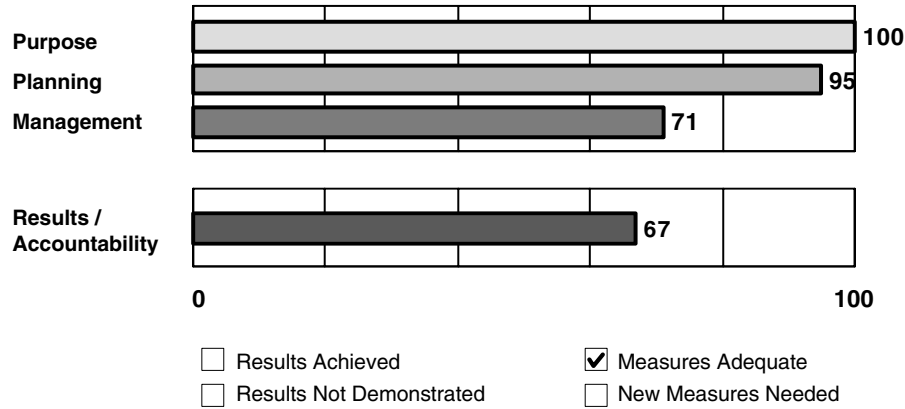


**Program: Airlift Program**

**Agency:** Department of Defense--Military

**Bureau:** Procurement



**Key Performance Measures**

	Year	Target	Actual
<b>Annual Measure:</b> Percent change in acquisition costs for individual programs from the total cost estimate. For example, actuals show changes for the C-17 program. Data taken from DoD's annual Selected Acquisition Reports. The December 2001 report represents a two-year reporting period (1999-2001) due to the absence of a December 2000 report.	1999	<10%	-1.7%
	2000	<10%	-1.5%
	2002	<10%	1.1%
	2003	<10%	
<b>Long-term Measure:</b> Provide 100 percent of strategic airlift capacity (54.5 million ton miles/day), a requirement established by DoD in its Mobility Requirements Study 2005	2003	90%	90%
	2005	100%	

**Rating: Moderately Effective**

**Program Type:** Capital Assets

**Program Summary:**

The airlift program consists of a number of individual Air Force tactical and strategic airlift aircraft research, development and procurement programs that, taken together, comprise DoD's investment in airlift capabilities. These capabilities allow DoD to move large amounts of personnel and material to, and within, remote locations in short periods of time. The individual programs include the Air Force's C-130J tactical airlift aircraft program, the C-17 strategic airlift aircraft program and the C-5 strategic airlift aircraft program.

**Findings include:**

1. The PART analysis showed that this is a coherent program with a clear and basic long-term goal, namely, to be able to move military forces and their equipment from the US to anywhere in the world whenever required.
2. Because the individual components of the overall program have clear goals, and because of DoD's extensive planning, programming and budgeting system, which matches program plans with budgets, the program also scored well in the strategic planning and management analysis.
3. The major airlift acquisition program, the C-17 program, is delivering aircraft on, or ahead of, schedule, albeit with some cost increase.
4. DoD must aggressively examine possible trade-offs within the airlift program that could lower the cost of meeting the airlift requirement without sacrificing military readiness or combat capabilities. To address this issue DoD is attempting to move towards a "capabilities based" assessment of its programs, rather than the traditional assessment of individual acquisition programs. The PART analysis showed that DoD still has more to do in this area. For example, DoD should develop annual goals and other performance measures for the airlift program as a whole.

**In response to these findings, the Administration:**

1. Proposes that DoD continue to develop methods for assessing the efficiency and effectiveness (or otherwise) of the overall airlift program in light of the needs of the 2001 QDR defense strategy and the global war on terrorism.

(For more information on this program, please see the Department of Defense chapter in the Budget volume.)

**Program Funding Level (in millions of dollars)**

<u>2002 Actual</u>	<u>2003 Estimate</u>	<u>2004 Estimate</u>
4,917	4,798	4,072