

The Chart Page

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Cleaning Up DoE's Nuclear Weapons Sites

For nearly fifty years, the primary mission of the Department of Energy and its predecessors was to develop, produce, and test nuclear weapons. The end of the Cold War signaled a sharp drop in DoE's nuclear weapons activities. Now the department faces the challenges of environmental cleanup.

Appropriations by Facility, 1990-95
(Millions of current dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 Request
Hanford, Wash.	\$ 441.3	\$ 828.6	\$ 1,060.4	\$ 1,481.4	\$ 1,490.0	\$ 1,591.6
Savannah River, S. C.	471.1	644.6	550.5	779.0	757.4	743.6
Oak Ridge, Tenn.	282.7	353.3	448.6	553.1	652.7	648.3
Rocky Flats, Colo.	139.7	173.0	181.8	291.2	477.2	639.7
Idaho National Engineering Lab	185.6	323.2	248.4	372.9	408.7	392.4
Fernald, Ohio	84.4	263.6	214.3	293.9	304.4	294.2
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, N. M.	104.6	164.0	141.0	150.7	185.3	184.6
Los Alamos National Lab, N. M.	47.9	82.1	120.5	172.9	185.1	180.0
Lawrence Livermore National Lab, Calif.	33.8	52.7	77.8	107.6	89.5	80.2
Sandia National Lab, N. M.	16.3	37.7	58.5	73.7	73.0	51.9
Mound Plant, Ohio	19.1	30.7	42.2	44.5	47.4	45.0
Pantex Plant, Tex.	5.4	19.7	26.2	41.0	35.7	45.6
Nevada Test Site	13.0	n/a	13.7	20.7	18.0	23.1
Kansas City Plant, Mo.	12.0	17.4	27.5	16.9	14.1	13.2
Pinellas Plant, Fla.	3.0	4.7	4.6	9.2	11.1	9.0

As this table shows, cleanup costs continue to rise. In addition to these fifteen major sites, DoE is responsible for cleaning up thousands more sites once used in the weapons program, including sites used to process uranium.

Source: Congressional Budget Office, "Cleaning Up the Department of Energy's Nuclear Weapons Complex." Washington, D. C.: May 1994.