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## Nuclear Weapon Disarmament--Facts and Figures (NRDC estimates--1 August 1995)

- \* The U.S. stockpile as of 1990 was about 21,500 warheads.
- \* Since then about one-third of the U.S. stockpile has been dismantled. The U.S. still has ~ 14,000 intact warheads.
- \* The U.S. operational stockpile is currently about 8,750 warheads, made up of 7,600 strategic and 1,150 non-strategic.
- \* Another 5,000 U.S. warheads have been removed from the operational arsenal and are stored in depots and awaiting dismantled.
- \* Since 1990 the U.S. has dismantled over 7,500 warheads, a rate of about 1,500 per year. Over the next four years the U.S. will dismantle an additional 6,500 warheads.
- \* The U.S. operational stockpile scheduled for 2003 will be about 5,000 warheads, with another 2,500 warheads kept in reserve for possible redeployment.
- \* Of the 21,500 pits that were in weapons in 1990, the U.S. plans to retain about 8,700 pits as a strategic reserve and has declared that the plutonium in the other 5,300 pits is excess of weapon requirements.
- \* The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) inventory of plutonium is about 100 metric ton (t). Approximately 84 t is weapon-grade plutonium (WGpu) for weapons, and 14.5 t is reactor-grade plutonium (RGPu) for civil R&D.
- \* Of the 84 t WGpu, some 65 t is in weapons of intact pits, and the remaining 19 t is in the form of solutions, scrap and waste material at the Rocky Flats Plant and other DOE sites.
- \* The U.S. has declared that about 35 t of WGpu is in excess of weapon requirements and will no longer be available for weapons. Only 16 t (46%) is from retired weapons, and it is being stored as intact pits. The other 19 t (54%) is the solutions, scrap and waste materials.
- \* Thus, only one-fourth (16 t out of 65 t) of the plutonium that is currently in weapons or intact pits has been declared surplus. Under current plans the remaining three-fourths (49 t) will be retained under START II as intact warheads or intact strategic reserve pits.
- \* In September 1994 Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin agreed to exchange detailed information on nuclear warhead and fissile material inventories. Little progress has been made on this initiative primarily due to the slow responsiveness on the part of the Russians. No data has been exchanged under this agreement.

Table 1. U.S. Nuclear Weapons Stockpile.  
(NRDC Estimates--Revised 1 August 1995)

	<u>July 1995</u>	<u>2003</u>
Warheads:		
Operational:		
Strategic		
ICBM	2050	450/500
SLBM	2900	1,680
Bomber Weapons	2650	1,320
Subtotal	<b>7,600</b>	<b>3,450/3,500</b>
Non-Strategic		
SLCM	350	350
Tactical Bombs	800	600
Subtotal	<b>1,150</b>	<b>950</b>
Subtotal (Operational) (includes ~10% spares)	<b>8,750</b>	<b>5,000</b>
Hedge:		
ICBM	0	900
SLBM	0	450
Bomber Weapons	0	800
Subtotal	<b>0</b>	<b>2,150</b>
Inactive GLCM	350	350
Subtotal	<b>9,100</b>	<b>7,500</b>
Awaiting Dismantlement	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Total:	<b>~14,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>
Plutonium Pits:		
Stored Intact Pits:		
Strategic Reserve	2,200	8,700
Declared Excess, (Stored pits or converted to metal)	5,300	5,300