

# What We Spend on Nuclear Weapons

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*“We’re not going to be able to go forward with weapon systems that cost what weapon systems cost today.”*

— Gen. Robert Kehler, Commander, USSTRATCOM  
July 26, 2011

The United States is projected to spend over \$700 billion on nuclear weapons and related programs during the next ten years. As federal budgets tighten and officials address the most pressing national security needs of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the substantial cost of nuclear weapons must be fully examined. By understanding these costs and setting effective national security priorities, policymakers can reduce nuclear budget excesses incurred by the stockpile of approximately 5,000 nuclear weapons.

## Annual Nuclear Weapons and Related Programs Spending

The U.S. government does not produce a full accounting of the annual cost of nuclear weapons and related programs. Independent experts have provided several well-regarded estimates of U.S. spending on nuclear weapons and related programs, with the most recent comprehensive study by Stephen Schwartz and Deepti Choubey.<sup>i</sup> In that study, which has not been updated, the authors estimated that the U.S. spent \$52.4 billion on nuclear weapons and related programs in fiscal year (FY) 2008.<sup>ii</sup>

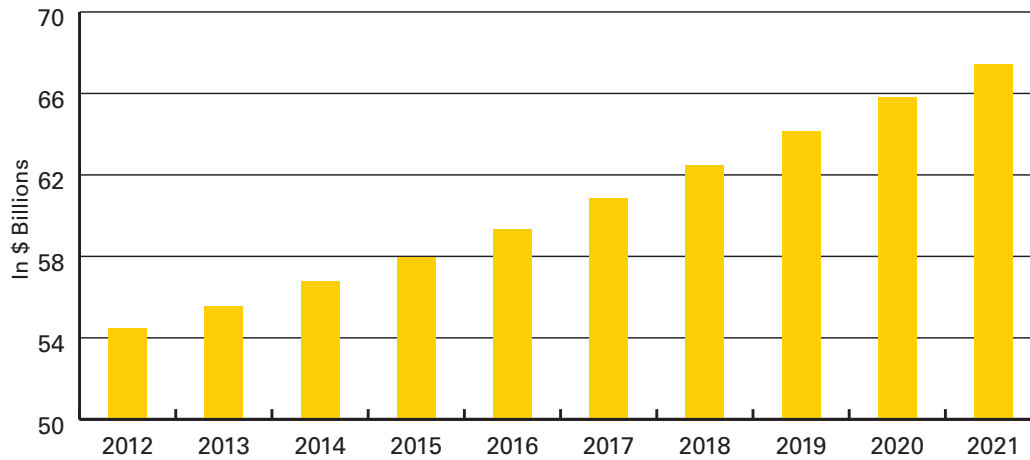
Adjusted for inflation, their estimate would be equivalent to expenditures of \$54.49 billion in FY 2012 - approximately \$30.25 billion of which would be spent directly on operating, maintaining, and upgrading the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

## \$700 Billion Over Ten Years

Assuming that U.S. nuclear weapons budgets will continue to keep pace with the inflation rate, in line with Congressional Budget Office inflation estimates, the projected total base budget expenditures for nuclear weapons and related programs would total \$604 billion over the next decade, from FY 2012 through FY 2021.

Further, the Departments of Defense and Energy plan to spend over these next ten years an additional \$125 billion and \$88 billion, respectively, to develop and build new nuclear delivery systems, warheads, and production facilities.<sup>iii</sup> When subtracting the estimated overlap between these new programs and the current projected base budget expenditures, these proposed programs could add an additional \$165 billion in costs to the nuclear weapons budget. The total estimated ten-year projected cost would therefore be \$769 billion.<sup>iv</sup>

### Projected Base Budget for Nuclear Weapons and Related Programs



\* Sources: Schwartz & Choubey, 2009.

## Reducing the Nuclear Budget Burden

Security budgets are about to tip downward, with the Pentagon set to trim at least \$350 billion from its expected budgets over the next ten years under the Budget Control Act of 2011. Defense experts say that the Pentagon could responsibly save as much as a trillion dollars over the next decade while providing for our national security.<sup>v</sup> Yet at the same time, the nuclear weapons budget is set to continue growing, with an estimated additional \$165 billion during the same period for exorbitant weapons systems designed to fight last century's wars.

The U.S. can provide for its security and that of its allies with fewer nuclear weapons on fewer defense dollars. By reducing its nuclear arsenal and scaling back unnecessary new programs, the U.S. can reassert fiscal responsibility while orienting budgets for a 21<sup>st</sup> century defense posture.

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i. The only other recent study of this type, done in 2006 study by Steven Kosiak of the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments, found that the U.S. spent \$54.3 billion in FY 2006 on nuclear weapons and related programs.

ii. Schwartz, Stephen and Deepthi Choubey, "Nuclear Security Spending: Assessing Costs, Examining Priorities," Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2009.

iii. Miller, James, Testimony Before the House Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, March 2, 2011.

iv. This estimate includes \$38 billion in new funding for DOE and \$125 billion for DoD. This estimate represents the net difference between public summaries of the Section 1251 Report of the FY2010 National Defense Authorization Act and the original data used by Schwartz and Choubey in their 2009 study.

v. Adams, Gordon, "Strategic and Fiscal Discipline: The Defense Budget and America's Fiscal Crisis," Testimony before the House Budget Committee, July 7, 2011.