

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

MAINE
DOCS

*Radioactive
Waste*



STATE OF MAINE

**ADVISORY COMMISSION
ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE**

1991 ANNUAL REPORT

March 1992

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
ADVISORY COMMISSION ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE
for the calendar year 1991

Introduction

The Advisory Commission on Radioactive Waste is the only state agency charged by the legislature to collect, analyze, and disseminate information on all aspects of radioactive waste management. Its statutory mandate covers "management, transportation, storage and disposal" of both low-level and high-level waste, in Maine and beyond. Its duties include studying all aspects of radioactive waste management; evaluating plans for radioactive waste storage or disposal facilities; advising the Governor and the Legislature on radioactive waste issues; assisting the Governor in regional waste management efforts; and receiving public input, providing public information, and promoting public understanding.

The Advisory Commission has 14 members: six legislators, four administrators, two representatives of the public, and two representatives of radioactive waste generators. The Commission's three staff members (one full-time, two half-time) work in an office in the Maine State Retirement Building.

The following pages summarize major developments in 1991 in the federal high-level waste program (Section A) and Maine's low-level waste program (Section B). Sections C and D describe Advisory Commission activities. Financial information prepared by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection is included as an appendix. The Commission is funded by an annual assessment on Maine low-level radioactive waste generators, with the money administered by DEP.

A. High-level Waste

High-level radioactive waste includes spent fuel rods from nuclear power plants. The federal government, specifically the U. S. Department of Energy, has responsibility for providing a permanent disposal facility for high-level waste. Years ago, DOE promised power plant operators it would begin taking their spent fuel in 1998. In return, the plant operators began paying, or contracted to pay, into a fund to site, design, and build a permanent high-level waste repository. Since 1987, DOE has been using this money to study Yucca Mountain, Nevada, following a Congressional directive not to look at other potential sites until it finds out whether Yucca Mountain is licensable.

Power plants store their spent fuel on-site in spent fuel pools waiting for shipment to the federal repository. DOE's schedule has slipped to the point where the repository will now open no earlier than 2010. Many power plants, including Maine Yankee, will run out of storage space in their spent fuel pools before then. Both DOE and power plant operators are looking at temporary substitutes for the delayed repository.

DOE's proposed alternative is to build a Monitored Retrievable Storage (MRS) facility. Federal law established (in 1987) the position of Nuclear Waste Negotiator, to which President Bush appointed (in 1990) David Leroy, former lieutenant-governor of Idaho. The Negotiator is empowered to negotiate with state governors and Indian tribal leaders for a volunteered site for a high-level waste facility, either temporary (MRS) or permanent (repository). Concurrently, DOE offers grants up to \$100,000 for preliminary feasibility studies of volunteered areas.

In the fall of 1991, Mr. Leroy sent invitations to volunteer to all state governors and tribal leaders. As of early 1992, neither Governor McKernan nor any other Maine entity had expressed interest. Five Indian tribes (in New Mexico, Oklahoma, Minnesota, and Wyoming) and two county governments (in North Dakota and Wyoming) had applied for study grants.

The 1987 federal law -- the Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act -- links the schedules for building the MRS and the repository. The MRS may not be sited until a repository site is approved, nor built until the repository is licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. However, if the MRS is to be available by 1998, it needs to be sited in 1992. DOE does not expect to know until 1997 (or later) whether Yucca Mountain will be a suitable site for a repository. To make the MRS option work, DOE will need not only a volunteered licensable MRS site, but also a change in the Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act to de-link the two facilities' timetables.

For nuclear power plants about to run out of spent fuel pool storage space, the most popular next choice is some form of dry storage in radiation-proof casks. Several companies are designing and testing casks, and a few utilities have started using them.

Maine Yankee officials expect the nuclear power plant's spent fuel pool to reach its capacity in 1998 or 1999. They have not yet decided what storage method to use next.

Early in 1991, Maine Yankee officials filed a legal challenge to a 1982 Maine law (Title 35-A, Subchapter IV, paragraph 4371) which said:

After July 1, 1992, no nuclear fission thermal power plant licensee may store or maintain in on-site spent fuel element pools or other on-site temporary storage facilities any spent nuclear fuel which was removed from the nuclear reactor core more than three years previously.

At the beginning of April, Kennebec County Superior Court Justice Daniel E. Wathen found the state law unconstitutional under the Supremacy Clause in the U. S. Constitution, because the federal Atomic Energy Act preempted it. Justice Wathen ordered the Public Utilities Commission and the Attorney General, named as defendants in Maine Yankee's suit, not to enforce the law.

B. Low-level Waste

Introduction. The 1985 federal Low-level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act repeated the 1980 position that low-level waste disposal is a state responsibility. It set a series of "milestones" -- interim deadlines -- for states and interstate low-level waste compacts to meet as they developed disposal facilities. Under the law, states and compacts are supposed to have their own facilities by Jan. 1, 1993, when the three commercial facilities that now accept the nation's waste are to close or limit access.

Under Maine law, the state is trying to comply with the federal mandate in two ways. The preferred method is to negotiate an arrangement for out-of-state disposal in another state's or a compact's facility. In the event no such arrangement can be made, the state is committed to building its own facility for Maine low-level waste only. The Governor's Office, acting primarily through Public Advocate Stephen Ward, is responsible for negotiations for out-of-state disposal. In 1987, the legislature created the Maine Low-level Radioactive Waste Authority to plan, site, and build an in-state disposal facility if Maine has to have one.

The state's progress toward building its own facility was sufficient to meet the 1986, 1988, and 1990 milestones in the federal law. The state did not meet the Jan. 1, 1992, milestone requiring that a complete facility license application be filed with the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The penalty for not meeting the milestone is that in 1992 Maine generators pay a \$120 per cubic foot surcharge for waste sent to any of the three commercial disposal facilities. In December 1991, a Maine Yankee spokeswoman estimated Maine Yankee's disposal costs at about \$375 a cubic foot, including compaction, packaging, shipping, disposal fees, and the \$40 surcharge then in effect.

In-state disposal. During 1991, the Maine Low-level Radioactive Waste Authority continued its two-track search for a site for an in-state disposal facility. By the end of the year, the Authority had:

- Reviewed a total of 10 volunteered parcels of land and eliminated all but three of them.
- Selected, by its statewide and then regional screening process, 29 possible candidate areas which may contain a facility site.

The three remaining volunteered areas are Maine Yankee's 740-acre property in Wiscasset, 4,500 acres in T2 R9 NWP, and 300-plus acres in Unity Township. The 29 screened areas are in 15 towns or plantations and eight unorganized townships. In March 1992, the Authority plans to choose the 10 or 12 most promising of the screened areas for further study, if landowners will allow the studies.

State law gives Authority staff and consultants the right to make "surveys, soundings, drillings, examinations and inspections" without their presence being a trespass. However, the lack of eminent domain power means the Authority must have a willing seller if it is to acquire a facility site. The Authority's policy has been to sign option agreements with landowners before doing on-site studies.

When Authority staff proposed to conduct on-site studies at a volunteered site partly in Industry and partly in New Vineyard, town officials said the studies would violate a town ordinance forbidding site testing without town permission. The Authority filed suit in Kennebec County Superior Court seeking a declaratory judgment on the validity of the local ordinance vis-a-vis state law. Before the case was decided, the Authority dropped the Industry-New Vineyard land as technically unsuitable. The lawsuit became moot, and the legal question remains unanswered.

State law requires numerous approvals for a low-level waste disposal facility site chosen by the Authority, beginning with a 60% local vote to accept the facility. The Authority tries to explain its program through written materials and public meetings and forums, and to involve interested residents in decision-making through its Citizens Advisory Group. The number of citizens' groups opposed to facility sites continued to grow during 1991.

Maine Yankee provides most of the money for the Authority's (and the Advisory Commission's) work. State law says:

- Everyone who generates low-level waste needing disposal -- 14 entities in 1990, the latest year for which figures are available -- contributes to the fund which pays the Authority's and the Advisory Commission's administrative expenses. Contributions are calculated by both waste volume and curie content (amount of radioactivity).

- Maine Yankee pays "the full cost of planning, siting, licensing and construction" of an in-state facility, in annual installments that began in 1988. The assessment had a \$10 million ceiling. [The Authority early in 1992 asked the legislature to raise the cap to \$15 million; the Energy and Natural Resources Committee recommended \$12.5 million. Authority members expect still more money will be needed by 1994.]

The Authority's schedule for siting and building a facility has slipped continuously since the process began in 1987 (as have all other states' schedules). The Authority's first siting plan, adopted at the end of 1987, called for a Maine facility to be built by July 1995, and said the schedule was likely to change. The 1991 revision of the plan has a December 1996 opening date.

With Maine's in-state facility now projected to open at the end of 1996, Maine generators need to plan to store their waste for at least three years. Some have or can easily provide adequate on-site storage; others anticipate considerable difficulty and expense. The alternative to individual generators' on-site storage is a state storage facility. State law authorizes the Authority to plan and build a central storage facility, but it cannot begin planning until Jan. 1, 1993.

Out-of-state disposal. State law says Maine's preferred option for post-1992 low-level waste disposal is to negotiate a contract with another state or states or join an interstate low-level waste disposal compact. The three avenues Maine officials have explored most seriously are joining a northeastern states compact, arranging to use the Southwestern Compact's planned facility in California, or forming a compact with Texas (and possibly one or more other states) to use Texas's planned facility. At the end of 1991, nothing had been either guaranteed or ruled out. Public Advocate Stephen Ward considered the Texas option the most promising.

Formal negotiations for a compact among the northeastern states or the three northern New England states foundered in the mid-1980's. In 1991, an informal exploration was revived, reportedly involving representatives of siting agencies in Connecticut, Massachusetts and other states. No results were reported.

California officials were expected to license the Southwestern Compact facility in 1992. Southwestern Compact officials said they would not consider discussions with non-compact states until they had the license. Environmental and other groups in California oppose opening the facility to generators outside the compact states (California, Arizona, North Dakota, South Dakota).

By late 1991, the Texas Low-level Radioactive Waste Authority was close to nominating a facility site in southwestern Texas. The Texas Governor's Office had organized a group of state and county officials to discuss opening the facility to one or a few other states. States with small waste volumes, like Maine or Vermont, would be preferred candidates. Texas officials would expect their compact partner(s) to help pay for the Texas facility, but not to host a future facility for Texas waste.

Summary. At the end of 1991, the federal Low-level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act continued to set the course for low-level waste disposal. Many people are dissatisfied with the law. A major concern is that the proposed 14 disposal facilities (eight new ones for seven compacts, continued use of Richland, Washington, by its compact members, and five single-state facilities) are more than will be needed. Dissatisfaction is not widespread enough or focused enough to persuade Congress to reopen the low-level waste disposal question, however. In 1991, as in past years, efforts to amend the federal law did not succeed.

Users of nuclear materials have reduced both the activity and the volume of their waste, but there appears to be no prospect of eliminating waste generation (or already-generated waste). The generators complain of increased expenses to support state and compact efforts and to provide their own back-up systems when the efforts falter. Some generators, especially in biomedical fields, foresee a waste disposal crisis that will put them out of business and deprive the public of their services.

Maine and the rest of the states and compacts continue to try to develop disposal facilities. The process is everywhere behind schedule and marked by citizen opposition and lawsuits. Current and estimated future costs continue to increase. The chasm widens between officials who believe a disposal facility can be safe and potential facility neighbors who believe it will destroy the local economy and endanger their and their children's health.

C. Advisory Commission Activities

The Advisory Commission met only twice in 1991, in March and June. The rest of its business was carried out by staff and subcommittees, particularly the subcommittee on liability for low-level waste disposal.

The liability subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Reed Coles, was set up as a result of questions posed by the legislature's Judiciary Committee in 1990. As the committee recommended, the Commission contracted with an outside attorney, Gerald Petrucelli of Portland, who researched the issues and submitted a report. From the report, the subcommittee developed principles and guidelines which were incorporated into draft legislation. The bill was endorsed by the full Advisory Commission at its first 1992 meeting.

The Commission's proposed legislation clarifies and supplements provisions of current law. Its main provisions include:

- A distinction between apportionment of liability before waste is delivered to a Maine disposal facility and afterward, to make clear who has liability when.
- Elimination of joint and several liability in favor of joint liability, to make it impossible for a single waste generator to be held liable for harm that might result from all generators' waste.
- Establishment of a self-insurance trust fund separate from other Maine Low-level Radioactive Waste Authority funds, to ensure funds will be available even hundreds of years after the proposed Maine facility closes.
- Specification of the order in which funds to pay claims for actual damages are obtained, with the Authority's insurance funds first in line and state taxpayers last.
- Exemption of waste disposed of out of state from the entire liability scheme, in recognition of differences between Maine laws and other states' laws.

In other business at Commission meetings, the Commission urged the University of Maine at Orono to increase monitoring at its former low-level waste disposal facility in Greenbush. University officials reported later in the year on installation of new monitoring wells.

Commission members discussed developments in both high-level and low-level waste in various arenas. The Commission reviewed pending state legislation, Maine Low-level Radioactive Waste Authority activities, federal legislation, and negotiations for out-of-state disposal. Transfer of \$15,000 from the Commission's budget to Public Advocate Stephen Ward's budget, at his request, helped finance his negotiations with potential host states.

As in past years, Commission members or staff or both represented the Commission at major national conferences on radioactive waste, including Waste Management '91 and the quarterly meetings of the LLW Forum.

Interest in the Commission's public information materials grew as more Maine residents became aware of Maine Low-level Radioactive Waste Authority siting activities. The toll-free telephone line with its answering machine was well-used. As in past years, many messages came from students (elementary-school through college) seeking information for reports and from readers of the Commission's Update '91 newsletter asking for copies of documents mentioned in it. Toward the end of the year, residents of towns on the Authority's list of potential candidate sites began asking for back issues of Update '91, apparently using them as a way to get up to speed on Authority activities and related matters.

D. Commission members/meetings/publications/staff

Advisory Commission members during 1991 were:

	Term expires
Rep. James Mitchell, Chair	12/02/92
Commissioner Dean Marriott, Vice-chair	*
Walter Anderson, State Geologist	*
Sen. John Baldacci	12/02/92
Dr. Joseph Blinick, licensee member	12/31/92
Rep. Reed Coles	12/02/92
Theresa S. Hoffman, public member	12/31/93
Nancy Holland, public member	12/31/92
Donald Hoxie, Dep't of Human Services	*
Rep. Willis Lord	12/02/92
Sen. Margaret Ludwig	12/02/92
Sen. Bonnie Titcomb	12/02/92
Stephen Ward, Governor's Office	**
G. Douglas Whittier, licensee member	12/31/93

* Ex officio

** Serves at the Governor's pleasure

The Advisory Commission met March 18 and June 25, 1991, in Augusta.

The Commission published 10 issues of its Update '91 newsletter, up from eight in 1990. Issues appeared monthly except for the June-July and November-December combined issues. Newsletters are sent regularly to about 1,500 names on the Commission's mailing list and media list. When the legislature is in session, each legislator receives a copy.

The Commission's nine low-level waste Fact Sheets were updated as needed during the year. The Commission continued to expand the radioactive waste library in its office, which is open to the public.

Commission staff during 1991 consisted of Robert Demkowicz, Environmental Specialist IV (full-time); Mary Grow, Public Information Specialist (half-time); and Barbara Promisel, secretary (half-time).

JANUARY 1992

**ADVISORY COMMISSION
ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE**

* * * FINANCIAL REPORT * * *

CONTENTS

Report for Fiscal Year 1991	Pages 1 & 2
Report for Fiscal Year 1992 1st Quarter	3 & 4
Report for Fiscal Year 1992 2nd Quarter	5 & 6
Budget for Fiscal Year 1993	7

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE
REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991

REVENUE RECEIVED			FEES INCOME BY GENERATOR - 4536.1		
	FY '90	FY '91		FY '90	FY '91
	7/1/89-6/30/90	7/1/90-06/30/91		7/1/89- 6/30/90	7/1/90- 6/30/91
(A) Rad Waste Fund (4536.1,4530.2)					
Total Revenue Received	\$137,312	\$157,960	Maine Yankee	\$133,427	\$151,420
Plus Balance Fwd. from FY 89/90	\$111,238	\$92,346	Jackson Labs	\$562	\$1,493
TOTAL REVENUE AVAILABLE	\$248,550	\$250,306	Univ. of Maine	\$837	\$1,019
			Foundation for Blood Research	\$300	\$387
EXPENSE BY LINE ITEM: (4536.1&4530.2)					
Personal Services	\$62,140	\$74,206	(B)Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	\$0	
Per Diem	\$400	\$75	Mt. Desert Bio.	\$300	\$1,335
Consultant Services	\$1,271	\$534	Internat'l Paper Co.	\$0	
In-State Travel	\$1,102	\$525	FMC Corp.	\$300	\$300
Out of State Travel	\$6,068	\$7,523	Georgia Pacific	\$0	
Postage	\$4,653	\$3,938	Bates College	\$300	
Printing	\$5,000	\$3,894	Fraser Paper	\$0	
General Operating	\$9,612	\$13,351	Maine Medical Center	\$424	
Office Supplies	\$649	\$161	Lincoln Pulp & Paper Co.	\$0	\$300
Rents	\$12,522	\$15,490	Ventrex Lab	\$562	\$300
Indirect Cost-State C.A.P.	\$3,971	\$3,698	Agritech Sys	\$0	
Capital Expenditures	\$11,655	\$427	Bigelow Lab for Ocean Sciences	\$300	\$466
			IDEXX	\$0	\$940
Total Expenses	\$119,043	\$123,822	TOTAL	\$137,312	\$157,960
Indirect Cost-DI-C.A.P. Journalled	\$17,161	\$27,506			
* * Cash transfer to Public Advocate	\$20,000	\$15,000			
Total Cash Outlays	\$156,204	\$166,328			
TOTAL BALANCES END OF PERIOD:	\$92,346	\$83,978			

**Board approved cash transfers to the Public Advocate's Office for expenditures incurred relating to Low Level Radioactive Waste. Total transferred to Public Advocate Fiscal Year 1989, 1990, and 1991: \$40,000.

(A) 4536.1=Commission; 4530.2=Tech. Staff Balance shown includes balance forward from prior state fiscal year.

(B) Portsmouth Naval Shipyard did not contribute to this fund

Prepared by R.W. Fitzmaurice
Tel.: 239-2691

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE
 REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991
 6/30/91

Advisory Commission on Radioactive
 Waste-Low & High Level-----4536.1

Technical Studies DEP-Low & High Level-4530.2

	4536.1		4530.2		ALL ACCOUNTS	
	EXPENDITURES		EXPENDITURES		TOTAL	
	BUDGETED	ACTUAL	BUDGETED	ACTUAL	BUDGETED	ACTUAL
Personal Services	\$4,000	\$75	\$113,782	\$74,206	\$117,782	\$74,281
Prof. Fees-Not State	\$2,000	\$0	\$22,000	\$285	\$24,000	\$285
Prof. Fees-By State	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$249	\$500	\$249
Travel-In state	\$2,000	\$0	\$1,500	\$525	\$3,500	\$525
Travel-Out of State	\$10,000	\$1,895	\$12,500	\$5,628	\$22,500	\$7,523
Utilities	\$0	\$1,484	\$2,000	\$1,935	\$2,000	\$3,419
Rents	\$9,015	\$8,139	\$6,400	\$7,351	\$15,415	\$15,490
Gen.Oper.Expense	\$6,300	\$11,206	\$14,500	\$6,325	\$20,800	\$17,531
Office Supplies	\$0	\$110	\$1,450	\$51	\$1,450	\$161
Other Supplies	\$0	\$55	\$500	\$178	\$500	\$233
Indirect Cost(STA-CAP)	\$1,346	\$707	\$7,297	\$2,991	\$8,643	\$3,698
Capital			\$6,743	\$427	\$6,743	\$427
TOTAL	\$34,661	\$23,671	\$189,172	\$100,151	\$223,833	\$123,822
Indirect Cost(DIE-CAP)	\$2,304	\$3,415	\$22,072	\$14,373		\$17,788
GRAND TOTAL	\$36,965	\$27,086	\$211,244	\$114,524	\$223,833	\$141,610

(Note for file: All MFASIS reports for FY '91 will reflect a bal.fwd. c&o #2953 for rep. org. #2501-4530.2- as a +306.40. This is J#29A-2APA0044, Secretary of State reimbursement for a duplicate billing which occurred in FY '90. General operating expenses were adjusted in the 6/30/90 Rad.Waste reports to reflect this error. No adjustment necessary for FY'91.)

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE
REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992

REVENUE RECEIVED			FEES INCOME BY GENERATOR - 4536.1		
	FY '91	FY '92		FY '91	FY'92
	7/1/90-6/30/91	7/1/91-09/30/91		7/1/90- 6/30/91	7/1/91- 9/30/91
(A) Rad Waste Fund (4536.1,4530.2)					
Total Revenue Received	\$157,960	\$48,198	Maine Yankee	\$151,420	\$39,128
Plus Balance Fwd. from FY 89/90	\$92,346	\$83,978	Jackson Labs	\$1,493	\$1,628
TOTAL REVENUE AVAILABLE	\$250,306	\$132,176	University of Maine	\$1,019	\$2,994
			Foundation for Blood Research	\$387	\$397
EXPENSE BY LINE ITEM: (4536.1&4530.2)					
Personal Services	\$74,206	\$19,756	(B)Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	\$0	\$0
Per Diem	\$75	\$75	Mt. Desert Bio.	\$1,335	\$2,096
Consultant Services	\$534	\$5,111	Amac	\$0	\$300
In-State Travel	\$525	\$26	FMC Corp.	\$300	\$0
Out of State Travel	\$7,523	\$1,382	Champion International	\$0	\$336
Postage	\$3,938	\$744	Bates College	\$0	\$300
Printing	\$3,894	\$1,141	Lincoln Pulp & Paper Co.	\$300	
General Operating	\$13,351	\$782	Ventrex Lab	\$300	\$300
Office Supplies	\$161	\$10	Bigelow Lab for Ocean Sciences	\$466	
Rents	\$15,490	\$4,939	IDEXX	\$940	\$719
Indirect Cost--State C.A.P.	\$3,698	\$1,035	TOTAL	\$157,960	\$48,198
Capital Expenditures	\$427	\$2,789			
Total Expenses	\$123,822	\$37,790			
Indirect Cost--DI-C.A.P. Journalled	\$27,506	\$4,298			
* * Cash transfer to Public Advocate	\$15,000				
Total Cash Outlays	\$166,328	\$42,088			
TOTAL BALANCES END OF PERIOD:	\$83,978	\$90,088			

**Board approved cash transfers to the Public Advocate's Office for expenditures incurred relating to Low Level Radioactive Waste. (Total transferred to Public Advocate from State Fiscal Years 1989, 1990 and 1991 = \$40,000.)

(A) 4536.1=Commission; 4530.2=Tech. Staff Balance shown includes balance forward from prior state fiscal year.
(B) Portsmouth Naval Shipyard did not contribute to this fund

Prepared by R.W. Fitzmaurice
Tel.: 239-2691

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE
 REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992
 9/30/91

Advisory Commission on Radioactive
 Waste-Low & High Level-----014.06A.0426.14

Technical Studies DEP-Low & High Level-014.06A.0262.14

	4536.1		4530.2		ALL ACCOUNTS	
	EXPENDITURES		EXPENDITURES		TOTAL	
	BUDGETED	ACTUAL	BUDGETED	ACTUAL	BUDGETED	ACTUAL
Personal Services	\$2,000	\$75	\$81,266	\$19,756	\$83,266	\$19,831
Prof. Fees-Not State	\$2,000		\$16,700	\$5,111	\$18,700	\$5,111
Prof. Fees-By State			\$950		\$950	\$0
Travel-In state	\$2,000		\$1,500	\$26	\$3,500	\$26
Travel-Out of State	\$7,000		\$9,400	\$1,382	\$16,400	\$1,382
Utilities	\$2,200	\$277	\$1,200	\$181	\$3,400	\$458
Rents	\$5,815		\$12,604	\$4,939	\$18,419	\$4,939
Gen. Oper. Expense	\$5,300	\$2,189	\$13,296		\$18,596	\$2,189
Office Supplies		\$10	\$1,500		\$1,500	\$10
Other Supplies		\$20	\$1,650		\$1,650	\$20
Indirect Cost(STA-CAP)	\$1,027	\$78	\$6,971	\$957	\$7,998	\$1,035
Capital			\$2,789	\$2,789	\$2,789	\$2,789
TOTAL	\$27,342	\$2,649	\$149,826	\$35,141	\$177,168	\$37,790
Indirect Cost(DIE-CAP)		\$370		\$4,509		\$4,878
GRAND TOTAL	\$27,342	\$3,019	\$149,826	\$39,650	\$177,168	\$42,668

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE
REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992

REVENUE RECEIVED			FEES INCOME BY GENERATOR - 4536.1		
	FY '91	FY '92		FY '91	FY '92
	7/1/90-6/30/91	7/1/91-12/31/91		7/1/90- 6/30/91	7/1/91- 12/31/91
(A) Rad Waste Fund (4536.1,4530.2)					
Total Revenue Received	\$157,960	\$87,545	Maine Yankee	\$151,420	\$78,256
Plus Balance Fwd. from FY 89/90	\$92,346	\$83,978	Jackson Labs	\$1,493	\$1,628
TOTAL REVENUE AVAILABLE	\$250,306	\$171,523	University of Maine	\$1,019	\$2,994
			Foundation for Blood Research	\$387	\$397
EXPENSE BY LINE ITEM: (4536.1&4530.2)					
Personal Services	\$74,206	\$42,169	(B)Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	\$0	\$0
Per Diem	\$75	\$75	Mt. Desert Bio.	\$1,335	\$2,096
Consultant Services	\$534	\$6,436	Amac	\$0	\$300
In-State Travel	\$525	\$216	FMC Corp.	\$300	\$0
Out of State Travel	\$7,523	\$2,785	Champion International	\$0	\$336
Postage	\$3,938	\$2,054	Bates College	\$0	\$300
Printing	\$3,894	\$2,082	Lincoln Pulp & Paper Co.	\$300	\$300
General Operating	\$13,351	\$2,747	Ventrex Lab	\$300	\$300
Office Supplies	\$161	\$302	Bigelow Lab for Ocean Sciences	\$466	\$219
Rents	\$15,490	\$9,878	IDEXX	\$940	\$719
Indirect Cost--State C.A.P.	\$3,698	\$2,096	TOTAL	\$157,960	\$87,545
Capital Expenditures	\$427	\$2,789			
Total Expenses	\$123,822	\$73,629			
Indirect Cost--DI-C.A.P. Journaled	\$27,506	\$6,983			
* * Cash transfer to Public Advocate	\$15,000				
Total Cash Outlays	\$166,328	\$80,612			
TOTAL BALANCES END OF PERIOD:	\$83,978	\$90,911			

**Board approved cash transfers to the Public Advocate's Office for expenditures incurred relating to Low Level Radioactive Waste. (Total transferred to Public Advocate from State Fiscal Years 1989, 1990 and 1991 = \$40,000.)

(A) 4536.1=Commission; 4530.2=Tech. Staff Balance shown includes balance forward from prior state fiscal year.
(B) Portsmouth Naval Shipyard did not contribute to this fund

Prepared by R.W. Fitzmaurice
Tel.: 239-2691

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE
 REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992
 12/31/91

Advisory Commission on Radioactive
 Waste-Low & High Level-----014.06A.0426.14

Technical Studies DEP-Low & High Level-014.06A.0262.14

	4536.1		4530.2		ALL ACCOUNTS	
	BUDGETED	ACTUAL	BUDGETED	ACTUAL	BUDGETED	ACTUAL
Personal Services	\$2,000	\$75	\$81,266	\$42,169	\$83,266	\$42,244
Prof. Fees-Not State	\$2,000		\$16,700	\$6,436	\$18,700	\$6,436
Prof. Fees-By State			\$950		\$950	\$0
Travel-In state	\$2,000		\$1,500	\$216	\$3,500	\$216
Travel-Out of State	\$7,000		\$9,400	\$2,785	\$16,400	\$2,785
Utilities	\$2,200	\$566	\$1,200	\$382	\$3,400	\$948
Rents	\$5,815		\$12,604	\$9,878	\$18,419	\$9,878
Gen. Oper. Expense	\$5,300	\$5,684	\$13,296	\$30	\$18,596	\$5,714
Office Supplies		\$302	\$1,500		\$1,500	\$302
Other Supplies		\$221	\$1,650		\$1,650	\$221
Indirect Cost(STA-CAP)	\$1,027	\$209	\$6,971	\$1,887	\$7,998	\$2,096
Capital			\$2,789	\$2,789	\$2,789	\$2,789
TOTAL	\$27,342	\$7,057	\$149,826	\$66,572	\$177,168	\$73,629
Indirect Cost(DIE-CAP)		\$983		\$8,889		\$9,872
GRAND TOTAL	\$27,342	\$8,040	\$149,826	\$75,461	\$177,168	\$83,501

**ADVISORY COMMISSION ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE
BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993
EXPENDITURES**

**Advisory Commission on Radioactive
Waste-Low & High Level-----4536.1
Technical Studies DEP-Low & High Level-4530.2**

	4536.1	4530.2	BUDGET '93
Personal Services	\$2,000	\$144,602	\$146,602
Prof. Fees-Not State	\$0	\$4,000	\$4,000
Prof. Fees-By State	\$0	\$500	\$500
Travel-In state	\$1,082	\$541	\$1,623
Travel-Out of State	\$5,000	\$7,400	\$12,400
Utitlties	\$2,072	\$1,200	\$3,272
Rents	\$3,596	\$13,360	\$16,956
Gen.Oper.Expense	\$5,300	\$4,962	\$10,262
Office Supplies	\$0	\$487	\$487
Other Supplies	\$0	\$541	\$541
Indirect Cost(STA-CAP)	\$743	\$5,728	\$6,471
Capital	\$0	\$0	\$0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$19,793	\$183,321	\$203,114
Indirect Cost(DIE-CAP)	\$2,676	\$26,150	\$28,826
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL	\$22,469	\$209,471	\$231,940
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>