



Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission

Joseph G. Klinger
Chairman
Illinois

Dewey F. Crawford
Secretary/Treasurer
Kentucky

Gary W. McCandless, P.E.
Commissioner
Illinois

TABLE OF CONTENTS

History	1
Mission	1
Low-Level Waste Compacts	2
Low-Level Waste Disposal Facilities	3
Disposal Options.....	4
Illinois Waste Generation	5
Kentucky Waste Generation.....	8
Maxey Flats Update – Kentucky	11
Observations and Current Activities.....	13
Agreements & Plans	14
Commission Activities.....	15
Audits	16
Balance Sheet	19
Statement of Revenue	20
Statement of Cash Flows.....	21
Appendices	22

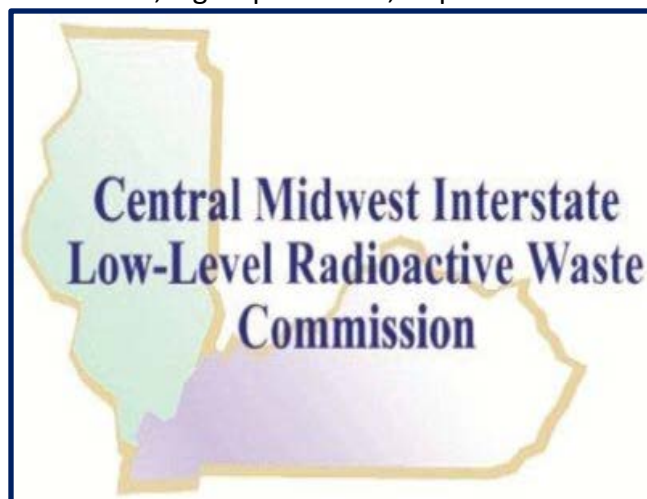
HISTORY

In response to a federal policy, declared in the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act of 1980 (1980 Act) (42 USC 2021b et seq.), that each state is responsible for assuring that disposal capacity is available for certain categories of low-level radioactive waste (LLRW) generated within its borders, the State of Illinois and the Commonwealth of Kentucky entered into the Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact (CMC). Congress has consented to the CMC and the Southeast, Midwest, Central States, Rocky Mountain, Atlantic, Appalachian, Southwestern, Northwest and Texas Interstate Compacts.

MISSION OF CENTRAL MIDWEST COMPACT

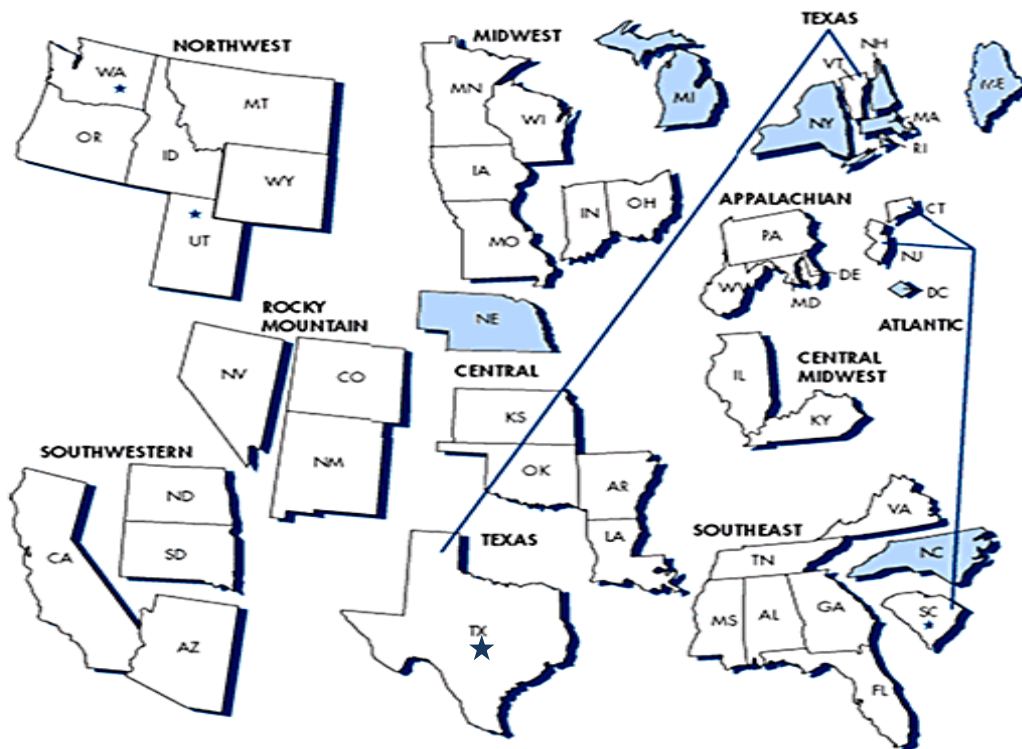
A three-member Commission administers the CMC. Illinois Commissioners are Chairman Joseph Klinger and Gary McCandless. Dewey Crawford is the Commissioner representing Kentucky and serves as the Secretary/Treasurer.

The Commission is required to adopt, and amend as necessary, a Regional Management Plan. The Regional Management Plan describes the number and type of regional storage, treatment, and disposal facilities needed; adopts policies regarding source and volume reductions; and describes alternative means for treatment, storage, and disposal of LLRW. The Commission is authorized to designate a host state for each regional facility, but only a state that generates more than 10 percent of their region's total volume of low-level radioactive waste. Illinois has been designated as the host state for a regional disposal facility. Use of storage, treatment, and disposal facilities in the region for LLRW originating from outside the region, and export of LLRW from the CMC region, is subject to Commission approval. The Commission may enter into an agreement or contract with a state, a group of states, or persons for access to a facility in the region.



Low-Level Waste Compacts

<http://www.nrc.gov/waste/llw-disposal/licensing/compacts.html>



★ Active Disposal Site (4)	Alaska and Hawaii belong to Northwest Compact
□ Approved Compact (10)	■ Unaffiliated (10)

Unaffiliated States

District of Columbia
 Massachusetts
 Nebraska
 New York

Maine
 Michigan
 New Hampshire
 North Carolina

Puerto Rico
 Rhode Island

LOW-LEVEL WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

The three active, licensed low-level waste disposal facilities are located in Agreement States (see [map](#)). Additional information about the facilities may be found at the Web sites maintained by the respective Agreement States.

- **EnergySolutions Barnwell Operations, located in Barnwell, South Carolina**
Currently, Barnwell accepts waste from all U.S. generators except those in the Rocky Mountain and Northwest [Compacts](#). Beginning in 2008, Barnwell will only accept waste from the Atlantic compact states (Connecticut, New Jersey, and South Carolina). Barnwell is licensed by the State of South Carolina to receive wastes in Classes A-C.
- **U.S. Ecology, located in Richland, Washington**
Richland accepts waste from the Northwest and Rocky Mountain [compacts](#). Richland is licensed by the State of Washington to receive wastes in Classes A-C.
- **EnergySolutions Clive Operations, located in Clive, Utah**
Clive accepts waste from all regions of the United States. Clive is licensed by the State of Utah for Class A waste only.
- **Waste Control Specialists (WCS), LLC, located near Andrews, Texas**
WCS accepts waste from the Texas Compact generators and outside generators with permission from the Compact. WCS is licensed by the State of Texas for Classes A, B, and C waste.

<http://www.nrc.gov/waste/llw-disposal/licensing/locations.html>



Disposal Options for CMC

Generators in the Central Midwest Region continue to have access to the *EnergySolutions* disposal facility located in Clive, Utah for certain radioactive wastes. This facility accepts Class A waste, both containerized and un-containerized and naturally occurring radioactive materials. This facility also accepts mixed waste (i.e., waste that is both radioactive and chemically hazardous) generated in the Central Midwest region. The Commission anticipates that Illinois and Kentucky generators will continue to have access to the *EnergySolutions* facility.



Fortunately in July 2012 the Waste Control Specialists, Inc. disposal facility in Andrews County Texas became authorized to accept outside of Texas Compact Class A, Class B and Class C low-level radioactive waste at the Compact Waste Facility. Some Central Midwest Compact waste generators have submitted applications and proposed agreements for importation of low level radioactive waste particularly for Class B and Class C.



Waste considered to be naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM) can be disposed at the US Ecology Richland, Washington disposal facility, or at several US EPA RCRA Subtitle C landfills (NORM material with lower concentrations).



Illinois Waste Generation – Current and Future Projections

In compliance with the Management Act, the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) conducts an annual survey of the LLRW generators located in Illinois and any broker or processor that handles Illinois LLRW within or outside of the state. Each generator provides IEMA with information by completing the generator’s Annual Survey about the types, quantities, and activity of LLRW generated, stored, treated, and disposed of and future LLRW shipment projections. Brokers and processors provide information regarding any and all Illinois waste received, treated, processed, and shipped for disposal by completing the Brokers’ and Processors’ Annual Survey.

IEMA operates a system to administratively track shipments of LLRW that have a point of origination or destination in the state of Illinois. Persons who ship LLRW into, out of, or within the state must obtain a permit from IEMA and report shipment information electronically to the Tracking System. Brokers can provide the Electronic Data Transmission (EDT) files on behalf of their generator customers. IEMA provides the information collected by the Tracking System back to the generators in the form of completed annual survey tables for generator verification.

Illinois LLRW generation in 2014 continued to demonstrate the typical variation in year to year production. The waste volume and activity both decreased from 2013. The number of generators decreased from 2013 to 2014 by 3. This continues the decline observed since 2000.

Illinois LLRW Generator Survey Response by Generator Category

2008 – 2014

Generator Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Academic	35	33	33	29	28	30	31
Fuel Cycle	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Governmental	19	18	15	15	15	16	16
Industrial	66	66	65	58	57	62	64
Medical	327	329	319	316	313	302	296
Reactor	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Total	456	455	441	427	422	419	416

2014 Volume and Activity by Generator Category

Generator Category	Volume (ft ³)	Volume (m ³)	Activity (mCi)	Activity (MBq)
Academic	939.3	26.6	354.8	13,129.1
Fuel-Cycle	50,270.0	1,423.6	223,505.4	8,269,702.0
Governmental	39.82	1.1	3.9	144.7
Industrial	9,485.9	268.6	5,897.1	218,190.9
Medical	32.8	1.0	16.8	621.9
Reactor	<u>225,254.2</u>	<u>6,379.2</u>	<u>50,637,372.1</u>	<u>1,873,582,769.0</u>
Totals	286,022.0	8,100.1	50,867,715.1	1,882,084,557.6

Note – Totals may not add due to rounding

Distribution by Class of LLRW Shipped by Generator Category in 2014

Generator Category	Class A		Class B		Class C		Total	
	Volume (ft ³)	Volume (m ³)	Volume (ft ³)	Volume (m ³)	Volume (ft ³)	Volume (m ³)	Category Volume (ft ³)	Category Volume (m ³)
Academic	939.3	26.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	939.3	26.6
Fuel-Cycle	50,120	1,419.4	150.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	50,270	1,423.6
Governmental	39.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.8	1.1
Industrial	9,485.9	268.6	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.1	9,485.9	268.6
Medical	32.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.8	0.9
Reactor	<u>224,083.5</u>	<u>6,346.0</u>	<u>535.7</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>635.1</u>	<u>17.1</u>	<u>225,254.2</u>	<u>6,379.2</u>
Total	284,701.3	8,062.6	685.7	19.4	635.1	17.1	286,022.0	8100.0

Note – Totals may not add due to rounding.

LLRW Volume Projections (ft³)

2015 - 2021

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Academic	468	321	325	328	329	326	319
Fuel Cycle	100	100	100	100	250	100	100
Governmental	35	4	5	4	4	4	4
Industrial	5,436	5,458	5,442	5,500	5,517	5,654	5,540
Medical	158	144	144	143	143	143	143
Reactor	<u>389,608</u>	<u>1,184,159</u>	<u>284,060</u>	<u>440,485</u>	<u>102,060</u>	<u>99,159</u>	<u>90,386</u>
Total	395,805	1,190,186	290,076	446,527	108,286	105,249	96,492

Note - Totals may not add due to rounding.

**The 2014 Annual Survey required generators to project the amount of LLRW they expect to produce or possess between 2014 and 2020. This information is used by the Agency for determining the development timeframe for a regional disposal facility or the need for an interim storage facility. Past history has indicated that the non-reactor generators underestimated volumes and activities by three to four times what was actually generated and disposed.

These tables were extracted from the Illinois Emergency Management Agency – 2014 Annual Survey Report. The entire report may be found at: <http://www.illinois.gov/iema/Info/Pages/Publications.aspx>

Kentucky Waste Generation – Current and Future Projections

Kentucky Cabinet for Health Services, Radiation Health Branch (RHB) conducts an annual survey of the LLRW generators located within the Commonwealth. Each generator completes the Annual Survey by listing the types, quantities, and activity of LLRW generated, stored, treated, and disposed. Additionally, Brokers and processors provide information regarding any and all waste received, treated, processed, and shipped out of the state for disposal. Shippers of LLRW into, out of the state must obtain authorization from RHB and identify the shipment.

The RHB continues to struggle with having an electronic program and database for correlation and tracking of the radioactive materials and radiological waste generated within the Commonwealth. It must be noted that it is difficult to generate trends and reconcile the waste generator and waste shipper reports without the electronic program and database. The following reports were manually assembled and represent the best data available at the time of this report.

Kentucky LLRW Waste Generator Report for 2014

Waste Generator	Year	Generator Category	Class of Waste	Form	Total Volume	Rad Quantity	Rad Nuclides	Disposal Method	Shipper/ Broker Comments
PETNET	2013	Medical	A	Liquid	2 ft3	2.76 mCi	57Co, 3H	Broker	Philotechnics
PETNET	2014	Medical	A	Liquid	2 ft3	2.76 mCi	57Co, 3H	Decay In Storage	
PETNET	2014	Medical	A	Solid	5.6 ft3			Decay In Storage	
Transport Logistics International	2014	Industrial	A	General Rad	215 ft3		235U, 238U	Storage	In Storage, engaging Broker (Permafix)
Transport Logistics International	2014	Industrial	A	Mixed	4.01 ft3		235U, 238U		In Storage, engaging Broker (Permafix)
Kentucky RML/RHB	2014	Gov	A	Liquid (Gel)	25.3 ft3	9.4 uCi	3H, 137Cs, 60Co, 241Am, 232U	Decay In Storage	
Kentucky RML/RHB	2014	Gov	A	Liquid (Gel)	8.1 ft3	.02mCi	3H, 137Cs, 60Co, 241Am, 232U		Bionomics
Kentucky EPPC/DEP Maxey Flats Samples	2014	Gov	A	Liquid & Material	27.5 ft3	<100 mCi			On Sight Disposal
Center College	2014	Academic	A		2 ft3			Decay In Storage	

Kentucky LLRW Shipper Report as May 2015

Shipper	Report Date	Generator	Procissor	Sum_MCI	Average Concentration _PCI_G	Volume _FT^3	Note / Explanation
Energy Solutions	Feb-14	Chase Enviromental Group	Toxco	38.6201414	7.96E+05	11.5	Remediation of Corhart Plant site
Energy Solutions	Aug-14	Sud-Chemie Inc.	Toxco	17.2565676	1.21E+04	41	Assembly Residual
Energy Solutions	Aug-14	United States Enrichment Corp		521.278313	1.85E+05	977	Remediation of PDGP sit, total of 5 shipments
Energy Solutions	Aug-15	University of Kentucky	Energy Solutions Srv	0.15	1.96E+03	2.3	
Energy Solutions	May-15	Daher-TLI	Toxco	1.01891892	4.21E+03	10	
Energy Solutions	May-15	KCTC Elizabethtown	Toxco	0.012	1.47E+03	0.5	
Energy Solutions	May-15	Sud-Chemie, Inc	Toxco	7.19383811	4.18E+03	85	
Energy Solutions	May-15	United States Enrichment Corp	Perma-Fix Northwest	31.17787	2.61E+03	590.9	Remediation PDGP Site, 1 Shipment

Maxey Flats Nuclear Disposal Site Update

September 22, 2015 - Status Report, Maxey Flats Nuclear Disposal Site

The Maxey Flats Nuclear Disposal site consists of 900-acres and is located on county road 1895, approximately 10 miles northwest of the city of Morehead, Kentucky and approximately 17 miles south of Flemingsburg in eastern Fleming County. Radioactive waste was accepted at the site from 1963 to 1977. Over half of the site is a forested buffer area that prevents development near the facility.

During the 14 years of operation private operators disposed radioactive wastes from military ships and facilities, hospitals, universities and corporations in landfill trenches at the site. The total volume disposed is approximately five million cubic feet of material. The trenches were located in a fenced 40-acre portion of the site known as the Restricted Area. The area also included waste storage buildings, an evaporator facility, and pipes containing plutonium and uranium.

Workers [capped](#) landfill disposal trenches with soil. Water collected in the trenches and leached unstable radioactive material into the surrounding environment. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) placed the site on the [National Priorities List \(NPL\)](#) in 1986 because of contaminated soil, surface water and ground water resulting from the facility's operations.

The EPA and several potentially responsible parties (PRPs), including the Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection (KDEP) and the Cabinet for Health Services, Radiation Health Branch investigated site conditions and have taken steps to mitigate hazards and monitor the site in order to protect people and the environment from [contamination](#). More than 300 people live within five miles of the site. More than 120 wells and 25 springs are located within five miles of the site.

September 30, 1991 the EPA issued a record of decision for remediation of the site consisting of the following phases

1. Initial Remediation Phase (IRP) beginning 1991 until completed in 2003.
 - Conducted by moneys from Settling Private Parties
 - Established reporting requirements and compliance standards
2. Interim Maintenance Plan (IMP) began in 2003 and expected to continue 35 to 100 years. (Until at least 2038)
 - Conducted by the Commonwealth and includes maintenance actions such as;
 - Fence Repair
 - Drainage channel maintenance
 - Subsidence monitoring
 - Initial cap repair and replacement
 - Trench leachate monitoring

3. Final Closure Period (FCP) followed by the Institutional Controls Period (ICP)

- Monitoring will continue in perpetuity

Concerns:

The Interim Maintenance Plan was to last 35 to 100 years to allow for subsidence, settling and radionuclide decay. The plan specifies that prior to the Final Cap, 15% subsidence is required to have occurred, to date only 1% subsidence has been recorded. Additionally, entry into the FCP so much earlier than originally anticipated has resulted in the presence of more radionuclides of concern and higher than expected activities as we progress into the more passive monitoring posture of the ICP.

The appearance Cesium and Plutonium at a sample location outside of the capped area ahead of expected migration timeframes provides further indication of radionuclide movement away from the trenches.

The apparent correlation between rainfall and the immediate dilution, then rise of tritium activity concentration, indicates a potential for a significant flow pathway through the trenches and into the unrestricted areas. Extension of the cap, as originally agreed, should be reconsidered to address the potential horizontal flow from the north; the only remaining potential major pathway.

Data and additional information may be found through the following;

References:

Kentucky Cabinet for Health Services, Radiation Health Branch

<http://www.chfs.ky.gov/dph/radiation.htm>

Kentucky Energy and Environmental Cabinet

<http://waste.ky.gov/SFB/Pages/MaxeyFlatsProject.aspx>

EPA Document Record of Decision, Remedial Alternative (September 30, 1991)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

<http://www.epa.gov/region4/superfund/sites/npl/kentucky/maxfltky.html>

OBSERVATIONS AND CURRENT ACTIVITIES

- Participating Member of the Low-Level Waste Forum. The LLW Forum's goals are to educate policy makers and the public about the management and disposal of low-level radioactive wastes, and to foster information sharing and the exchange of views between states and compacts. The Central Midwest Compact Commissioners participated at the October 30-31, 2014 Forum meeting in Denver, CO and the April 21-22, 2015 Forum meeting in Alexandria, VA.
- In addition to the LLW Forum activities, Commission Klinger served on the Disused Sources Working Group to develop recommendations for improving the management of disuse sealed sources that pose a threat to national security. The Working Group, which is comprised of eight Directors of the LLW Forum, solicited input from a broad range of stakeholders at 19 meetings over a 30-month period. A Summary of Findings and Recommendations can be found here:
<http://www.disusedsources.org/recommendations-of-the-dswg/>
- The NRC is working on guidance on GTCC (Greater than Class C) waste. The Compact is monitoring this process closely to see how it might affect both states.
- Updated the Forum with changes to our Compact in reference to video teleconferencing for meetings. Due to the Compacts efforts to minimize all costs and be effective stewards of investments, the Central Midwest Compact has worked diligently to keep operating costs to a minimum.
- The Central Midwest Compact is monitoring several national activities including import and export rulemaking by the Texas Compact (Illinois industrial generator has received authorization to import Class B & C), efforts to risk-inform the waste classification scheme, NRC's comprehensive revisions to 10 CFR Part 61, and the opportunity for cost-shared collection and disposal of certain sealed sources.
- Status of Development of New Disposal Capacity in the Central Midwest Region:

- In December 1996, the Illinois Low-Level Radioactive Waste Task Group adopted siting criteria. As directed by amendments to the state siting law enacted in June 1997, the Illinois State Geological and Water Surveys screened the state and produced maps showing the application of the siting criteria and submitted their findings to the Task Group and to the Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety (IDNS) on September 30, 1997. Prior to December 1, 2000, the IDNS held 3 public hearings throughout the state and submitted a report to the Governor and Legislative leaders regarding the impact and ramifications, if any, pertaining to the design, licensure, development, construction, operation, closure, and post-closure care of a regional disposal facility. After extensive economic modeling, the report concluded: it would not be economically viable at this time to pursue siting a facility in Illinois. A copy of the report is available to the public at no charge. Anyone interested in receiving a copy should contact the Illinois Emergency Management Agency at (217)782-2700. The Compact asked the State of Illinois to prepare a report regarding LLW Management and the need for an interim storage facility in the region after the closure of the Barnwell facility in 2008. The report is available by contacting the Illinois Emergency Management Agency at (217) 782-2700

AGREEMENTS AND PLANS

Interregional Facility Access Agreements

Interregional Facility Access Agreements ensure that Illinois and Kentucky waste generators can continue to use the existing facilities outside the region to treat or temporarily store their waste.

On November 4, 1997, the Commission voted in favor of signing the National Interregional Access Agreement for Waste Management (October 23, 1992). To date this leaves only the Atlantic Compact, New Hampshire, Puerto Rico, and Rhode Island who have not signed the National Agreement. At a Regular Meeting in April 2006, the Commission voted not to renew previous agreements with other states and compacts (the Rocky Mountain, Southwestern, Northeast, Midwest and Southeast Compacts, the State of Michigan and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts) when these agreements expired in 2011. However, the Central Midwest Compact has an Interregional Agreement with the Atlantic Compact.

Regional Management Plan

The Commission is required to adopt and amend, as appropriate, a plan for managing the region's low-level radioactive waste. The Regional Management Plan was adopted in 1988. In May of 1999 at a meeting held in Chicago, Illinois, the Commission unanimously voted to accept the revised 1999 Regional Management Plan. A copy of the plan is available through the Internet address (URL) <http://www.cmcompact.org> or by calling the Commission office at (217) 836-3018.

COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

September 17, 2014 Annual Meeting held in Springfield, Illinois with VTC capability.

April 7, 2015 Spring Meeting held in Springfield, Illinois with teleconference.

September 23, 2015 Annual Meeting held in Springfield, Illinois with teleconference.

AUDITS

The financial records of the Commission were audited in compliance with Article XI of the Commission's bylaws. The auditing firm of Estes, Bridgewater & Ogden performed an audit of the Commission's records finding that the financial statements accurately represent the Commission's financial position according to generally accepted accounting principles.

Estes, Bridgewater & Ogden

LORI K. MILOSEVICH, C.P.A., C.F.E.
TERRI L. PHELPS, C.P.A.

RICHARD W. OGDEN, C.P.A.
RICHARD L. GRAFTON, C.P.A.
ROY A. BALLINGER, C.P.A., M.B.A.
MICHAEL A. FAFOGLIA, C.P.A.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

901 South Second Street
Springfield, Illinois 62704
217/528-8473
Fax 217/528-8506

MEMBERS
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
ILLINOIS CPA SOCIETY
TEXAS SOCIETY OF CERTIFIED
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Commissioners
Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level
Radioactive Waste Compact Commission

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact Commission which comprise the balance sheets as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the related statements of revenue, expenditure and changes in fund balance and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact Commission, as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the changes in its fund balance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Estes, Bridgewater & Ogden

Certified Public Accountants
Springfield, Illinois

September 16, 2015

BALANCE SHEET

Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level
Radioactive Waste Compact Commission
BALANCE SHEETS
June 30, 2015 and 2014

Statement 1

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
<u>Assets</u>		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,426	\$ 12,934
Investments (Note 3).....	2,383,124	2,367,308
Interest receivable	<u>8,874</u>	<u>11,842</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$2,400,424</u>	<u>\$2,392,084</u>
<u>Liabilities and Fund Balance</u>		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable.....	\$ -	\$ -
FUND BALANCE.....	<u>2,400,424</u>	<u>2,392,084</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	<u>\$2,400,424</u>	<u>\$2,392,084</u>

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

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level
Radioactive Waste Compact Commission
**STATEMENTS OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE**
For the Years Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

Statement 2

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
REVENUE		
Interest.....	\$ <u>30,427</u>	\$ <u>23,317</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Travel.....	2,438	2,861
Administrative expense.....	10,978	10,257
Professional fees.....	3,000	3,000
Insurance.....	3,198	3,145
Contractual services.....	<u>2,473</u>	<u>2,095</u>
Total expenditures.....	<u>22,087</u>	<u>21,358</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES.....	8,340	1,959
FUND BALANCE – BEGINNING.....	<u>2,392,084</u>	<u>2,390,125</u>
FUND BALANCE – ENDING	<u>\$2,400,424</u>	<u>\$2,392,084</u>

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level
Radioactive Waste Compact Commission
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

Statement 3

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Excess of revenue over expenditures.....	\$ 8,340	\$ 1,959
Adjustments to reconcile excess of revenues over expenditures to cash flows from operating activities:		
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in interest receivable.....	<u>2,968</u>	(<u>2,217</u>)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities.....	<u>11,308</u>	(<u>258</u>)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Investments matured.....	941,072	1,620,182
Investments purchased.....	(<u>956,888</u>)	(<u>1,613,305</u>)
Net cash (used for) provided by investing activities.....	(<u>15,816</u>)	<u>6,877</u>
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(4,508)	6,619
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS – BEGINNING	<u>12,934</u>	<u>6,315</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS – ENDING	<u>\$ 8,426</u>	<u>\$ 12,934</u>

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

APPENDICES Notes to Financial Statements (1, 2, 3)

Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level
Radioactive Waste Compact Commission
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF ORGANIZATION

The Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact Commission was entered into by the State of Illinois and the Commonwealth of Kentucky in response to Section 4(a)(2) of the 1980 Federal Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act (P.L. 96-573). Both states enacted identical compact legislation and the compact was ratified by the U.S. Congress in the 1985 Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240).

The purposes of the Compact are:

1. to provide the instrument and the framework for a cooperative effort between the party states;
2. to provide sufficient facilities for the proper management of low-level waste generated in the region;
3. to protect the health and safety of the citizens of the region;
4. to limit the number of facilities required to manage low-level waste;
5. to promote volume and source reduction of the region's low-level waste;
6. to distribute the costs, benefits, and obligations of low-level waste management equitably between the member states and among the generators who use regional facilities;
7. to ensure the ecological and economical management of low-level waste including the prohibition of shallow land burial as a disposal technology; and
8. to promote the use of disposal technologies that will provide greater and safer confinement of low level waste than that provided by shallow land burial.

The first meeting of the Commission was held in Springfield, Illinois, on March 29, 1985. Illinois and Kentucky submitted checks in the amount of \$50,000 each and this \$100,000 was designated as the Commission's fund. The official letters of appointment of the Commissioners by Governor James Thompson (IL) and Governor Martha Collins (KY) were also submitted. The Commission was formally established by these actions.

Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level
Radioactive Waste Compact Commission
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF ORGANIZATION, cont'd.

The initial state membership fees were the primary source of income for the first year of operation. However, under the provisions of the 1985 Act, compact commissions in regions without operating facilities will receive rebates from a fund maintained by the U.S. Department of Energy. The source of the fund is 25% of a surcharge levied on producers of low-level waste located in regions without disposal facilities and paid to the state in which the low-level waste is sent for disposal. The funds will be rebated to the states when certain milestones are met. The 1985 Act established four milestones: July 1, 1986; January 1, 1988; January 1, 1990; and January 1, 1993. The U.S. Department of Energy rebated funds to the Commission for the first three milestones during earlier fiscal years. On September 1, 1994, the Commission received one-half of the funds held in trust by the U.S. Department of Energy due to the January 1, 1993, milestone. There is no major source of funding foreseen for the commission until low-level waste facilities are operating in the region.

The compact designates that the headquarters of the Commission will be the host state. Since Illinois is the host state of the region's low-level waste facilities, the Commission headquarters are at the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) offices in Springfield, Illinois.

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses are recognized on the accrual basis of accounting.

Investments, which consist of certificates of deposit and money market accounts, are stated at cost.

Cash and cash equivalents for the statement of cash flows consists of cash in checking. The Commission considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity date of ninety (90) days or less to be cash equivalents.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Commission to concentrations of credit risk include cash, cash equivalents, and investments. The Commission places its cash, cash equivalents, and investments with credit-worthy, high quality financial institutions. As of June 30, 2015 the Commission has no significant concentrations of credit risk.

The Commission reviewed events for inclusion in the financial statements through September 16, 2015, the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated and the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level
Radioactive Waste Compact Commission
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

NOTE 3 - INVESTMENTS

Investments consisted of the following at June 30, 2015 and 2014:

	<u>June 30, 2015</u>	<u>June 30, 2014</u>
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Money market accounts	\$ 121,580	\$ 115,440
Certificates of deposit	<u>2,261,544</u>	<u>2,251,868</u>
	<u>\$2,383,124</u>	<u>\$2,367,308</u>

The Commission has the ability and intent to carry all investments to maturity. Market in most cases approximate costs.

NOTE 4 - FEDERAL INCOME TAX

The Commission is operating under an exemption letter dated March 4, 1986, exempting it from income tax under Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The Commission is not involved in any activities which would be considered unrelated to its exempt status; therefore, there is no tax on unrelated business income.

The Commission has been classified as an organization that is not a private foundation under Section 509(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code.

**All minutes, notices and other announcements of the Central Midwest
Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission are available at:**

www.cmcompact.org