

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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STATE OF MAINE



**ADVISORY COMMISSION  
ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE**

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**1993 ANNUAL REPORT**



February 1994

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
of the  
**ADVISORY COMMISSION ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE**  
for the calendar year 1993

**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.

The legislature created the Advisory Commission in 1985, as a successor to the Low-level Waste Siting Commission. The Advisory Commission's purpose is "to advise the Governor and the Legislature on matters relating to radioactive waste management...." Its duties, as listed in the statute, are to:

- A. Study the management, transportation, storage and disposal of radioactive waste, including low-level and high-level radioactive waste generated in or near this State;
- B. Evaluate methods and criteria for siting and constructing low-level radioactive waste disposal or storage facilities;
- C. Evaluate methods and criteria for siting and constructing high-level radioactive waste repositories or storage facilities;
- D. Advise the Governor and the Legislature on the findings and recommendations of the commission;
- E. Assist the Governor in regional efforts to manage radioactive waste; and
- F. Provide opportunities for public input, disseminate information to the general public and promote public understanding concerning radioactive waste issues.

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 1993 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 Appendix I. 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

The federal government, specifically the U. S. Department of Energy, is responsible for the management of high-level radioactive waste, which includes spent fuel rods from commercial nuclear power plants as well as waste generated by the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy. During 1993, neither DOE nor anyone else made significant progress toward providing either a disposal or a storage facility for high-level waste. The delay is bad news for owners of some nuclear power plants. DOE has contracted to begin taking power plants' spent fuel early in 1998; if the agency cannot carry out its promise, some of the generators (but probably not Maine Yankee, which plans to re-rack the rods in its spent fuel pool again) will have to invest in expensive on-site storage facilities.

*[For more background information on the high-level waste program, please see the Maine Advisory Commission on Radioactive Waste's 1992 annual report. If you need a copy of the 1992 report, please leave your request on our 24-hour answering machine, reached by calling 1-800-453-4013.]*

DOE's high-level waste disposal program consists of studying Yucca Mountain, Nevada, to see whether it is a suitable site for an underground repository. During 1993, DOE finished the 200-foot-long starter tunnel for its planned underground study facility and continued surface-based studies.

Observers, neutral as well as hostile, say the Yucca Mountain program is underfunded and badly organized. A May 1993 study by the General Accounting Office found that DOE had not asked for enough money to do Yucca Mountain studies according to its own schedule; had allocated two-fifths of its 1992 waste-disposal funding to non-Yucca-Mountain work; and had allocated less than two-fifths of the Yucca Mountain money (\$60 million of a \$275 million total appropriation) to scientific studies of the potential site. The GAO investigators concluded that continuing this course could add 5 to 13 years to the Yucca Mountain timetable and \$230 to \$600 million to project management costs. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board also issued critical comments and reports during 1993.

DOE's official date for opening a repository remains 2010. However, Secretary of Energy Hazel O'Leary was quoted in a recent New York Times story as informally revising the opening date to 2013.

If Yucca Mountain is found not to be a suitable site for a high-level waste repository, federal law tells DOE to report to Congress for further direction. Before Congress pinpointed Yucca Mountain in 1987, DOE had done a nation-wide geological survey which produced a list of more than two dozen potentially-suitable repository sites, including two in Maine (granite under the Sebago Lake and Bottle Lake areas).

The federal Nuclear Waste Negotiator is in charge of the search for a volunteered site for a high-level waste storage facility (MRS, for Monitored Retrievable Storage, facility). President Bush's negotiator, David Leroy, was succeeded in mid-1993 by President Clinton's choice, former Idaho Congressman Richard Stallings.

Mr. Leroy was working with four Indian tribes who were studying possible sites on reservation land in New Mexico, Utah, Oklahoma, and on the Oregon-Nevada border. Mr. Stallings said in December 1993 that he plans to continue working with the tribes and also to seek new volunteers from areas which have a scientific community, or a nuclear facility with accumulated spent fuel, or economic problems caused by, for example, a military base closing.

In the absence of high-level waste disposal or storage facilities, owners of nuclear power plants which run low on storage space have two choices: building new, dry-land storage facilities, or increasing the capacity of their spent-fuel pools. There are two ways to increase pool capacity, re-racking and pin consolidation. A 1992 Maine Yankee study explained that re-racking involves putting spent fuel assemblies closer together, while pin consolidation involves taking spent fuel rods out of fuel assemblies and putting the rods closer together.

Maine Yankee officials have chosen to apply to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for permission to re-rack spent fuel assemblies. They have used the technique twice before, and expect this time to gain enough space to store all the spent fuel the plant will generate up to 2008, the year its license expires. At the request of a Casco resident, Advisory Commission member and Maine Yankee Vice-President G. Douglas Whittier made a presentation on Maine Yankee's spent-fuel storage plans at the Advisory Commission's Sept. 24 meeting.

Another high-level waste issue impinged on Maine during the summer and fall of 1993, after a court ruling in a dispute between DOE and the State of Idaho about DOE's spent fuel stockpile at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. The result was announcement of an expanded DOE plan for an Environmental Impact Statement on continued use of INEL to take spent fuel from nuclear submarines. The EIS will now consider alternative storage sites; it might call for more spent fuel to be kept for longer periods at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery, Maine (and at other facilities around the country). The Advisory Commission reviewed the plan and submitted comments to DOE in time for consideration as part of the EIS process. DOE's draft INEL EIS is due out by June 30, 1994, and the final EIS is to be prepared by April 1995.

The Maine Advisory Commission on Radioactive Waste continued to monitor the federal high-level waste program in 1993. Commission staff and members read national publications, attended national conferences, and when necessary talked directly with DOE, NRC, and other federal officials. Commission staff kept Maine residents and others on the Commission's mailing list informed through the Commission's monthly Update '93 newsletter.

## B. Low-level Waste

States, not the federal government, are responsible for management of low-level radioactive waste generated within their borders, both by private entities (like Maine Yankee, hospitals, industries, and research laboratories) and by public entities (like the University of Maine and Portsmouth Naval Shipyard). Maine law says Maine's preferred option is to arrange to use an out-of-state disposal facility, but if necessary, the state will provide an in-state facility. During 1993, the executive, the legislature, and the voting public approved an arrangement for out-of-state disposal, in the form of an interstate compact with Texas — which is supposed to host the disposal facility — and Vermont.

*[For more background on low-level waste disposal, please see the Maine Advisory Commission on Radioactive Waste's 1992 annual report. If you need a copy of the report, please leave your request on our 24-hour answering machine, reached by calling 1-800-453-4013. The Commission office also has extra copies of the Texas compact if you need one.]*

Public Advocate Stephen Ward negotiated the Texas compact, which was approved by the Texas legislature in May 1993. Mr. Ward represents Governor John McKernan on the Advisory Commission, and the Advisory Commission appropriated \$15,000 from its budget to help support his out-of-state work on low-level waste. The Commission reviewed the compact and recommended that the Maine legislature approve it. The legislature approved the compact in June and sent it to referendum, as required by a 1985 citizen-initiated state law. In the fall of 1993, the Commission prepared and mailed informational materials explaining and endorsing the compact, which Maine voters approved by a wide margin at the Nov. 2 referendum.

During 1993, Maine low-level waste generators had no access to disposal facilities. At the beginning of the year, the three commercial facilities in the country stopped taking waste from Maine. The facility in Beatty, Nevada, closed; the facility in Hanford, Washington, limited its clientele to 11 northwestern states. The facility in Barnwell, South Carolina, remained open to generators in the eight states that compose the Southeast Interstate Compact, and to generators in other states that signed agreements with the Southeast Compact Commission. Under the 1985 initiated law, Maine officials could implement such an agreement only with voter approval at a referendum, and the legislature chose not to propose the question either in 1992 or in 1993. The Barnwell facility is scheduled to close to generators outside the Southeast Compact states on June 30, 1994 (although as 1993 ended there were rumors that the deadline would be extended).

The Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Authority submitted a license application for a facility in Hudspeth County, Texas, to the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission in December 1993. The TNRCC is expected to take up to two years to review the application and hold hearings before it issues a decision. The facility is scheduled to open in late 1996. However, facility opponents filed state and federal lawsuits against the site selection during 1993, and these and other legal actions may well delay the process. Once open, the facility is expected to operate for at least 30 years, and Maine and Vermont are each guaranteed a stated amount of space in it.

Under Maine law, low-level waste generators file annual reports with the state Department of Environmental Protection. In recent years, DEP has provided a standard reporting form which asks for

information on waste generated, waste shipped for disposal, waste stored for future disposal, and availability of future storage space. Some Maine generators will run out of storage space before the Texas facility opens, even if it opens on time.

Approval of the Texas compact at the November referendum meant that Maine's in-state siting effort, conducted by the Maine Low-level Radioactive Waste Authority, was immediately suspended. State law directed the State Planning Office to prepare a report to the 1994 legislative session on future radioactive waste management in Maine. Advisory Commission members discussed recommendations for the content of the SPO report at several meetings in the fall of 1993.

The Commission's consensus was that the Texas compact is not necessarily the final or complete answer to low-level radioactive waste management. Texas may not open a facility; Texas may close its facility sooner than expected; or Maine generators may not be able to keep waste volumes within the limits set in the compact. Commission members recommended that Maine should continue to have a body similar to the Advisory Commission where legislators, appointed state officials, waste generators, and representatives of the public could oversee and make recommendations on radioactive waste management issues.

Other low-level waste issues which engaged some of the Commission's attention during 1993 included reviewing proposed state legislation (including, but not limited to, the Texas Compact bill); monitoring water-quality reports around the former University of Maine disposal facility in Greenbush; and considering preservation of information collected by the Maine Low-level Radioactive Waste Authority during its siting process. As with high-level waste, monthly reports in Update '93 newsletters kept interested readers informed about low-level waste programs in Maine and in other states and compacts.

### C. Advisory Commission Activities

The development and consequences of the Texas compact were a major focus of Advisory Commission activities during 1993. Commission staff collected information from and about Texas which provided a basis for Commission deliberations and recommendations on the compact and for public information. (It should be remembered that the compact was not universally welcomed in Maine; some citizens'-group representatives who regularly attended Commission meetings opposed the compact, and about 27% of the electorate voted against it.) Commission discussions covered developments in Texas; proposed Maine legislation; publicity for the November referendum; and post-compact changes in the Maine Low-level Radioactive Waste Authority.

The full Advisory Commission held seven meetings in 1993. Subgroups met in the spring to discuss pending legislation and in the fall to draft comments on DOE's proposed plan for the INEL EIS as it affected Portsmouth Naval Shipyard and to discuss the State Planning Office report on future Maine radioactive waste management.



As in past years, Advisory Commission members and staff represented Maine at national high-level waste and low-level waste conferences, including Waste Management '93 (the latest in a series of major international gatherings held each spring) and the quarterly meetings of the Low-Level Waste Forum. The Commission's library, open to other state agencies' personnel and to the public, continued to collect and catalog state, national, and international materials on radioactive waste management. The Commission maintained its in-state toll-free telephone line to let residents leave questions and comments, to which staff responded.

#### D. Commission Members/Meetings/Publications/Staff

Advisory Commission members during 1993 were:

Rep. James Mitchell, Chair  
Environmental Protection Commissioner Dean Marriott, Vice-chair  
Walter Anderson, State Geologist  
Dr. Joseph Blinick, licensee member (Maine Medical Center)  
Sen. Richard Carey  
Rep. Reed Coles  
Sen. Stephen Hall  
Theresa S. Hoffman, public member  
Nancy Holland, public member  
Donald Hoxie, Department of Human Services  
Sen. Mark Lawrence  
Rep. Willis Lord  
Stephen Ward, Public Advocate (representing the Governor's Office)  
G. Douglas Whittier, licensee member (Maine Yankee Atomic Power Co.)

Under state law, Commissioner Marriott, Mr. Anderson, and the Commissioner of Human Services (represented by Mr. Hoxie) serve *ex officio*. Mr. Ward serves at the Governor's pleasure. The legislative, public, and licensee members are appointed by either the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House. The law provides that the Commission chairman must be one of the legislative members, and that the vice-chairman must be the Commissioner of Environmental Protection.

The Advisory Commission met Feb. 8, April 13, May 26, Sept. 15, Sept. 24, Nov. 10, and Dec. 8, 1993. All meetings were held in Augusta.

The Commission published 13 issues of its Update '93 newsletter, one each month plus a special edition on pending state legislation in February. In advance of the Nov. 2 referendum on the Texas compact, the Commission published a poster and an informational flier, which were sent to municipal offices and libraries in Maine. The Commission's mailing lists have almost 1,400 names; copies of Update newsletters are distributed in the House and Senate when the legislature is in session.

Commission staff during 1993 consisted of Robert Demkowicz, Environmental Specialist IV (full-time); Mary Grow, Public Information Specialist (half-time); and Barbara Finch, secretary (half-time).

**APPENDIX I**

**JANUARY 1994**

**ADVISORY COMMISSION  
ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE**

**\* \* \* FINANCIAL REPORT \* \* \***

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ADVISORY COMMISSION ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE  
REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993

REVENUE RECEIVED		
	FY '92	FY '93
	7/1/91-6/30/92	7/1/92-6/30/93
<b>(A) Rad Waste Fund (0426, 0262)</b>		
Total Revenue Received	\$166,022	\$172,424
Plus Balance Fwd. from FY 91/92	\$83,978	\$77,184
<b>TOTAL REVENUE AVAILABLE</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>	<b>\$249,608</b>
<b>EXPENSE BY LINE ITEM: (0426 &amp; 0262)</b>		
Personal Services	\$77,792	\$78,422
Per Diem	\$100	\$150
Consultant Services	\$6,487	\$800
In-State Travel	\$312	\$27
Out of State Travel	\$8,125	\$5,867
Postage	\$4,456	\$1,626
Printing	\$5,400	\$7,177
General Operating	\$6,557	\$10,583
Office Supplies	\$596	\$145
Rents	\$19,793	\$19,756
Indirect Cost—State C.A.P.	\$3,952	\$3,218
Capital Expenditures	\$2,789	\$0
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$136,359</b>	<b>\$127,771</b>
Indirect Cost—DI-C.A.P. Journalled	\$21,457	\$1,453
* * Cash transfer to Public Advocate	\$15,000	\$15,000
.9% reduction per PL 1991 C780 sec 111		\$2,012
<b>Total Cash Outlays</b>	<b>\$172,816</b>	<b>\$146,236</b>
<b>TOTAL BALANCES END OF PERIOD:</b>	<b>\$77,184</b>	<b>\$103,372</b>

\*\*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, 1991, 1992 and 1993 = \$70,000.)

FEES INCOME BY GENERATOR - 4536.1		
	FY '92	FY'93
	7/1/91-6/30/92	7/1/92-6/30/93
Maine Yankee	\$156,513	\$162,689
Jackson Labs	\$1,628	\$2,704
University of Maine	\$2,994	\$809
Foundation for Blood Research	\$397	\$545
(B) Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	\$0	\$0
Mt. Desert Bio.	\$2,096	\$1,919
Amac	\$300	\$0
Champion International	\$336	\$0
Bates College	\$300	\$300
Boise Cascade	\$0	\$300
Ventrex Lab	\$300	\$348
Bigelow Lab for Ocean Sciences	\$439	\$545
IDEXX	\$719	\$417
A.E. Staley	\$0	\$300
Great Northern Paper	\$0	\$348
Bowdoin College	\$0	\$300
Colby College	\$0	\$300
International Paper	\$0	\$300
S.D. Warren	\$0	\$300
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$166,022</b>	<b>\$172,424</b>

(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. Fitzmaunce  
Tel.: 287-2691

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE  
 REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993  
 6/30/93

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

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

	014.06A.0426.14		014.06A.0262.14		ALL ACCOUNTS	
	EXPENDITURES BUDGETED	ACTUAL	EXPENDITURES BUDGETED	ACTUAL	TOTAL BUDGETED	ACTUAL
Personal Services	\$2,000	\$150	\$89,114	\$78,422	\$91,114	\$78,572
Prof. Fees-Not State	\$0	\$0	\$6,000	\$734	\$6,000	\$734
Prof. Fees-By State	\$0	\$66	\$3,500	\$0	\$3,500	\$66
Travel-In state	\$2,814	\$0	\$541	\$27	\$3,355	\$27
Travel-Out of State	\$6,472	\$0	\$8,100	\$5,867	\$14,572	\$5,867
Utilities	\$2,870	\$1,605	\$2,200	\$2,027	\$5,070	\$3,632
Rents	\$3,496	\$3,496	\$17,286	\$16,260	\$20,782	\$19,756
Gen. Oper. Expense	\$6,152	\$14,613	\$4,962	\$979	\$11,114	\$15,592
Office Supplies	\$800	\$145	\$487	\$0	\$1,287	\$145
Other Supplies	\$0	\$162	\$2,555	\$0	\$2,555	\$162
Indirect Cost(STA-CAP)	\$615	\$523	\$3,402	\$2,695	\$4,017	\$3,218
Capital	\$0				\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$25,219</b>	<b>\$20,760</b>	<b>\$138,147</b>	<b>\$107,011</b>	<b>\$163,366</b>	<b>\$127,771</b>
Indirect Cost(DIE-CAP)		\$2,454		\$12,650		\$15,104
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$25,219</b>	<b>\$23,214</b>	<b>\$138,147</b>	<b>\$119,661</b>	<b>\$163,366</b>	<b>\$142,875</b>

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE  
REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994

<u>REVENUE RECEIVED</u>	FY '93	FY '94
	<u>7/1/92-6/30/93</u>	<u>7/1/93-9/30/93</u>
<b>(A) Rad Waste Fund (0426, 0262)</b>		
Total Revenue Received	\$172,424	\$40,011
Plus Balance Fwd. from FY 91/92	<u>\$77,184</u>	<u>\$103,372</u>
<b>TOTAL REVENUE AVAILABLE</b>	<b>\$249,608</b>	<b>\$143,383</b>
<b><u>EXPENSE BY LINE ITEM: (0426 &amp; 0262)</u></b>		
Personal Services	\$78,422	\$21,174
Per Diem	\$150	\$0
Consultant Services	\$800	\$0
In-State Travel	\$27	\$0
Out of State Travel	\$5,867	\$0
Postage	\$1,626	\$191
Printing	\$7,177	\$1,971
General Operating	<u>\$10,583</u>	<u>\$1,622</u>
Office Supplies	\$145	\$35
Rents	\$19,756	\$4,939
Indirect Cost--State C.A.P.	\$3,218	\$529
Capital Expenditures	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$127,771</b>	<b>\$30,461</b>
Indirect Cost--DI-C.A.P. Journalled	\$1,453	\$15,104
* * Cash transfer to Public Advocate	\$15,000	
.9% reduction per PL 1991 C780 sec 111	<u>\$2,012</u>	
<b>Total Cash Outlays</b>	<b>\$146,236</b>	<b>\$45,565</b>
<b>Plus sale of printer 9/93</b>		<b>\$750</b>
<b>TOTAL BALANCES END OF PERIOD:</b>	<b><u>\$103,372</u></b>	<b><u>\$98,568</u></b>

<u>FEES INCOME BY GENERATOR - 4536.1</u>	FY93	FY93
	<u>7/1/92-</u>	<u>7/1/93-</u>
	6/30/93	9/30/93
Maine Yankee	\$162,689	\$31,369
Jackson Labs	\$2,704	\$447
University of Maine	\$809	\$365
Foundation for Blood Research	\$545	\$364
Maine Medical Center	\$0	\$400
Mt. Desert Blo.	\$1,919	\$956
Phillips Elmet	\$0	\$3,867
Champion International	\$0	\$366
Bates College	\$300	\$0
Boise Cascade	\$300	\$0
Ventrex Lab	\$348	\$366
Bigelow Lab for Ocean Sciences	\$545	\$0
IDEXX	\$417	\$450
A.E. Staley	\$300	\$0
Great Northern Paper	\$348	\$724
Bowdoin College	\$300	\$0
Colby College	\$300	\$0
International Paper	\$300	\$0
S.D. Warren	<u>\$300</u>	<u>\$337</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>\$172,424</u></b>	<b><u>\$40,011</u></b>

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

\*\*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, 1991 and 1992 = \$55,000.)

Prepared by R.W. Fitzmaurice  
Tel.: 287-2691

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE  
 REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994  
 9/30/93

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

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

	014.06A.0426.14		014.06A.0262.14		ALL ACCOUNTS	
	EXPENDITURES BUDGETED	ACTUAL	EXPENDITURES BUDGETED	ACTUAL	TOTAL BUDGETED	ACTUAL
Personal Services	\$2,000	\$0	\$93,908	\$21,174	\$95,908	\$21,174
Prof. Fees-Not State	\$0	\$0	\$6,000	\$0	\$6,000	\$0
Prof. Fees-By State	\$0	\$0	\$3,500	\$0	\$3,500	\$0
Travel-In state	\$2,814	\$0	\$541	\$0	\$3,355	\$0
Travel-Out of State	\$6,472	\$0	\$8,100	\$0	\$14,572	\$0
Utilities	\$2,870	\$58	\$2,200	\$693	\$5,070	\$751
Rents	\$3,496	\$874	\$17,286	\$4,065	\$20,782	\$4,939
Gen. Oper. Expense	\$6,152	\$2,990	\$4,962	\$0	\$11,114	\$2,990
Office Supplies	\$800	\$35	\$487	\$0	\$1,287	\$35
Other Supplies	\$0	\$43	\$2,555	\$0	\$2,555	\$43
Indirect Cost(STA-CAP)	\$615	\$70	\$3,488	\$459	\$4,103	\$529
Capital	\$0				\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$25,219</b>	<b>\$4,070</b>	<b>\$143,027</b>	<b>\$26,391</b>	<b>\$168,246</b>	<b>\$30,461</b>
Indirect Cost(DIE-CAP)		\$518		\$3,356		\$3,874
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$25,219</b>	<b>\$4,588</b>	<b>\$143,027</b>	<b>\$29,747</b>	<b>\$168,246</b>	<b>\$34,335</b>

**ADVISORY COMMISSION ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE  
REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994**

<u>REVENUE RECEIVED</u>	<u>FY '93</u>	<u>FY '94</u>		
	<u>7/1/92-6/30/93</u>	<u>7/1/93-12/31/93</u>		
<b>(A) Rad Waste Fund (0426, 0262)</b>				
Total Revenue Received	\$172,424	\$75,590		
Plus Balance Fwd. from FY 91/92	<u>\$77,184</u>	<u>\$103,372</u>		
<b>TOTAL REVENUE AVAILABLE</b>	<b>\$249,608</b>	<b>\$178,962</b>		
 <b>EXPENSE BY LINE ITEM: (0426 &amp; 0262)</b>				
Personal Services	\$78,422	\$40,719		
Per Diem	\$150	\$125		
Consultant Services	\$800	\$0		
In-State Travel	\$27	\$0		
Out of State Travel	\$5,867	\$599		
Postage	\$1,826	\$2,817		
Printing	\$7,177	\$3,485		
General Operating	<u>\$10,583</u>	<u>\$2,422</u>	\$8,724	
Office Supplies	\$145	\$91		
Rents	\$19,756	\$6,585		
Indirect Cost--State C.A.P.	\$3,218	\$993		
Capital Expenditures	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>		
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$127,771</b>	<b>\$57,836</b>		
Indirect Cost--DI-C.A.P. Journal	\$1,453	\$15,104		
* * Cash transfer to Public Advocate	\$15,000			
.9% reduction per PL 1991 C780 sec 111	<u>\$2,012</u>			
<b>Total Cash Outlays</b>	<b>\$146,236</b>	<b>\$72,940</b>		
Plus sale of printer 9/93		\$750		
<b>TOTAL BALANCES END OF PERIOD:</b>	<b><u>\$103,372</u></b>	<b><u>\$106,772</u></b>		

<u>FEES INCOME BY GENERATOR - 4536.1</u>	<u>FY93</u>	<u>FY93</u>
	<u>7/1/92-</u>	<u>7/1/93-</u>
	<u>6/30/93</u>	<u>12/31/93</u>
Maine Yankee	\$162,889	\$82,738
Jackson Labs	\$2,704	\$447
University of Maine	\$809	\$365
Foundation for Blood Research	\$545	\$364
Maine Medical Center	\$0	\$400
Mr. Desert Blo.	\$1,919	\$856
Phillips Eimet	\$0	\$7,734
Champion International	\$0	\$368
Bates College	\$300	\$343
Boise Cascade	\$300	\$0
Ventrex Lab	\$348	\$366
Bigelow Lab for Ocean Sciences	\$545	\$0
IDEXX	\$417	\$450
A.E. Staley	\$300	\$0
Great Northern Paper	\$348	\$724
Bowdoin College	\$300	\$0
Colby College	\$300	\$0
International Paper	\$300	\$0
S.D. Warren	<u>\$300</u>	<u>\$337</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>\$172,424</u></b>	<b><u>\$75,590</u></b>

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

Prepared by R.W. Fitzmaurice  
Tel.: 287-2691

\*\*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, 1991 and 1992 = \$55,000.)



ADVISORY COMMISSION ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE  
 REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994  
 12/31/93

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

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

	014.06A.0426.14		014.06A.0262.14		ALL ACCOUNTS	
	EXPENDITURES		EXPENDITURES		TOTAL	
	BUDGETED	ACTUAL	BUDGETED	ACTUAL	BUDGETED	ACTUAL
Personal Services	\$2,000	\$125	\$93,908	\$40,719	\$95,908	\$40,844
Prof. Fees-Not State	\$0	\$0	\$6,000	\$0	\$6,000	\$0
Prof. Fees-By State	\$0	\$0	\$3,500	\$0	\$3,500	\$0
Travel-In state	\$2,814	\$0	\$541	\$0	\$3,355	\$0
Travel-Out of State	\$6,472	\$0	\$8,100	\$599	\$14,572	\$599
Utilities	\$2,870	\$87	\$2,200	\$1,314	\$5,070	\$1,401
Rents	\$3,496	\$2,520	\$17,286	\$4,065	\$20,782	\$6,585
Gen. Oper. Expense	\$6,152	\$6,538	\$4,962	\$742	\$11,114	\$7,280
Office Supplies	\$800	\$91	\$487	\$0	\$1,287	\$91
Other Supplies	\$0	\$43	\$2,555	\$0	\$2,555	\$43
Indirect Cost(STA-CAP)	\$615	\$152	\$3,488	\$841	\$4,103	\$993
Capital	\$0				\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$25,219</b>	<b>\$9,556</b>	<b>\$143,027</b>	<b>\$48,280</b>	<b>\$168,246</b>	<b>\$57,836</b>
Indirect Cost(DIE-CAP)		\$1,231		\$6,137		\$7,369
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$25,219</b>	<b>\$10,787</b>	<b>\$143,027</b>	<b>\$54,417</b>	<b>\$168,246</b>	<b>\$65,205</b>

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE  
 BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995  
 EXPENDITURES

Advisory Commission on Radioactive

Waste-Low & High Level-----014.06A.0426.14 (4536.1)

Technical Studies DEP-Low & High Level-014.06A.0262.14 (4530.2)

	014.06A.0426.14	014.06A.0262.14	BUDGET '95
Personal Services	\$2,000	\$93,019	\$95,019
			\$0
Prof. Fees-Not State	\$0	\$6,000	\$6,000
Prof. Fees-By State	\$0	\$3,500	\$3,500
Travel-In state	\$2,814	\$541	\$3,355
Travel-Out of State	\$6,472	\$8,100	\$14,572
Utilities	\$2,870	\$2,200	\$5,070
Rents	\$3,496	\$17,264	\$20,760
Gen. Oper. Expense	\$6,152	\$4,962	\$11,114
Office Supplies	\$800	\$487	\$1,287
Other Supplies	\$0	\$2,555	\$2,555
Indirect Cost(STA-CAP)	\$615	\$3,488	\$4,103
Capital	\$0	\$0	\$0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$25,219	\$142,116	\$167,335
Indirect Cost(DIE-CAP)	\$3,004	\$16,904	\$19,908
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL	\$28,223	\$159,020	\$187,243
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