

OPERA – fiche sociographique - défense

Prénom, Nom:



Gary Roughead

Contact :

Office: Office Chief Naval Ops , 2000 Navy Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350, United States

Catégorie : Exécutif

Dates de naissance / décès :

July 15, 1951

Lieu de naissance :

Buffalo, NY

Genre : Male

Lieu de résidence (si DC avant l'accession à un poste retenu, avec si possible l'année de l'emménagement à DC):

Formation :

BA/BS	
MA/MS	
PhD	
Law degree (JD...)	
ROTC¹	
Autre	grad., U.S. Naval Acad., 1973

Profession initiale :

¹ n'est pas une formation mais un programme pour entrer dans l'armée

Carrière :

1973 : Début de carrière

1973-1998 : Différents commandements sur des bâtiments de surface

1998 - 1999 (2 years) : Commandant of Midshipmen,, [U.S. Naval Academy](#)

2001 - 2003 (3 years) : Chief of Legislative Affairs, [Office of Legislative Affairs](#)

2004 - 2004 (1 year) : Commander, [Second Fleet](#)

2005 : advanced through ranks to adm., USN

formerly with weapons dept., USS Josephus Daniels

former exec. officer, USS Douglas & USS Tacoma

former commissioning chief engnr., USS O'Bannon

former commissioning chief engnr., USS Spruance

former flag lt. to comdr., Naval Surface Force, US Atlantic Fleet

former surface warfare analyst, Office Program Appraisal, USN

former adminstrv. aide to sec., USN

former exec. asst. to comdr.-in-chief, US Pacific Command (USPACCOM)

former comdt., US Naval Acad.

chief legis. affairs, USN

2004 – 2005 : dep. comdr., US Pacific Command (USPACCOM), Honolulu

2005 – 2007 : comdr., US Pacific Fleet (USPACFLT), Honolulu

2007 : comdr., US Fleet Forces Command (USFLTFORCOM), Norfolk, Va.

sept. 2007 - . sept. 2011 : chief naval ops., USN, Washington

2011 : Retired en sept.

Sources biblio/bio, articles, divers.

Washington Post : Who runs gov

Adm. Gary Roughead

Chief of Naval Operations (since September 2007)

Why He Matters

As the 29th Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), Adm. Roughead is working to modernize the Navy.

Roughead was appointed to the position by President George W. Bush and took the helm on Sept. 29, 2007, after confirmation by the Senate .

Since being appointed, Roughead has defended the Navy's shipbuilding plans on Capitol Hill numerous times against lawmakers that call it underfunded and unrealistic. Regardless of budget hurdles, Roughead told lawmakers in February 2008 that he believes that a 313-ship fleet is only the floor for the Navy -- a position that would mean billions in additional funding to grow the nation's fleet.

After Roughead graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1973, he spent decades working his way up through the ranks of the Navy to the services top-uniformed post.

Roughead's first assignment out of college was in the weapons department on the USS Josephus Daniels. He then continued his duty as executive officer in the patrol gunboats

USS Douglas and USS Tacoma before he was the commissioning chief engineer in the USS O'Bannon and executive officer in the USS Spruance.

Roughead's ship commands were the USS Barry and the USS Port Royal. As such, he was the first naval officer to command both classes of Aegis ships.

Roughead's shore assignments have included: flag lieutenant to the commander of the Naval Surface Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; the surface warfare analyst at the Navy's Office of Program Appraisal; administrative aide to the Secretary of the Navy; executive assistant to the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Command; the commandant of the U.S. Naval Academy; and the Department of the Navy's chief of legislative affairs.

Roughead is one of two officers to command the Pacific and Atlantic fleets. He also served as the commander for U.S. Fleet Forces. He has also served as the deputy commander for the U.S. Pacific Command during the tsunami relief effort in Southeast Asia.

During his years in uniform, Roughead has received numerous awards including: the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Navy Distinguished Service Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal and Navy Achievement Medal.

One of Roughead's priorities is to help the Navy achieve its goal of fielding 313 ships -- as of December 2008, the service has 283 vessels -- overseeing the budget process, and helping to select the number of each type of vessel. The four-star admiral, however, has left the door open for a larger number.

Future Investment

Roughead is facing numerous challenges as CNO, including the financial burden of ensuring that the service is building and buying the necessary ships to grow to a 313-vessel fleet by 2019. However, Roughead has called the Navy-endorsed number only the floor.

Lawmakers have called the service's plans for reaching the 313-ship number unrealistic, in part because the Navy is not budgeting properly to reach that goal. Roughead has publicly defended the service's budget for shipbuilding.

One area in which the four-star admiral has done an about face is the mix of destroyers needed by the Navy.

In February 2008, Roughead warned senators against diverting funds away from the service's new DDG-1000 Destroyer program in the fiscal 2009 Navy budget. "I am very concerned that we do not disrupt our combatant [ship] lines," he said. "We really need our combatant build program to take root, grow, stabilize and move us into the future."

By the summer of 2008, the Navy had shifted its position and was asking Congress to curtail the DDG-1000 program and instead use the money to build the older, and less expensive DDG-51 destroyers.

In early January 2009, Roughead told the Surface Navy's Annual Symposium that the DDG-1000 simply did not meet the needs of today's sailors such as a growing gap in ballistic missile defense and anti-submarine warfare. "We must have ships of quality construction that will last and we cannot afford gold plating," Roughead said. "We must give our sailors what they need, when they need it."

It seems that Roughead's wishes may be granted; in announcing his fiscal 2010 budget on April 7, 2009, Defense Secretary Robert Gates said the Navy would buy only three more of the DDG-1000 ships and then revert to building the Arleigh-Burke destroyers.

Acquisition Changes

Cost growth and schedule delays on several high-profile programs such as the Littoral Combat Ship program have plagued the Navy and forced the service to re-evaluate its acquisition road map.

As the service works to build its future fleet of ships, Roughead has underscored the importance of building vessels capable of conducting a wide array of operations around the globe.

At the Navy League's Sea-Air-Space conference in March 2008, Roughead acknowledged that the Navy must keep costs under control and resist efforts to "gold plate" ships. "If we seek extraordinary technical overmatch, it will come at the price of capacity," Roughead said. "We have to be mindful of affordability and that means appetite suppression."

Sonar Exemption

Roughead supports White House waivers that exempt the Navy from a federal court's decision to ban sonar use within 12 nautical miles of the California coast and require numerous procedures to shut it off when marine mammals are spotted.

"We cannot in good conscience send American men and women into potential trouble spots without adequate training to defend themselves," Roughead has said. "The southern California operating area provides unique training opportunities that are vital to preparing our forces, and the planned exercises cannot be postponed without impacting national security."

Nuclear Power

Roughead has been a critic of language in the fiscal 2008 defense authorization bill requiring the Navy to make its next fleet of cruisers nuclear-powered. Roughead's concern with the law is that the transition to nuclear-powered ships could be very costly.

During testimony before the House Armed Services Committee, Roughead told lawmakers the upfront costs of nuclear power could ultimately jeopardize other areas of the service's long-term shipbuilding plans. "I am concerned about what the initial costs will be" and the effect on the size of the fleet, the four-star admiral said.

As the Navy's chief, Roughead has a seat on the Joints Chiefs of Staff that advise the defense secretary and president on military issues, as well as tackling topics like personnel readiness, policy and preparation for war. Roughead also works closely with his civilian counterpart, Navy Secretary Donald Winter, to hammer out Navy-specific hurdles.

In addition to working closely with the Pentagon, Navy and administration officials, Roughead works with the House and Senate Armed Services Committees, as well as with Defense appropriators to set service policies and budgets.

[Scully, Megan, "Navy Secretary Cites Need to Control Shipbuilding Costs," National Journal's CongressDaily, Feb. 28, 2008](#)

[Scully, Megan, "Navy Secretary Cites Need to Control Shipbuilding Costs," National Journal's CongressDaily, Feb. 28, 2008](#)

[Kaufman, Marc, "Navy Wins Exemption From Bush to Continue Sonar Exercises in Calif.; President Cites National Security in Order," The Washington Post, Jan. 17, 2008](#)

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[Adm. Gary Roughead, Navy biography](#)

[Jaffe, Greg and Murray, Shailagh, The Washington Post, "Gates Seeks Sharp Turn in Defense Spending," April 7, 2009](#)

Inside the Navy, Jan. 19, 2009

["Navy leaders Warm of Obstacles in Expanding Fleet, Oppose changes in shipbuilding Budget," Roll Call's CongressNow, Feb. 28, 2008](#)

Source : http://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/adm-gary-roughead/gIQAT3tp9O_topic.html#the-issues
consulté le 14 déc. 13

Gary Roughead (born July 15, 1951)^[1] is a retired [United States Navy admiral](#) who served as the 29th [Chief of Naval Operations](#) from September 29, 2007 to September 22, 2011. He previously served as Commander, [U.S. Fleet Forces Command](#), from May 17, 2007, to September 29, 2007. Prior to that, Roughead served as the 31st Commander, [U.S. Pacific Fleet](#), from July 8, 2005, to May 8, 2007. He retired from the Navy after 38 years of service.

Biography

Roughead graduated from high school at [Valley Forge Military Academy \(Wayne, Pennsylvania\)](#) in 1969. He is a 1973 graduate of the [United States Naval Academy](#) and a [Surface Warfare Officer](#). His initial assignment was in the Weapons Department aboard the [USS Josephus Daniels \(CG-27\)](#). This was followed by duty as Executive Officer on the patrol gunboats [USS Douglas \(PG-100\)](#) and [USS Tacoma \(PG-92\)](#), the former home-ported in [Naples, Italy](#). He was the commissioning Chief Engineer aboard the [USS O'Bannon \(DD-987\)](#) and Executive Officer on the [USS Spruance \(DD-963\)](#).

Tours ashore include assignments as Flag Lieutenant to Commander, Naval Surface Force, [U.S. Atlantic Fleet](#); the Surface Warfare Analyst at the Navy's Office of Program Appraisal; Administrative Aide to the [Secretary of the Navy](#); Executive Assistant to the Commander-in-Chief, [U.S. Pacific Command](#); Commandant, United States Naval Academy; the Department of the Navy's Chief of Legislative Affairs; and most recently, Deputy Commander, U.S. Pacific Command.

Roughead was the commissioning Commanding Officer of the Aegis destroyer [USS Barry \(DDG-52\)](#), and, upon assuming command of the cruiser [USS Port Royal \(CG-73\)](#), he became the first naval officer to command both classes of Aegis ships. While he was in command, *Port Royal* was awarded a [Meritorious Unit Commendation](#) and received the Golden Anchor Award for excellence in retention and crew support programs. He was Commander, Cruiser Destroyer Group Two and the [USS George Washington \(CVN-73\)](#) Carrier Battle Group, deploying to the [Persian Gulf](#) and [Mediterranean Sea](#). His latest assignment afloat was as Commander, [U.S. Second Fleet](#) and Commander, [NATO](#) Striking Fleet Atlantic and Commander, Naval Forces North Fleet East in [Norfolk, Virginia](#); he was nominated to head the Fleet Forces Command on March 19, 2007.

On September 2, 2005, Roughead was a keynote speaker at the End of WWII Commemoration aboard the battleship [USS Missouri \(BB-63\)](#) Memorial on [Ford Island](#) in [Hawaii](#).^[2]

On September 29, 2007, he became the Chief of Naval Operations.^[3]

References

1. [Jump up ^](#)
<http://armedservices.house.gov/comdocs/reports/2004exereports/04-09-02roughead.pdf>

2. **Jump up** ^ "[Remarks as delivered by Admiral Gary Roughead, Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet](#), End of World War II Commemoration Aboard USS Missouri, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, September 2, 2005.
3. **Jump up** ^ "[Announcement of Nomination as Chief of Naval Operations](#)".
4. **Jump up** ^ http://www.navy.mil/search/display.asp?story_id=54012

Source : Wikipedia, consultée le 14 décembre 13

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