



THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017

Prepared by the
Central Midwest Interstate
Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission

Joseph G. Klinger
Chairman

Dewey F. Crawford
Secretary/Treasurer

Gary W. McCandless, P.E.

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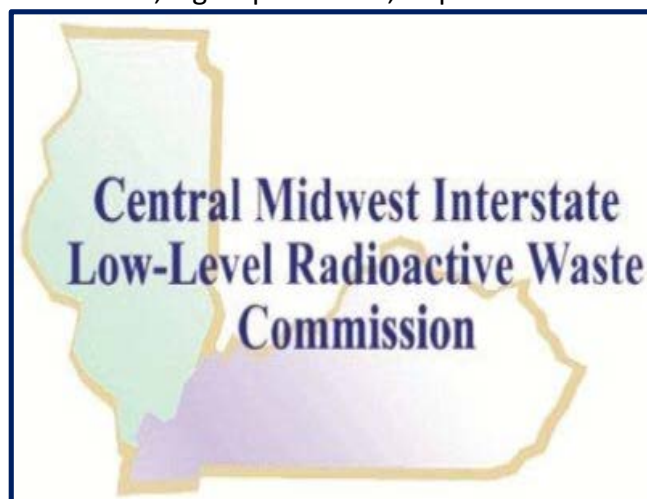
HISTORY

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

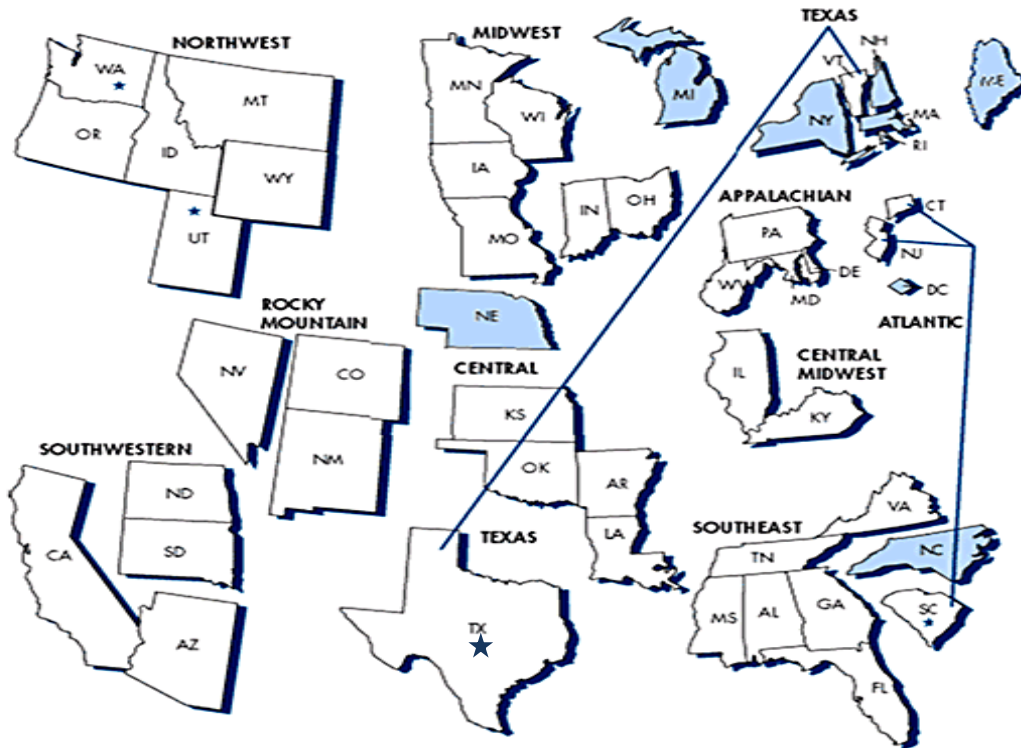
A three-member Commission administers the CMC. Illinois Commissioners are Chairman Joseph Klinger and Gary McCandless. Dewey Crawford is the Commissioner representing Kentucky and serves as the Secretary/Treasurer.

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 | Maine | Puerto Rico |
| Massachusetts | Michigan | Rhode Island |
| Nebraska | New Hampshire | |
| New York | North Carolina | |

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 Generators 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 2016 continued to demonstrate the typical variation in year to year production. The number of generators decreased from 2015 to 2016 by two. This continues the decline observed since 2000.

Illinois LLRW Generator Survey Response by Generator Category 2009 – 2016

Generator Category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Academic	33	29	28	30	31	29	26
Fuel Cycle	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Governmental	15	15	15	16	16	17	20
Industrial	65	58	57	62	64	63	61
Medical	319	316	313	302	296	288	288
Reactor	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Total	441	427	422	419	416	406	404

LLRW Volume Projections (ft³)
2017 – 2023

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Academic	195	40	40	45	45	44	44
Fuel Cycle	300	400	500	600	850	100	200
Governmental	38	28	28	28	28	28	28
Industrial	6,183	6,179	6,151	6,159	6,190	6,153	6,155
Medical	324	324	324	324	319	319	319
Reactor	137,295	139,945	137,148	137,394	139,848	137,247	137,295
Total	144,335	146,916	144,151	144,550	147,280	143,891	144,041

The IEMA 2016 Annual Survey required generators to project the amount of LLRW they expect to produce or possess between 2017 and 2023. 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.

Kentucky Waste Generation

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 and out of the state must obtain authorization from RHB and identify the shipment. Please note that Kentucky's report is for calendar year 2016.

Kentucky LLRW Volumes (ft ³)							
2016 – 2017							
Year	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Actual 2016	2017	2018	2019
Academic		8.3	0.5	328.69			
Fuel MGF (PGDP) DOE Facility		5,623	590.9	168.9			
State Governmental		60.5	14	43.1			
Industrial	91	463	220	6,246			
Medical	2	7.6	0.12	19.1			
Reactor							
Total	93	6,162	826	6,806			

The above volumes include LLRW stored for decay and quantities shipped. Tabulation is derived from facility reports to the Kentucky RHB and Shipper reports. Volumes specified as "DOE Facility are the direct regulatory responsibility of the Department of Energy and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Kentucky LLRW Waste Generator Report for 2016

Waste Generator	Year	Generator Category	Class of Waste	Form	Total Volume ft3	Rad Quantity mCi	Rad Nuclides	Disposal Method	Shipper/ Broker Comments
Center College	2016	Academic	A						
Murray State University	2016	Academic	A	Liquid/Solid	19.9	0.157	3H, 14C, 137Cs	Decay In Storage	
Northern Kentucky University	2016	Academic	A	Mixed	1.42			Decay In Storage	
University of Kentucky	2016	Academic	A	Liquid/Solid	245.57	32.495	3H, 14C, 125I, 55Fe, 209Po	Broker	Bionomics
University of Kentucky	2016	Academic	A	Liquid	61.8	6.78	3H, 14C, 125I, 55Fe,	Decay In Storage	
TOTAL	2016	Academic			328.69	39.432			
Chase Environmental	2016	Industrial							
Clariant Corporation	2016	Industrial	A	Liquid	90		238U	Storage	
Clariant Corporation	2016	Industrial	A	Liquid	2250	573.2	238U	Broker	Chase Environmental Group
Sudi-Chemie	2016	Industrial							
Transport Logistics International	2016	Industrial	A	Mixed	3266	26.04	238U	Broker	Omega Technical Services
Transport Logistics International	2016	Industrial	A	Mixed	640		238U	Decay In Storage	
TOTAL	2016	Industrial			6246	599.24			
PETNET	2016	Medical	A	Liquid	5.1	5.8	57Co, 3H	Broker	Philotechnics
PETNET	2016	Medical	A	Liquid	14		57Co, 56Co, 109Cd, 18W, 65Zn	Decay In Storage	
TOTAL	2016	Medical			19.1	5.8			
Kentucky EPPC/DEP	2016	State Government	A	Liquid & Material					
RML/RHB	2016	Government	A	(Gel)	27.7	0.22	99Tc	Storage	
Kentucky RML/RHB	2016	State Government	A	Liquid (Gel)	15.4	0.04	3H, 60Co, 90Y/90Sr, 232U	Broker	Bionomics
TOTAL	2016	State Gov.			43.1	0.26			
			SUM TOTAL		6636.89	644.732			

Kentucky TENORM Update

In the summer of 2015, waste containing TENORM from oil and gas operations originating from a non-compact state was disposed at a landfill in Estill County, Kentucky by companies that processed and enhanced the waste. The prohibited waste continued to be imported and disposed of in the landfill through November 2015. The Kentucky Division of Waste Management learned in January 2016 that the out-of-state prohibited waste had been disposed of at a landfill in Greenup County and subsequently learned of the disposal in Estill County. The Division issued a notice in February 2016 to owners and operators of all contained landfills in Kentucky that it was their duty to comply with all statutes and regulations regarding radioactive materials.

The Cabinet for Health and Family Services is the radiation control agency for the Commonwealth and has statutory authority to regulate all radioactive materials including NORM and TENORM. The Department for Public Health licenses and registers sources of radiation and provides monitoring and testing capabilities for radioactive materials.

Expanded oil and gas production in the Marcellus and Utica shale formations in the northeastern United States has resulted in lower natural gas prices from this increased production. Use of technologies including horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing have improved gas production but often result in an increase in associated drilling materials and waste with elevated radioactivity due to the nature of the specific geological formations and the associated solubility of radium-226 in water from those formations.

Due to concerns associated with NORM and TENORM wastes from oil and gas development, the challenge of managing those concentrated or enhanced wastes, and the subsequent illegal import of wastes with enhanced concentrations of radioactive materials in Kentucky, the Kentucky General Assembly passed House Bill 563 during the 2016 regular session. The bill directed the Agency to review and revise existing regulations to ensure proper management of oil and gas-related wastes including consideration of development of a manifest system, review of waste and water permitting programs, and recommended changes to existing statutes. The bill codified as KRS 211.893 and requires the cabinets to report on their progress.

Based on the findings and recommendations of the work group, the executive branch agencies will coordinate with members of the General Assembly to develop and implement proposed legislative changes that will specifically clarify and streamline the definitions of NORM and TENORM in KRS 211.862.

The executive branch agencies will provide outreach to ensure that the changes are clear and understandable and ensure that the Kentucky oil and gas industry has options available for addressing and managing materials that are generated in the drilling and development process and that the management of those materials is protective of current and future exposure to workers and the public.

Kentucky regulation can be found here: <http://www.lrc.ky.gov/kar/902/100/180reg.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 November 7-9, 2016, Forum meeting in Saratoga Springs, NY and the April 24-26, 2017 Forum meeting in Denver, CO.
- In addition to the LLW Forum activities, Commission Klinger Chaired the Disused Sources Working Group to develop recommendations for improving the management of disused sealed sources that pose a threat to national security. The Working Group, which comprises 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 DSWG is making valuable documents available to licensees. One recent document available: Considering the Use of Radioactive Sealed Sources and Devices. This document gives realistic costs of using and storing sealed sources and devices. The document can be found here:
[http://www.swllrwcc.org/datafiles/DSWG%20Brochure%20to%20Current%20Licensees%20FINAL%2012.16.16%20\(2\).pdf](http://www.swllrwcc.org/datafiles/DSWG%20Brochure%20to%20Current%20Licensees%20FINAL%2012.16.16%20(2).pdf)
- Updated the Forum with changes to our Compact in reference to video teleconferencing for meetings. Due to the Compact's 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.

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 27, 2016 - Annual Meeting held in Frankfort, KY

April 11, 2017 - Spring Meeting held in Springfield, IL

Meeting Minutes are available here: <http://cmcompact.org/pastmeetings.asp>

AUDITS

The financial records of the Commission were audited in compliance with Article XI of the Commission's bylaws. The auditing firm of Robin L. Malloy, CPA 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.

Robin L. Malloy
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

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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, 2017 and 2016, 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, 2017 and 2016, 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.



Certified Public Accountants
Springfield, Illinois

August 31, 2017

Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level
Radioactive Waste Compact Commission
BALANCE SHEETS
June 30, 2017 and 2016

Statement 1

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<u>Assets</u>		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,936	\$ 10,656
Investments	2,395,056	2,393,441
Interest receivable	<u>6,039</u>	<u>1,439</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$2,413,031</u>	<u>\$ 2,405,536</u>
<u>Liabilities and Fund Balance</u>		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ _____	\$ _____
FUND BALANCE	<u>2,413,031</u>	<u>2,405,536</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	<u>\$ 2,413,031</u>	<u>\$ 2,405,536</u>

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

Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level
Radioactive Waste Compact Commission
**STATEMENTS OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE**
For the Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

Statement 2

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
REVENUE		
Interest.....	\$ <u>29,802</u>	\$ <u>29,580</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Travel	1,695	4,439
Administrative expense	11,322	13,332
Professional fees	3,000	3,000
Insurance	3,447	3,202
Contractual services	<u>2,843</u>	<u>495</u>
Total expenditures	<u>22,307</u>	<u>24,468</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES.....	7,495	5,112
FUND BALANCE – BEGINNING	<u>2,405,536</u>	<u>2,400,424</u>
FUND BALANCE – ENDING	\$ <u>2,413,031</u>	\$ <u>2,405,536</u>

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

Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level
Radioactive Waste Compact Commission
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

Statement 3

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	\$ 7,495	\$ 5,112
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>4,600</u>)	<u>7,435</u>
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	<u>2,895</u>	<u>12,547</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Investments matured	1,684,114	562,091
Investments purchased	(<u>1,685,729</u>)	(<u>572,408</u>)
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	(<u>1,615</u>)	(<u>10,317</u>)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,280	2,230
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS – BEGINNING	<u>10,656</u>	<u>8,426</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS – ENDING	\$ <u>11,936</u>	\$ <u>10,656</u>

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

Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level
Radioactive Waste Compact Commission
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

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, 2017 and 2016

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, 2017, the Commission has no significant concentrations of credit risk.

The Commission reviewed events for inclusion in the financial statements through August 31, 2017, 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, 2017 and 2016

NOTE 3 - INVESTMENTS

Investments consisted of the following at June 30, 2017 and 2016:

	<u>June 30, 2017</u>	<u>June 30, 2016</u>
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Money market accounts	\$ 300,223	\$ 122,769
Certificates of deposit	<u>2,094,833</u>	<u>2,270,672</u>
	<u>\$ 2,395,056</u>	<u>\$ 2,393,441</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