

Nuclear Waste Fund Summary as of December 31, 2025

**Net Payments and Balances by State
Under Standard Contracts with Commercial Facilities¹**

State ²	Total Net Payments (\$M)	One-Time Fee Outstanding (\$M)
Alabama	948.9	-
Arizona	686.6	-
Arkansas	367.1	225.3
California	953.9	-
Colorado	0.2	-
Connecticut	931.4	5.9
Florida	887.0	-
Georgia	846.1	-
Illinois	2,261.2	1,271.7
Iowa	137.1	-
Kansas	225.3	-
Louisiana	407.4	-
Maine	251.9	-
Maryland	426.4	-
Massachusetts	188.4	-
Michigan	829.0	329.9
Minnesota	449.2	-
Mississippi	250.4	-
Missouri	243.1	-
Nebraska	300.2	-
New Hampshire	201.2	-
New Jersey	769.6	217.4
New York	1,011.8	629.6
North Carolina	1,034.6	-
Ohio	381.5	40.7
Oregon	75.5	-
Pennsylvania	1,947.3	110.7
South Carolina	1,498.7	-
Tennessee	596.9	-
Texas	812.3	-
Vermont	272.3	-
Virginia	837.0	-
Washington	198.9	-
Wisconsin	416.4	-

1. The Nuclear Waste Policy Act established the Federal Government's responsibility to dispose commercial spent nuclear fuel (SNF) and high-level radioactive waste (HLW), and the Nuclear Waste Fund, composed of payments made by the generators and owners of SNF and HLW, to ensure that the costs relating to disposal are borne by the generators and owners of SNF and HLW. The "one-time fee" was established for fuel used to generate electricity prior to April 7, 1983 (permanently discharged SNF and fuel that had been irradiated but was still in-core), and an ongoing quarterly fee was established based on electricity generated and sold from April 7, 1983 forward. This summary does not include payments made by DOE. Payment information comes from the Department of Energy Consolidated Accounting & Investment System (CAIS). Payments are net of credits/refunds of fees and interest, and do not include penalties. The one-time fees include principal and interest. This summary also includes one-time fee payments by GE Vallecitos (CA), GE Morris (IL), NFS (NY), and B&W (VA).

2. The fees by state largely reflect generation of electricity from nuclear power plants located within each state. However, the ultimate consumers of some of the electricity may not be within the state, so out-of-state consumers may have contributed to a portion of these fees.