



RHUMB LINES

Straight Lines to Navigate By



February 1, 2010

Fiscal Year 2011 Department of the Navy Budget Submission

The fiscal year (FY) 2011 baseline budget submission of \$160.6 billion for the Department of the Navy (DoN) is consistent with the 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review, the basic tenets of the National Defense Strategy and the Maritime Strategy. Navy and Marine Corps resources have been prioritized to prevail in today's wars, prevent and deter conflict in all domains, prepare for a wide range of contingencies and preserve the force.

Additionally, the FY 2011 request for overseas contingency operations (OCO) of \$18.5 billion integrates sustained support for the warfighter. It includes incremental costs to sustain operations, manpower, equipment and infrastructure repair, as well as equipment replacement to support the focus on increasing threats.

Highlights

- Deployable battle forces of 284 ships in FY 2011, including 11 aircraft carriers and 29 large amphibious ships.
- Investment platforms and systems reflect a shift to support irregular warfare and include funds for:
 - Littoral Combat Ship (LCS)
 - Expeditionary E/A-18G aircraft supporting national electronic warfare requirements
 - P-8 Maritime Patrol and Reconnaissance aircraft supporting increased emphasis on intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance and a variety of unmanned aerial vehicles
- Ship procurement funds nine new construction ships in FY 2011 and 50 ships across the Future Years Defense Plan (FY 2011 through FY 2015). FYDP highlights include:
 - Two Virginia-class submarines per year, 17 Littoral Combat Ships, eight DDG-51 class to continue the DDG-51 program restart, three new Mobile Landing Platforms, the first LHA(R) and the second Ford-class aircraft carrier.
- Aircraft procurement funds 206 airframes in FY 2011 and 1,006 airframes across the FYDP.
- Navy Operation and Maintenance (O&M) resources are increased to tightly focus on meeting increased combatant commander operational tempo requirements, properly sustaining and resetting ships and aircraft to reach expected service lives, restoring base budget enduring flight hour requirements previously funded with OCO funding, and funding price increases, most notably in fuel.
- Military and civilian basic pay is increased by 1.4 percent.
- Commitment to our investments in science and technology, cyberspace capabilities, facilities sustainment, base closure and family housing is maintained.

Key Messages

- The budget has been shaped by the results of the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR).
- Previous analyses determined that 313 ships is the floor for the Navy's force structure. That number will be refined to account for QDR direction and its requirement for ballistic missile defense, irregular warfare support, distributed operations and intra-theater lift.
- Navy O&M increases focus on:
 - Meeting increased combatant commander operational tempo requirements;
 - Sustaining and resetting ships and aircraft to reach expected service lives;
 - Restoring base budget flight hour requirements previously funded with OCO funding;
 - Funding price increases, notably fuel.

Facts & Figures

- The FY 2011 baseline budget is a \$4.6 billion (3%) increase over the FY2010 level. It provides:
 - \$45.1 billion for Military Personnel
 - \$46.2 billion for Operation and Maintenance
 - \$46.6 billion for Procurement
 - \$17.7 billion for Research and Development
 - \$5 billion for Infrastructure
 - 324,300 Active Navy End Strength
 - 202,100 Active Marine Corps End Strength
 - 205,966 Civilian Full Time Equivalents

For DoN FY 2011 Budget information visit:
<http://www.finance.hq.navy.mil/fmb/11pres/books.htm>