DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

FY 2022 BUDGET OVERVIEW

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

FISCAL YEAR 2022 BUDGET OVERVIEW

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

The nation's demand for airpower and space dominance requires an agile and lethal force able to adapt rapidly to accomplish a wide variety of missions across all warfighting domains. To achieve this, the Department must leverage the combined strengths of the Active, Guard, Reserve, and civilian forces.

ACTIVE U.S. AIR FORCE

The Active Duty Air Force makes up the largest, fulltime component of the Department. The Active Duty maintain aircraft and bases worldwide, while supporting all five U.S. Air Force core missions: Air Superiority; Global Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR); Rapid Global Mobility; Global Strike; and Command and Control (C2).

ACTIVE U.S. SPACE FORCE

The Active Duty Space Force makes up the newest component of the Department. The Active Duty Space Force military will organize, train, and equip in order to protect U.S. and allied interests in space and to provide space capabilities to the joint force.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The Air National Guard (ANG) component is the second largest component of the Air Force and provides almost half of the Air Force's tactical airlift support, combat communications functions, aeromedical evacuations and aerial refueling. The Air National Guard's federal mission is to maintain well-trained, well-equipped units available for prompt mobilization during war and provide assistance during national emergencies. During peacetime, the combat-ready and support units, assigned to most Air Force major commands, carry out missions compatible with training, mobilization readiness, humanitarian and contingency operations.

AIR FORCE RESERVE

The Air Force Reserve (AFR) component is a small but agile and combat-ready component of the Air Force which supports all five of the Air Force core missions. They also perform space operations, aircraft flight testing, aerial port operations, civil engineer, security forces, military training, communications, mobility support, transportation and services missions. Reserve components stand shoulder to shoulder with their active duty counterparts to provide the military defense of our nation.

DEPARTMENT CIVILIANS

More than 145,000 Department of the Air Force civilians work side by side each day with their military counterparts. These civilians are critical to Air and Space Force operations. Civilian employees provide a unique perspective, invaluable experience, continuity, and leadership across all of the Department's mission sets.

TABLE 1. Department of the Air Force Budget Summary

Department of the Air Force Budget Summary		
Total Department ($M)[1]	FY21 Enacted 168,237	FY22 PB 173,715
Operation and Maintenance (O&M)	63,468	66,626
Military Personnel (MILPERS)	37,487	38,429
Research Development Test & Evaluation (RDT&E)	37,144	40,098
Procurement	28,369	25,638
Military Construction (MILCON), Military Family Housing (MFH) & BRAC	1,770	2,942

[1] Numbers may not add due to rounding

OVERVIEW

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2022, to support the Interim National Security Strategy (NSS), the Department invests in our Airmen and Guardians, resources the Air Force core functions and Space Force mission focus areas. The Department will continue to provide Combatant Commanders with ready forces and critical capabilities to conduct nuclear deterrence and homeland defense. The FY 2022, budget request of $173.7 billion funds our efforts to outpace threats in tomorrow's complex global security landscape requiring innovative thinking and modern investments. We recognize the need for change in order to protect the American way of life. This budget lays out a plan to modernize our military capabilities, and will allow U.S. diplomats to negotiate from a position of strength.

DEVELOPMENT AND CARE FOR OUR PEOPLE AND THEIR FAMILIES: Our Nation's defenders must be empowered, resilient, agile, innovative, free from sexual assault and prejudice, and well-led. Tomorrow's environment requires multi-capable professionals who optimize a diverse set of ideas, leverage digital tools, and can outmaneuver our adversaries. While aircraft and systems will change, the men and women of the Department of the Air Force remain the core of our ability to deter and, if necessary, defeat our competitors. As a Department, we continuously strive to increase diversity, build resiliency, and develop empowered women and men through a culture of dignity and respect. In FY 2022, we accelerate that momentum while strengthening a lethal and ready force. We must ensure our people have both high quality of service and high quality of life. This starts with ensuring our leaders represent the Nation with our Core Values of Integrity First, Service Before Self, and Excellence in All We Do.

A diverse and inclusive force is a warfighting imperative. The DAF must attract, recruit, and retain talented Americans from all backgrounds to leverage diverse ideas and experiences. This budget invests in our future force with a $68 million increase for training programs and diversity and inclusion initiatives. A portion of these additional funds will go towards unconscious bias diversity training and increasing aviation scholarships for underrepresented universities Reserve Officers' Training Corps cadets.

This budget includes $876 thousand for suicide prevention. Our goal is to never lose an Airman or Guardian to suicide. The prevention of suicide and personal violence remains a difficult challenge. We support our people by implementing guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to foster relationships and build protective environments, continuing gun safety campaigns to mitigate suicide by firearm, and bolstering support for chaplain programs and family training that reduces stress.

Additionally, this budget funds $105 million in Military Family Housing projects to continue our focus on safe and habitable homes. We must continue to protect the safety, health, and welfare of our members and their families.

America's Air and Space Forces must reflect America — a diverse population of creative, resilient, empowered people. We recognize that Airmen and Guardians are our greatest resource. We strive to provide the best environment possible as we recruit, retain, and leverage our strategic advantage — our people.

U.S. AIR FORCE

AIR SUPERIORITY: The Air Force cannot successfully fight tomorrow's conflicts with yesterday's weapons. It is imperative to invest in a modernized force that is relevant today and long into the future. The FY 2022 budget request for our Air Superiority portfolio is $9.5 billion.

Next Generation Air Dominance (NGAD) ensures we maintain air superiority in the future by introducing game-changing technology now. This budget adds $623 million towards this critical initiative. NGAD is not a single platform—it is focused on fielding capabilities to mitigate identified gaps, not on creating a "next generation" aircraft. We will complement NGAD and currently fielded 4th and 5th-generation fighters such as the F-22 and F-35 with the F-15EX. The F-15EX is a cost effective and rapid way to recapitalize the F-15C/D inventory. This budget funds the procurement of 12 F-15EX.

While we need NGAD to defend America tomorrow, the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter is the cornerstone of air superiority. This budget builds our fighter capability adding 48 F-35s for a total aircraft inventory of 376. The FY 2022 F-35 program is $8.4 billion which includes funding to modernize

our existing aircraft with the capabilities needed to counter rapidly evolving threats. Our fighter force design outpaces key competitors and is fully committed to the F-35 aircraft and its 5th-generation capabilities. It is important to manage our F-35 fleet in an intelligent and deliberate way to ensure we remain ready to deter adversaries, support our international allies and partners, and meet our Nation's security commitments worldwide.

GLOBAL STRIKE: Global strike is critical to our national power and an enduring airpower capability. To support this core function, the FY 2022 budget requests $21.9 billion. As China and Russia develop new weapons and defenses, we must modernize and develop capabilities to maintain a competitive advantage. Nuclear deterrence allows the Nation to negotiate from a position of power.

This budget adds $1.1 billion to fully fund the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent (GBSD). The GBSD capitalizes on the strengths of a land-based triad component (e.g. survivable, efficient, and geographically dispersed) while replacing aging components and addressing asset attrition associated with the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) force's declining infrastructure.

The Air Launched Cruise Missile (ALCM) is more than 25 years beyond its intended design life and faces evolving threats and availability challenges. Recapitalization of these missiles via the Long-Range Standoff Weapon (LRSO), funded at $609 million in FY 2022, is vital to our nuclear deterrence capability.

To bolster conventional munitions, funding for the Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile-Extended Range (JASSM-ER) is increased by $211 million to grow production line capacity. This increases our procurement quantities from 400 to 525 in FY 2022.

Over the past two years, the B-21 program quickly transitioned from design to physical manufacturing of aircraft. This budget increases the B-21 program by $474 million to $3.3 billion. In parallel, beddown preparations at Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota, remain on their projected timeline. The first B-21s are projected to arrive at Ellsworth AFB in the mid-2020s and the base infrastructure will be ready to support the Nation's newest bomber aircraft.

Additionally, this budget includes an addition of $200 million for the most comprehensive modernization of the B-52 in its history, including new engines and new radar systems. These efforts will extend this 1950s era bomber as a credible deterrent through 2050.

Hypersonic weapon development increases by $52 million to fund the Southern Cross Integrated Flight Research Experiment (SCI-FIRE), an air-breathing prototype in partnership with Australia, and the Hypersonic Attack Cruise Missile prototype while continuing to fund the Air Launched Rapid Response Weapon (ARRW) for an early operational capability in 2022. ARRW is funded to $399 million and is on track to be the Nation's first operational hypersonic weapon. This cutting edge technology increases the Nation's rapid strike capabilities and ensures America will have an additional response option to deter adversaries and reassure allies.

RAPID GLOBAL MOBILITY: Rapid global mobility is foundational to power projection and this request includes $19 billion for this core function. The ability to extend the range and persistence of air platforms provides a decisive advantage and deterrent against adversaries. To maintain our air refueling edge, the Air Force must continue investment in the KC-46 while moving beyond legacy aircraft. In FY 2022, the KC-46 program receives $3.2 billion in funding to procure 14 KC-46 aircraft bringing the total procured to 71.

We are training Airmen and developing concepts and practices that allow for dispersed, defendable, and mobile logistics networks. We are also establishing agreements with allies and partners that give us access to key aerial ports, seaports, storage nodes, and associated connections. To be successful in future high-end conflict we need to be able expand our access to these facilities, if needed. Resilient and persistent logistics networks will be critical to match the demanding operational environment at the speed of relevance (through the Advanced Battle Management System's architecture), respond to threats, and rapidly transition to conflict operations.

COMMAND AND CONTROL: Inherent to outthinking adversaries is the ability to command and control (C2) the joint force. The FY 2022 budget includes $6.8 billion for this core function. Combatant commanders require an agile military that operates seamlessly across domain boundaries at both speed and scale. The Air Force's current C2 structure is based on a Cold War-era design that is vulnerable and slow—a roadblock to the goal of rapid and agile decision making. C2 must be resilient to attack, responsive to rapid changes, integrated across all domains, and secure from exploitation. This core mission allows the joint force to create an advantage by converging units and capabilities at a time and place of our choosing.

This budget funds $204 million towards the Advanced Battle Management System (ABMS), an increase of $46 million from FY 2021. ABMS is the Air Force contribution to Joint All-Domain Command and Control (JADC2). This resourcing improves information sharing across 5th generation Tactical Aircraft and C2 nodes. Additionally, our Nuclear Command, Control, and Communication (NC3) programs are increased by $97 million. Our NC3 architectures and modernization plans will be adaptable, look beyond the near-term, and will be enabled by ABMS. The Air Force is pursuing communication capability enhancements with respect to our bomber force. Likewise, the GBSD will be fully integrated into our current NC3 systems and has flexibility to adapt as NC3 systems are modernized. Moreover, we understand that the strategic environment evolves and is increasingly dynamic. While ABMS will enable conventional forces, it will also provide nuclear forces with rapid, multi-path transmissions that will transform NC3 from a Cold War-era relic into a C2 network operating at speeds our adversaries cannot match.

NC3 systems act as the central nervous system of our nuclear deterrent. They link the President and national leaders to the nuclear force—all day, every day, under all conditions, without fail.

The FY 2022 request increases Enterprise Information Technology (EIT), to include EIT-as-a-Service, to $811 million enabling the AF to modernize IT infrastructure with resilient solutions and cloud services to deliver capabilities that further support JADC2.

INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE, AND RECONNAISSANCE: The Air Force conducts ISR missions to analyze, inform, and provide joint force commanders with the knowledge needed to achieve decision advantage. The ISR portfolio is $8.8 billion in FY 2022.

This ISR sensing grid consists of a robust multi-layered network of sensors, platforms, people, devices, and services with the goal of delivering a holistic, accurate, predictive, and timely characterization of the operating environment. This real-time understanding of the environment, known as domain awareness, is critical to the future of warfare. ISR underpins the ABMS architecture and allows joint force commanders to achieve an accurate, real-time understanding of the environment. This approach accelerates decision making, improves command and control,

and achieves decision advantage ahead of competitors.

We must account for the interactive nature of competition and continuously assess ourselves relative to our adversaries' adaptations. For instance, the RQ-4 Block 30 Global Hawk has provided crucial ISR in its previous engagements. However, this platform cannot compete in a contested environment. The Air Force must transition ISR capabilities to survivable fleets that support tomorrow's joint warfighter. Moving beyond the RQ-4 Block 30 allows us to bring the ISR enterprise into the digital-age by using sensing grids and fielding advanced technology that includes penetrating ISR platforms. Overall, intelligence collection will transition to a family of systems that includes non-traditional assets, sensors in all domains, commercial platforms, and a hybrid force of 5th and 6th generation capabilities.

We must also look at the demand signal for persistent, high-altitude collection and prioritize collection missions to meet the most important requirements in the near- and mid-term. These changes allow us to successfully compete against peer competitors while providing domain awareness to the joint force.

U.S. SPACE FORCE

MISSILE WARNING AND MISSILE TRACKING: Strategic and theater missile warning and missile tracking capabilities provide indications and warning to protect the homeland, joint forces and allies abroad. The evolution of threats to on-orbit systems force us to re-think both how we protect and defend our strategic assets, and how future strategic capabilities should be designed to mitigate threats. The Space Force is partnering with combatant commands, the Missile Defense Agency, National Reconnaissance Office, and the Space Development Agency to design and build a resilient missile warning architecture for the collective defense of our nation, joint force, and allies.

We are designing and developing the future architecture for missile warning and missile tracking. Next-Generation Overhead Persistent Infrared (OPIR) will succeed the current Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) and will provide increased missile warning, missile defense, battlespace awareness, and technical intelligence capabilities with resiliency and defensive features to counter emerging threats. The ground system for Next-Gen OPIR, also known as Future Operationally

Resilient Ground Evolution (FORGE), migrates satellite command and control to the Space Force's Enterprise Ground Services (EGS), modernizes Mission Data Processing to implement an open framework, and upgrades Relay Ground Stations to meet United States Space Command's operational requirements. The FY 2022 request increases development of Next-Generation OPIR by $132 million for missile warning, missile defense, battlespace awareness, and technical intelligence satellites. We are using Middle Tier Acquisition authorities to rapidly prototype solutions. This expedited pathfinder approach delivers the first resilient geosynchronous satellite and associated ground system in FY 2025 and the first polar satellite in FY 2028.

COMMAND AND CONTROL: Our top priority is to develop a Joint All Domain Command and Control System to ensure United States Space Command and their joint and coalition warfighting partners have the capability they require to command and control in a contested domain. We have made considerable gains this year, fully integrated in, and helping lead, the Advanced Battle Management System effort. In recognition that legacy space command and control capabilities are insufficient for us to prevail in future conflict, we have prioritized the delivery of space command and control capabilities using a development, security, and operations (DevSecOps) approach to acquisitions. Leveraging the agile approaches of commercial software developers, we are seeking to develop cyber-resilient capabilities that enhance U.S., allied, and partner nation operational-level space warfighting capabilities. Additionally, the Space Force budget request builds and sustains the infrastructure required to connect "sensors" to "shooters" using machine-to-machine planning and tasking of warfighting capabilities.

The Space Force built and delivered the Unified Data Library (UDL), a cloud-based, cyber-accredited, multi-classification data store that facilitates universal data access and serves as the foundational element of the ABMS data architecture in partnership with the USAF. UDL provides all-domain secure Space Domain Awareness (SDA) data sharing from all Services and sensors to support space-focused Battle Management and Command and Control; it is also extensible to fit the needs of Joint All Domain Command and Control. This effort adds long-term access to a wide variety of space domain awareness data sources including commercial, allies, and academia. The UDL creates unified, agile procurement of commercial products to bolster Combined Space Operations Center and National Space Defense Center operations. Additionally, it protects satellite tracking data by seamlessly integrating defensive cyber operations. The UDL is funded at $17.1 million in FY 2022.

Space System Prototype Transition (SSPT) is a portfolio of programs that rapidly advance next-generation space capabilities to the warfighter at the speed of relevance. The portfolio is $102 million in FY 2022 and leverages the commercial industrial base and demonstrates common defense through partnerships to enhance resiliency. One example is the development and integration of space domain awareness payloads on two Japanese Quasi-Zenith Satellite System spacecraft. The hosted payloads will increase sensor diversity and enable space surveillance and event detection over USINDOPACOM in the geosynchronous orbit regime.

As part of Department of Defense's efforts to modernize the nuclear triad, the Space Force will provide and modernize the space and mission control segments for worldwide, secure, jam-resistant, and survivable communications. We are pursuing digital development efforts for the future disaggregated strategic and tactical satellite communications systems to meet emerging threats in the 2030-timeframe. Evolved Strategic SATCOM (ESS) will continue the strategic mission of the Advanced Extremely High Frequency (AEHF) satellite program with improved on-board resilience features, upgraded satellite capabilities, and cybersecurity features. The FY 2022 budget increases funding to ESS by $89 million.

POSITION, NAVIGATION, AND TIMING: The Global Positioning System (GPS) remains the "gold standard" for positioning, navigation, and timing for the United States and the world. GPS underpins the global economy and our way of war. Adversaries have long recognized our dependence on GPS and have proliferated technologies to degrade, deny, and spoof GPS signals for civil and military users. We are pursuing modernization efforts across the entire GPS architecture to include upgrades in space, ground, and user segments. The Space Force's future GPS architecture provides more robust position, navigation, and timing to the joint force, ensuring at least one technical generation advantage over any adversary.

Military GPS User Equipment (MGUE) will modernize user equipment to enable precision fires, safe navigation, and time coordination across multiple platforms in GPS-degraded environments. Military-code receiver cards embedded in weapon systems enable cyber-secure, anti-jam, and anti-spoof precision, navigation, and timing for the joint force and our partners. MGUE Increment one (1) completed developmental testing of the Army and Marine Corps lead platforms in FY 2020. Funding in FY 2022 supports finalization of card design, testing, and integration with Navy and Air Force lead platforms. MGUE Increment two (2) leverages the MGUE Increment one (1) technology to the maximum extent while addressing the production of M-Code integrated circuits far into the future. This budget grows the MGUE program by $53 million to $434 million.

ASSURED ACCESS TO SPACE: National Security Space Launch (NSSL) provides assured access to space for the nation's most critical warfighting and intelligence capabilities. To meet the full set of National Security Space requirements, we must continue to competitively invest in domestic launch providers' development of new launch systems. The Space Force, National Reconnaissance Office (NRO), and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) have a coordinated strategy to certify new entrants to launch payloads, and continue to work with different launch providers to reliably meet our national requirements. The Space Force recently completed a 5-year strategy to bolster a commercially competitive market and transition to domestic launch systems by awarding the NSSL Phase Two procurement contract. Leveraging this strategy, we are procuring five National Security Space Launches in FY 2022 to deliver warfighting capabilities on time. Following the outcomes of our Phase Two launch procurement strategy, we will continue to engage with industry partners regarding emerging launch requirements and technologies to invest in continued assured access to space. The FY 2022 budget increases NSSL funding by $12 million.

We are investing in multiple public-private partnerships to develop enabling technologies for future space access, mobility, and logistics. Targeted investments in orbital transfer, on-orbit servicing, digital engineering, and novel on-orbit propulsion technologies will increase U.S. access and freedom to operate in space. We will continue to invest in providers of domestic launch services enabling our transition from non-Allied space launch engines to domestic rocket propulsion systems. We will also continue technical maturation, risk reduction, and public-private partnership investment to expand domestic and cost-effective solutions for assured access to space. Additionally, the USSF's research and development standards must reflect both the mission areas and the threat environment. The USSF is building a more defensible and resilient space defense architecture by disaggregating on-orbit capabilities. We are building agile and threat responsive systems to complicate targeting. Additionally, we are building redundancy and resiliency countermeasures into the spacecraft and payload designs of our systems.

ACCELERATING CAPABILITY DESIGN, DECISION, AND DELIVERY: The Space Force must modernize its architecture to survive and execute space power missions in a contested domain and do so at speed. To this end, the Space Force is engaged in an end to end transformation of organizations and processes to accelerate delivery of operationally relevant capabilities.

The FY 2022 budget includes $43.2 million to establish the Space Warfighting Analysis Center (SWAC) to lead analysis, modeling, wargaming, and experimentation to generate new operational concepts and force design options for the Department of Defense. The SWAC integrates domain expertise with unique analytic tools, datasets, and intelligence to develop operational architecture options to fulfill space missions. The SWAC has already led a collaborative effort with Space Force acquisition organizations, the Space Development Agency, the Missile Defense Agency, and the National Reconnaissance Office to complete an initial force design for an integrated approach to missile warning/missile tracking for the joint force. By driving unity of effort, we reduce cost, minimize duplication of effort, and increase our speed of decision and action.

Finally, in the summer of 2021 the Space Force will stand up the Space Systems Command (SSC) to provide for cooperation across space acquisition within the Department of the Air Force. Initially comprised of the former Space and Missile Systems Center (SMC) and the Service's launch enterprise, SSC will also have a limited administrative support relationship with the Space Rapid Capabilities Office (SpRCO) and—as of the beginning of FY23, per statute—the Space Development Agency (SDA). By aligning three organizations with a pedigree in traditional acquisition, disruptive acquisition, and commercial acquisition, the Department of the Air Force can access best-of-breed solutions. Because SSC acquirers will receive digital models with traceable requirements, Program Managers and Program Executive Officers will be equipped to make faster, more agile decisions and trades. In addition, the space acquisition enterprise will continue to improve both commercial and allied integration.

CREATING A DIGITAL SERVICE: Founded in the Information Age, the Space Force was "born digital." We are harnessing modern era advancements and tools to accelerate innovation and ensure our military advantages in, to, and from space. Under the leadership of the newly established Technology and Innovation Office, the Space Force focuses on partnering with government, science and technology industries, and academia to build a digital Service to support Space Force missions and business operations.

We will focus on building digital headquarters, operations, and workforce. Leaders at every echelon of the force require access to data analytics in order to make informed decisions with speed and precision. A new data analytic environment and automation tools will streamline headquarters processes, enable seamless data sharing, increase decision space, and accelerate warfighting outcomes. Commanders and unit-level Guardians are empowered to innovate inside their mission operations, explore novel concepts for space domain awareness, JADC2, collaborate with small business innovators, and align innovation efforts for transition into operations. These initiatives require a digitally-fluent military and civilian workforce. Therefore, we are funding software-coding training for military and civilian personnel (up to 90 Guardians in FY 2022) and leveraging Department-wide digital training efforts to improve digital literacy using industry-leading commercial courseware.

VALUE OF PARTNERSHIPS: An independent service focused on space has already provided greatly expanded opportunities for partnerships with civil and commercial space organizations within the United States and with allies and partners around the world. Close cooperation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Department of State has ensured a unified U.S. voice in discussions about responsible behavior in space with foreign governments. We continue to work hand in hand with Department of Commerce on shared interests including space traffic management and position, navigation, and timing programs. We are working to expand cooperation with commercial partners using both traditional and innovative development pathways; seeking means for tighter fusion to take advantage of the enthusiasm and energy in the commercial space sector.

Internationally, our partnerships have historically been built around one-way data sharing agreements with a small number of countries. As the proliferation and importance of space capabilities increase around the world, we are fostering greater cooperation with international partners across the board. For example, a hosted payload agreement with the government of Norway will save us more than $900 million and help us get capability on orbit 2 years faster. We are also working with NATO to further integrate space capabilities and knowledge in that alliance, including the stand-up the first NATO Space Operations Center within NATO Air Command. Cooperation with allies and partners, on both capability development and operations, continues to provide opportunities to decrease cost and increase speed and innovation.

U.S. AIR FORCE BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The U.S. Air Force FY 2022 budget request is approximately $156.3 billion, a $3.5 billion increase from the FY 2021 request to modernize capabilities while continuing to meet National Security objectives. Highlights:

The FY 2022 Operation & Maintenance (O&M) budget includes a more than $2.3 billion dollar increase from the FY 2021 enacted funding. The growth from FY21 is largely driven by increases to Civilian Pay, Mission Support, Installation Support, and Facility Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization. This budget also prioritizes investment in training programs and takes action to address the difficult challenges of sexual assault, suicide, and disparate treatment of Airmen.

The Military Personnel (MILPERS) budget grows Total Force end-strength by an additional 1,459 Total Force Military personnel in FY 2022. The main growth driver is attributed to the retention of medical personnel. The FY21 NDAA delayed reduction of the medical personnel due to the impact it would have on pandemic support missions. Additionally, this budget invests funding to attract and retain high-quality recruits.

The FY 2022 Air Force Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) budget increases by $2.2 billion. The budget invests in modernization efforts for nuclear programs, air superiority with Next Generation Air Dominance and hypersonic capabilities, and continues to build the Advanced Battle Management System to connect the Joint Force.

The Air Force Procurement budget decreases as a result of the Air Force balancing sustainment and modernization with future procurement. The FY 2022 budget procures aircraft to ensure near-term readiness while advancing fifth generation aircraft to outpace competitors. Also, this budget continues to transition Air Force munitions funding from programs supporting current operations into programs focused on near-peer competitors like the Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile and hypersonic weapons.

The Air Force Military Construction (MILCON) budget increase by $1.1 billion in FY 2022. This budget focuses on accelerating installation readiness, resilience, and modernization, and continues to prioritize Planning and Design funds to reinforce program stability and consistency. This budget request continues to display the DAF's commitment to take care of the force and their families while also focusing investments on modern weapon system beddowns and enhancements to global warfighter capabilities.

The FY 2022 Direct War and Enduring Costs (Formerly Overseas Contingency Operations) are included in the baseline appropriations. This budget includes funds for combat operations, logistics, and mobility in line with evolving posture and troop level requirements while replenishing munitions used during operations. Funding sustains multiple locations outside Iraq and Afghanistan and funds Weapon System Sustainment and Flying Hour requirements. Additionally, this budget funds five European Deterrence Initiative MILCON

TABLE 2. Department of the Air Force Budget Summary

Department of the Air Force Budget Summary

Total U.S. Air Force ($M) [1]	FY21 Enacted 152,818	FY22 PB 156,278
Operation and Maintenance (O&M) [2]	60,899	63,220
Military Personnel (MILPERS)	37,487	38,429
Research Development Test & Evaluation (RDT&E)	26,604	28,833
Procurement	26,058	22,872
Military Construction (MILCON)	1,162	2,379
Military Family Housing	434	441
Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)	174	104
General Facts (Quantities)	**FY21 Enacted**	**FY22 PB**
Total Aircraft Inventory[3]	5560	5451
Flying Hours[4]	1,238,206	1,150,715
Personnel Facts (End Strength)	**FY21 Enacted**	**FY22 PB**
Authorized Manpower	654,699	660,324
Military	511,875	515,300
USAF Active	327,041	328,300
USSF Active	6,434	8,400
Guard	108,100	108,300
Reserve	70,300	70,300
Civilian[5]	142,879	145,024
USAF	139,334	140,660
USSF	3,545	4,364

Major Procurement Quantities[6]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB		FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Aircraft			**Weapons**		
F-35A	60	48	JDAM	16,800	1,919
HH-60W CRH	19	14	AGM-114 Hellfire	4,517	1,176
KC-46A	15	14	Small Diameter Bomb	2,462	998
F-15EX	12	12	Small Diameter Bomb II	743	985
MC-130J	4	3	AGM-158 JASSM-ER	400	525
			AIM-9X Sidewinde	331	243
			AIM-120D AMRAAM	268	168
			ARRW		12

[1] Numbers may not add due to rounding
[2] FY22 PB includes $10.1B in Direct War and Enduring Costs
[3] Includes Total Force Total Aircraft Inventory (TAI) Only - Excludes ALCM, ICBM, LRE, Aerial Target & Ground Control Stations; comprehensive aircraft list in Appendix
[4] Flying hours include both Base and Direct War and Enduring Costs
[5] U.S. Air Force civilian budget end-strength shown excludes AFWCF and pass through
[6] Quantities include both Base and Direct War and Enduring Costs

U.S. SPACE FORCE BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The FY 2022 Space Force budget is approximately $17.4 billion, a $2 billion increase from the FY 2021 request due to additional investment in space capabilities and transfer of funding from the Air Force, Army, and Navy. This funding is critical to deliberately organize, train, and equip Guardians to protect our vital national interests in space. The transfer includes: space-related Air Force, Army, and Navy Elements; Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance; Research, Development, Test and Evaluation; Facilities Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization; Education and Training.

The U.S. Space Force FY 2022 Operation and Maintenance (O&M) budget request of $3.4 billion includes funds for mission operations and sustainment of day-to-day operations, resources for the headquarters and field commands for doctrine development, warfare, intelligence, professional military education, and personnel.

The FY 2022 Military Personnel (MILPERS) budget of $929.8 million remains in the U.S. Air Force MILPERS appropriation and grows Space Force end-strength by 1,966. MILPERS funding will be transferred once an integrated Department of the Air Force pay system is fully operational.

The FY 2022 U.S. Space Force Research, Development, Test & Evaluation (RDT&E) budget of $11.3 billion invests to protect and defend current space assets, field more resilient and defensible architectures, protect the joint force from adversary use of space capabilities in conflict, and build a lean, agile, combat effective, digital service. This request increases funding for development of resilient missile warning and missile tracking, effective protect and defend architecture, command and control systems, protected satellite communications, and precision, navigation, and timing systems that are more survivable against adversary threats.

The U.S. Space Force Procurement budget of $2.8 billion funds acquisition of spacecraft and terminals, ground control systems, launch services, and related communications security and training products.

TABLE 3. U.S. Space Force Budget Summary

U.S. Space Force Budget Summary		
TOTAL U.S. SPACE FORCE ($M)[1]	FY21 Enacted 15,420	FY22 PB 17,438
Operation and Maintenance (O&M)	2,569	3,406
Military Personnel (MILPERS)[2]	-	-
Research Development Test & Evaluation (RDT&E)	10,540	11,265
Procurement	2,311	2,767
Military Construction (MILCON), Military Family Housing (MFH) & BRAC	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Authorized Manpower	9,979	12,764
Military	6,434	8,400
Civilian	3,545	4,364
Major Procurement Quantities	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Space		
National Security Space Launch	3	5
GPS-III and Follow-On	2	2

[1]Numbers may not add due to rounding
[2] FY22 U.S. Space Force positions funded in U.S. Air Force MILPERS ($929.8M)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (O&M)

Figure 1 depicts the FY 2022 U.S. Air Force Baseline shown in Table 4 and displays the relative size of each component of this appropriation.

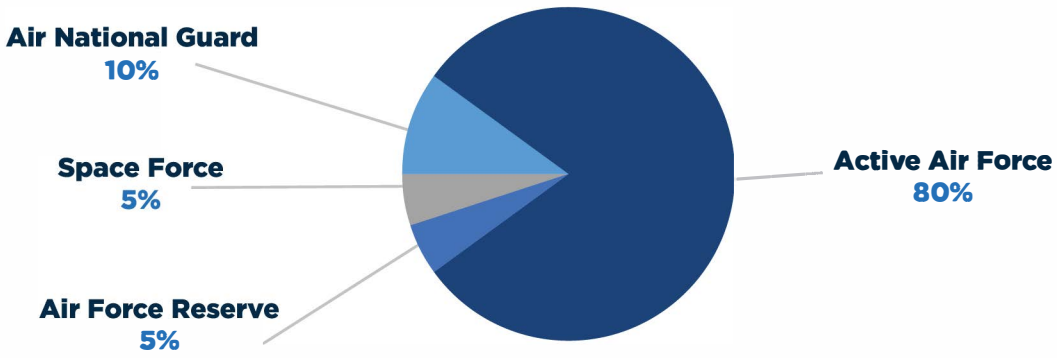


FIGURE 1. O&M – U.S. Air Force Total Force FY 2021 Baseline Budget Request

TABLE 4. O&M – U.S. Air Force Total Force by Component

Operation and Maintenance, Department of the Air Force ($M) [1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Active Air Force [2]	50,792	53,294
Air National Guard	6,865	6,574
Air Force Reserve	3,242	3,352
Space Force	2,569	3,406
Total	63,468	66,626

[1] Numbers may not add due to rounding
[2] Active includes Environmental & WCF

The FY 2022 Department of the Air Force Operation and Maintenance (O&M) budget funds the day-to-day expenses in support of operational requirements for all five Air Force core functions and Space Force mission focus areas.

Operation and Maintenance is the largest appropriation making up 38% or $66.6 billion of the overall budget. These dollars go directly toward funding day to day operations and are critical to sustaining readiness. The $3.1 billion delta from FY21 to FY22 is largely driven by increases to Civilian Pay, Mission Support, Installation Support, and Facility Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization.

This request continues to prioritize investment in people, the DAF's greatest resource. First, it funds an additional $542 million to include a 2.7% civilian pay raise, 1% civilian awards increase, and 1% Federal Employees Retirement System increase. Additionally, the budget funds a $94 million increase for several training efforts to include establishment of Joint All-Domain training, Learning Next Innovation, and investing in Wi-Fi service facilities to improve training centers.

Also, the Air Force continues its initiative to transform its Information Technology model into an "as a service" construct with a $383 million increase. This effort allows Airmen to focus on the employment and defense of networks rather than maintenance, and enables a multi-domain force through modern infrastructure.

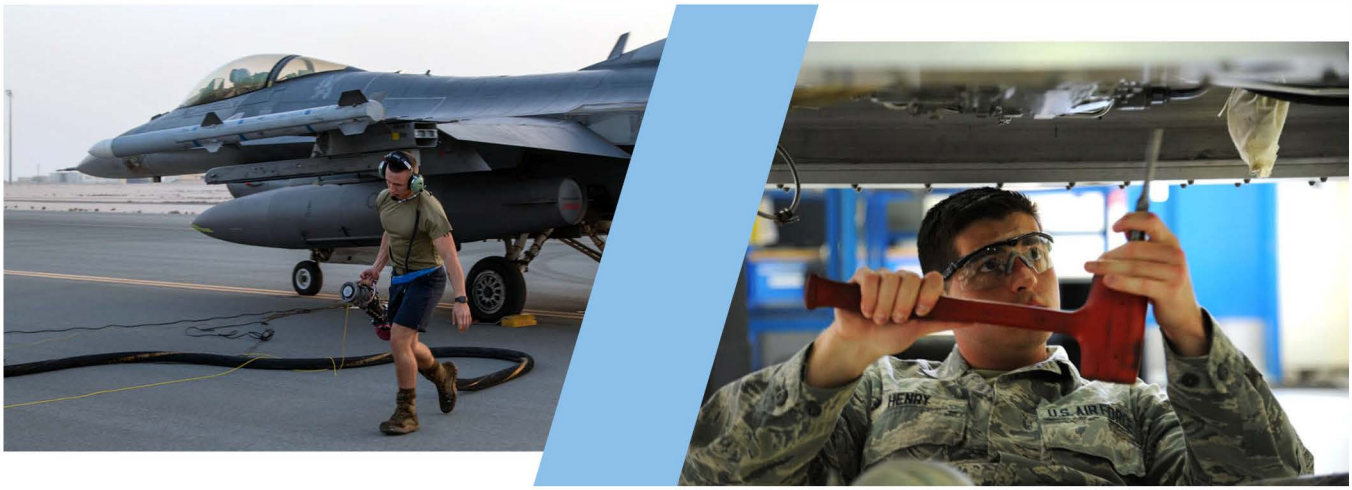
This budget also takes action to address the difficult challenges of sexual assault, suicide, and disparate treatment of Airmen and Guardians to build resiliency. Funding is increased by $7.7 million to develop prevention programs within the DAF focused on the prevention of readiness-detracting behaviors including sexual assault, interpersonal violence, and self-harm. Additionally, $6 million is added for diversity and inclusion initiatives to include new training and recruiting scholarships. Inclusivity will drive innovative solutions and build an environment in which every member can fully develop and contribute.

The DAF's Facilities, Sustainment, Restoration & Modernization program increases by $687 million and maintains a Facilities Sustainment baseline funding level of 80.2% of the requirement. Aging facilities and infrastructure continue to increase the cost of facility sustainment. In line with the Secretary of Defense priority of tackling the climate crisis, this budget funds an additional $23 million for climate and energy assessments, along with funding for electric vehicles and charging stations.

Air Force Weapon System Sustainment requirements continue to grow due to our aging platforms and acquisition of new, highly technical and complex weapon systems. The Air Force Weapon System Sustainment request is $15.4 billion and funds 83.7% of the requirement. This request sustains 109 programs from the newest F-35s and cyber weapon systems to our oldest B-52s.

The Space Force FY 2022 O&M budget grows by $837 million. Weapon System Sustainment increases by $68 million to fund at 79.1% of the requirement. This budget adds $20 million to establish the National Space Intelligence Center to address the growing threat to U.S. space-based equities and adds $6 million to increase the analytic capacity of the Space Warfighting Analysis Center. Major transfers to the Space Force include $143 million for SATCOM; and a combined $347 million for Facilities Operations, and Facilities, Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization. Additionally, this budget includes $314 million for radar and optical space domain awareness operations and data integration.

Bottom line, the Operation and Maintenance prioritizes people, sustains Department readiness and funds daily operations while advancing the Space Force.



O&M – ACTIVE U.S. AIR FORCE

Figure 2 depicts the FY 2022 U.S. Air Force Baseline shown in Table 5 and displays the relative size of each subsection of this appropriation.

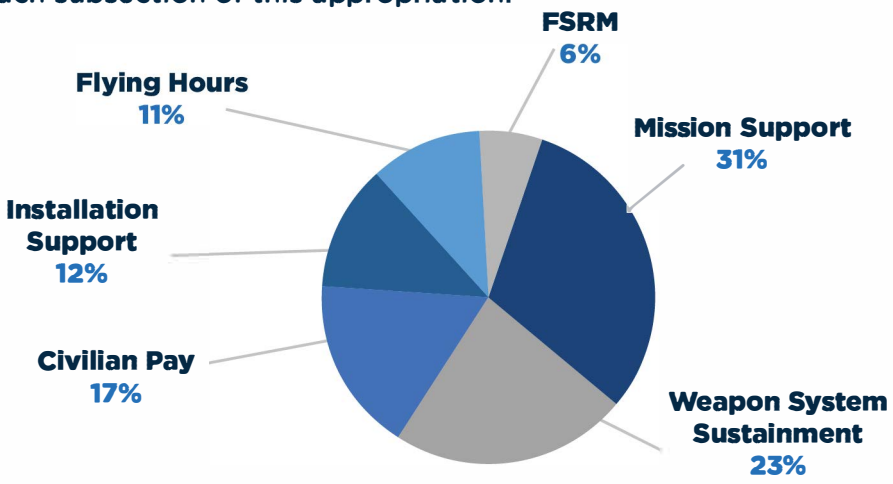


FIGURE 2. O&M – U.S. Air Force Total Force FY 2021 Baseline Budget Request

The FY 2022 Active U.S. Air Force Operation and Maintenance (O&M) resources directly support essential combat enablers such as flying operations, cyberspace operations, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, logistics, nuclear deterrence, search and rescue, and special operations activities. O&M funds the operation, sustainment, and maintenance of aircraft, weapon systems, command and control systems, and airfield and base facilities. Additionally, this funding purchases critical supplies, equipment and fuel, education, training, and development of Airmen, and pay and benefits for most of the U.S. Air Force civilian personnel.

TABLE 5. O&M – U.S. Air Force Total Force by Program

Operation and Maintenance, Active U.S. Air Force ($M) [1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Mission Support	15,578	16,580
Weapon System Sustainment	12,284	12,299
Civilian Pay	8,165	9,023
Installation Support	6,057	6,469
Flying Hours	5,894	5,647
Facility Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization	2,815	3,276
Total	50,792	53,294

[1] Numbers may not add due to rounding

O&M – AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Figure 3 depicts the FY 2022 Air National Guard (ANG) Baseline shown in Table 6 and displays the relative size of each subsection of this appropriation.

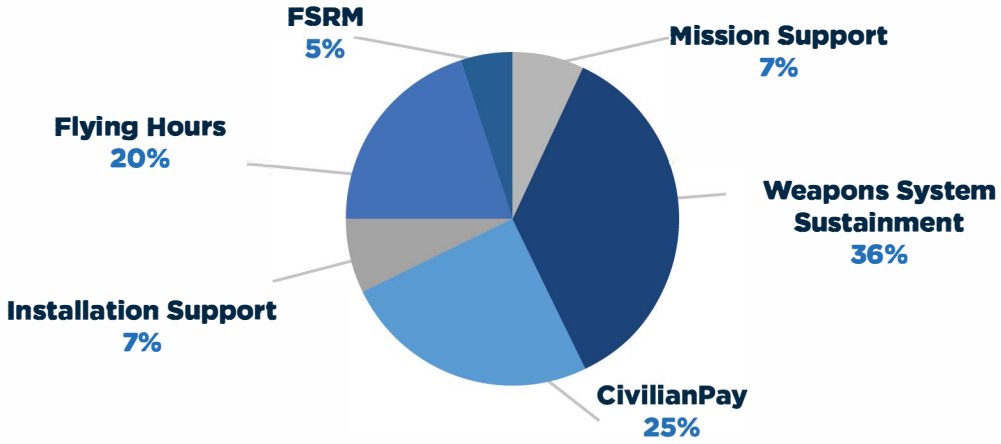


FIGURE 3. O&M – Air National Guard FY 2022 Baseline Budget Request

The Air National Guard (ANG) Operation and Maintenance (O&M) appropriation funds the training and equipping of units allowing for prompt mobilization during war and assistance during national emergencies. Funding also supports operational missions such as Homeland Defense, which includes the Aerospace Control Alert (ACA) mission and Command and Control. The FY 2022 O&M budget request funds 143,171 peacetime flying hours, maintenance of 1,007 aircraft and day-to-day operational costs of 90 wings. The budget request also supports mission training for combat readiness of 108,300 ANG personnel.

TABLE 6. O&M – Air National Guard by Program

Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard ($M) [1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Mission Support	466	467
Weapon System Sustainment	2,441	2,343
Civilian Pay	1,802	1,616
Installation Support	520	487
Flying Hours	1,287	1,308
Facility Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization	349	353
Total	6,865	6,574

[1] Numbers may not add due to rounding

O&M – AIR FORCE RESERVE

Figure 4 depicts the FY 2022 Air Force Reserve Baseline shown in Table 7 and displays the relative size of each subsection of this appropriation.

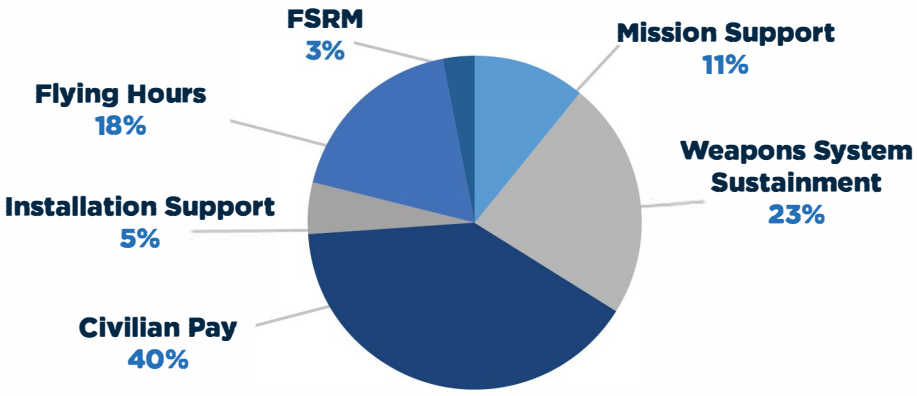


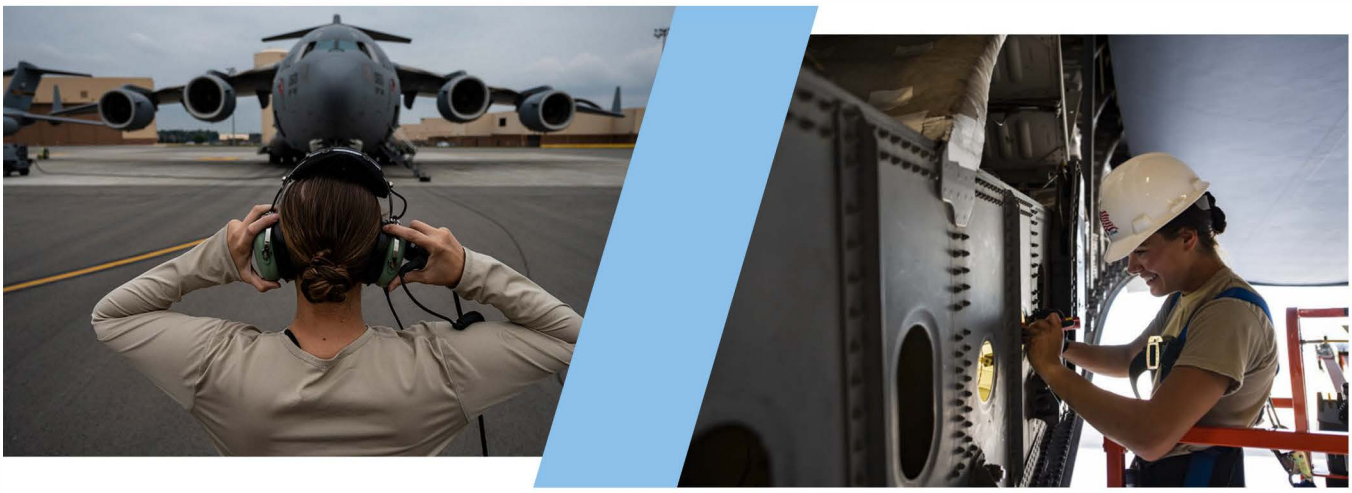
FIGURE 4. O&M – Air Force Reserve FY 2022 Baseline Budget Request

The Air Force Reserve (AFR) Operation and Maintenance (O&M) appropriation provides funding to train units and assigned personnel for immediate mobilization. The budget request provides for the operation and training of 37 wings, 70,497 peacetime flying hours, and the maintenance of 336 aircraft to include depot induction-level for 60 aircraft. Additionally, this funding covers Air Reserve Technician (ART) and civil service employee salaries and provides mission training for 70,300 Reserve personnel.

TABLE 7. O&M – Air Force Reserve by Program

Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard ($M) [1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Mission Support	387	378
Weapon System Sustainment	723	785
Civilian Pay	1,272	1,332
Installation Support	148	151
Flying Hours	618	605
Facility Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization	94	101
Total	3,242	3.352

[1] Numbers may not add due to rounding



U.S. SPACE FORCE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (O&M)

Figure 5 depicts the FY 2022 U.S. Space Force Baseline shown in Table 8 and displays the relative size of each subsection of this appropriation.

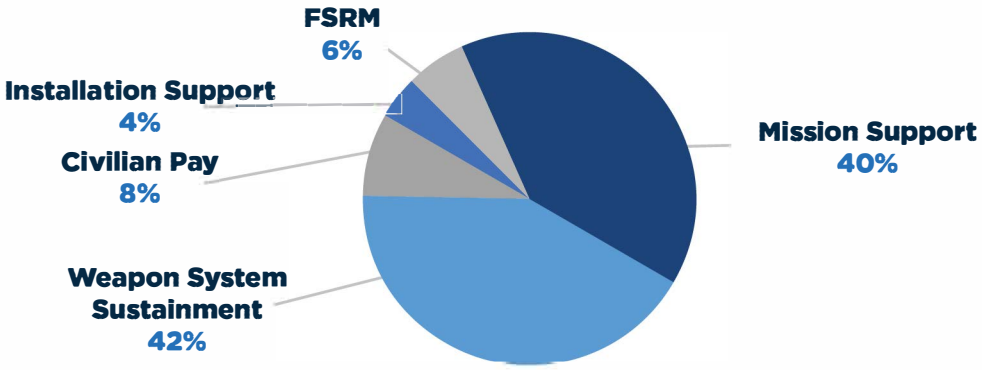


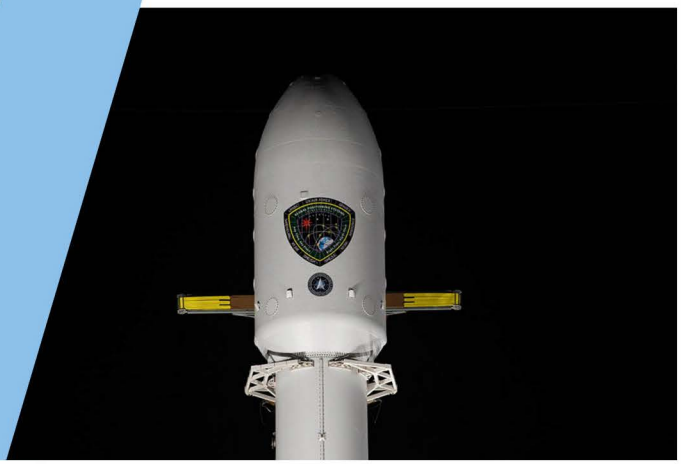
FIGURE 5. O&M – U.S. Space Force FY 2022 Baseline Budget Request

The FY 2022 U.S. Space Force Operation and Maintenance (O&M) funds the operation, sustainment, and maintenance of Spacelift range operations, satellites, Weapon System Sustainment, and all ground-based and space-based systems; training and development of Guardians; provides pay and benefits for civilian personnel; and purchases critical supplies and equipment. The U.S. Space Force FY 2022 O&M budget request of $3.4 billion includes resources for the headquarters and field commands for doctrine development,warfare, intelligence, professional military education, and personnel. This budget funds 2,302 civilian positions for day-to-day operations, with 235 of those positions assigned to the U.S. Space Force Headquarters.

TABLE 8. O&M – U.S. Space Force by Program

Operation and Maintenance, U.S Space Force ($M) [1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Mission Support	1,009	1,340
Weapon System Sustainment	1,371	1,439
Civilian Pay	189	271
Installation Support	-	144
Facility Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization	-	213
Total	2,569	3,406

[1] Numbers may not add due to rounding



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE MILITARY PERSONNEL (MILPERS)

Figure 6 depicts the FY 2022 Department of the Air Force Baseline request shown in Table 9 subdivided by component.

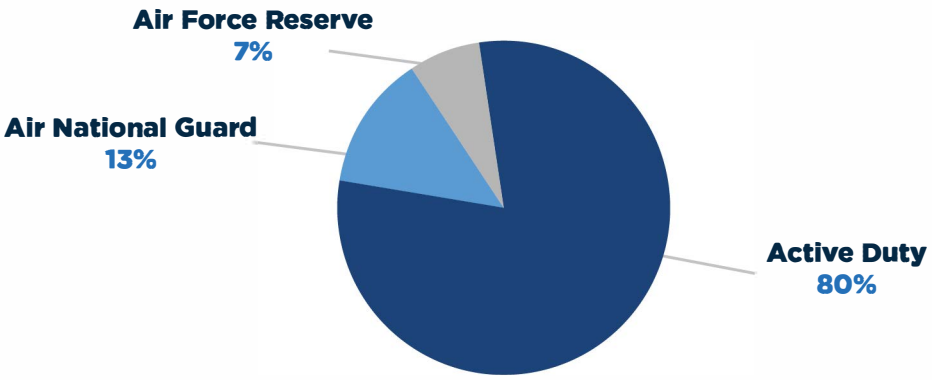


FIGURE 6. MILPERS – Department of the Air Force Total Force FY 2022 Baseline Budget Request

The FY 2021 Department of the Air Force Military Personnel (MILPERS) budget grows Total Force end-strength by an additional 1,500 Total Force Military. It leverages the Active, Guard and Reserve Components to create the Total Force necessary to engage in enduring and emergent operations around the world. The Department takes a balanced approach to maintain core capabilities and is committed to retaining the right amount of highly skilled personnel required to meet current and future needs of the Nation. The FY 2021 appropriation overview and end-strength growth are as follows:

- Total Force military end-strength of 515,300; increased by 3,425 from FY 2022
- Department Active component end-strength of 336,700; Air Force increased by 1,259 & Space Force by 1,966 from FY 2021
- ANG end-strength of 108,300; increased by 200 from FY 2021
- AFR component end-strength of 70,300; remained constant from FY 2021
- Provides 2022 calendar year increases of 2.7% for military pay, 3.8% in Basic Allowance for Housing, and 2.3% for Basic Allowance for Subsistence

TABLE 10. MILPERS – Department of the Air Force Total Force

MILPERS, Department of the Air Force ($M) [1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Active Duty	30,362	30,797
Air National Guard	4,790	5,104
Air Force Reserve	2.335	2,528
Total	37,487	38,429

[1] Numbers may not add due to rounding

MILPERS – ACTIVE DUTY

Figure 7 depicts the FY 2022 Department of the Air Force Active Baseline request shown in Table 10 subdivided into major activities.

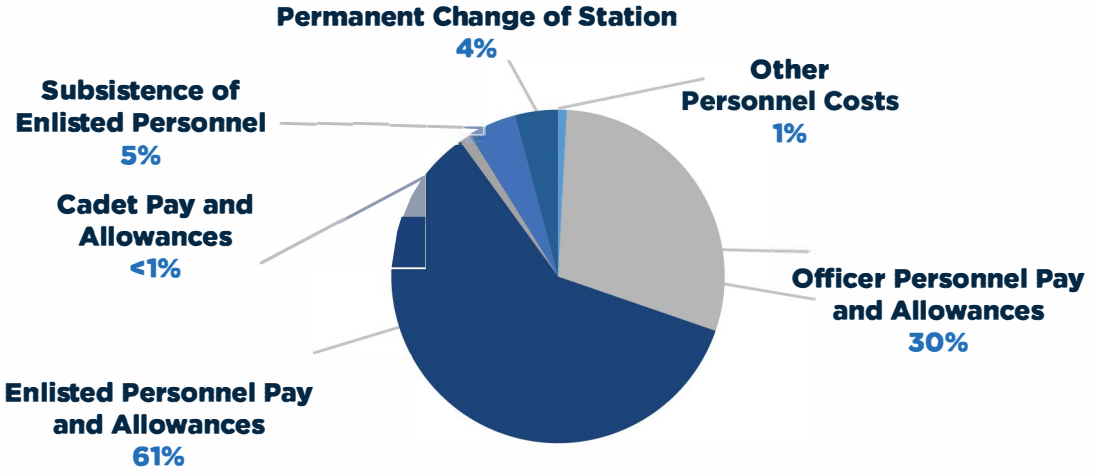


FIGURE 7. MILPERS – Department of the Air Force Active FY 2022 Baseline Budget Request

In order to create a sustainable and affordable workforce that supports the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance to make smart and disciplined choices regarding the responsible use of our military, the Air Force must continue to divest, terminate, and/or restructure programs and facilities with limited utility in a high-intensity conflict. The FY 2022 Department of the Air Force Active MILPERS budget funds an increase of 3,225 personnel to the all-volunteer force, increasing the total from 333,475 authorized in the FY 2021 National Defense Authorization Act to 336,700 (includes 8,400 authorizations/$930 million transferred to the U.S. Space Force) requested in FY 2022. At 336,700 the Service will field an affordable minimum viable force structure to deliver required capability and capacity to combatant commanders while restoring end strength associated with the continued delay of medical manpower reductions.

To ensure a smooth transition of our military personnel while avoiding pay and benefit gaps and excessive reprogramming actions, the U.S. Space Force military personnel will continue to be budgeted and paid from the U.S. Air Force's MILPERS Appropriation until the Department of the Air Force's Integrated Pay and Personnel System (AFIPPS) becomes operational.

TABLE 10. MILPERS – Department of the Air Force Active Component by Major Activity

MILPERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE ACTIVE COMPONENT ($M)[1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Officer Personnel Pay and Allowances[2]	8,682	8,710
Enlisted Personnel Pay and Allowances[2]	17,995	18,118
Cadet Pay and Allowances	85	88
Subsistence of Enlisted Personnel	1.373	1,456
Permanent Change of Station	1,179	1,208
Other Personnel Costs	-340	-321
Subtotal	20,419	29,716
Medcial-Retiree Contribution	1,386	1,538
Total	30,805	31,254

[1] Numbers may not add due to rounding
[2] Includes funding for Space Force personnel

MILPERS – AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Figure 8 depicts the FY 2022 Air National Guard Baseline request shown in Table 11 subdivided into major activities.

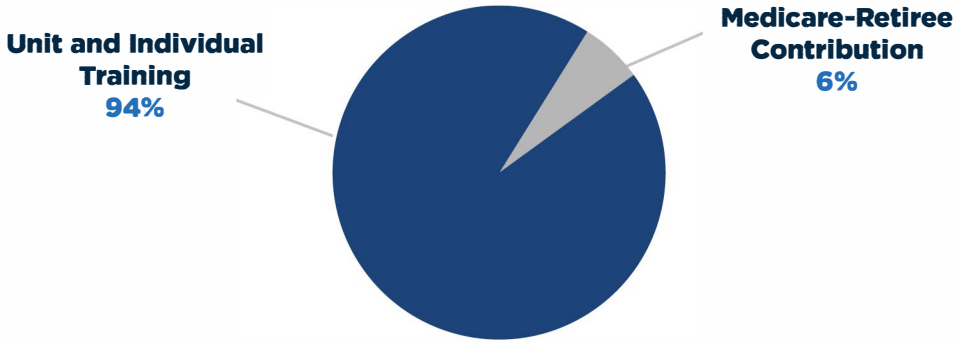


FIGURE 8. MILPERS – Air National Guard FY 2022 Baseline Budget Request

The Air National Guard (ANG) MILPERS budget funds direct military compensation, including regular pay and benefits, retired pay accruals, recruiting and retention incentives, and clothing allowances. Funding supports 15-day annual tours, 48 drill periods, and active duty tours for training of select ANG personnel in FY 2022. The budget request includes an end-strength increase of 200 personnel for a total end-strength of 108,300. End strength growth of 200 personnel continues to address readiness challenges across the Air National Guard. Manpower increases in Logistics, Special Warfare, Cyber, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), and Weather unit Type Code (UTC) requirements, which enables an increase in combat coded unit readiness.

TABLE 11. MILPERS – Air National Guard

MILPERS, Air National Guard ($M)[1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Unit and Individual Training	4,512	4,791
Subtotal	4,512	4,791
Medcial-Retiree Contribution	278	313
Total	4,790	5,104

[1] Numbers may not add due to rounding

MILPERS – AIR FORCE RESERVE

Figure 9 depicts the FY 2022 Air Force Reserve Baseline request shown in Table 12 subdivided into major activities.

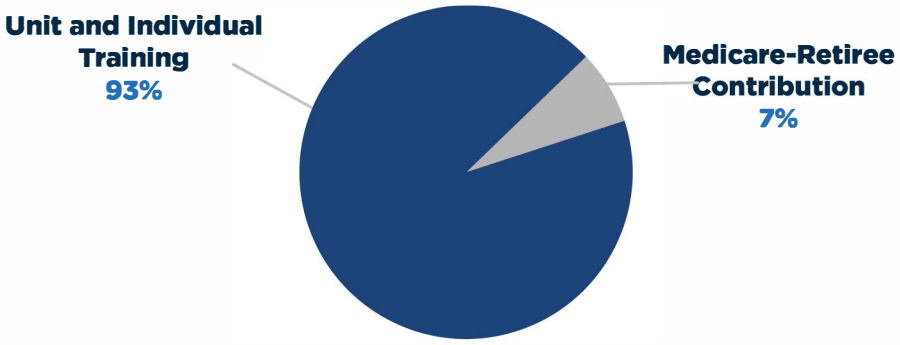


FIGURE 9. MILPERS – Air Force Reserve FY 2022 Baseline Budget Request

The Air Force Reserve (AFR) MILPERS budget funds direct military compensation, including regular pay, allowances, and benefits for trained units and individual Reservists who augment the Active component to fulfill military mission requirements. The Reserve component end-strength of 70,300 remained constant from FY 2021.

TABLE 12. MILPERS – Air Force Reserve

MILPERS, Air Force Reserve ($M) [1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Unit and Individual Training	2,187	2,361
Subtotal	2,187	2,361
Medcial-Retiree Contribution	149	167
Total	2,335	2.528

Numbers may not add due to rounding

U.S. AIR FORCE RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION (RDT&E)

Figure 10 depicts the FY 2022 U.S. Air Force Baseline request shown in Table 13 subdivided into major categories.

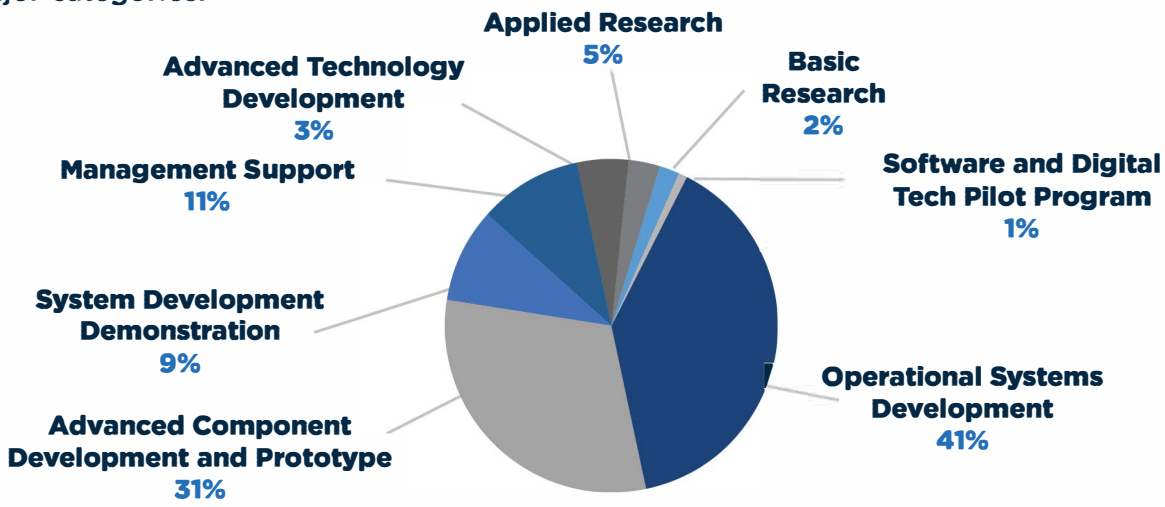


FIGURE 10. U.S. Air Force RDT&E FY 2022 Baseline Budget Request

The U.S. Air Force Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) FY 2022 budget position consists of the following eight budget activities: Basic Research, Applied Research, Advanced Technology Development, Advanced Component Development and Prototypes, System Development and Demonstration, Management Support, Operational System Development, and Software and Digital Technology Pilot Program. Basic Research activities are scientific studies and experimentation related to long-term national security, while Applied Research is systematic study to understand how to meet specific national security requirements. Advanced Technology Development activities include the integration of subsystems and components into prototypes for field experiments and tests in a simulated environment. Advanced Component Development and Prototypes activities involve efforts that expedite subsystem maturity prior to integration into major systems, and may include risk reduction initiatives. System Development and Demonstration activities conduct engineering and manufacturing of developing tasks to meet validated requirements prior to full-rate production. Management and Support activities fund administration of RDT&E activities to sustain and modernize installations or operations. Operational Systems Development activities include efforts to upgrade fielded systems, or systems approved for full rate production, with funding anticipated within two fiscal years. Finally, the Air Force will utilize a Software and Digital Technology Pilot Program budget activity (introduced in FY 2021 to the U.S. Space Force RDT&E programs) to demonstrate our ability to leverage commercial best practices and deliver capability for evolving warfighting priorities.

TABLE 13. RDT&E - U.S. Air Force

RDT&E, U.S. Air Force ($M) [1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Operational Systems Development	10,749	11,354
Demonstration and Validation	7,428	8,937
Engineering & Manufacturing Development	2,449	2,570
Management Support	2,880	3,016
Applied Research	1,561	1,312
Advanced Technology Development	1,000	734
Basic Research	536	491
Software and Digital Tech Pilot Program	-	418
Total	26,604	28,833

Numbers may not add due to rounding

The FY 2022 U.S. Air Force RDT&E budget invests in the modernization of two legs of the Nation's nuclear triad to secure global strike advantages in the future. This budget significantly increases funding for the Ground-Based Strategic Deterrent to maintain a 2029 Initial Operational Capability (IOC) timeline and replacement of the aging ground-based Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM). FY 2022 budget also increases funding for the air-launched cruise missile, Long Range Stand-Off (LRSO) weapon capable of delivering nuclear effects on strategic targets carried on multiple aircraft platforms. Additionally, this request continues the development of the B-21 Raider, upgrades existing B-52 Stratofortress platforms and global warning networks through the U.S. Air Force Nuclear Command, Control and Communications Center (NC3).

The FY 2022 budget increases funding for the Advanced Battle Management System (ABMS) for continued digital modernization of our Joint-All Domain Command and Control (JADC2) networks across 5th Generation Tactical Air Forces and providing superior situational awareness to the KC-46 Pegasus platform. This budget also continues development of Next-Generation Air Dominance (NGAD) to advance air superiority through capability improvements to maintain our lethal edge in a rapidly growing technological environment.

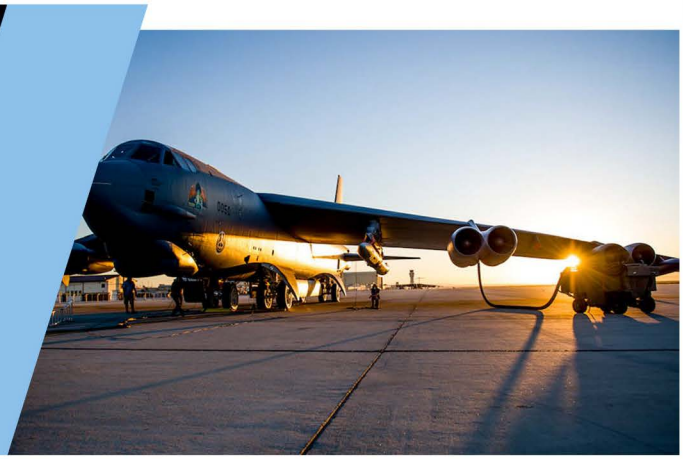
The FY 2022 budget request continues our agile experimentation and prototyping efforts to understand requirements, inform critical decisions, evaluate feasibility, and to expedite fielding of capabilities to the warfighter. The U.S. Air Force prototyping efforts include adaptive engines, hypersonics, cyber/electronic warfare, and low-cost aircraft technologies. In addition, we continue to leverage leading edge commercial technologies though our small business outreach.

Table 14 summarizes the major developments funded in this request.

TABLE 14. RDT&E - U.S. Air Force Significant Programs

U.S. Air Force Significant RDT&E Programs ($M)[1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Aircraft		
B-21	2,843	2,873
F-35A	816	1,055
B-52	483	716
Presidential Aircraft Recapitalization	799	681
Nuclear		
Long Range Standoff (LRSO) Weapon	385	609
Ground Based Strategic Deterrent (GBSD)	1,447	2,554
Other		
Next-Generation Air Dominance (NGAD)	902	1,525
Hypersonics Prototyping	386	438
Advanced Battle Management System (ABMS)	158	204

[1] Numbers may not add due to rounding



U.S. SPACE FORCE RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION (RDT&E)

Figure 11 depicts the FY 2022 U.S. Space Force Baseline request shown in Table 15 subdivided into major categories.

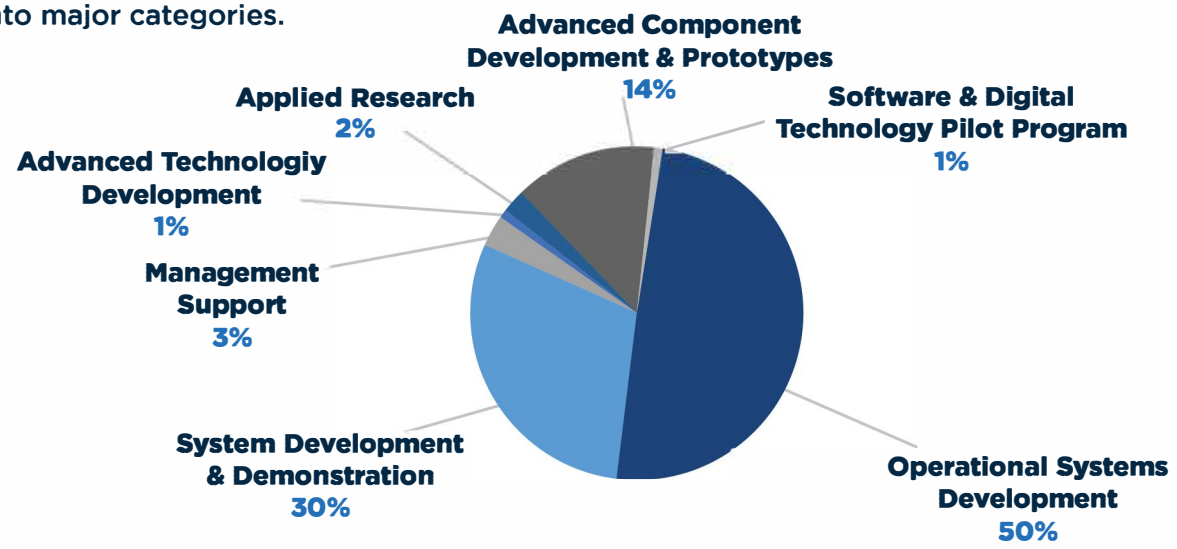


FIGURE 11. U.S. Space Force RDT&E FY 2021 Baseline Budget Request

In FY 2021, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) funds for space efforts transferred from the U.S. Air Force appropriation to a new appropriation for U.S. Space Force RDT&E. These funds enable the transformation of space capabilities from a support function to a deterrence mechanism, assure the availability of essential space capabilities across all phases of conflict while denying our adversaries, and invite opportunities for development partnerships. This budget also funds 2,020 civilian positions for acquisition programs.

TABLE 15. RDT&E - U.S. Space Force

RDT&E, U.S. Space Force ($M) [1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Operational Systems Development	4,785	5,583
System Development & Demonstration	3,748	3,339
Management Support	274	356
Engineering & Manufacturing Development	-	77
Applied Research	217	176
Advanced Technology Development & Prototypes	1,366	1,579
Software and Digital Technology Pilot Program	150	155
Total	10,540	11,265

[1]Numbers may not add due to rounding

The FY 2022 U.S. Space Force (USSF) RDT&E budget invests in protection and defense of current assets, our transition to more resilient and defendable architectures, and the development of offensive space capabilities. This request increases funding the Next-Generation Overhead Persistent Infrared (OPIR) missile warning system to maintain a 2028 initial launch capability. Next-Gen OPIR will deliver the first resilient Geosynchronous satellite and associated ground system to increase missile warning, missile defense, battlespace awareness, and technical intelligence capabilities as our adversaries continue to develop capabilities to counter our advantages in space.

The USSF RDT&E FY 2022 budget also includes growth in the Space Command and Control (C2) mission system in order to meet highest priority requirements to quickly develop and deliver quickly evolving software infrastructure, machine-to-machine planning and tasking of operation level space warfighting capabilities. This request also includes expands the Military Global Positioning Station (GPS) User Equipment (MGUE) program to develop receiver circuit cards, providing warfighters with secure and accurate positioning, navigation and timing data in a contested environment.

Furthermore, investment in emerging technologies that secures resilience and space superiority in a high-end fight and support for substantial growth for classified Space Programs.

Table 16 below summarizes the major developments funded in this request.

TABLE 16. RDT&E - U.S. Space Force Significant Programs

RDT&E - U.S. Space Force Significant Programs ($M) [1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Space		
Next-Gen OPIR	2,319	2,451
Protected Tactical SATCOM (PTS)	200	243
Military GPS User Equipment (MGUE)	381	434
Enterprise Ground Services (EGS)	117	192

Numbers may not add due to rounding

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE PROCUREMENT

Figure 12 depicts the FY 2022 Department of the Air Force Baseline request shown in Table 17 subdivided into major activities..

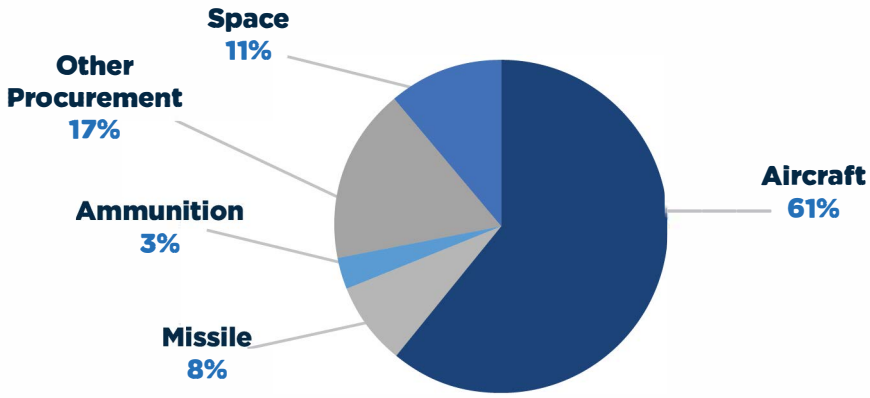


FIGURE 12. DAF Procurement FY 2022 Baseline Budget Request

The Procurement portfolio delivers both immediate and future capabilities through investment across five specific appropriations: Aircraft, Ammunition, Missile, Other Procurement, and Space Force Procurement. The U.S. Air Force satisfies national security requirements by investing in more lethal and cost-effective capabilities, as well as modernization and recapitalization efforts. To meet those requirements, the FY 2022 budget request funds 5th generation aircraft such as the F-35A, the modernization of the refueling fleet with the KC-46A and the procurement of National Security Space Launch (NSSL) Vehicles. The following pages discuss the procurement appropriations in more detail.

TABLE 17. DAF Procurement

DAF Procurement ($M) [1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Aircraft	19,964	15,710
Missile	1,865	2,100
Ammunition	1,336	795
Other Procurement	2,892	4,267
Space Force	2,311	2,767
Total	28,369	25,638

[1] Numbers may not add due to rounding

U.S. AIR FORCE PROCUREMENT - AIRCRAFT

Figure 13 depicts the FY 2022 U.S. Air Force Baseline request shown in Table 18 subdivided into major categories.

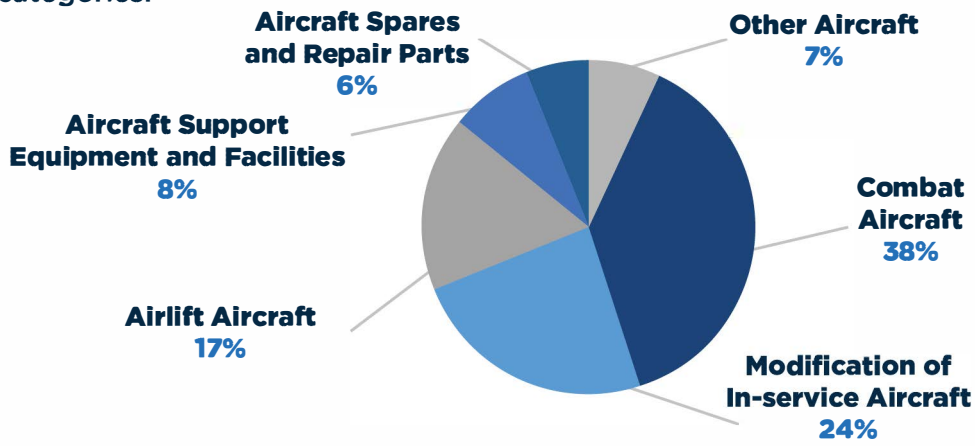


FIGURE 13. U.S. Air Force Procurement, Aircraft FY 2022 Baseline Budget Request

Aircraft Procurement funds acquisition and modification of aircraft, ground support equipment, training devices, and spare parts. The U.S. Air Force continues to modernize the 5th Generation Fighter Fleet with the acquisition of 48 F-35A Joint Strike Fighters and 12 F-15EX Eagle IIs that replace aging F-15C models. Modernized airframes will be delivered with open system architecture and the ability to excel in all domains which is essential to sustaining air superiority against near-peer adversaries.

In addition to developing fighter capabilities, we will continue investing in our mobility aircraft fContinuing prior year trends, the U.S. Air Force will continue production of the tanker of the future with the procurement of an additional 14 KC-46A Pegasus aircraft. The FY 2022 budget will also look to accelerate the Combat Search and Rescue Helicopter recapitalization with the acquisition of 14 HH-60Ws.

The FY 2022 budget continues to invest in Command and Control (C2) modernization by enhancing sensors, crypto hardware and communication systems of the F-22 Raptor fleet. The budget also fields the Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) radar further improving beyond line of sight and strike capabilities for the F-16 Fighting Falcon.

The Table below summarizes funding for U.S. Air Force Aircraft Procurement by budget activity. Joint.

The Table below summarizes funding for U.S. Air Force Aircraft Procurement by budget activity.

TABLE 18. U.S. Air Force Procurement, Aircraft

Aircraft Procurement, Department of the Air Force ($M)[1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Combat Aircraft	7,585	5,963
Modification of In-service Aircraft	3,756	3,789
Airlift Aircraft	3,848	2,729
Aircraft Support Equipment and Facilities	1,635	1,256
Aircraft Spares and Repair Parts	931	924
Trainer Aircraft	-	10
Other Aircraft	2,209	1,039
Total	19,964	15,710

[1] Numbers may not add due to rounding

U.S. AIR FORCE PROCUREMENT - MISSILE

Figure 14 depicts the FY 2022 U.S. Air Force Baseline request shown in Table 19 subdivided into major categories.

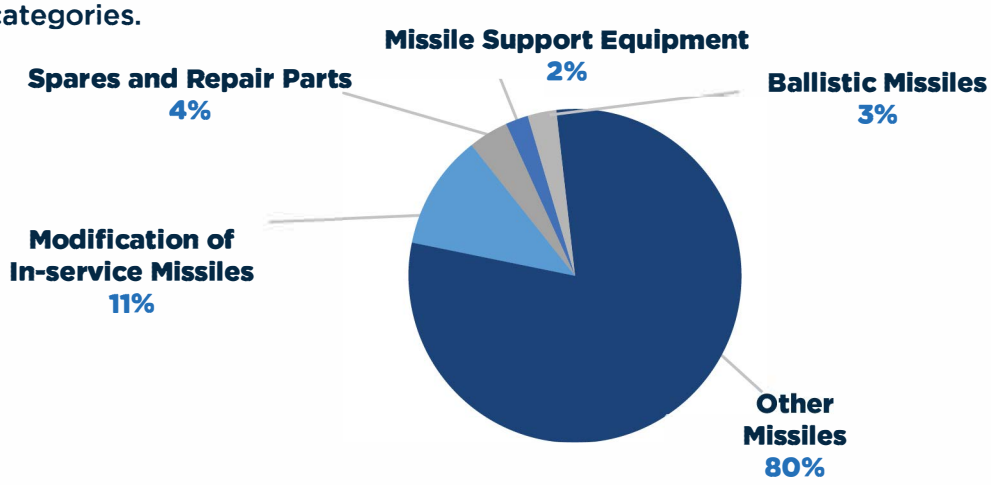


FIGURE 14. U.S. Air Force Procurement, Missile FY 2022 Baseline Budget Request

The Missile Procurement appropriation funds acquisition and modification of missiles, spare parts, and support equipment. In FY 2022, to supply current operations and replenish stockpiles the U.S. Air Force will continue procurement of Small Diameter Bombs (SDB); 998 SDB-I, 985 SDB-II missiles, and increase procurement of 525 Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile-Extended Range (JASSM-ER) missiles. The U.S. Air Force continues to procure Hellfire air-to-ground missiles designed to launch from aircraft at targets on land or sea. The U.S. Air Force will also procure an additional 243 AIM-9X Sidewinder and 168 AIM-120D Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM) to sustain the U.S. Air Force's air dominance and attack capabilities.

TABLE 19. U.S. Air Force Procurement, Missile

Missile Procurement, U.S. Force ($M) Air[1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Other Missiles	1,492	1,683
Modification of In-service Missiles	178	236
Spares and Repair Parts	931	924
Missile Support Equipment	24	30
Ballistic Missiles	73	69
Total	1,865	2,100

[1] Numbers may not add due to rounding

U.S. AIR FORCE PROCUREMENT - AMMUNITION

Figure 15 depicts the FY 2022 U.S. Air Force Baseline request shown in Table 20 subdivided into major categories.

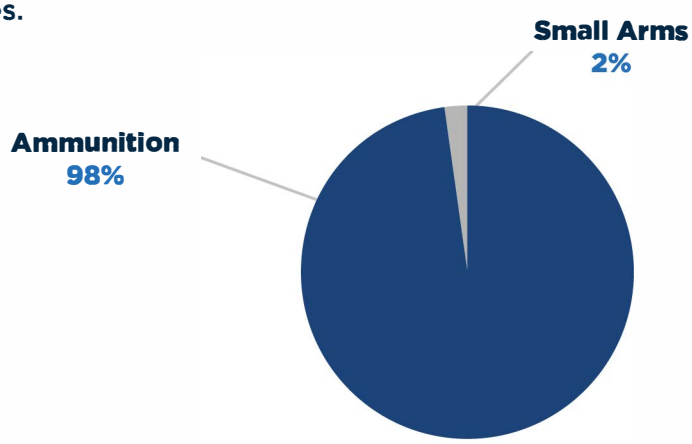


FIGURE 15. U.S. Air Force Procurement, Ammunition FY 2022 Baseline Budget Request

The Ammunition Procurement appropriation funds procurement, production, and modification of ammunition. The portfolio primarily supports the Global Strike core function and includes ammunition, rockets, bombs, flares, fuses, cartridges, and related training devices. This budget continues munitions acquisitions critical to the high-end fight, funding weapons which improve lethality through greater precision, reduced collateral damage, and increased standoff range to enhance crew survivability.

TABLE 20. U.S. Air Force Procurement, Ammunition

Ammunition Procurement, U.S. Air Force ($M)[1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Ammunition	1,316	783
Small Arms	20	12
Total	1,336	795

[1] Numbers may not add due to rounding

U.S. AIR FORCE PROCUREMENT - OTHER

Figure 16 depicts the FY 2022 U.S. Air Force Baseline request shown in Table 21 subdivided into major categories.

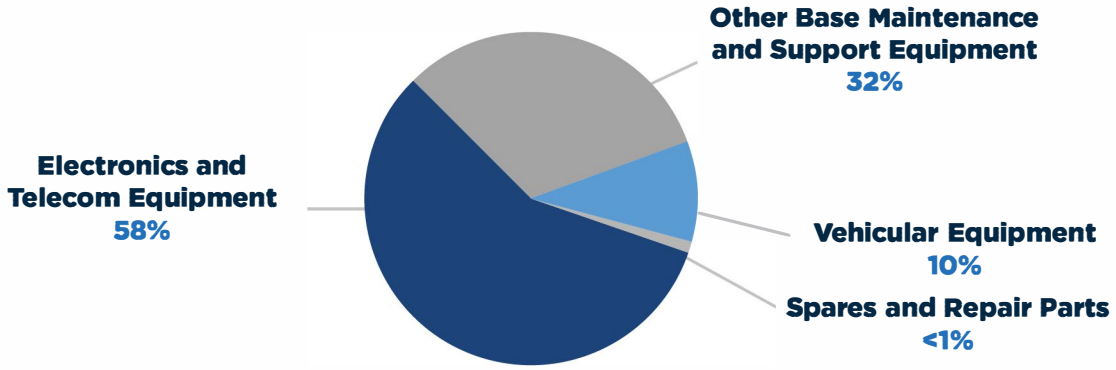


FIGURE 16. U.S. Air Force Procurement, Other FY 2022 Baseline Budget Request

The Other Procurement appropriation funds the purchase and modification of ground electronic systems, information systems and physical security systems, in addition to communication and base support equipment, spares, and vehicles. The FY 2022 request focuses on modernizing and replacing equipment to support improved communications in Joint All-Domain Operations to build a more lethal and ready force.

The FY 2022 budget invests in cyberspace capabilities by strengthening our network operations to provide increased cyber mission assurance with proactive defense activities and increased network situational awareness. To address emerging cyber threats the Air Force is continuing to upgrade the mainstay of the cyberspace network, the Base Information Transport Infrastructure (BITI), which provides a robust and secure wireless infrastructure that incorporates high-availability and multi-tiered network connections. We are also increasing protection of personnel, nuclear assets, and facilities through the Base Physical Security Systems (BPSS) program. To address evolving adversarial threats to Air Force assets in FY 2022 this budget funds procurement of Counter-Small Unmanned Aircraft System (C-sUAS) capabilities and Integrated Base Defense Security Systems (IBDSS). This budget procures commercial microelectronic items to ensure assets are available for on-going acquisition programs and avoids breaks in schedule and production quantities.

The Air Force continues to field the upgrade of the Minimum Essential Emergency Communications Network (MEECN), which provides effective, protected communications between the President and the strategic deterrence forces in stressed environments. This budget also procures simulators to provide realistic training to operations personnel for planning, coordinating and controlling close air support in support of ground forces engaged in combat operations by providing both a stand-alone and Distributed Mission Operations-capable high-fidelity Joint Terminal Attack Controllers and joint fire support simulation system.

TABLE 21. U.S. Air Force Procurement, Other

Other Procurement, U.S. Air Force ($M) [1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Electronics and Telecom Equipment	1,347	2,487
Other Base Maintenance and Support Equipment	1,158	1,355
Vehicular Equipment	366	415
Spares and Repair Parts	22	11
Total	2,892	4,267

[1] Numbers may not add due to rounding

U.S. SPACE FORCE PROCUREMENT

Figure 17 depicts the FY 2022 U.S. Space Force Baseline request shown in Table 22 subdivided into major activities.

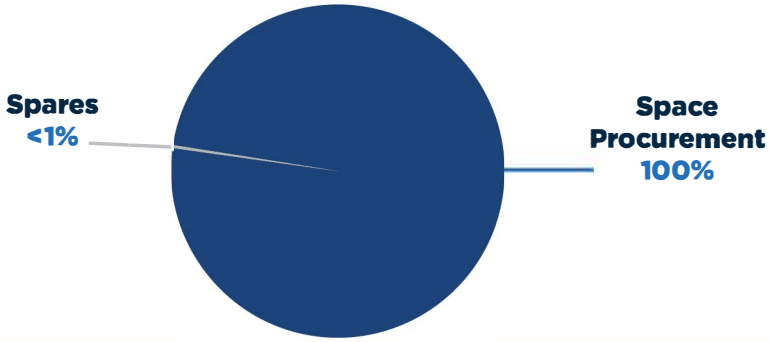


FIGURE 17. U.S. Space Force Procurement FY 2021 Baseline Budget Request

The U.S. Space Force Procurement appropriation funds acquisition of spacecraft and terminals, ground control systems, launch services, and related communications security and training products. This budget continues efforts to protect and defend our ability to operate in space.

The FY 2022 budget request funds for the procurement of five National Security Space Launch Vehicles to provide assured access to space for the nation's warfighting and intelligence satellites. This budget also funds two GPS III Follow-on, which will provide new capabilities including a spot beam that provides a 100x anti-jam improvement over current encrypted military P(Y) code.

TABLE 22. U.S. Space Force Procurement

Procurement, U.S. Space ($M)[1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Space Procurement – Space Force	2,310	2,766
Spares – Space Force	1	1
Total	2,311	2,767

[1] Numbers may not add due to rounding

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (MILCON)

Figure 18 depicts the FY 2022 Department of the Air Force Baseline request shown in Table 23 subdivided by component.

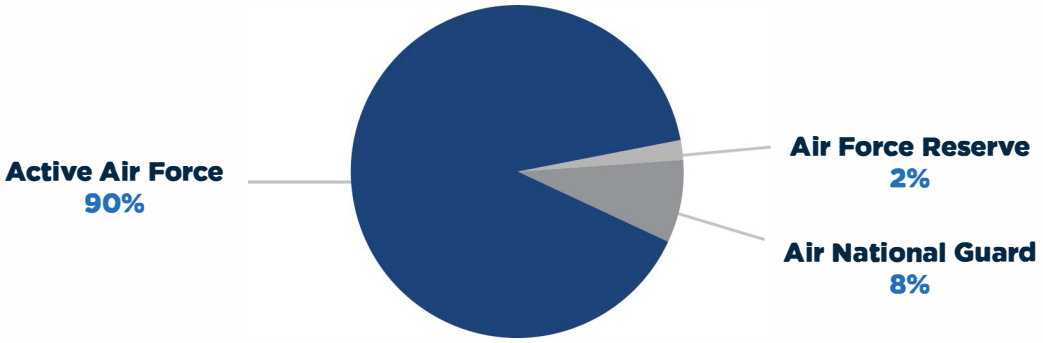


FIGURE 18. MILCON FY2022 Baseline Budget Request

The Department of the Air Force's power projection and readiness building platforms are our bases, and because we fight from our bases, installation resiliency, and its infrastructure backbone are critical to the Department's operations. Therefore, the Department continues to fund high-priority MILCON investments to meet critical infrastructure requirements, mission needs and operational timelines. The Department's FY 2022 MILCON budget request contains $2.4 billion for Military Construction with resources allocated for new weapon system beddowns, existing infrastructure investment and Planning and Design for future projects.

TABLE 23. Department of the Air Force MILCON

MILCON, Department of the Air Force ($M)[1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Active U.S. Air Force	1,020	2103
Air Force Reserve	48	78
Air National Guard	94	198
Total	1,162	2,379

[1] Numbers may not add due to rounding
[2] U.S. Space Force funding captured in Active U.S. Air Force MILCON

MILCON – ACTIVE U.S. AIR FORCE

The FY 2022 Active Duty Department of the Air Force MILCON budget shows significant increases from the FY 2021 submission as it accelerates installation readiness, resilience, and modernized construction across the enterprise. This budget funds 41 major construction projects and 8 new weapon system beddowns to include infrastructure modernizations supporting Ground Based Strategic Deterrent (GBSD) and B-21 Raider weapon system investments. Additionally, the FY 2022 budget request provides funding for the construction of new Basic Military Training (BMT) dormitories at Joint Base San Antonio-Lackland ($172M) for improved recruiting facilities.

Major increases in FY 2022 funding are driven by investment in the Indo-Pacific Theater. FY 2022 MILCON funds enhanced joint force lethality and posture regional infrastructure through 13 projects valued at $572 million.

The Active U.S. Air Force FY 2022 budget request is summarized in Table 24, while a comprehensive MILCON project list is included in Table 27.

TABLE 24. MILCON, Active U.S. Air Force

MILCON, Active Air Force ($M)[1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Major Construction[2]	661	1,776
Minor Construction	85	59
Planning and Design	271	36
Demolition	3	36
Total	1,020	2,103

[1] Numbers may not add due to rounding
[2] Includes Space Force MILCON projects

MILCON – AIR NATIONAL GUARD

TThe FY 2022 Air National Guard (ANG) military construction (MILCON) budget request includes projects for vital recapitalization requirements, force structure, and mission realignments. The FY 2022 budget contains new mission requirements for C-130 Simulator at Schenectady, New York for $10.8 million; F-16 Mission Training Centers at McEntire, South Carolina and Joe Foss Field, South Dakota each at $9.8 million; and an F-35 three Bay Hangar at Madison, Wisconsin for $31.0 million. The budget also includes current mission projects for a total of $88.9 million. The FY 2022 budget supports $29.1 million for Unspecified Military Minor Construction and $18.4 million for planning and design.

TABLE 25. MILCON, Air National Guard

MILCON, Air National Guard ($M)[1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Major Construction	81	148
Minor Construction	12	50
Total	94	198

Numbers may not add due to rounding

MILCON – AIR FORCE RESERVE

The FY2022 AFR MILCON budget request includes four priority requirements supporting current mission beddowns; Corrosion Control Facility ($14.0M) at Homestead ARB, FL, Recovery Flight Simulator ($18.5M) at Patrick AFB, FL, Mission Support Group Facility ($14.0M) at Minneapolis-St. Paul IAP, MN and Main Gate ($10.6M) at Niagara Falls IAP, NY.

TABLE 26. MILCON, Air Force Reserve

MILCON, Air Force Reserve ($M)[1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Major Construction	39	56
Minor Construction	6	15
Planning and Design	3	6
Total	48	78

[1] Numbers may not add due to rounding

TABLE 27. MAJOR CONSTRUCTION MILCON Project List

State/Country	Installation	Project	FY22 Request ($K)
Alaska	JB Elmendorf-Richardson	Extend Runway 16/34 (Inc 3)	79,000
Arizona	Luke	F-35A ADAL AMU Facility Squadron #6	28,000
Arizona	Luke	F-35A Squadron Operations Facility #6	21,000
Arizona	Davis Monthan	South Wilmot Gate	13,400
California	Edwards	Flt Test Engineering Lab Complex, Supp	4,000
California	Vandenberg	GBSD Re-Entry Vehicle Facility	48,000
California	Vandenberg	GBSD Stage Processing Facility	19,000
District of Columbia	JB Anacostia-Bolling	Joint Air Defense Ops Center Phase II	24,000
Louisiana	Barksdale	Weapons Generation Facility	40,000
Massachusetts	Hanscom	NC3 Acquisitions Management Facility	66,000
Maryland	JB Andrews	Fire Crash Rescue Station	26,000
Oklahoma	Tinker	KC-46A 3-Bay Depot Maintenance Hangar	160,000
South Dakota	Ellsworth	B-21 2-Bay LO Restoration Fac (Inc 2)	91,000
South Dakota	Ellsworth	B-21 ADAL Flight Simulator	24,000
South Dakota	Ellsworth	B-21 Field Training Detachment Facility	47,000
South Dakota	Ellsworth	B-21 Formal Training Unit/AMU	70,000
South Dakota	Ellsworth	B-21 Mission Ops Planning Facility	36,000
South Dakota	Ellsworth	B-21 Washrack & Maintenance Hangar	65,000
Texas	JBSA-Lackland	BMT Recruit Dormitory 7	141,000
Texas	JBSA-Lackland	BMT Recruit Dormitory 8 (Inc 3)	31,000
Texas	Sheppard	Child Development Center	20,000
Utah	Hill	GBSD Organic Software Sustain Ctr (Inc 2)	31,000
Australia	RAAF Darwin	Squadron Operations Facility	7,400
Australia	RAAF Tindal	Aircraft Maintenance Support Fac	6,200
Australia	RAAF Tindal	Squadron Operations Facility	8,200
Germany	Spangdahlem	F/A-22 LO/Composite Repair Facility	22,625
Guam	JR M-Andersen	Airfield Damage Repair Warehouse	30,000
Guam	JR M-Andersen	Munitions Storage Igloos IV	55,000
Guam	JR M-Andersen	Hayman Munitions Storage Igloos, MSA2	9,824
Hungary	Kecskemet	Construct Airfield Upgrades	20,564
Hungary	Kecskemet	Construct Parallel Taxiway	38,650
Japan	Kadena	Airfield Damage Repair Storage Fac	38,000
Japan	Kadena	Helo Rescue Ops Maintenance Hangar	168,000
Japan	Misawa	Airfield Damage Repair Facility	25,000
Japan	Kadena	APR - Replace Munitions Structures	26,100
Japan	Yokota	C-130J Corrosion Control Hangar	67,000
Japan	Yokota	Combat Arms Training Maintenance Fac	25,000
Spain	Moron	Hot Cargo Pad	8,542
United Kingdom	RAF Lakenheath	F-35A Munition Inspection Facility	31,000
United Kingdom	RAF Lakenheath	F-35A Weapons Load Training Facility	49,000
United Kingdom	RAF Fairford	Construct DABS-FEV Storage	94,000
Active Total			**1,814,505**

State/Country	Installation	Project	FY22 Request ($K)
Massachusetts	Barnes Municipal Airport	Combined Engine/ASE/NDI Shop	12,200
Michigan	Alpena County Regional Airport	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar/Shops	23,000
Michigan	W. K. Kellogg Airport	Construct Main Base Entrance	10,000
Mississippi	Jackson International Airport	Fire Crash and Rescue Station	9,300
New York	Schenectady County Airport	C-130 Flight Simulator Facility	10,800
Ohio	Camp Perry ANG Station	RED HORSE Logistics Complex	7,800
South Carolina	McEntire Joint National Guard Base	F-16 Mission Training Center	9,800
South Dakota	Joe Foss Field	F-16 Mission Training Center	9,800
Wisconsin	Dane County Regional-Truax Field	Medical Readiness Facility	13,200
Wisconsin	Dane County Regional-Truax Field	F-35 3-Bay Specialized Hangar	31,000
Wyoming	Cheyenne Regional Airport	Combined Vehicle Maintenance & ASE Complex	13,400
Guard Total			**150,300**
Florida	Patrick	Recovery Flight Simulator	18,500
Florida	Homestead AFS	Corrosion Control Facility	14,000
Minnesota	Minneapolis-St Paul IAP	Mission Support Group Facility	14,000
New York	Niagara Falls IAP	Main Gate	10,600
Reserve Total			**57,100**

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING (MFH)

The FY 2022 Military Family Housing budget request continues efforts to improve quality of life, homes and supports services for our families in the Continental U.S. and overseas. In FY 2022 the Air Force continues to push the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) restructures to revitalize housing at Offutt and Warner Robins Air Force Bases for a total cost of $56 million. In addition, the FY 2022 budget invests in a $49 million construction improvement project at Yokota Air Base, Japan. This budget continues to support our military family living standards to enhance warfighter capabilities globally.

TABLE 28. Department of the Air Force Military Family Housing

Military Family Housing ($M)[1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
MFH-Operation and Maintenance	337	325
MFH-Construction Improvements	94	105
MFH-Construction Planning and Design	3	10
Total	434	441

[1] Numbers may not add due to rounding

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (BRAC)

The Department of the Air Force implemented all Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) actions as described in the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission reports to the President. The FY 2022 budget request continues environmental restoration at remaining BRAC locations. The Department continues to align cleanup resources with environmental restoration and property transfer at installations closed under previous BRAC actions. The program focuses on protecting human life and the environment through execution of projects resulting in the transfer of acreage and achievement of environmental compliance remediation goals. In addition to achieving environmental goals, these projects provide beneficial reuse of property and meet legally enforceable requirements.

Funding for this appropriation is displayed in Table 29 below.

TABLE 29. Department of the Air Force BRAC

Base Realignment and Closure ($M)[1]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
DoD Base Closure Account	174	104
Total	174	104

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE DIRECT WAR AND ENDURING COSTS (Formerly OCO)

Figure 19 depicts the FY 2022 U.S. Air Force and U.S. Space Force Direct War and Enduring Costs requests shown in Tables 31 & 32 subdivided into major activities. Major MILCON Direct War and Enduring Cost projects are also depicted in Table 32.

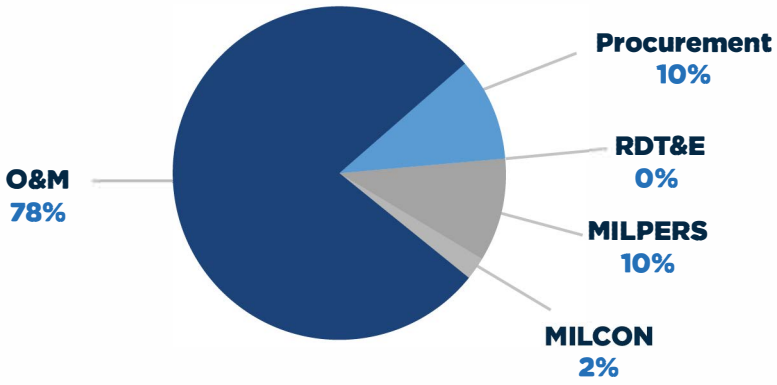


FIGURE 19. DAF Direct War and Enduring Costs FY 2022 Baseline Budget Request

The Department of the Air Force's Direct War and Enduring Costs (formerly OCO) funding request continues to support worldwide operations and funds Combatant Commander's most urgent requirements. The Enduring and Direct War request is $2.3 billion less than the FY 2021 enacted amount. In this budget, the Air Force is taking risk in Enduring missions, reducing the requested amount to align with current assumptions.

The Air Force Direct War request for FY2022 is $1.1 billion. Direct War costs are those combat or direct combat support costs that will not continue to be expended once combat operations end at major contingency locations. This includes O&M funds for combat operations, logistics, and mobility in line with evolving posture and troop level requirements. This request procures one C-130J aircraft and one E-11 Battlefield Airborne Communications Node while replenishing munitions used during operations. In addition, included is RDT&E funding for the Distributed Common Ground System and the Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities program.

The Air Force's $9.0 billion Enduring Costs request sustains multiple enduring locations and funds Weapon System Sustainment and Flying Hour requirements. Enduring requirements are in theater and in CONUS costs that will likely remain after combat operations cease, and have been previously been funded in Direct War and Enduring Costs. Additionally, this request includes $185 million to fund five construction projects for the European Deterrence Initiative.

The Space Force Enduring request is for $76 million to funds deployed operations of space electronic warfare, theater missile warning to deployed forces, and protected tactical satellite communications.

The FY 2022 Department of the Air Force OCO request includes funding in support of the below operations/lines of effort:

- **Afghanistan**
- **Operation FREEDOM SENTINEL (OFS)**
- **Syria/Iraq**
- **Operation INHERENT RESOLVE (OIR)**
- **Combined Joint Task Force – Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA)**
- **European Deterrence Initiative (EDI)**

TABLE 30. DIRECT WAR AND ENDURING COSTS U.S. AIR FORCE

Direct War and Enduring Costs, U.S. Air Force Total ($M) [1/2]	FY21 Enacted	FY22 PB
Operation and Maintenance (O&M)[3]	8,827	7,868
Procurement[4]	2,151	1,055
Aircraft	773	295
Missile	224	91
Ammunition	786	353
Other	369	264
Military Personnel (MILPERS)	1,100	991
Military Construction (MILCON)	264	185
Research Development Test & Evaluation (RDT&E)	5	22
Total Direct War and Enduring Costs Request	12,347	10,071

[1] Numbers may not add due to rounding
[2] Includes Direct War and Enduring Costs
[3] Includes TOA O&M & Defense Working Capital Fund
[4] Sum of Aircraft, Missile, Ammunition, Other and Space sub categories

TABLE 31. DIRECT WAR AND ENDURING COSTS U.S. SPACE FORCE

Direct War and Enduring Costs, U.S. Space Force Total ($M) 1	FY21 Enacted	FY22 P
Operation and Maintenance (O&M)	77	76
Total MILCON Direct War and Enduring Costs Request	77	76

Numbers may not add due to rounding

TABLE 32. DIRECT WAR AND ENDURING COSTS WORLDWIDE MILCON Project List

INSTALLATION	PROJECT		REQUESTED ($K)
Kecskemet	EDI:	Construct Airfield Upgrades	20,564
Kecskemet	EDI:	Construct Parallel Taxiway	38,650
Moron	EDI:	Hot Cargo Pad	8,542
RAF Fairford	EDI:	CONSTRUCT DABS-FEV STORAGE	94,000
UnspecifiedWorldwide	EDI:	Planning & Design	648
Total Direct War and Enduring Costs Request			162,404

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

The Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) exists to carry out specific mission activities in a market- like financial framework, providing customers common goods and services in the most efficient way possible. Operating within the DWCF, the Air Force Working Capital Fund (AFWCF) operates on a break-even basis. The Transportation Working Capital Fund (TWCF) is a part of the AFWCF budget submission because the Air Force is executive agent for cash oversight; however, United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) has operational responsibility.

AFWCF services and products are integral to readiness and sustainability of air, space, and cyberspace assets and support the ability to deploy forces around the globe. The AFWCF conducts business in two primary areas: depot maintenance and supply management. Depots provide the equipment, skills, and repair services necessary to keep forces operating. Supply management activities procure and manage inventories of consumable and reparable spare parts necessary to maintain all force structure elements' mission readiness.

USTRANSCOM's mission is to provide air, land, and sea transportation for the Department of Defense (DoD) in time of peace and war, with primary focus on wartime readiness. The TWCF budget provides synchronized transportation and sustainment, making it possible to project and maintain national power where needed, with the greatest speed and the highest efficiency.

Successful AFWCF operations are essential for readiness, by ensuring the warfighter receives the right item, at the right place and time, for the lowest cost. The FY 2022 AFWCF budget supports Air Force and USTRANSCOM core functions through supply, maintenance, and transportation services. The submission includes estimates derived from forecasted customer requirements and reflects our continuing efforts to streamline logistics and business processes. Rate/price changes reflect ongoing initiatives to reduce costs and accurately project inflation impacts. Table 33 captures the highlights of the FY 2022 AFWCF budget request

TABLE 33. Air Force Working Capital Fund Financial and Personnel Summary

AFWCF Total ($M)	FY20 PB	FY21 PB	FY22 PB
Total Revenue	24,639	25,754	26,394
Cost of Goods Sold	23,920	25,925	26,377
Adjustments for Net Operating Result [1]	-14	-46	-27
Net Operating Result	705	-216	-9
Accumulated Operating Result [2]	130	9	0
Capital Budget	208	252	238
Direct Appropriation[3]	93	96	78
Rate/Price Changes	**FY20 PB**	**FY21 PB**	**FY22 PB**
Consolidated Sustainment Activity Group - Maintenance Division	3.70%	7.10%	3.40%
Consolidated Sustainment Activity Group - Supply Division			
Non-Fly Supply Customer Price Change	8.05%	9.69%	2.88%
Fly Hour Program Price Change	8.05%	14.92%	-2.35%
Supply Management Activity Group - Retail	3.20%	2.00%	3.00%
AFWCF, Total Personnel	**FY20 PB**	**FY21 PB**	**FY20 PB**
Civilian Work-Years/Full Time Equivalents	33,567	34,328	35,313
Military Work-Years/Full Time Equivalents	12,703	12,597	12,605

[1] Other Adjustments made for both USTRANSCOM and AF, AF adjustment required for Medical-Dental Direct Appropriation
[2] Accumulated Operating Result - USTRANSCOM OSD approved waiver for positive AOR in FY 2022
[3] Direct Appropriation support Medical-Dental War Reserve materials

CASH MANAGEMENT

The Secretary of Defense (OSD) policy requires DWCF activities to maintain positive cash balances throughout the year and an adequate ending balance to support continuation of operations into the subsequent year. To determine necessary cash levels, the Department completes a comprehensive analysis of cash disbursements, the operating environment, and associated risk, to include provisions for unforeseen events. The methodology for calculating cash requirements consists of four components: rate, range, risk mitigation, and reserves.

After overcoming significant cash challenges in FY 2019 and FY 2020, accompanied by a pandemic in FY 2020 that remains ongoing, the AFWCF has maintained healthy cash balances throughout FY 2021. The AFWCF plans to return to normal business operations in FY 2022, barring any unforeseen events.

TABLE 34. Air Force Working Capital Fund Cash Management

AFWCF, Air Force Cash ($M)[1]	FY20 PB	FY21 PB	FY22 PB
Beginning of Period (BOP) Cash Balance	480	880	746,394
Disbursements	16,114	17,695	17,899
Collections	16,516	17,561	18,230
Transfers	756	0	0
Direct Appropriations (War Reserve Material)	93	96	78
End of Period (EOP) Cash Balance[1]	880	746	1077
Lower Limits	507	571	725
Upper Limits	1,164	1,276	1,429

Numbers may not add due to rounding

TABLE 35. Transportation Working Capital Fund Cash Management

AFWCF Cash ($M)[1]	FY20 PB	FY21 PB	FY22 PB
Beginning of Period (BOP) Cash Balance	469	528	654
Disbursements	7,774	7,874	8,273
Collections	7,830	7,999	8,185
Transfers	0	0	0
Direct Appropriations (War Reserve Material)	0	0	0
End of Period (EOP) Cash Balance[1]	528	654	566
Lower Limits	601	562	563
Upper Limits	1,271	1,175	1,199

Numbers may not add due to rounding

DEPARTMENT SUMMARY

The Department of the Air Force FY 2022 budget builds toward the future Air and Space Forces we need to win against any adversary, across all domains. It is designed to meet both today's and tomorrow's challenges by supporting military readiness and investing in leading-edge innovation for the future fight. The Department of the Air Force budget request of $173.7 billion for FY 2022 supports the Interim National Security Strategy, invests in our Airmen and Guardians, and resources the Air Force core functions and Space Force mission focus areas.

APPENDIX

Department of the Air Force Total Aircraft Inventory (TAI)

Total Aircraft Inventory (TAI)							
Aircraft	FY20	FY21	FY22	Aircraft	FY20	FY21	FY22
A-10	283	281	239	F-35	270	326	376
AC-130J	25	26	30	HC-130J	32	35	39
AC-130U/W	9	6	0	HH-60G	106	82	82
APT (T-X)	3	5	5	HH-60U	0	3	3
B-1	61	44	44	KC-10	66	50	36
B-2	20	20	20	KC-135R/T	407	394	376
B-52	76	76	76	KC-46	52	68	71
C-12	29	29	29	MC-130J	41	44	55
C-32A/B	6	6	6	MH-139	0	6	6
C-130H	165	141	128	MQ-9	284	330	351
LC-130H	10	10	10	NC-135W	1	1	1
MC-130H	16	13	8	OC-135B	2	2	0
TC-130H	0	1	1	Presidential Aircraft	2	2	2
C-130J	135	146	151	RC-135 S/U/V/W	22	22	22
C-17	222	222	222	RQ-4	31	30	10
C-21	19	19	19	T-1A	178	178	178
C-37	16	15	16	T-38A	59	59	59
C-40	11	11	11	T-38C	445	445	445
C-5	52	52	52	T-41D	4	4	4
CRH (HH-60W)	9	13	25	T-51A	3	3	3
CV-22	51	52	52	T-53A TRAINER	24	24	24
E-11	4	4	4	T-6A	444	444	444
E-3	31	31	31	TC-135W	3	3	3
E-4	4	4	4	TG-15A	2	2	2
E-8	16	16	12	TG-15B	3	3	3
E-9	2	2	2	TG-16A TRAINER	19	19	19
EC-130H	10	9	7	TH-1H	28	28	28
EC-130J	7	7	7	U-2	30	31	31
EC-37B	0	0	1	UH-1N	68	68	68
EQ-4B	3	0	0	UV-18B	3	3	3
F-15C/D	235	234	186	VC-25A	2	2	2
F-15E	218	218	218	WC-130J	10	10	10
F-15-EX	0	2	2	WC-135C	1	1	1
F-16 C/D	940	936	889	WC-135W	1	1	1
F-22A	186	186	186				

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

U.S. Air Force Investment New Starts

	Appn	Weapon System	Requirement Title	Total
1	3010	A-10	Mod 9839 SDB-1	4.4
2	3010	Advanced Trainer Replacement T-7	Advanced Trainer Replacement T-7	10.4
3	3010	B-1	Mod 99999X Low Cost Modifications	0.1
4	3010	B-2	Mod 110061 IFF Mode 5/S	2.8
5	3010	B-2	Mod 110062 Crash Survivable Memory Unit (CSMU)	1.6
6	3010	B-52	Mod 3310 B-52 Combat Network Communications Technology	15.7
7	3010	B-52	Mod 6894 B-52 Crypto Modernization	3.5
8	3010	B-52	Mod 6896 B-52 VLF/LF Modernization	20.1
9	3010	Bomber Armament Tester (BAT)	Category Uncategorized Item Bomber Armament Tester (BAT)	11.6
10	3010	C-130	Mod 8518 C-130H Avionics Modernization Program (AMP) Increment 2	20.0
11	3010	C-130	Mod 92309 Onboard Fire Incident Response Equipment	0.1
12	3010	C-37	Mod 1122 SAT 906	6.0
13	3010	Combat Rescue Helicopter	Mod H060W1 Distributed Aperture Infrared Countermeasures	61.2
14	3010	E-3	Mod 9721 AWACS Communications Integration Program (ACIP)	17.9
15	3010	F-15	Mod 8804 F-15 F-15 E/MUOS	8.7
16	3010	F-15	Mod 8817 F-15E DTM II	7.5
17	3010	F-15	Mod 8820 F-15E Digital Color Display	15.1
18	3010	F-15 EPAWS	Mod 8796 EPAWSS F-15E	149.8
19	3010	F-16	Mod 633032 AIFF MODE 5	13.1
20	3010	HC/MC-130 Recap	Mod 5222 HC/MC-130J Block 8.1	15.9
21	3010	HC/MC-130 Recap	Mod 8632 MC-130J Increment 2	0.3
22	3010	HC/MC-130 Recap	Mod 8761 MC/AC-Communications Modernization Phase I	1.9
23	3010	HC/MC-130 Recap	Mod 8764 Trainer Modifications	83.6
24	3010	HC/MC-130 Recap	Mod 99999Y MC-Low Cost Modifications	0.5
25	3010	Senior Leader C3, System - Aircraft	Mod C-32 - SLC3SA C-32 - SLC3SA	6.4
26	3010	Senior Leader C3, System - Aircraft	Mod C-37 - SLC3SA C-37 - SLC3SA	13.4
27	3010	Senior Leader C3, System - Aircraft	Mod C-40 - SLC3SA C-40 - SLC3SA	3.6
28	3010	Senior Leader C3, System - Aircraft	Mod VC-25A - SLC3SA VC-25A - SLC3SA	0.1
29	3011	A5K (GBU-72)	Category Uncategorized Item GBU-72	36.0
30	3011	Massive Ordanance Penetrator (MOP)	Massive Ordnance Penetrator (MOP)	15.5
31	3020	AGM-86	Mod 860109 Flight Data Transmitter	3.4
32	3020	ARRW00	AGM-183A Air-Launched Rapid Response Weapon (ARRW)	160.9
33	3020	GBSD	Ground Based Strategic Deterrent (GBSD)	10.9
34	3020	LGM-30 Mods	Mod 5910 MINUTEMAN MEECN MODIFICATION	2.7
35	3020	LGM-30 Mods	Mod 5947 A/D Switch Replacement	4.5
36	3080	3D Expeditionary Long-Range Radar	CLC 833060 3D Expeditionary Long-Range Radar	96.2
37	3080	Air Force Integrated Personnel & Pay System	Category Payroll COTS Software Licenses Item 834410-Integrated Personnel & Pay System (PE 0901250F)	15.2
38	3080	Air Traffic Control & Landing System	Category Man-portable TACAN Equipment Item Man-portable TACAN System	5.4
39	3080	GCSS-AF Fos	Category Uncategorized Item Foundational Logistics Information Technology Enterprise System	4.0
40	3080	Maintenance Repair & Overhaul Initiative	CLC 834480 Maintenance Repair and Overhaul Initiative	4.4
41	3080	Strategic Microelectric Supply System	Strategic Microelectric Supply System	885.1
42	3600	A-10	Major Thrust Central Interface Control System (CICS)	19.2
43	3600	Aerial Targets	Major Thrust Next Generation Aerial Target (NGAT)	0.1
44	3600	Air Traffic Control, Approach & Landing System (ATCALS)	Major Thrust Man-Portable Electronically Scanned Antenna	1.7
45	3600	Airbase Air Defense Systems (ABADS)	Major Thrust Command and Control, Incident Management, Emergency Response Application (C2IMERA)	7.4
46	3600	Airborne Warning & Control System (AWACS)	Major Thrust E-3 AWACS Global Lightning (AGL)	1.0
47	3600	B-1	Major Thrust B-1 AFMC Test Assets	19.2
48	3600	B-52	Major Thrust Global Positioning System Interface Unit (GPS-IU)	0.7
49	3600	Combat Training Ranges	Major Thrust Modernization Range Threat Systems (RTS)	0.1
50	3600	Deployment & Distribution Enterprise R&D	Major Thrust Joint Transportation Management System	15.3
51	3600	Deployment & Distribution Enterprise R&D	Major Thrust Aerial Delivery and Autonomous Deployment of Unmanned Vehicles	1.4
52	3600	Deployment & Distribution Enterprise R&D	Major Thrust Ares Dynamic Network Automation	0.9
53	3600	Deployment & Distribution Enterprise R&D	Major Thrust Safety Analysis of Modified Midwest Guardrail	0.7
54	3600	Deployment & Distribution Enterprise R&D	Major Thrust Resilient Logistics JCTD	0.2
55	3600	Deployment & Distribution Enterprise R&D	Major Thrust Transportation Financial Product Development	0.2
56	3600	Electronic Warfare Integrated Reprogramming (EWIR)	Major Thrust Accomplish Requirments Outined in NDAA Section 804 (Develop Kill Chains)	5.3
57	3600	Electronic Warfare Integrated Reprogramming (EWIR)	Major Thrust Develop Deployment Strategy for STITCHES	4.8
58	3600	Electronic Warfare Integrated Reprogramming (EWIR)	Major Thrust Accomplish Requirments Outined in NDAA Section 804 (Deploy Secure Cloud Structures)	2.5
59	3600	Electronic Warfare Integrated Reprogramming (EWIR)	Major Thrust Accomplish Requirments Outined in NDAA Section 804 (Verify, Validate and Test)	2.5
60	3600	F-16	Major Thrust M Code	10.3
61	3600	GeoBase	Major Thrust NexGen IT Development	2.8
62	3600	GeoBase	Major Thrust E-4B Full Motion Flight Deck Simulator	0.5
63	3600	GeoBase	Major Thrust Low Frequency Transmit System (LFTS)	0.3
64	3600	GeoBase	Major Thrust E-4B Mobile User Objective System (MUOS)	0.1
65	3600	HC/MC-130 Recap RDT&E	Major Thrust Communications Modernization Phase II	17.3
66	3600	Hypersonics Prototyping	Major Thrust Hypersonic Attack Cruise Missile (HACM)	200.1
67	3600	MQ-9 UAV	Major Thrust Squadron Operations Center	0.3
68	3600	Multi-Platform Electronic Warfare Equipment	Major Thrust Spectrum Warfare Attack Capability	36.6
69	3600	NC3 Advanced Concepts	Major Thrust NC3 Advanced Concepts	6.9
70	3600	Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar	Major Thrust TACMOR Development	42.3
71	3600	Personnel Administration	Major Thrust TIMES Development	1.7
72	3600	PNT Resiliency, Mods & Improvements	Major Thrust M-Code EAJ	39.7
73	3600	Requirements Analysis & Maturation	Major Thrust Common Synthetic Training Environment	27.8
74	3600	Training Developments	Major Thrust Training Development	3.0
75	3600	Vehicles & Support Equipment - General	Major Thrust Munitions Materiel Handling Equipment (MMHE) Modernization	2.9
76	3600	Vehicles & Support Equipment - General	Major Thrust Powered Age Systems Modernization	1.8
77	3600	Vehicles & Support Equipment - General	Major Thrust Tow Systems Modernization	1.2
78	3600	War Reserve Materiel - Ammunition	Major Thrust Operational Weaponeering and Analysis	3.9
79	3600	Wide Area Surveillance	Major Thrust Development, Test & Fielding	2.8
Total FY22 New Starts				2,224.8

U.S. Space Force Investment New Starts

	Appn	Weapon System	Total
1	3022	Protected Tactical Enterprise Service (PTES)	7.4
2	3022	CSS-C Heritage Transition	13.5
3	3022	COMSATCON Infrastructure	23.4
4	3022	Space Warfighting Analysis Center (SWAC	37.0
		Total FY22 New Starts	81.4

ACRONYMS

A

ABMS	Advanced Battle Management System
ACA	Aerospace Control Alert
AEHF	Advanced Extremely High Frequency
AESA	Active Electronically Scanned Array
AFB	Air Force Base
AFIPPS	Air Force Integrated Pay & Personnel System
AFWCF	Air Force Working Capital Fund
AGM	Advanced Guided Missile
AIM	Air Intercept Missile
ALCM	Air Launched Cruise Missile
AMRAAM	Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile
ANG	Air National Guard
APT-R	Airborne Procedures Trainer Replacement
ART	Air Reserve Technician
ARRW	Air-Launched Rapid Response Weapon
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System

B

B	Billion
BITI	Base Information Transport Infrastructure
BOP	Beginning of Period
BPSS	Base Physical Security Systems
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure

C

C2	Command and Control
CJTF	Combined Joint Task Force
CONUS	Continental United States
CRH	Combat Rescue Helicopter
C-sUAS	Counter-Small Unmanned Aircraft System

D

DoD	Department of Defense
DAF	Department of the Air Force
DevSecOps	development, security, and operationse
DWCF	Defense Working Capital Fund

E

EDI	European Deterrence Initiative
EGS	Enterprise Ground Services
EIT	Enterprise Information Technology
EITaaS	Enterprise Information Technology as a Service
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EOP	End of Period
ESS	Evolved Strategic SATCOM

F

FSRM	Facility Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization
FORGE	Future Operationally Resilient Ground Evolution
FY	Fiscal Year

G

GBSD	Ground Based Strategic Deterrent
GPS	Global Positioning System

H

HOA	Horn of Africa

I

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

J

JADC2	Joint All-Domain Command and Control
JASSM-ER	Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile - Extended Range
JDAM	Joint Direct Attack Munition

K

K	Thousand

L

LRE	Launch and Recovery Equipment
LRSO	Long Range Standoff

M

M	Million
MEECN	Minimum Essential Emergency Communications Network
MFH	Military Family Housing
MGUE	Military GPS User Equipment
MHPI	Military Housing Privatization Initiative
MILCON	Military Construction
MILPERS	Military Personnel
MSA	Munitions Storage Area

N

NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NC3	Nuclear Command and Control Communications
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NGAD	Next Generation Air Dominance
NRO	National Reconnaissance Office
NSS	National Security Strategy
NSSL	National Space Security Launch

O

O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OCO	Overseas Contingency Operations

OFS	Operation FREEDOM SENTINEL
OIR	Operation INHERENT RESOLVE
OPIR	Next-Generation Overhead Persistent Infrared
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense

P

PB	President's Budget

R

RDT&E	Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

S

SATCOM	Satellite Communication
SBIRS	Space Based Infrared System
SCI-FIRE	Southern Cross Integrated Flight Research Experiment
SDA	Space Domain Awareness
SDB	Small Diameter Bomb
SMC	Space and Missile Systems Center
SOCOM	Special Operations Command
SpRCO	Space Rapid Capabilities Officed
SSC	Space Systems Command
SSPT	Space System Prototype Transition
SWAC	Space Warfighting Analysis Center

T

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

U

UDL	Unified Data Library
USTRANSCOM	United States Transportation Command
USINDOPACOM	United States Indo-Pacific Command
USSF	United States Space Force
UTC	Unit Type Code

W

WCF	Working Capital Fund
WSS	Weapon System Sustainment

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