

White House Issues Gag Order on Defense Department Budget

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W. House: DoD Officials Must Vow Secrecy on Budget

By JOHN T. BENNETT
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- COL. DAN JOHNSON** – Commander of the 480th Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) Wing, Langley Air Force Base, Va.
- MAJ. GENERAL (RET.) DALE W. MEYERROSE** – Harris

The Obama administration is stating they will not release federal government budget information in an undated memorandum administration officials practiced to release in the process.

Gates tells top brass - Talk to me before Congress



WASHINGTON, May 7 (Reuters) - The Pentagon's top military and civilian leaders have been reminded by Defense Secretary Robert Gates to alert him, before Congress, of any "unfunded requirements" they detect in President Barack Obama's fiscal 2010 budget request.

For more than a decade, lawmakers have asked the heads of the Army, Navy and Air Force plus top force commanders to send them the services' customary wish lists for programs that they deem necessary but which did not make it into the spending plan.

Department of Defense Refuses to Provide Annual Shipbuilding and Aviation Plans as Required By Law

Lacking Ship Plan, Lawmakers Question If Navy Can Achieve 313-Ship Fleet **Defense Daily**

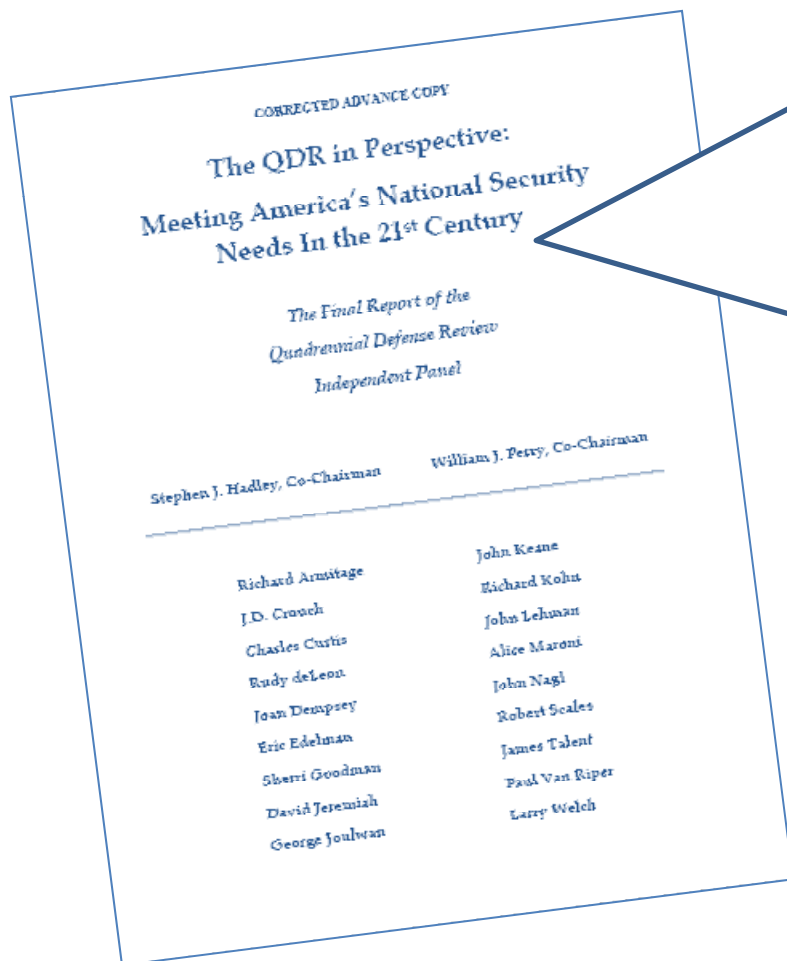
By Geoff Fein

Lawmakers yesterday questioned the Navy's ability to achieve a 313-ship fleet, given the service plans to buy eight ships in the FY '10 budget but decommission seven in the same time period.

Additionally, one House Armed Services Committee (HASC) member questioned whether the Navy should take research and develop funds planned for the DDG-1000 and Ohio-class ballistic missile submarine replacement and use them to buy fighter jets and ships.

Ranking member Rep. John McHugh (R-N.Y.) asked Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Gary Roughead if \$500 million slated for research and development (R&D) on DDG-1000 is more important than buying additional fighter jets to fill the tactical aircraft gap the Navy is currently facing.

Independent Analysis of QDR Calls For Replacement of National Security Planning Process to Avoid “Train Wreck”



The issues raised in the body of this Report are sufficiently serious that we believe an explicit warning is appropriate. The aging of the inventories and equipment used by the services, the decline in the size of the Navy, escalating personnel entitlements, overhead and procurement costs, and the growing stress on the force means that **a train wreck is coming** in the areas of personnel, acquisition, and force structure. In addition, our nation needs to build greater civil operational capacity to deploy civilians alongside our military and to partner with international bodies, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations in dealing with failed and failing states.

The potential consequences for the United States of a —business as usual attitude towards the concerns in this Report are not acceptable. We are confident that the trendlines can be reversed, but it will require an ongoing, bipartisan concentration of political will in support of decisive action. **A good start would be to replace the existing national security planning process with something more up to date, more comprehensive, and more effective.**

Five Months Overdue: Pentagon Releases Softened Report on China's Military Power This Week

ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

~~Military Power of the~~
~~People's Republic of China~~
2009



Office of the Secretary of Defense

Renamed “Military and Security
Developments Involving the People's
Republic of China”

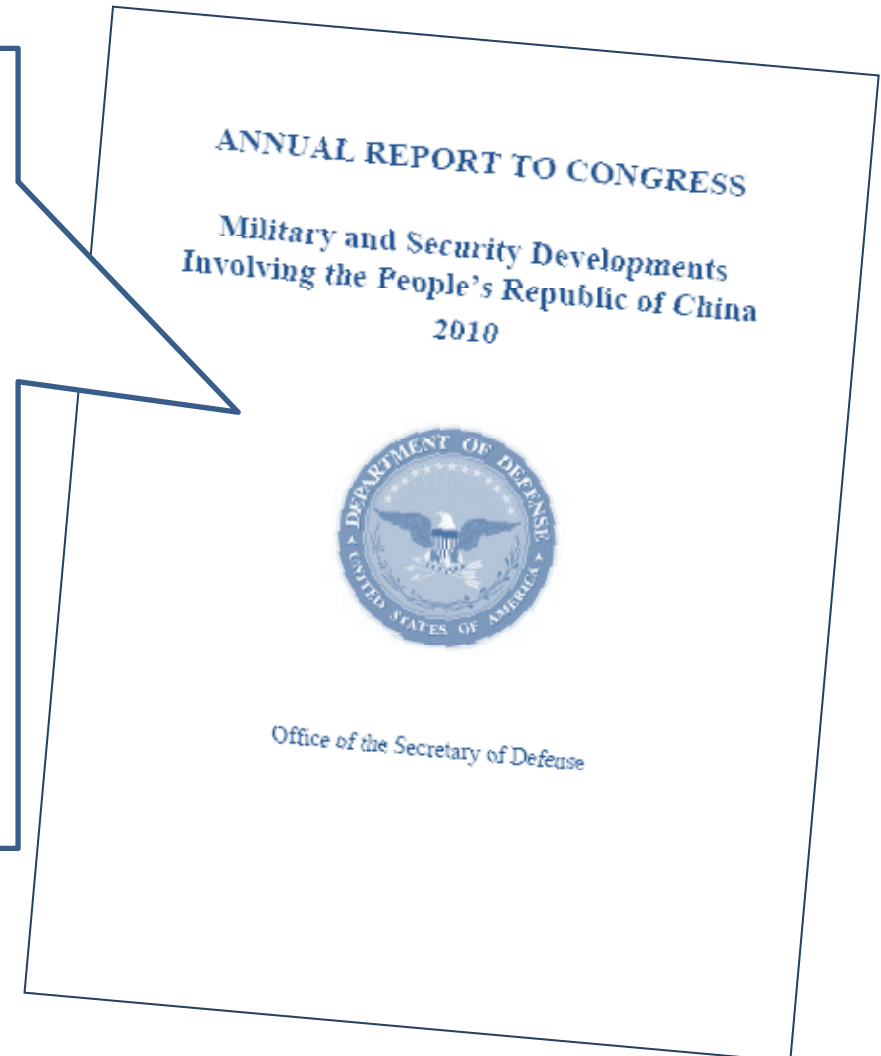
Joint Warfare Discussed 51 Times in China Power Report

PRC Calls Joint Operations “Essential to Modern Warfare”, Consolidates Service Elements Under Joint Command Headquarters

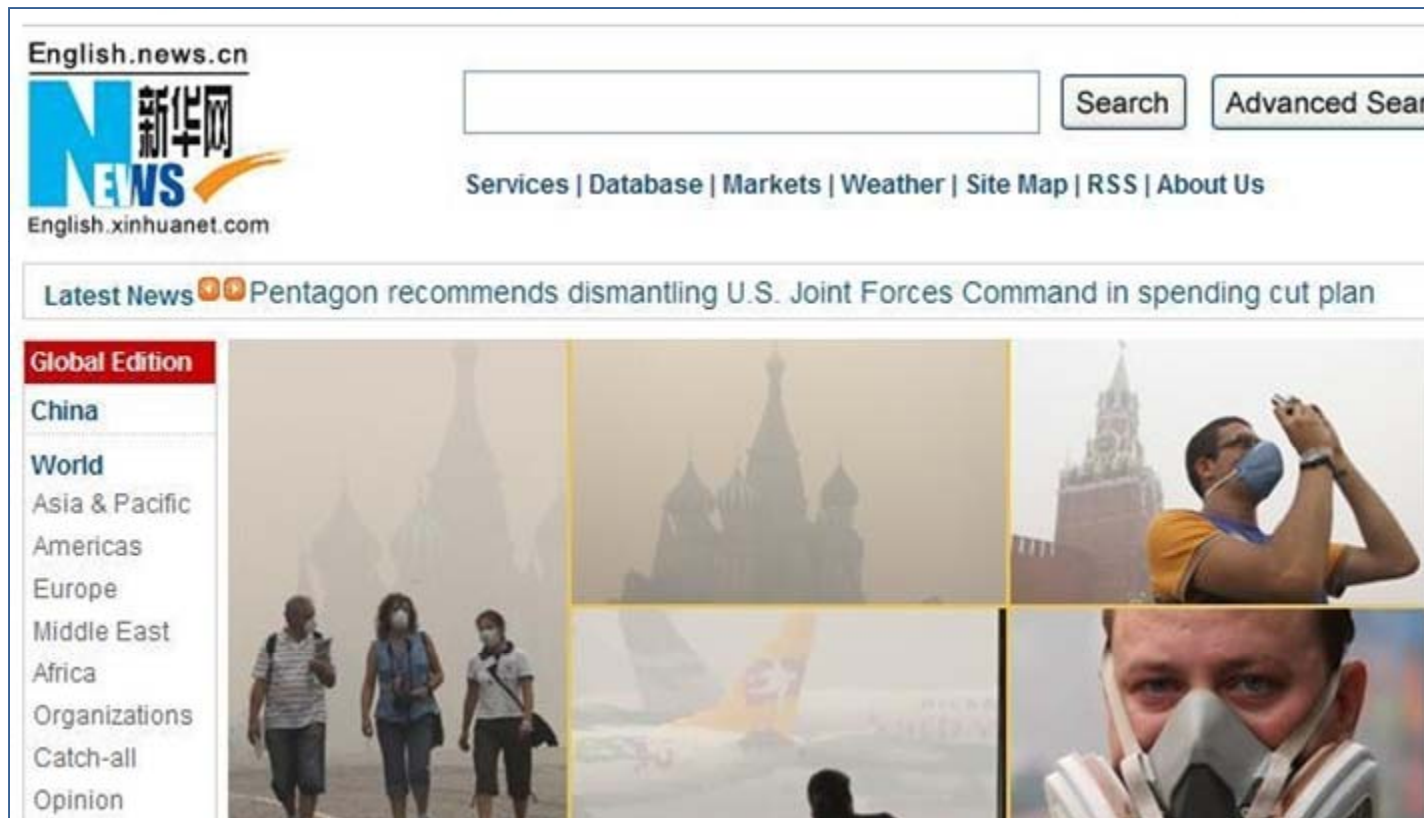
Enabling Modern Warfare: Joint Operations

China’s military has been working for several years to develop the capability to conduct integrated joint operations (IJO), a concept the PRC believes essential to modern warfare. IJO are characterized by the integration of multiple service elements under a joint command headquarters, making full use of advanced information technology and a networked command platform. China’s research, training, and preparations for joint operations have evolved substantially since the promulgation of its first joint campaign doctrine in the late 1990s.

The PLA launched enhanced training and professional military education, cross-training rotational assignments to different services, war simulations, military training coordination zones, and multi-regional military exercises.



Within hours of the announcement, the dismantling of JFCOM is breaking news on communist China's official government media website.



In the Headlines this Week

China surges past Japan as No. 2 economy; US next?

(AP) – 21 hours ago

BEIJING — China has eclipsed Japan as the world's second-biggest economy after three decades of blistering growth.

Japan is still far richer than its giant neighbor for the time being, but the arrival of a force that

Analysts are already predicting a rise — which the World Bank

"This means the world's economies are mired in the boom and bust cycle of Shanghai.

Unseating Japan — a feat of breakneck growth that has taken the past five years.

State-owned Chinese companies are pouring dollars into mines and other projects, a bigger voice for developing

AP Associated Press

Photo 1 of 8



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Pentagon report: China extending military reach

By Adam Levine, CNN

August 16, 2010 5:40 p.m. EDT



A report says the expansion of China's military capabilities is meant to offer "extended-range power projection."

Washington (CNN) -- The Chinese military continues to expand its reach and capabilities beyond its immediate geographical area, a new report from the U.S. Department of Defense concludes.

The report, an annual assessment sent to Congress, notes that some of those capabilities have been positive, like humanitarian and anti-piracy efforts, but others are meant to give China "extended-range power projection."

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Administration Announces Dismantling of One of 10 Unified Combatant Commands

Functional Responsibilities:

United States Special Operations Command – USSOCOM

~~Administration Dismantling: United States Joint Forces Command – USJFCOM~~

United States Strategic Command - USSTRATCOM

United States Transportation Command – USTRANSCOM

Regional Responsibilities:

United States Africa Command - USAFRICOM

United States Central Command - USCENTCOM

United States European Command - USEUCOM

United States Pacific Command - USPACOM

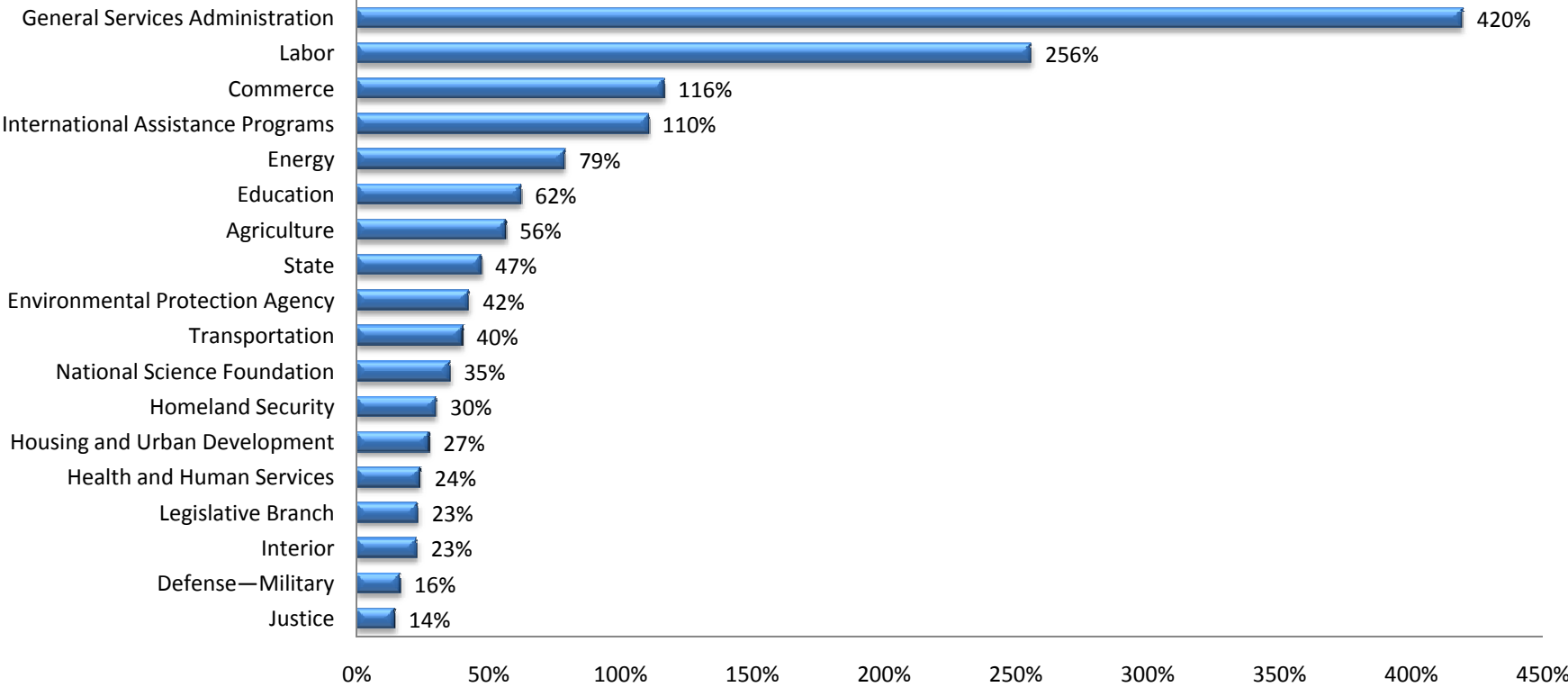
United States Northern Command - USNORTHCOM

United States Southern Command - USSOUTHCOM



Where Are Similar Cuts and Reorganizations in Other Federal Agencies?

Percent Growth in Federal Outlays Over Past Two Years



SOURCE: Office of Management and Budget – Outlays by Agency 1962-2015

TITLE 10 - ARMED FORCES

Subtitle A - General Military Law

PART IV - SERVICE, SUPPLY, AND PROCUREMENT

CHAPTER 159 - REAL PROPERTY; RELATED PERSONAL PROPERTY; AND LEASE OF NON-EXCESS PROPERTY

§ 2687. Base closures and realignments

- (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no action may be taken to effect or implement—
- (1) the closure of any military installation at which at least 300 civilian personnel are authorized to be employed;
 - (2) any realignment with respect to any military installation referred to in paragraph (1) involving a reduction by more than 1,000, or by more than 50 percent, in the number of civilian personnel authorized to be employed at such military installation at the time the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned notifies the Congress under subsection (b) of the Secretary's plan to close or realign such installation; or
 - (3) any construction, conversion, or rehabilitation at any military facility other than a military installation referred to in clause (1) or (2) which will or may be required as a result of the relocation of civilian personnel to such facility by reason of any closure or realignment to which clause (1) or (2) applies,
- unless and until the provisions of subsection (b) are complied with.
- (b) No action described in subsection (a) with respect to the closure of, or a realignment with respect to, any military installation referred to in such subsection may be taken unless and until—
- (1) the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned notifies the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, as part of an annual request for authorization of appropriations to such Committees, of the proposed closing or realignment and submits with the notification an evaluation of the fiscal, local economic, budgetary, environmental, strategic, and operational consequences of such closure or realignment; and
 - (2) a period of 30 legislative days or 60 calendar days, whichever is longer, expires following the day on which the notice and evaluation referred to in clause (1) have been submitted to such committees, during which period no irrevocable action may be taken to effect or implement the decision.
- (c) This section shall not apply to the closure of a military installation, or a realignment with respect to a military installation, if the President certifies to the Congress that such closure or realignment must be implemented for reasons of national security or a military emergency.
- (d)
- (1) After the expiration of the period of time provided for in subsection (b)(2) with respect to the closure or realignment of a military installation, funds which would otherwise be available to the Secretary to effect the closure or realignment of that installation may be used by him for such purpose.
 - (2) Nothing in this section restricts the authority of the Secretary to obtain architectural and engineering services under section 2807 of this title.
- (e) In this section:
- (1) The term "military installation" means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility, which is located within any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or Guam. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers and harbors projects, or flood control projects.