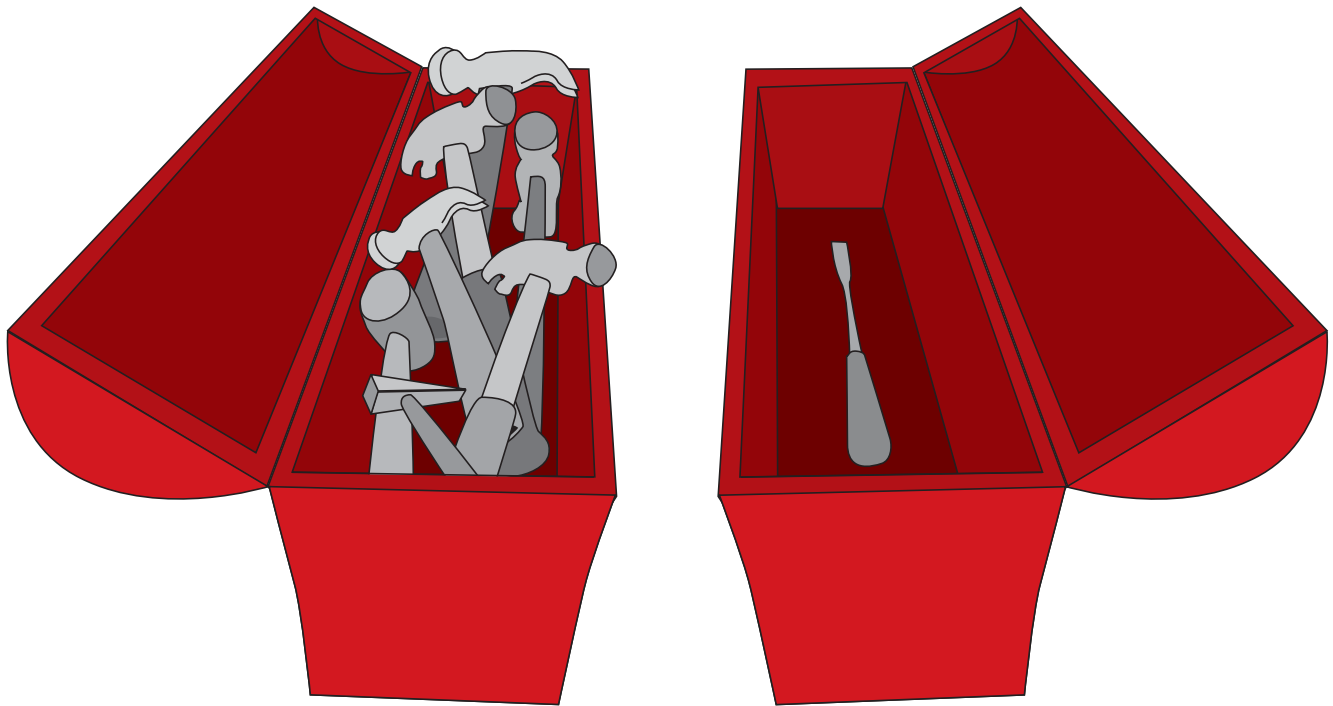


OUR SECURITY BUDGET IS OUT OF BALANCE

Following 9/11, the President promised a comprehensive approach to fighting terrorism. Yet since then, the administration has concentrated its resources overwhelmingly on its military forces, at the expense of other security tools.

Bush's 2005 budget would spend seven times as much on the military as on homeland security and all other forms of nonmilitary security programs *combined*.



AS THE SAYING GOES, IF THE ONLY TOOL YOU HAVE IS A HAMMER, EVERY PROBLEM LOOKS LIKE A NAIL

A short list of what's being shortchanged:

Diplomacy We have a lot of work to do to repair our damaged relations with the rest of the world. Diplomacy is cost-effective "preventive medicine" that reduces the need for expensive military responses later.

Homeland security The President's budget cuts funding for emergency responders in small- and medium-sized cities by 46%.

Foreign aid The U.S. remains the least generous among all major donor countries in development assistance as a portion of Gross Domestic Product.

International cooperation to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction The administration's budget actually cuts funding for our centerpiece nonproliferation program, while seeking to expand its mission.

Our military forces also need rebalancing.

- **Most of the military budget is still being spent on forces designed for a cold-war-style large-scale challenge that we no longer face. We need to restructure and retrain some of our forces for small- and medium-scale peacekeeping and stability operations, and counterterrorist missions.**
- **To protect our troops we need to fix military equipment gaps identified in Iraq, such as improved flak jackets, truck armor reinforcements and helicopter protection systems.**

IS A DEBATE ON SECURITY BUDGET PRIORITIES POSSIBLE?

YES

Since 9/11, the door to this debate has basically been closed.

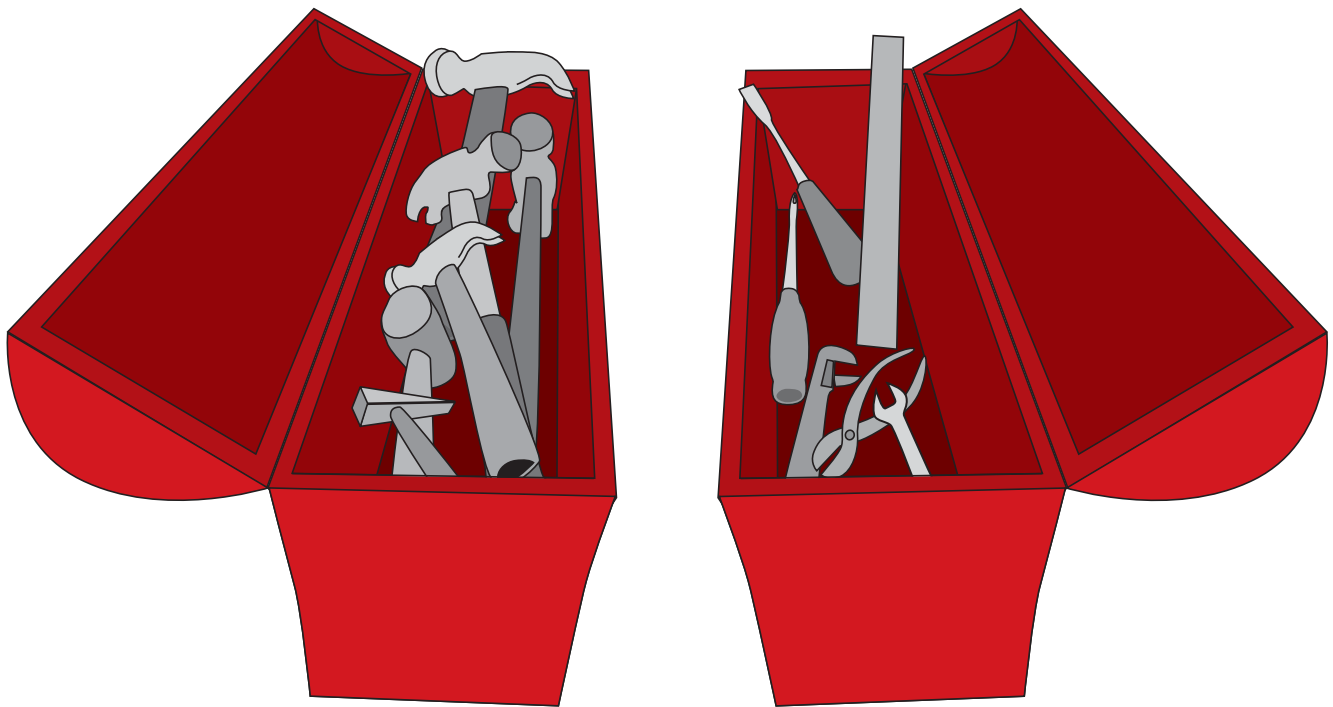
But this year:

- **With budget deficit projections ballooning out of sight, the Speaker of the House declared all parts of the budget, including defense, “on the table” for cuts.**
- **One major weapons system, the Comanche helicopter, has already been axed.**
- **The deteriorating security situation in Iraq is raising new questions about whether regime-changing war is the right centerpiece for an effective counterterrorist strategy.**

Each of these has cracked the door open on this long-deferred debate.

SO WHAT WOULD A REBALANCED SECURITY BUDGET LOOK LIKE?

A Task Force of security experts has found that shifting just \$50 billion within the roughly \$800 billion “discretionary” budget could dramatically change the balance of our security tools. The current 7-to-1 imbalance of military to nonmilitary tools would become 3-to-1—a better balance for long-term security needs of the U.S.



A NEW REPORT, A UNIFIED SECURITY BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES, LAYS OUT HOW THIS CAN BE DONE

PROPOSED MILITARY PROGRAM CHANGES

ANNUAL CHANGE IN FUNDING, BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

Prepare for new missions	+ 5
F/A-22 Raptor fighter	- 4.0
Virginia-class submarine	- 2.1
Comanche helicopter	- 1.4
DDX destroyer	- 2.0
Future Combat System	- 0.7
Nuclear warhead maintenance	- 3.2
Nuclear weapons	- 1.5
Missile defense	- 8
Army Guard divisions	- 4
R&D	- 22
NATO force	- 7
TOTAL	- 51

PROPOSED NONMILITARY PROGRAM CHANGES

INCREASED ANNUAL FUNDING, BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

International Affairs Programs	
Nonproliferation programs	+1.5
Diplomatic operations	+2
Economic development aid	+10
U.S. international communication	+1.2
U.S. contributions to UN/regional peace operations	+0.5
UN civilian police force	+0.2
International organizations	+0.1
Homeland Security Programs	
Increase emergency responder preparation	+20
Double Coast Guard and Border Patrol programs	+11
Increase port container inspection, tenfold	+5
TOTAL	+52

It's possible to rebalance our national security budget, filling in its missing military and nonmilitary pieces, without increasing its overall bottom line. The result would be military forces better prepared for actual deployments, nonmilitary tools better deployed to address the sources of threat, and a net gain in security for our nation.

Key Findings:

- The report identifies 10 weapons programs, in addition to the just-cut Comanche helicopter, that could safely be cut or reconfigured to free up \$56 billion for other neglected security priorities.
- \$5 billion should be added to military accounts to rectify military equipment shortfalls identified in Iraq, such as improved flak jackets, truck armor reinforcements and helicopter protection systems, and to restructure and retrain forces for small- and medium-scale peace and stability operations and counterterrorist missions.
- The report recommends reallocating \$6 billion to strengthen crucial nonmilitary dimensions of our security including diplomacy, nonproliferation programs, and support for international peace and stability operations.
- In a 2002 speech President Bush identified development assistance as a security tool, linking the desperate resort to terrorism with the hopelessness of persistent poverty. This unified security budget recommends a \$10 billion increase in U.S. development assistance, and outlines key reforms in development policy.
- The remainder of the report's recommended savings are allocated to addressing key deficits in homeland security, including increased funding for "first responders" to a terrorist attack.

To download the full report go to
<http://www.fpif.org/pdf/defensereport/fulltext.pdf>.

Print copies (individual or in bulk) can be ordered by
calling 202-234-9382 ext. 214 or 202-797-5282.

www.fpif.org www.cdi.org

A resolution on these issues,
the "Smart Security Resolution,"
H. Con. Res. 392, has been introduced in Congress.

Task Force Co-Chairs:

Marcus Corbin, *Center for Defense Information*
Miriam Pemberton, *Foreign Policy In Focus*

Task Force Members:

Carl Conetta, *Project on Defense Alternatives*
Christopher Hellman, *Center on Arms Control and Nonproliferation*
Lawrence Korb, *Center for American Progress/Center for Defense Information*
Don Kraus, *Citizens for Global Solutions*
Col. Daniel Smith (ret.), *Friends Committee on National Legislation*
Cindy Williams, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*
John Zavales, *Cuny Center*

(Organizational affiliations for identification purposes only)