

Building Budgetary Transparency and Accountability for the US Nuclear Weapons Program

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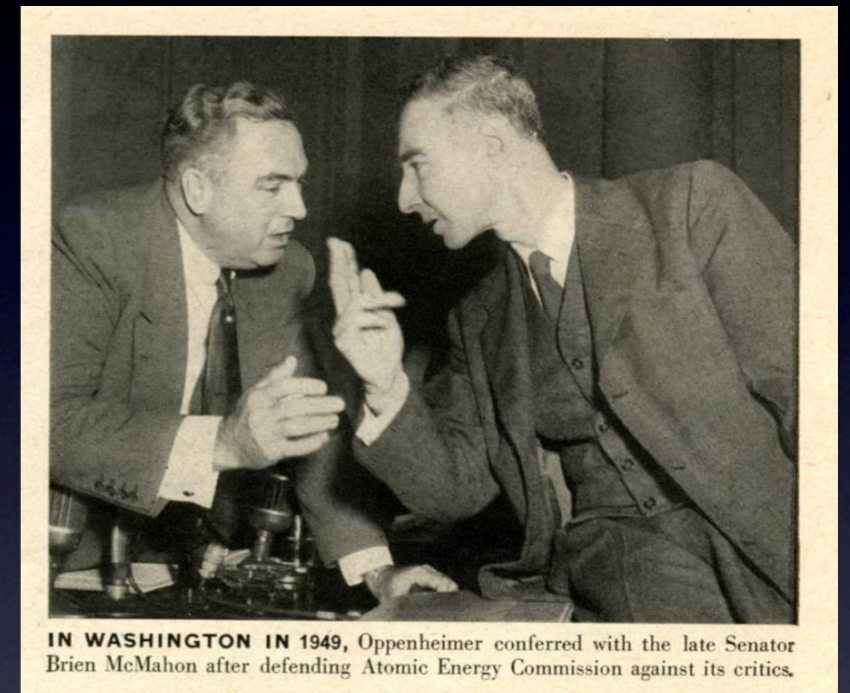
James Martin Center
for Nonproliferation Studies
Monterey Institute of International Studies

Project on Nuclear Issues Fall Conference
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

September 8, 2011

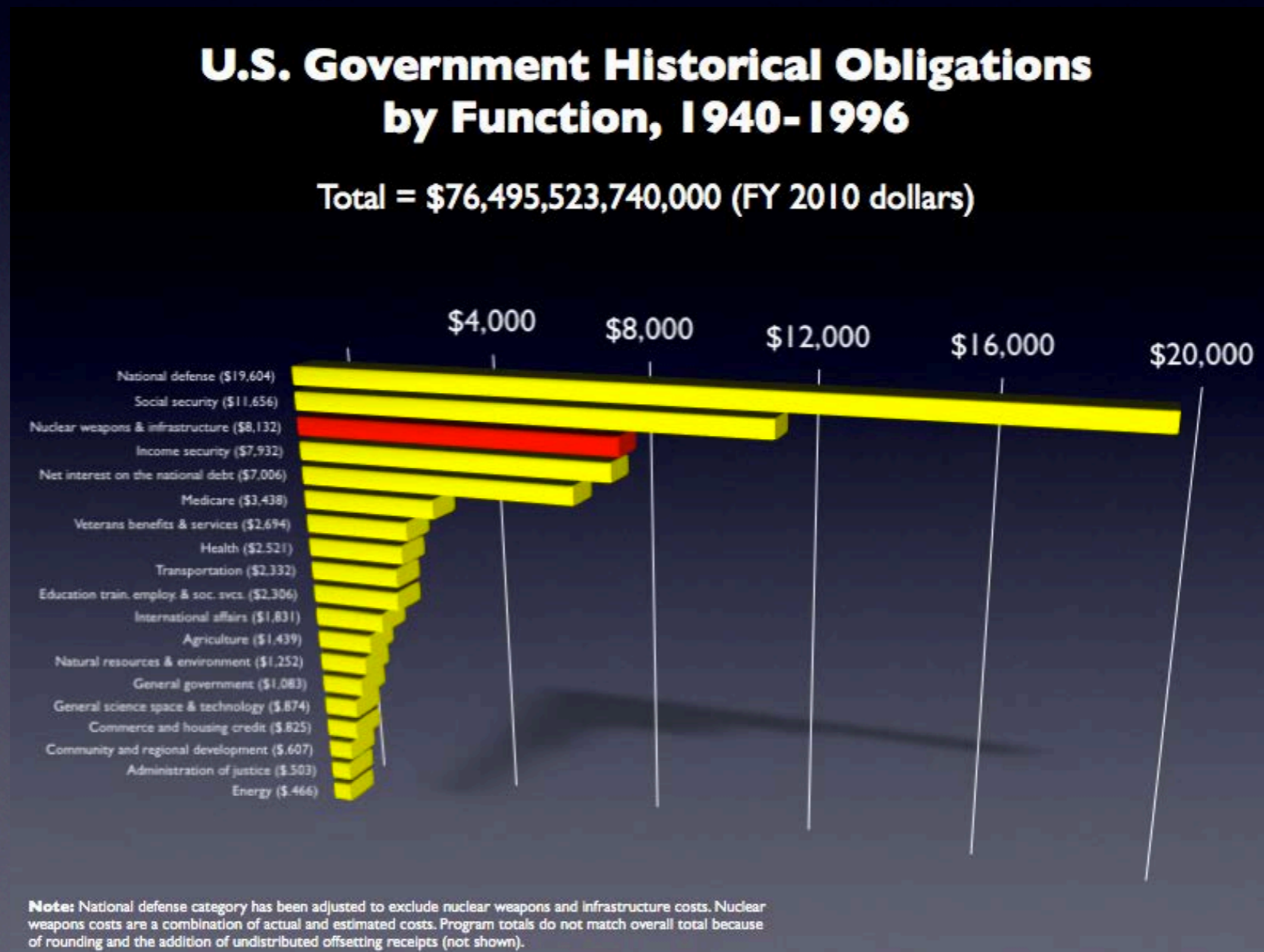
A chronic problem

- 1947 – Atomic Energy Commission budget
- 1950-51 – analysis by Sen. McMahon and USAF response
- 1957 – Rep. Scrivener's lament
- 1960 – Gen. Maxwell Taylor's explanation
- 1961 – McNamara introduces the FYDP
- 1962 – President Kennedy's request

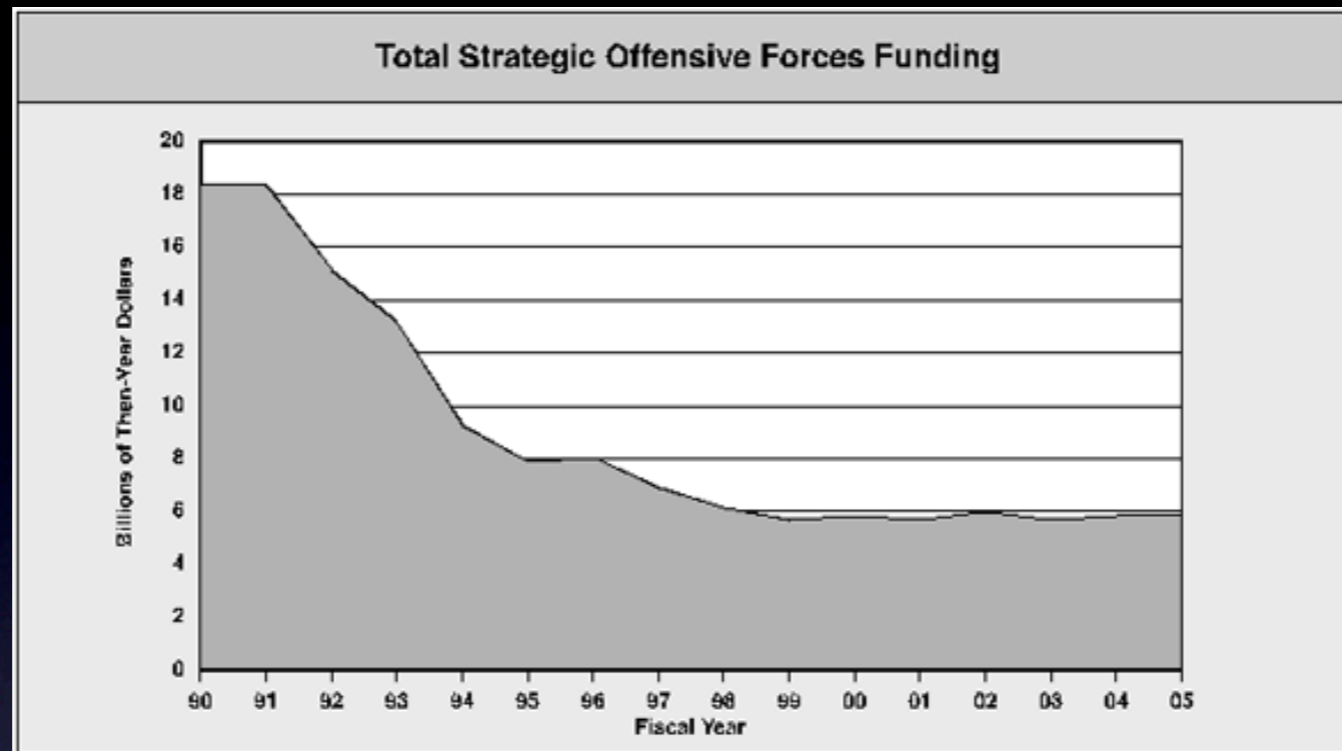


Why does this matter?

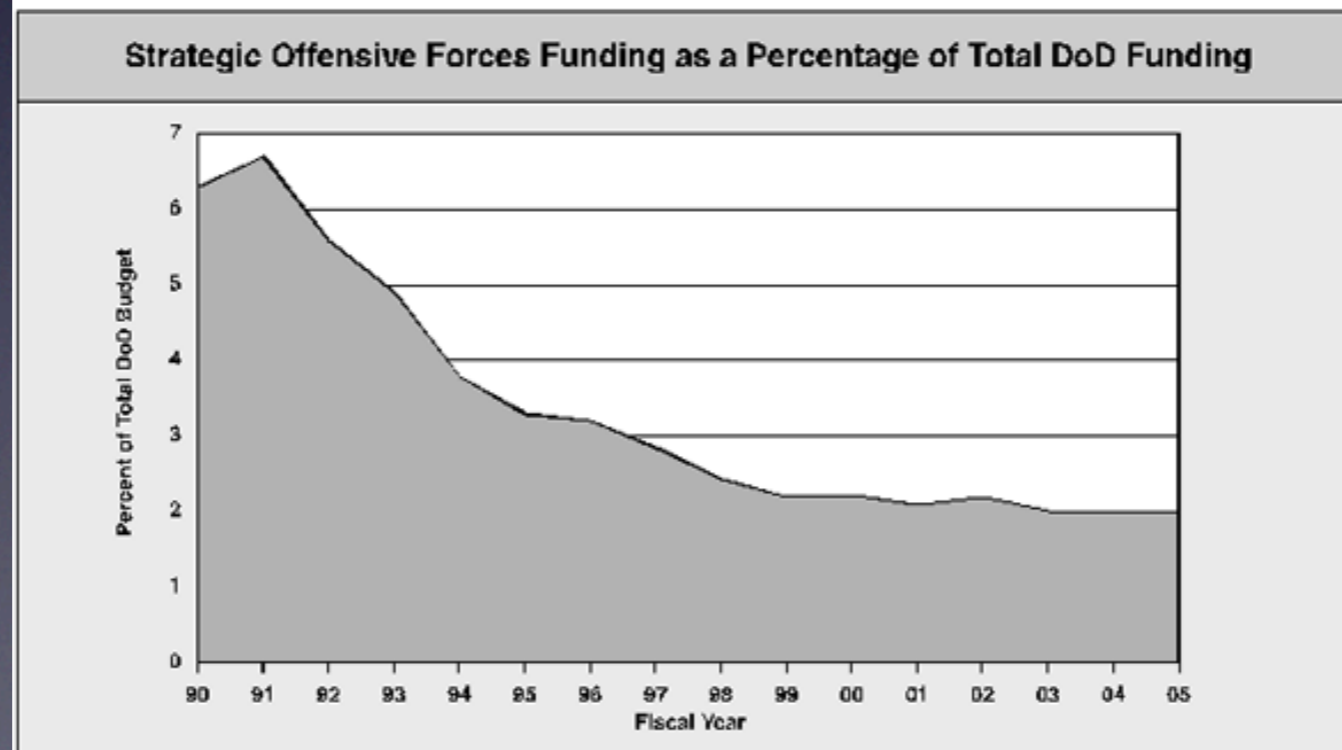
- It's a contributing factor to the historical and current size, composition, and disposition of the US nuclear arsenal
- A bigger bang for a buck?



Misleading figures



Note: The B-1 is conventional as of FY 1998 and thus funding for it is omitted.



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TOA by PROGRAM
(FY 2012 Dollars in Millions)

FISCAL YEAR	STRATEGIC FORCES	GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES	C3, INTEL & SPACE	MOBILITY FORCES	GUARD & RESERVE FORCES	RESEARCH & DEVLPMNT	CENTRAL SUPPLY & MAINT	TRAINING MEDICAL & OTHER	ADMIN & ASSOC	SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	SPECIAL OPS FORCES	OTHER	TOTAL
1962	89,430	150,958	25,980	9,374	18,439	29,175	39,096	61,953	10,148	759			435,312
1963	80,853	146,972	30,630	9,395	17,970	33,706	39,013	65,784	10,253	842			435,419
1964	69,227	140,769	33,940	10,129	18,991	33,442	38,617	68,140	9,901	924			424,081
1965	51,840	145,277	32,684	12,776	18,782	31,553	39,066	70,242	9,991	1,415			413,626
1966	46,735	194,269	34,316	16,688	20,081	30,490	47,870	80,548	11,299	6,602			488,898
1967	46,674	214,292	36,604	18,637	21,821	29,561	55,810	91,428	9,872	11,648			536,346
1968	49,693	203,795	37,112	19,631	19,241	26,012	56,651	99,075	9,436	11,652			532,297
1969	54,260	191,095	37,869	17,122	18,200	26,632	60,069	99,840	9,664	14,186			528,936
1970	42,743	171,158	34,672	15,181	19,896	26,391	55,073	97,674	9,963	13,227			485,978
1971	41,334	145,183	32,044	10,505	19,674	25,688	48,478	95,294	9,829	13,230			441,259
1972	39,134	137,352	29,988	8,693	21,037	28,709	46,926	90,901	9,857	13,371			425,969
1973	35,860	127,704	28,854	5,590	22,308	30,025	43,672	88,661	9,568	11,988			404,230
1974	30,778	127,403	27,393	4,412	22,491	29,063	38,985	89,821	8,914	4,735			383,996
1975	29,378	121,000	26,228	4,527	23,211	29,864	37,365	91,245	9,038	1,095			372,950
1976	27,052	127,489	24,828	5,563	23,252	29,671	35,939	92,598	8,765	1,029			376,187
1977	32,186	139,004	25,704	6,380	23,970	32,184	38,869	88,502	7,839	814			395,452
1978	29,568	141,308	25,273	6,261	25,774	30,535	38,779	87,413	7,605	886			393,402
1979	25,522	146,025	24,096	6,145	24,454	29,370	38,795	88,437	7,610	1,293			391,746
1980	29,151	146,029	24,420	6,527	24,386	28,965	40,198	89,481	7,258	1,694			398,110
1981	29,327	167,767	27,024	7,777	26,580	31,755	41,479	95,715	8,445	2,237			438,105
1982	33,694	195,796	30,741	9,324	25,537	35,624	42,208	98,979	8,694	2,003			482,600
1983	40,639	206,048	37,052	9,636	26,749	37,950	45,124	100,235	9,315	1,414			514,164
1984	51,456	204,671	41,032	11,800	26,221	41,756	48,596	100,382	10,487	1,357			537,758
1985	50,129	229,381	48,759	13,554	31,037	45,124	49,859	80,127	12,248	1,113			561,330
1986	45,468	220,499	50,336	14,766	32,512	47,432	46,841	79,728	14,231	923			552,736
1987	41,255	218,991	52,231	12,746	32,321	48,624	44,942	81,330	12,248	1,396	275		546,360
1988	36,035	211,385	50,981	8,685	32,997	49,270	47,728	81,066	12,694	1,686	3,902		536,428
1989	36,772	198,035	50,811	9,754	32,355	47,702	48,425	81,159	12,298	1,809	5,547		524,668
1990	31,222	193,309	50,233	10,563	32,501	43,829	49,572	80,579	11,683	1,716	5,230		510,437
1991	30,107	201,361	48,258	9,375	32,035	41,501	51,458	82,677	14,068	1,346	4,285		516,471
1992	24,756	167,067	50,952	11,095	34,980	42,140	39,431	79,438	10,435	1,736	5,279		467,309
1993	20,140	152,392	48,838	12,469	34,036	41,487	32,992	77,753	12,379	1,339	4,609		438,433
1994	14,332	139,431	46,845	13,016	33,177	35,367	27,945	74,583	10,268	1,421	4,759		401,144
1995	11,970	138,246	43,250	15,819	32,775	36,649	26,532	74,343	11,402	1,295	4,769		397,049
1996	11,240	133,693	43,616	15,311	33,135	36,028	25,052	74,066	10,483	1,340	4,795		388,758
1997	9,176	131,426	42,554	15,301	32,084	35,817	23,988	71,452	10,857	1,460	4,670		378,785
1998	9,608	130,987	42,385	14,874	31,686	36,009	23,022	68,906	10,959	1,347	4,925		374,708
1999	9,501	136,379	44,044	16,265	33,003	36,168	23,863	67,545	11,701	1,474	4,990		384,934
2000	9,506	140,150	44,483	15,912	32,858	35,511	27,034	71,013	11,376	1,345	4,883	168	394,238
2001	8,991	151,166	47,396	14,273	33,537	37,696	24,527	74,407	11,853	1,036	3,913	4	408,801
2002	10,585	160,817	50,518	17,998	34,522	44,147	26,572	78,220	28,228	1,619	6,325	85	459,637
2003	10,224	216,664	69,192	20,413	37,920	48,827	32,627	82,193	14,201	2,446	8,283		542,991
2004	10,676	222,117	69,847	17,780	36,672	54,251	32,563	80,422	18,984	3,324	7,726	-258	554,104
2005	10,497	229,597	73,648	19,351	35,779	57,850	30,105	75,345	34,095	11,315	7,440	-290	584,731
2006	10,940	247,319	78,202	20,506	40,188	59,065	32,213	87,132	11,230	8,721	9,338	-158	604,693
2007	11,034	287,946	81,625	21,533	43,150	59,877	28,209	77,393	22,347	18,554	11,923	-671	662,919
2008	11,311	317,308	89,261	24,156	43,715	57,620	32,075	80,032	34,667	10,576	13,051	3,113	716,885
2009	10,391	304,252	92,229	20,546	42,781	57,266	29,285	89,203	31,108	10,908	12,877		700,846
2010	10,221	271,968	92,858	20,210	35,910	54,563	32,039	72,997	93,754	16,425	12,212		713,157
2011	11,367	219,296	85,385	13,273	42,634	48,845	24,270	86,578	152,229	2,341	10,522		696,740
2012	11,395	213,449	85,958	13,202	43,188	48,304	24,711	87,098	12,714	2,226	11,373		553,617
2013	11,301	217,699	83,656	13,681	43,087	49,151	24,720	87,560	13,673	2,075	12,955		559,559
2014	11,477	219,717	84,614	15,187	43,285	47,069	24,684	87,846	13,694	2,069	13,518		563,162
2015	12,622	220,693	84,250	15,197	42,749	43,540	24,728	87,924	13,821	2,298	14,895		562,717
2016	12,911	223,901	84,077	14,739	43,339	40,776	25,054	86,042	14,376	2,095	15,047		562,359

Current nuclear spending

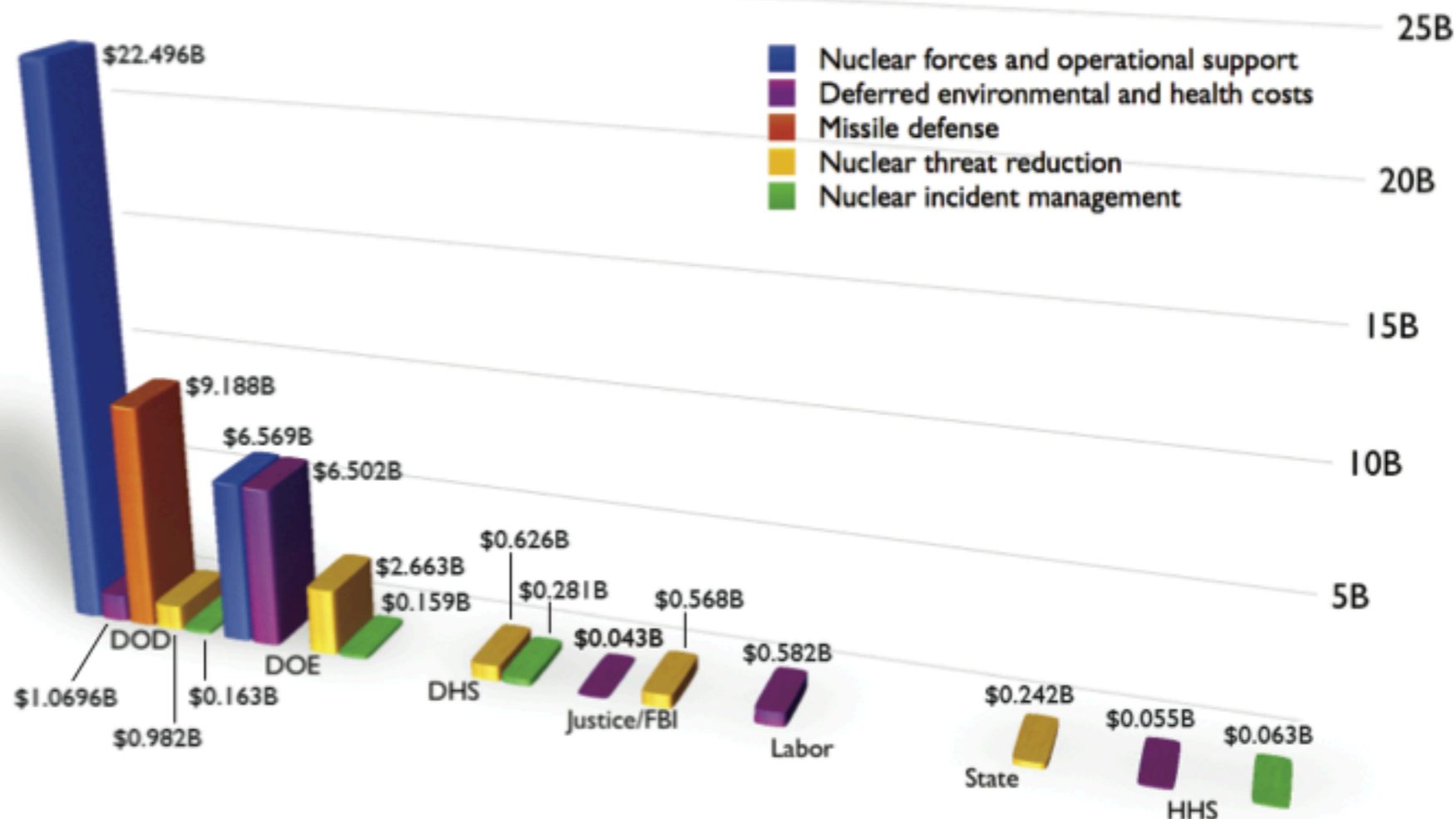
TABLE 6. *Total FY 2008 U.S. Nuclear Weapons Appropriations by Category/Subcategory (billions of dollars; may not add due to rounding)*

Category/Subcategory	
Nuclear forces and operational support	29.093
Department of Defense	22.496
Department of Energy/National Nuclear Security Administration	6.569
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (DNFSB)	0.012
Department of the Interior (Kwajalein Atoll lease)	0.016
Deferred environmental and health costs	8.299
Environmental management and cleanup (DOD, DOE, DNFSB, EPA)	7.333
Defense nuclear waste disposal (DOE)	0.259
Victim compensation (NTPR, RECP, EEOICPA, Marshall Islands)	0.708
Missile defense	9.188
National missile defense	4.210
Theater missile defense	2.702
National and theater missile defense	2.276
Nuclear threat reduction	5.165
Prevention/securing (DOD, DOE, DHS, State, Justice, NRC)	3.098
Elimination (DOD, DOE, State)	1.069
Nonproliferation (DOD, DOE, State, Commerce)	0.997
Nuclear incident management	0.700
Emergency preparedness (DOD, DOE, DHS, HHS, EPA)	0.445
Incident response (DOD, DOE, DHS, EPA)	0.255
Grand total	52.445

More transparency required at DOD

U.S. Nuclear Weapons-Related Appropriations for FY 2008 by Major Department/Agency

Billions of dollars



DOD = Department of Defense; DOE = Department of Energy; DHS = Department of Homeland Security;
HHS = Department of Health and Human Services

Threat reduction too

- “There is no system for tracking resource expenditures for combating proliferation. Doing so is essential to an effective interagency effort.... No one in the Federal Government knows how much we are spending to combat proliferation. The success of any campaign depends on the resources available to wage it, and on the ways in which those resources are brought to bear. Currently, however, no one decides what level of resources should be devoted to proliferation-related efforts, there is no overall plan for how those resources should be allocated and no consistent evaluation of the effectiveness of these expenditures.”

Commission to Assess the Organization of the Federal Government to Combat the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (1999)

The solution

- Pass a law requiring an annual accounting (unclassified, with a classified appendix if necessary)
- Agree on a methodology
- Collect and assess the data
- Ask GAO and CBO to audit and recommend changes
- Make available with the annual federal budget submission

The benefits

- Proponents of increased nuclear spending, fiscal conservatives and deficit hawks, policy analysts, program managers, advocates of arms control and disarmament, and others will all benefit from access to timely, complete, and accurate data.
- Once a framework is established, trends will begin to emerge. Over time, data collection and analysis could lead to more insightful and informed debates and rational decisions on nuclear spending.
- True cost-benefit analysis will become possible, and the risk of making important programmatic decisions based on misleading budgetary data (or no data at all) will decline.
- Fiscal planning will become easier, as will the ability to more accurately estimate the costs or savings from projected changes.
- Greater public awareness and increased opportunities for policymakers to rally public support for critical programs.