



Rebuilding National Security - The Price of Freedom

"IT IS MORALLY WRONG TO TASK SOMEONE WITH A MISSION FOR WHICH THEY ARE NOT FULLY PREPARED AND FULLY SUPPORTED WITH THE BEST WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT THIS NATION CAN PROVIDE."

- CHAIRMAN MAC THORBERRY

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How Did We Get Here? – State of the World

“The United States has not faced a more diverse and complex array of crises since the end of the Second World War.”

- Dr. Henry Kissinger

“Americans should not take the current international order for granted. It did not will itself into existence. We created it. Likewise, it is not naturally self-sustaining. We have sustained it. If we stop doing so, it will fray and, eventually, collapse.”

- General (RET) David Petraeus

Terrorism: Threats from ISIS and al Qaeda

The pace of terrorist attacks by Islamic terrorist groups in the United States and Europe is accelerating to include Orlando, Istanbul, Nice, and Berlin. The Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency testified last year that ISIS has “become the most significant terrorist threat to the U.S. and our allies” while Al Qaeda “also remains a serious threat to U.S interests worldwide”. Over the last 7 years, deaths from global terrorism have risen sharply.



North Korea: “An Imminent Threat”

The erratic regime in North Korea possesses and regularly tests nuclear weapons and is pursuing new, longer-range ballistic missiles that directly threaten the United States. Since 2012, Kim Jong-un has focused his efforts on missile development, and tested eight times as many missiles in 2016 than were tested in 2012. In March 2017, Secretary of State Tillerson called North Korea “an imminent threat”.



Russia: “Nothing Short of Alarming”

Moscow continues its long-term military modernization efforts and has recently deployed a new cruise missile that violates the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff has testified that Russia poses the greatest security threat to the United States, stating that, “If you look at their behavior, it’s nothing short of alarming”.



China: Designed to Challenge and Intimidate

“...China’s military modernization—fueled by a growing defense budget—continues to emphasize capabilities that are designed to challenge the United States and intimidate China’s neighbors... Moreover, China’s expanding intelligence collection capabilities, including in the cyber realm, have enabled many infiltrations of U.S. national security entities...” – 2016 Report to Congress of the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission



Iran: Pursuing Power

Iran remains the foremost state sponsor of terrorism, while continuing to develop longer-range missiles, harass U.S. naval vessels, threaten our allies, and pursue nuclear ambitions.

“I think that Iran's objective here is to be the right regional hegemon. They want to be the predominant power in the region, there's no doubt about that and I think that's what they are pursuing.”

- General Joseph Votel, USA, Commander, U.S. Central Command



How Did We Get Here? – Budgetary Situation

'Since World War II, no matter which party has controlled the White House or Congress, America's global military capability and commitment has been the strategic foundation undergirding our global leadership.' - 2014 National Defense Panel Report

- The Budget Control Act of 2011 and sequestration have not significantly controlled the debt nor made us safer. In fact, as the world becomes more dangerous, defense spending is at a historic low.

Percentage of Outlays by Budget Enforcement Act Category FY 1962 – FY 2021

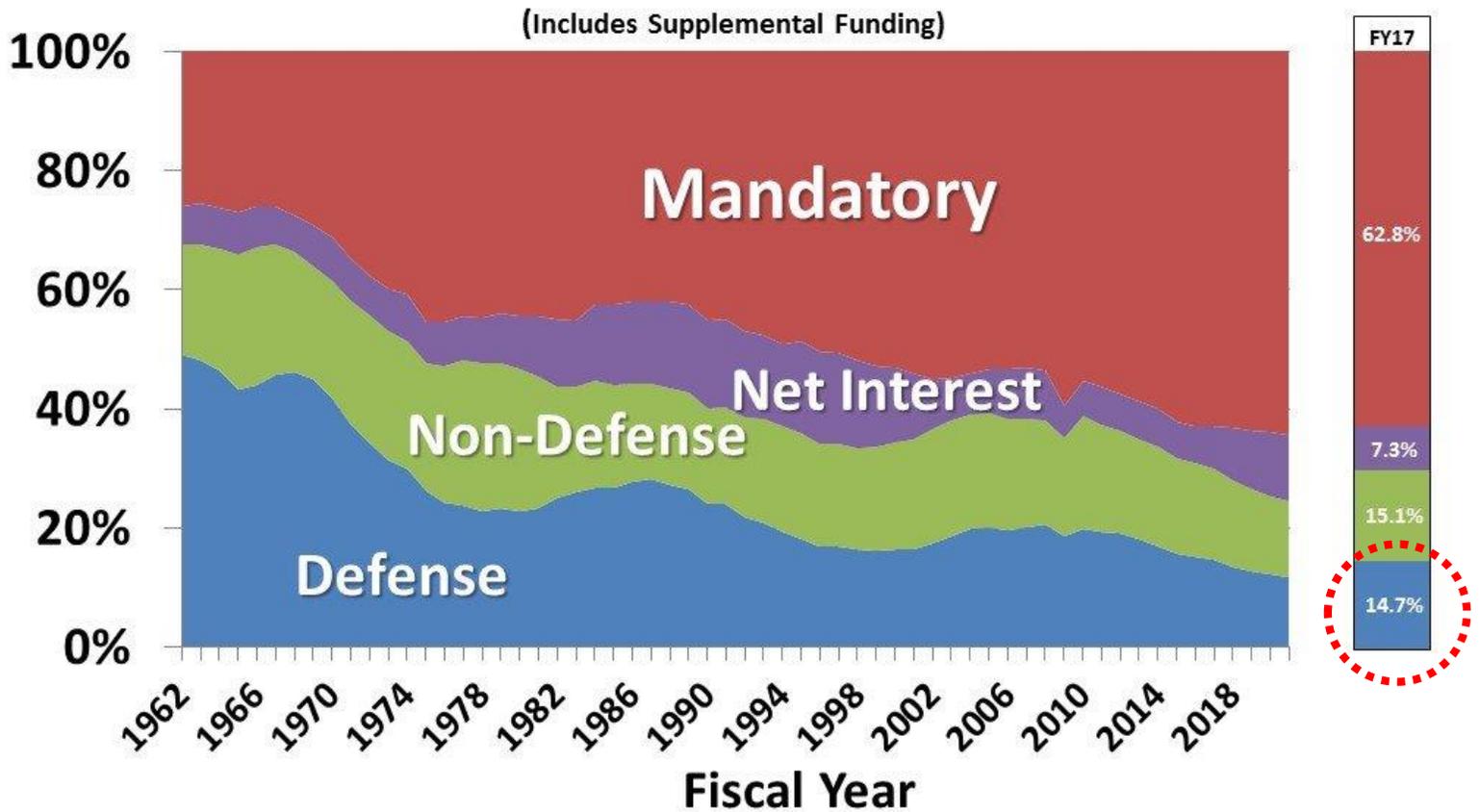


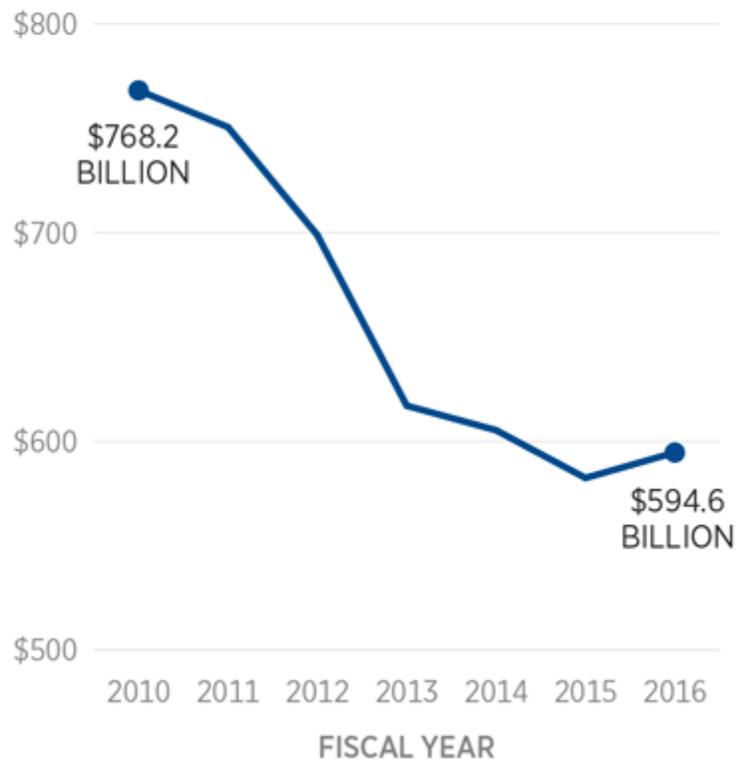
Table 8.3, Historical Tables, Budget of the U.S. Government, FY 2017, February 2016

Defense Spending Decline

CHART 1

Defense Spending Decline

TOTAL OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY, IN BILLIONS OF CONSTANT 2017 DOLLARS



NOTE: Figures include all enacted war and supplemental defense spending.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), "National Defense Budget Estimates for FY 2017," March 2016, http://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/fy2017/FY17_Green_Book.pdf (accessed March 21, 2017).

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RESULT: Military Readiness Crisis

There is widespread agreement that funding cuts under the Budget Control Act combined with a series of Continuing Resolutions and the relentless pace of required deployments have damaged the U.S. military.

Since 2011, defense funding has been a pawn in the partisan back and forth over other issues and has even been held hostage for other priorities. The result:

- ❖ The **Army is the smallest** it has been since WWII.
 - Of the 58 remaining Army Brigade Combat Teams, **only 3 could “fight tonight.”**
- ❖ The **U.S. Navy is the smallest** it has been since WWI.
 - **Less than half the Navy’s fighter aircraft can fly** as of February 2017.
 - We have stretched deployments, keeping sailors at sea longer, and **cutting the time for maintenance** when ships return home.
 - By the end of this year, **6 submarines will lose their diving certification**, unable to operate.
 - We can **no longer consistently maintain an Aircraft Carrier in the Persian Gulf.**
- ❖ The **Air Force is the smallest and oldest** it has been in its history.
 - The Air Force is **short 1,550 pilots and 4,000 mechanics**. Flight hours have been reduced due to the lack of available pilots and aircraft.
- ❖ Last year, the **Marine Corps lost 15 Marines to aviation mishaps.**
 - Marine Corps aviation **accidents resulting in loss of life or loss of the aircraft have increased 50% in the last 2 years.**
 - For all of Fiscal Year 2016, the Marine Corps had **8 major aviation accidents**. In the first three months of Fiscal Year 2017, the Marine Corps has already suffered 7.
 - Last year, the **Marine Corps was only able to field about 66% of the aircraft** required by training and operational needs.

Senior Military Leadership: Budget Cuts Are Doing Real Damage

*"We got to where we are today because of 15 years of operating at wartime pace. The Eisenhower Strike Group was deployed five times in the last seven years. Contrast that level of effort with eight years of continuing resolutions and five years of budget restrictions imposed by the Budget Control Act and the Balanced Budget Acts (sic). This gap creates **years of stress over and above the inherent stress of deployed operations**. And the Navy team -- in fact, the Joint Service Team -- the Joint Force Team; sailors, civilians and their families, have been absorbing that stress."*

- Adm. John Richardson, CNO, U.S. Navy

*"It will do just that, it will **increase risk to the nation and ultimately result in dead Americans on a future battlefield**. Lack of 2017 appropriations and no supplemental increase in funding will significantly impact readiness and increase the risk to our force."*

- Gen. Mark A. Milley, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army

*"While we talk about whether or not to keep ships in port and aircraft on the ground, **our competitors are making steady progress and gaining on us**. America's risks are getting worse, as other nations grow their fleet and operate them in the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian and Arctic ocean, [and] as they extend their influence over trade routes that are the lifeblood of the international economy, including ours."*

- Adm. John Richardson, CNO, U.S. Navy

*"It takes 10 years and \$10 million to train a fighter pilot, and 1,000 [pilots] short equates to \$1 billion in capital investment that walked out the door... Of all the things that we can do to retain pilots the most important is to get them airborne. **Pilots who don't fly, maintainers who don't maintain, air traffic controllers that don't control, leave.**"*

- Gen. David Goldfein, Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force

*"Those sailors know clearly they are sailing into harm's way," Richardson said. "Back here at home, there's less evidence that we get it. There is tangible lack of urgency. **We're not doing what we should to help them win.**"*

- Adm. John Richardson, Chief of Naval Operations

*“If we don't get the funding just described; lots of our aviators will not fly and they can't train. We won't have the spares to fix their planes, we won't have the gas to fly them. We may not have the pay to keep our pilots in the services. And we won't have ready aircraft for tomorrow's pilots. Lots of sailors will not go to sea. We can't afford the maintenance to fix their ships, can't afford the gas to steam them. And ships were made tied up to the pier. In many ways, **this is irreversible**. You can't get lost training time back, we will be less proficient when we do go to sea.”*

- Adm. John Richardson, Chief of Naval Operations

*“Chairman, if I were to draw an analogy, it'd be like smoking cigarettes. One cigarette's not going to kill you. But you do that for eight, 10, 20 years, 30 years, you're eventually going to die of lung cancer. **It's the cumulative effect, over time,** that is really devastating and the seesaw effect of money in and money out.”*

- GEN Mark Milley, CSA, U.S. Army



What's Needed: Reform

Over the past two years, the NDAA has included bold steps to reform the way the Pentagon does business. The Committee will continue to push defense reform and accountability. We must improve the agility of our Armed Forces to face the complex security challenges confronting our nation, while also getting more value for each taxpayer dollar. Since 2015, seven major defense reform packages have been enacted through the NDAA:

- **Military compensation and retirement reform** to modernize these programs and to put them on a more fiscally responsible path;
- **Military healthcare reform** that improves medical readiness, and expands access while ensuring that the benefit is sustainable;
- **Defense commissary system reform** to preserve the benefit while also reducing reliance on appropriated funds;
- **Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) reform**—the most comprehensive rewrite in 30 years—to modernize the UCMJ to improve efficiency and transparency, while also enhancing victims' rights;
- **Acquisition reform** to get technology to the warfighter faster and more efficiently;
- **Manpower reform**, including reductions in overhead, in flag officers, and in the number of civil servants; and
- **Organization and management reform** that increases accountability, oversight, integration, and strategic thinking within the Department of Defense.

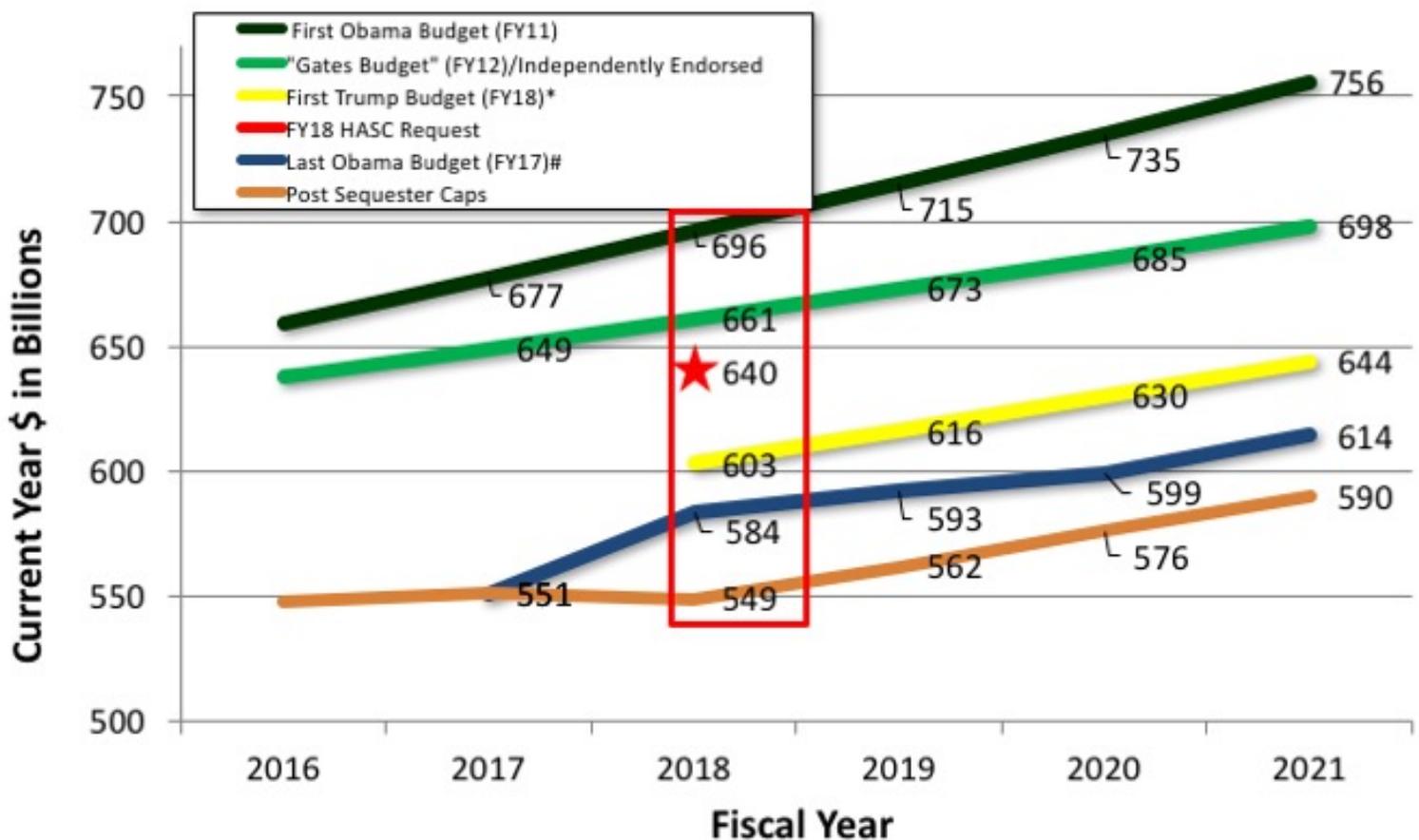
More reform is coming...

Audit Reform: The Committee continues to encourage the Department of Defense to perform a complete audit of their financial statements in compliance with the Chief Financial Act of 1990. The committee has enacted legislation that **requires the DOD to be audit ready by 2017**, and conduct regular oversight of the Department's Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness plan to measure progress.

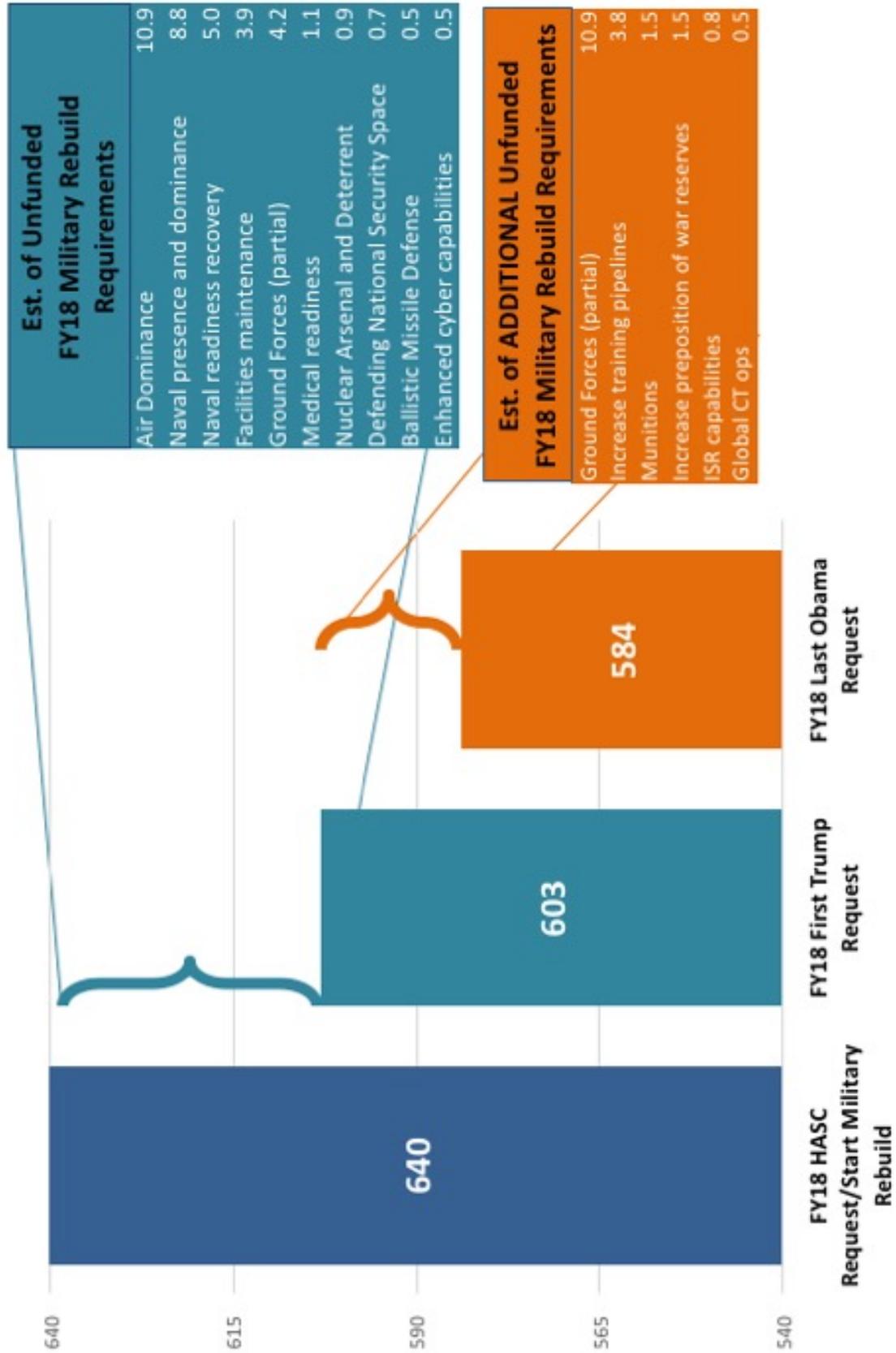
What's Needed: Investment

A sustained, increased investment in national defense, such as that in the 1980's, is also required. A start to this recovery must begin in fiscal year 2018 with a significant increase in defense spending – not the 3 % above Obama's last proposal for 2018 as the Administration originally proposed. If we spend less, hard choices will have to be made about which capability gaps we choose not to rebuild.

National Defense Discretionary Base Budget Paths



Which Capability Are We Willing To Forget?

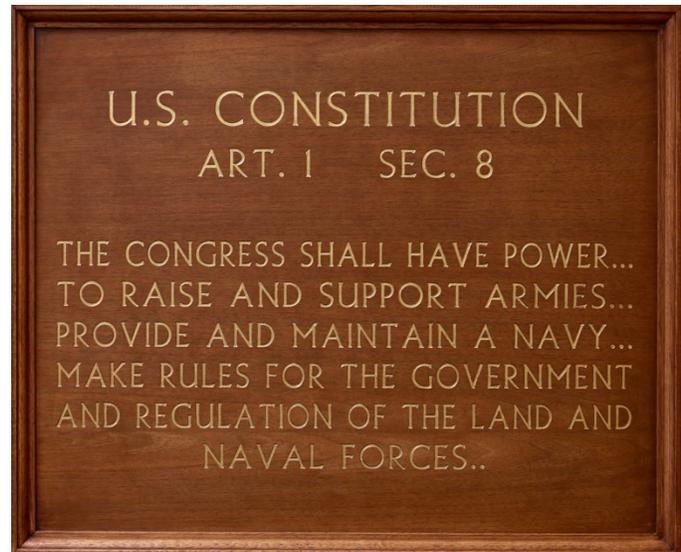


It Is Our Job

U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8.

- ❖ “Congress shall have power...
 - To raise and support armies...
 - Provide and maintain a navy...
 - Make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.”

Writing in the Federalist Papers, Alexander Hamilton, notes, “...*the whole power of raising armies was lodged in the LEGISLATURE, not in the EXECUTIVE; that this legislature was to be a popular body, consisting of the representatives of the people periodically elected...*”





It's their lives...



It's our families' futures...



And it's our nation.

***"The World is more dangerous by the day. Pass a budget."
- Gen. Mark A. Milley, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army***