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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FISCAL YEAR 2017 BUDGET REQUEST

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1. REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL FY 2017 APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARY

As directed by the National Security Presidential Memorandum on Rebuilding the U.S. Armed Forces, dated January 27, 2017, the Department of Defense (DoD) is submitting a request for additional Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 appropriations. This overview of the request satisfies the Memorandum's requirement for the Secretary of Defense to conduct a 30-day readiness review.

This request for additional FY 2017 appropriations represents a consolidated effort to: (1) accelerate the defeat of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), al Qaeda, and their affiliated or associated groups, (2) increase warfighting readiness, and (3) cover new must-pay bills. The request, which sums to \$30 billion, represents the first step in a multiyear process of rebuilding the U.S. Armed Forces into a larger, more capable, and more lethal joint force that can execute the national defense strategy and protect U.S. interests worldwide. In developing this request, the Department focused on those efforts that could be responsibly executed during the remainder of FY 2017. The need for additional funding is urgent, but the Department must use every single dollar wisely and responsibly.

This FY 2017 request for additional appropriations is only the first step toward rebuilding the U.S. Armed Forces. From FY 2013 through FY 2017, the Department has absorbed almost \$200 billion in funding reductions compared to the projections from the Department's 2013 request due to the Budget Control Act (BCA) of 2011 and its sequestration impacts. The effect of these reductions has been exacerbated by continuing resolutions and unpredictable budgets. Warfighting readiness has been hardest hit, as training, maintenance, and modernization have all suffered significantly. Successfully restoring warfighting readiness and restoring capacity and lethality of the joint force will require time and stable funding above the current BCA caps for defense for FY 2017 and beyond.

The activities detailed in this Overview Book are in addition to the \$588.5 billion base and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) budget request submitted for FY 2017 in February 2016 and amended in November 2016.

This request for additional appropriations:

- Addresses near- and mid-term base budget warfighting readiness requirements including depot maintenance, weapon system sustainment, counter-ISIS munitions and operations; and intelligence community requirements;
- Includes critical investments to build readiness, such as AH-64 Apache helicopters to allow the Army to fully equip its units, F/A-18 E/F Super Hornet fighters to fill the Navy strike fighter shortfall, and key upgrades for Air Force 4th generation aircraft. Also includes critical investments to address the Services' highest-priority unfunded requirements as follows: M1 Abrams and M2/M3 Bradley upgrades for the Army; additional P-8 Poseidon aircraft for the Navy; and C-40 Clipper aircraft for the Marine Corps; F-35-A Lightning II's, MC-130J Commando II's, and HC-130J Combat King II aircraft for the Air Force; and
- Addresses urgent OCO requirements, focusing on acceleration of the campaign to defeat ISIS; emerging requirements for Operation FREEDOM'S SENTINEL (OFS) in Afghanistan, Operation INHERENT RESOLVE (OIR) in Iraq and Syria, support to global counterterrorism operations, and funding for Iraqi Security Forces (ISF), the Syrian Arab Coalition (SAC), and Vetted Syrian Opposition (VSO) forces.

ACCELERATING THE FIGHT AGAINST THE ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND SYRIA

As directed by the President, the United States is developing an interagency comprehensive strategy and plan to defeat ISIS. The Department of Defense has included \$5.1 billion as a preliminary estimate of the amount of funding that is needed to accelerate the U.S. campaign to defeat ISIS in FY 2017, as well as to support OFS in Afghanistan, OIR in Iraq and Syria, and other global counterterrorism operations. This request would enable the Department to support a comprehensive strategy to stop ISIS from posing a threat to the U.S. by funding critical efforts to strike ISIS targets, support our partners fighting on the ground, disrupt ISIS' external operations, and cut off their flow of financing. Additional funding is also requested to support the ISF as they fight to retake the city of Mosul as well as the SAC and other VSO forces as they fight to retake the city of Raqqa.

Specific details of the interagency plan to accelerate U.S. activities to defeat ISIS, al Qaeda, and their affiliated or associated groups are pending final approval; to include identifying the specific resources available to support the plan. Thus, the Department is requesting that the Congress provide the Department with \$2.0 billion in a central transfer fund and the flexibility to respond to changing circumstances from violent activities from ISIS and associated groups. During the Kosovo war, the Congress provided the Department with such a transfer fund that enabled the Department to respond quickly to changing circumstances in the campaign. The Department was able to quickly react to the need to change from an air campaign to a ground campaign. Having this flexibility allowed the United States and NATO to succeed in the Kosovo war. Such flexibility is required for the campaign against ISIS, given the unpredictability and geographic reach of ISIS, al Qaeda, and their affiliated or associated groups.

INCREASING WARFIGHTING READINESS

Since the enactment of the BCA, the Department has absorbed significant budget reductions from the FY 2012 baseline. These reductions were exacerbated by repeated lengthy continuing resolutions and unpredictable future budget levels. The combined effect is a significantly depleted military. The Military Services today are generally smaller and less combat ready than they have been in many years. As the uniformed leadership has outlined to Congress, each Service has been forced to cut items such as training, maintenance, end strength, and modernization. The cumulative result is that today the U.S. Armed Forces simply are not strong enough to protect vital interests from the worldwide threats to U.S. national security and homeland.

Unfortunately, threats against U.S. vital interests are growing. Terrorist organizations like ISIS threaten the United States and its friends and allies around the world. Rogue nations like Iran and North Korea destabilize their regions, support terrorism, and threaten the U.S. homeland with missiles and nuclear weapons. At the same time, Russia and China continue to rise and assert themselves, often in a destabilizing fashion or at the expense of U.S. interests. In short, threats are rising at the same time that U.S. military strength has weakened.

The first step in rebuilding the U.S. Armed Forces is increasing warfighting readiness. This means ensuring that the current military forces are adequately manned, trained, and equipped to fight. Budget cuts have led to under-manned units, diminished munition stockpiles, a broad lack of training, and equipment and facilities that are out of date or not maintained properly. This request covers all of these areas – manning, training, and equipping – which combine to produce improvements in near-term warfighting readiness.

This request also begins to address future warfighting readiness by filling programmatic holes that were created by previous budget cuts. While these investments will not achieve full readiness in FY 2017, they are vital to growing and maintaining a higher state of warfighting readiness in the future. These types of investments include items such as new planes and new ground

vehicles, which will not be delivered to the troops this year but that, if not purchased, will create a capability gap in the future.

COVERING NEW MUST-PAY BILLS

In any fiscal year, changing circumstances force new bills upon the Department that must be paid during that fiscal year. Normally, the Department covers these bills with an omnibus reprogramming request. This year, due to the continuing resolution and fiscal uncertainty, the Department has a number of new must-pay bills that it cannot address in a reprogramming request and thus, are included in this request for additional appropriations. The funding requested in this category will cover things such as end strength increases mandated by the FY 2017 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), denied health care reforms, pay raise increases, and repairs to military facilities damaged by storms. Those bills are largely offset with savings from the Defense Health Program, the civilian hiring freeze, the blended retirement system, and rate adjustments.

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2. OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS SUMMARY

The request for additional FY 2017 appropriations includes \$5.1 billion in additional OCO funding for DoD. These additional resources are needed to support the National Security Presidential Memorandum – 3, “Plan to Defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria”, as well as emerging requirements for U.S. military forces supporting OFS, OIR, and global counterterrorism operations. While the new counter-ISIS strategy is pending final approval, the \$5.1 billion being requested will support an acceleration of the fight against ISIS, al Qaeda, and their affiliated or associated groups.

The activities detailed in this chapter are in addition to the \$58.8 billion FY 2017 OCO Budget request submitted in February 2016 and the \$5.8 billion requested in the FY 2017 OCO Amendment and enacted in the Security Assistance Appropriations Act, 2017. This request:

- Accelerates the campaign to defeat ISIS, al Qaeda, and their affiliated or associated groups;
- Enables DoD to exploit the current momentum against ISIS by providing additional support to the ISF, SAC and VSO as they fight to retake the cities of Mosul and Raqqa;
- Addresses emergent force protection issues for U.S. and coalition personnel through the procurement and development of Counter-Unmanned Aerial System (C-UAS) and other operational capabilities; and
- Fills critical gaps in intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities and operations in theater.

Figure 2.1 displays all requested FY 2017 OCO funding by activity included in the February 2016 FY 2017 President’s Budget; the \$5.8 billion FY 2017 OCO budget amendment; and the additional amounts in this request.

Figure 2.1 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funding by Activity

Operation/Activity (\$ in Billions)	FY 2017 Request	FY 2017 OCO Amendment	LESS: Enacted FY 2017 Security Assistance	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	FY 2017 Remaining Request
Operation FREEDOM'S SENTINEL (OFS) and Related Missions	41.7	+3.4	-2.6	+1.1	43.5
Operation INHERENT RESOLVE (OIR) and Related Missions *	7.5	+2.4	-2.4	+2.0	9.5
Defeat ISIS, al Qaeda and other associated or affiliated forces	-	-	-	+2.0	2.0
European Reassurance Initiative (ERI)	3.4	-	-0.8	+<0.1	2.6
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF)	1.0	-	-	-	1.0
Subtotal	53.6	+5.8	-5.8	+5.1	58.6
Bipartisan Budget Act (BBA) of 2015 Compliance	5.2	-	-0.1	-	5.1
Grand Total	58.8	+5.8	-5.9	+5.1	63.7

* Includes \$20 million for Operation ODYSSEY LIGHTNING

Number may not add due to rounding

FORCE LEVEL BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS

Figure 2.2 identifies the force levels assumed in the Department's requests for FY 2017, expressed as annual average troop strength. There is a \$114 million net increase to military personnel costs, associated with various fact-of-life changes, predominantly driven by costs associated with increased reserve mobilization strength levels due to increased mission requirements above budgeted levels.

Figure 2.2. U.S. Force Level Assumptions in DoD OCO Budget
(Annual Average Troop Strength)

Force	FY 2017 Request	FY 2017 November OCO Amendment	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	FY 2017 Revised Request
Afghanistan (OFS)	6,217	+2,457	-	8,674
Iraq/Syria (OIR)	3,550	+2,012	+203	5,765
In-Theater Support*	58,593	-	+3,893	62,486
Subtotal	68,360	+4,469	+4,096	76,925
In-CONUS**/Other Mobilization	13,085	-	-	13,085
Total Force Levels	81,445	+4,469	+4,096	90,010

* In-Theater support includes support for Afghanistan/Iraq, Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) Horn of Africa (HOA)/Northwest Africa counterterrorism, and ERI (including approximately 10,500 afloat forces).

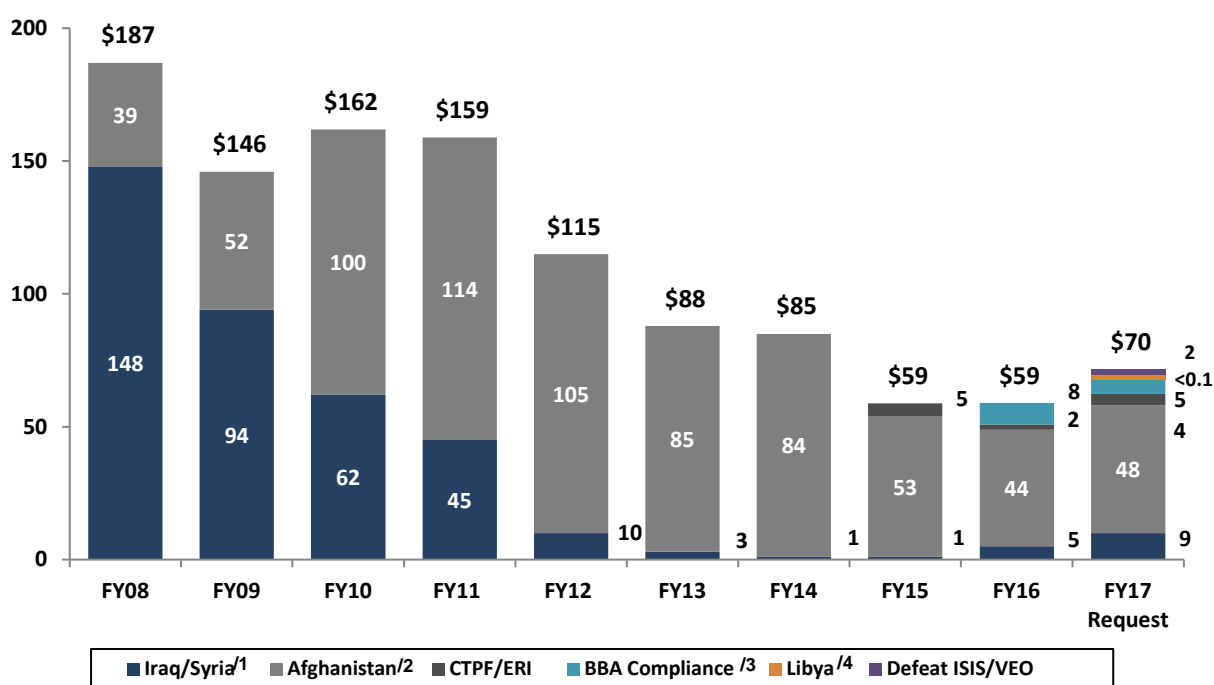
** In-CONUS = In the Continental United States

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL FY 2017 APPROPRIATIONS

The \$5.1 billion OCO portion of the request for additional FY 2017 appropriations brings the FY 2017 total OCO request to \$69.7 billion. This additional \$5.1 billion will enable the Department to accelerate the campaign to defeat ISIS and to meet critical requirements in support of OFS, OIR, and global counterterrorism activities. This funding supports the Department's operational mission requirements and makes investments in key counter-ISIS capabilities, including emergent Joint Urgent Operational Needs (JUONs) as requested by the deployed commanders. Additional details are outlined below. The OCO funding trends since FY 2008 are shown in **Figure 2.3**.

Figure 2.3. OCO Funding Level Trends

(\$ in Billions)



1/ Data are for Operation IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF), Operation NEW DAWN (OND), OIR, follow-on Iraq activities, and related missions. The FY 2017 request for additional appropriations includes \$2.0 billion for OIR.

2/ Afghanistan data are for Operation ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF), OFS, and related missions. The FY 2017 request for additional appropriations includes \$1.1 billion for OFS.

3/ The FY 2016 enacted and the original FY 2017 Request were at the OCO levels in the Bipartisan Budget Act (BBA) of 2015.

4/ The FY 2017 OCO amendment included \$20 million for Operation ODYSSEY LIGHTNING (OOL) in Libya.

CAMPAIGN TO DEFEAT THE ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND SYRIA

This request includes \$2.0 billion for the Department's plan to accelerate the defeat of ISIS, al Qaeda, and their affiliated or associated groups in support of the National Security Presidential Memorandum - 3, "Plan to Defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria," dated January 28, 2017. It includes resources to finance the additional costs associated with support for Active Component forces and mobilized Reserve and National Guard personnel as well as the costs associated with deploying additional troops, force protection, communications and intelligence, and Logistics Civil Augmentation Program costs in support of the global approach to defeating ISIS.

The Department requests the funding for the Defeat ISIS mission in the Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund (OCOTF) to meet operational requirements in support of emerging decisions on contingency operations without disrupting approved program execution or force readiness. The Department requests the maximum flexibility to quickly reprioritize operations, identify assets, and employ forces to meet the transregional nature of counterterrorism activities; with the ability to issue funding to the Military Departments directly impacted to meet urgent operational needs.

OPERATION FREEDOM’S SENTINEL IN AFGHANISTAN

This request for additional appropriations includes \$1.1 billion for OFS in Afghanistan, addressing JUONs as well as increased intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) and force protection capabilities for U.S. forces and its Coalition allies and partners in support of training, advising, and assisting the Afghanistan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF).

OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE IN IRAQ/SYRIA

This request for additional appropriations includes \$2.0 billion for OIR in Iraq and Syria, providing increases in ISR capabilities and JUONs. Funding these requirements enhances lethality and force protection for U.S. forces and Iraqi, SAC, and VSO partners in their fight to retake Mosul and Raqqa.

Based on the U.S.-led global coalition’s sustained progress in Iraq and Syria, the U.S. approach to countering ISIS continues to evolve with emerging requirements and additional funding needs identified since submitting the FY 2017 OCO budget amendment request to Congress in November 2017. The coalition continues to enable local partners to roll back ISIS’ territorial control in Iraq and Syria and disrupt its efforts to plan external attacks through the use of precision airstrikes, Special Operations Forces, and intelligence collection and exploitation, along with the development of capable local ground forces in Iraq and Syria, and increased air and indirect fires support to ISF and VSO forces.

OCO BUDGET BY FUNCTIONAL/MISSION CATEGORY

Funding in the request for additional appropriations needed for FY 2017 OCO activities by operational support category is reflected in **Figure 2.4**, followed by brief explanations of selected activities.

Figure 2.4. OCO Funding by Functional/Mission Category
(\$ in Billions)

OCO Budget	FY 2017 Request	FY 2017 November Amendment	LESS: Enacted Security Assistance	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	FY 2017 Remaining Request
Operations/Force Protection	8.6	+2.8	-1.8	+2.1	11.7
In-Theater Support	17.0	+1.3	-1.9	+0.8	17.1
Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Fund	0.4	+0.1	-0.1	--	0.4
Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF)	3.4	+0.8	--	--	4.2
Support for Coalition Forces	1.4	--	--	--	1.4
Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund (CTEF) *	0.9	+0.3	-0.3	+0.6	1.5
Equipment Reset and Readiness	9.4	+0.1	-0.5	+0.6	9.6
Classified Programs	8.1	+0.4	-0.4	+1.0	9.1
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF)	1.0	--	--	--	1.0
European Reassurance Initiative (ERI)	3.4	--	-0.8	+<0.1	2.6
Subtotal	53.6	+5.8	-5.8	5.1	58.6
Bipartisan Budget Act (BBA) of 2015 Compliance	5.2	--	-0.1	--	5.1
Total	58.8	+5.8	-5.9	+5.1	63.7

Number may not add due to rounding
 * CTEF is a new account and includes the original request of \$630 million for the Iraq Train and Equip Fund (ITEF) and \$250 million for the Syria Train and Equip Fund (STEF), plus an additional request of \$446.4 million for ITEF related requirements and \$180 million for STEF related requirements in this request for additional appropriations.

Operations/Force Protection (\$2.1 billion): This category of incremental costs includes the full spectrum of military operations requirements for U.S. personnel operating in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria. This funding includes:

- \$2.0 billion for the acceleration of the campaign to defeat ISIS; and
- \$0.1 billion for in-country capability requirements, to include counter-Rockets, Artillery, and Mortars system (C-RAM) and base defense kits.

In-Theater Support (\$0.8 billion): Funds requested in this category provide for critical combat and other support for personnel in Afghanistan and Iraq that comes from units and forces operating outside of Afghanistan and Iraq. Included are costs to support bases or installations in the Middle East (e.g., Kuwait, Qatar, and United Arab Emirates, etc.), and the incremental costs for afloat and air expeditionary forces located elsewhere in the Central Command region.

The types of cost incurred for in-theater operations are similar to those outlined in the “Operations/Force Protection” category, including logistics, transportation, and communications. This request:

- Funds pay and allowances associated with increased Air Force reserve mobilization strength levels due to increased mission requirements above budgeted levels and fully funds the military pay raise;
- Funds critical emergent force protection requirements and other identified and validated JUONs necessary to protect U.S. and other coalition personnel in the counter-ISIS effort. These JUONs include significant investments to support the development, testing,

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integration, procurement, and fielding of capabilities to counter unmanned aerial systems (UAS); and

- Supports other key capability investments in support of operations, including in intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, and force protection.

Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund (CTEF) (\$0.6 billion): Formally consolidates and increases the funding requests for the Iraq Train and Equip Fund (ITEF) and the Syria Train and Equip Fund (STEF), creating a new appropriation to provide support to the military and other security forces of or associated with the Government of Iraq's and the VSO forces' operations against ISIS.

In addition to the pending FY 2017 request of \$880 million for ITEF and STEF efforts, the request for additional FY 2017 appropriations includes an additional \$626 million above the original FY 2017 request for ITEF and STEF to accelerate the Department's train-and-equip efforts in Iraq and Syria as partners fight to retake the cities of Mosul and Raqqa.

- An additional \$446.4 million is requested to provide continued maintenance and sustainment support to the ISF as they fight to retake the city of Mosul. These funds will address critical requirements generated by the protracted operations to seize Mosul and the higher-than-anticipated battle losses and operational costs that diverted funding and material intended for the post-Mosul reset and follow-on operations. These funds will also address support for future counter-ISIS operations in Iraq.
- An additional \$180.0 million is requested to sustain the momentum of SAC and VSO forces as they fight to retake the city of Raqqa. These funds will address critical weapons, training, ammunition, and equipment requirements necessary to outfit the 16,000 supplementary partner forces from the SAC. These funds will also provide support for future counter-ISIS operations in Syria.

Figure 2.5. Funding for Train and Equip Efforts in Iraq and Syria

(\$ in Millions)

Train and Equip Funds	FY 2017 OCO Request	FY 2017 OCO Amendment	FY 2017 Security Assistance Enacted	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	FY 2017 OCO Total Request
Iraq Train and Equip Fund (ITEF)	630	+290	-290	-630	-
Syria Train and Equip Fund (STEF)	250	-	-	-250	-
Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund (CTEF)	-	-	-	+880	880
- Additional CTEF Requirements	-	-	-	+626	626
TOTAL	880	+290	-290	1,506	1,506

Number may not add due to rounding

Equipment Reset and Readiness (\$0.6 billion): Replaces one MV-22 Osprey tilt-rotor aircraft lost in combat. Also procures high priority ISR assets, as well as other special operations requirements.

3. MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

Each of the Military Departments provided the following summaries of the impact on warfighting readiness that the \$30 billion request for additional appropriations for FY 2017 will provide.

U.S. ARMY

The U.S. Army's request for additional FY 2017 appropriations, totaling \$8.3 billion (6 percent more than the original FY 2017 budget request) in Base and OCO, funds critical requirements to combat Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), restore some warfighter readiness, and arrest the current and future readiness decline of America's Army. This request provides the much needed resources to support the Combatant Commanders (COCOMs) in the fight, addresses current year readiness shortfall, and is a critical first step to rebuilding America's Army. This request sets the conditions for increased future readiness, but stable budgets and additional resources are essential in the coming years. The Army's request includes the following:

1. PERSONNEL READINESS (\$871 million): Consistent with the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (P.L. 114-328), the request increases Army end strength to 1,018,000 across all three components to increase readiness in both the operational and institutional force by the end of FY 2017. This increase stops the decline of Army manning levels, stabilizing the force and increasing unit readiness.
2. TRAINING (\$1.3 billion): Funds increased training and readiness for both the operational and generating forces. This allows for enhanced and more realistic training by upgrading the Opposing Force (OPFOR) equipment at the National Training Center, mitigating safety and maintenance issues, and enabling the OPFOR to replicate the tactics and capabilities of potential nation-state adversaries. Funds increased ground operational tempo and flying hours, enabling both Regular Army and Reserve Component units to train to higher levels, thus building readiness and making more units ready and available for global contingencies.
3. EQUIPMENT IN UNITS (\$2.8 billion): Following years of declining funding levels in the Army's investment and modernization accounts, readiness has suffered. This request starts to restore and modernize equipment in Aviation, Armor Formations, Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS), and Air and Missile Defense systems across the operational force, thereby increasing units' equipment readiness.
4. COCOM SUPPORT / COUNTER ISIS (\$1.2 billion): Provides funding for Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) for multiple COCOM operations to counter ISIS, al Qaeda, and their affiliated or associated groups.
5. CURRENT YEAR SHORTFALLS AND EMERGING REQUIREMENTS (\$646 million): Since the original FY 2017 budget submission, additional current year requirements have emerged that are critical to combat readiness and support to current training and operations. These include rotational forces and the establishment of a theater missile defense site in Korea; defensive cyber and network security efforts; converting units and repairing equipment to support wartime contingencies and major combat operations. This funding is critical to relieve stress on Army formations allowing them to focus on decisive action proficiency. Without this funding, the Army's readiness would further decline with a corresponding impact on support to ongoing operations.
6. INFRASTRUCTURE READINESS (\$366 million): Funds necessary improvements to operations and training; restores and modernizes critical enabling facilities by repairing ranges, unit training facilities, maintenance shops, and airfields.

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7. **AMMUNITION** (\$1.1 billion): To meet wartime requirements, includes investments in operational and war reserve ammunition stocks across multiple theaters. Additionally, it sets the conditions to improve the Army Ammunition production capabilities by upgrading infrastructure and production line capacity at four Army Ammunition Plants, arresting degradation and posturing the facilities for rapid production increases in case of a national emergency.

The request for additional FY 2017 appropriations will produce the capacity and capabilities necessary to improve personnel readiness by the end of this fiscal year. The Army will realize some readiness improvements in FY 2017 and lay the groundwork for improved readiness in following years. Increases in equipment and ammunition will start in earnest this year with the full benefit coming over the next several years as munitions and equipment are delivered to the field.

Without this funding, the Army's readiness would further decline and current training and operations would suffer. This amendment request does not grow the force appreciably nor does it increase the lethality of the Army to the levels required. Remaining requirements not represented in this request would partially mitigate this, further improving warfighter readiness and lethality. These requirements will need to be addressed in future budgets and include upgrading vehicles in Armor and Stryker formations, increasing aviation and UAS platforms, and installation and infrastructure requirements.

Building current and future readiness that has deteriorated over time requires timely and predictable resourcing levels commensurate with needs of the force. Operating under a continuing resolution for significant portions of 8 consecutive years disrupted the continuity necessary to build enduring readiness. Furthermore, required readiness levels are currently unattainable at BCA funding levels. The Army needs both consistent and sustainable end strength and funding growth to achieve the level of readiness and lethality necessary to support current war plans and ongoing operations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

The United States of America is a maritime nation. For more than two centuries, the Department of the Navy, comprised of the Navy and Marine Corps, has operated throughout the world to protect American citizens and defend U.S. interests by responding to crises and, when necessary, fighting and winning wars.

The Department of the Navy request for additional FY 2017 appropriations is a strong first step towards restoring the readiness of our maritime forces. The request focuses on improving warfighting readiness and key enablers to address the most immediate programmatic readiness shortfalls, as well as covering pay raises for military and civilian personnel. Longer term efforts to improve the Department's capability, capacity, and lethality will be pursued in future budgets. The request increases the Department of the Navy topline by \$9.5 billion (\$9.1 billion base / \$0.4 billion OCO).

NAVY

The Navy's request for additional FY 2017 appropriations (\$8.3 billion: \$8 billion base / \$0.3 billion OCO) will drive rapid improvements in ship, aviation, and shore readiness. Security Force enhancements are key to meeting the Navy's commitment to provide the security environment its Sailors, civilians, and families require. Restoring wholeness to the Permanent Change of Station funding line ensures the Navy's key operational billets at sea are properly manned. Specifics include:

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- Buys 24 F/A-18E/F Super Hornet strike fighters and six P-8A Poseidon maritime patrol aircraft to replenish combat-worn strike fighters and increase the number of ready available aircraft within 30-35 months.
- Increased ship depot maintenance funding supports 14 surface ship maintenance availabilities in FY 2017. This enables these ships to begin training for their next deployments on time with improved material condition and modernizations to combat systems, communications, and engineering systems.
- An increase in ship operations funds 1 full year of forward-deployed operations for the amphibious ship USS PONCE and retains five guided missile cruisers for deployment. It also funds the full requirement for repair parts, ship board consumables, and individual training for two-thirds of Navy ships and submarines, so that they will be better prepared to deploy.
- Air operations funding adds approximately 14,000 flying hours to support tactical training for 5 carrier air wings and 33 non-carrier squadrons (non-carrier helicopter, maritime patrol, EA-18G Growler, and EA-6B Prowler squadrons); it also adds roughly 27,000 flight hours to support throughput for student pilots and aircrew.
- Aviation spares funding buys spare parts (to meet 88 percent of requirement, the maximum executable in FY 2017) for nine types of aircraft (F-35C Lightning II, F-35B Lightning II, CH-53K King Stallion, E-2D Advanced Hawkeye, C-40 Clipper, E-6 Mercury, H-1 series, MQ-8 Fire Scout, Special Project).
- An increase in information warfare funding will upgrade and maintain afloat and ashore networks to improve cyber security. It also provides planning and design for the new Command, Control, communications, Computers and Intelligence (C4I) system at the Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station Atlantic building in Norfolk, Virginia.
- Combat support operations funding provides maintenance, equipment, and repair parts for Navy's expeditionary forces that are serving in theaters of operation, and maintenance and repair for eighteen amphibious landing craft and support vessels.
- Permanent Change of Station funding supports 15,000 additional moves for Sailors and families, reducing gaps at sea in key operational billets. It also increases lead time for upcoming moves by 2 months, stabilizing the workforce and improving morale.
- Facility Restoration and Modernization funding provides maintenance and safety upgrades for six airfields, five piers, three hangars, a fleet communications center, and a failing barracks.
- Improved security funding buys ballistic vests and other personal protective gear for 10,000 people, supports 23 additional military working dogs, buys equipment for small arms ranges, and maintains and deploys additional intrusion detection and access control systems and equipment.

MARINE CORPS

The Marine Corps' request for additional FY 2017 appropriations (\$1.1 billion: \$1.0 billion base / \$0.1 billion OCO) is the initial step in restoring the Marine Corps' ability to fully execute its mission as the Service statutorily required to be the nation's force in readiness. The Marine Corps spent most of the last decade in combat while facing constraints imposed by both fiscal uncertainty and reduced defense spending. Even while near-peer competitors probe for American weakness and the operational environment grows more complex, the Marine Corps of today is largely optimized

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for the past and has been required to sacrifice modernization to sustain current readiness. Rebuilding the Marine Corps will require near term actions to improve warfighting readiness and restore program balance that can be implemented in FY 2017. The Marine Corps' request serves as the first effort under this Administration to restore warfighting readiness and achieve program balance by addressing pressing shortfalls. Specifics include:

- Warfighting readiness is increased to mitigate critical gaps in combat power including Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems capabilities, long range precision fires, operating force exercises and training (including flying hours and aviation logistics), intelligence and communications, repairs to facilities damaged by recent natural disasters, and the implementation of the Installations Reset plan to address deferred maintenance and demolition of facilities. This category also includes growing the force as provided by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (P.L. 114-328). Future readiness investments begin to ensure that there are a sufficient number of aircraft and spares available to meet mission requirements.
- Balancing the program covers ground and aviation, which involves fixing holes that resulted from the difficult decisions made during years of fiscal limitations and uncertainty. This request supports essential modernization for the aviation platforms and enhances the combat capability through electronic warfare and jammer techniques. Furthermore, it restores shortfalls in multiple areas to include restoring recruiting and advertising funding for Marine Corps Force 2025, technical surveillance countermeasures, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) defense, and construction equipment.
- The military construction requested sets the condition for increasing lethality across the Future Years Defense Program.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Combatant Command (COCOM) demands for air power remain high at a time when today's Air Force is the busiest and smallest in its 70-year history. The Air Force must urgently restore full spectrum readiness to be prepared to meet contingency plan requirements for Air Force capabilities. The request for additional FY 2017 appropriations increases Air Force topline by \$7.4 billion (\$6.8 billion base / \$0.6 billion OCO) to accelerate readiness recovery, fill critical gaps, and improve lethality – supporting our critical enablers: people, foundation, capability and capacity.

People – The FY 2017 additional topline grows Air Force active duty end-strength from 317,000 to 321,000 for operational shortfall areas such as maintenance, aircrew, ISR, cyber, and Battlefield Airman, and expands training capacity – the Air Force's top readiness priority. The Air Force will also use this growth to immediately address its critical pilot shortfall, within the context of a national pilot crisis. The Air Force will use the end strength increase to improve pilot production, pilot absorption, and retention by applying innovative tools coupled with the active and reserve component's ability to create and absorb pilots.

Foundation – The Air Force will add funding to weapon system sustainment and flying, space, and cyber infrastructure, and tools to improve operational performance. The Air Force will add funds to military construction, improve its training environment and infrastructure, and strengthen facility operations through sustainment and restoration. Additional funds will help the Air Force invest in improvements in nuclear enterprise facilities and also respond to threats to base resiliency and cyber communications.

Capability and capacity – Additional investments in capability and capacity will improve the Air Force's 4th and 5th generation aircraft in areas such as F-16 Fighting Falcon sensor upgrades,

MC-130J Commando II and HC-130 Combat King II retrofits, HH-60G Pave Hawk datalink interoperability, C-130H Hercules fleet propulsion upgrades and B-52 Stratofortress engine risk reduction. With these added funds, the Air Force will procure five additional F-35A Lightning II's and fund production shortfalls for C-130's, space, and munitions. Funds will also strengthen the Air Force nuclear posture by funding nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3), Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) sustainment, and bomber readiness.

WHAT IS STILL REQUIRED FOR THE AIR FORCE

The request for additional FY 2017 appropriations is vital to funding the Air Force's most critical needs, but the continued support of the Congress is needed for predictable and reliable funding to provide the nation with an Air Force that will endure throughout this century. To posture for the future high-end fight, the Air Force's funding gap must be closed through an enduring increase to its topline. Air Force personnel analysis indicates a need to increase Active Duty end strength to 350,000 Airmen to fill existing units to 100 percent manning. To address capability and capacity gaps in meeting the current defense planning construct, the Air Force needs approximately \$20 billion in additional annual funding by the end of the Future Years Defense Program and into the future.

“Repealing sequestration, returning to stable budgets without extended continuing resolutions, and allowing us the flexibility to reduce infrastructure and make strategic trades are essential to SUCCESS.”

-General David L. Goldfein, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force.

HIGHLIGHTS

Air Force: \$7.4 billion (\$6.8 billion base / \$0.6 billion OCO) (AF-Blue Only)

Improve Warfighter Readiness (\$1.2 billion)

- Grow Active end-strength to 321,000 with support (\$224.0 million) – The number one readiness priority is funding 4,000 Airmen in joint critical mission areas: maintenance, aircrew, ISR, cyber and Battlefield Airmen. This also expands training and recruiting capacity to support end-strength growth to fill these critical capability gaps.
- Critical pilot production (\$126.0 million) – Addresses significant shortfalls in fighter and remotely piloted aircraft pilots. Funds F-16 Fighting Falcon Formal Training Unit (FTU) beddown at Holloman Air Force Base (NM), flight training support and maintenance training contracts, adversary training, and administrative support at fighter squadrons.
- Weapons system cyber resiliency (\$57.4 million) – Funds common computing environment, fixes Space-Based Infrared System (SBIRS) ground resiliency cyber defense, increases cyber resiliency of Air Force weapons systems, and accelerates multiple cyber resiliency requirements in line with Office of the Secretary of Defense, Department of Defense, Joint Staff, and Navy interests.
- Counter small Unmanned Aerial System (\$86.5 million) – Supports Strategic Command Joint Emergent Operational Need to protect national assets from increased capability and proliferation of small unmanned aerial systems available in the commercial market place.
- Battlefield Airman combat equipment (\$109.9 million) – Funds operation kits, which decreases the risk of fratricide and decreases the weight of Battlefield Airman Equipment

Overview – Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations

by 30 percent. Funds communication, situational awareness, explosive detection, and personal-protection equipment for Security Forces, Guardian Angels, Special Tactics, and Terminal Air Controllers.

- Hard target void sensing fuse production (\$10.0 million) – Funds current year requirements to reach full operational capability in FY 2018 and improves capability against hard and deeply buried targets.
- Weapons System Sustainment (\$261.8 million) – Funds repair and maintenance to improve aircraft availability for combat operations and training. Also funds repair parts, contract logistic support, and depot maintenance.
- Logistical support required for rapid deployment (\$35.8 million) – Funds essential logistics equipment, such as tents, generators, lighting, and water systems, necessary for rapid deployment in European Command and Pacific Command.
- Upgrade Air National Guard communication infrastructure (\$47.5 million) – Improvements for mass-notification warning systems and infrastructure upgrade for base-level unified communication.
- COCOM airlift and security requirements (\$91.5 million) – Critical ISR, airlift, command and control, and transport support for COCOM/Department of State partner-nation efforts and peacekeeping operations.

Achieve Program Balance (\$5.7 billion)

- F-35A Lightning II Procurement (\$690.5 million) – Procures five additional F-35A's to bring FY 2017 production to 48 aircraft, and funds initial spares.
- 4th and 5th Generation Modifications (\$466.9 million) – Funds aircraft upgrades and life-extension efforts for multiple weapon systems including F-16 Fighting Falcon, F-15 Eagle, C-130J Super Hercules, MC-130J Commando II, HC-130J Combat King II, HH-60G Pave Hawk, E-3 Sentry, E-8C Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS), B-1 Lancer, and A-10 Thunderbolt II.
- Early warning for space operations (\$27.6 million) – Funds radar upgrades essential for space surveillance and cyber security, such as detection and tracking of space objects, and operating Geospatial Information Systems.
- Nuclear deterrence operations (\$88.9 million) – Funds critical Nuclear Command, Control, and Communication capabilities to provide National Leadership secure connectivity, Nuclear Missile Sustainment and Security (parts to sustain the ICBM platform), and Nuclear Bomber Support (upgrades for strategic long range bombers).
- Maximize production for BLU-117/MK-84 bombs (\$60.0 million) – Funds are required to maximize production rate and address emergency warfighting readiness in support of COCOM missions and inventory objectives. Effort replenishes a mix of BLU-117/MK-84 (2,000-lb general purpose bombs) due to significant increase in expenditures for current operation.
- Facility operations (\$361.6 million) – Funds flight line and base operational support requirements needed to launch aircraft and train forces. Facility operations include logistics, civil engineering, aircraft generation, and maintenance facilities.
- Cyber and Command communications (\$226.9 million) – Combats real world cyber threats/attacks and enables required incident response/forensics; establishes 24/7 global network protection.

Overview – Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations

- Long haul communications (\$155.1 million) – Sustains and improves infrastructure and bandwidth to support expanded Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) operations, off-base cloud computing environments, and counter-ISIS operations.
- GPS next generation control system (\$120.0 million) – Funds operational fielding of Global Positioning System (GPS) Operational Control System (OCX) to provide post-launch checkout and anomaly resolution capability and implement OCX information assurance requirement.
- Accelerate National/Tactical Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) integration and collaboration (\$40.0 million) – Procures peer-to-peer cryptologic interoperability with NSA architecture, automated ingest of airborne data, improved geolocation, timeliness, and accuracy for tracking and targeting.
- Water treatment (\$57.3 million) – Funding to test, evaluate, and provide clean drinking water as a result of Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) contamination due to the Air Force's use of Aqueous Film Forming Foam firefighting agent since 1970. This emergent requirement meets the Environmental Protection Agency health advisory.
- Restoration/Modernization (\$528.2 million) – Funds critical projects to include aircraft maintenance facilities, aprons, hangars and aircraft shelters; funds runway, taxiway, and airfield repairs.
- MC-130J Commando II / HC-130J Combat King II Procurement (\$500.0 million) – Funds four additional MC-130J Commando II aircraft to continue recapitalization to 94 AC/MC-130J Ghost Rider/Commando II aircraft, and procures one additional HC-130J Combat King II aircraft for a total of 37 aircraft.

Cover Must Pays (\$0.1 billion)

- Military personnel pay raise and Retiree Health Care Fund (\$39.1 million) – Funds military pay raise and additional Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care accruals due to denied reform proposals.
- COCOM contract personnel requirements (\$50.0 million) – Critical personnel, equipment, and information technology requirements to grow Cyber Command based on National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (P.L. 114-328) requirements.
- Civilian Personnel Air National Guard (\$8.5 million)

Overseas Contingency Operations (\$0.6 billion)

- Military personnel mobilization man-days for Reserve Component members (\$131.0 million) – Military Personnel Appropriation man-days to mobilize Reserve Component to execute OCO requirements.
- Support for COCOM counter-ISIS operational needs (\$93.3 million) – Supports COCOM's operational needs for ISR, Weapons System Sustainment, Cyber operations, Long Haul Communications, Air Refueling, and Social Media.
- Procurement for Compass Call Special Purpose Emitter Array Gen 3 kits (\$29.8 million) – Improves survivability of deployed ground and air forces by targeting enemy communications, navigation, and radar systems.
- Procurement of Counter Unmanned Aerial System (\$76.0 million) – Protect overseas assets.

Overview – Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations

- R&D (\$15.7 million) – Counter Unmanned Aerial System and Cyber operations technology.
- Military Construction (MILCON) Planning and Design for European Reassurance Initiative (ERI) (\$12.3 million) – Funds planning and design in current fiscal year to ensure executable FY 2018 ERI MILCON projects. Offset by \$12.3 million prior year rescission.
- Classified programs (\$196.2 million) – Details available at higher classification.

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RESOURCE EXHIBITS

Table 1. Base Funding by Appropriation Title

<i>\$ in Thousands</i> Base Budget	FY17 PB Base Budget Request ^{1/}	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	Total FY17 Base Budget Request
Military Personnel	135,269,240	+976,685	136,245,925
Operation and Maintenance	205,997,601	+7,218,726	213,216,327
Procurement	102,566,680	+13,462,057	116,028,737
RDT&E	71,391,771	+2,064,333	73,456,104
Revolving and Management Funds	1,371,613	+961,834	2,333,447
Defense Bill	516,596,905	+24,683,635	541,280,540
Enacted Military Construction	6,757,373	+236,233	6,993,606
Enacted Family Housing	1,276,289	-	1,276,289
Enacted Military Construction Bill ^{2/}	8,033,662	+236,233	8,269,895
Total Base	524,630,567	+24,919,868	549,550,435

1. For the Military Construction Bill appropriations, the President's Budget Request reflects the amounts enacted in Division A of P.L. 114-223, the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017 (September 29, 2016).

2. The enacted Military Construction Bill amounts exclude a prior-year rescission of \$307,662 thousand.

Table 2. Base Funding by Military Department

<i>\$ in Thousands</i> Base Budget	FY17 PB Base Budget Request *	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	Total FY17 Base Budget Request
Army	123,112,495	+7,201,155	130,313,650
Navy	155,694,956	+9,019,271	164,714,227
Air Force	151,248,326	+6,907,651	158,155,977
Defense-Wide	94,574,790	+1,791,791	96,366,581
Total Base	524,630,567	+24,919,868	549,550,435

* For the Military Construction Bill appropriations, the President's Budget Request reflects the amounts enacted in Division A of P.L. 114-223, the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017 (September 29, 2016). These enacted amounts exclude a prior-year rescission of \$307,662 thousand.

Overview – Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations

Table 3. Base Funding by Military Department and Appropriation Title

Department of the Army Base Budget \$ in Thousands	FY 2017 PB Base Budget Request *	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	Total FY 2017 Base Budget Request
Military Personnel	55,225,375	+393,156	55,618,531
Operation and Maintenance	43,516,908	+2,116,433	45,633,341
Procurement	15,338,059	+4,291,945	19,630,004
RDT&E	7,515,399	+349,621	7,865,020
Military Construction	977,118	+50,000	1,027,118
Family Housing	483,167	-	483,167
Revolving and Management Funds	56,469	-	56,469
Total Department of the Army	123,112,495	+7,201,155	130,313,650

Department of the Navy Base Budget \$ in Thousands	FY 2017 PB Base Budget Request *	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	Total FY 2017 Base Budget Request
Military Personnel	45,555,508	+375,248	45,930,756
Operation and Maintenance	46,917,890	+2,193,871	49,111,761
Procurement	44,039,282	+5,546,519	49,585,801
RDT&E	17,276,301	+299,566	17,575,867
Military Construction	1,511,049	+71,233	1,582,282
Family Housing	394,926	-	394,926
Revolving and Management Funds	-	+532,834	532,834
Total Department of the Navy	155,694,956	+9,019,271	164,714,227

Department of the Air Force Base Budget \$ in Thousands	FY 2017 PB Base Budget Request *	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	Total FY 2017 Base Budget Request
Military Personnel	34,488,357	+208,281	34,696,638
Operation and Maintenance	47,661,084	+2,527,723	50,188,807
Procurement	38,521,056	+3,214,565	41,735,621
RDT&E	28,112,251	+842,082	28,954,333
Military Construction	2,065,830	+115,000	2,180,830
Family Housing	335,781	-	335,781
Revolving and Management Funds	63,967	-	63,967
Total Department of the Air Force	151,248,326	+6,907,651	158,155,977

Overview – Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations

Table 3. Base Funding by Military Department and Appropriation Title (Continued)

Defense-Wide Base Budget \$ in Thousands	FY 2017 PB Base Budget Request *	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	Total FY 2017 Base Budget Request
Operation and Maintenance	67,901,719	+380,699	68,282,418
Procurement	4,668,283	+409,028	5,077,311
RDT&E	18,487,820	+573,064	19,060,884
Military Construction	2,203,376	-	2,203,376
Family Housing	62,415	-	62,415
Revolving and Management Funds	1,251,177	+429,000	1,680,177
Total Defense-Wide	94,574,790	+1,791,791	96,366,581
Total Base	524,630,567	+24,919,868	549,550,435

* For the Military Construction Bill appropriations, the President's Budget Request reflects the amounts enacted in Division A of P.L. 114-223, the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017 (September 29, 2016). These enacted amounts exclude a prior-year rescission of \$307,662 thousand.

Table 4. OCO Funding by Appropriation Title

\$ in Thousands OCO Budget	FY 2017 OCO Budget Request ^{1/}	FY 2017 OCO Amendment	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriation	Total FY 2017 OCO Budget Request	Less Enacted P.L. 114- 254 ^{2/}	Remaining FY 2017 OCO Budget Request
Military Personnel	3,562,258	+144,868	+113,765	3,820,891	-265,118	3,555,773
Operation and Maintenance	45,034,083	+5,100,248	+3,585,313	53,719,644	-4,615,935	49,103,709
Procurement	9,514,408	+387,684	+1,008,202	10,910,294	-812,247	10,098,047
RDT&E	374,169	+142,200	+359,671	876,040	-81,700	794,340
Revolving and Management Funds	140,633	-	+1,681	142,314	-	142,314
Defense Bill	58,625,551	+5,775,000	+5,068,632	69,469,183	-5,775,000	63,694,183
Enacted Military Construction	172,000	-	+11,500	183,500	-172,000	11,500
Enacted Family Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enacted Military Construction Bill	172,000	-	+11,500	183,500	-172,000	11,500
Total OCO	58,797,551	+5,775,000	+5,080,132	69,652,683	-5,947,000	63,705,683

1. For the Military Construction Bill appropriations, the President's Budget Request reflects the amounts enacted in Division A of P.L. 114-223, the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017 (September 29, 2016).

2. Division B of P.L. 114-254, Further Continuing and Security Assistance Appropriations Act, 2017 (December 10, 2016).

Overview – Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations

Table 5. OCO Funding by Military Department

<i>\$ in Thousands</i> OCO Budget	FY 2017 PB OCO Budget Request ^{1/}	FY 2017 OCO Amendment	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	Total FY 2017 OCO Budget Request	Less Enacted P.L. 114-254 ^{2/}	Remaining FY 2017 OCO Budget Request
Army	25,035,892	+4,416,503	+1,236,646	30,689,041	-4,146,643	26,542,398
Navy	9,476,438	+282,171	+392,644	10,151,253	-354,560	9,796,693
Air Force	15,825,964	+558,020	+582,463	16,966,447	-991,514	15,974,933
Defense-Wide	8,459,257	+518,306	+2,868,379	11,845,942	-454,283	11,391,659
Total OCO	58,797,551	+5,775,000	+5,080,132	69,652,683	-5,947,000	63,705,683

1. For the Military Construction Bill appropriations, the President's Budget Request reflects the amounts enacted in Division A of P.L. 114-223, the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017 (September 29, 2016).

2. Division B of P.L. 114-254, Further Continuing and Security Assistance Appropriations Act, 2017 (December 10, 2016).

Table 6. OCO Funding by Military Department and Appropriation Title

Department of the Army OCO Budget <i>\$ in Thousands</i>	FY 2017 PB OCO Budget Request ^{1/}	FY 2017 OCO Amendment	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	Total FY 2017 OCO Budget Request	Less Enacted P.L. 114-254 ^{2/}	Remaining FY 2017 OCO Budget Request
Military Personnel	2,290,556	+94,034	-17,610	2,366,980	-196,964	2,170,016
Operation and Maintenance	19,805,016	+4,038,269	+814,812	24,658,097	-3,463,179	21,194,918
Procurement	2,774,065	+145,000	+333,663	3,252,728	-388,900	2,863,828
RDT&E	100,522	+139,200	+92,600	332,322	-78,700	253,622
Military Construction	18,900	-	+11,500	30,400	-18,900	11,500
Family Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revolving and Management Funds	46,833	-	+1,681	48,514	-	48,514
Total Dept of the Army	25,035,892	+4,416,503	+1,236,646	30,689,041	-4,146,643	26,542,398

Overview – Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations

Table 6. OCO Funding by Military Department and Appropriation Title (Continued)

Department of the Navy OCO Budget \$ in Thousands	FY 2017 PB OCO Budget Request ^{1/}	FY 2017 OCO Amendment	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	Total FY 2017 OCO Budget Request	Less Enacted P.L. 114-254 ^{2/}	Remaining FY 2017 OCO Budget Request
Military Personnel	525,983	+13,194	-	539,177	-16,324	522,853
Operation and Maintenance	8,101,319	+263,977	+87,953	8,453,249	-278,427	8,174,822
Procurement	711,004	+5,000	+176,991	892,995	-	892,995
RDT&E	78,323	-	+127,700	206,023	-	206,023
Military Construction	59,809	-	-	59,809	-59,809	-
Family Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revolving and Management Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Dept of the Navy	9,476,438	+282,171	+392,644	10,151,253	-354,560	9,796,693

Department of the Air Force OCO Budget \$ in Thousands	FY 2017 PB OCO Budget Request ^{1/}	FY 2017 OCO Amendment	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	Total FY 2017 OCO Budget Request	Less Enacted P.L. 114-254 ^{2/}	Remaining FY 2017 OCO Budget Request
Military Personnel	745,719	+37,640	+131,375	914,734	-51,830	862,904
Operation and Maintenance	9,576,416	+382,496	+93,275	10,052,187	-428,046	9,624,141
Procurement	5,382,633	+137,884	+285,013	5,805,530	-423,347	5,382,183
RDT&E	32,905	-	+72,800	105,705	-	105,705
Military Construction	88,291	-	-	88,291	-88,291	-
Family Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revolving and Management Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Dept of the Air Force	15,825,964	+558,020	+582,463	16,966,447	-991,514	15,974,933

Overview – Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations

Table 6. OCO Funding by Military Department and Appropriation Title (Continued)

Defense-Wide OCO Budget \$ in Thousands	FY 2017 PB OCO Budget Request ^{1/}	FY 2017 OCO Amendment	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	Total FY 2017 OCO Budget Request	Less Enacted P.L. 114-254 ^{2/}	Remaining FY 2017 OCO Budget Request
Operation and Maintenance	7,551,332	+415,506	+2,589,273	10,556,111	-446,283	10,109,828
Procurement	646,706	+99,800	+212,535	959,041	-	959,041
RDT&E	162,419	+3,000	+66,571	231,990	-3,000	228,990
Military Construction	5,000	-	-	5,000	-5,000	-
Family Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revolving and Management Funds	93,800	-	-	93,800	-	93,800
Total Defense-Wide	8,459,257	+518,306	+2,868,379	11,845,942	-454,283	11,391,659

Total OCO	58,797,551	+5,775,000	+5,080,132	69,652,683	-5,947,000	63,705,683
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1. For the Military Construction Bill appropriations, the President's Budget Request reflects the amounts enacted in Division A of P.L. 114-223, the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017 (September 29, 2016).

2. Division B of P.L. 114-254, Further Continuing and Security Assistance Appropriations Act, 2017 (December 10, 2016).

Table 7. Total (Base + OCO) Funding by Appropriation Title

\$ in Thousands Base + OCO	FY 2017 PB Total Budget Request ^{1/}	FY 2017 OCO Amendment	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	Total FY 2017 Budget Request	Less Enacted P.L. 114-254 ^{2/}	Remaining FY 2017 Total Budget Request
Military Personnel	138,831,498	+144,868	+1,090,450	140,066,816	-265,118	139,801,698
Operation and Maintenance	251,031,684	+5,100,248	+10,804,039	266,935,971	-4,615,935	262,320,036
Procurement	112,081,088	+387,684	+14,470,259	126,939,031	-812,247	126,126,784
RDT&E	71,765,940	+142,200	+2,424,004	74,332,144	-81,700	74,250,444
Revolving and Management Funds	1,512,246	-	+963,515	2,475,761	-	2,475,761
Defense Bill	575,222,456	+5,775,000	+29,752,267	610,749,723	-5,775,000	604,974,723
Enacted Military Construction	6,929,373	-	+247,733	7,177,106	-172,000	7,005,106
Enacted Family Housing	1,276,289	-	-	1,276,289	-	1,276,289
Enacted Military Construction Bill ^{3/}	8,205,662	-	+247,733	8,453,395	-172,000	8,281,395
Total Base + OCO	583,428,118	+5,775,000	+30,000,000	619,203,118	-5,947,000	613,256,118

1. For the Military Construction Bill appropriations, the President's Budget Request reflects the amounts enacted in Division A of P.L. 114-223, the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017 (September 29, 2016).

2. Division B of P.L. 114-254, Further Continuing and Security Assistance Appropriations Act, 2017 (December 10, 2016).

3. The enacted Military Construction Bill amounts exclude a base-budget, prior-year rescission of \$307,662 thousand.

Overview – Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations

Table 8. Total (Base + OCO) Funding by Military Department

<i>\$ in Thousands</i> Base + OCO	FY 2017 PB Total Budget Request ^{1/}	FY 2017 OCO Amendment	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	Total FY 2017 Budget Request	Less Enacted P.L. 114-254 ^{2/}	Remaining FY 2017 Total Budget Request
Army	148,148,387	+4,416,503	+8,437,801	161,002,691	-4,146,643	156,856,048
Navy	165,171,394	+282,171	+9,411,915	174,865,480	-354,560	174,510,920
Air Force	167,074,290	+558,020	+7,490,114	175,122,424	-991,514	174,130,910
Defense-Wide	103,034,047	+518,306	+4,660,170	108,212,523	-454,283	107,758,240
Total Base + OCO	583,428,118	+5,775,000	+30,000,000	619,203,118	-5,947,000	613,256,118

1. For the Military Construction Bill appropriations, the President's Budget Request reflects the amounts enacted in Division A of P.L. 114-223, the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017 (September 29, 2016). These enacted amounts exclude a base-budget, prior-year rescission of \$307,662 thousand.

2. Division B of P.L. 114-254, Further Continuing and Security Assistance Appropriations Act, 2017 (December 10, 2016).

Table 9. Total (Base + OCO) Funding by Military Department and Appropriation Title

Department of the Army Base + OCO <i>\$ in Thousands</i>	FY 2017 PB Total Budget Request ^{1/}	FY 2017 OCO Amendment	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	Total FY 2017 Budget Request	Less Enacted P.L. 114-254 ^{2/}	Remaining FY 2017 Total Budget Request
Military Personnel	57,515,931	+94,034	+375,546	57,985,511	-196,964	57,788,547
Operation and Maintenance	63,321,924	+4,038,269	+2,931,245	70,291,438	-3,463,179	66,828,259
Procurement	18,112,124	+145,000	+4,625,608	22,882,732	-388,900	22,493,832
RDT&E	7,615,921	+139,200	+442,221	8,197,342	-78,700	8,118,642
Military Construction	996,018	-	+61,500	1,057,518	-18,900	1,038,618
Family Housing	483,167	-	-	483,167	-	483,167
Revolving and Management Funds	103,302	-	+1,681	104,983	-	104,983
Total Dept of the Army	148,148,387	+4,416,503	+8,437,801	161,002,691	-4,146,643	156,856,048

Overview – Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations

Table 9. Total (Base + OCO) Funding by Military Department and Appropriation Title (Continued)

Department of the Navy Base + OCO \$ in Thousands	FY 2017 PB Total Budget Request ^{1/}	FY 2017 OCO Amendment	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	Total FY 2017 Budget Request	Less Enacted P.L. 114-254 ^{2/}	Remaining FY 2017 Total Budget Request
Military Personnel	46,081,491	+13,194	+375,248	46,469,933	-16,324	46,453,609
Operation and Maintenance	55,019,209	+263,977	+2,281,824	57,565,010	-278,427	57,286,583
Procurement	44,750,286	+5,000	+5,723,510	50,478,796	-	50,478,796
RDT&E	17,354,624	-	+427,266	17,781,890	-	17,781,890
Military Construction	1,570,858	-	+71,233	1,642,091	-59,809	1,582,282
Family Housing	394,926	-	-	394,926	-	394,926
Revolving and Management Funds	-	-	+532,834	532,834	-	532,834
Total Dept of the Navy	165,171,394	+282,171	+9,411,915	174,865,480	-354,560	174,510,920

Department of the Air Force Base + OCO \$ in Thousands	FY 2017 PB Total Budget Request ^{1/}	FY 2017 OCO Amendment	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	Total FY 2017 Budget Request	Less Enacted P.L. 114-254 ^{2/}	Remaining FY 2017 Total Budget Request
Military Personnel	35,234,076	+37,640	+339,656	35,611,372	-51,830	35,559,542
Operation and Maintenance	57,237,500	+382,496	+2,620,998	60,240,994	-428,046	59,812,948
Procurement	43,903,689	+137,884	+3,499,578	47,541,151	-423,347	47,117,804
RDT&E	28,145,156	-	+914,882	29,060,038	-	29,060,038
Military Construction	2,154,121	-	+115,000	2,269,121	-88,291	2,180,830
Family Housing	335,781	-	-	335,781	-	335,781
Revolving and Management Funds	63,967	-	-	63,967	-	63,967
Total Dept of the Air Force	167,074,290	+558,020	+7,490,114	175,122,424	-991,514	174,130,910

Overview – Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations

Table 9. Total (Base + OCO) Funding by Military Department and Appropriation Title (Continued)

Defense-Wide Base + OCO <i>\$ in Thousands</i>	FY 2017 PB Total Budget Request ^{1/}	FY 2017 OCO Amendment	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	Total FY 2017 Budget Request	Less Enacted P.L. 114-254 ^{2/}	Remaining FY 2017 Total Budget Request
Operation and Maintenance	75,453,051	+415,506	+2,969,972	78,838,529	-446,283	78,392,246
Procurement	5,314,989	+99,800	+621,563	6,036,352	-	6,036,352
RDT&E	18,650,239	+3,000	+639,635	19,292,874	-3,000	19,289,874
Military Construction	2,208,376	-	-	2,208,376	-5,000	2,203,376
Family Housing	62,415	-	-	62,415	-	62,415
Revolving and Management Funds	1,344,977	-	+429,000	1,773,977	-	1,773,977
Total Defense-Wide	103,034,047	+518,306	+4,660,170	108,212,523	-454,283	107,758,240

Total Base + OCO	583,428,118	+5,775,000	+30,000,000	619,203,118	-5,947,000	613,256,118
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1. For the Military Construction Bill appropriations, the President's Budget Request reflects the amounts enacted in Division A of P.L. 114-223, the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017 (September 29, 2016). These enacted amounts exclude a base-budget, prior-year rescission of \$307,662 thousand.

2. Division B of P.L. 114-254, Further Continuing and Security Assistance Appropriations Act, 2017 (December 10, 2016).

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APPENDIX B: ACRONYM LIST

NOTE: This is not a comprehensive list of all acronyms used in the Overview.

Acronym	Definition
BBA	Bipartisan Budget Act
BCA	Budget Control Act
C4I	Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear
COCOMs	Combatant Commanders
C-RAM	Counter-Rockets, Artillery, and Mortars system
CTEF	Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund
DoD	Department of Defense
ERI	European Reassurance Initiative
FTU	Formal Training Unit
FY	Fiscal Year
ISF	Iraqi Security Forces
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
ISR	Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance
ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
ITEF	Iraq Train and Equip Fund
JSTARS	Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System
JUONs	Joint Urgent Operational Needs
MILCON	Military Construction
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NC3	Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications
OCO	Overseas Contingency Operations
OCOTF	Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund
OCX	Operational Control System
OEF	Operation ENDURING FREEDOM
OPFOR	Opposing Force
OFS	Operation FREEDOM'S SENTINEL
OIR	Operation INHERENT RESOLVE
OOL	Operation ODYSSEY LIGHTNING
PFOS	Pefluorooctane Sulfonate
RDT&E	Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation
SAC	Syrian Arab Coalition
SBIRS	Space-Based Infrared System
SIGINT	Signals Intelligence
STEF	Syria Train and Equip Fund
T&E	Train and Equip
TOA	Total Obligation Authority
UAS	Unmanned Aerial System
VEO	Violent extremist organizations
VSO	Vetted Syrian Opposition

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