

military with the capabilities needed to deter and, if necessary, respond to future threats. These capabilities include investments in 4th and 5th generation fighters, unmanned systems, a new long-range bomber, lethality upgrades to the Stryker combat vehicle, and technologies such as advanced torpedoes, electromagnetic railguns, high-speed long-range weapons, and new systems for electronic, space, undersea, and cyber warfare.

In addition to investments in advanced capabilities, the Budget promotes innovation to prepare for the future, including by modernizing personnel systems and introducing human capital best practices, funding cutting-edge research and technology initiatives, and promoting more agile warfighting strategies and concepts.

In an increasingly complex and competitive security environment, and in anticipation of major modernization and recapitalization costs beginning in the 2020s, the Budget also proposes a number of critical defense reforms that are needed to reduce spending on unnecessary or outdated force structure, modernize military health care, and reduce wasteful infrastructure and overhead.

DOD's Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request is \$59 billion, which is roughly equal to the 2016 enacted level, and is the level set by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015. It provides the funding needed to combat diverse terrorist groups, such as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), so that they do not threaten Americans at home. It also supports a responsible transition in Afghanistan, counters Russian aggression toward neighboring countries, and reassures allies and partners in Europe.

The Budget provides \$52.7 billion for the Department of State and Other International Programs (State/OIP), including \$37.8 billion in base funding and \$14.9 billion in OCO, which is a \$0.1 billion decrease from the 2016 enacted

level, excluding emergency funding. The Budget supports strategic investments in instruments of national security, diplomatic power, and development priorities. These include funding the President's signature initiatives in global health, food security, and climate change; deepening our cooperation with Allies and regional partners; continuing America's leadership in the United Nations and other multilateral organizations; supporting democratic societies and advocating for human rights; and investing in and protecting U.S. diplomatic personnel and facilities abroad. At a time when the demand for U.S. leadership and engagement has never been greater, the Budget provides America's diplomats and development professionals with the tools they need to advance the Nation's interests and build a safer and more prosperous world.

The President's Budget also recognizes that protecting our security requires long-term planning and stable resourcing, as well as investments in the economic security on which our national security depends. Starting in 2018, the President's Budget once again proposes to end sequestration for both defense and non-defense spending, and replace the savings by closing tax loopholes for the wealthy and cutting inefficient spending. Accepting the return of sequestration in 2018 and beyond would add risk to our national security by threatening the size, readiness, posture, and capability of our military, as well as critical national security activities at non-defense agencies such as the Departments of State and Homeland Security. Instead, the Budget builds on the bipartisan agreements that provided sequestration relief from 2014 through 2017, and which have enabled us to recover military readiness, advance badly-needed technological modernization, and provide the support our men and women in uniform deserve. Moreover, it provides the stable long-term base budget funding that is critical to military planning. As Secretary Carter has said, "we need to base our defense budgeting on our long-term military strategy, and that's not a one-year project."