

Appendix 1. What's in the present Peoples Budget concerning Pentagon cuts?

1. EPI Analysis of military portion of Peoples Budget

<http://www.epi.org/publication/the-peoples-budget-analysis-of-the-congressional-progressive-caucus-budget-for-fiscal-year-2016/>

The People's Budget also proposes realigning the pace of defense savings and finding other targeted and efficient savings in the budget. Over FY2016–2025, the CBO 2015 current law baseline includes a \$134 billion reduction in DOD outlays from the BCA spending caps and sequestration cuts. The People's Budget repeals these cuts and replaces them with similarly sized cuts. The budget provides \$92 billion in budget authority for overseas contingency operations (OCO) for FY2015—enough to fund full and safe withdrawal from Afghanistan—after which all OCO funding is ended. Responsibly reducing OCO spending would save \$761 billion over FY2016–2025 relative to current law (see Table 1).

2. Peoples Budget references to Pentagon cuts

<http://cpc-grijalva.house.gov/uploads/FINAL%20FY16%20Peoples%20Budget.pdf>

SUSTAINABLE DEFENSE

- Modernizes our defense posture to create sustainable baseline defense spending.
- Ends emergency funding for Overseas Contingency Operations.
- Increases funding for diplomacy and invests in job transition programs.

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SUSTAINABLE DEFENSE

Pentagon spending has doubled over the last decade at the expense of investments in working families. But as the war in Afghanistan draw *[sic]* to a close, we need a leaner, more agile force to combat realistic twenty - first century threats. The People's Budget responsibly ends operations in Afghanistan, brings our troops home, focuses Pentagon spending on modern security threats instead of Cold War era weapons and contracts, and invests in a massive job creation program that will help workers transition into civilian jobs. The Congressional Progressive Caucus does not support Pentagon cuts mandated by sequestration and believes there are more responsible savings achievable that will not harm service members and veterans.

End Emergency War Funding Beginning in FY2017 – limits Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding to redeployment out of Afghanistan in FY2016 and zeroes out OCO thereafter, saving \$761 billion compared to current law. It is time to swiftly and safely end the war in Afghanistan. An expedited withdrawal from Afghanistan would save billions. Further, the use of emergency funding via the OCO account masks the true impact of war spending and should be discontinued.

Reduce Base Pentagon Spending – reduces baseline military spending to ensure Pentagon spending does not continue to contribute significantly to our current fiscal burden, and establishes a responsible, targeted approach towards a sustainable defense budget. The People’s Budget would repeal the damaging across-the-board cuts and caps proposed by the Budget Control Act, while providing significant savings through the enactment of reforms, endorsed in bipartisan fiscal reform proposals. The People’s Budget redirects funding to priorities such as caring for our veterans, Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs (CDMRP), smart diplomacy, and environmental cleanup and climate change mitigation programs within the DOD Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan.

Adjusting to Pentagon Downsizing and Investing in Non-Defense Manufacturing – increases investments in DOD’s Office of Economic Adjustment to assist state and local governments to respond to major defense program shifts by helping communities adjust to defense contract losses. Fully funding initiatives like the DOT’s Federal Ship Financing Program and significantly increasing federal agency procurement of sustainable technology from communities impacted by Pentagon cuts will help provide a just transition for defense manufacturing workers and ensure that the U.S. manufacturing base remains vibrant.

Modernizing our Defense Posture – achieves a smaller force structure with fewer personnel through attrition. A modern defense strategy must focus our armed forces on their strengths of crisis response, smart security, and deterrence. Our military needs to adapt to current threats and challenges, particularly cyberwarfare, nuclear proliferation, and non-state actors. No savings are obtained by reducing military personnel wages or benefits, including TRICARE and pensions. The proportion of private contractor personnel would be significantly reduced and their work transitioned to civilian personnel, curbing needless “outsourcing” that creates excessive cost overruns. Additional reforms include the decommissioning our Cold War-era nuclear weapons infrastructure, as outlined by the Smarter Approach to Nuclear Expenditures (SANE) Act, and reducing procurement and research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) spending by making smarter procurement choices.

Audit the Pentagon – As the only federal agency that cannot be audited, the Pentagon loses tens of billions of dollars annually to waste, fraud, and abuse. It is past time to check the wasteful practices with little oversight that weaken our financial outlook and ultimately, our national security.

Diplomacy and Development – increases investment in diplomacy and development to stabilize key regions of the world through smart security, provides vital development and humanitarian assistance, and increases tools to combat the horrors of drug and human trafficking and nuclear proliferation. Our plan rebalances goals and risks to achieve a more effective mix of defense, diplomacy, and development aid. By adopting this new global security posture, investing in domestic priorities and creating a cost-effective military aligned with 21st century threats, the U.S. can achieve significant deficit reduction goals while simultaneously enhancing global security.