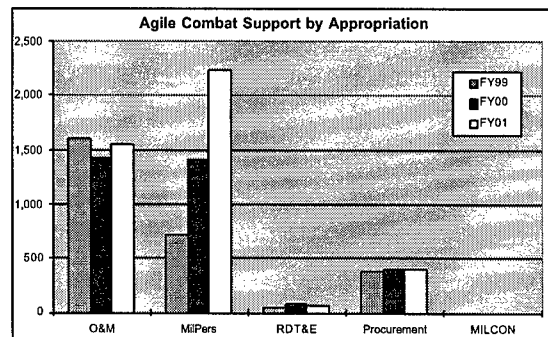


Figure 9

Foundation

People are the heart of the Air Force's military capability, and people will continue to be the most important element of our success in capitalizing on change. Emphasis on creating an Air Force environment that fosters responsiveness and innovation and rewards adaptability will continue to be crucial as we move into the next century. Specifics may change, but the Air Force of the 21st Century will continue to place priority on the excellence of its men and women and achieving a good quality of life for Air Force members and their families.

The composition of the Air Force will change as the nature of aerospace power changes. The force will be smaller. More uniformed personnel will be operators, and a greater percentage will be from the Air Reserve Components. Non-operational support functions will increasingly be performed by Air Force civilians. The Air Force is also committed to competitively sourcing or privatizing many functions now performed internally.

The FY01 program includes funding for Competitive Sourcing, Reengineering, and Privatization that will help the Air Force achieve approximately \$4B in savings by FY05.

Personnel and training programs recruit and train quality people to prepare aerospace forces to execute their missions and sustain those forces once they are engaged. The Air Force continues to carefully balance accessions, education and training, readiness, and quality of life programs while focusing on people as our most critical asset. The current program reflects additional emphasis on recruitment and retention. Figure 10 summarizes Air Force people programs by appropriation.

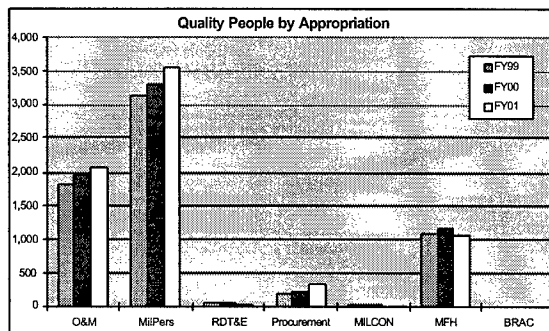


Figure 10

Effective installation support is essential to effectively performing our core competencies. It provides equipment, facilities, and infrastructure to support and sustain aerospace forces as they execute their mission. Installation support programs include military family housing, real property maintenance, environmental programs, base realignment and closure, and cross-cutting programs such as Base Operating Support and Military Construction. Figure 11 summarizes Air Force infrastructure programs by appropriation.

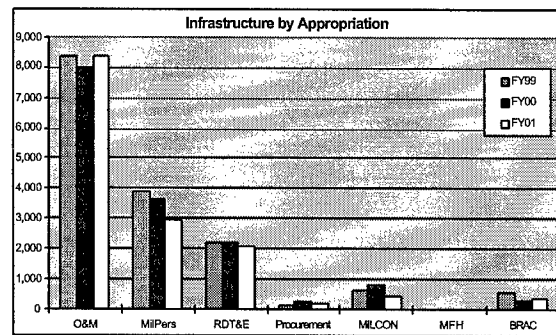


Figure 11

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SECTION II

HIGHLIGHTS BY APPROPRIATION

This section discusses the FY01 Budget Estimate Submission in appropriation terms. Figure 12 summarizes Air Force resources by appropriation. The chart below combines all procurement appropriations into a single category. Air National Guard (ANG) and Air Force Reserve (AFR) funding is included along with active force appropriations in Operation and Maintenance (O&M), Military Personnel (MilPers), and Military Construction (MILCON).

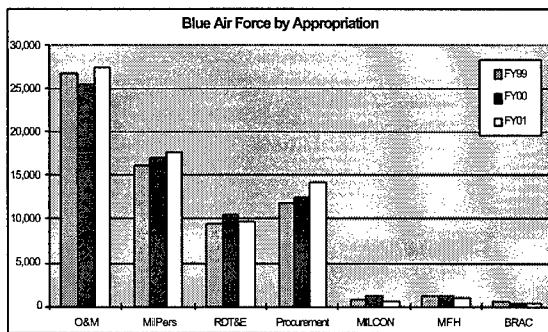


Figure 12

Operation and Maintenance

O&M finances the cost of operating and maintaining the Air Force (excluding military pay). Three appropriations comprise Air Force O&M: active forces (3400), Air Force Reserves (3740), and Air National Guard (3840). O&M funds air, combat, space, and mobility operations. Funds are used for training, administrative, logistics and service-wide activities. Specific items financed include: aircraft fuel and maintenance (both

contract and in-house), civilian personnel expenses, supplies and equipment, utilities, communications, maintenance of facilities, and support activities for both military and civilian personnel. As such, the O&M account is generally referred to as the "backbone of readiness."

O&M financial requirements are influenced by many activities, including number of aircraft and space launch vehicles, number of installations, military and civilian strength, deployments, rates of operational activity, and scheduled weapons system maintenance. The FY01 O&M funding level sustains combat readiness while supporting our people. This includes FY01 funding for operation of 10 Aerospace Expeditionary Forces (including 20 fighter wing equivalents), 85 major installations, 159,233 civilian endstrengths, 5,024 primary authorized aircraft, 1,854,000 flying hours, 550 Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles, and worldwide space operations.

The FY01 budget supports top Air Force priorities such as recruiting, retention, training, and ranges. Areas such as critical spare parts, aircraft and missile maintenance, training facilities and equipment, and maintenance of existing force structure were increased in this budget. Increases in these areas will take care of critical near-term readiness needs. The base operating support funding level is commensurate with prior year programs, but requires additional resources to fully fund quality of life and base operational support programs. C&P savings, achieved by reducing costs through increased competition and expanded employee and private sector participation, are anticipated in the O&M accounts. Real Property Maintenance is at the preventative maintenance level,

allowing only for day-to-day recurring maintenance. Real Property Services are constrained by a five percent reduction from requirement levels for efficiencies, and Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance is budgeted at 94 percent of requirements. Figure 13 shows O&M funding broken out by core competency (see Table 3 for more detail on the active O&M budget).

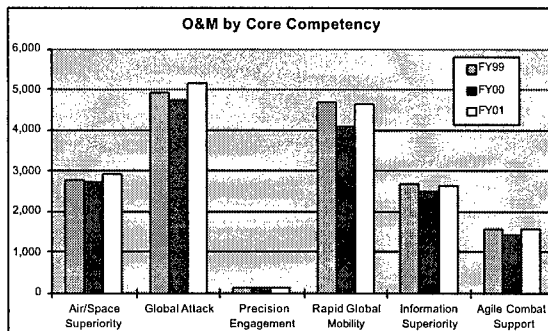


Figure 13

Selected Programs

Fuel Price Increase: Customer accounts increase to reflect the impact of a projected 63 percent fuel price increase in FY01.

Stock Fund Cash Requirements: The budget increases to fund spare parts required to replenish inventory as part of a four year AF plan to purchase unfunded inventory requirements.

Flight Training: Budget addresses costs associated with increased pilot production, such as simulator time, contract maintenance, and operational training support. Provides the resources necessary to meet required pilot production levels of 1,100 active duty total/370 fighter pilots.

Air Force Working Capital Fund (AFWCF): Customer O&M accounts meet full costs in AFWCF business areas.

Real Property Maintenance (RPM): In FY01, RPM is funded at a the Preventative Maintenance Level. This funding level accomplishes the day-to-day maintenance required to sustain real property facilities and infrastructure but does not provide the resources necessary to accomplish needed repair and minor construction. As a result, our backlog of repair and minor construction is over \$4.0B and will continue to grow.

Military Personnel

Military Personnel Appropriations (MilPers) for active forces (3500), AFR (3700), and ANG (3850) provide officer, enlisted, and cadet pay, allowances, subsistence, and Permanent Change of Station funds for the Air Force. The FY01 budget continues the momentum in addressing the personnel needs of the Air Force. Proposed reforms of the military retirement system, military pay increases, and funding for critical recruiting and retention incentives will help toward finding and keeping the best people. The military pay raise is 4.8 percent in FY00 and 3.7 percent in FY01 (ECI plus ½%). Additionally, funding is included for the first full year of Military Pay Table Reform and legislative initiatives such as Career Enlisted Flyer Incentive Pay and Foreign Language Proficiency Pay. The Air Force also included \$158M for the Air Force Aircrew Continuation Pay. Figure 14 shows MilPers funding broken out by core competency (see Tables 4-5 for more detail on ANG, AFR and active MilPers funding).

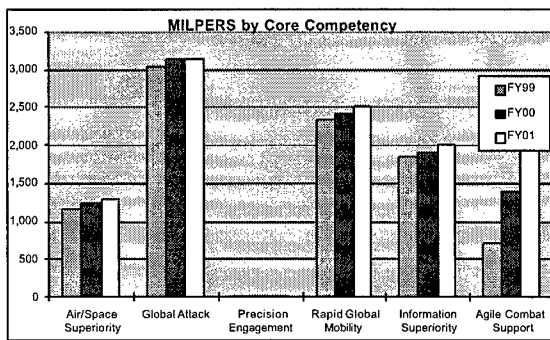


Figure 14

The Air Force plans an active duty endstrength reduction of 3,590 between FY99 and FY01. Since FY00, endstrength will be down approximately 33 percent due to force structure drawdown, base closures, reduced infrastructure and overhead, management improvements, and competitive sourcing. The Air Force maintains limited early retirement programs in FY01 to preclude involuntary separations and continue shaping the force. Figure 15 shows the downsizing in terms of endstrength (see Tables 7 and 8 for additional detail on military and civilian endstrength).

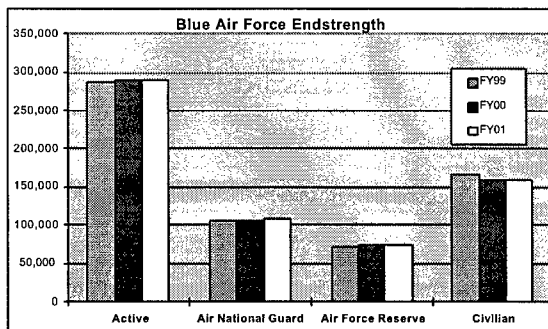


Figure 15

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

The FY01 RDT&E appropriation (3600) maintains the technology base,

advanced technology development, Program Definition and Risk Reduction (PDRR), and Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) of future weapon systems. It also supports research of new capabilities for future weapon systems. The FY01 RDT&E funding levels are lower than FY99. Figure 16 shows the Air Force RDT&E funding profile by core competencies (see Tables 9 and 10 for additional detail).

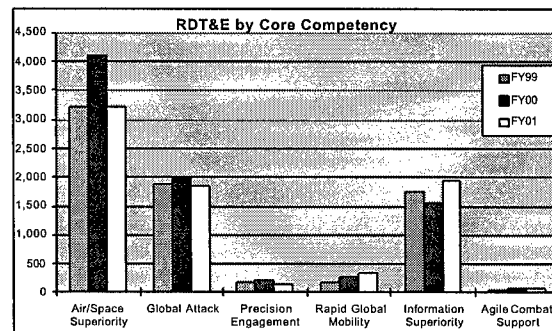


Figure 16

Selected Programs

Space-Based Infrared System (SBIRS): SBIRS is an integrated system-of-systems architecture consisting of incrementally deployed space and ground elements. This system will provide improved initial warning of a ballistic missile attack on the US and its allies, support theater and national missile defense, collect technical intelligence and provide battlespace characterization for theater commanders. The FY01 funding ensures SBIRS High is on schedule to meet an FY04 first launch. The funding continues SBIRS High EMD and SBIRS Low Program Definition Risk Reduction (PDRR) for space and ground segment development.

MILSTAR Satellite Communications: This joint service program develops and acquires extremely high frequency

satellites and terminals. The FY01 program funds the launch of satellite 5; continues to support on-orbit operations for satellites 1, 2, 4, and 5; and continues integration, test, and delivery of satellite 6.

Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV): The EELV program is a partnership with industry to develop a national launch capability that satisfies DoD, National, and civil user requirements for both medium and heavy space lift. EELV will be a more affordable space launch system, which will reduce current launch costs by least 25 percent. FY01 program continues to fund two contractors to develop separate launch vehicles and launch site infrastructure. The first government EELV launch is scheduled for FY02.

National Polar-Orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS): The NPOESS constellation will provide military commanders and civilian agencies with timely, high quality weather information to effectively employ weapon systems and protect national resources. This constellation will provide the nation's single source of global weather data for operational use. FY01 funding continues critical sensor development and initiates systems definition and ground system risk reduction.

Science and Technology (S&T): The mission of Air Force S&T is to discover, develop, and transition affordable, integrated technologies that keep the Air Force the best in the world. Air Force S&T is a key player as the Air Force restructures its S&T Program to emphasize its transformation into an Expeditionary Aerospace Force for the 21st Century. Significant features of the

S&T program are an increased investment in space-related technologies and technologies to keep aging Air Force aircraft flying. The program consists of Basic Research, Applied Research, and Advanced Technology Development; examples of specific programs are space-based radar, large deployable optics for space, uninhabited combat air vehicles, large aircraft infrared countermeasures, and high-performance turbine engines.

Test and Evaluation (T&E): T&E funding supports test infrastructure including aircraft, people, facilities, and ranges for classified and unclassified DoD programs. These programs support fighters, bombers, airlift, missiles, space systems, C4I systems, and electronic warfare systems. The FY01 budget provides funding to modernize test capabilities including design and procurement of data acquisition and processing systems for Arnold Engineering Development Center's aging Propulsion Wind Tunnel and several other infrastructure system and data processing upgrades. It also continues implementation of capabilities to support electronic warfare testing, improved avionics ground test capabilities at the Air Force Flight Test Center for the F-22 and Joint Strike Fighter, and a realistic, open-air threat environment.

Aircraft Procurement

The Aircraft Procurement Appropriation (3010) funds aircraft weapon systems, modifications, ground support equipment, aircraft industrial facilities, initial and replenishment spares, war consumables and miscellaneous aircraft items. Figure 17 breaks out aircraft procurement and modification by

core competency (see Tables 11-13 for additional details).

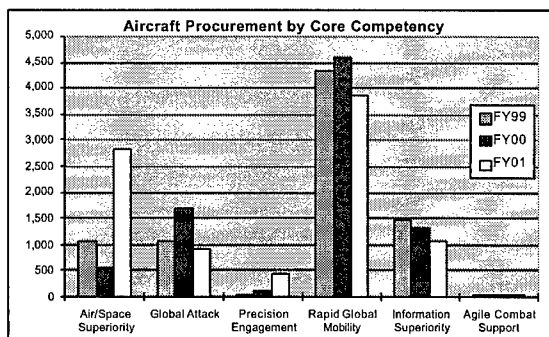


Figure 17

Selected Systems

C-17: The FY01 program procures 12 aircraft and associated equipment as part of the programmed 134 aircraft buy. The FY01 program also continues the Flexible Sustainment support concept, which looks to industry to provide maintenance and material management through partnerships between industry and government depots.

F-22: The FY01 program includes funding for the purchase of 10 Low Rate Initial Production aircraft. RDT&E dollars support the assembly of EMD aircraft to a maximum of 17. The Air Force plans to buy a total of 339 F-22s with a maximum annual production quantity of 36.

F-16: The FY01 program funds the F-16 229 and F110 engine upgrades, ECM modifications, Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System, Link 16 ground support equipment, initial spares, and post production support. Twenty additional aircraft purchases are planned to begin in FY03 and run through FY05 at a rate of 6, 7 and 7 per year, respectively.

B-2: The FY01 program funds Interim Contractor Support, technical data, aircrew and maintenance training devices, and peculiar support equipment. The funded modifications include post Block 30 updates, JASSM integration, and UHF SATCOM/ANDVT/DAMA Upgrade.

AWACS (E-3): The FY01 program funds Block 30/35 Electronic Support Measures, Central Computer Memory Upgrade, and GPS modifications. It continues the Radar System Improvement Program (RSIP), which will increase radar reliability and maintainability, improve surveillance capability and electronic counter counter measures, and enhance the human-machine interface for airborne radar technicians. It also supports EXTEND SENTRY, a collection of user prioritized projects to correct long-standing operational deficiencies.

KC-135: PACER CRAG will upgrade 563 active and ARC aircraft in total, integrating new compass, radar, and GPS avionics. The Air Force will procure 41 PACER CRAG kits in FY01.

JPATS (T-6): JPATS is a joint Air Force/Navy program that will replace the services' aging fleets of primary trainer aircraft. The FY01 Air Force procurement program buys 27 aircraft plus associated support equipment and aircrew training devices as ground base training systems increase in FY01.

C-130J: The FY01 program funds the procurement of 2 aircraft.

JSTARS: The FY01 budget funds the procurement of one aircraft, increasing JSTARS total to 15 aircraft.

Predator: The Predator is an uninhabited high performance, lightweight surveillance aircraft. The FY01 program supports the procurement of attrition air vehicles and ice protection kits.

High Altitude Endurance Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (HAEUAV): The HAEUAV system consists of the all-weather Global Hawk air vehicle, a mission control element, and a launch and recovery element. Procurement of the HAEUAV begins in FY01 with advance procurement for 2 air vehicles and one mission control element.

Missile/Ammunition Procurement

The Missile Procurement Appropriation (3020) provides for the construction, procurement, modification of in-service strategic and tactical missiles, spacecraft, space launch vehicles, related equipment such as spares and training devices, as well as expansion of public and private plants, government-owned equipment, and installations. Figure 18 breaks out this appropriation by core competency (see Tables 14-16 for additional details).

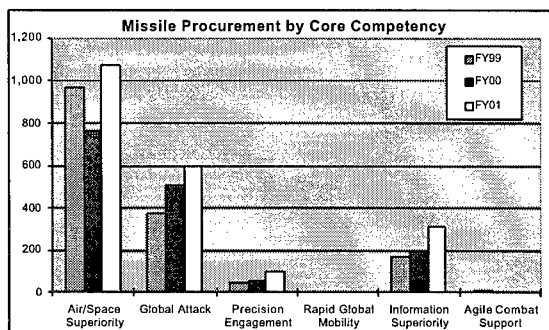


Figure 18

The Procurement of Ammunition Appropriation (3011) funds procurement and modification of munitions. Figure 19

breaks out this appropriation by core competency (see Table 17 for details).

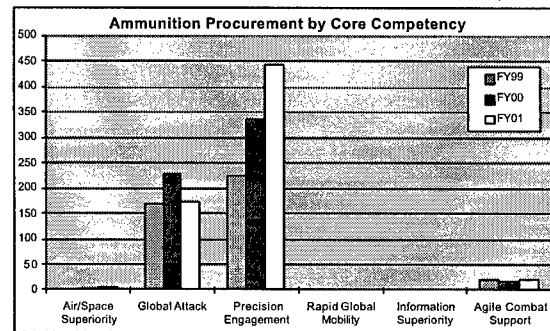


Figure 19

Selected Systems

Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM): Production continues in FY01 with the procurement of 204 AMRAAMs.

Joint Standoff Weapon (JSOW): Production continues in FY01 with the procurement of 174 JSOWs.

Sidewinder (AIM-9X): New start modification of 56 AIM-9M short range missiles into AIM-9X configuration begins in FY01.

Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (JASSM): Program was restructured, delaying Low Rate Initial Production Lot 1 previously planned for FY01 to FY02.

Sensor Fuzed Weapon (SFW): Production continues in FY01 with the procurement of 300 SFWs -- the minimum sustaining annual rate of production.

Joint Direct Attack Munitions (JDAM): Production continues in FY01 with the procurement of 9,098 JDAM tail kits.

Wind Corrected Munition Dispenser (WCMD): Production continues in FY01

with the procurement of 6,308 munitions dispensers.

Minuteman III Modifications: The Minuteman Guidance Replacement Program continues full rate production in FY01 and ramps up to the maximum production rate of 80 kits per year. The Propulsion Replacement Program (PRP) starts full rate production in FY01 with the remanufacture of 33 Minuteman motor sets. Additionally, a new start modification for the Minuteman Minimum Essential Emergency Communications Network (MEECN) begins in FY01 with procurement of 31 modification kits.

Ballistic Missile Support Equipment: The FY01 program includes significant increases over previously funded levels to support continued operations and sustainment of Peacekeeper ICBMs.

Wideband Gapfiller Satellites: This program provides wideband communications to continue Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS) connectivity and provide point-to-point service using Ka-band frequency. Three Wideband Gapfiller satellites will be procured through the FYDP. The FY01 program includes a new start for advance procurement of parts supporting the first two Wideband Gapfiller satellites programmed for procurement in FY02

Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV): EELV will continue to procure commercial launch services to deliver National Launch Forecast spacecraft into their required orbit. As launch services are contracted 24 months prior to launch, the FY01 program funds the procurement of the three launches scheduled for FY03: Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS); Defense Meteorological

Satellite Program (DMSP); and the first EELV heavy launch of the Defense Support Program (DSP).

Defense Support Program (DSP): The FY01 program supports DSP satellites currently on orbit, integration, and storage and launch activities supporting satellites 21 through 23.

Global Positioning System (GPS): The FY01 program funds modifications to three GPS IIR satellites to accommodate a new military code and a second civil signal. FY01 funding also funds the advance parts buy for modifications to three GPS IIF satellites to accommodate a new military code and a second and third civil signal.

Other Procurement

The Other Procurement Appropriation (3080) provides for procurement of vehicular equipment, electronic and telecommunication equipment, other base maintenance and support equipment, and associated spares and repair parts. The FY01 program increased approximately \$60M annually over the FY00 funding level. Figure 20 breaks out Other Procurement by core competency (see Tables 18 and 19 for additional details).

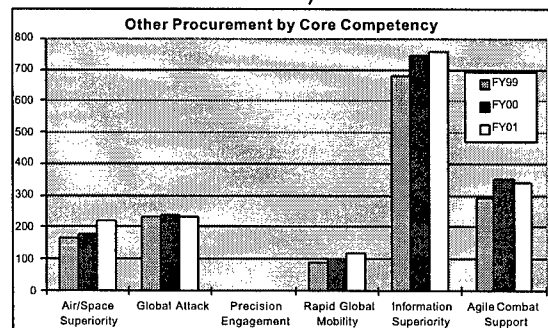


Figure 20

Selected Systems

Vehicular Equipment: Procurement of 60K aircraft loaders continues toward an inventory objective of 318. In FY00 48 will be procured with 48 to follow in FY01. Next Generation Small Loader procurement also continues with the purchase of 13 loaders in FY00 and 34 in FY01.

Electronics and Telecommunications: Funding for Air Force electronics and telecommunications equipment continues the modernization of base-level information infrastructure. This includes increasing transmission system capacity, providing information protection tools, upgrading voice switching systems, and improving network management systems. FY01 funding continues modernization of spacelift ranges, improving tracking, telemetry, command/control, and communications systems. The FY01 funding also continues the National Airspace System, which will modernize air traffic control systems in cooperation with the Federal Aviation Administration.

Support Equipment: In Other Base Maintenance and Support Equipment, FY01 mobility equipment funding increased to procure replacement equipment for Harvest Falcon housekeeping, industrial operations, and flightline kits. Medical/Dental Equipment funding will procure information management hardware required for the Theater Medical Information Program.

Military Construction

The Military Construction (MILCON) appropriations for active (3300), AFR (3730), and ANG (3830) provide for acquiring, constructing,

installing, and equipping temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force. The MILCON program is divided into Major Construction, Minor Construction, and Planning and Design. Major Construction projects support deployment of new weapon systems, revitalize existing facilities, correct facility deficiencies, and satisfy environmental compliance requirements. Minor Construction is for urgent, unforeseen requirements in support of mission changes and stricter environmental compliance regulations. Planning and Design funds are for projects expected to be authorized and appropriated in subsequent fiscal years. Figure 21 displays MILCON by core competency (see Tables 4, 5, & 20-24 for more details).

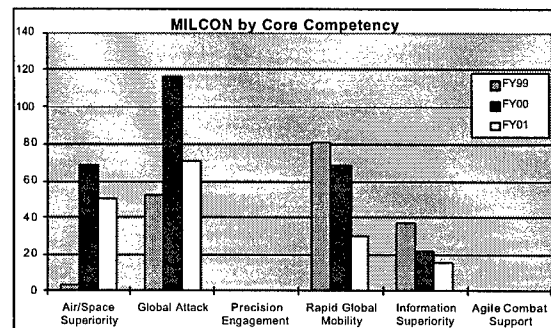


Figure 21

Major Construction

The FY01 Major Construction program for new and current mission requirements is \$466.9M for the active Air Force, \$8.4M for the Air Force Reserve, and \$37.1M for the Air National Guard.

New Mission: New mission funding for FY01 active MILCON consists of 16 projects totaling \$104.6M. These projects include three C-17 projects, two B-2

projects, two F-22 projects, two training ranges, and seven projects that support other beddowns. There is one FY01 new mission project for Air Force Reserve totaling \$6.0M. The Air National Guard program funds three projects totaling \$20.0M.

Current Mission: Current mission funding for FY01 active MILCON consists of 42 projects totaling \$362.3M. These include ten troop housing projects, four fitness centers, one child care facility, six environmental projects, two water distribution upgrades, two corrosion control facilities, and seventeen other projects which support the Air Force mission. There is one current mission project for the Air Force Reserve for \$2.4M and three projects for the Air National Guard totaling \$17.1M.

Minor Construction

Minor Construction funding supports unforeseen construction projects not otherwise authorized by law. Projects are not defined until the year of execution. The active Air Force Minor Construction program of \$9.9M in FY01 is for construction projects ranging from \$500K to \$1.5M. The Air Force Reserve funds \$4.1M in FY01, while the Air National Guard funds \$4.0M in FY01.

Planning and Design

The FY01 Planning and Design (P&D) program is \$54.2M for the active Air Force, \$2.3M for the Air Force Reserve, and \$9.1M for the Air National Guard. These funds support current and new mission projects. FY01 P&D is required to design facilities in the FY02/03 MILCON program and accomplish initial P&D for complex technical projects with

long lead time that will be included in subsequent MILCON budgets.

Military Family Housing

Military Family Housing (MFH) appropriations (7040 and 7045) provide for the construction of new MFH units, improvements to existing units, payment of debt and mortgage insurance, operation and maintenance of the Air Force housing inventory, and lease of housing units. The Air Force considers MFH a promising area for CS&P. Therefore, a wide range of Air Force housing projects are being considered as promising candidates for competitive sourcing. (See Table 24 for more details.)

New Construction

This program replaces MFH which does not meet contemporary community living standards. The MFH new construction program in FY01 is \$36.7M and replaces 272 units.

Post-Acquisition Construction

The MFH Post-Acquisition Construction Program in FY01 of \$174.0M revitalizes 1,278 units via traditional MFH Construction funding and privatizes 6,921 units. With the average of housing units in the Air Force inventory over 36 years old, over 62,000 of these units require major repairs or replacement of deteriorated mechanical, electrical, or structural components.

Planning and Design

The FY01 MFH Planning and Design program is \$12.8M. These funds provide for preliminary development

studies, one time multi-phase design, and Housing Community Plan developments. They also provide studies for site adaptation and determination of type and design of units, working drawings, specifications, estimates, project planning reports, and drawings of the final design.

Maintenance

The MFH Maintenance program is \$428.5M in FY01 and supports approximately 106,000 units. This program funds all requirements for the upkeep of real property including day-to-day service calls, change of occupancy rehabilitation, preventive maintenance, interior and exterior painting, emergency repairs, and major project maintenance to keep MFH up to Air Force standards.

Operations and Utilities

The MFH Operations and Utility program is \$283.2M in FY01 and funds all operating expenses. These include assistance for military members seeking housing in the private sector, refuse collection, entomology and pest control, and snow removal. Utility costs include energy consumption by family housing units, sewage disposal, and operation of heating plants or utility systems solely supporting military family housing.

Leasing

The MFH Leasing Program is \$114.6M in FY01. It supports approximately 7,150 units worldwide. This program funds all domestic and foreign family housing leasing requirements.

Base Realignment and Closure

To reduce the number of military installations in the US and ensure an impartial decision making process, Congress enacted the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Act of 1990. Under this law, three base closure rounds reduced the nation's defense infrastructure while maintaining readiness and meeting force structure requirements. FY01 funding requirements for all BRAC rounds are contained in the BRAC 95 request (see Table 25 for more details).

BRAC 88/91

Funding for BRAC 88/91 is \$43.8M in FY01.

BRAC 93

Funding for BRAC 93 is \$40.6M in FY01. By the end of FY01, three of seven BRAC 93 installations will have environmental remedies in place for the Installation Restoration Program. All that will remain will be the long term monitoring and operation of these remedies. BRAC 93 environmental actions are summarized in Exhibit 1.

Base	Realign / Closure Year	Environ Remedies in Place
Homestead, FL	94	02
Griffiss, NY	95	03
K.I. Sawyer, MI	95	02
Plattsburgh, NY	95	01
March, CA	96	00
Newark, OH	96	02
Gentile, OH	97	01

Exhibit 1

BRAC 95

The BRAC 95 budget for FY01 is \$288.1M. This funding predominantly supports the closure of McClellan AFB, CA and Kelly AFB, TX. The \$12.8M budgeted for MILCON in FY01 will be used exclusively for facilities required by Kelly AFB closure. Of the \$200.6M in FY01 requested for O&M, approximately 75 percent will be used for installation privatization costs such as separation pays, lump sum settlements of annual leave, continuation of health benefits, early separation incentives, and unemployment benefits. Five of the BRAC 95 installations have environmental programs. By the end of FY01, three of the five installations will have environmental remedies in place for the Installation Restoration Program. BRAC 95 base realignments/closures and environmental actions are summarized in Exhibit 2.

Base	Realign / Closure Year	Environ Remedies in Place
Bergstrom, TX	97	
Eglin, FL	00	
Hill, UT	97	
Ontario, CA	98	
Redcap, NY	97	
Reese, TX	97	99
Roslyn, NY	01	99
Grand Forks, ND	98	
O'Hare, IL	99	00
Onizuka, CA	00	
Kelly, TX	01	03
McClellan, CA	01	16
Malmstrom, MT	01	

Exhibit 2

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SECTION III

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The Air National Guard (ANG) receives funding from three separate appropriations: O&M, ANG (3840); National Guard Personnel, Air Force (3850); and Military Construction, ANG (3830). Figures 22 and 23 show total ANG funding by appropriation and core competency.

100 percent of the Air Force's interceptor capability, 49 percent of tactical airlift, 43 percent of (KC-135) air refueling capability, and 32 percent of general purpose fighters (see Tables 4 and 28 for further information on ANG funding and aircraft).

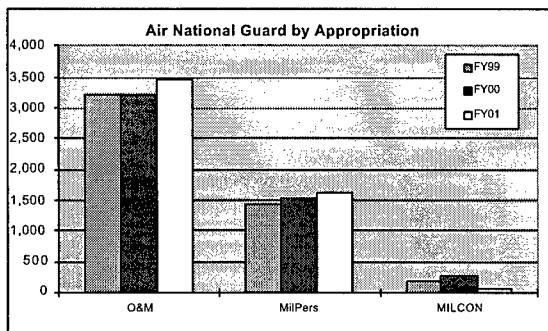


Figure 22

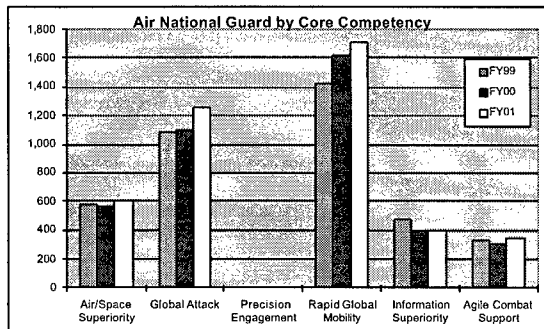


Figure 23

The FY01 budget supports a military strength of 108,000 in FY01. This includes 11,148 full-time Active Guard/Reserve personnel and 22,547 full-time military technicians. The ANG budget includes 1,030 Primary Aircraft Inventory that allows the ANG to provide

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SECTION IV

AIR FORCE RESERVE

The Air Force Reserve (AFR) receives funding from three separate appropriations: O&M, AFR (3740); Military Personnel, AFR (3700); and Military Construction, AFR (3730). Figures 24 and 25 show total AFR funding by appropriation and core competency.

airlift, and 30 percent of the air rescue and medical airlift capability. Major changes to the AFR force structure include ongoing conversions from C-141B to C-17 associate aircraft, build-up of the AETC Instructor Pilot program, addition of a C-130 formal training unit, assumption of the AFMC test flight program, and an increase in full-time active duty positions at units transitioning to new missions (see Tables 5 and 29 for further information on AFR funding and aircraft).

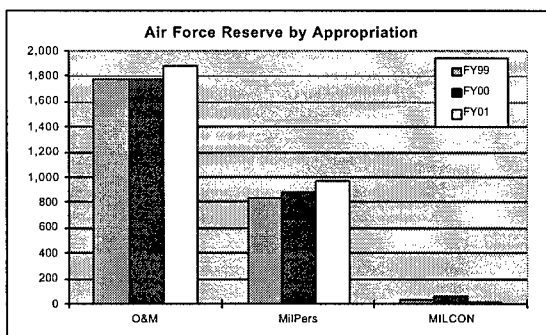


Figure 24

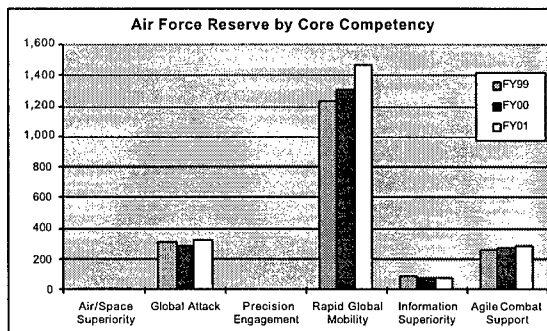


Figure 25

The FY01 budget supports a military strength of 74,300. This includes 9,733 Air Reserve Technicians and 4,912 Title 5 civilians supporting 60 flying units and a Primary Aircraft Inventory of 351 aircraft. The AFR provides 100 percent of the Air Force's weather reconnaissance, more than 50 percent of the strategic

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SECTION V

AIR FORCE WORKING CAPITAL FUND

The Air Force Working Capital Funds (AFWCF) conducts business in three areas: the Depot Maintenance Activity Group (DMAG), the Supply Management Activity Group (SMAG), and the Information Services Activity Group (ISAG). The FY 01 AFWCF President's Budget reflects current execution plans and a number of Air Force initiatives to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of our activities while continuing to meet the needs of the warfighting forces. Successful WCF operations are essential to the Air Force's Global Engagement mission and our transition to an Air Expeditionary Force. To this end, we have incorporated changes in business management practices to include ongoing effort for closing Sacramento and San Antonio Air Logistics Centers. The Transportation Working Capital Fund (TWCF), for which the Air Force assumed cash management responsibility in FY 1998, is part of this PB submission although the Air Force does not have management responsibility for TWCF operations. The TWCF submits their WCF budget directly to the OUSD Comptroller.

Annual revenue for the AFWCF will exceed \$19.0B in FY00 and \$20.0B in FY01. Customers of the fund include Air Force appropriated accounts (including AFR and ANG), as well as Army, Navy, Foreign Military Sales customers, NASA, and non-federal entities. This budget reflects our most current projection for operating results in both FY00 and FY01. In accordance with DoD policy, FY01

rates recover total costs and achieve a zero accumulated operating result. Tables 30 and 31 summarize the Air Force Activity Groups. The budget also includes a number of significant initiatives to improve the efficiency and effectiveness AFWCF support to the warfighting customers. (See tables 30 and 32 for additional details.)

Air Force Initiatives

Agile logistics has continued to pay dividends for both the business activities and for our customers. We've reduced pipeline times, improved repair processes and reduced peacetime operating inventory with the development of time definite deliveries through improved ordering and shipping procedures. Changes in inventory retention policy and initiatives on managing insurance levels will improve our inventory status. Over \$10 million of new savings are included in this budget related to reform efforts. Another reform included in the FY01 Supply Management budget is the corporate contract initiative with General Electric that reduces the production lead time for engine spare and replacement parts from 18-24 months to 60 days

In Depot Maintenance, a number of cost reduction and management initiatives are included in this budget. Many are tied to the depot competition and consolidation, such as reduced depreciation costs, but others include tightened management of consumable items, increased use of industrial engineers to update bills of material and create more efficient repair processes, and strengthened oversight of contract depot maintenance repairs. New savings above those already identified in the

FY00/01 President's Budget amount to \$189M in FY01.

Base Closure & Depot Public-Private Competition

Efforts to realign San Antonio ALC (SA-ALC) and close Sacramento ALC (SM-ALC), as directed by the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission, are ongoing. These two bases constitute the largest installations ever to be realigned/closed by the Department of Defense, and the maintenance facilities represent the largest depots closed by the BRAC process. BRAC compliance is on schedule with all actions completed in FY01.

The Air Force has released guidance implementing Section 2553 of Title 10, USC allowing depots to make direct sales of goods/services outside the DoD for the first time. These sales are expected to bolster the health of our remaining depots through increased capacity utilization and critical skills maintenance.

Supply Management Activity Group (SMAG)

FY01 projected sales estimates reflect changes in operational tempo, business concepts and additional focus on filling backorders. Business process changes fuel prices; IMPAC card usage; and Travis AFB C-5 Galaxy maintenance concept changes.

Depot Maintenance Activity Group (DMAG)

Depot maintenance activities continue to experience turbulence as a result of public-private competition and workload realignments. Between FY98 and FY99, over one-third of the total workload was competed or realigned, stressing effective management of personnel and resources. Declining labor productivity is a significant result of this turmoil and FY99 execution reflects this lower productivity.

Depot maintenance continues to see higher material cost driven by engine parts and greater corrosion in the C-130 programmed depot maintenance workloads. We expect to see some rising material costs as our engines and aircraft age and as repair parts demand stabilizes on newer engines. More realistic material consumption factors, achievable productivity and yield rate assumptions are the basis of this budget request.

Depot maintenance revenue grows in FY01 in support of a number of commodities and weapon systems, such as the B-2, F-16, and engines. For the Air Force Active, Guard, and Reserve components, DLRs are funded at 100 percent, and Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance at 94.0 percent (FY01) of requirements; the DMAG program is sized to support this level of customer demand.

Information Services Activity group (ISAG)

The Electronic Systems Center, the product center organizationally responsible for the Central Design Activities (CDAs) has completed an extensive reorganization which formed a

"single CDA" face to all ISAG customers. The CDA continues to upgrade their processes in order to remain competitive and completed Level III Software Institute Capability Maturity Model certification in October 1999. The CDA was an integral part of the Air Force plans for Y2K compliance and testing and experienced no significant failures within any of the CDA managed automated systems.

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SECTION VI

Government Performance and Results Act

The Air Force of the next century must be more powerful, agile, and more effective than ever before. We have taken an important first step in our development of ***Global Engagement: A Vision for the 21st Century Air Force***. Building on the success of Global Engagement, the Air Force Performance Plan has embraced two important new principles in order to improve mission performance. These principles are simple: ***“perform our assigned mission tasks with excellence and improve that performance in a measurable way.”***

Air Force Mission

The Air Force mission is straight forward: ***“To defend the United States through control and exploitation of air and space.”*** Air Force men and women are committed to accomplishing this mission as part of our Nation's joint force team.

Air Force Vision

Our vision statement, ***“Air Force people building the world's most respected Air and Space force...global power and reach for America,”*** helps us focus on the future.

Core Values

Core values are essential to our existence as an institution. Our fundamental values of ***Integrity First, Service Before Self, and Excellence in All We Do*** form the bedrock of our force.

Core Competencies

Our nation's Air Force develops, trains, sustains and integrates the elements of air and space power to produce its core competencies. Speed, flexibility, and the global nature of its reach and perspective distinguish the Air Force's execution of its core competencies.

Air and Space Superiority: Control over what moves through air and space delivers a fundamental benefit to joint forces. It prevents adversaries from interfering with operations of air, space, or surface forces, and assures freedom of action and movement.

Global Attack: The ability of the Air Force to attack rapidly anywhere on the globe at any time is unique. The military utility of air power, particular its speed, range, and flexibility prompted creation of the Air Force as a separate service following World War II.

Precision Engagement: For the Air Force the essence of precision engagement lies in the ability to support joint forces by applying selective force against specific targets and achieving discrete and discriminate effects. The Air Force provides the Nation with reliable precision, an ability to deliver what is needed for the desired effect, but with minimum risk and collateral damage.

Rapid Global Mobility: The ability to provide global reach underpins the role of the United States as a global power. The ability to move rapidly to any spot on the globe ensures that tomorrow, just as today, our Nation can quickly and decisively respond to unexpected challenges to its interests.

Information Superiority: The ability of joint forces to achieve dominant battlefield awareness will depend heavily on the ability of the Air Force's air and space-based assets to provide global awareness, intelligence, weather, communications, and navigation support.

Agile Combat Support: Support is needed to enable air and space forces to contribute to the objectives of joint forces. Effective combat support operations allow combat commanders to improve the responsiveness, deployability, and sustainability of their forces.

Air Force Goals

We have a set of approved Air Force goals that directly support the DoD goals. Air Force goals provide simple, clear direction to all levels within the Air Force. They establish a common organizational direction for subordinate units as they develop their strategic goals, perform essential tasks, and measure their performance.

Quality People: We are committed to ensure a high quality force of dedicated professionals. We are also committed to providing an enhanced quality of life for our people and providing a strong sense of community.

Operational Performance: Enabling the joint force commanders to respond to a full spectrum of crises by providing appropriately sized and ready forces to execute the Air Force mission in the most efficient manner possible is critical.

Modernization: We are preparing for an uncertain future by pursuing a modernization program that implements the Revolution in Military Affairs through

development of qualitatively superior warfighting capabilities.

Performance Measures

Setting priorities, establishing goals and identifying tasks is not enough. The final component essential to the overall process is the ability to measure our performance. We have defined Performance Measures as a quantitative indicator of mission effectiveness against a specific standard or target. Performance measures are measured over time for trends and are also compared to like units. Productivity indicators include quantity produced, response time, or cost of goods and services. For example, Mission Capable (MC) rates and cost per flying hour are indicators of productivity.

At the Air Force Level, the performance measures provide broad indicators of how well the Air Force is doing in accomplishing its goals. MAJCOMs will describe the measures and desired performance levels for the assigned mission to ensure standards or targets are achieved. Wings have the responsibility to use Performance Measures that support MAJCOM performance standards and any unique mission taskings.

Tracking and assessing performance is a continuous and deliberate process that takes place at all levels. Our Performance Measures, standards, and targets will be redefined as required. This will ensure continuous improvement of our mission performance and required capabilities to fight and win in any future environment.

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SUPPORTING TABLES

Table 1 Air Force Total Obligation Authority (TOA) (Then Year \$ in Millions)			
	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00</u>	<u>FY01</u>
Air Force "Blue"	66,796.0	68,336.4	71,177.4
NFIP, SOCOM, and DHP	<u>14,088.2</u>	<u>13,776.6</u>	<u>14,442.1</u>
Total Air Force	80,884.2	82,113.0	85,619.5

Table 2 Air Force (TOA) by Major Appropriation (Then Year \$ in Millions)			
APPROPRIATION	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00</u>	<u>FY01</u>
Military Family Housing			
AF Controlled	1,082.4	1,161.8	1,049.8
NFIP, SOCOM, & DHP	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
TOTAL	1,082.4	1,161.8	1,049.8
Military Construction			
AF Controlled	854.0	1,143.9	596.0
NFIP, SOCOM, & DHP	<u>8.1</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>0.0</u>
TOTAL	862.1	1,154.7	596.0
BRAC			
AF Controlled	534.8	316.5	372.5
NFIP, SOCOM, & DHP	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
TOTAL	534.8	316.5	372.5
RDT&E			
AF Controlled	9,521.7	10,143.9	9,680.4
NFIP, SOCOM, & DHP	<u>4,209.8</u>	<u>4,142.4</u>	<u>4,005.2</u>
TOTAL	13,731.5	14,286.3	13,685.6
Procurement			
AF Controlled	11,792.6	12,498.2	14,098.3
NFIP, SOCOM, & DHP	<u>6,416.0</u>	<u>6,113.6</u>	<u>6,841.0</u>
TOTAL	18,208.6	18,611.8	20,939.3
Military Personnel			
AF Controlled	16,473.5	17,240.2	17,864.9
NFIP, SOCOM, & DHP	<u>2,892.1</u>	<u>2,995.0</u>	<u>3,026.8</u>
TOTAL	19,365.6	20,235.2	20,891.7
O&M			
AF Controlled	26,506.2	25,510.4	27,486.3
NFIP, SOCOM, & DHP	<u>562.1</u>	<u>514.8</u>	<u>569.2</u>
TOTAL	27,068.3	26,025.2	28,055.5
Other			
AF Controlled	30.8	321.6	29.2
NFIP, SOCOM, & DHP	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
TOTAL	30.8	321.6	29.2
GRAND TOTAL			
AF Controlled	66,796.0	68,336.4	71,177.4
NFIP, SOCOM, & DHP	<u>14,088.2</u>	<u>13,776.6</u>	<u>14,442.1</u>
GRAND TOTAL	80,884.2	82,113.0	85,619.5

Table 3 Operation and Maintenance - Active Forces (TOA - Then Year \$ in Millions)			
BUDGET ACTIVITY (BA)	FY99	FY00	FY01
BA 1 Operating Forces			
Air Operations	8,592.3	8,126.0	8,581.8
Combat Related Operations	1,672.2	1,488.5	1,577.6
Space Operations	<u>1,139.7</u>	<u>1,184.2</u>	<u>1,331.0</u>
Total BA 1	11,404.3	10,798.7	11,490.5
BA 2 Mobilization			
Mobility Operations	<u>3,552.9</u>	<u>2,678.0</u>	<u>3,159.5</u>
Total BA 2	3,552.9	2,678.0	3,159.5
BA 3 Training & Recruiting			
Accession Training	211.5	232.5	266.9
Basic Skills & Advanced Training	1,368.7	1,508.8	1,669.2
Recruiting & Other Training & Education	<u>289.6</u>	<u>295.4</u>	<u>305.5</u>
Total BA 3	1,869.8	2,036.7	2,241.5
BA 4 Administration & Servicewide Support			
Logistics Operations	2,722.1	2,954.5	3,117.6
Servicewide Activities	1,876.6	1,575.5	1,638.3
Security Programs	634.2	596.0	685.9
Support to Other Nations	<u>16.0</u>	<u>12.7</u>	<u>13.7</u>
Total BA 4	5,248.8	5,138.8	5,455.5
TOTAL	22,075.8	20,652.1	22,347.0

Table 4 ANG Funding By Appropriation (TOA - Then Year \$ in Millions)			
APPROPRIATION	FY99	FY00	FY01
Operation & Maintenance, ANG	3,213.6	3,224.9	3,446.4
National Guard Personnel	1,451.8	1,529.0	1,627.2
Military Construction, ANG	<u>185.7</u>	<u>262.3</u>	<u>50.1</u>
TOTAL	4,851.1	5,016.2	5,123.7

Table 5 AFR Funding by Appropriation (TOA - Then Year \$ in Millions)			
APPROPRIATION	FY99	FY00	FY01
Operation & Maintenance, AFR	1,778.9	1,773.3	1,885.9
Military Personnel, AFR	845.0	892.6	981.7
Military Construction, AFR	<u>34.3</u>	<u>64.1</u>	<u>14.9</u>
TOTAL	2,658.2	2,730.0	2,882.4

Table 6 Active Military Personnel (TOA - Then Year \$ in Millions)			
BUDGET ACTIVITY	FY99	FY00	FY01
Officer	5,709.8	6,065.7	6,125.6
Enlisted	9,666.5	9,992.2	10,432.6
Academy Cadets	37.5	38.4	38.5
Subsistence (Enlisted)	767.5	770.6	775.8
PCS	846.4	899.1	870.1
Other	41.2	40.2	40.2
Total Direct	17,068.8	17,806.3	18,282.8
Reimbursed	205.2	248.0	189.9
TOTAL	17,274.0	18,054.3	18,472.7

Table 7 Active Military Endstrength			
CATEGORY	FY99	FY00	FY01
Officers	70,318	69,589	70,200
Enlisted	286,169	284,311	282,800
Academy Cadets	4,103	4,000	4,000
Total Active Force	360,590	357,900	357,000
NFIP, SOCOM, and DHP	54,426	54,294	53,840
TOTAL Active (excluding NFIP, SOCOM, and DHP)	306,164	303,606	303,160

Table 8 Selected Forces Summary			
MANPOWER	FY99	FY00	FY01
Active	287,256	288,698	289,631
ANG	105,715	106,678	108,000
AFR	71,772	73,708	74,300
Civilian	165,740	160,006	159,061
TOTAL (excluding NFIP, SOCOM, and DHP)	630,483	629,090	630,992

Table 9 RDT&E (TOA - Then Year \$ in Millions)			
BUDGET ACTIVITY	FY99	FY00	FY01
Basic Research	197.5	213.8	206.1
Applied Research	582.0	596.8	590.2
Advanced Development	430.3	576.7	495.0
Demonstration and Validation	1,200.0	926.2	888.5
Engineering & Mfg. Development	3,596.2	4,072.6	3,553.6
RDT&E Management Support	793.9	584.9	590.1
Operational Systems Development	6,931.4	7,315.3	7,362.1
TOTAL	13,731.5	14,286.3	13,685.6

Table 10 Selected RDT&E Programs (TOA - Then Year \$ in Millions)				
PROGRAM	FY99	FY00	FY01	
F-22	1,561.8	1,945.1	1,411.8	
Science and Technology	1,209.8	1,387.2	1,291.2	
Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS)	689.8	646.1	810.2	
Test and Evaluation	473.1	522.8	522.9	
MILSTAR	513.9	357.2	236.8	
Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV)	241.9	317.9	332.9	
Airborne Laser Program (ABL)	252.4	304.2	148.6	
Joint Strike Fighter (JSF)	453.6	249.1	429.0	
B-1B	175.7	176.2	168.1	
B-2	108.6	297.9	48.3	
C-17	120.4	159.0	176.4	
Joint Air-To-Surface Standoff Missile (JASSM)	121.1	164.4	120.3	
F-16	120.3	114.1	124.9	
F-15E	100.9	126.1	61.2	
Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS)	94.4	147.5	147.3	
Advanced MILSATCOM	54.6	95.5	246.3	
ICBM	70.0	38.2	18.3	

Table 11 Aircraft Procurement (TOA - Then Year \$ in Millions)				
BUDGET ACTIVITY	FY99	FY00	FY01	
Combat Aircraft	806.2	830.9	2,546.1	
Airlift Aircraft	3,067.5	3,488.3	3,098.7	
Trainer Aircraft	108.2	111.4	113.8	
Other Aircraft	982.3	485.5	703.8	
Modification of In-Service Aircraft	1,774.2	2,182.3	1,875.4	
Aircraft Spares and Repair Parts	512.9	441.2	356.9	
Aircraft Support Equipment and FAC	983.9	993.9	844.9	
TOTAL	8,235.2	8,533.2	9,539.6	

Table 12 Major Aircraft Procurement (without spares) (TOA - Then Year \$ in Millions)				
AIRCRAFT	FY99	FY00	FY01	
C-17	2,873.0	3,354.9	2,890.7	
F-22	770.0	277.1	2,546.1	
B-2A	243.4	112.3	61.3	
JPATS	108.2	111.4	113.8	
E-8B (JSTARS)	508.9	291.0	260.9	
CV-22	22.0	41.7	363.0	

Table 13 Major Aircraft Modifications (TOA - Then Year \$ in Millions)				
AIRCRAFT	FY99	FY00	FY01	
KC-135	290.4	446.6	328.2	
F-16	256.4	283.1	248.8	
C-130	116.0	167.0	91.5	
F-15	233.8	308.9	258.2	
B-1B	82.9	125.5	48.8	
E-3	112.8	104.3	88.7	
C-17A	51.3	95.0	97.1	
C-5	82.6	77.6	95.4	
KC-10A	38.3	38.6	55.4	
F-117A	28.5	37.2	32.0	
A-10	28.3	27.1	33.9	
T-38	25.1	44.0	120.5	
E-8	43.5	28.3	33.4	
DARP	137.2	234.4	165.5	

Table 14 Missile Procurement (TOA - Then Year \$ in Millions)				
BUDGET ACTIVITY	FY99	FY00	FY01	
Ballistic Missile	5.5	15.5	42.3	
Other Missiles	167.2	134.5	197.3	
Modification of In-Service Missiles	312.0	303.7	409.9	
Spares and Repair Parts	46.7	17.9	44.0	
Space and Other Support	1,559.9	1,728.5	2,368.3	
TOTAL	2,091.4	2,200.1	3,061.7	

Table 15 Major Missile Systems Procurement (TOA - Then Year \$ in Millions)				
MISSILE SYSTEMS	FY99	FY00	FY01	
Minuteman III Modifications	110.4	276.9	375.1	
AMRAAM	89.7	89.7	98.7	
Joint Standoff Weapon (JSOW)	47.8	40.1	90.8	
Ballistic Missile Replacement Equipment	5.5	15.5	42.3	
Sidewinder (AIM-9X)	0.0	0.0	28.4	

Table 16 Major Space Systems Procurement (TOA - Then Year \$ in Millions)			
SPACE SYSTEMS	FY99	FY00	FY01
Titan Space Boosters	535.6	429.3	469.7
Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV)	0.0	68.1	288.0
NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS)	87.8	125.4	210.3
Defense Support Program (DSP)	87.0	108.3	106.4
Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP)	40.6	35.8	68.6
Medium Launch Vehicle (MLV)	172.3	64.0	55.9

Table 17 Procurement of Ammunition (TOA - Then Year \$ in Millions)			
PROGRAM	FY99	FY00	FY01
Rockets	8.1	9.1	11.5
Cartridges	30.9	69.1	70.1
Practice Bombs	2.5	24.8	32.7
General Purpose Bombs	78.2	117.7	32.1
Sensor Fuzed Weapon	118.0	85.4	107.2
Joint Direct Attack Munition	79.5	189.7	219.8
Wind Corrected Munitions Dispenser	14.9	48.6	104.0
ASTE (Infrared Expendable)	4.8	0.0	0.0
Items Less Than \$5.0M	8.8	6.5	7.8
Initial Spares	0.0	0.1	0.1
Replenishment Spares	2.0	2.2	2.3
Modifications Less than \$5.0M	0.0	0.6	0.2
Flares	46.7	26.6	37.4
Joint Programmable Fuse (JPF)	11.5	0.0	9.3
Small Arms	5.5	3.4	4.1
TOTAL	411.4	583.8	638.6

Table 18 Other Procurement (TOA - Then Year \$ in Millions)			
BUDGET ACTIVITY	FY99	FY00	FY01
Vehicular Equipment	187.2	215.3	262.4
Electronics plus Telecommunication Equipment	876.0	1,043.4	1,105.5
Other Base Maintenance plus Support Equipment	482.1	512.4	466.2
Spares and Repair Parts	44.1	37.7	31.6
TOTAL	1,589.4	1,808.8	1,865.7

Table 19 Selected Other Procurement Programs (TOA – Then Year \$ in Millions)			
PROGRAM	FY99	FY00	FY01
60k A/C Loader	87.0	94.5	96.9
Next Generation Small Loader (NGSL)	0.0	9.7	24.1
National Airspace System	13.7	45.0	58.7
Theater Air Control System Improvement	21.0	27.7	15.4
Weather Observation/Forecast	24.8	28.1	33.5
Strategic Command & Control	10.7	21.9	20.9
Automatic Data Processing Equipment	37.5	81.8	74.8
Air Force Physical Security System	26.0	32.2	34.5
Combat Training Ranges	18.8	45.0	26.0
Base Level Data Auto Program	25.6	25.5	23.8
Theater Battle Management C2 System	79.9	47.1	56.8
Information Transmission Systems	14.3	13.9	0.0
Base Information Infrastructure	156.4	136.6	177.3
AF Satellite Control Network Space	22.3	31.3	39.1
Spacelift Range System Space	91.3	82.7	92.7
MILSATCOM Space	25.7	41.9	53.0
Space Modifications Space	7.8	2.8	26.0
Tactical C-E Equipment	36.3	79.0	101.2
Base Comm Infrastructure	30.6	40.2	74.3
Communication Electronic Modifications	56.5	49.9	54.4
Mobility Equipment	35.4	46.5	50.0
TOTAL	821.6	983.3	1,133.4

Table 20 MILCON – Active Air Force (TOA – Then Year \$ in Millions)			
BUDGET ACTIVITY	FY99	FY00	FY01
Major Construction, AF	566.6	769.7	466.9
Planning, AF	38.1	47.2	54.2
Minor Construction, AF	8.1	11.3	9.9
TOTAL	612.8	828.2	531.0

Table 21 MILCON – Active Air Force (Major Construction – Then Year \$ in Millions)			
CATEGORY	FY99	FY00	FY01
New Mission	190.9	209.4	168.5
Current Mission	421.9	618.8	362.5
TOTAL	612.8	828.2	531.0

Table 22 MILCON – Active Air Force (Major Construction – Then Year \$ in Millions)			
CATEGORY	FY99	FY00	FY01
Inside US	546.1	720.2	483.1
Outside US	66.7	108.0	47.1
TOTAL	612.8	828.2	531.0

Table 23 Selected MILCON Programs – Active Air Force (Total Project Cost – Then Year \$ in Millions)	
PROJECT / LOCATION	COST
F-22 ADAL Min Fac/Tyndall AFB	18.5
F-22 Operations Fac/Tyndall AFB	6.8
C-17 Add to Flight Simulator/Charleston AFB	2.5
C-17 ADAL Nose Docks/McChord AFB	3.8
C-17 Squadron Operations AMU/McChord AFB	6.5
B-2 Munitions Assembly Area/Whiteman AFB	7.9
B-2 Conventional Munitions Igloos/Whiteman AFB	4.2
Realistic Bomber Training Facility/Dyess AFB	12.2
Dormitory/Osan Air Base/Elemendorf/Eielson/Peterson	52.7
Dangerous Cargo Pad/Pope AFB	24.6
Athletic Facility/USAF Academy	19.0
Minute Man III Complex/ F.E. Warren AFB	15.5
Command & Control Support Facility/FE Warren AFB	10.2
Tech Training Facility/Keesler AFB	15.0
Enhanced Training Range/Mt Home AFB	10.1
Fitness Center/McGuire AFB	9.8

Table 24 Military Family Housing (TOA – Then Year \$ in Millions)			
BUDGET ACTIVITY	FY99	FY00	FY01
New Construction	182.2	201.9	36.7
Post Acquisition	104.1	128.6	174.0
Planning & Design	11.3	17.1	12.8
Operating Expenses	274.5	287.6	283.2
Leasing	113.6	118.5	114.6
Maintenance of Real Property	396.6	408.0	428.5
Mortgage Insurance	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	1,082.4	1,161.8	1,049.8

Table 25 Base Realignment and Closure Requests (TOA - Then Year \$ in Millions)			
BUDGET ACTIVITY	FY99	FY00	FY01
BRAC 88	15.7	14.0	22.3
BRAC 91	47.6	26.2	21.5
BRAC 93	68.2	16.0	40.6
BRAC 95	403.3	260.3	288.1
TOTAL	534.8	316.5	372.5

Table 26 Selected Primary Mission Aircraft Inventory (PMAI) ** (Active, ANG, and AFR by Air Force Mission Area)				
AIRCRAFT	FY99	FY00	FY01	
Air Defense	89	60	60	
Attack	174	187	187	
Bomber	112	112	112	
Cargo/Transport	701	680	677	
Fighter/Interceptor	1,277	1,321	1,291	
Helicopter	112	115	112	
Tanker	526	526	526	
Reconnaissance	151	168	170	
Rescue	14	26	28	
Other	81	75	75	
** PMAI: combat coded, combat support and AFWCF funded aircraft only				

Table 27 Active Air Force Selected Aircraft Total Primary Mission Aircraft Inventory (PMAI)				
	FY99	FY00	FY01	
A-10A	72	72	72	
AC-130H/U	16	16	16	
B-1B	36	36	36	
B-2A	14	16	16	
B-52H	36	36	36	
C-130E/H	124	124	124	
C-141B	79	47	32	
C-17A	37	46	58	
C-5A/B/C	64	64	64	
C-9A	18	18	18	
E-3B/C	24	24	24	
E-4B	3	3	3	
E-8C	6	9	10	
EC-130E/H	16	16	16	
EC-135Y	1	1	0	
F-117A	36	36	36	
F-15C/D	246	246	246	
F-15E	132	132	132	
F-16C/D	457	457	427	
HC-130P	9	9	11	
HH-60G	34	34	36	
KC-10A	54	54	54	
KC-135R/T	204	204	204	
MC-130E/H/P	38	38	38	
MH-53J	30	30	25	

Table 27 (Cont.) Active Air Force Selected Aircraft Total Primary Mission Aircraft Inventory (PMAI)			
	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00</u>	<u>FY01</u>
MH-60G	5	0	0
OA-10A	60	54	54
RC-135S/U/V/W	16	16	16

Table 28 Air National Guard Selected Aircraft Total Primary Mission Aircraft Inventory ** (PMAI)			
	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00</u>	<u>FY01</u>
A-10A	72	72	72
B-1B	18	16	16
C-130E/H	188	188	188
C-130J	8	8	8
C-141C	16	16	16
C-5A	12	12	12
EC-130E	4	4	3
EC-130J	1	1	2
F-15A/B	90	90	90
F-16A/B/C/D	375	375	375
HC-130N/P	10	7	7
HH-60G	15	15	15
KC-135E/R	204	204	204
MC-130P	0	4	4
OA-10	18	18	18
** Does not include training and OT&R Combat Development			

Table 29 Air Force Reserve Selected Aircraft Total Primary Mission Aircraft Inventory (PMAI) **			
	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00</u>	<u>FY01</u>
A-10A	27	27	27
B-52H	8	8	8
C-130E/H	97	88	88
C-141C	40	40	40
C-5A	28	28	28
F-16C/D	45	45	45
HC-130N/P	8	10	10
HH-60G	21	21	21
KC-135E/R	64	64	64
MC-130E/P	11	7	7
OA-10	3	3	3
WC-130H	10	6	0
WC-130J	0	4	10
** PMAI: combat coded, combat support and AFWCF funded aircraft only			

Table 30				
Air Force Working Capital Fund (Then Year \$ in Millions)				
Activity Group		FY99	FY00	FY01
Supply Management	Revenue	9,220.4	9,201.1	9,925.1
	Costs	9,190.6	9,147.4	10,041.9
	Other Adjustments	57.1	(223.1)	5.7
	Net Operating Results	86.9	(169.4)	(111.1)
	Accumulated Operating Results	278.8	129.5	0.0
Depot Maintenance	Revenue	4,988.7	5,173.7	5,053.3
	Costs	4,808.0	5,005.9	5,072.5
	Other Adjustments	(65.6)	(50.0)	(50.0)
	Net Operating Results	115.1	24.4	(34.4)
	Accumulated Operating Results	(30.5)	(6.1)	(40.5)
Information Services	Revenue	452.0	516.3	538.1
	Costs	453.0	527.4	537.3
	Other Adjustments	(0.8)	8.9	(0.8)
	Net Operating Results	(1.0)	(11.1)	0.8
	Accumulated Operating Results	2.2	(0.8)	0.0
*Transportation	Revenue	4,397.8	4,203.8	4,540.9
	Costs	4,449.0	4,172.2	4,503.5
	Other Adjustments	0.0	(224.0)	(13.5)
	Net Operating Results	(51.2)	(192.4)	23.9
	Accumulated Operating Results	168.5	(23.9)	0.0
TOTAL AF WCF	Revenue	19,058.9	19,094.9	20,057.6
	Costs	18,900.6	18,852.9	20,155.2
	Other Adjustments	(9.3)	(488.2)	(58.6)
	Net Operating Results (NOR)	149.8	(348.5)	(107.3)
	Accumulated Operating Results	419.0	98.7	(40.5)
* Transportation Activity Group is submitted directly to OSD by TRANSCOM and is not included in AF totals.				

Table 31				
Air Force Working Capital Fund (Personnel Strength)*				
Activity Group		FY99	FY00	FY01
Supply Management	Civilian Workyears (W/Y)	1,936	2,055	1,971
	Civilian End Strength (E/S)	2,048	2,050	1,895
	Military W/Y	51	65	65
	Military E/S	156	142	142
Depot Maintenance	Civilian W/Y	23,186	21,989	20,623
	Civilian E/S	21,258	20,068	20,081
	Military W/Y	316	270	264
	Military E/S	282	409	258
Information Services	Civilian W/Y	905	931	1,044
	Civilian E/S	469	570	566
	Military W/Y	807	776	907
	Military E/S	875	920	1,100
*Transportation	Civilian W/Y	2,199	2,072	2,041
	Civilian E/S	2,151	2,022	2,059
	Military W/Y	14,941	13,808	13,725
	Military E/S	14,941	13,808	13,725
TOTAL AF WCF	Civilian W/Y	28,226	27,047	25,679
	Civilian E/S	25,296	24,710	24,601
	Military W/Y	16,115	14,919	14,961
	Military E/S	16,254	15,279	15,225
* Represents only AF portion of TRANSCOM civilian and military endstrength and workyears.				