

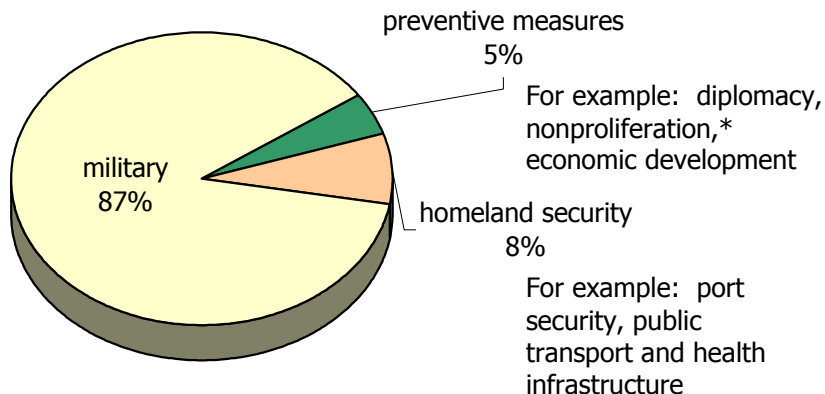


BETTER SECURITY FOR LESS MONEY IN WASHINGTON

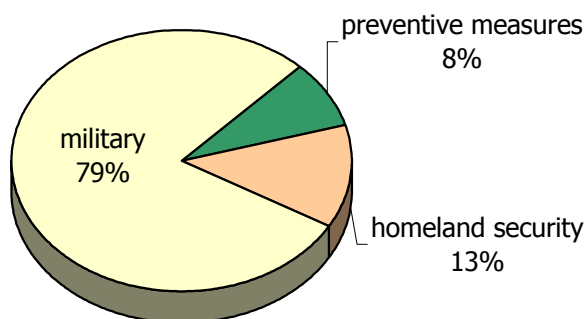
June 2005

The Current Total Security Budget: \$514 billion

Under the proposed budget for fiscal year 2006, military spending would be \$449 billion, seven times as much as all other homeland security and preventive measures combined. And, that amount does not include the additional spending on the Iraq and Afghanistan Wars.



The Unified Security Budget, an Alternative: \$501 billion



...and \$13 billion available for other needs. To find out Washington's share and what it could mean, turn the page.

The *Unified Security Budget for the United States, 2006 (USB)* presents an alternative budget that would cut \$53 billion from the \$449 billion in military spending by eliminating poorly-performing, redundant or unnecessary programs. Of this amount, \$40 billion would be transferred into preventive measures and homeland security, such as emergency first responders and nonproliferation*. Adopting these proposals for improved security would still leave nearly \$13 billion for deficit reduction or to address domestic needs.

For more details, see *The Report of the Task Force on A Unified Security Budget for the United States, 2006*, Center for Defense Information and Foreign Policy in Focus available at <http://www.cdi.org/pdfs/Unified-Security-Budget-2006.pdf>

*Nonproliferation refers to programs that stop the spread of weapons of mass destruction by securing nuclear and other materials around the world.

MORE MONEY TO ADDRESS DOMESTIC NEEDS IN WASHINGTON

The Unified Security Budget's proposals would provide better security, and include \$13 billion in savings.

Washington taxpayers' share of the savings is \$294.6 million.

If that money were redirected toward meeting needs of residents, it could:

- Expand the number of teachers in Washington schools by 5,282; or
- Provide health care coverage to 179,365 uninsured residents; or
- Provide scholarships for 59,306 students at the University of Washington; or
- Hire 5,588 more public safety officers; or
- Build 1,637 affordable housing units creating 770 new jobs in Washington.

Ways the Unified Security Budget (USB) Would Save Money and Improve Security

Cut Unnecessary Military Programs

The Administration's budget proposal for fiscal year 2006 continues to fund military programs that were designed to meet the challenges of sophisticated Soviet aircraft and battleships from the Cold War era. The F/A-22 Raptor Aircraft, the SSN-774 Virginia-class Submarine and the DD(X) Destroyer are examples of programs that are redundant or unnecessary given the capacity of other existing weapons systems. The budget proposal includes \$8.6 billion for these programs next year.

Address Security Deficits

Currently, the federal government does not require chemical or nuclear plants to demonstrate they are secure from attacks. The Administration's budget proposal for fiscal year 2006 does not include any spending to ensure these plants conduct vulnerability assessments and take appropriate security measures. The USB includes \$750 million to enforce these assessments and necessary protective steps.

Notes: State-level taxpayer costs are based on each state's contribution in taxes to the federal funds budget, according to IRS data. Local costs are based on state-level costs and relative size and income-levels of the city or county. Affordable housing units are based on state housing values projected from the 1990 and 2000 Censuses and the number of jobs created are recurring (long-term) based on estimates by the National Association of Home Builders. Number of teachers and public safety officers are based on state average salaries plus 25% for benefits and are estimated from the 1999–2003 editions of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates*. The number of scholarships is based on each state's cost of tuition and fees at the state's flagship university. The cost of health care coverage is based on state averages of Medicaid outlays per person from the *Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Data Compendium*. For more on methodology, see the *NPP Database Trade-Offs* page at <http://database.nationalpriorities.org/tradeoff>.

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