My Sources For Military Budget

<mark>0:00</mark>

US MILITARY BUDGET

SIPRI Military Expenditure Database, Apr. 2024; International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, Oct.

2023; and International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics Database, Sep. 2023.

https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/2024-04/2404_fs_milex_2023.pdf
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<mark>01:11</mark>

\$21 million Helicopter, a \$1.6 million missile, and a \$2 trillion airplane program

All costs taken from page 28 forward.

https://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/FY2025/FY2025_Budget_R
equest.pdf

<mark>01:25</mark>

Congress Yearly Budget

https://www.cbo.gov/publication/59729#:~:text=Discretionary%20outlays%20by%20the%20fe
deral%20government%20totaled%20%241.7%20trillion%20in%202023

<mark>01:30</mark>

Almost Half Goes to the Military

Numbers via CBO here

https://www.cbo.gov/publication/59729#:~:text=Discretionary%20outlays%20by%20the%20fe
deral%20government%20totaled%20%241.7%20trillion%20in%202023.

<mark>02:35</mark>

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METHODOLOGY FOR VISUAL

"the pentagons budget differs depending on who you ask and how its calculated. The you can calculate by budget authority which is TK or total outlays which is TK. We chose to DIRECT BUDGET PLAN (TOA) which captures TK. our numbers are based off of this TK report

https://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/FY2024/FY2024_Financia
l_Summary_Tables.pdf

<mark>02:37</mark>

GDP of Switzerland

"GDP (current US\$)". <u>data.worldbank.org</u>.

<mark>05:20</mark>

Operations and Maintenance Budget

Page 34

https://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/FY2024/FY2024_Financia l_Summary_Tables.pdf

<mark>05:23</mark>

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Economy of Portugal

255.2 billion USD (2022) https://data.worldbank.org/country/portugal

The Cost of The Expense Report

Page 2

https://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/FY2025/FY2025_OM_Overv iew.pdf

<mark>06:00</mark>

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Operations and Maintenance Continued

O&M budget details here.

https://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/FY2024/FY2024_OM_Overv iew.pdf

<mark>06:10</mark>

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Doctors and Health Services

The Defense Health Program (DHP) Operation and Maintenance (O&M) appropriation funding provides for worldwide medical and dental services to active forces and other eligible beneficiaries, occupational and industrial healthcare, and specialized services for the training of medical personnel.

https://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/FY2025/budget_justific ation/pdfs/09_Defense_Health_Program/00-DHP_Vols_I_and_II_PB25.pdf

<mark>06:20</mark>

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Environmental Cleanup Page 42 here.

https://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/FY2025/FY2025_OM_Overv iew.pdf

-06:36

Security for International Sporting Events

Page 34

https://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/FY2024/FY2024_Financia
l_Summary_Tables.pdf

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The Support for International Sporting Competitions (SISC) Defense account is funded with a no-year appropriation that provides continuing Department of Defense (DoD) support to national and international sporting events that are either certified by the Attorney General or support

specific organizations, such as; the Special Olympics, Paralympics, and the United States Olympic Committee's (USOC) Paralympic Military Program.

https://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/fy2023/budget_justific ation/pdfs/01_Operation_and_Maintenance/O_M_VOL_1_PART_2/SISC_OP-5.pdf

<mark>06:46</mark>

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1200 Bases

450 military installations in the US + 800 foreign military bases = 1200 bases

https://www.ncsl.org/military-and-veterans-affairs/mission-ready-state-policy-options
-to-sustain-military-installations

<mark>07:00</mark>

800 International Bases

Despite recently closing hundreds of bases in Iraq and Afghanistan, the United States still maintains nearly 800 military bases in more than 70 countries and territories abroad—from giant "Little Americas" to small radar facilities. Britain, France and Russia, by contrast, have about 30 foreign bases combined.

https://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2015/06/us-military-bases-around-the-world-11
9321/

<mark>08:17</mark>

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The Cost of Personnel

Page 34

https://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/FY2024/FY2024_Financia
l_Summary_Tables.pdf

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<mark>08:37</mark>

US DoD Possibly Worlds Largest Employer

3.4 Million Service Members & Civilians

https://www.defense.gov/about/

<mark>08:48</mark> AI Budget

Page 32

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https://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/FY2024/FY2024_OM_Overv iew.pdf

<mark>09:12</mark> Maintain Technological Superiority on the Battlefield

Page 36

https://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/FY2024/FY2024_Financia l_Summary_Tables.pdf

<mark>09:26</mark>

AI ENhanced Drone Targeting

Project Maven is the Department of Defense's most visible artificial intelligence tool, designed to process imagery and full-motion video from drones and automatically detect potential targets.

https://www.c4isrnet.com/intel-geoint/2022/04/27/intelligence-agency-takes-over-proje
ct-maven-the-pentagons-signature-ai-scheme/

_ 09:28

Autonomous Submarines

Boeing delivered the first Orca underwater drone to the Navy this month after a series of tests at sea, the company announced Wednesday.

The service is pursuing extra-large unmanned undersea vessels (XLUUV) that can travel long distances and lay mines without putting sailors in harm's way. The initiative is part of a broader push to acquire new robotic platforms for the fleet. The Navy is also acquiring and deploying a variety of unmanned surface vessels and unmanned aerial systems.

https://defensescoop.com/2023/12/20/navy-first-orca-unmanned-submarine-boeing/

09:32

Laser Weaponry

Demonstrator laser weapon systems explained here via Government Accountability Office

https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-23-106717

09:48

Exoskeletons

One of the U.S. Army's top robotics experts is pushing the service to develop a "Warrior Suit," a long dreamed-of exoskeleton that could help boost soldiers' physical characteristics, and said the first steps toward launching such a program could come as soon as next year.

Military leaders have tried for nearly a decade to build an exoskeleton, sometimes cheekily called an Iron Man suit, to lighten the load for dismounted infantrymen. Variations of the idea had attracted the attention of Gen. Mark Milley, when he was chief of staff of the Army, and of U.S. Special Operations Command, which tried to build a suit known as the Tactical Assault Light Operator Suit, or TALOS.

https://www.defensenews.com/digital-show-dailies/eurosatory/2022/06/16/the-army-could -take-a-run-at-developing-a-robotic-warrior-suit/

<mark>10:10</mark>

Technological Achievements of the US Military

GPS, the internet, computer mouse

https://www.itpro.com/technology/34730/10-amazing-darpa-inventions

Much of the early research leading to the development of speech activation and recognition technology was funded by NSF and the Defense Department's DARPA.

This technology has helped computer users with physical disabilities in their use of and ability to communicate via computers and e-mail as well as to control other devices.

Much of the initial research, performed with NSF funding, was conducted in the 1980s. This research led to further product development from Dragon, AT&T, IBM and other companies.

https://www.nsf.gov/about/history/nifty50/speechrecognition.jsp

<mark>10:35</mark>

New Jet Fuel Storage Tanks in Japan

Page 41

https://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/fy2023/budget_justific ation/pdfs/07_Military_Construction/Military_Construction_Defense-Wide_Consolidated.p df

<mark>10:46</mark> New Operations Building for USSOC

Page 83

https://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/fy2023/budget_justific ation/pdfs/07_Military_Construction/Military_Construction_Defense-Wide_Consolidated.p df

<mark>11:01</mark>

Procurement Budget

Page 36

https://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/FY2024/FY2024_Financia l_Summary_Tables.pdf

<mark>11:11-12:35</mark>

Procurement Budget Continued

All procurement figures taken from the below budget sheets, 2023 actuals starting on page 28.

https://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/FY2025/FY2025_Budget_R
equest.pdf

13:40

61% of Assets are not Properly Accounted For

The Pentagon failed its sixth audit in a row last month.

And "failed" is putting it generously. The department actually received a "disclaimer of opinion." According to the Government Accountability Office, that means "auditors were unable to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion." So the outcome is more like an "incomplete" than an abject failure.

But semantics aside, one major reason the Pentagon keeps failing audits is because it can't keep track of its property. Last year, the Pentagon couldn't properly account for a whopping 61% of its \$3.5 trillion in assets. That figure increased this year, with the department insufficiently documenting 63% of its now \$3.8 trillion in assets. Military contractors possess many of these assets, but to an extent unbeknownst to the Pentagon.

The GAO has flagged this issue for the department since at least 1981. Yet the latest audit states that the Pentagon's target to correct insufficient accounting department-wide is fiscal year 2031. In the meantime, contractors are producing weapon systems and spare parts that they may already possess – an incredible waste of taxpayer dollars.

https://responsiblestatecraft.org/pentagon-audit-2666415734/

<mark>14:37</mark>

54% is Going to Private Companies

Figures for contract spending taken from USASpending DOD data dashboard.

466 billion on contract spending divided by 853 budget authority from the comptroller sheets.

https://www.usaspending.gov/agency/department-of-defense?fy=2023

<mark>14:45</mark>

19 Years Worth of Data

Top 100 contractors lists pulled from here.

https://sam.gov/reports/awards/static

15:07

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The Massive Consolidation of Companies

About two dozen leaders from the defense industry joined the secretary of defense for dinner in fall 1993. After the meal, later known as "the Last Supper," came a half-hour briefing.

The topic was consolidation. The Cold War was over, which meant America would spend less on defense. That also meant less money for the companies in the room. Officials flashed a black-and-white graph onto the wall, showing a plunge in how many contractors the Pentagon could afford. Companies would likely need to merge if they wanted to survive.

https://www.defensenews.com/industry/2024/02/20/the-pentagon-wants-industry-to-transf
orm-again-to-meet-demand-can-it/

<mark>15:18</mark>

From 51 to 5

Since the 1990s, the defense sector has consolidated substantially, transitioning from 51 to 5 aerospace and defense prime contractors.1

As a result, DoD is increasingly reliant on a small

number of contractors for critical defense capabilities. Consolidations that reduce required capability and capacity and the depth of competition would have serious consequences for national security. Over approximately the last three decades, the number of suppliers in major weapons system categories has declined substantially: tactical missile suppliers have declined from 13 to 3, fixed-wing aircraft suppliers declined from 8 to 3, and satellite
suppliers have
halved from 8 to 4. Today, 90% of missiles come from 3 sources.2
As a result, promoting
competition and ensuring it is fair and open for future programs is a critical
Department priority.

https://media.defense.gov/2022/Feb/15/2002939087/-1/-1/1/STATE-OF-COMPETITION-WITHIN-THE-DEFENSE-INDUSTRIAL-BASE.PDF

15:51

Price Went Up 16 Fold

The Pentagon granted companies unprecedented leeway to monitor themselves. Instead of saving money, Assad told us the price of almost everything began to rise. In the competitive environment before the companies consolidated, a shoulder fired stinger missile cost \$25,000 in 1991. With Raytheon now the sole supplier, it costs more than \$400,000 to replace each missile sent to Ukraine ... even accounting for inflation and some improvements that's a seven-fold increase.

https://www.cbsnews.com/news/weapons-contractors-price-gouging-pentagon-60-minutes-tr
anscript-2023-05-21/

- - -

The U.S. Army awarded Raytheon Technologies a \$624 million contract to produce 1,300 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to replenish its stock after sending around 1,400 of the missile systems to Ukraine in response to Russia's unprovoked invasion.

https://www.axios.com/2022/05/28/us-awards-replenish-stinger-stock-ukraine

<mark>16:55</mark>

A 3000 Dollar Ball Bearing

If you went to your local hardware store to buy a ball bearing, what would you expect to pay for it? Fifteen dollars? One hundred dollars? More than the cost of a vacation to Paris for two? If you guessed the last choice, you still underestimated how much the Pentagon pays for a piece of hardware, called a "ramp gate roller assembly," that is used in the manufacturing of Chinook helicopters.

To be exact, the Pentagon has been paying its contractor, Boeing, more than \$3,357 for a simple piece of hardware. If the Pentagon had gone shopping at its own hardware store, called the Defense Logistics Agency, it could have purchased the same item for just \$15.42. Now, is \$3,357 a good deal for the taxpayer? Representative Jackie Speier (D-CA) certainly doesn't think so.

https://www.pogo.org/analysis/at-pentagon-price-is-wrong

<mark>17:05</mark>

40% Profit Margins

In 2015, Assad ordered a review and army negotiators discovered Lockheed Martin and its subcontractor, Boeing, were grossly overcharging the Pentagon and U.S. allies by hundreds of millions of dollars for the Patriot's PAC-3 missiles.

Pentagon analysts found the total profits approached 40%.

Boeing declined to comment, but Lockheed said: "We negotiate with the government in good faith on all our programs."

After the review, the Pentagon negotiated a new contract with Lockheed, saving American taxpayers \$550 million.

https://www.cbsnews.com/news/pentagon-budget-price-gouging-military-contractors-60-mi
nutes-2023-05-21/

17:17

Huge Salaries

But despite this "increased profit and cash flow," the DoD found, corporations with massive defense contracts have chosen "to reduce the overall share of revenue" they spend on R&D and capital assets. They've put their higher profits instead into "significantly increasing the share of revenue paid to shareholders in cash dividends and share buybacks." Those dividends and buybacks have jumped by an astounding 73 percent!

. . .

This past March, Boeing's annual filings revealed that poor Calhoun had missed his initial CEO "performance" targets and would not be receiving the \$7-million bonus promised his way when the Boeing board hired him in 2020. Calhoun, as a result, had to be content with a mere \$22.5 million in 2022 compensation.

The Boeing board clearly agonized over the decision to dock Calhoun that \$7 million, so much so, notes Seattle Times aerospace reporter Dominic Gates, that board members earlier this year felt duty-bound to grant their CEO over the next three years an extra stack of shares – "not contingent on company performance" – worth some \$15 million at today's share value.

https://inequality.org/great-divide/could-we-actually-end-the-ceo-defense-contractorgravy-train/

<mark>17:33</mark>

Defense Companies Lobbying Numbers

In the first half of 2023, defense contractors and other defense sector players spent nearly \$70 million lobbying the federal government. Much of this lobbying concerned the 2024 National Defense Authorization Act, an annual appropriations bill funding the Pentagon and military operations. Lobbyists are legally required to report third quarter spending on Oct. 20.

The NDAA allocates a total of \$876.8 billion, with \$844.3 billion dedicated to the Department of Defense budget and \$32.4 billion to the Department of Energy for national security programs.

https://www.opensecrets.org/news/2023/10/defense-contractors-spent-70-million-lobbyin
g-ahead-of-annual-defense-budget-bill-ndaa/

<mark>18:52</mark>

Mattis' Journey: Pentagon to General Dynamics to Pentagon to General Dynamics

Former Defense Secretary Jim Mattis is rejoining the General Dynamics board of directors, the contractor announced Wednesday, the latest in the retired Marine general's moves to re-enter the world he left when he became the head of the Pentagon more than two years ago.

https://www.politico.com/story/2019/08/07/jim-mattis-general-dynamics-defense-contrac tor-3702067

- - -

Mattis first joined the GD board in August 2013 after retiring from the Marine Corps. He was required to resign from the board, divest his stock and recuse himself from all matters involving the company for one year when he became the Pentagon's top civilian in January 2017.

https://www.politico.com/story/2019/08/07/jim-mattis-general-dynamics-defense-contrac tor-3702067

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<mark>19:14</mark>

The Military to Military Contractor Revolving Door

Senator Warren report on the revolving door.

This analysis identified 672 cases in 2022 in which the top 20 defense contractors had former government officials, military officers, Members of Congress, and senior legislative staff working for them as lobbyists, board members, or senior executives. In 91 percent of these cases, the individuals that went through the revolving door became registered lobbyists for big defense contractors.

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https://www.warren.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/DoD%20Revolving%20Door%20Report.pdf

The defense sector hired dozens of former armed services committee and Department of Defense personnel last year, with more swinging through the so-called "revolving door" to lobby on behalf of defense sector clients for the first time in the first quarter of 2023, a new OpenSecrets analysis of federal lobbying disclosures found.

At least 672 former government officials, military officers and members of Congress worked as lobbyists, board members or executives for the top 20 defense companies in 2022, according to a new report released by Sen. Elizabeth Warren (D-Mass.) last Wednesday. Warren's staff utilized OpenSecrets' revolving door database as well as corporate websites, lobbying disclosures and U.S. Senate confirmation lists to identify these individuals.

"This practice is widespread in the defense industry, giving, at minimum, the appearance of corruption and favoritism, and potentially increasing the chance that DoD spending results in ineffective weapons and programs, bad deals, and waste of taxpayer dollars," the report says.

https://www.opensecrets.org/news/2023/05/revolving-door-lobbyists-help-defense-contra ctors-get-off-to-strong-start-in-2023/

<mark>20:16</mark>

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Some Lawmakers Who Determine Pentagon Budget Own Shares in Defense Companies

Defense policy is no different. At least 25 members sat on committees that shape national security policy while simultaneously trading financial assets in companies that could create competing interests with their work, such as defense stock. With a near-even party split, Democrats and Republicans may have found a rare instance of common ground.

The majority of these members sat on the House and Senate Armed Services Committees – the committees responsible for the budget and oversight of the Department of Defense.

https://responsiblestatecraft.org/2022/09/16/lawmakers-making-national-security-polic y-trade-in-defense-stocks/

_ 20:52

Contractor Map

Locations of facilities and what they produce were obtained from military contracting announcements, corporate press releases, and corporate job postings. Omitted were all

purely civilian business segments, such as General Dynamics' Jet Aviation, which caters to business jets. As corporations often purchase and sell business segments and open and shutter facilities, this map will be updated regularly. https://thebusinessofwar.substack.com/p/mapping-the-business-of-war

<mark>21:05</mark>

Contractors Strategically Spread Out Across States and Districts

Interview with Dr. Heidi Peltier

21:52

Wicker Wants More Ships Built

"My blueprint would grow the Navy to 357 ships by 2035 and halt our shrinking Air Force fleet by producing at least 340 additional fighters in five years. This will help patch near-term holes and put each fleet on a sustainable trajectory."

https://www.nytimes.com/2024/05/29/opinion/us-military-war.html

<mark>22:03</mark>

Navy Shipbuilder is Largest Private Employer in State of Mississippi

Huntington Ingalls Inc., the largest private employer in MS, has produced warships for the Navy at the Pascagoula shipyard since the 1930's.

https://msgulfcoastheritage.ms.gov/innovative/nautical/shipbuilding/

<mark>23:02</mark>

Mike Rogers Advocates for More Military Spending

https://www.opensecrets.org/industries/summary?cycle=2022&ind=D&recipdetail=M&sortord er=U

- - -

Rogers likely believes the hype about needing more military funding, but he is also awash in financial ties to the Pentagon and the arms sector. He was the top recipient of weapons industry contributions in the 2022 election cycle, at a hefty figure of over \$440,000. And his home state of Alabama receives over \$12 billion per year in Pentagon contracts, with the bulk of it concentrated in Huntsville, which is informally known as "Rocket City" because it is home to so many contractors working on missile programs. Huntsville is about an hour north of Rogers' Congressional District, and he has been a loyal advocate of projects that pour funds into the city and its environs. https://www.forbes.com/sites/williamhartung/2022/11/16/the-arms-industrys-dream-repre sentative-pentagon-pork-and-mr-rogers-neighborhood/

<mark>25:06</mark>

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10000 plus Nuclear Warheads

Gerald Segal, The Simon & Schuster Guide to the World Today, p. 82 –