

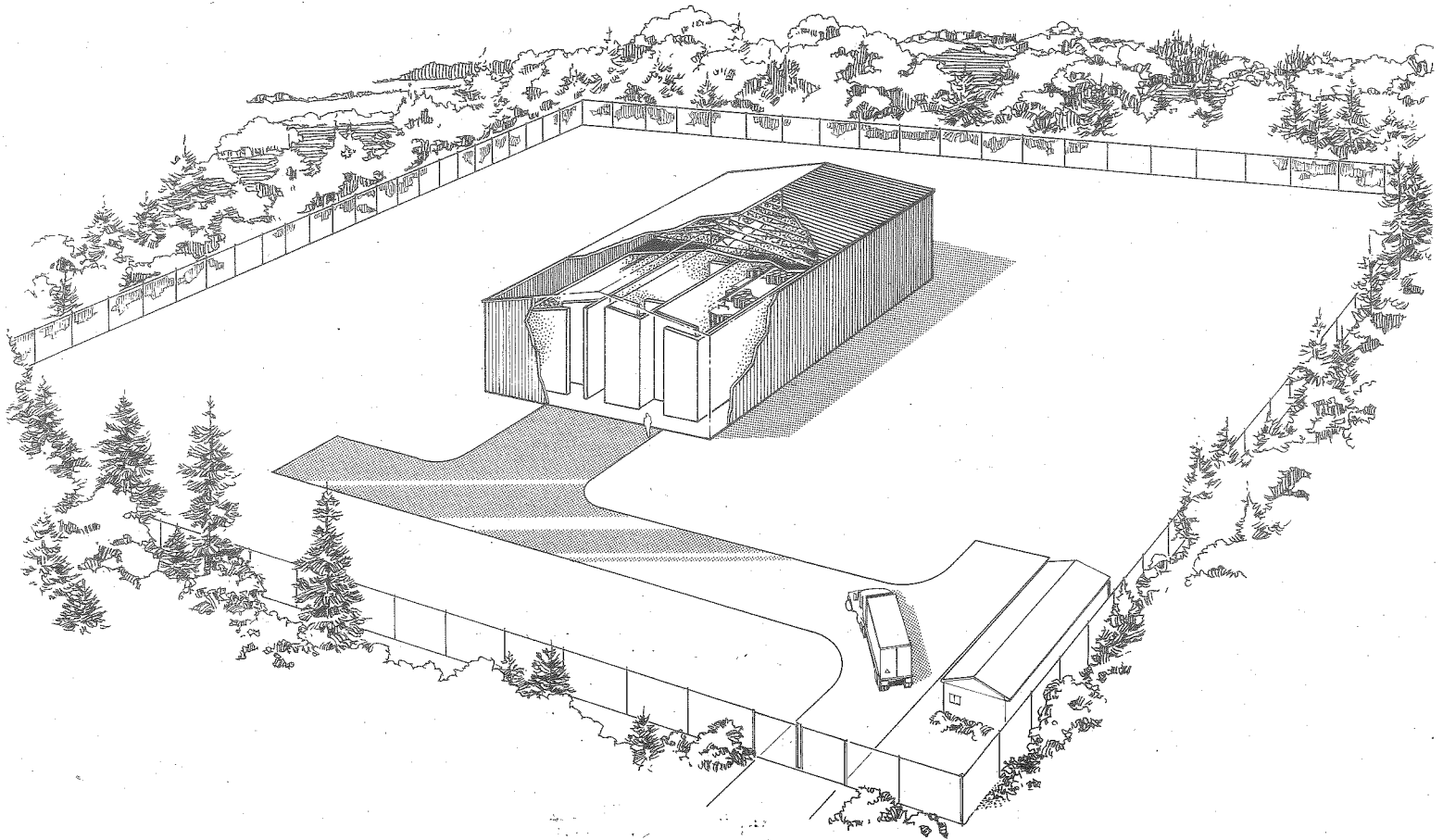
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# MAINE LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE AUTHORITY



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## Annual Report

July 1, 1991 - June 30, 1992

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## **PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

The purpose of this Annual Report is to inform the citizens of the State of Maine about the activities of the Maine Low-Level Radioactive Waste Authority. In the past few months there have been many press reports regarding the Authority and its mission and goals. Unfortunately, there have also been numerous errors in these accounts. This report is intended to help the public understand what the Authority's mission is and the activities that have been carried out to achieve its goals.

Since this is the Authority's first Annual Report, it covers activities that precede the past fiscal year, with a focus on those activities which have occurred during the time period of July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1992.

For additional information contact the Authority at (800)422-4911 (Maine only) or (207)626-3249.

## INTRODUCTION

The seven member Maine Low-Level Radioactive Waste Authority (the Authority) was established in June 1987 "...with the responsibility, if necessary, to coordinate and oversee the planning, siting, construction, operation, maintenance, closure, post-closure observation and maintenance and long-term institutional control of a facility or facilities with sufficient capacity to dispose of only the low-level radioactive waste generated within this State [Maine]...". Under federal law, states are responsible for disposal of low-level radioactive waste (LLRW) generated within their borders, except for LLRW that exceeds certain concentrations of long-lived radionuclides.

The Authority must find and develop a safe, environmentally acceptable site in Maine, should one become necessary, to dispose of the state's LLRW. Most of Maine's LLRW is generated by the Maine Yankee Atomic Power Plant in Wiscasset. Several dozen other generators, including Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Loring Air Force Base, the University of Maine, and various hospitals and research facilities, produce the remainder of the waste. LLRW is less radioactive than spent fuel or defense high-level waste, for which disposal is the responsibility of the federal government. Waste that is Maine's responsibility includes irradiated animal carcasses, medical treatment and research materials, contaminated wiping rags, ion exchange resins, paper towels, protective clothing, tools, filters and obsolete equipment.

The Maine LLRW program is funded solely by the generators of LLRW. As such, no tax dollars are used by the Authority in carrying out its mandate.

## OUT-OF-STATE DISPOSAL OPTIONS

Maine currently ships its LLRW to any of three existing commercial LLRW disposal facilities, located in Barnwell, South Carolina, Beatty, Nevada and Richland, Washington.

From January through April of 1990

Maine could not ship its LLRW to the commercial disposal facilities. The shipment ban resulted from Maine's failure to comply with milestones in federal law for LLRW disposal facility development. The accumulated LLRW was temporarily stored at the sites where it was generated. However, due to the efforts of the Authority, the Advisory Commission on Radioactive Waste, the Public Advocate and the Governor's office to bring the state back into compliance with federal law, the three currently operating disposal facilities will now accept Maine's LLRW.

Out-of-state facilities will continue to accept Maine's LLRW through December 31, 1992, with the exception of the Barnwell facility, which may continue to accept out-of-state LLRW through June 30, 1994. The acceptance of Maine's LLRW at Barnwell remains contingent upon Maine's continued progress toward providing for disposal of its own LLRW, which the Southeast Compact Commission will vote on later this year. Upon closure of the three commercial LLRW disposal facilities, generators will again have to store their LLRW on-site until a Maine LLRW disposal facility is operational or access to other disposal capacity can be obtained.

Under a planning schedule developed by the Authority, Maine's disposal facility would become operational in 1997. This schedule does not include time for litigation and legislative reviews that have been typical of projects in other states.

The nation's three currently operating LLRW disposal facilities have operated successfully for many years and contribute substantial benefits to their host communities. Because so few such facilities have been in operation, there is little public understanding of the kind of facility proposed or its actual level of risk to the public and the environment.

The Authority is acquiring informational materials about LLRW facilities, both in the US and abroad. These materials are available at the Authority office. The Authority welcomes and encourages inquiries and visits at its office.

## **CURRENT PROGRAM STATUS**

### **State-Wide Screening**

The Authority has conducted a state-wide geologic and environmental screening for suitable sites. This technical screening process was carried out in several steps. The first two steps relied on the implementation of a state-wide Geographic Information System (GIS).

#### **Step 1 - Exclusion**

The first step, exclusion screening, was conducted in the fall of 1989. This step used 1:100,000 scale data to produce a 1:500,000 scale state-wide exclusion map. The following Exclusion Criteria were used in Step 1:

##### Exclusion Criteria

- 1000 ft setback from wells;
- 1000 ft setback from Indian lands;
- 300 ft setback from rivers, perennial streams, lakes or wetlands > 10 acres;
- areas with average slopes > 20 percent;
- 300 ft setback from Critical Areas, habitat of threatened or endangered species, and deer wintering areas;
- 300 ft setback from high tide mark; and,
- areas with outcroppings or apparent shallow bedrock.

As a result of Step 1 of the screening process, approximately 15% of the state was eliminated as being unsuitable for a LLRW disposal site.

#### **Step 2 - Avoidance and Fundamental Performance**

The second step, avoidance and fundamental performance screening, was carried out in the fall of 1990. This step produced an additional set of overlay maps at a scale of 1:100,000, using the avoidance and fundamental performance factors.

## Fundamental Performance Factors

The fundamental performance screening identified thick soils with low permeability and high retardation (e.g. glacial till and marine clay).

### Avoidance Factors

The Avoidance Factors used in Step 2 are listed below:

- Areas of groundwater recharge, high gradients, and radial flow (hilltops, ridge tops, and steep slopes);
- watersheds of "Great Ponds" (ponds greater than 10 acres in size);
- areas within 1000 ft of perennial streams and "Great Ponds;"
- areas within 1000 ft of the +20 ft elevation contour (near the ocean shoreline); and,
- watershed elements that directly recharge mapped sand and gravel aquifers.

Step 2 identified 12 Candidate Regions within the state. These Candidate Regions were selected by identifying large areas (greater than 50 mi<sup>2</sup>) with predominantly favorable characteristics. These 12 regions represent a total of less than 10% of the state.

#### **Step 3 - Remapping**

The third step of the technical screening process focused solely on the 12 Candidate Regions. State-wide exclusion, avoidance, and fundamental performance factor data were reevaluated and remapped at a scale of 1:24,000, along with additional data layers containing information on soil types. This phase of the mapping was performed using a combination of manual and GIS techniques.

### Potential Candidate Sites

In December of 1991, 30 Potential Candidate Sites were identified within the

Candidate Regions. These "sites," ranging in size from 374 to 5,809 acres, were mapped to include topographic features likely to have favorable geology (fundamental performance factors), and a minimum of exclusion and avoidance factors. These 30 "sites" were selected as most likely to contain suitable Candidate Sites of at least 200 acres in size, which met the Authority's siting methodology, and applicable state and federal regulations.

At this point, town officials and county commissioners were sent questionnaires requesting any additional information that may be available on these Potential Candidate Sites. These same questionnaires were also sent to the town officials of the communities where the three remaining volunteer sites are located. Along with the questionnaires, the Authority made available grants of up to \$500 per site to defray the costs of collecting the requested information.

#### **Step 4 - Preference Factors**

The fourth step of the technical screening process required evaluation of the 30 Potential Candidate Sites against a set of Preference Factors. Each preference factor for each site was rated from 0 (inferior) to 5 (superior). Preference factor ratings were not "normalized", therefore the ratings for different Preference Factors cannot be compared to one another; rather ratings for different sites can be compared for individual Preference Factors.

The Preference Factors, grouped into "Very Important", "Somewhat Important", and "Less Important" categories, as a result of a workshop with the Authority's Citizens Advisory Group, are listed below:

##### Very Important Preference Factors

- Minimum potential for degrading water supplies;
- most effective natural barriers to release of radionuclides off-site;
- characteristics most compatible with the

range of possible disposal technologies (or with the preferred technology once identified);

- most amenable to monitoring of potential radiation release from the facility;
- minimum potential for adverse impact on terrestrial ecosystems;
- minimum potential for adverse impact on wetland and aquatic ecosystems; and,
- potentially fewer land acquisition and public acceptance issues.

##### Somewhat Important Preference Factors

- Minimum potential exposure to geological hazards;
- minimum potential exposure to man-made hazards;
- most amenable to establishing a baseline for monitoring of health effects in the local population;
- proximity to existing community services that would support construction, operation and maintenance of the facility;
- minimum impacts on present and future land use during facility development and operation;
- minimum adverse socioeconomic impacts; and,
- where the LLRW facility can be developed, operated and monitored at lowest cost.

##### Less Important Preference Factors

- Minimum potential exposure to hazards of weather and climate;
- minimum levels of transportation risk;
- minimum population density in the surrounding area;
- minimum potential adverse visual or noise impact on the surrounding area; and,
- lowest potential for degrading air quality during facility development and operation.



## **Step 5 - Site Selection Workshop**

Utilizing these Preference Factors and all other gathered data, a public Site Selection Workshop was held in March of 1992 to select approximately ten Candidate Sites from the list of 30 Potential Candidate Sites. As a result of the workshop, ten Candidate Sites were actually selected, by the following process:

- Eliminate all Potential Candidate Sites which scored 0 or 1 on any of the seven Very Important Preference Factors; this step eliminated ten "sites;"
- select all remaining Potential Candidate Sites which scored 3 or higher on all seven Very Important Preference Factors; this step identified the ten best Candidate Sites.

### Candidate Sites

The ten Candidate Sites are: Garfield Plantation North, Garfield Plantation South, T10R6 WELS West and T13R5 WELS South, in Aroostook County; Pittston, in Kennebec County; Edinburg and Summit Township, in Penobscot County; T8R17 WELS, T8R18 WELS/T9R18 WELS and T8R19 WELS, in Somerset County.

Pre-characterization studies (described below) are being conducted on these ten Candidate Sites, along with the remaining three volunteer sites. These studies will allow selection of three Preferred Candidate Sites by the end of 1992. These three Preferred Candidate Sites will then be compared against one another to facilitate selection of one final site, and two alternatives. Full characterization studies of the Preferred Candidate Sites will then begin in early 1993.

### **Volunteer Program**

Since the Authority does not have the power of eminent domain, one focus has been on finding a willing volunteer landowner to host the facility.

The volunteer process was begun in June of 1990. Through a series of letters to large landowners and television and newspaper advertisements, the Authority solicited volunteer landowners of parcels of at least 200 acres. Upon receiving information from the volunteer landowners, the Authority performed preliminary research on the feasibility of each volunteered parcel as a potential disposal facility site. If the site appeared to be suitable, six-month option agreements were entered into between the Authority and the landowner to allow pre-characterization studies of the land.

To date, over 100 parcels of land have been volunteered; all but approximately 40 were quickly eliminated due to obvious environmental problems, such as steep slopes. The remaining 40 were further narrowed to 12 after walkovers of the properties revealed excessive wetlands or thin soils. Of the remaining 12, nine were deemed potentially suitable and option agreements for pre-characterization studies were entered into. Of these nine, six were eliminated as being unsuitable as a result of the pre-characterization data; the remaining three volunteer parcels are still under consideration.

### **Volunteer Sites**

The three remaining volunteer sites are: Wiscasset, in Lincoln County; T2R9 NWP, in Penobscot County; and, Unity Township, in Kennebec County.

Renewal of the option agreements have been negotiated to allow these three volunteer properties to be evaluated against the three preferred candidate sites selected through the technical state-wide screening process.

### **Pre-Characterization Studies**

Pre-characterization studies were carried out during the past year on nine volunteered sites. The sites were: Auburn, Cornville, Edinburg, Industry/New Vineyard, Mayfield, T1R6 WELS, T2R9 NWP, Unity Township, and Wiscasset. The Authority contracted with

Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation to lead a team of consultants in conducting the pre-characterization studies. Stone & Webster was assisted by consultants and subcontractors, providing the following services:

- James W. Sewall Company: aerial photography and cartographic services;
- John D. Tewhey Associates: consulting services in geology and hydrology;
- All Terrain Drilling: drill test borings, soil and rock sampling, installing monitoring wells; and,
- Northeast Geophysical Services: seismic refraction surveys.

The pre-characterization studies were carried out in three phases.

### Phase I

Phase I included the following activities:

- Collecting and reviewing existing geology, hydrology, ecology, land use, wildlife habitat and cultural resource data;
- aerial photography, used for wetland interpretation;
- walkovers to confirm wetlands, locate perennial streams, identify rock outcrops, observe soil types, their probable thicknesses and indications of shallow groundwater; assess topography, access routes and potentially conflicting land uses.

As a result of Phase I investigations, no potentially suitable site was found on the Cornville property and it was recommended to the Authority that the site be dropped from further consideration. The Authority voted at its July 2, 1991 meeting to drop the site.

### Phase II

Phase II activities were planned based upon the results of the Phase I studies. Phase II studies consisted of the following:

- Drilling three to five test borings per site to sample and characterize the nature and extent of soil and rock;
- laboratory testing of soil samples to provide index properties and permeabilities;
- installation of monitoring wells to determine groundwater depth, gradient and hydraulic properties of subsurface materials;
- seismic refraction profiling to determine overburden thickness, material velocities and a profile of the top of bedrock surface;
- excavation of test pits to reveal soil profiles, character of overburden materials, depth to water table and depth to bedrock;
- delineation of wetland boundaries and perennial streams and qualitative interpretation of wildlife habitat adjacent to the most suitable parts of each property;
- interpretation of aerial photography to delineate land use patterns and major cultural features in the vicinity of each property; and,
- compilation of local planning reports, zoning regulations and other socioeconomic and cultural information.

Not all of the Phase II activities listed above were carried out on each volunteered site. Appropriate investigations were performed based on the results of Phase I investigations.

As a result of Phase II investigations, the Auburn, Edinburg, Industry/New Vineyard, T1R6 WELS and Mayfield sites were recommended to be dropped from further study. The Authority voted at its September 3, 1991 meeting to drop the Auburn, Edinburg, Industry/New Vineyard and T1R6 WELS sites; at its November 5, 1991 meeting, the Authority voted to drop the Mayfield site.

### Phase III

Phase III of the pre-characterization studies involved reviewing all of the data gathered in Phases I and II, and preparation of the Pre-Characterization Report, which is available in the Authority library.

## Public Outreach Program

The Authority's Public Outreach Program consists of extensive state-wide efforts to inform the public about the issues pertinent to LLRW. The Authority actively encourages that various viewpoints of each issue be presented, thereby maintaining a balanced perspective. The program includes newspaper, radio and television interviews; public speaking engagements; presentations at high schools; publishing various brochures, newsletters and informational material and distributing these to citizens, regulatory agencies, generators, municipal officials, and public libraries, public meetings and hearings, meetings with community and county officials, forums and workshops.

All Authority business meetings are open to the public. Additionally, there have been and will continue to be public hearings and meetings around the state to encourage public participation.

## Citizens Advisory Group

The Authority is committed to obtaining advice and recommendations from a cross-section of the citizens of Maine. Additionally, the Authority recognizes the importance of providing information to the public to foster an understanding of the issues surrounding LLRW. To achieve these goals, the Authority founded and continues to support the activities of its Citizens Advisory Group (CAG). The goals of the CAG are to:

- Advise and make recommendations to the Authority which will result in the safest possible management of Maine's LLRW;
- assist the Authority in evaluating its siting policies; and,
- understand and share information with interested groups and citizens in order to help the Authority and the people of Maine reach the wisest and fairest decisions in managing Maine's LLRW.

The CAG represents a diverse group of concerned citizens and representatives from organizations interested in and knowledgeable about LLRW generation and disposal. Due to cost concerns and a desire to utilize in-state expertise wherever possible, the Authority terminated its contract with Endispute in March, 1992, and hired John Selser, from Hallowell, Maine, to serve as interim facilitator of the CAG. In July, John Selser was hired as permanent facilitator, based on a unanimous recommendation of the CAG's Facilitator Nominating Committee.

The CAG was established statutorily via legislation signed in late March. The legislation specifies that the CAG must consist of at least 20 members, representing such groups as business, labor, environmentalists, public interest organizations, LLRW generators, municipal officials, government agencies and any other interested citizen or group. The legislation went on to define the duties of the CAG, which are to:

- Assist the Authority to accomplish its purpose in a constructive and effective manner;
- advise the Authority with respect to Authority policies and procedures;
- analyze issues before the Authority and provide the Authority with constructive comments and analysis in regard to these issues;
- consider, on its own initiative, any issue or policy relating to LLRW; and,
- consider and advise the Authority with respect to storage requirements, waste reduction and the disposal of LLRW.

The legislation also specifies the Authority's responsibilities to CAG, which are, in consultation with the CAG, to:

- Develop and adopt procedures that encourage active public participation in matters before the Authority;
- develop and adopt guidelines that encourage

active public participation by all members of the CAG;

- develop agendas for the CAG with respect to matters that are before the Authority; and,
- provide a facilitator to organize and operate the meetings of the CAG and to keep the CAG focused on its responsibilities.

### **Authority Library**

The Authority has an extensive library of reference material on LLRW. In addition to regulatory documents from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Department of Energy, Environmental Protection Agency and Maine Department of Environmental Protection, the library has information about LLRW disposal progress in other states and compacts, the disposal technologies used by other countries, as well as books, magazines and reports. The library also contains videotapes and/or audiotapes of Authority meetings, CAG meetings, forums and workshops, etc.

### **Facility Design Study**

Community acceptance of a LLRW disposal facility will largely depend on public confidence in the technology used for the facility. Citizens may be confused over recurring media accounts of the proposed facility as a "dump," or landfill-type system. It needs to be understood that shallow-land burial is banned in Maine. The Authority has always planned to use an engineered facility.

The Authority contracted with the University of Maine at Orono to perform a conceptual design study. The aim of the study was to evaluate various options available to the Authority for its disposal facility.

Dr. John Alexander, Group Leader of the UMO team, presented an initial report at the Authority's January 15, 1992 meeting, and a final report at the May 12, 1992 meeting.

The recommendations of the UMO team, as presented in the report, were:

- Adopt an above-ground, roofed, building within a building conceptual design;
- explore with the NRC the potential for acceptance of this design;
- plan to build the facility in increments;
- explore the concept of upgrading or replacing the natural soils beneath the facility through engineering practices;
- explore with the DEP the elimination of the requirement for double liners; and,
- ask the NRC and DEP to modify the custodial maintenance provisions to clarify that active maintenance may be continued beyond 100 years.

The Authority voted at its May 12, 1992 meeting to adopt the recommendations presented in the UMO Design Report, subject to acceptable peer review.

Copies of the report, *Conceptual Design for Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal in Maine*, are available from the Authority.

Note: The cover illustration of this Annual Report is based on the conceptual design presented in the UMO Design Report.

### **Study of Radioactive Wastes**

Another issue of ongoing concern has been estimates of the LLRW stream to be generated at the time of the decommissioning of the Maine Yankee Atomic Power Plant. The Authority requested the services of Uldis Vanags, the State Nuclear Safety Advisor, to develop a report on the projected types and quantities, both in volume and curies, of LLRW to be expected.

At the Authority's June 11, 1992 meeting Mr. Vanags presented a report based on his findings. Copies of the report, *A Study of Radioactive Wastes*, are available from the Authority.

## LEGISLATION: 1991-1992

Several legislative acts, both federal and state, have occurred that affect the Authority. While these acts do not change the Authority's overall mission and goals, they are relevant to the methods by which the Authority will strive to meet these goals.

### Supreme Court Decision

On Friday, June 19, 1992, the Supreme Court, by a 6-3 decision, found the "Take Title" provision of the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act unconstitutional, but left intact all other provisions of the Act.

The "Take Title" provision stated that "If, by January 1, 1993, a State (or, where applicable, a compact region) in which low-level radioactive waste is generated is unable to provide for the disposal of all such waste generated within such State or compact region, each State in which such waste is generated, upon request of the generator or owner of the waste, shall take title to the waste, shall be obligated to take possession of the waste, and shall be liable for all damages directly or indirectly incurred by such generator or owner as a consequence of the failure of the State to take possession of the waste as soon after January 1, 1993 as the generator or owner notifies the State that the waste is available for shipment."

Simply stated, the Supreme Court's decision means that although States are no longer liable for damages resulting from LLRW, States are still responsible for disposal of LLRW generated within their borders.

### State Legislation

During the past fiscal year two bills were enacted by the legislature that affect the Authority. They are L.D. 2133, *An Act Pertaining to the Assessment of Fees on Nuclear Power Plants* and L.D. 2347, *An Act to Amend the Radioactive Waste Laws*.

## L.D. 2133

### Planning, Siting, and Construction Costs

The facility funding cap was raised from \$10,000,000 to \$12,500,000 by levying an additional assessment of \$2,500,000 on March 1, 1993. This entire amount is assessed against the Maine Yankee Atomic Power Company, as owner of the only nuclear plant in the state.

### Operation, Maintenance, Closure, and Post-Closure Costs

The limit on user fees was raised from \$1,000,000 annually to an amount "...authorized by law and sufficient to cover the costs of annual operation, maintenance, closure and post-closure, impact payments, incentive payments, property value offset, insurance and payment in lieu of taxes." Also, surplus fees are carried forward to reduce user fees for the following year. These fees are assessed against all users of the LLRW disposal facility.

### Impact and Incentive Payments; Property Value Offsets

In addition to payment in lieu of taxes, this provision of the law allows the Authority to make impact payments and incentive payments to the host community, or, in the case of an unorganized territory, to the county in which the unorganized territory is located. Impact payments and incentive payments are funded through the user fees. The impact payments are based on, but not limited to, the following measurable criteria:

- Improvement, maintenance and repair of local roads affected by facility traffic;
- development and maintenance of adequate local emergency response capacity; and,
- financial support for on-site, locally employed personnel or other services necessary to enable the municipality or unorganized territory to monitor

compliance with state and federal regulations.

Property value offset is provided for owners of property whose value is affected by the LLRW disposal facility. These property owners are eligible for reimbursement for loss in property value directly attributable to the construction and operation of the facility.

All impact and incentive payments and property value offsets must be approved by the legislature.

#### **L.D. 2347**

##### Insurance

This section states that the Authority must establish a self-insurance fund, set up as a trust whose assets cannot be commingled with other funds. The Authority must monitor the size of this fund to ensure sufficient coverage. Further, by July 1, 1993, the Authority must establish, by rule, a mechanism to refund the full balance of this fund in the event that the Authority no longer proposes to host a facility in this state and has no continuing liability. The Authority also must report to the legislature on the status of this fund by January 1, 1994 and biannually thereafter.

##### Liability Scheme

This section establishes the chain of liability for any damages caused by LLRW. Prior to Authority possession of the LLRW, the generator, owner or transporter of the LLRW is liable for actual damages. Upon the Authority taking possession of the LLRW, liability for actual damages is apportioned as follows:

- A. The Authority is strictly liable up to the level of its combined insurance coverage and self-insurance fund;
- B. siting, design and construction contractors and site operators retained by the Authority are liable for their own negligent acts or

- omissions for damages not satisfied by A;
- C. generators or owners of LLRW are strictly liable for damages not satisfied by A and B above, in proportion to the volume and curie content of the LLRW shipped to the facility;
- D. the Authority is strictly liable for damages not satisfied by A through C, above, but only up to the amount recoverable through supplemental fees; and,
- E. any damages not satisfied by A through D, above, are the liability of the state.

Also, any person or entity that has paid damages in accordance with the above may sue to recover those damages from any person whose negligent act or omission proximately caused those damages.

##### Supplemental Fee

This section states that if any costs incurred to mitigate damages exceed the funds available to the Authority, the Authority may assess generators of LLRW supplemental fees to cover those costs. The amount of the supplemental fees will be proportionately based upon the volume and curie content of each generator's waste which was shipped to the disposal facility.

##### Citizens Advisory Group

The Authority's Citizens Advisory Group (CAG) was established as an amendment to this bill. The bill defines membership and make-up of the CAG, its duties, the Authority's responsibilities to the CAG, the minimum frequency of CAG meetings and compensation for CAG members.

## SPECIAL PROGRAMS

### Facility Design Workshop

In an effort to expand and broaden the understanding of major issues that need to be addressed prior to designing a LLRW facility that will meet performance objectives and offer maximum protection for the public and the environment, the Authority sponsored a Facility Design Workshop in Bangor on August 26, 1991. The Authority asked members of CAG as well as professional geologists and engineers to assist in evaluating appropriate design criteria and design alternatives. The participants lent their expertise in the areas of LLRW and its disposal, site selection, geology and design engineering.

Copies of the report, *Summary of Proceedings of the Maine Low-Level Radioactive Waste Authority's Facility Design Workshop*, are available from the Authority.

### Quality Assurance Workshop

On November 13-14, 1991 representatives of the National Low-Level Waste Management Program presented a workshop on Quality Assurance for the Authority staff. In addition to the staff, Authority members Dr. John Gibbons and Meredith Harding were in attendance. The workshop covered the basics of quality assurance and management, quality assurance criteria set forth by the NRC, and quality assurance program development and implementation.

### Waste Packaging and Transportation Presentation

As part of the June 4, 1992 Citizens Advisory Group meeting, held in Houlton, Mr. Tom Kerr of EG&G Idaho gave a presentation on LLRW packaging and transportation.

## Radiation and LLRW Management Fundamentals

On June 5, 1992, Mr. Kerr presented a day-long workshop entitled "Radiation and Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Fundamentals." Approximately 25 people, representing citizens' groups and industry, attended the workshop, which covered the following topics:

- The basic structure of the atom;
- types of radiation and their relative hazards;
- health effects of radiation;
- how regulations relating to radiation were developed;
- definition of and sources of low-level radioactive waste;
- the history of LLRW disposal;
- the LLRW classification system; and,
- the purpose of LLRW system performance assessment.

Mr. Kerr's workshop included discussion, a slide presentation, demonstrations, and classroom exercises. Notes, as well as copies of *Understanding Radioactive Waste*, were provided.

## QUALITY ASSURANCE

In September of 1991 the Authority hired a full-time Quality Assurance Manager, becoming only the second state or compact in the LLRW field to employ a full-time QA Manager. Prior to hiring a QA Manager, the QA management responsibilities were carried out by the Authority's Deputy Director.

The Authority is committed to Total Quality Management; the entire staff is involved in both Quality Control and Quality Assurance activities.

The Authority's QA Manager has worked closely with the Authority's contractors to ensure and maintain the quality of all Authority work.

# FINANCIAL INFORMATION



LOISELLE AND BEATHAM  
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

ONE MERCHANTS PLAZA, SUITE 701  
P. O. BOX 921 BANGOR, MAINE 04402-0921  
TELEPHONE: (207) 947-1141 WATS LINE: 1-800-432-1788  
FAX: (207) 947-3689

LEO M. LOISELLE, C.P.A.  
PETER R. BEATHAM, C.P.A.  
THOMAS A. BERNIER, C.P.A.  
JAMES W. HINDS, C.P.A.  
GLENN D. GOODWIN, C.P.A.

PETER A. WILLETT, P.A.  
FREDERICK F. CAFFERY, P.A.  
GEMMA E. COLPRITT, C.P.A.  
LYNN M. SEEKINS, C.P.A.  
DONALD E. HIGGINS, C.P.A.

## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of the  
Maine Low-Level Radioactive Waste Authority

We have audited the accompanying component unit statement of assets, liabilities and fund balances - cash basis of the Maine Low-Level Radioactive Waste Authority as of June 30, 1992, and the related component unit statement of revenue, expenses and changes in fund balances - cash basis for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Authority's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 1A, these financial statements were prepared on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the assets and liabilities arising from cash transactions of Maine Low-Level Radioactive Waste Authority as of June 30, 1992, and its revenue collected and expenses paid during the year then ended, on the basis of accounting described in Note 1C.

Loiselle and Beatham

August 5, 1992  
Bangor, Maine



MAINE LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE AUTHORITY  
 STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND FUND BALANCES - CASH BASIS  
 JUNE 30, 1992

	GENERAL FUND	FACILITY FUND	D.O.E. REBATE FUND	ROCKY MOUNTAIN CONTRACT FUND	INSURANCE FUND	TOTALS (MEMORANDUM ONLY)
<b>ASSETS</b>						
<u>Assets</u>						
Cash in Banks and on Hand	\$ 75,043	\$ 140,024	\$ 64,830	\$ 2,378	-	\$ 282,275
Repurchase Agreement - Note 3	-	2,019,974	-	-	-	2,019,974
Maine State Treasurer's Cash Pool	-	2,416,909	-	-	-	2,416,909
Maine Risk Management Division Cash Pool	-	-	-	-	\$1,084,268	1,084,268
Deferred Compensation Plan - Note 4	117,328	-	-	-	-	117,328
Fixed Assets - Notes 1D and 5	46,946	127,045	42,640	-	-	216,631
Unamortized Computer Software - Note 1E	820	779	-	-	-	1,599
Land Options - Note 6	-	121,191	-	-	-	121,191
Due from Other Funds	<u>100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>100</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u>\$240,237</u>	<u>\$4,825,922</u>	<u>\$107,470</u>	<u>\$2,378</u>	<u>\$1,084,268</u>	<u>\$6,260,275</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>						
<u>Liabilities</u>						
Due to Other Funds	-	-	-	\$ 100	-	\$ 100
Deferred Compensation Plan - Note 4	<u>\$117,328</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>117,328</u>
Total Liabilities	117,328	-	-	100	-	117,428
<u>Fund Balances</u>						
Fund Balances - Exhibit B	<u>122,909</u>	<u>\$4,825,922</u>	<u>\$107,470</u>	<u>2,278</u>	<u>\$1,084,268</u>	<u>6,142,847</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<u>\$240,237</u>	<u>\$4,825,922</u>	<u>\$107,470</u>	<u>\$2,378</u>	<u>\$1,084,268</u>	<u>\$6,260,275</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

MAINE LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE AUTHORITY  
STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - CASH BASIS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1992

	GENERAL FUND	FACILITY FUND	D.O.E. REBATE FUND	ROCKY MOUNTAIN CONTRACT FUND	INSURANCE FUND	TOTALS (MEMORANDUM ONLY)
REVENUE						
Generator Assessments	\$341,946	\$2,000,000	-	\$484,308	-	\$2,826,254
Interest	4,929	206,665	\$ 2,419	386	\$ 44,828	259,227
Total Revenue	346,875	2,206,665	2,419	484,694	44,828	3,085,481
EXPENSES						
Site Selection Costs	-	1,286,868	-	-	-	1,286,868
Public Involvement Costs	-	134,855	-	-	-	134,855
Legal and Consulting Fees	-	184,333	-	-	-	184,333
Rocky Mountain Contract Expense	-	-	-	482,612	-	482,612
Land Option Expense	-	99,761	-	-	-	99,761
Advertising	-	2,883	-	-	-	2,883
Salaries and Wages	153,256	175,155	-	-	-	328,411
Employee Benefits	9,224	8,544	-	-	-	17,768
Payroll Taxes	12,077	15,099	-	-	-	27,176
Per Diem Expenses	19,767	-	-	-	-	19,767
Travel and Other Staff and Member Expenses	30,463	26,105	-	-	-	56,568
Seminars and Workshops	3,160	-	-	-	-	3,160
Insurance	4,360	-	-	-	-	4,360
Service Contracts	998	6,797	-	-	-	7,795
Equipment Rental	10,577	-	-	-	-	10,577
Hearings	5,438	-	-	-	-	5,438
Telephone	20,945	-	-	-	-	20,945
Rent	48,000	-	-	-	-	48,000
Supplies	18,750	9,042	-	-	-	27,792
Postage	14,827	3,119	-	-	-	17,946
Depreciation and Amortization	9,636	27,786	5,330	-	-	42,752
Miscellaneous	5,524	202	1	-	-	5,727
Total Expenses	367,002	1,980,549	5,331	482,612	-	2,835,494
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE OPERATING TRANSFERS	(20,127)	226,116	(2,912)	2,082	44,828	249,987
OPERATING TRANSFERS IN (OUT)	-	(500,000)	-	-	500,000	-
NET INCOME (LOSS)	(20,127)	(273,884)	(2,912)	2,082	544,828	249,987
FUND BALANCES - July 1, 1991	143,036	5,099,806	110,382	196	539,440	5,892,860
FUND BALANCES - June 30, 1992	\$122,909	\$4,825,922	\$107,470	\$ 2,278	\$1,084,268	\$6,142,847

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

MAINE LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE AUTHORITY  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 1992

NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Authorizing Legislation and Reporting Entity

The Authority was created by the Maine Low-Level Radioactive Waste Authority Act as a body corporate and politic and is an instrumentality of the State of Maine; for financial reporting purposes it is a proprietary fund component unit of the State of Maine. The Authority is authorized to assume responsibility, if necessary, to coordinate and oversee the planning, siting, construction, operation, maintenance, closure, post-closure observation and maintenance, and long-term institutional control of a facility with sufficient capacity to dispose of low-level radioactive waste generated within the State.

B. Fund Accounting

To ensure observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of resources available to the Maine Low-Level Radioactive Waste Authority, the accounts are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. This is the procedure by which resources for various purposes are classified for reporting purposes into funds established according to their nature and purposes. Separate accounts are maintained for each fund and all financial transactions have been reported by fund.

The assets, liabilities, fund balances, revenue, and expenses of the organization are reported in five self-balancing funds as follows:

General Fund. The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources and transactions except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Facility Fund. The Facility Fund is used to account for resources from Maine Yankee Atomic Power Company that are restricted for expenses related to the area screening, site characterization, application, and construction of the low-level radioactive waste disposal facility. To the extent permitted by law, financial resources remaining in the Facility Fund upon completion of construction shall be returned to Maine Yankee Atomic Power Company.

D.O.E. Rebate Fund. The D.O.E. Rebate Fund is used to account for rebates to the Maine Low-Level Radioactive Waste Authority by the Department of Energy for meeting or exceeding the timetable for development of a low-level radioactive waste facility in the state. The resources in this fund may be used only to: (1) establish low-level radioactive waste disposal facilities; (2) mitigate the impact of low-level radioactive waste disposal facilities on the host state; (3) regulate low-level radioactive waste disposal facilities; or (4) ensure the decommissioning, closure, and care during the period of institutional control of low-level radioactive waste disposal facilities.

Rocky Mountain Contract Fund. The Rocky Mountain Contract Fund was established in accordance with a contract with the Rocky Mountain Low-Level Radioactive Waste Board to account for funds received from assessments of the generators of low-level radioactive waste in the state that shipped waste out of state in the previous year. The assessments shall be a minimum of \$168,750 per year for calendar years 1990, 1991, and 1992. For this fee, the generators taken collectively will be entitled to ship for disposal up to 3,750 cubic feet of low-level radioactive waste per year. If the generators ship in excess of 3,750 cubic feet per year during the 3 year period, they will be assessed additional charges at the rate of \$55 per cubic foot of waste. Upon termination of the contract and after payment of any amounts owed, and after reimbursement for the Authority's reasonable administrative costs, any surplus remaining in the account shall be returned pro rata to the generators that paid assessments into the account.

Insurance Fund - The Insurance Fund has been set up to be used if there are lawsuits against the Authority.

C. Method of Accounting

The Authority's policy is to prepare its financial statements on a modified cash basis that includes recording of depreciation and amortization on capitalized assets. Under this basis revenue is recognized when collected rather than when earned, and expenses are generally recognized when paid rather than when incurred. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements are not intended to present financial position and results of operations in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

D. Fixed Assets

Furniture and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense when paid.

E. Computer Software

Computer software costs are being amortized on a straight-line basis over five years.

F. Memorandum Only

The "Memorandum Only" columns contain the totals of the similar accounts of the various funds. Since the assets of some of the funds are restricted, the combination of the accounts is for convenience only and does not indicate that the combined assets are available in any way other than what is provided for in the separate funds.

G. Income Taxes

The Maine Low-Level Radioactive Waste Authority is exempt from all Federal and State income taxes, since it is an instrumentality of the State of Maine.

NOTE 2 BANK DEPOSITS

At June 30, 1992, the Maine Low-Level Radioactive Waste Authority had a total of \$282,263 in deposits at banks, all of which was fully insured.

NOTE 3 REPURCHASE AGREEMENT

In accordance with Amendment No. 1 of the contract between the Authority and Maine Yankee Atomic Power Company, the Facility Fund invested in a repurchase agreement with Key Bank of Maine, with an initial investment of \$2,000,000 in March, 1992. The repurchase agreement rolls over every month and is collateralized by an undivided interest in a pool of U.S. Government Securities and/or U.S. Government Agency Securities, which is maintained in a separate trust account. On June 30, 1992, the repurchase agreement had a redemption value of \$2,019,974.

NOTE 4 DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

The Authority offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all Authority employees, permits them to defer up to 25% of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency.

All amounts of compensation deferred under the plan, all property and rights purchased with those amounts, and all income attributable to those amounts, property, or rights are (until paid or made available to the employee or other beneficiary) solely the property and rights of the Authority (without being restricted to the provisions of benefits under the plan), subject only to the claims of the Authority's general creditors. Participants' rights under the plan are equal to those of general creditors of the State in an amount equal to the fair market value of the deferred account for each participant.

At June 30, 1992, \$117,328 was in the plan. This amount has been reflected as an asset and a liability in the Authority's General Fund.

NOTE 5 FIXED ASSETS

The following schedule summarizes the Authority's cost and accumulated depreciation of fixed assets as of June 30, 1992:

	<u>GENERAL FUND</u>	<u>FACILITY FUND</u>	<u>D.O.E. REBATE FUND</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Furniture and Equipment	\$71,203	\$187,835	\$53,300	\$312,338
LESS: Accumulated Depreciation	<u>24,257</u>	<u>60,790</u>	<u>10,660</u>	<u>95,707</u>
Net Fixed Assets	<u>\$46,946</u>	<u>\$127,045</u>	<u>\$42,640</u>	<u>\$216,631</u>

NOTE 6 LAND OPTIONS

At the beginning of the year (July 1, 1991) the Authority had land options totaling \$129,500 for eight potential sites for low-level radioactive waste disposal. During the year ended June 30, 1992, options on 6 sites totaling \$83,500 expired, the authority paid \$69,000 for 12 month options on the two remaining sites, and costs were incurred on the two remaining options totaling \$6,191. During the year ending June 30, 1993, the authority will have additional 12 month options available on the 2 sites totaling \$186,000.

NOTE 7 OPERATING LEASES

## A. Office Lease

The Authority leases part of its office under a three-year lease ending August 31, 1992, with an option to renew for an additional period of three years, at a rent to be negotiated. The lease payments are \$2,800 per month, which includes all heat, electricity, maintenance, and services.

The organization signed a new lease for additional office space, commencing May 1, 1990, and ending on August 31, 1992. The lease has an option to renew for an additional period of three years, with rent being negotiable. The lease payments are \$1,200 per month, which includes heat, electricity, maintenance, and services.

For the year ended June 30, 1992, rent expense on the above leases amounted to \$48,000.

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments required under the two leases described above as of June 30, 1992:

<u>Year Ended</u> <u>June 30</u>	<u>Amounts</u>
1993	<u>\$8,000</u>

## B. Equipment Lease

In January, 1989, the organization entered into a three-year photocopying lease agreement. The monthly payments are \$360 which includes all service for 30,000 copies per year; in addition, there is an overage charge of \$.0145 per page for copies in excess of 30,000 per year.

In September, 1990, the organization entered into a four-year photocopying lease agreement. The monthly payments are \$475, which includes all service for 50,000 copies per year; in addition, there is an overage charge of \$.0098 per page for copies in excess of 50,000 per year.

In January, 1992, the organization entered into a three-year photocopying lease agreement. The monthly payments are \$363, and the terms are the same as the four year lease commencing September, 1990.

Lease expense on these leases for the year ended June 30, 1992, was \$10,577.

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments required under the above copier leases:

Year Ended <u>June 30</u>	<u>Amounts</u>
1991	\$10,056
1992	5,781
1993	4,356
1994	<u>2,178</u>
Total	<u>\$22,371</u>

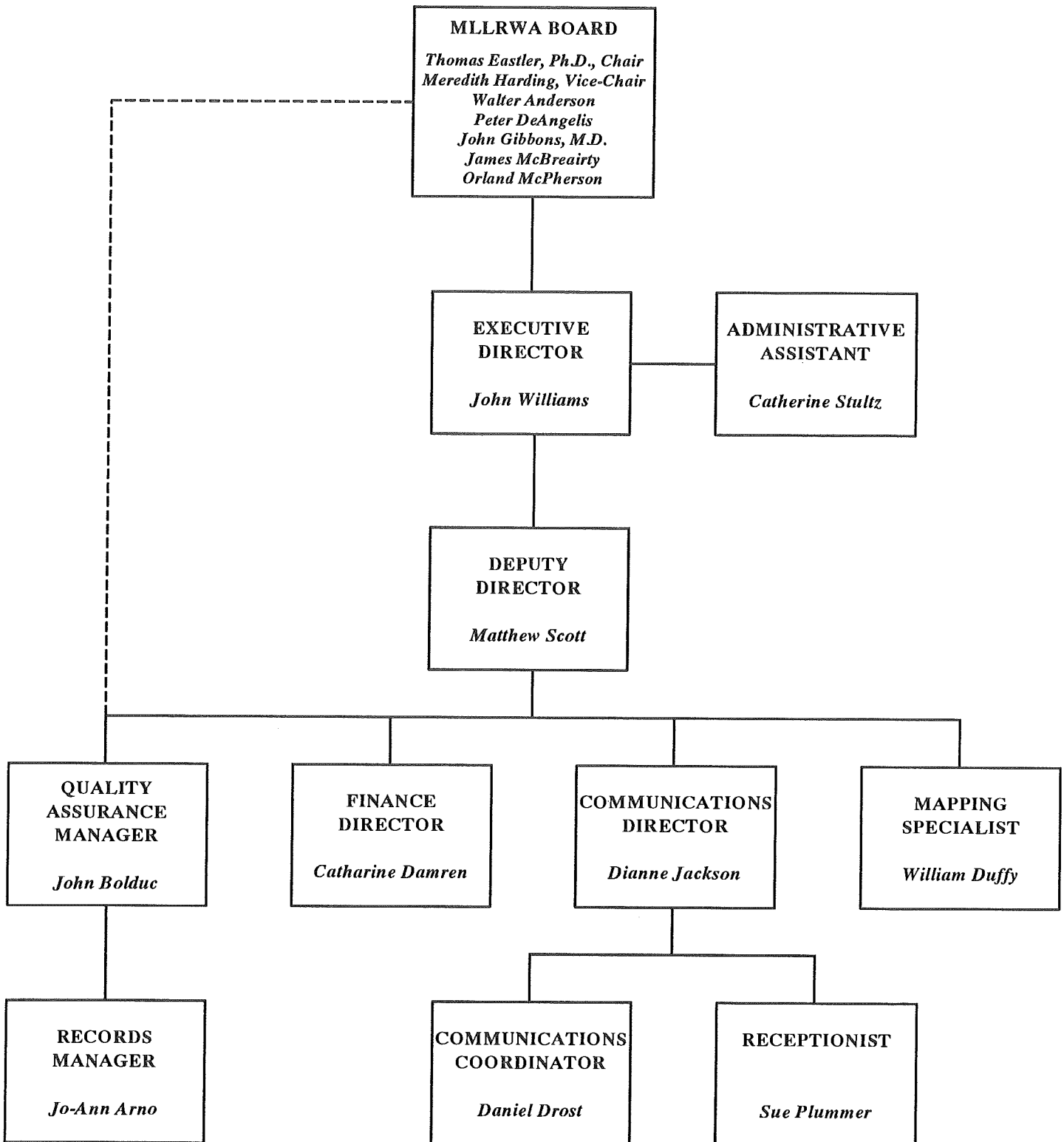
#### NOTE 8 COMMITMENTS

The following schedule summarizes the Authority's commitments for work already completed at June 30, 1992 (Accounts Payable), or to be completed subsequent to June 30, 1992 (Other Commitments) and approved prior to the date of the auditor's report, August 5, 1992:

	<u>ACCOUNTS PAYABLE</u>	<u>OTHER COMMITMENTS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
E.C. Jordan Co. - Area Screening	\$ 1,902	-	\$ 1,902
Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation - Site Precharacterization	40,347	\$226,527	266,874
Preti, Flaherty, Beliveau, & Pachios - Legal Work	8,256	-	8,256
Citizens Advisory Group - Facilitator	6,046	-	6,046
University of Maine System - Natural Heritage	-	17,200	17,200
University of Maine System - Engineered Soils	-	90,000	90,000
Other	<u>1,110</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>1,145</u>
Totals	<u>\$57,661</u>	<u>\$333,762</u>	<u>\$391,423</u>

In addition, the authority has agreed to reimburse candidate site communities up to \$10,000 per community for educational assistance. At June 30, 1992, there were 3 volunteer site communities and 10 other communities being considered as possible sites for low-level radioactive waste disposal.

# MLLRWA ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





## MEET THE MAINE LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE AUTHORITY

### Members

Thomas Eastler, Ph.D., *Chairman*  
Term expires June 30, 1994

Dr. Eastler has a B.S, M.S and Ph.D. in Geology and is currently a tenured professor of Environmental Geology at the University of Maine at Farmington. He is also a Lt. Colonel in the U.S. Air Force Reserves and is very active in various professional societies and civic activities.

Dr. Eastler was appointed as an original member of the Authority in October of 1987 and reappointed in October of 1990; he was appointed Chairman in July 1992. His representation on the Authority is in the field of nuclear waste.

Meredith Harding, *Vice-Chair*  
Term expires June 30, 1996

Meredith Harding is a past president of the Maine Association of Conservation Commissions, a past president of the Natural Resources Council of Maine and an original member of the New England Environmental Network. She has been actively involved in environmental protection issues relating to the protection of groundwater and management of hazardous waste.

Meredith Harding was initially appointed to the Authority in 1987 to serve a one-year term, and reappointed to additional four-year terms in 1988 and 1992. Her representation on the Authority is in the environmental field.

Walter Anderson, State Geologist  
Term expires when a new state geologist is appointed

Mr. Anderson has a B.S. and an M.S. in Geology and is the Director and State Geologist of the Maine Geological Survey. He has also

taught and has published several papers pertaining to Maine's geology.

Mr. Anderson is an original member of the Authority, and serves as state geologist, ex-officio.

Peter DeAngelis  
Term expires June 30, 1993

Mr. DeAngelis has a B.A. in Chemistry and many years of industry experience, culminating in his recently retired position as Vice-President of Equipment for Cianbro Corporation. He is also past chairman of the Authority, a retired U.S. Air Force pilot and past member of the Maine Hazardous Waste Task Force.

Mr. DeAngelis was appointed as initial Chairman of the Authority in 1987 and reappointed to the Authority in 1989. His representation on the Authority is in the field of business.

John Gibbons, M.D.  
Term expires June 30, 1995

Dr. Gibbons is a retired physician and is a specialist in the field of radiology. He was Radiologist-in-Chief at Maine Medical Center for over 25 years, and a professor of Radiology at Tufts University Medical School and the University of Vermont School of Medicine. He has been active in many national professional societies and several civic organizations in the Portland area.

Dr. Gibbons was appointed as an initial member of the Authority in October of 1987 and reappointed in 1991 to an additional four-year term. His representation on the Authority is in the field of radiological health.

James McBreairty  
Term expires June 30, 1995

Mr. McBreairty is a former member of both the Maine Senate and House of Representatives, and is a past chairman of the

Joint Standing Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. He is currently County Treasurer for Aroostook County. Mr. McBreairty has over 50 years of experience in public office.

Mr. McBreairty was appointed to the Authority in 1991 for a four-year term. His representation on the Authority is in the field of public administration.

Orland McPherson  
Term expires June 30, 1993

Mr. McPherson is also a former member of the Maine House of Representatives, having served for fourteen years. He has been involved in local and county government, serving as selectman for the town of Eliot for fifteen years and as a member of the planning board. He has also served as the Eliot town meeting moderator for twelve years, and is currently Road Commissioner for the town. Previously, he operated a concrete construction business.

Mr. McPherson was appointed to the Authority in 1992. His representation on the Authority is in the field of construction.

#### Additional Members

Within 30 days of final site selection, two additional members representing the selected area will be appointed to the Authority. These two members will be appointed by the governor, from a list of candidates nominated by the municipal officials of the host community, or, in the case of an unorganized territory, the county commissioners.

#### Staff

John Williams, *Executive Director*

Mr. Williams has a B.A. in Zoology and an M.S. in Geology and is a Certified Maine Geologist. Prior to being hired as the Authority's Executive Director in 1990, he was

employed as the State Hydrogeologist and Director of the Hydrogeology Division of the Maine Geological Survey. He previously worked as a Senior Geologist for the Maine Department of Environmental Protection. Mr. Williams also teaches Environmental Geology and Hydrogeology at the University of Maine at Farmington and has published numerous papers on water quality and hydrogeology.

Matthew Scott, *Deputy Director*

Mr. Scott has a B.S. in Wildlife Management, has done graduate work in Fishery Science and anticipates receiving an M.A. in Public Administration in 1993. He has over 30 years of experience as a biologist, culminating as Chief Biologist for the Maine Department of Environmental Protection. Mr. Scott was Executive Director of the Authority from 1988 to 1990 and has been Deputy Director since 1990. Mr. Scott is active in many professional societies, committees and boards, and is a Certified Fisheries Scientist and a state registered land surveyor.

Mr. Scott is also past president of the Sportsman's Alliance of Maine, North American Lake Management Society, Maine State Beekeepers Association and Eastern Apicultural Society of North America. Mr. Scott is extensively published in the fields of aquatic biology and water quality.

Jo-Ann Arno, *Records Manager*

Ms. Arno has a B.A. in Liberal Arts (Psychology). Before joining the Authority staff in 1991, Ms. Arno held positions as a Community Support Clinician, Office Manager/Medical Assistant and Administrative Secretary. As Records Manager, she is responsible for the Authority Library, as well as the Authority filing system. Ms. Arno is a member of the Association of Records Manager and Administrators.

John Bolduc, *Quality Assurance Manager*

Mr. Bolduc has a B.S. in Electrical Engineering. He has over 14 years of experience in software design and development, quality assurance, configuration management and technical writing. He has been employed in both the military and commercial sectors and has taught Adult Education classes. Mr. Bolduc joined the Authority in 1991 and is a member of the American Society for Quality Control.

Catharine Damren, *Finance Director*

Ms. Damren has many years of experience in insurance and related business fields. As Finance Director, she handles all aspects of the Authority's financial matters, as well as various employee benefit programs. Prior to joining the Authority in 1987, she was employed in various positions with state government and has also worked extensively in the insurance field. She is also a former member of the Maine House of Representatives and has been active in local government.

Daniel Drost, *Communications Coordinator*

Mr. Drost has studied Sociology, Psychology and Elementary Education at the University of Maine. He has over ten years of experience in the secretarial, administrative assistant and substitute teaching fields. Mr. Drost joined the Authority in 1992.

William Duffy, *Mapping Specialist*

Mr. Duffy has a B.F.A. in Printmaking and an M.S. in Geology. Before joining the Authority in 1990, Mr. Duffy held several positions as research assistant or independent consultant, working on a variety of marine research and mapping projects in Maine. Mr. Duffy also performs checks on the accuracy of all mapping data used by the Authority. He has published several papers on marine geology and is a member of the Geological Society of Maine.

Dianne Jackson, *Communications Director*

For the past ten years Ms. Jackson's profession has focused in the field of communications. Prior to joining the Authority in 1989, she held the position of Program Coordinator for Weight Watcher's of Maine. Her responsibilities included being spokesperson, as well as coordinating public events. Through her position at Weight Watchers, Ms. Jackson facilitated group meetings throughout the state and was responsible for training and evaluating staff members. Ms. Jackson has also held positions in advertising, public relations and special education.

Ms. Jackson is currently enrolled in the Art program at the University of Maine at Augusta.

Catherine Stultz, *Administrative Assistant*

Ms. Stultz has over 20 years of experience in the secretarial field. She is a business school graduate and has taken several computer applications courses. Before joining the Authority in 1990, she held secretarial positions in several divisions of the Maine Department of Conservation.

Sue Plummer, *Receptionist*

Ms. Plummer has over 25 years of experience in various service and information related fields. She is also active in community services.