Since the end of World War II, nuclear weapons have remained a key pillar of the U.S. strategy to deter nuclear attacks and large-scale aggression against the United States, our allies and partners.

The last time the United States recapitalized its nuclear Triad was in the 1980s. Most systems are long past their original service lives and will last only until the late 2020s or 2030s. To remain viable, the United States must modernize our nuclear forces and the nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3) capabilities that underpin them.

Recapitalization, including plans for sustainment and modernization, will cost approximately 6.4% of the DoD base budget ($230–290 billion in 2018 dollars) spread from 2018 to 2040. This includes the following:

**AIR LEG**
- Sustain and modernize the B-2 and B-52H strategic bombers and the AGM-86B Air Launched Cruise Missile.
- Develop and field nuclear capability for the B-21 no later than two years after initial conventional operational capability.
- Develop and field the Long Range Standoff air launched cruise missile.
- Develop and field a nuclear capability on the F-35A fighter aircraft.
- Complete development and fielding of the B61-12 bomb life extension.

**LAND LEG**
- Sustain the Minuteman III (MMIII) intercontinental ballistic missile.
- Replace the MMIII with the Ground-Based Strategic Deterrent weapons system.

**SEA LEG**
- Sustain the Ohio-class ballistic missile submarine (SSBN) and Trident II D5 submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM).
- Develop and field the Columbia-class SSBN and a follow-on to the Trident II D5 follow-on SLBM.

**INTEGRATED COMMAND, CONTROL & COMMUNICATIONS**
- Modernize NC3 systems.

**NUCLEAR ENTERPRISE INFRASTRUCTURE**
- Recapitalize failing infrastructure and dispose of outdated infrastructure.
- Modernize nuclear material production, storage, and disposition facilities.
- Invest in the nuclear security enterprise workforce.
- Modernize infrastructure to support non-proliferation and counterproliferation missions.