Name: Advocates for a Clean Lake Erie

Date of Submission: April 11, 2017

Location: Toledo, Ohio

Comment:

Each of the five Great Lakes has different issues, which need to be handled individually. I'd like the IJC report to provide meaningful information about which lake problems have changed, how much change has occurred, and the reasons for the changes. I'd like to know how much, for example, Lake Erie's Western Basin has improved in terms of phosphorus/dissolved reactive phosphorous; how many square miles of harmful algae blooms were recorded each year as well as their toxicity levels, rainfall during critical months, and water temps. Have there been changes in legislation that had an impact on changes, a major municipal sewer system overhaul, or a system breakdown of some sort? Have more CAFOs moved into the region? How much local, state, and federal money has gone into the Maumee River Watershed (and other regions) for research, pilot, edge of field testing, and other projects. Which practices are effective and which are not? Another category to include is whether each state/province is on track to meet the 40% reduction by the deadline, and what must still be done to meet the goal: Is it more aggressive work on the part of the state/province's ag, environment, health departments? Elected officials? Citizens? I encourage you to be as aggressive as possible. The quality of our water won't improve without real work and sacrifice. NOTE: The University of Maryland has terrific environmental graphics for charts, graphs, and symbols, and are free to use. Thank you. I applaud your efforts. Tahree Lane

Name: Alliance for the Great Lakes

Date of Submission: April 14, 2017

Location: Buffalo, New York

Comment:

Good Afternoon,

Please see the attached comments from the Alliance for the Great Lakes on the IJC's Draft Assessment of Progress. Thank you for the opportunity to comment and enjoy your weekend.

Nate

Nate Drag | Water Project Manager | ndrag@greatlakes.org

Alliance for the Great Lakes | www.greatlakes.org

Innovation Center, Suite 437, 640 Ellicott St| Buffalo, NY 14203 | 716.261.9393

ALLIANCE for the GREAT LAKES

April 14, 2017

VIA ONLINE SUBMISSION at: www.participateIJC.org

Mr. Gordon Walker, Q.C., Canadian Chair
International Joint Commission
234 Laurier Avenue West, 22nd Floor
Ottawa, On K1P 6K6

Ms. Lana Pollack, U.S. Chair
International Joint Commission
2000 L Street NW, Suite #615
Washington D.C. 20440

RE: Triennial Assessment of Progress on Great Lakes Water Quality – Draft Report

Dear Commissioners Walker and Pollack:

On behalf of the Alliance for the Great Lakes, we appreciate the opportunity to comment on the International Joint Commission's (IJC) Triennial Assessment of Progress on Great Lakes Water Quality. The Alliance and our supporters truly appreciate the IJC's evaluation of the governments' progress in the past three years and greatly value your recommendations. We would also like to thank the IJC for the opportunity to participate in public meetings in various regions and for the ability to add additional comments on specific sections of the assessment. Our comments focus on several general objectives of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, and their associated annexes, which are of particular concern for our organization.

The Alliance works to protect the Great Lakes for all people and wildlife, forever. We involve tens of thousands of people each year in advocacy, volunteering, education, and research to ensure the lakes are healthy and safe for all.

General Objective 1 – Drinking Water

The Alliance is pleased the IJC acknowledges the current gaps in monitoring source water quality in the United States. In addition to addressing these gaps, there are further measures the IJC should call for with regard to drinking water. We feel that specific measures should be implemented to increase source water protection, monitoring, reporting and evaluation in the U.S. These measures should be identical in Canada and the United States to ensure parity in drinking water quality.

In addition to increased monitoring of water quality, the IJC should also encourage the Parties to ensure more transparent processes in municipal water utility operations. For example, in southeast Michigan, there are two separate water utility agencies. The Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) oversees water and wastewater management, while the Detroit Water & Sewerage Department (DWSD) oversees retail distribution and customer service for water delivery. The roles that each organization plays with regard to drinking water quality and accountability are not often clear. It would be beneficial to the public to better understand how they can learn about and become involved in decision-making processes with regard to billing rates, infrastructure maintenance and upgrades and related policies and programs that impact drinking water. A universal policy that outlines a civic engagement strategy and information sharing could help strengthen public trust in their water utilities. The IJC should call for a dashboard that maintains up-to-date calendars of scheduled water finance and infrastructure meetings, water advisories and water saving tips and resources that are accessible to the public. Municipal water agencies should also demonstrate a commitment to working with nongovernmental and community groups, specifically on efforts that support conservation, nature-based stormwater management and water affordability. The IJC should recommend that each Great Lakes community have a hazard mitigation plan in place. The IJC should partner with municipal water utilities to host quarterly public meetings to update on progress outlined on this objective.

Finally, we agree with the IJC's observation that the absence of an annex or implementation committee for this objective (as well as the swimming/recreation and fish/wildlife consumption objectives) have limited the resources devoted to, and therefore the progress made, on this objective. As communities across the region have struggled with access to safe and affordable drinking water, it is important to develop the processes that will coordinate the efforts of governments and non-governmental agencies in a transparent manner to achieve the goals of the human health objectives.

General Objective 6 – Nutrients

The Alliance is pleased that the governments have adopted nutrient reduction targets for Lake Erie. The Western Basin of Lake Erie needs urgent attention and action to address runoff from agricultural sources that feed algal blooms. We are hopeful that the final Domestic Action Plans will provide guidance on how to aggressively address nutrient issues. However, we remain concerned that preliminary documents (i.e.: the Ohio and Ohio Collaborative Implementation Frameworks) continue to rely on voluntary adoption of agricultural best management practices, which have been unsuccessful in reducing pollution from farms enough to curb toxic algae.

The Alliance and our partnering organizations are also interested in detailed information on how policies and programs outlined in the Domestic Action Plans will bring us closer to achieving the 40% phosphorus reduction goal. This information is vital as we seek to implement the most effective practices that will aid us in reaching our goals within the specified timeframe. These analytics will also help to create a roadmap that will bring us from a framework plan to a final Domestic Action Plan.

Beyond Western Lake Erie, the Alliance is concerned about other watersheds that are facing similar challenges from nutrient pollution that do not have similar structures in place. Locations such as Green Bay and the Lower Fox River, where the Alliance has engaged directly with the agriculture community, are in need of increased support for monitoring, outreach, and enforcement of existing regulations on nutrients like phosphorus. The existing standards on phosphorus in Wisconsin could serve as a model for other states and we feel that the assessment should include a reference to the work to reduce phosphorus entering waterways in Wisconsin and support sharing this work with other jurisdictions facing challenges with nutrient pollution.

General Objective 7 – Invasive Species

The Alliance is pleased to see that the IJC rightly recognizes the threat to the Great Lakes posed by aquatic invasive species. We feel that the assessment should recommend that the federal governments maintain or strengthen current ballast water regulations on both ocean going vessels and vessels that solely operate in the Great Lakes, known as lakers. This recommendation is especially important in the United States because of proposed legislation,

known as the Commercial Vessel Incidental Discharge Act, which would undermine the role of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Clean Water Act in ballast water regulation and put the Lakes at great risk. We have and will continue to oppose these Congressional efforts.

Regarding Asian carp, the Alliance remains concerned that the "Contingency Plan" developed by the Asian Carp Regional Coordinating Committee only provides a menu of possible response actions and a process flow chart with no guarantee that any particular actions will be taken. The region deserves to have a plan with assurances that certain measures listed will be taken in certain parts of the system in response to specific threats.

One other key area of work related to Asian carp that has been halted is the release of the Brandon Road Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP). The Brandon Road TSP was scheduled to be released on February 28, 2017. On February 27, 2017 the White House pulled the study and stopped the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from releasing it for public comment. This is unacceptable. The draft report should be released immediately. As it is, the Army Corps says it will not have any advanced control measures completed at Brandon Road until 2030. That leaves only the electric barriers between the fish and Lake Michigan -- barriers that studies have shown allow small fish to pass through. This is an urgent situation and deserves a more immediate solution.

General Objective 9 – Other Materials, Substances, and Conditions

Crude Oil

The Alliance is very concerned by the risks presented by the movement crude oil — especially nonfloating tar sands crude – throughout the Great Lakes region. Currently, the United States Coast Guard has stated that there is no proven, effective method for recovering or cleaning heavy crude oil from the floors of sensitive waterbodies like the Great Lakes. Despite this fact, heavy crude oil is currently moving through various pipelines and being carried on rail cars. As efforts increase to transport this volatile product through our region to be exported to distant markets, shipment of heavy crude oil on vessels may again be proposed. While the Alliance was encouraged by the creation of a working group on Maritime Transportation of Hydrocarbons and their by-products, we are concerned with the workplan's focus on facilitating such transport through preparedness, response, liability and compensation. We urge the IJC to recommend very careful study of the risks of crude oil vessel transport on the Great Lakes, including a cost-benefit analysis of a crude oil vessel shipment ban.

Microplastics

The Alliance is very encouraged by the attention the IJC has paid to the microplastic pollution in the Great Lakes. While the Canadian and United States' governments have passed legislation to phase out personal care products that contain plastic microbeads, more action is needed. Microbeads only represent a small portion of microplastics that are found in the Lakes. Other forms include plastic fibers, fragments, foam, film, and pre-production plastic pellets. These other forms of microplastics were discussed in great detail at the Microplastic Workshop hosted by the IJC in Windsor, ON in April of 2016. The resulting recommendations from this workshop encourage the Parties to support research on the source and fate of microplastics and to explore ways to reduce their input into the Lakes. We feel that these recommendations should be referenced in this assessment to highlight the impact microplastics could have on general objectives focused on fish consumption and public health.

Public Engagement

The Alliance would like to commend the IJC's efforts to engage the public in various ways throughout this process. In addition to the series of public meetings held across the Great Lakes in locations like Buffalo, NY and Detroit, MI, the use of webinars, the forums on the ParticipateIJC website, and social media have hopefully helped to reach new audiences that would not have been involved previously. We would like to see these efforts continue to explore the use of technology in communication of important environmental issues and the progress that is being made by the governments charged with addressing them. The use of sharable inforgraphics and videos, for example, could communicate components of a larger reports in fashion that may be more accessible to a wide audience.

Sincerely,

Todd Brennan, Watershed Project Manager
Crystal Davis, Policy Director
Nate Drag, Water Project Manager
Molly Flanagan, Vice President for Policy
Khalil Ligon, Southeast Michigan Outreach Coordinator

Name: Anonymous

Date of Submission: February 9, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

Great Lakes from Kenosha to New Buffalo: I remember well the Outboard Marine, Wisconsin Steel, Unilever, Sherwin Williams, and US Steel crud along Lake Michigan and its tributaries. Don't get me going on the Calumet Rivers watershed. Ugh! The Chicago River would stink in the summer. The many Alewife kills as well. Chemicals do not belong in the Great Lakes. Is there not a treaty between the bordering US states and Canada? Yes, I lived through all that in the 1960s and 1970s, up to the point the EPA was created and improvements started. I'm still not happy about the nuke plants on the shores. It's a body of water under tidal effects. No need for nukes harness the power of water. I digress. I also refuse to visit any US government websites, so hope this rant is useful or impacts others. #Resist

Name: Barry N. Johnson

Date of Submission: March 22, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

IJC , I wish you would look at deforestation as a primary cause of ground water pollution entering the waterways of the Great Lakes. In nature trees provide a cleansing effect. Every waterway in the Great Lakes watershed has experienced deforestation. The addition of impervious surfaces contributes to runoff.

Dendroremediation can reduce polluted waters from entering the waterways.

In 27 years the Greening of Detroit has planted 88,000 trees in Detroit, Highland Park and Hamtramk.

We have planted Willow and Cottonwood hybrids in pilot dendro sites to illustrate best practices.

The IJC should include forestation, dendroremediation and phytoremediation in its approach to reducing pollution from ground water infiltrating the Great Lakes watershed. Barry

Barry N Johnson. Ph.D., M.A., M.Sc., B.A.

Name: Beatrice Florescu

Date of Submission: February 9, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

Please keep Great Kales free of pollution. We value our national treasures. If there is one hope for our future, children and society is that science educates us to know, understand, and save our national resources in hopes of saving the planet.

Thank you.

Name: Beverly Geuting

Date of Submission: February 9, 2017

Location: California

Comment:

Great Lakes free of chemical pollution. Hi

I am writing today to vigorously state my belief that the Great Lakes MUST remain free of Chemical Pollution.

The Great Lakes are a treasure to both United States and Canada. We have worked hard to keep a good and stable environment on the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes are an intrinsic environment not just to the states that share a coastline, but to the Mississippi River and Saint Lawrence Expressway.

Citizens, US Governent, Canadian Government, and both countries states / provinces have already spent millions (if not billions) on clean-up and keeping the surrounding ecological environments stable.

The citizens of both countries have shown that they want the Great Lakes to be a good ecological environment. Else, we would not have spent so much money on clean-up of Lake Erie.

Please keep the Great Lakes free of chemical pollution

Bev

Name: Beyond Nuclear

Date of Submission: April 15, 2017

Location: Takoma Park, Maryland

Comment:

Submitted via email to: ParticipateIJC@ottawa.ijc.org

Dear International Joint Commission,

I am thankful that you exist. The creation of the IJC by the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 was most visionary, and has been very valuable, to this day. So too is the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. Thank you for what you do, including holding your series of public meetings throughout the Great Lakes Basin, to gather information from the public on your draft Triennial Assessment of Progress (TAP) report and the Progress Report of the Governments of Canada and the United States under the 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

When asked, what "report card grade" would I give to the health, safety, security, and environmental status of the Great Lakes, however, I must report, I fear, a failing grade, in regards to radioactive risks from the nuclear/uranium fuel chain facilities, extant on its shores, and in its basin. Urgent action must be taken to turn this around, before the unthinkable happens.

The Great Lakes, shared by the United States of America and Canada, as well as by a very large number of Native American First Nations, comprise 21% of the world's surface fresh water, and 84% of North America's. They are the lifeblood of one of the largest regional economies in the entire world, and provide drinking water for 40 million people, in current generations alone (let alone countless tens to hundreds of millions, in future generations yet to come). In addition to human beings, the biologically diverse ecosystems of the Great Lakes are also at radioactive risk. The Great Lakes are at dire radioactive risk, from dozens of atomic reactors, radioactive waste storage (and even disposal) sites, and other nuclear facilities, situated upon their shorelines (that is, immediately upstream of the Great Lakes), as well as just upwind (risking atmospheric radioactive fallout onto the Lakes, in the event of a disastrous release).

To see the scope of this radioactive risk problem, please see the GREAT LAKES REGION NUCLEAR HOT SPOTS map, published in 2013 by Anna Tilman of International Institute of Concern for Public Health (IICPH), and John Jackson of Great Lakes United (GLU). This map is posted online (at the following link:

<http://static1.1.sqspcdn.com/static/f/356082/26985148/1461223507850/Great+Lakes+Nuclear+Hotspots+Map+Final.jpg?token=WzyHbTyRBJ8BVD7PajOsz3VC4Tc%3D>).

(As I pointed out at your Oregon, Ohio public meeting, near Toledo, held very near the shore of Lake Erie, Dr. Rosalie Bertell -- a founder of IICPH, and a member of the IJC's Nuclear Task Force in the 1990s, as well as author of No Immediate Dangers? Prognosis for a Radioactive Earth -- is one of the giants

upon whose shoulders we stand, when it comes to understanding and appreciating radioactive risks to the Great Lakes. Another one of those giants on whose shoulders we stand, who I named at the Oregon meeting, was Dr. Mary Sinclair, a founder of Don't Waste Michigan, who helped lead the effort that blocked the Midland nuclear power plant from ever operating, or generating radioactive waste, and who spent the end of her illustrious career warning about the risks of radioactive waste stored on the Great Lakes shoreline, as at Palisades in Michigan.)

I brought a lot of hard copies of this map to your Oregon, Ohio public meeting, and handed a copy to U.S. Co-Chair Lana Pollack. All of the copies I brought were taken by the Standing Room Only crowd that took part in that meeting!

The map, by the way, was based on the previous work of Irene Koch and David Martin of Nuclear Awareness Project in Oshawa, Ontario, Canada in 1990-1991. That previous version of the map is posted online (at the following link:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/badheartbull/4418881368/lightbox/>).

Atomic reactor, radioactive waste, and other nuclear risks throughout the Great Lakes Basin -- including those near or upstream of tens of millions of people -- are most important and vital, to raise in this IJC public comment proceeding, and I am pleased that concerned citizens did indeed raise these concerns at multiple of your public meetings.

Michael Keegan (Coalition for a Nuclear-Free Great Lakes, Don't Waste Michigan) and myself (Kevin Kamps, Beyond Nuclear, Don't Waste MI) also delivered public comments to you at your Oregon, Ohio (near Toledo) meeting on Thursday, March 23rd at a very well attended session (around 175 people there) re: public comments on the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement 2012 (GLWQA 2012).

Both Mr. Keegan and I urged approval of the nomination of radionuclides as chemicals of mutual concern, under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement 2012 (see <http://www.beyondnuclear.org/canada/2016/3/2/concentrated-great-lakes-nuclear-facilities-prompt-call-for.html> for more information). During my testimony, I thanked National Wildlife Federation, and Ohio Environmental Council, by name (as their representatives were in the room, and had in fact made presentations before me), for joining with over 100 other Canadian and U.S. organizations, in launching this Canadian Environmental Law Association-led petition, 14 months ago now.

Both Mr. Keegan and I touched on the Ontario Power Generation Deep Geologic Repository; the potential for high-level radioactive waste barge shipments on the Great Lakes under various irradiated nuclear fuel export plans (as to: permanent disposal at Yucca Mountain, Nevada; or "centralized interim storage" at Waste Control Specialists, Texas, and/or Eddy-Lea Energy Alliance/Holtec, New Mexico; etc.); unprecedented, unnecessary, highly radioactive liquid waste truck shipments, from Chalk River, Ontario, Canada, to Savannah River Site, South Carolina, U.S.A., that present an ultra-high-risk to the Great Lakes, as they travel through the basin, and cross over Great Lakes or their tributaries, as on bridges; and (given the location of the meeting, on the Lake Erie shore) the risks at the Fermi 2 (and proposed new Fermi 3) and Davis-Besse atomic reactors, both near Toledo on the Lake Erie shore (remarkably, the

Fermi, MI nuclear power plant, and Davis-Besse, OH nuclear power plant, are visible, with the naked eye, one from the other, across the waters of Lake Erie; they are only about 30 miles apart, as the crow flies, or as the radioactivity falls out).

(See links for more info. on all these subjects, towards the bottom of this public comment. Of course, similar risks exist at every one of the dozens of atomic reactors, and other nuclear facilities, located on the Great Lakes shore, and I will make brief additional comments along those lines, further below, regarding each reactor, and other radioactive waste and uranium fuel chain facilities.)

In addition to my public comments above, please consider undertaking a comprehensive, long-view (looking decades ahead), science-based review of the risks of transporting, "temporarily" storing, incinerating (as done with all of Ontario's combustible "low" level radioactive wastes, at Bruce Nuclear Generating Station's Western Waste Management Facility on the Lake Huron shore, from a whopping total of 20 atomic reactors, for the past several decades! What have the atmospheric releases been? What has the fallout on the Lakes been?), and disposing (burying, or abandoning) radioactive wastes of all categories (so-called "low," highly radioactive "intermediate," and even high-level) on the Great Lakes shoreline, as well as within the Great Lakes Basin. (Of course, all that begs the question, why is radioactive waste being generated on the shore and in the basin in the first place?! Given its high-risk, radioactive waste should not be allowed to be generated on the shores of the Great Lakes, nor stored there forevermore, nor, obviously, incinerated nor buried there!)

We will continue to urge the U.S. Congress and Canadian Parliament, as well as the President/Secretary of State/Environmental Protection Agency Administrator and Prime Minister/Foreign Affairs Minister/Environment and Climate Change Minister, respectively for the two countries, to support, and in fact order and fund, such a comprehensive, long-term perspective, science-based review of radioactive waste risks to the Great Lakes basin.

This review is urgently and profoundly needed. And it follows in the footsteps and tradition of landmark IJC studies and reports in the past, such as the Radionuclide Inventory of the Great Lakes, as well as the follow on report on Bio-accumulation of radioactivity in the Great Lakes, both published in the 1990s, when Dr. Rosalie Bertell served on the Nuclear Task Force of IJC, as mentioned above.

LINKS FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Please utilize the following resources, from concerned Great Lakes citizens, as well as environmental watch-dog groups, as a starting point for your comprehensive, long-view (looking decades ahead), science-based review:

1.) Re: Ontario Power Generation Deep Geologic Repository:

SOS Great Lakes - http://www.sosgreatlakes.org/

Stop the Great Lakes Nuclear Dump - http://www.stopthegreatlakesnucleardump.com/

(Please note the nearly 100,000 petition signatures opposing OPG's DGR, as well as the 187 resolutions opposing OPG's DGR, representing nearly 23 million Great Lakes residents!)

(Please note an addition 60,000 petition signatures opposing OPG's DGR, gathered by SumOfUs: https://actions.sumofus.org/a/lake-huron-nuclear-waste)

Beyond Nuclear - www.beyondnuclear.org/Canada

Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility - www.ccnr.org (Do a search for OPG's proposed DGR)

Northwatch - www.northwatch.org/

Know Nuclear Waste - http://www.knownuclearwaste.ca/ (focused mainly on high level waste or irradiated fuel in Canada, but has some information on OPG's proposed DGR)

Great Lakes Environmental Alliance (GLEA) - https://www.greatlakesenvironmentalalliance.org/

Other key documents:

The CEAA's Public Registry on the proposed deep underground dump <http://www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/documents-eng.cfm?evaluation=17520>

The February 2016 letter from Minister to OPG requiring additional information from OPG <http://www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/documents/p17520/104964E.pdf>

OPG's "additional information" is posted here: CEAR # 2883 <http://www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/document-eng.cfm?document=116741>

CEAA demands YET MORE additional information from OPG, April 6, 2017 <http://www.beyondnuclear.org/canada/2017/4/6/ceaa-demands-yet-more-additional-information-from-opg-re-dgr.html>

2.) Re: the potential for high-level radioactive waste barge shipments on the Great Lakes under various irradiated nuclear fuel export plans (to Yucca Mountain, Nevada; to Waste Control Specialists, Texas; etc.):

<https://web.archive.org/web/20170113013152/http://www.nirs.org/wp-content/uploads/fukushimafreeways/mibargefactsheet10-2015.pdf>

3.) Re: unprecedented, unnecessary, highly radioactive liquid waste truck shipments that present a high-risk to the Great Lakes:

<http://www.beyondnuclear.org/waste-transportation/>

4.) Re: the risks at the Fermi 2 (and proposed new Fermi 3 -- and don't forget about the "We Almost Lost Detroit" Fermi 1 reactor!):

<http://www.beyondnuclear.org/nuclear-power/2016/9/26/october-5-2016-50-years-since-the-we-almost-lost-detroit-par.html>

<http://www.athf3.org/>

5.) Re: the risks at Davis-Besse atomic reactors:

20 MORE Years of Radioactive Russian Roulette?!
<http://static1.1.sqspcdn.com/static/f/356082/9994732/1293650246863/Davis+Besse+20+More+Years+of+Radioactive+Russian+Roulette+Nov+2010+corrected+Dec+28+2010.pdf?token=x7lcYoB28shzu%2B4FtRC4i%2Fch5lA%3D>

What Humpty Dumpty Does NOT Want You to Know: Davis-Besse's Cracked Containment Snow Job
<http://static1.1.sqspcdn.com/static/f/356082/19776283/1344489357567/Snow+Job+Recent+Revelations+8+8+2012.pdf?token=Ks3sKLf%2FFiozRrbSuMRQZ77v0AE%3D>

Of course, similar risks exist at every one of the dozens of atomic reactors located on the Great Lakes shoreline!

I touched on this widespread radioactive risk, located at dozens of sites across the Great Lakes Basin, in my testimony as an official intervenor to the Canadian federal Joint Review Panel (JRP, comprised of a majority of two members from the CNSC (Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission), and one member from the CEAA (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency)). The JRP posted the transcript of my testimony <http://www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/documents/p17520/94553E.pdf> (see beginning at Page 112, or Page 116 of 350 on the PDF counter). My Power Point presentation to IJC, delivered in September 2013 in Kincardine, Ontario, Canada, is posted online here:
<http://static1.1.sqspcdn.com/static/f/356082/23396375/1377643764263/8+27+13+Bruce+DUD1+Power+Point+Presentation.pdf?token=88LKhtpykFjwiE3Rr5gvrLFW120%3D>.

Here is the link to my written submission:
<http://static1.1.sqspcdn.com/static/f/356082/23320506/1376580189907/8+13+13+JRP+written+submission.pdf?token=gHuNesCczjg5uKH3DMfu5LcLlz8%3D>

I urge IJC to undertake a comprehensive review of all these radioactive risks to the Great Lakes, as radioactivity should be -- and must be designated -- a chemical of mutual concern under the GLWQA 2012.

Thank you for considering my comments, and for your important work to protect the irreplaceable drinking water supply, and so much more, for 40 million people in current generations, and countless tens to hundreds of millions of people in future generations.

Sincerely,

Kevin Kamps

Radioactive Waste Specialist

Beyond Nuclear

6930 Carroll Avenue, Suite 400

Takoma Park, Maryland 20912

Cell: (240) 462-3216

Fax: (301) 270-4000

kevin@beyondnuclear.org

www.beyondnuclear.org

Beyond Nuclear aims to educate and activate the public about the connections between nuclear power and nuclear weapons and the need to abandon both to safeguard our future. Beyond Nuclear advocates for an energy future that is sustainable, benign and democratic.

I also serve as Board of Directors Member for Don't Waste Michigan, representing my hometown Kalamazoo chapter.

I also serve as an Advisory Board Member for Citizens for Alternatives to Chemical Contamination, headquartered in Lake Township, Michigan.

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Paris Township Board, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Paris Township Board, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Paris Township Board also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Sincerely yours,

Ronald Smalley

Ronald Smalley
Paris Township Board Supervisor

No. 17-56C

RESOLUTION

To: The Honorable Board of Commissioners
Huron County
Michigan

WE, the SAFETY COMMITTEE, respectfully beg leave to submit the following resolution for your consideration:

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level; and

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently; and

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health; and

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America; and

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and the First Nations; and

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States; and

WHEREAS, under the 2012 *Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing, and responding to threats of the waters of the Great Lakes; and

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from and underground nuclear repository; and

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline; and

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility; and

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, and a special legislatively created advisory Board; and

WHEREAS, on December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, as of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; now

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Huron County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Huron County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Huron County Board of Commissioners also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder and the Governors and legislative leaders of the remaining seven Great Lakes states, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and State Representative Ed Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Mr. Debra Myles.

Respectfully submitted,

SAFETY COMMITTEE

John L. Bodis, Chairman

Ron Wruble, Vice Chairman

Todd Talaski, Member

Dated: April 25, 2017

VOICE ~~/ ROLL CALL~~ VOTE:

COMMISSIONER	YES	NO	ABSENT	COMMISSIONER	YES	NO	ABSENT
SAMI KHOURY	☑	☐	☐	JOHN L. BODIS	☑	☐	☐
DAVID G. PERUSKI	☑	☐	☐	RON WRUBLE	☑	☐	☐
TODD TALASKI	☑	☐	☐	JOHN A. NUGENT	☑	☐	☐
STEVE VAUGHAN	☑	☐	☐				

RESOLUTION: ☑ ADOPTED ☐ DEFEATED ☐ TABLED

Minutes of a regular meeting of the Township of Bingham, held on April 12, 2017 at Bingham Township Hall, 2241 Pierce St. in Ubly, MI at 7:30 p.m.:

PRESENT: Joseph J. Trepkoski-Clerk, Laura Tyll-Treasurer, Charlie Briolat-Trustee and Kevin Grifka, Trustee.

ABSENT: Donald Wright-Supervisor,

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Charlie Briolat and supported by Kevin Grifka to approve the following resolution:

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository In the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and **will** remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States af America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility *so* close to the Great Lakes is ill-

advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Bingham Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Bingham Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Bingham Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint **Commision.**

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Township of Bingham approve the resolution as presented. Motion carried.

AYES: 4

NAYS: 0

ABSENT: 1

RESOLUTION DECLARED ADOPTED.

Clerk

I hereby certify that the foregoing constitutes a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township of Bingham, County of Huron, Michigan, as a regular meeting held on April 12, 2017.

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-09
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

At a regular meeting of the Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, in the Clay Township Meeting Hall 4710 Pte. Tremble Rd, Clay Township, MI on Monday April 17, 2017 at 7:00 pm with the following in attendance:

PRESENT: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt

ABSENT: None

The following preamble and resolution was offered by Clerk Cindy Valentine and supported by Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt:

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

W HEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin ; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 *resolutions* in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Clay Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Clay Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Clay Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

UPON ROLL CALL VOTE ON THE ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION, THE FOLLOWING VOTED:

AYES: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey
NAYS: None
ABSENT: None

This Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees on April 17, 2017.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Clerk of the Township of Clay hereby certifies that the foregoing constitutes a true and complete copy of a Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a meeting held on April 17, 2017 at which seven (7) members of the Township Board were present and voted as indicated, that said meeting was held in accordance with the Open Meetings Act of the State of Michigan, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

SEBEWAING

Village of Sebewaing
222 North Center Street
Sebewaing MI 48759
Phone: 989-883-2150 Fax: 989-883-9367
Email: office@SebewaingMI.gov

This institution is an equal opportunity provider

www.SebewaingMI.gov

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin
Village of Sebewaing, Michigan

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Village of Sebewaing also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Respectfully submitted,

Sebewaing Village Council

Alexander Khoury, Village President

ROLL CALL VOTE:

VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT	VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT
MATTHEW CUMMINGS	☒	☐	☐	BRANDY SLOCUM	☒	☐	☐
MARCUS DEERING	☒	☐	☐	MARCUS STING	☒	☐	☐
LARRY HEIDER	☒	☐	☐	ALEXANDER KHOURY	☒	☐	☐
KATHY MANARY	☒	☐	☐				

RESOLUTION: ☒ ADOPTED ☐ DEFEATED ☐ TABLED

Adopted this 17th day of April, 2017.

Lois Kroll, Village Clerk

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
KINDE MICHIGAN, 48445
989-874-4655
FAX# 989-874-4026

I.J.C.
R.O. WIN[illegible]R
MAY 8 2017

VILLAGE OF KINDE, HURON COUNTY, MICHIGAN Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

On motion by HAGLE, seconded by CLANCY the following Resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
KINDE MICHIGAN, 48445
989-874-4655
FAX# 989-874-4026

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, theVILLAGE OF KINDE also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Representative] Ed Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Vote on Resolution:

Ayes 5

Nays: 0, Absent 2

PASSED and ADOPTED on the 10 Day of April. 2017

CLERK'S CETIFICATION

STATE OF MICHIGAN
COUNTY OF HURON

I Jerry Toner, Clerk of the Village of Kinde, Huron County, Michigan does hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a Resolution of the Village of Kinde Board/Council, duly and regularly passed and adopted at a regular meeting of said Village of Kinde Board/Council which was duly and regularly called and held in all respects as required by law on April, 10, 2017, at which meeting a majority of the members of The Village of Kinde Board/Council were present and voted in favor of such resolution.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand as such Clerk on this 11th day of April, 2017.

Jerry Toner, JERRY TONER, CLERK

Clyde
St. Clair County Township
Est. 1836
3350 Vincent Road North Street, Michigan 48049
Phone: (810) 985-7258 Fax: (810) 985-3065

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 25, 2017

To Whom It May Concern:

Two years ago, a resolution opposing the deposit of nuclear waste into the Great Lakes Basin was mailed to you. As of today, no action on this resolution has occurred.

I have resided in Michigan my entire life, and I have enjoyed the natural beauty and resources that our state has to offer. That is why I am so concerned about this issue.

My question is the following: What must happen before irreparable damage has been done to the Great Lakes Basin? Not only will our present population be affected but future generations as well! Action needs to be taken immediately. Not 2 years, 5 years or 10 years from now but today. Instead of over analyzing the situation, there is a simple solution. Find another location to dump the nuclear waste that will not impact the Great Lakes.

Enclosed is a similar resolution for your consideration. I would urge you to protect the Great Lakes Basin with your elected position!

Thank you for the privilege of your time.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Clyde Township

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

RESOLUTION 17-3
OPPOSING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NUCLEAR WASTE REPOSITORY IN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which a highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations'

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Government of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak of breach of radioactivity far outweighs and suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear underground so close to the shoreline,

WHEREAS; Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS; the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the international Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS; On December 28, 2016 OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes Basin; and

WHEREAS; As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes Basin, and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED; that the Clyde Township Board, of Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED; that Clyde Township of Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and

SR 151 of 2014, the Clyde Township Board also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier, Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change, Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of Representative, Paul Mitchell, Senator, Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative, Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager, Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, Kathleen Turner, Clerk of Clyde Township do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of Clyde, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, at a regular meeting held on the 18th day of April, 2017, and that said meeting was given pursuant to and in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, as amended, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Township of Clyde

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099
Phone: (810) 346-2325 Fax: (810) 346-3802 email: browncty@greatlakes.net

Mayor:
Julie Miller

Councilmembers:
Patricia Jacobson
Gerald Kosal
Christine Lee
Ross McIvor
Alecia Parks
William Walters

City Clerk:
Juanita M. Smith

City Treasurer:
Carol Walters

City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City Assessor:
David McArthur

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 11, 2017

International Joint Commission
Post Office Box 32869
Detroit, Michigan 48232

Dear Sir or Madam,

During their regular meeting on April 10, 2017, the City Council of the City of Brown City, Michigan, adopted the attached Resolution 17-09: Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin.

The Resolution was passed at the recommendation of Michigan State Senator Pavlov.

The Resolution is forwarded to you for your consideration and action.

Sincerely,

Clinton K. Holmes
City Manager

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

Sanilac County...Opportunity Awaits

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099

Phone (810) 346-2325 Fax (810) 346-3802

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Juanita M. Smith

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City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City of Brown City
Resolution No: 17-09

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level; and,

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America; and,

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations; and,

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States; and,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes; and,

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository; and,

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility SO close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline; and,

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for locating a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility; and,

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, and a special legislatively created advisory Board; and,

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and,

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City Council for the City of Brown City also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

The foregoing resolution was offered on April 10, 2017, by Councilmember Alecia Parks, and seconded by Councilmember Patricia Jacobson. In a Roll Call Vote, with the City Council consisting of five (5) members:

CM Jacobson-yes, CM Kosal-yes, CM Lee-yes, CM McIvor-yes, CM Parks-yes, CM Walters-absent.

Yeas: 5 Abstaining: 0

Nays: 0 Absent: 1

A QUORUM BEING PRESENT – MOTION DECLARED CARRIED.

I, Juanita M. Smith, City Clerk of the City of Brown City, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the City Council of the government of the City of Brown City, County of Sanilac, State of Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 10, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice of said meeting was given pursuant to and in fall compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Juanita M. Smith
City Clerk
City of Brown City
Sanilac County, Michigan

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Columbus Township Resolution
4-2-17

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Columbus Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Pamela Hornberger, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017
- 2017-0411

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Sherman Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Adopted at a Regular Meeting of the Sherman Township Board, 4599 S Ruth Rd, Ruth MI 48470, on Tuesday, April 11, 2017.

All members voting YES.

Kathi N Tabe, Clerk
SHERMAN TOWNSHIP
HURON COUNTY
MICHIGAN
4-11-2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-04-17 Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Burtchville Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes States, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference # 17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

MOTION by Appel, supported by Bailey, to adopt the forgoing resolution. Upon roll call vote, the following voted:

AYE: Appel, Bailey, Janks, Briolat, Minnie

NAY: None

ABSENT: None

The Supervisor declared the **Motion carried and the Resolution # 2017-04-17 adopted** on the 17th day of April 2017.

Michael D Appel

Signature Michael D Appel, Supervisor

Robert C. Bailey

Signature Robert C. Bailey, Clerk

Greenwood Township
9025 Yale Road
Greenwood, MI 48006
810-387-4044

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Attached please find the Resolution passed at our Regular Meeting in Greenwood Township Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

Greenwood Township Board

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD TWP.

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Greenwood Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD

OFFERED BY: Doug Nowicki

SUPPORTED BY: Rebecca Ramsey

AYES: Rebecca Ramsey, Doug Nowicki, Marvin Roberts, Sonya O'Brien

~~NAYS~~:

Absent: Eric Krikorian

CERTIFICATION

I, Sonya O'Brien, the Clerk of the Township of Greenwood, in the County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of the Township of Greenwood, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 11, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice was given in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 268, Public Acts of Michigan 1976, and that the minutes were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Sonya O'Brien

Sonya O'Brien
Greenwood Township Clerk

Dated: 04/11/2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution #04-17-2017
City of Croswell
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City of Croswell also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, SUZANNE DOBSON, City Clerk of Croswell, do hereby certify that Resolution #04-17-2017 was adopted by the City of Croswell at a regular meeting of the City of Croswell Council held at the Croswell Community Center on the 17th day of April, 2017.

Vote on this Resolution, 5 members being present was as follows:

AYES: Geiger, Fockler, Butler, McClellan, McMillan

NAYS: _____

Suzanne Dobson, CMMC
Croswell City Clerk

Michael McMillan, Mayor

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizens and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality*, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats t the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating

Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, Sanilac County Board of Commissioners also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and State Representative Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

John Hoffmann, Chairman

Name: Bruce Peninsula Environment Group

Date of Submission: April 5, 2017

Location: Lion's Head, Ontario

Comment:

Dear Chairs and Members of the IJC,

These following comments are submitted on behalf of the Directors and Members of the Bruce Peninsula Environment Group (BPEG).

BPEG is a Not-For-Profit organization, founded in 1989, based in Lion's Head, Bruce County, Ontario , downwind and downstream of the Bruce Power Nuclear Facility, the largest nuclear generation station in the world with a huge nuclear waste facility adjacent to the eight reactors, right on the shore of Lake Huron.

Our organization has been holding monthly meetings for over 25 years.

Personally, as the only surviving co-founder, I was elected to the Board of the binational organization Great Lakes United (GLU) in the late 1990s as Director for Lake Huron.

Over the seven years of my service I became very familiar with the work of the IJC, attended several of the bienniel public meetings as well as the State of the Lakes events and made oral comments.

Over the years I have worked on the Great Lakes Water Quality issues and would like to urge you in the strongest terms to put forward to the Parties to finally adopt the DEFINITION of RADIONUCLEIDES as "

CHEMICALS of CONCERN"

To underline our concerns and our request we would like to quote the following statements from the Canadian Environmental Law Association

(CELA) and from Beyond Nuclear's and Don't Waste Michigan's Nuclear Watchdog, Kevin Kamps, both of which we have been working with for a long time...

“The Great Lakes basin is a hotbed for nuclear-related activity, with more than 30 nuclear generating stations, fuel processing facilities, waste disposal and uranium mine tailing sites scattered around the four lower lakes,” points out John Jackson, author of the new report.

“We simply don't know what the cumulative impact of these nuclear facilities and waste sites is on the lakes because there is no comprehensive monitoring of radionuclides in Great Lake waters,” says Theresa McClenaghan, Executive Director of the Canadian Environmental Law Association.

“The evidence is that even very low levels of radiation can have serious health impacts, from cancer-causing cell damage to genetic mutations that can trigger birth defects,” says Kevin Kamps of Maryland-based Beyond Nuclear.

In the U.S., the Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation panel found that “there is no compelling evidence to indicate a dose threshold below which the risk of tumor induction is zero.”

The Bioaccumulation of the many extremely long-lived radionuclieides emitted from the nuclear generation and its fuel cycle to air and water has never been recognized and properly assessed by agencies of the Parties.

It is high time that the bioaccumulation of those emissions, endangering public health and the environment for over five decades now - and continuing - be finally added to the category of Chemicals of Concern and effectively monitored !

Thank you very much for accepting and recognizing the seriousness of our concerns.

Please forward them to the authorities of the Parties.

Respectfully submitted by

Siegfried (Ziggy) Kleinau,

Co-founder and Outreach Director

Bruce Peninsula Environment Group

Name: Bruce Peninsula Environment Group

Date of Submission: April 15, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

Dear Chairs and Members of the IJC,

Please permit me to file additional comments on behalf of the Bruce Peninsula Environment Group again on the public Review of the GLWQA 2012.

It was exactly twenty years ago that the IJC assembled the team of experts to investigate the effects of the nuclear generating plants around the Great Lakes under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA). The Nuclear Task Force of the International Joint Commission highlighted the inconsistency in reporting and monitoring of radionuclides in the Great Lakes basin as far back as 1997.

Here is the quote from their finalreport:

"Most monitoring activities in the Great Lakes basin are inadequate for tracking how radionuclides move through the ecosystem, according to the International Joint Commission's Nuclear Task Force."

Now over these last two decades, there have been no further efforts made by the Parties to check on these very important issues that affect our drinking water, our fishing, and our recreational activities, as far as we are aware.

Four of the Great Lakes are covered by so called Lake-wide Management Plans (LaMPs). The second largest of our five Great Lakes, Lake Huron, was supposed to have a full fledged Lake- wide Action Management Plan

(LAMP) by 2016, however we note that this has been postponed again until the end of this year.

Lake Huron hosts the worlds largest nuclear generating plant and one of the largest nuclear waste facilities on the Canadian shore of the lake, as well as some polluting paper mills.

It is unconscionable to delay the LAMP for Lake Huron any further.

The effects of these polluting industries must be consistently monitored and this lake must have the protection NOW that the other Great Lakes have had for decades.

Under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, the governments of Canada and the United States have committed to restore and maintain the physical, biological and chemical integrity of the waters of the Great Lakes.

So why does our Lake Huron still have only a' Bi-National Partnership Agreement', and not a full fledged LAMP?

Those eight huge reactors at the Bruce Power nuclear plant siphon billions of litres a second from this freshwater lake to cool the fission process, and then return this water, combined with numurous chemicals and radionuclides at a much higher temperature, to the lake.

This has been a procedure for many decades and still no consistent monitoring of the effects on our precious water source.

A huge facility at the Bruce site has been incinerating plastic suits and gloves 24/7, 365 days of the year for many years, polluting the air despite State-of-the-Art prevention measures with the deadly toxin of dioxin.

At one of the bi-national events, an official of the Michigan Environmental Quality Department mentioned to me that they were so concerned about high levels of dioxin in the fish caught on the Michigan side of the lake. So, this alr

emissions end up in our food sources, endangering human health.

Ontario Power Generation has proposed a first-of-its-kind project to bury nuclear waste in a large underground repository, less than a mile from the shore of Lake Huron, near Kincardine. These wastes will be deadly for hundreds of thousands of years, and there is no guarantee that they can be safely kept out of the environment for any length of time. There is massive opposition to this proposed project from citizens of both sides of the lake. It is high time that the Parties empower our bi-national agency under the GLWQA to again establish a team of experts to conduct an in- depth review of the high risks of this never before attempted disposal of nuclear waste.

We implore you, Chairs and Members of the IJC, to urge the Parties in the strongest sense to rapidly establish a full- fledged Lakewide Action Management Plan for Lake Huron and to include radionuclides as Chemicals of Mutual Concerns (CMCs) in the List under Article V, Section 2(c).

Thank you for accepting these additional comments and concerns filed on behalf of the Bruce Peninsula Environment Group.

Siegfried (Ziggy) Kleinau,

Co-founder and Outreach Director (BPEG).

Name: Bruce Power

Date of Submission: April 12, 2017

Location: Tiverton, Ontario

Comment:

Document attached

SENT VIA EMAIL

April 12, 2017

Ms. Lana Pollack
Chair, United States Section
International Joint Commission
1717 H Street NW, Suite 801
Washington, DC 20006

RE: First Triennial Assessment of Progress on Great Lakes Water Quality Draft Report for Purposes of Public Consultation

Dear Ms. Pollack,

I am writing on behalf of Bruce Power to provide comments on the Draft Report entitled "*First Triennial Assessment of Progress on Great Lakes Water Quality*" (referred to as Draft Triennial Report). Bruce Power operates the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station A (Bruce A) and Bruce Nuclear Generating Station B (Bruce B) located on the east shore of Lake Huron within the Municipality of Kincardine, Ontario. Bruce A and Bruce B each house four CANDU® reactors with a production capacity of 6,400 megawatts of electricity for the Ontario grid.

The Draft Triennial Report indicated that one issue addressed repeatedly during public comment session was "the need to consider radionuclides and radioactive nuclear waste from energy production as chemicals of mutual concern (CMCs), and take action to prevent their storage in the basin". Under the CMCs Annex, once a CMC is identified, Canada and the United States collaborate to develop strategies to address it which may include research, monitoring, surveillance and/or pollution prevention or control measures. This may be carried out through the development and implementation of federal or provincial regulations and guidelines.

Bruce Power does not agree that radionuclides should be added to the list of CMCs given the rigorous federal regulations, standards and licencing requirements for nuclear facilities that are already in place to protect human health and the environment. Under the Nuclear Safety and Control Act, the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) regulates radioactive and hazardous substances emitted from Canadian Nuclear Generating Stations. The Class I Nuclear Facilities Regulations set out the requirements related to environmental protection that must be met. The Canadian Standards Association (CSA) standards outline the requirements for environmental and effluent monitoring programs. Bruce Power complies with federal regulations, programs, and standards which protect human health and the environment under the Nuclear Safety and Control Act. The conditions of the Bruce A and Bruce B Power Reactor Operating Licence requires that all reasonable precautions to

Francis Chua
Manager – Environment, Community & Indigenous Relations
Bruce Power P.O. Box 1540, B10, Tiverton, Ontario N0G 2T0
Telephone (519) 361-2982
Email: francis.chua@brucepower.com

control the release of radioactive nuclear substances within the site of the licensed activity and into the environment as a result of the licensed activity.

As part of licencing requirements, Bruce Power has successfully completed two Environmental Assessments under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act for the Restart of Units 3 and 4, refurbishment of Units 1 and 2. All environmental assessments concluded that Bruce Power operations do not have a significant impact on the environment. Furthermore, the current Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) for the Bruce Site, which was conducted in accordance with applicable CSA standards as confirmed by the CNSC, concludes that there is no radiological risk to humans or non-human biota. It should be noted that the ERA directly assesses the radiological aspects of General Objectives 1 to 4 inclusive of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA).

An Environmental Monitoring Program Report is prepared annually to fulfill regulatory requirements on environmental protection in accordance with licence conditions and CNSC regulatory requirements. The report describes the effluent and environmental monitoring programs related to Bruce Power's operations including radiological, non-radiological and hazardous substances and quantified the effect on humans. In 2015, Bruce Power's radiological waterborne effluent emissions were well below regulatory limits. Historical trends illustrate that all waterborne emissions were well below limits and the dose to public values remains *de minimus*. Bruce Power's 2015 Environmental Monitoring Program Report is provided to the CNSC and is available to public at http://www.brucepower.com/2015-emp-report/.

Bruce Power has recently improved its Quality Control/Quality Assurance (QA/QC) processes for environmental sampling and analysis to align with CSA N286-12 Management System Requirements for Nuclear Facilities. These improvements provide additional confidence that the appropriate processes are being implemented, with sufficient verification and validation, to accurately determine the level of contaminants in effluent released from the stations and in environmental samples (e.g. water, sediment and aquatic species from Lake Huron).

The CNSC and Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) signed a Memorandum of Understanding in June 2012 identifying areas of cooperation to "minimize the duplication of effort and encourage efficient delivery of services through information sharing, consultation in developing policies, training opportunities and joint inspection and enforcement actions" (source: http://nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/acts-and-regulations/memorandums-of-understanding/mou-environment-canada.cfm).

In summary, Bruce Power asserts that radioactive substances should not be considered chemicals of mutual concern. Through numerous environmental risk assessments and continued monitoring and analysis, we fully understand the level of radioactivity in the Great Lakes caused by energy production, and confirm that there is no radiological risk to humans or the environment.

Francis Chua
Manager – Environment, Community & Indigenous Relations
Bruce Power P.O. Box 1540, B10, Tiverton, Ontario N0G 2T0
Telephone (519) 361-2982
Email: francis.chua@brucepower.com

Bruce Power, along with many scientists, subscribe to the idea that the safe use of nuclear energy can contribute to a cleaner environment and a healthier lifestyle for the population around the Great Lakes. Bruce Power, along with the nuclear industry, believes that strict compliance with government regulations, adhering to industry best practices, and transparency in dealing with the public ensures that nuclear power generation can be part of the solution when it comes to preserving the environment.

Should you have any questions or would like to seek further clarification, please contact me at francis.chua@brucepower.com or by phone at (519) 386-1409.

Regards,

Francis Chua
Manager – Environment, Community & Indigenous Relations
Bruce Power

cc: James Scongack, Vice President – Corporate Affairs & Environment, Bruce Power
Mr. Mark Fisher, President and CEO Council of the Great Lakes Region
Mr. Gordon Walker, Chair, Canadian Section International Joint Commission

Francis Chua
Manager – Environment, Community & Indigenous Relations
Bruce Power P.O. Box 1540, B10, Tiverton, Ontario N0G 2T0
Telephone (519) 361-2982
Email: francis.chua@brucepower.com

Name: Burgundy Bay HOA – Matt Richardson

Date of Submission: April 11, 2017

Location: Middle Bass Island, OH

Comment:

I have been a son of a property owner and property owner on Middle Bass island since 1963. The smells of the recent annual algae blooms in the Lake brought me back to the late 60's early 70's prior to Gov. Rhodes hammering P&G to eliminate phosphate from Lake Erie. There are reams of data on phosphate in the lake but much less information on where it comes from. (Kind of like reporting on cases of radiation in a population without ever mentioning a factory is dumping radioactive material in the stream running through town). hopefully a source study and MDL determination for the Maumee River will happen in the future. Common sense tells me that immediate change can happen if CAFO's are required to treat sewage waste just like municipalities do. this would make a huge impact on Phosphate and Nutrient flow into the Lake and be much more efficient than chasing down individual farmers and checking their buffers and application records. This could work politically as well as the CAFO's are mainly owned by out of state Corps. and this would send a message of support to the MANY smaller farmers in Ohio who are taking the brunt of the blame for Fertilizer run-off.

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-09
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

At a regular meeting of the Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, in the Clay Township Meeting Hall 4710 Pte. Tremble Rd, Clay Township, MI on Monday April 17, 2017 at 7:00 pm with the following in attendance:

PRESENT: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt

ABSENT: None

The following preamble and resolution was offered by Clerk Cindy Valentine and supported by Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt:

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

W HEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin ; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 *resolutions* in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Clay Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Clay Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Clay Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

UPON ROLL CALL VOTE ON THE ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION, THE FOLLOWING VOTED:

AYES: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey
NAYS: None
ABSENT: None

This Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees on April 17, 2017.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Clerk of the Township of Clay hereby certifies that the foregoing constitutes a true and complete copy of a Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a meeting held on April 17, 2017 at which seven (7) members of the Township Board were present and voted as indicated, that said meeting was held in accordance with the Open Meetings Act of the State of Michigan, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

SEBEWAING

Village of Sebewaing
222 North Center Street
Sebewaing MI 48759
Phone: 989-883-2150 Fax: 989-883-9367
Email: office@SebewaingMI.gov

This institution is an equal opportunity provider

www.SebewaingMI.gov

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin
Village of Sebewaing, Michigan

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Village of Sebewaing also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Respectfully submitted,

Sebewaing Village Council

Alexander Khoury, Village President

ROLL CALL VOTE:

VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT	VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT
MATTHEW CUMMINGS	☒	☐	☐	BRANDY SLOCUM	☒	☐	☐
MARCUS DEERING	☒	☐	☐	MARCUS STING	☒	☐	☐
LARRY HEIDER	☒	☐	☐	ALEXANDER KHOURY	☒	☐	☐
KATHY MANARY	☒	☐	☐				

RESOLUTION: ☒ ADOPTED ☐ DEFEATED ☐ TABLED

Adopted this 17th day of April, 2017.

Lois Kroll, Village Clerk

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
KINDE MICHIGAN, 48445
989-874-4655
FAX# 989-874-4026

I.J.C.
R.O. WIN[illegible]R
MAY 8 2017

VILLAGE OF KINDE, HURON COUNTY, MICHIGAN Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

On motion by HAGLE, seconded by CLANCY the following Resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
KINDE MICHIGAN, 48445
989-874-4655
FAX# 989-874-4026

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, theVILLAGE OF KINDE also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Representative] Ed Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Vote on Resolution:

Ayes 5

Nays: 0, Absent 2

PASSED and ADOPTED on the 10 Day of April. 2017

CLERK'S CETIFICATION

STATE OF MICHIGAN
COUNTY OF HURON

I Jerry Toner, Clerk of the Village of Kinde, Huron County, Michigan does hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a Resolution of the Village of Kinde Board/Council, duly and regularly passed and adopted at a regular meeting of said Village of Kinde Board/Council which was duly and regularly called and held in all respects as required by law on April, 10, 2017, at which meeting a majority of the members of The Village of Kinde Board/Council were present and voted in favor of such resolution.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand as such Clerk on this 11th day of April, 2017.

Jerry Toner, JERRY TONER, CLERK

Clyde
St. Clair County Township
Est. 1836
3350 Vincent Road North Street, Michigan 48049
Phone: (810) 985-7258 Fax: (810) 985-3065

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 25, 2017

To Whom It May Concern:

Two years ago, a resolution opposing the deposit of nuclear waste into the Great Lakes Basin was mailed to you. As of today, no action on this resolution has occurred.

I have resided in Michigan my entire life, and I have enjoyed the natural beauty and resources that our state has to offer. That is why I am so concerned about this issue.

My question is the following: What must happen before irreparable damage has been done to the Great Lakes Basin? Not only will our present population be affected but future generations as well! Action needs to be taken immediately. Not 2 years, 5 years or 10 years from now but today. Instead of over analyzing the situation, there is a simple solution. Find another location to dump the nuclear waste that will not impact the Great Lakes.

Enclosed is a similar resolution for your consideration. I would urge you to protect the Great Lakes Basin with your elected position!

Thank you for the privilege of your time.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Clyde Township

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

RESOLUTION 17-3
OPPOSING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NUCLEAR WASTE REPOSITORY IN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which a highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations'

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Government of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak of breach of radioactivity far outweighs and suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear underground so close to the shoreline,

WHEREAS; Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS; the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the international Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS; On December 28, 2016 OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes Basin; and

WHEREAS; As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes Basin, and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED; that the Clyde Township Board, of Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED; that Clyde Township of Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and

SR 151 of 2014, the Clyde Township Board also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier, Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change, Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of Representative, Paul Mitchell, Senator, Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative, Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager, Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, Kathleen Turner, Clerk of Clyde Township do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of Clyde, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, at a regular meeting held on the 18th day of April, 2017, and that said meeting was given pursuant to and in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, as amended, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Township of Clyde

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099
Phone: (810) 346-2325 Fax: (810) 346-3802 email: browncty@greatlakes.net

Mayor:
Julie Miller

Councilmembers:
Patricia Jacobson
Gerald Kosal
Christine Lee
Ross McIvor
Alecia Parks
William Walters

City Clerk:
Juanita M. Smith

City Treasurer:
Carol Walters

City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City Assessor:
David McArthur

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 11, 2017

International Joint Commission
Post Office Box 32869
Detroit, Michigan 48232

Dear Sir or Madam,

During their regular meeting on April 10, 2017, the City Council of the City of Brown City, Michigan, adopted the attached Resolution 17-09: Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin.

The Resolution was passed at the recommendation of Michigan State Senator Pavlov.

The Resolution is forwarded to you for your consideration and action.

Sincerely,

Clinton K. Holmes
City Manager

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

Sanilac County...Opportunity Awaits

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099

Phone (810) 346-2325 Fax (810) 346-3802

Mayor
Julie Miller

Councilmembers:
Patricia Jacobson
Gerald Kosal
Christine Lee
Ross McIvor
Alecia Parks
William Walters

City Clerk:
Juanita M. Smith

City Treasurer:
Carol Walters

City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City of Brown City
Resolution No: 17-09

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level; and,

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America; and,

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations; and,

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States; and,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes; and,

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository; and,

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility SO close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline; and,

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for locating a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility; and,

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, and a special legislatively created advisory Board; and,

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and,

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City Council for the City of Brown City also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

The foregoing resolution was offered on April 10, 2017, by Councilmember Alecia Parks, and seconded by Councilmember Patricia Jacobson. In a Roll Call Vote, with the City Council consisting of five (5) members:

CM Jacobson-yes, CM Kosal-yes, CM Lee-yes, CM McIvor-yes, CM Parks-yes, CM Walters-absent.

Yeas: 5 Abstaining: 0

Nays: 0 Absent: 1

A QUORUM BEING PRESENT – MOTION DECLARED CARRIED.

I, Juanita M. Smith, City Clerk of the City of Brown City, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the City Council of the government of the City of Brown City, County of Sanilac, State of Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 10, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice of said meeting was given pursuant to and in fall compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Juanita M. Smith
City Clerk
City of Brown City
Sanilac County, Michigan

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Columbus Township Resolution
4-2-17

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Columbus Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Pamela Hornberger, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017
- 2017-0411

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Sherman Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Adopted at a Regular Meeting of the Sherman Township Board, 4599 S Ruth Rd, Ruth MI 48470, on Tuesday, April 11, 2017.

All members voting YES.

Kathi N Tabe, Clerk
SHERMAN TOWNSHIP
HURON COUNTY
MICHIGAN
4-11-2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-04-17 Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Burtchville Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes States, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference # 17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

MOTION by Appel, supported by Bailey, to adopt the forgoing resolution. Upon roll call vote, the following voted:

AYE: Appel, Bailey, Janks, Briolat, Minnie

NAY: None

ABSENT: None

The Supervisor declared the **Motion carried and the Resolution # 2017-04-17 adopted** on the 17th day of April 2017.

Michael D Appel

Signature Michael D Appel, Supervisor

Robert C. Bailey

Signature Robert C. Bailey, Clerk

Greenwood Township
9025 Yale Road
Greenwood, MI 48006
810-387-4044

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Attached please find the Resolution passed at our Regular Meeting in Greenwood Township Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

Greenwood Township Board

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD TWP.

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Greenwood Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD

OFFERED BY: Doug Nowicki

SUPPORTED BY: Rebecca Ramsey

AYES: Rebecca Ramsey, Doug Nowicki, Marvin Roberts, Sonya O'Brien

~~NAYS~~:

Absent: Eric Krikorian

CERTIFICATION

I, Sonya O'Brien, the Clerk of the Township of Greenwood, in the County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of the Township of Greenwood, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 11, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice was given in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 268, Public Acts of Michigan 1976, and that the minutes were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Sonya O'Brien

Sonya O'Brien
Greenwood Township Clerk

Dated: 04/11/2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution #04-17-2017
City of Croswell
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City of Croswell also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, SUZANNE DOBSON, City Clerk of Croswell, do hereby certify that Resolution #04-17-2017 was adopted by the City of Croswell at a regular meeting of the City of Croswell Council held at the Croswell Community Center on the 17th day of April, 2017.

Vote on this Resolution, 5 members being present was as follows:

AYES: Geiger, Fockler, Butler, McClellan, McMillan

NAYS: _____

Suzanne Dobson, CMMC
Croswell City Clerk

Michael McMillan, Mayor

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizens and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality*, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats t the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating

Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, Sanilac County Board of Commissioners also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and State Representative Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

John Hoffmann, Chairman

Name: Canadian Nuclear Association

Date of Submission: April 15, 2017

Location: Ottawa, Ontario

Comment:

April 15, 2017 International Joint Commission 234 Laurier Ave. W. 22nd Floor Ottawa, ON K1P 6K6 I am writing on behalf of the Canadian Nuclear Association (CNA) to provide comments on the Draft Report entitled “First Triennial Assessment of Progress on Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement”. The CNA has approximately 100 members, representing over 60,000 Canadians employed directly or indirectly in uranium mining and exploration, fuel processing, electricity generation and the production and advancement of nuclear medicine. A number of our members have facilities on the Great Lakes and as such are very interested in this report. CNA Members take great pride in our environmental programs and are committed to ensure our operations have a minimal impact on all elements of the environment including the Great Lakes. Our members have highly developed environmental monitoring programs that closely monitor all environmental pathways to the Great Lakes as well as any releases. In addition to the nuclear industries high standards, all nuclear activities are closely regulated and monitored by an independent federal regulatory body - the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission. The CNA has noted that the Draft Triennial Report indicates that “the need to consider radionuclides and radioactive waste from energy production as chemicals of mutual concern” (CMC) was raised a number of times in a public comment session. If added to the list of CMCs, the Parties could consider the development and implementation of regulations and/or guidelines. The CNA notes that its members already operate under federal regulations and guidelines and therefore the CNA does not believe that radionuclides need to be consider as CMCs. The CNA would like to make the following comments: • The Canadian Nuclear Industry operates under licences granted by the CNSC. The CNSC ensures that licensees operate under a rigorous series of federal regulations, standards and licencing requirements that are in place to protect human health and the environment. • The CNSC requires licensees to have effective control measures in place such as wastewater treatment facilities, engineered barriers and other techniques to minimize any impact on the environment. • The CNSC requires licensees to monitor the levels of radionuclides around their facilities including within the Great Lakes. Monitoring programs include effluent monitoring which measures releases and environmental monitoring which measures the concentrations of radionuclides in different environmental media such as air, water, foodstuffs, soil. These programs apply to hazardous substances as well as to radionuclides. • In addition to release limits, the nuclear industry employs regulatory action levels to ensure effluent is controlled. Action levels are set at the upper bounds of a facilities normal operating performance and act as an early warning system to ensure licensees are carefully monitoring their operations and performance. If an action level is exceeded (Action Levels are well below release limits), the licensee must notify the CNSC, investigate and take appropriate corrective actions. • All licensees prepare an Annual Environmental Monitoring Program Report which describes the effluent and environmental monitoring programs and contain data on releases and concentrations. These documents are made available to the public. • In addition, the CNSC maintains an Independent Environmental Monitoring Program that carries out

sampling to independently verify licensee results. Historical survey results and current monitoring results indicate that the level of radionuclides and radiation are substantially below regulatory limits. The CNA would also point out that unlike individual chemicals which can have a unique risk criteria, the risk from radionuclides is exposure to radiation. This is addressed by determining an overall measure of radiation dose which includes naturally occurring radiation as well as man-made radiation. It should be pointed out that naturally occurring radiation is far more significant than radiation created by the nuclear industry. In summary, the CNA believes that given the comprehensive environmental programs and monitoring already carried out by the Canadian nuclear industry and the rigorous independent regulatory oversight provided by the CNSC that any move to declared radionuclides as a Chemical of Mutual Concern would be an unnecessary duplication. It is the CNAs strong belief that the high environmental standards our industry operates by, verified by independent oversight by the CNSC, ensures that there is no radiological risk to humans or the environment. Sincerely, Steve Coupland Director, Regulatory and Environmental Affairs Canadian Nuclear Association

April 15, 2017

International Joint Commission
234 Laurier Ave. W.
22nd Floor
Ottawa, ON K1P 6K6

I am writing on behalf of the Canadian Nuclear Association (CNA) to provide comments on the Draft Report entitled "*First Triennial Assessment of Progress on Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement".* The CNA has approximately 100 members, representing over 60,000 Canadians employed directly or indirectly in uranium mining and exploration, fuel processing, electricity generation and the production and advancement of nuclear medicine. A number of our members have facilities on the Great Lakes and as such are very interested in this report.

CNA Members take great pride in our environmental programs and are committed to ensure our operations have a minimal impact on all elements of the environment including the Great Lakes. Our members have highly developed environmental monitoring programs that closely monitor all environmental pathways to the Great Lakes as well as any releases. In addition to the nuclear industries high standards, all nuclear activities are closely regulated and monitored by an independent federal regulatory body - the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission.

The CNA has noted that the Draft Triennial Report indicates that "the need to consider radionuclides and radioactive waste from energy production as chemicals of mutual concern" (CMC) was raised a number of times in a public comment session. If added to the list of CMCs, the Parties could consider the development and implementation of regulations and/or guidelines.

The CNA notes that its members already operate under federal regulations and guidelines and therefore the CNA does not believe that radionuclides need to be consider as CMCs. The CNA would like to make the following comments:

- The Canadian Nuclear Industry operates under licences granted by the CNSC. The CNSC ensures that licensees operate under a rigorous series of federal regulations, standards and licencing requirements that are in place to protect human health and the environment.

- The CNSC requires licensees to have effective control measures in place such as wastewater treatment facilities, engineered barriers and other techniques to minimize any impact on the environment.

- The CNSC requires licensees to monitor the levels of radionuclides around their facilities including within the Great Lakes. Monitoring programs include effluent monitoring which measures releases and environmental monitoring which measures the concentrations of radionuclides in different environmental media such as air, water, foodstuffs, soil. These programs apply to hazardous substances as well as to radionuclides.

The future is NU. Le nucléaire, voie de l'avenir.

- In addition to release limits, the nuclear industry employs regulatory action levels to ensure effluent is controlled. Action levels are set at the upper bounds of a facilities normal operating performance and act as an early warning system to ensure licensees are carefully monitoring their operations and performance. If an action level is exceeded (Action Levels are well below release limits), the licensee must notify the CNSC, investigate and take appropriate corrective actions.

- All licensees prepare an Annual Environmental Monitoring Program Report which describes the effluent and environmental monitoring programs and contain data on releases and concentrations. These documents are made available to the public.

- In addition, the CNSC maintains an Independent Environmental Monitoring Program that carries out sampling to independently verify licensee results. Historical survey results and current monitoring results indicate that the level of radionuclides and radiation are substantially below regulatory limits.

The CNA would also point out that unlike individual chemicals which can have a unique risk criteria, the risk from radionuclides is exposure to radiation. This is addressed by determining an overall measure of radiation dose which includes naturally occurring radiation as well as man-made radiation. It should be pointed out that naturally occurring radiation is far more significant than radiation created by the nuclear industry.

In summary, the CNA believes that given the comprehensive environmental programs and monitoring already carried out by the Canadian nuclear industry and the rigorous independent regulatory oversight provided by the CNSC that any move to declared radionuclides as a Chemical of Mutual Concern would be an unnecessary duplication.

It is the CNAs strong belief that the high environmental standards our industry operates by, verified by independent oversight by the CNSC, ensures that there is no radiological risk to humans or the environment.

Sincerely,

Steve Coupland
Director, Regulatory and Environmental Affairs
Canadian Nuclear Association

Name: Captain-Paul Ruzycki

Date of Submission: January 19, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

Good day,

Some ideas that may help to clean up the Great Lakes...

With regards to the shipping industry on the Great Lakes. There should be a complete ban on the dumping of all garbage, including the ashes from on board incinerators. A lot of the garbage does not burn completely & the ashes are dumped over board (at least it use to be that way).

Once the ships are loaded with coal (for example), the ship sails & all of the coal that was spilt on deck is washed over the side in to the water. Not sure of a solution for that.... more precise loading methods.

The ships / companies must be held accountable for all waste on board & the removal / off loading while in port or the locks. It must be recorded in the official garbage record books, which may be compared with official receipts where the garbage was off loaded.

Foreign vessels pose a big risk with their "imported" garbage. That should all be sent ashore & incinerated, under the Agriculture Canada regulations (I believe).

A remedy for the tainted ballast water... In hindsight, we should have used only Canadian & U.S. vessels to sail the great lake. Foreign ships could sail as far as Montreal. Then "local" ships (Canadian & U.S.) could move product on the Great Lakes to the lower St.Lawrence. Below an area that has influence on the lake waters. This may have been possible with strict ballast regulations, as are now in force.

As for the currant problems of invasive species.... I wish I had the answers.

I hope this may help to keep our Lakes a bit cleaner.

Sincerely, Captain-Paul Ruzycki

Name: Carol McGeehan

Date of Submission: April 13, 2017

Location: Holland, Michigan

Comment:

I ask the International Joint Commission to issue a scientifically based report on High Level Nuclear Waste in the Great Lakes Basin. The IJC needs to include radionuclides and nuclear waste and commerce as Chemicals of Concern in IJC reports. This is crucial for the health of the Great Lakes Basin and its residents. Thank you. Carol McGeehan,Holland,MI USA

Name: Charles Westerberg

Date of Submission: January 24, 2017

Location: Escanaba, Michigan

Comment:

We have done a terrible job of protecting the Great Lakes from invasive species! The future looks bleak as to control of the 180 or so species, and not allowing more invasive species into the Great Lakes.

The only control that will work is to close the door! Let foreign ships only as far as Montreal, close all other entrances to the Lakes to prevent incoming species.

Pass laws to have the Great Lakes fleet install ballast water treating equipment in their fleets. Pass laws to fine and confiscate ships not complying with these new laws. Have the laws take immediate effect for every ship in the Great Lakes Fleet!

Genetic research has to be done on the most troublesome of the invasive species to study if a solution can be found to eliminate them from the Great Lakes.

In my short lifetime living on the shores of Lake Michigan I have witnessed a total failure of our Governments to protect these great waters! The lack of protection is only because of the greed of a few for more money!

Name: Christy D'Antonio

Date of Submission: February 9, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

Great Lakes Free from Pollution. Hello,

"New pollutants, including pharmaceuticals and plastic waste are equally troubling. Chemicals like fire retardants, polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) are present in the water, air, sediment, wildlife, and people who live near the Great Lakes.

This is deeply concerning because these chemicals are persistent (never break down), toxic, and bioaccumulative, absorbed by the body. Exposure to PBDEs has been linked to thyroid disorders, birth defects, infertility, cancer, and neurobehavioral disorders." (Anna McCartney)

I want the Great Lakes to be free from chemical pollution.

Name: Chrysta Bell

Date of Submission: February 9, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

Please keep the Great Lakes Great! And FREE from chemical pollution.

I can't believe I even have to write to ask this...

But it is the world we live in.

Sincerely,

Chrysta Bell

Name: Citizens' Resistance at Fermi 2 (CRAFT)

Date of Submission: April 13, 2017

Location: Redford, Michigan

Comment:

The Fermi 2 nuclear reactor on the shores of Lake Erie's Western Basin sucks up millions of gallons of cool Lake Erie water and has NO thermal limits on the water they dump back in the lake. The water temperature there is 19 degrees higher than anywhere else in Lake Erie. The warmer water invites invasive species and jump-starts algae blooms.

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-09
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

At a regular meeting of the Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, in the Clay Township Meeting Hall 4710 Pte. Tremble Rd, Clay Township, MI on Monday April 17, 2017 at 7:00 pm with the following in attendance:

PRESENT: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt

ABSENT: None

The following preamble and resolution was offered by Clerk Cindy Valentine and supported by Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt:

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

W HEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin ; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 *resolutions* in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Clay Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Clay Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Clay Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

UPON ROLL CALL VOTE ON THE ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION, THE FOLLOWING VOTED:

AYES: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey
NAYS: None
ABSENT: None

This Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees on April 17, 2017.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Clerk of the Township of Clay hereby certifies that the foregoing constitutes a true and complete copy of a Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a meeting held on April 17, 2017 at which seven (7) members of the Township Board were present and voted as indicated, that said meeting was held in accordance with the Open Meetings Act of the State of Michigan, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

SEBEWAING

Village of Sebewaing
222 North Center Street
Sebewaing MI 48759
Phone: 989-883-2150 Fax: 989-883-9367
Email: office@SebewaingMI.gov

This institution is an equal opportunity provider

www.SebewaingMI.gov

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin
Village of Sebewaing, Michigan

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Village of Sebewaing also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Respectfully submitted,

Sebewaing Village Council

Alexander Khoury, Village President

ROLL CALL VOTE:

VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT	VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT
MATTHEW CUMMINGS	☒	☐	☐	BRANDY SLOCUM	☒	☐	☐
MARCUS DEERING	☒	☐	☐	MARCUS STING	☒	☐	☐
LARRY HEIDER	☒	☐	☐	ALEXANDER KHOURY	☒	☐	☐
KATHY MANARY	☒	☐	☐				

RESOLUTION: ☒ ADOPTED ☐ DEFEATED ☐ TABLED

Adopted this 17th day of April, 2017.

Lois Kroll, Village Clerk

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
KINDE MICHIGAN, 48445
989-874-4655
FAX# 989-874-4026

I.J.C.
R.O. WIN[illegible]R
MAY 8 2017

VILLAGE OF KINDE, HURON COUNTY, MICHIGAN Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

On motion by HAGLE, seconded by CLANCY the following Resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
KINDE MICHIGAN, 48445
989-874-4655
FAX# 989-874-4026

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, theVILLAGE OF KINDE also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Representative] Ed Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Vote on Resolution:

Ayes 5

Nays: 0, Absent 2

PASSED and ADOPTED on the 10 Day of April. 2017

CLERK'S CETIFICATION

STATE OF MICHIGAN
COUNTY OF HURON

I Jerry Toner, Clerk of the Village of Kinde, Huron County, Michigan does hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a Resolution of the Village of Kinde Board/Council, duly and regularly passed and adopted at a regular meeting of said Village of Kinde Board/Council which was duly and regularly called and held in all respects as required by law on April, 10, 2017, at which meeting a majority of the members of The Village of Kinde Board/Council were present and voted in favor of such resolution.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand as such Clerk on this 11th day of April, 2017.

Jerry Toner, JERRY TONER, CLERK

Clyde
St. Clair County Township
Est. 1836
3350 Vincent Road North Street, Michigan 48049
Phone: (810) 985-7258 Fax: (810) 985-3065

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 25, 2017

To Whom It May Concern:

Two years ago, a resolution opposing the deposit of nuclear waste into the Great Lakes Basin was mailed to you. As of today, no action on this resolution has occurred.

I have resided in Michigan my entire life, and I have enjoyed the natural beauty and resources that our state has to offer. That is why I am so concerned about this issue.

My question is the following: What must happen before irreparable damage has been done to the Great Lakes Basin? Not only will our present population be affected but future generations as well! Action needs to be taken immediately. Not 2 years, 5 years or 10 years from now but today. Instead of over analyzing the situation, there is a simple solution. Find another location to dump the nuclear waste that will not impact the Great Lakes.

Enclosed is a similar resolution for your consideration. I would urge you to protect the Great Lakes Basin with your elected position!

Thank you for the privilege of your time.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Clyde Township

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

RESOLUTION 17-3
OPPOSING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NUCLEAR WASTE REPOSITORY IN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which a highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations'

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Government of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak of breach of radioactivity far outweighs and suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear underground so close to the shoreline,

WHEREAS; Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS; the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the international Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS; On December 28, 2016 OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes Basin; and

WHEREAS; As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes Basin, and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED; that the Clyde Township Board, of Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED; that Clyde Township of Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and

SR 151 of 2014, the Clyde Township Board also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier, Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change, Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of Representative, Paul Mitchell, Senator, Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative, Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager, Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, Kathleen Turner, Clerk of Clyde Township do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of Clyde, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, at a regular meeting held on the 18th day of April, 2017, and that said meeting was given pursuant to and in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, as amended, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Township of Clyde

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099
Phone: (810) 346-2325 Fax: (810) 346-3802 email: browncty@greatlakes.net

Mayor:
Julie Miller

Councilmembers:
Patricia Jacobson
Gerald Kosal
Christine Lee
Ross McIvor
Alecia Parks
William Walters

City Clerk:
Juanita M. Smith

City Treasurer:
Carol Walters

City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City Assessor:
David McArthur

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 11, 2017

International Joint Commission
Post Office Box 32869
Detroit, Michigan 48232

Dear Sir or Madam,

During their regular meeting on April 10, 2017, the City Council of the City of Brown City, Michigan, adopted the attached Resolution 17-09: Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin.

The Resolution was passed at the recommendation of Michigan State Senator Pavlov.

The Resolution is forwarded to you for your consideration and action.

Sincerely,

Clinton K. Holmes
City Manager

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

Sanilac County...Opportunity Awaits

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099

Phone (810) 346-2325 Fax (810) 346-3802

Mayor
Julie Miller

Councilmembers:
Patricia Jacobson
Gerald Kosal
Christine Lee
Ross McIvor
Alecia Parks
William Walters

City Clerk:
Juanita M. Smith

City Treasurer:
Carol Walters

City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City of Brown City
Resolution No: 17-09

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level; and,

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America; and,

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations; and,

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States; and,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes; and,

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository; and,

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility SO close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline; and,

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for locating a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility; and,

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, and a special legislatively created advisory Board; and,

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and,

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City Council for the City of Brown City also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

The foregoing resolution was offered on April 10, 2017, by Councilmember Alecia Parks, and seconded by Councilmember Patricia Jacobson. In a Roll Call Vote, with the City Council consisting of five (5) members:

CM Jacobson-yes, CM Kosal-yes, CM Lee-yes, CM McIvor-yes, CM Parks-yes, CM Walters-absent.

Yeas: 5 Abstaining: 0

Nays: 0 Absent: 1

A QUORUM BEING PRESENT – MOTION DECLARED CARRIED.

I, Juanita M. Smith, City Clerk of the City of Brown City, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the City Council of the government of the City of Brown City, County of Sanilac, State of Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 10, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice of said meeting was given pursuant to and in fall compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Juanita M. Smith
City Clerk
City of Brown City
Sanilac County, Michigan

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Columbus Township Resolution
4-2-17

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Columbus Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Pamela Hornberger, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017
- 2017-0411

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Sherman Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Adopted at a Regular Meeting of the Sherman Township Board, 4599 S Ruth Rd, Ruth MI 48470, on Tuesday, April 11, 2017.

All members voting YES.

Kathi N Tabe, Clerk
SHERMAN TOWNSHIP
HURON COUNTY
MICHIGAN
4-11-2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-04-17 Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Burtchville Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes States, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference # 17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

MOTION by Appel, supported by Bailey, to adopt the forgoing resolution. Upon roll call vote, the following voted:

AYE: Appel, Bailey, Janks, Briolat, Minnie

NAY: None

ABSENT: None

The Supervisor declared the **Motion carried and the Resolution # 2017-04-17 adopted** on the 17th day of April 2017.

Michael D Appel

Signature Michael D Appel, Supervisor

Robert C. Bailey

Signature Robert C. Bailey, Clerk

Greenwood Township
9025 Yale Road
Greenwood, MI 48006
810-387-4044

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Attached please find the Resolution passed at our Regular Meeting in Greenwood Township Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

Greenwood Township Board

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD TWP.

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Greenwood Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD

OFFERED BY: Doug Nowicki

SUPPORTED BY: Rebecca Ramsey

AYES: Rebecca Ramsey, Doug Nowicki, Marvin Roberts, Sonya O'Brien

~~NAYS~~:

Absent: Eric Krikorian

CERTIFICATION

I, Sonya O'Brien, the Clerk of the Township of Greenwood, in the County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of the Township of Greenwood, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 11, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice was given in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 268, Public Acts of Michigan 1976, and that the minutes were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Sonya O'Brien

Sonya O'Brien
Greenwood Township Clerk

Dated: 04/11/2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution #04-17-2017
City of Croswell
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City of Croswell also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, SUZANNE DOBSON, City Clerk of Croswell, do hereby certify that Resolution #04-17-2017 was adopted by the City of Croswell at a regular meeting of the City of Croswell Council held at the Croswell Community Center on the 17th day of April, 2017.

Vote on this Resolution, 5 members being present was as follows:

AYES: Geiger, Fockler, Butler, McClellan, McMillan

NAYS: _____

Suzanne Dobson, CMMC
Croswell City Clerk

Michael McMillan, Mayor

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizens and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality*, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats t the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating

Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, Sanilac County Board of Commissioners also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and State Representative Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

John Hoffmann, Chairman

Comments on the IJC's Draft Triennial Assessment of Progress Report

International Joint Commission
www.participateijc.org

Name:	Nancy DeBoer
Organization:	City of Holland
Location:	Holland, Michigan
Date of Comment:	January 19, 2016
Comment:	Please include huge attention to the absolute prevention of Asian Carp into the Great Lakes!!! That would be paramount. Thank-you for your laudable efforts, Nancy

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-09
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

At a regular meeting of the Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, in the Clay Township Meeting Hall 4710 Pte. Tremble Rd, Clay Township, MI on Monday April 17, 2017 at 7:00 pm with the following in attendance:

PRESENT: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt

ABSENT: None

The following preamble and resolution was offered by Clerk Cindy Valentine and supported by Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt:

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

W HEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin ; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 *resolutions* in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Clay Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Clay Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Clay Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

UPON ROLL CALL VOTE ON THE ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION, THE FOLLOWING VOTED:

AYES: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey
NAYS: None
ABSENT: None

This Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees on April 17, 2017.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Clerk of the Township of Clay hereby certifies that the foregoing constitutes a true and complete copy of a Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a meeting held on April 17, 2017 at which seven (7) members of the Township Board were present and voted as indicated, that said meeting was held in accordance with the Open Meetings Act of the State of Michigan, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

SEBEWAING

Village of Sebewaing
222 North Center Street
Sebewaing MI 48759
Phone: 989-883-2150 Fax: 989-883-9367
Email: office@SebewaingMI.gov

This institution is an equal opportunity provider

www.SebewaingMI.gov

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin
Village of Sebewaing, Michigan

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Village of Sebewaing also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Respectfully submitted,

Sebewaing Village Council

Alexander Khoury, Village President

ROLL CALL VOTE:

VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT	VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT
MATTHEW CUMMINGS	☒	☐	☐	BRANDY SLOCUM	☒	☐	☐
MARCUS DEERING	☒	☐	☐	MARCUS STING	☒	☐	☐
LARRY HEIDER	☒	☐	☐	ALEXANDER KHOURY	☒	☐	☐
KATHY MANARY	☒	☐	☐				

RESOLUTION: ☒ ADOPTED ☐ DEFEATED ☐ TABLED

Adopted this 17th day of April, 2017.

Lois Kroll, Village Clerk

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
KINDE MICHIGAN, 48445
989-874-4655
FAX# 989-874-4026

I.J.C.
R.O. WIN[illegible]R
MAY 8 2017

VILLAGE OF KINDE, HURON COUNTY, MICHIGAN Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

On motion by HAGLE, seconded by CLANCY the following Resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
KINDE MICHIGAN, 48445
989-874-4655
FAX# 989-874-4026

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, theVILLAGE OF KINDE also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Representative] Ed Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Vote on Resolution:

Ayes 5

Nays: 0, Absent 2

PASSED and ADOPTED on the 10 Day of April. 2017

CLERK'S CETIFICATION

STATE OF MICHIGAN
COUNTY OF HURON

I Jerry Toner, Clerk of the Village of Kinde, Huron County, Michigan does hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a Resolution of the Village of Kinde Board/Council, duly and regularly passed and adopted at a regular meeting of said Village of Kinde Board/Council which was duly and regularly called and held in all respects as required by law on April, 10, 2017, at which meeting a majority of the members of The Village of Kinde Board/Council were present and voted in favor of such resolution.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand as such Clerk on this 11th day of April, 2017.

Jerry Toner, JERRY TONER, CLERK

Clyde
St. Clair County Township
Est. 1836
3350 Vincent Road North Street, Michigan 48049
Phone: (810) 985-7258 Fax: (810) 985-3065

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 25, 2017

To Whom It May Concern:

Two years ago, a resolution opposing the deposit of nuclear waste into the Great Lakes Basin was mailed to you. As of today, no action on this resolution has occurred.

I have resided in Michigan my entire life, and I have enjoyed the natural beauty and resources that our state has to offer. That is why I am so concerned about this issue.

My question is the following: What must happen before irreparable damage has been done to the Great Lakes Basin? Not only will our present population be affected but future generations as well! Action needs to be taken immediately. Not 2 years, 5 years or 10 years from now but today. Instead of over analyzing the situation, there is a simple solution. Find another location to dump the nuclear waste that will not impact the Great Lakes.

Enclosed is a similar resolution for your consideration. I would urge you to protect the Great Lakes Basin with your elected position!

Thank you for the privilege of your time.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Clyde Township

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

RESOLUTION 17-3
OPPOSING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NUCLEAR WASTE REPOSITORY IN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which a highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations'

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Government of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak of breach of radioactivity far outweighs and suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear underground so close to the shoreline,

WHEREAS; Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS; the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the international Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS; On December 28, 2016 OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes Basin; and

WHEREAS; As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes Basin, and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED; that the Clyde Township Board, of Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED; that Clyde Township of Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and

SR 151 of 2014, the Clyde Township Board also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier, Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change, Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of Representative, Paul Mitchell, Senator, Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative, Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager, Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, Kathleen Turner, Clerk of Clyde Township do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of Clyde, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, at a regular meeting held on the 18th day of April, 2017, and that said meeting was given pursuant to and in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, as amended, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Township of Clyde

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099
Phone: (810) 346-2325 Fax: (810) 346-3802 email: browncty@greatlakes.net

Mayor:
Julie Miller

Councilmembers:
Patricia Jacobson
Gerald Kosal
Christine Lee
Ross McIvor
Alecia Parks
William Walters

City Clerk:
Juanita M. Smith

City Treasurer:
Carol Walters

City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City Assessor:
David McArthur

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 11, 2017

International Joint Commission
Post Office Box 32869
Detroit, Michigan 48232

Dear Sir or Madam,

During their regular meeting on April 10, 2017, the City Council of the City of Brown City, Michigan, adopted the attached Resolution 17-09: Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin.

The Resolution was passed at the recommendation of Michigan State Senator Pavlov.

The Resolution is forwarded to you for your consideration and action.

Sincerely,

Clinton K. Holmes
City Manager

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

Sanilac County...Opportunity Awaits

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099

Phone (810) 346-2325 Fax (810) 346-3802

Mayor
Julie Miller

Councilmembers:
Patricia Jacobson
Gerald Kosal
Christine Lee
Ross McIvor
Alecia Parks
William Walters

City Clerk:
Juanita M. Smith

City Treasurer:
Carol Walters

City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City of Brown City
Resolution No: 17-09

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level; and,

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America; and,

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations; and,

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States; and,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes; and,

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository; and,

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility SO close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline; and,

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for locating a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility; and,

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, and a special legislatively created advisory Board; and,

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and,

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City Council for the City of Brown City also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

The foregoing resolution was offered on April 10, 2017, by Councilmember Alecia Parks, and seconded by Councilmember Patricia Jacobson. In a Roll Call Vote, with the City Council consisting of five (5) members:

CM Jacobson-yes, CM Kosal-yes, CM Lee-yes, CM McIvor-yes, CM Parks-yes, CM Walters-absent.

Yeas: 5 Abstaining: 0

Nays: 0 Absent: 1

A QUORUM BEING PRESENT – MOTION DECLARED CARRIED.

I, Juanita M. Smith, City Clerk of the City of Brown City, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the City Council of the government of the City of Brown City, County of Sanilac, State of Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 10, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice of said meeting was given pursuant to and in fall compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Juanita M. Smith
City Clerk
City of Brown City
Sanilac County, Michigan

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Columbus Township Resolution
4-2-17

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Columbus Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Pamela Hornberger, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017
- 2017-0411

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Sherman Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Adopted at a Regular Meeting of the Sherman Township Board, 4599 S Ruth Rd, Ruth MI 48470, on Tuesday, April 11, 2017.

All members voting YES.

Kathi N Tabe, Clerk
SHERMAN TOWNSHIP
HURON COUNTY
MICHIGAN
4-11-2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-04-17 Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Burtchville Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes States, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference # 17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

MOTION by Appel, supported by Bailey, to adopt the forgoing resolution. Upon roll call vote, the following voted:

AYE: Appel, Bailey, Janks, Briolat, Minnie

NAY: None

ABSENT: None

The Supervisor declared the **Motion carried and the Resolution # 2017-04-17 adopted** on the 17th day of April 2017.

Michael D Appel

Signature Michael D Appel, Supervisor

Robert C. Bailey

Signature Robert C. Bailey, Clerk

Greenwood Township
9025 Yale Road
Greenwood, MI 48006
810-387-4044

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Attached please find the Resolution passed at our Regular Meeting in Greenwood Township Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

Greenwood Township Board

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD TWP.

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Greenwood Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD

OFFERED BY: Doug Nowicki

SUPPORTED BY: Rebecca Ramsey

AYES: Rebecca Ramsey, Doug Nowicki, Marvin Roberts, Sonya O'Brien

~~NAYS~~:

Absent: Eric Krikorian

CERTIFICATION

I, Sonya O'Brien, the Clerk of the Township of Greenwood, in the County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of the Township of Greenwood, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 11, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice was given in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 268, Public Acts of Michigan 1976, and that the minutes were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Sonya O'Brien

Sonya O'Brien
Greenwood Township Clerk

Dated: 04/11/2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution #04-17-2017
City of Croswell
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City of Croswell also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, SUZANNE DOBSON, City Clerk of Croswell, do hereby certify that Resolution #04-17-2017 was adopted by the City of Croswell at a regular meeting of the City of Croswell Council held at the Croswell Community Center on the 17th day of April, 2017.

Vote on this Resolution, 5 members being present was as follows:

AYES: Geiger, Fockler, Butler, McClellan, McMillan

NAYS: _____

Suzanne Dobson, CMMC
Croswell City Clerk

Michael McMillan, Mayor

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizens and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality*, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats t the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating

Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, Sanilac County Board of Commissioners also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and State Representative Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

John Hoffmann, Chairman

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-09
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

At a regular meeting of the Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, in the Clay Township Meeting Hall 4710 Pte. Tremble Rd, Clay Township, MI on Monday April 17, 2017 at 7:00 pm with the following in attendance:

PRESENT: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt

ABSENT: None

The following preamble and resolution was offered by Clerk Cindy Valentine and supported by Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt:

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

W HEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin ; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 *resolutions* in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Clay Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Clay Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Clay Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

UPON ROLL CALL VOTE ON THE ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION, THE FOLLOWING VOTED:

AYES: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey
NAYS: None
ABSENT: None

This Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees on April 17, 2017.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Clerk of the Township of Clay hereby certifies that the foregoing constitutes a true and complete copy of a Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a meeting held on April 17, 2017 at which seven (7) members of the Township Board were present and voted as indicated, that said meeting was held in accordance with the Open Meetings Act of the State of Michigan, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

SEBEWAING

Village of Sebewaing
222 North Center Street
Sebewaing MI 48759
Phone: 989-883-2150 Fax: 989-883-9367
Email: office@SebewaingMI.gov

This institution is an equal opportunity provider

www.SebewaingMI.gov

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin
Village of Sebewaing, Michigan

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Village of Sebewaing also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Respectfully submitted,

Sebewaing Village Council

Alexander Khoury, Village President

ROLL CALL VOTE:

VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT	VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT
MATTHEW CUMMINGS	☒	☐	☐	BRANDY SLOCUM	☒	☐	☐
MARCUS DEERING	☒	☐	☐	MARCUS STING	☒	☐	☐
LARRY HEIDER	☒	☐	☐	ALEXANDER KHOURY	☒	☐	☐
KATHY MANARY	☒	☐	☐				

RESOLUTION: ☒ ADOPTED ☐ DEFEATED ☐ TABLED

Adopted this 17th day of April, 2017.

Lois Kroll, Village Clerk

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
KINDE MICHIGAN, 48445
989-874-4655
FAX# 989-874-4026

I.J.C.
R.O. WIN[illegible]R
MAY 8 2017

VILLAGE OF KINDE, HURON COUNTY, MICHIGAN Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

On motion by HAGLE, seconded by CLANCY the following Resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
KINDE MICHIGAN, 48445
989-874-4655
FAX# 989-874-4026

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, theVILLAGE OF KINDE also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Representative] Ed Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Vote on Resolution:

Ayes 5

Nays: 0, Absent 2

PASSED and ADOPTED on the 10 Day of April. 2017

CLERK'S CETIFICATION

STATE OF MICHIGAN
COUNTY OF HURON

I Jerry Toner, Clerk of the Village of Kinde, Huron County, Michigan does hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a Resolution of the Village of Kinde Board/Council, duly and regularly passed and adopted at a regular meeting of said Village of Kinde Board/Council which was duly and regularly called and held in all respects as required by law on April, 10, 2017, at which meeting a majority of the members of The Village of Kinde Board/Council were present and voted in favor of such resolution.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand as such Clerk on this 11th day of April, 2017.

Jerry Toner, JERRY TONER, CLERK

Clyde
St. Clair County Township
Est. 1836
3350 Vincent Road North Street, Michigan 48049
Phone: (810) 985-7258 Fax: (810) 985-3065

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 25, 2017

To Whom It May Concern:

Two years ago, a resolution opposing the deposit of nuclear waste into the Great Lakes Basin was mailed to you. As of today, no action on this resolution has occurred.

I have resided in Michigan my entire life, and I have enjoyed the natural beauty and resources that our state has to offer. That is why I am so concerned about this issue.

My question is the following: What must happen before irreparable damage has been done to the Great Lakes Basin? Not only will our present population be affected but future generations as well! Action needs to be taken immediately. Not 2 years, 5 years or 10 years from now but today. Instead of over analyzing the situation, there is a simple solution. Find another location to dump the nuclear waste that will not impact the Great Lakes.

Enclosed is a similar resolution for your consideration. I would urge you to protect the Great Lakes Basin with your elected position!

Thank you for the privilege of your time.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Clyde Township

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

RESOLUTION 17-3
OPPOSING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NUCLEAR WASTE REPOSITORY IN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which a highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations'

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Government of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak of breach of radioactivity far outweighs and suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear underground so close to the shoreline,

WHEREAS; Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS; the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the international Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS; On December 28, 2016 OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes Basin; and

WHEREAS; As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes Basin, and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED; that the Clyde Township Board, of Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED; that Clyde Township of Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and

SR 151 of 2014, the Clyde Township Board also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier, Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change, Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of Representative, Paul Mitchell, Senator, Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative, Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager, Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, Kathleen Turner, Clerk of Clyde Township do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of Clyde, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, at a regular meeting held on the 18th day of April, 2017, and that said meeting was given pursuant to and in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, as amended, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Township of Clyde

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099
Phone: (810) 346-2325 Fax: (810) 346-3802 email: browncty@greatlakes.net

Mayor:
Julie Miller

Councilmembers:
Patricia Jacobson
Gerald Kosal
Christine Lee
Ross McIvor
Alecia Parks
William Walters

City Clerk:
Juanita M. Smith

City Treasurer:
Carol Walters

City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City Assessor:
David McArthur

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 11, 2017

International Joint Commission
Post Office Box 32869
Detroit, Michigan 48232

Dear Sir or Madam,

During their regular meeting on April 10, 2017, the City Council of the City of Brown City, Michigan, adopted the attached Resolution 17-09: Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin.

The Resolution was passed at the recommendation of Michigan State Senator Pavlov.

The Resolution is forwarded to you for your consideration and action.

Sincerely,

Clinton K. Holmes
City Manager

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

Sanilac County...Opportunity Awaits

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099

Phone (810) 346-2325 Fax (810) 346-3802

Mayor
Julie Miller

Councilmembers:
Patricia Jacobson
Gerald Kosal
Christine Lee
Ross McIvor
Alecia Parks
William Walters

City Clerk:
Juanita M. Smith

City Treasurer:
Carol Walters

City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City of Brown City
Resolution No: 17-09

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level; and,

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America; and,

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations; and,

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States; and,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes; and,

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository; and,

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility SO close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline; and,

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for locating a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility; and,

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, and a special legislatively created advisory Board; and,

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and,

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City Council for the City of Brown City also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

The foregoing resolution was offered on April 10, 2017, by Councilmember Alecia Parks, and seconded by Councilmember Patricia Jacobson. In a Roll Call Vote, with the City Council consisting of five (5) members:

CM Jacobson-yes, CM Kosal-yes, CM Lee-yes, CM McIvor-yes, CM Parks-yes, CM Walters-absent.

Yeas: 5 Abstaining: 0

Nays: 0 Absent: 1

A QUORUM BEING PRESENT – MOTION DECLARED CARRIED.

I, Juanita M. Smith, City Clerk of the City of Brown City, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the City Council of the government of the City of Brown City, County of Sanilac, State of Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 10, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice of said meeting was given pursuant to and in fall compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Juanita M. Smith
City Clerk
City of Brown City
Sanilac County, Michigan

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Columbus Township Resolution
4-2-17

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Columbus Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Pamela Hornberger, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017
- 2017-0411

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Sherman Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Adopted at a Regular Meeting of the Sherman Township Board, 4599 S Ruth Rd, Ruth MI 48470, on Tuesday, April 11, 2017.

All members voting YES.

Kathi N Tabe, Clerk
SHERMAN TOWNSHIP
HURON COUNTY
MICHIGAN
4-11-2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-04-17 Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Burtchville Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes States, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference # 17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

MOTION by Appel, supported by Bailey, to adopt the forgoing resolution. Upon roll call vote, the following voted:

AYE: Appel, Bailey, Janks, Briolat, Minnie

NAY: None

ABSENT: None

The Supervisor declared the **Motion carried and the Resolution # 2017-04-17 adopted** on the 17th day of April 2017.

Michael D Appel

Signature Michael D Appel, Supervisor

Robert C. Bailey

Signature Robert C. Bailey, Clerk

Greenwood Township
9025 Yale Road
Greenwood, MI 48006
810-387-4044

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Attached please find the Resolution passed at our Regular Meeting in Greenwood Township Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

Greenwood Township Board

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD TWP.

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Greenwood Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD

OFFERED BY: Doug Nowicki

SUPPORTED BY: Rebecca Ramsey

AYES: Rebecca Ramsey, Doug Nowicki, Marvin Roberts, Sonya O'Brien

~~NAYS~~:

Absent: Eric Krikorian

CERTIFICATION

I, Sonya O'Brien, the Clerk of the Township of Greenwood, in the County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of the Township of Greenwood, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 11, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice was given in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 268, Public Acts of Michigan 1976, and that the minutes were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Sonya O'Brien

Sonya O'Brien
Greenwood Township Clerk

Dated: 04/11/2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution #04-17-2017
City of Croswell
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City of Croswell also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, SUZANNE DOBSON, City Clerk of Croswell, do hereby certify that Resolution #04-17-2017 was adopted by the City of Croswell at a regular meeting of the City of Croswell Council held at the Croswell Community Center on the 17th day of April, 2017.

Vote on this Resolution, 5 members being present was as follows:

AYES: Geiger, Fockler, Butler, McClellan, McMillan

NAYS: _____

Suzanne Dobson, CMMC
Croswell City Clerk

Michael McMillan, Mayor

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizens and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality*, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats t the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating

Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, Sanilac County Board of Commissioners also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and State Representative Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

John Hoffmann, Chairman

Name: Coalition for a Nuclear Free Great Lakes

Date of Submission: April 15, 2017

Location: Monroe, Michigan

Comment:

Dear International Joint Commission, Thank you for the recent public forums and opportunity to comment. Congratulations for the standing room only turnouts. The Coalition for a Nuclear Free Great Lakes goes on record expressing our grave concern for the chronic and acute radioactive contamination of the Great Lakes basin air-shed and the watershed resulting from nuclear power and nuclear waste. Some recent examples include: The Canadian and U.S. federal approval to ship highly radioactive liquid waste from Chalk River, Ontario to Savannah River Site, South Carolina. This highly radioactive liquid waste has never been shipped before in North America. These shipments would travel through the Great Lakes en route to Savannah River Site. The Canadian nuclear industry intends to ship 10,000 tonnes of low level radioactive waste through the Great Lakes at potentially six U.S. border crossings en route to Morris, IL and Oak Ridge, TN, ultimately returning radioactive waste export to Canada. In-situ burial of Chalk River complex reactor and waste immediately adjacent to the Ottawa River where this massive nuclear complex is located. The Deep Geologic Repository of low and intermediate nuclear waste proposed immediately adjacent to Lake Huron. Also in progress is a search for a Deep Geologic Repository to store high level nuclear waste. Current multiple decommissioning and storage of high level nuclear waste immediately adjacent Lake Michigan, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario. Current modifications of landfill licenses to accommodate low level radioactive waste from fracking (technologically enhanced normally occurring radioactive material, TENORM) and legacy military radioactive waste. This is but a handful of current radiological threats both chronic and acute. In December 1997 the International Joint Commission Nuclear Task Force Report entitled: Inventory of Radionuclides for the Great Lakes was issued. The link to this report is provided here:
http://www.ijc.org/php/publications/html/invrep/contents.html The Coalition for a Nuclear Free Great Lakes requests that the 2017 International Joint Commission reconvene the Nuclear Task Force to update the 1997 Inventory of Radionuclides for the Great Lakes. The current storage of high level radioactive waste in spent fuel pools at reactors and the use of temporary dry cask storage on the shores of the Great Lakes represents an immediate cataclysmic threat. Please see Science Magazine discussion of by Professor Frank von Hippel and Physicist Edwin Lyman:
http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2016/05/spent-fuel-fire-us-soil-could-dwarf-impact-fukushima By Richard Stone May. 24, 2016 Excerpt: “A fire from spent fuel stored at a U.S. nuclear power plant could have catastrophic consequences, according to new simulations of such an event. A major fire “could dwarf the horrific consequences of the Fukushima accident,” says Edwin Lyman, a physicist at the Union of Concerned Scientists, a nonprofit in Washington, D.C. “We’re talking about trillion-dollar consequences,” says Frank von Hippel, a nuclear security expert at Princeton University, who teamed with Princeton’s Michael Schoeppner on the modeling exercise.” The Coalition for a Nuclear Free Great Lakes request that the IJC sponsor an independent scientifically based investigation into the storage of high level nuclear waste in the Great Lakes basin. Please provide independent scientifically based

recommendations on the disposition of high level nuclear waste. The nuclear power producers and regulators do not constitute an independent analysis in the public interest. Thank you for working so hard on behalf of the Great Lakes environs. Michael J. Keegan Chair, Coalition for a Nuclear Free Great Lakes P.O. Box 463 Monroe, MI 48161 mkeeganj@comcast.net

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-09
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

At a regular meeting of the Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, in the Clay Township Meeting Hall 4710 Pte. Tremble Rd, Clay Township, MI on Monday April 17, 2017 at 7:00 pm with the following in attendance:

PRESENT: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt

ABSENT: None

The following preamble and resolution was offered by Clerk Cindy Valentine and supported by Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt:

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

W HEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin ; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 *resolutions* in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Clay Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Clay Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Clay Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

UPON ROLL CALL VOTE ON THE ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION, THE FOLLOWING VOTED:

AYES: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey
NAYS: None
ABSENT: None

This Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees on April 17, 2017.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Clerk of the Township of Clay hereby certifies that the foregoing constitutes a true and complete copy of a Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a meeting held on April 17, 2017 at which seven (7) members of the Township Board were present and voted as indicated, that said meeting was held in accordance with the Open Meetings Act of the State of Michigan, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

SEBEWAING

Village of Sebewaing
222 North Center Street
Sebewaing MI 48759
Phone: 989-883-2150 Fax: 989-883-9367
Email: office@SebewaingMI.gov

This institution is an equal opportunity provider

www.SebewaingMI.gov

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin
Village of Sebewaing, Michigan

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Village of Sebewaing also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Respectfully submitted,

Sebewaing Village Council

Alexander Khoury, Village President

ROLL CALL VOTE:

VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT	VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT
MATTHEW CUMMINGS	☒	☐	☐	BRANDY SLOCUM	☒	☐	☐
MARCUS DEERING	☒	☐	☐	MARCUS STING	☒	☐	☐
LARRY HEIDER	☒	☐	☐	ALEXANDER KHOURY	☒	☐	☐
KATHY MANARY	☒	☐	☐				

RESOLUTION: ☒ ADOPTED ☐ DEFEATED ☐ TABLED

Adopted this 17th day of April, 2017.

Lois Kroll, Village Clerk

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
KINDE MICHIGAN, 48445
989-874-4655
FAX# 989-874-4026

I.J.C.
R.O. WIN[illegible]R
MAY 8 2017

VILLAGE OF KINDE, HURON COUNTY, MICHIGAN Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

On motion by HAGLE, seconded by CLANCY the following Resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
KINDE MICHIGAN, 48445
989-874-4655
FAX# 989-874-4026

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, theVILLAGE OF KINDE also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Representative] Ed Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Vote on Resolution:

Ayes 5

Nays: 0, Absent 2

PASSED and ADOPTED on the 10 Day of April. 2017

CLERK'S CETIFICATION

STATE OF MICHIGAN
COUNTY OF HURON

I Jerry Toner, Clerk of the Village of Kinde, Huron County, Michigan does hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a Resolution of the Village of Kinde Board/Council, duly and regularly passed and adopted at a regular meeting of said Village of Kinde Board/Council which was duly and regularly called and held in all respects as required by law on April, 10, 2017, at which meeting a majority of the members of The Village of Kinde Board/Council were present and voted in favor of such resolution.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand as such Clerk on this 11th day of April, 2017.

Jerry Toner, JERRY TONER, CLERK

Clyde
St. Clair County Township
Est. 1836
3350 Vincent Road North Street, Michigan 48049
Phone: (810) 985-7258 Fax: (810) 985-3065

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 25, 2017

To Whom It May Concern:

Two years ago, a resolution opposing the deposit of nuclear waste into the Great Lakes Basin was mailed to you. As of today, no action on this resolution has occurred.

I have resided in Michigan my entire life, and I have enjoyed the natural beauty and resources that our state has to offer. That is why I am so concerned about this issue.

My question is the following: What must happen before irreparable damage has been done to the Great Lakes Basin? Not only will our present population be affected but future generations as well! Action needs to be taken immediately. Not 2 years, 5 years or 10 years from now but today. Instead of over analyzing the situation, there is a simple solution. Find another location to dump the nuclear waste that will not impact the Great Lakes.

Enclosed is a similar resolution for your consideration. I would urge you to protect the Great Lakes Basin with your elected position!

Thank you for the privilege of your time.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Clyde Township

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

RESOLUTION 17-3
OPPOSING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NUCLEAR WASTE REPOSITORY IN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which a highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations'

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Government of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak of breach of radioactivity far outweighs and suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear underground so close to the shoreline,

WHEREAS; Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS; the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the international Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS; On December 28, 2016 OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes Basin; and

WHEREAS; As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes Basin, and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED; that the Clyde Township Board, of Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED; that Clyde Township of Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and

SR 151 of 2014, the Clyde Township Board also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier, Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change, Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of Representative, Paul Mitchell, Senator, Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative, Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager, Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, Kathleen Turner, Clerk of Clyde Township do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of Clyde, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, at a regular meeting held on the 18th day of April, 2017, and that said meeting was given pursuant to and in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, as amended, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Township of Clyde

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099
Phone: (810) 346-2325 Fax: (810) 346-3802 email: browncty@greatlakes.net

Mayor:
Julie Miller

Councilmembers:
Patricia Jacobson
Gerald Kosal
Christine Lee
Ross McIvor
Alecia Parks
William Walters

City Clerk:
Juanita M. Smith

City Treasurer:
Carol Walters

City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City Assessor:
David McArthur

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 11, 2017

International Joint Commission
Post Office Box 32869
Detroit, Michigan 48232

Dear Sir or Madam,

During their regular meeting on April 10, 2017, the City Council of the City of Brown City, Michigan, adopted the attached Resolution 17-09: Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin.

The Resolution was passed at the recommendation of Michigan State Senator Pavlov.

The Resolution is forwarded to you for your consideration and action.

Sincerely,

Clinton K. Holmes
City Manager

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

Sanilac County...Opportunity Awaits

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099

Phone (810) 346-2325 Fax (810) 346-3802

Mayor
Julie Miller

Councilmembers:
Patricia Jacobson
Gerald Kosal
Christine Lee
Ross McIvor
Alecia Parks
William Walters

City Clerk:
Juanita M. Smith

City Treasurer:
Carol Walters

City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City of Brown City
Resolution No: 17-09

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level; and,

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America; and,

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations; and,

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States; and,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes; and,

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository; and,

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility SO close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline; and,

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for locating a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility; and,

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, and a special legislatively created advisory Board; and,

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and,

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City Council for the City of Brown City also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

The foregoing resolution was offered on April 10, 2017, by Councilmember Alecia Parks, and seconded by Councilmember Patricia Jacobson. In a Roll Call Vote, with the City Council consisting of five (5) members:

CM Jacobson-yes, CM Kosal-yes, CM Lee-yes, CM McIvor-yes, CM Parks-yes, CM Walters-absent.

Yeas: 5 Abstaining: 0

Nays: 0 Absent: 1

A QUORUM BEING PRESENT – MOTION DECLARED CARRIED.

I, Juanita M. Smith, City Clerk of the City of Brown City, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the City Council of the government of the City of Brown City, County of Sanilac, State of Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 10, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice of said meeting was given pursuant to and in fall compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Juanita M. Smith
City Clerk
City of Brown City
Sanilac County, Michigan

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Columbus Township Resolution
4-2-17

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Columbus Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Pamela Hornberger, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017
- 2017-0411

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Sherman Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Adopted at a Regular Meeting of the Sherman Township Board, 4599 S Ruth Rd, Ruth MI 48470, on Tuesday, April 11, 2017.

All members voting YES.

Kathi N Tabe, Clerk
SHERMAN TOWNSHIP
HURON COUNTY
MICHIGAN
4-11-2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-04-17 Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Burtchville Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes States, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference # 17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

MOTION by Appel, supported by Bailey, to adopt the forgoing resolution. Upon roll call vote, the following voted:

AYE: Appel, Bailey, Janks, Briolat, Minnie

NAY: None

ABSENT: None

The Supervisor declared the **Motion carried and the Resolution # 2017-04-17 adopted** on the 17th day of April 2017.

Michael D Appel

Signature Michael D Appel, Supervisor

Robert C. Bailey

Signature Robert C. Bailey, Clerk

Greenwood Township
9025 Yale Road
Greenwood, MI 48006
810-387-4044

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Attached please find the Resolution passed at our Regular Meeting in Greenwood Township Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

Greenwood Township Board

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD TWP.

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Greenwood Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD

OFFERED BY: Doug Nowicki

SUPPORTED BY: Rebecca Ramsey

AYES: Rebecca Ramsey, Doug Nowicki, Marvin Roberts, Sonya O'Brien

~~NAYS~~:

Absent: Eric Krikorian

CERTIFICATION

I, Sonya O'Brien, the Clerk of the Township of Greenwood, in the County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of the Township of Greenwood, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 11, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice was given in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 268, Public Acts of Michigan 1976, and that the minutes were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Sonya O'Brien

Sonya O'Brien
Greenwood Township Clerk

Dated: 04/11/2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution #04-17-2017
City of Croswell
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City of Croswell also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, SUZANNE DOBSON, City Clerk of Croswell, do hereby certify that Resolution #04-17-2017 was adopted by the City of Croswell at a regular meeting of the City of Croswell Council held at the Croswell Community Center on the 17th day of April, 2017.

Vote on this Resolution, 5 members being present was as follows:

AYES: Geiger, Fockler, Butler, McClellan, McMillan

NAYS: _____

Suzanne Dobson, CMMC
Croswell City Clerk

Michael McMillan, Mayor

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizens and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality*, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats t the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating

Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, Sanilac County Board of Commissioners also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and State Representative Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

John Hoffmann, Chairman

Name: Council of Canadians, London Chapter

Date of Submission: March 30, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

I participated in the discussion and comments concerning the Great Lakes Water Quality in Sarnia on March 22. At my table were First Nations representatives from Walpole Island and Aamjiwnaang of Sarnia. They have submitted a position paper to your joint commission which should be taken seriously as they live on the front line of environmental devastation, in the "sacrifice zone."

I am alarmed when the Trump administration has decided not to use the term, "climate change." I am alarmed when the US EPA has the ability to cut the funding for the important projects that are taking place, as listed in the report, and stand by to watch the water quality deteriorate. If the EPA does not fund the IJC adequately enough to continue the monitoring and research, then I think Canada has the right to sue. We drink the water from Lake Huron, First Nations rely on fishing for protein, chemicals of concern migrate through the food chain and poison all animals, not just humans.

We are very, very anxious about the US position on environmental issues. We will not stand by and watch.

Name: Council of Great Lakes Industries

Date of Submission: April 4, 2017

Location: Ann Arbor, Michigan

Comment:

Good morning. CGLI's comments on the First Triennial Assessment of Progress on Great Lakes Water Quality are attached. Additional comments will be submitted to the co-chairs of the IJC Science Priority Committee. These comments also have been sent directly to Mr. Walker and Ms. Pollack.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide comments.

Kathryn A. Buckner, President

Council of Great Lakes Industries

CGLI Council of Great Lakes Industries

April 3, 2017

Mr. Gordon Walker, Chair Canada Section
International Joint Commission
234 Laurier Avenue West, 22nd Floor
Ottawa, ON K1P 6K6

Ms. Lana Pollack, Chair U.S. Section
International Joint Commission
2000 L Street, NW, Suite #615
Washington, DC 20440

Re: **Comments on *First Triennial Assessment of progress on Great Lakes Water Quality (draft, January 2017)***

Dear Commissioners Walker and Pollack:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the ***First Triennial Assessment of progress on Great Lakes Water Quality (draft, January 2017)*** . These comments are provided on behalf of the members of the Council of Great Lakes Industries (CGLI). CGLI is a binational nonprofit organization representing the common policy interests of Canadian and US industrial organizations that have significant assets in the Great Lakes region. The mission of CGLI is to promote the growth and vitality of the region in harmony with its human and natural resources (sustainable development).

Report Focus

Focusing the first Triennial Assessment of Progress (TAP) report on Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement 2012 (GLWQA) objectives is a good approach. As was evident during the recent public meetings held throughout the Great Lakes basin, people have diverse views regarding the status of the Great Lakes and the future focus of any additional management action. All of these views are important and need to be addressed. The 2012 revisions to the GLWQA provide an orderly means for catagorizing, prioritizing, and identifying specific measures that resource managers can use. Viewing Great Lakes protection needs within the context of the GLWQA objectives is an important example for all to follow.

Applying the Science

Presenting the TAP draft in narrative vs. scientific style also makes a lot of sense. As was reflected by citizen comments provided during the public meetings, the science that is provided through most Great Lakes status presentations can be difficult to grasp. The narrative approach advances the desire of IJC Commissioners to encourage public in the triennial review process by "the public," or non-science community.

However, it is also important to make this effort a "two-way" proposition. Not only is it advantageous to encourage the public to provide lay-person input, focus, and impact assessment recommendations to inform Great Lakes policy, but it is also necessary to "take the science" to the public. Understandable explanations of scientific findings that reflect the science that

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underlies observed water quality outcomes, the "cause and effect" associated with the outcomes, and best practices for moving forward are needed. The TAP process provides an opportunity for the Commission to help non-scientific members of the public understand why policy decisions cannot always be made in ways that reflect public preferences, hypotheses, or popular beliefs.

The Progress Report of the Parties

In response to the Commission's request for reaction to comments in the draft TAP report about the Progress Report of the Parties (PROP), CGLI agrees with the need for more collaboration between the governments and stakeholders. CGLI also agrees with many of the general PROP shortcomings that are cited in the draft TAP report. However, as acknowledged to some degree in the draft TAP, limitations on resources available to the Parties are responsible for many of the shortcomings. It would be helpful if the PROP more completely acknowledged and explained this reality. Perhaps the Commission could recommend to the Parties that a transparent prioritization process is needed that explains why some actions can be taken immediately and others must be deferred. Actions that best serve the Great Lakes ecosystem given available resources should be prioritized.

IJC Outreach

CGLI concurs that a key objective of the draft TAP report is to provide a mechanism for publicly reporting the results of Great Lakes management actions. However, any outcomes communicated to the public must be tied to specific monitoring data, research, and other scientific information. Tying results to science strengthens the connection between the public and Great Lakes science and research at a time when strong public support is needed to retain funding for envrionmental science programs. The need for enhancing "environmental literacy" is mentioned in the TAP discussion on climate change. This need is much broader than that and should be emphasized in other sections of the draft TAP report, too.

Assessment Statements

The draft TAP report assessment statements are of value. However, caution is urged on "second guessing" PROP report conclusions regarding significance, status, and outcomes pertaining to certain Great Lakes stressors. This is especially true in the chemical impact sections. Chemical impact science is complicated and requires multiple studies to establish cause and effect. Selecting best study protocols is difficult and a task best completed in concert with representatives of the chemical industry. Enhanced collaboration is needed in this area.

It has been said that, overall, better collaboration on science is needed throughout all Great Lakes programs. At the same time, the draft TAP report includes two examples of excellent efforts for organizing, vetting, and carrying out work aimed a accomplishing GLWQA objectives: the work undertaken by the committees focused on Annex 6 (Invasive Species) and Annex 7 (Habitat and Species). The Commission should commend these Committees on their work and recommend that the collaborative processess and work practices used by these groups serve as models by other GLWQA objective and/or Annex working groups. In addition to the excellent work and outcome of these committee activities, the implied priorities expressed regarding these particular stressors, relative to potential for impacts on the Great Lakes ecosystem, should be highlighted to (perhaps) attract more funding for these restoration efforts.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments, which we offer as a high level overview of the draft TAP report. As you are aware, Dale Phenicie (CGLI's Technical Director) serves as a member of the IJC Science Priority Committee and is currently participating in that group's detailed review of the draft TAP report. He will be submitting more detailed comments to the SPC co-chairs.

Please contact us for any needed additional information or clarification.

Very truly yours,

COUNCIL OF GREAT LAKES INDUSTRIES

Kathryn Buckner, President

Dale K. Phenicie, Technical Director

cc: Trish Morris, Director
International Joint Commission
Great Lakes Regional Office
100 Ouellette Ave., 8th Floor
Windsor, ON N9A 6T3

Name: David Hogg

Date of Submission: April 14, 2017

Location: Ajax, Ontario

Comment:

I would like to make two formal comments to add to your review process: 1. As a concerned citizen of a Ajax Ontario (a Lake Ontario shoreline community), I have watched an Environmental Review process occur for the expansion of a local water treatment plant (Duffins Creek Water Pollution Control Plant) with dismay, frustration, and anger. The Environmental assessment process has downplayed the impacts of phosphorous loading of water effluent into Lake Ontario and continues to maintain that the Great Lakes can tolerate additional phosphorous loading in the effluent discharges. The impacts of the additional phosphorous occur on the shoreline beach and coast as huge mats of algae wash up on shore - effectively ruining any enjoyment of the waterfront. Your organization needs to help make this stop. Please become involved in the issue. 2. Please continue to do more to promote the recreational usage of the Great Lakes as well as to increase the public access points. These phenomenal bodies of water are tremendously attractive for helping communities enjoy a high quality of life as long as they stay healthy and are not treated as waste basins. More work needs to be done to curtail the storm water run offs from the City of Toronto Sewer system.

Name: David W. Shortt

Date of Submission: March 27, 2017

Location: Sarnia, Ontario

Comment:

International Joint Commission

I attended the public meeting in Sarnia on March 22, 2017 and have reviewed the draft report provided to participants and wanted to share the following.

The three biggest threats to the Great Lakes are:

1) Invasive species - Asian Carp

2) Invasive species - pragmites

3) Algae Blooms, caused by phosphorus

Our governments must take action to prevent or remedy the harmful actions from these threats. All of the threats have immediate implications and if not addressed will cause irreparable harm to the lakes.

As I read through the report:

- on page 9 in the Executive Summary, the different organizations are identified that can benefit from the final report. Nonprofit environmental organizations were referenced, but other stakeholders such as industry were omitted. Was this a deliberate oversight or are there not others who should be recognized as benefiting from the report.

- on page 11 in the Executive summary, wrt item 4. I strongly disagree that little progress had been made on identifying chemicals of concern. In the Sarnia presentation, a notable number substances or groups of substances were presented as having been identified. In a complex situation this would appear to be quite a responsive effort.

- on page 11 in the Executive summary, wrt item 9. I do not agree that “significant” progress on invasive species has been made. Yes, efforts are going forward but results are needed. We must get out in the field and deliver, I do agree enhanced funding is needed.

- on page 11 of the Executive Summary, wrt item 5. I agree progress has been made on AOCs; but this progress must go beyond just water quality to all impairments.

- on page 25, the point was raised that enhanced public engagement is needed. While I agree public outreach is important, governments must be cautious. Involving outside organizations can derail progress because of agendas. Any organization must have the expertise to be involved and set aside their agendas to contribute to the greater good. All actions must recognize what is technical possible, what is economically attainable, and socially acceptable.

- on page 33, under Swimming and Recreational Use, the point is made the beaches in the US are open and safe 96% of the time and this is characterized as “good”. I disagree – this is excellent. In school a 96% would be an exceptional grade. I think the report is misleading the performance. Similarly, in Canada with a 76%, this is characterized as fair, although I may agree, I think of 76% as good. It is suggested the characterization of this measure be changed.

- on page 41, in the conclusions to the Pollutants discussion, it states: this is “the most important improvements needed”. I strongly disagree – the most important improvement are the threats I shared above. We should not divert resources to anything else including chemicals, away from the serious and immediate threats identified above. We must address invasive species and phosphorus … at least chemicals have made progress and continue to make progress.

- also in the pollutants discussion, the need for public engagement is suggested – we should be very cautious of stakeholders unless they have the ability to constructively participate, otherwise further delays may result OR inappropriate (agenda driven) non scientific decisions could result.

- on page 40, the graphs at the top of the page show fabulous improvements – why are we not highlighting positives. Is the report being written only to criticize or promote a given (IJC or IJC staff) position? Be more complimentary.

- the issue covered by section 6 Nutrients is critical. I learned we have an imbalance …. Does this mean we have over reacted by banning (reducing) phosphorus at some locations. Algae blooms are critical and must be acted upon but do we really understand all the ramifications of our action(s) ie holistically? The conclusion must reflect an action to remedy both sides of the imbalance.

- on page 46, in section 6 Nutrients, the text states only 5% of wetlands remain on Ohio’s northeastern Lake Erie shore. Wow! With the ecological value of wetlands, this is a shame and increasing the wetlands should be encouraged. Further … why is this not mentioned in section 5 Wetlands and Other habitat?

- in section 7 Invasive Species, the overview notes progress in a number of areas but they are all administrative - planning and preparation - there needs to be action in the field to deliver results as

these are the most important or CRITICAL issues facing the lakes. The IJC must continue to cajole, promote, encourage … what ever to the governments to actually act on these concerns. eg we must continue funding of the Asian Carp work in the Chicago area.

- on page 58 is a discussion on climate change, it is recognized that climate change is a popular topic but what can the Great Lakes and IJC folks actually do, this is an national or international issue. I would hope the report would recognize this, discuss impacts and support the work of others and not be diverted away from critical local issues.

In the Part Key Findings and Questions for Consultations:

- in the finding under Establishing Processes and Meeting Deadlines, the third question asks about new deadlines, I would be cautious about setting (new) arbitrary deadlines. Do not rush good work, it is important that quality work be undertaken as opposed to quantity. eg we must eradicate invasive species as soon as possible, or for chemicals we must be scientific and not agenda based. Although deadlines do have a place as a management tool, I'm not sure deadlines are always good.

- in the finding under Protecting Human Health, first question , I do not agree with the finding – the parties have made notable progress. An organization like the IJC can always say it is not enough or more needs to be done: but in this situation, we should recognize the positive and encourage more. Please do not be negative. As for the second question under this finding, how to increase the focus on human health – more spending is required to support goals. ie fewer Beach closures and getting rid of invasive species! … this is the answer to the third question.

- in the finding on Moving from Process to Progress on Pollutants, I strongly disagreed, there has been progress on identification. I do agree there needs to be development of strategies. Additional resources would be welcome, this includes $ but also people; yet the people must be qualified and not arbitrary added due to an agenda or public engagement. This finding may divert resources from other critical actions and I would discourage the IJC from pushing the governments to shift limited resources.

- in the finding for Moving from Process to Progress on Nutrients, "mandatory" protections are suggested. I agree actions are needed (especially in Lake Erie) but given nutrients are in an imbalance situation, we must understand the full ramifications of our actions. As an individual I am not qualified or knowledgeable to answer questions 2 and 3 but would look toward scientists to inform the decision …. Policy makers should approach with caution, as with an imbalance, one action may make the balance worse.

- In 6. Halting Aquatic Invasive Species, the finding says significant progress has been made but then says there is still an issue – a contradiction. Regardless, I disagree – only "some" progress has been made. We are still at "significant" risk from invasive species. I do agree with the finding that further progress can be made, although the specific items listed "to do" go far enough. The recommendations should

put forth field actions that will reduce the presence of invasive species (aquatic and land based phragmites). The second questions asks about improvement on administrative issues – can an amendment to the treaty be negotiated to recognize each other's processes or streamline them or even mutual acceptance?

- Yes, I agree with the finding on progress for AOCs. I would be somewhat hesitant to limit the finding to "addressing water quality". I would review all impairments and create a positive finding to broadly recognize AOC actions. The second question, asks what can be learned …. We learned: when properly supported by government with adequate resources, a dedicated group of volunteers can make a difference. I would suggest a symposium of AOCs be held and the volunteer AOC groups get together talk and learn from each other. As they share learnings (action for Question 2) and progress can continue (Question 3). For question 3, progress needs to be supported with funding.

- in the finding for Climate Change, I believe climate change does impact the Great Lakes – however I do not see any data or information provided to illustrate it is true or provide a direction for action. Climate Change is popular but we must have a data driven process. The IJC should suggest to the governments they study how climate change impacts – so informed decisions can be made. Without data there will be no credibility and subsequent action.

- in the finding on public engagement (page 76), the IJC says more is better – this is always true. More people who are engaged, more pressure on politicians, more funding and hopefully more results. But to deliver results, per question 1, engagement should be through the AOC implementation. Then allow the AOCs to communicate to the public (peer to peer is most effective due to credibility). Beyond that, the governments can publish information in media and scientific journals. Do outreach and send newsletters, more general communications.

- in 10. Improving Great Lakes Reporting – I like the additional reporting of e-coli. Given the history of e-coli, I can understand and relate to this measure.

Overall Comments/Summary

In closing I would repeat the three critical issues facing the Great Lakes are: Asian Carp, phragmites, and Algae Blooms (including those from Phosphorus). These are critical issues where urgent action is required.

Beyond these priorities, we must also recognize resources (funding and people) are not unlimited…. There is only so much money and knowledgeable/qualified people We must prioritize and deliver. We can talk and write reports forever, consult, congratulate ourselves, but never make an improvement. The agreement cannot be everything to everyone, I would suggest tackling the most urgent and

fixing/controlling that activity then move to the next. The organizations whose issues are not priorities will not be happy but the lakes are improving. We need a focus and to set priorities, the IJC should define criteria and or create a finding to include suggesting criteria. There needs to be a whole section in the report on setting priorities. Tough choices may have to be made but we need to focus.

Also missing through the report was a recognition or celebration of success. Reports tend to be critical and make the case for where actions are needed or failures occurred. Ok, I can accept that as a method to push improvements. But we, must recognize success, we must build upon actions that have delivered, we must say thank you to the people and groups who have volunteered, please acknowledge the positives. I would suggest the IJC try and find 2 or 3 positives in every section and call them out as such, give them some profile. Success breeds success, can assist in prioritization but as importantly deliver results.

As I read the consultation document, I am pleased to know the IJC is analyzing the actions of the governments and "working with them" to improve the Great Lakes. I hope my comments and observations are helpful. Thank You.

David W. Shortt

Sarnia, Ontario

Name: Elaine Magee

Date of Submission: February 24, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

Hello I would like to share a disturbing pollutant that happens every year all across Canada for over 20years. I attend Fairs across Canada from BC to NS and Every Country Fair holds "Demolition Derbys". This event attracts hundreds of people and old vehicles that slam into each other causing gas and oild to steep into the ground and fill the air with black smoke. There is no cleanup after the events and the oils must ultimately soak into the ground polluting the ground water. Especially around the Great Lakes! If a regular citizen is not allowed to give their vehicle an oil change in their own yard why are these pollution causing events allowed. I have written twice to Catherine McKenns Minister of Environment about this but these events still continue to run every year. I realize the Fairs make big bucks in attendance but what about the future of our water. Please if there is any way to stop these Demolition derbys by making them illegal please forward my letter to the proper department. Welland Fair, Niagara Fair, Binbrook Fair Wainfleet fair Caledonia Fair andTruro NS just to mention a few.

Name: Elizabeth Oldfield

Date of Submission: April 12, 2017

Location: Amherst, New York

Comment:

I'm writing as a U.S. citizen and resident of the Buffalo-Niagara Region of the Great Lakes basin, from the perspective/experience of volunteering as a water tester, waterways clean-ups, and various citizen science efforts. Thank you for creating and distributing this document, hosting the public meetings and providing the means for the public to submit comments. My feedback is as follows: - Drinkability should be the highest priority objective and within that objective, the issues of updating and improving water storage, processing and delivery, and overflow (sewage going directly in the water supply). Swimming and fishing for local commerce, public connection to the water and community health/recreation are very important but they should build on the foundation ensuring healthy, drinkable affordable water to all citizens. - In the U.S., we need to implement very robust green infrastructure initiatives in the more populated areas of the Great Lakes Basin such as mentioned that is being implemented in Canada (Finding 7). The widespread and carefully engineered use of green roof, wall, and rain garden infrastructures increases the resiliency needed to deal with climate change and reduces the amount of storm water and contaminants entering the sewer system and water ways. It also improves people's health and connection to the environment, which in turn helps ensure their commitment to community issues such as protecting the Great Lakes. - There are so many municipal (such city or county water authorities) and not-for-profit (such as river/water keeper) organizations on either side of the border and within many sub-areas of each province, state. Is there any way to allow these organizations to maintain their unique identity but be organized into "binational focus zones" (such as "time zones" but smaller) that have a commonality of the particular geographic region and not country border? The zones could be determined based on water flow or common ecosystems and could share information in regional databases, report findings, make decisions and/or recommendations etc. as a regional zone? - I believe there's been much progress locally for addressing AOCs. Moving forward, it's imperative that funding is provided to employ talented and dedicated professionals within the local/regional organizations to continue testing/researching, reporting, sharing data with other organizations, pursuing improvements through legal channels, and engaging and educating the public and citizen scientists/volunteers. - Regarding Finding 9, any outreach is competing with the many other things that engage people's attention. Unless there's an urgent threat to one's water supply people often just take it for granted. From the perspective of an engaged citizen, I'd say that there are so many organizations it can get crowded so any common "branding" you can agree on is very helpful, such as those "drink, swim, fish" buttons or graphics that can be shared among organizations for a more streamlined message. - I don't know the details of how the IJC or other organizations have attempted to engage with non-majority populations, so I couldn't guess why a higher success rate hasn't been achieved for engagement. However I'd offer that a culturally-sensitive approach is high priority when working with populations that have not had an equal voice at the table since the onset of colonial expansion or who are new members of our nations due to immigration. This would mean reaching out to them in the

manner that is culturally appropriate to their customs or traditions, respecting their sovereign nations when applicable, and when they are offering advice in smaller or larger forums, being respectful of their manner of communication. Also, remembering that members of these communities have been ridiculed or ignored so much in the past. It's taken hundreds of years for the water to get into the poor state it's in and that many years for the gap between populations to fester, so patience and sincerity over the long term needs to be exercised by "majority" people at all times. - Regarding effort to reduce phosphorus runoff from agricultural sources, especially if the agricultural business is smaller/family-owned, it's important that they receive any necessary support (financial/educational) during their transition to ensure they aren't financially ruined in the process. - I would like to add my voice to those recommending that nuclear waste and hydro-fracking both be studied with regard to how they affect/contaminate water sources. - Regarding the reporting of indicators, any use of "apps" or incorporating them into such things as weather reports, radio, social media (like the NWS Tweets) etc., to have them become more mainstream and understood by the public would be helpful.

Name: Elizabeth Schwartz

Date of Submission: April 5, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

Protect the Great Lakes from Radioactive Risks! I urge the IJC to undertake a comprehensive, long-term (looking decades ahead), science-based review of the risks of transporting, "temporarily" storing, incinerating (as done with all of Ontario's combustible "low" level radioactive wastes, at Bruce Nuclear Generating Station's Western Waste Management Facility on the Lake Huron shore), and disposing (burying, or abandoning) radioactive wastes of all categories (so-called low, intermediate, and high-level) on the Great Lakes shore, as well as within the Great Lakes Basin.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Schwartz

Name: Emily Moore

Date of Submission: February 9, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

Please do not allow further pollution of the the Great Lakes. To Whom it May Concern,

Please do not permit further pollution of the Great Lakes, and if possible, let us eliminate pollution that is currently present, so that the waters are clean for fish and other wildlife, and it is easier to purify water from the Lakes for drinking.

Name: Ernie Gatien, Régional Councilor, Région 4, Métis Nation of Ontario

Date: Métis Nation of Ontario meeting in Toronto - March 25, 2017

Comment:

On the draft report, page 75, it says engaging the public. Maybe I am missing it someplace; I don't see where it says engaging Métis or First Nations, so I think that is a real shortfall. Also, on the pamphlet that I got, it says Great Lakes connection Sault Ste. Marie region residents and it speaks to the local First Nations. I speak to Sault Ste. Marie, because I am from Sault St. Marie, home of the Powley decision, that's the Supreme Court Powley Decision. They gave us a lot of our rights; they didn't give us our rights, I am sorry, we affirmed our rights under the Constitution. But it talks about the long standing heritage of the First Nations, so I find that a kind of a hit against the Métis. Because that is one of the historical, and we call ourselves, the Historical Sault St. Marie because the historical Métis community is in Sault Ste. Marie. I think that is a little bit of a slight to the Métis when we are not mentioned. And again, it talks about the First Nations Tribes and also it mentions the Sagamok and Massey and that is part of our area as well. I don't know what the procedure was where you went out like Sault Ste. Marie didn't engage in this and that area goes up right up to Dubreuilville down to Massey and towards Sudbury and that is Sault Ste. Marie territory torterre. Those items do not speak very well towards representing the Métis Nation of Ontario and the Métis. Thank you.

Esther Colene O'Neill 140 Winchell Drive
Syracuse, New York 13209
315- 263- 4451

Lana Pollack, Chair of United States Section,
International Joint Commission
Great Lakes Regional Office
PO Box 32869
Detroit, Michigan 48232

Dear Madam,

The purpose of this fetter is to appeal to you to survey, ameliorate ,and provide appropriate compensation for the destruction caused by the extremely high water levels of Lake Ontario. This ,in great part ,is due to Plan 2014, International Joint Commission- related to "managing the water levels and flows" (quote from UC website).

I am a retired, part-time resident (May thru October), of the Brennan Beach Resort. The greater than *two* feet increase in the water level is not only destroying *the* resort waterfront, it is destroying the area where my camp is located. The barriers that we have constructed to protect the camp are being destroyed. The water level and the resulting waves are eroding the shoreline ,sidewalks, and the area directly in front of my camp- putting the camp structure in peril. I have photos if you would wish to review them, but photos do no adequate ly portray the damage.

I would ask that strong consideration be given to lower the water level, assist the resort with a solution to prevent future damage, and provide appropriate compensation for losses related to the decisions effected by Plan 2014, International Joint Commission.

The purpose of this Plan was to "balance water levels" in the "interest of all users and the ecosystem" (/JC internet website). It was to "manage water *levels"* and "protect against extreme high and low water levels", as stated by you in an article dated 12/23/2016. This does not seem to be working.

I have sent emails to offices that I was able to find addresses for and that would allow sending. This is the follow up letter that I indicated I would send.

I would be happy to assist you with this endeavor. How may I be of assistance to you?

Thank you for your consideration. Sincerely,
Esther Colene O'Neill, 140 Winchell Drive, Syracuse, New York 1320980 Brennan Beach, site 42, Pulaski, NY 13142 (Summer address) 315-263-4451

Name: GAEL

Date of Submission: March 30, 2017

Location: Belfountain, Ontario

Comment:

Greetings;

I represent The GAEL Team, a small consulting team that specializes in public and stakeholder engagement related to the environment….but our key area of expertise is facilitation, both traditional and graphic.

I see that the IJC has recently held 6 public meetings to gather information about the draft Triennial Assessment of Progress http://www.participateijc.org/public-meetings. The most recent was held in Port Dalhousie / St. Catharine's, Ontario. I am sure that there was a lot of interest and excitement generated at the meeting, but at the same time, a room full of keen environmentalists often means that lot is said, but outcomes are not achieved. Frequently, those individuals with environmental interests go off on single topic tangents, because they care so much. When that happens, the focus of the meeting is lost, time management goes out the window, and the much needed results are not reached.

A good facilitator can help to steer those discussions, and ensure the meeting outcomes are reached. A good facilitator can make sure the meeting is not hijacked, and ensures that everyone's voice is heard and recognized for its value…and the end result is a meeting where participants contribute effectively, and the client walks away knowing that they have achieved what they wanted to achieve.

We have worked with Environment Canada and Climate Change on AOC / BUI workshops in 2016, and the results were very positive. About 4 years ago, I facilitated a workshop with Essa for the IJC, where I we explored health and environmental database integration. We care very deeply about the health of the Great Lakes, particularly now that there may be some significant cuts to the US EPA budgets related to the Great Lakes. My colleague Laura Dunkley and I want to ensure that any upcoming discussions, meetings or activities undertaken by the IJC are facilitated with care and diplomacy, and the outcomes are achieved.

To that end, we would like you to consider us as facilitators for future IJC meetings of any sort. I have included a flyer outlining our expertise, and associated CVs providing you with our experience. Whoever reads this e mail may not be the right person to communicate with, but I will hope that you will forward it to the decision makers who know that a good facilitator will make their efforts much more successful.

Thank you for your time and interest. I do hope you will read this and consider how we can help you help the Great Lakes.

Susan

Susan F. Gesner

GAEL

Name: Gary Junker

Date of Submission: April 14, 2017

Location: Findlay, Ohio

Comment:

The draft report is formatted for all the Great Lakes and does not provide information on the status of each of the Great Lakes which is needed. Each lake may have areas that are common to all, but most have their own unique problems which must be handled by specific solutions. e.g. Lake Erie and it's excess nutrient problem and large animal farms. Please include in the report a report card type format that includes reporting on each of the five Great Lakes. The report should have the same categories and measurements that can be tracked for this and future reports. The same is asked for an overall assessment for all the Great Lakes.

Name: George Jardine

Date of Submission: March 29, 2017

Location: Fort Erie, Ontario

Comment:

International Joint Commission

My name is George Jardine, resident of 3733 Black Creek Road since 1971.

I am retired from General Motors, a former WHMIS teacher; I supported Maurgerite Howe of N.O.T.L., OPERATION CLEAN fighting pollution of the Niagara River back in the 1970s.

In Black Creek, I was chairperson of a group of Niagara Parkway also Douglastown residents unhappy with a proposed sewage lagoon which could impact our environment and health.

The group's name was CAUSE (Citizens Against Unsanitary Sewage Effluent) We had standing at the OMB hearings at Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada."Rulings of the Ontario Municipal Board" are binding, according to literature of that Ontario commission. These rulings are routinely ignored by Fort Erie Council; many other residents have made similar complaints regarding the attitude to enforcing OMB decisions.

Our efforts to protect our water source; Black Creek and Niagara River were negated by our elected officials. A sewage lagoon with a maximum capacity of 2,750 now accepts fecal waste nearing 5000. The lagoon is the same size as it was when it was built back in 1982.

Our lagoon was slated to be decommissioned back in 2002. Since then y raw sewage is dumped into Black Creek at two locations every spring causing e-coli, nitrogen rich effluent to contaminate the drinking water source of 88 thousand residents of the city of Niagara Falls. E-coli and nitrogen can cause a host of medical problems including miscarriages, blue babies, stomach aches or death.

This has already happened in Ontario when a native community had to evacuate 3,000 people, many deaths when sewage lagoon outfallfed sewage downstream into the downstream water treatment plant. Many will be on medications for life.

The slated closure in 2002 was stopped by two Regional Councilors who have served as Fort Erie mayors since 2005 the very reason the lagoon has been negated by extending illegal sewage lines allowing 8 new subdivisions to be built. These illegal extensions are causing huge violations of the "Great Lakes Clean Water Act" also "Ontario Clean Water Act".

The world health organization no longer endorses sewage lagoons for third world countries; Ontario has over 20 of them. Last year in South Carolina, flooding caused many lagoons to break open spilling effluent into waterways.

My feeling is that we do not need any more new laws. We need a mechanism to enforce the laws we already have; an agency with teeth.

One of the voices expressing concern about polluting the Niagara River was MPP Vince KerrioSenior who later became the Minister of the Environment Ontario.

Our concerns are about the health and safety of our residents, no longer a could happen, but a will happen, putting a billion dollar tourist destination at high risk along with 88,000 residents of Niagara Falls. This is an impending crisis situation.

Not too long in Germany, 18 people died and thousands were sick from eating vegetables tainted with e-coli. We here in Niagara need action, not more studies

George Jardine
3733 Black Creek Road
Stephensville, ON L0S 1S0

Name: Great Lakes Commission

Date of Submission: April 13, 2017

Location: Ann Arbor, Michigan

Comment:

Please find attached comments from the Great Lakes Commission on the IJC's draft TAP report.

Thank you for inviting and considering these comments.

Tim Eder, Executive Director

Great Lakes Commission

Great Lakes Commission
des Grands Lacs

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Ensuring environmental and economic prosperity for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence region through communications, policy research and development, and advocacy.

April 13, 2017

International Joint Commission
Washington D.C. and Ottawa, Canada

Transmitted Via E-mail

Comments on Draft Triennial Assessment of Parties' Progress

Dear Commissioners:

The Great Lakes Commission (GLC) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the International Joint Commission's (IJC) Draft Triennial Assessment of Progress (TAP) on Great Lakes Water Quality. These comments are made on behalf of the Great Lakes Commission and should be considered in addition to any comments from individual state and provincial members of the GLC.

We commend the IJC for the comprehensive nature of the draft report on the Parties' progress. We are also impressed by the IJC's commitment to soliciting input from the public on this draft, through public meetings and electronic outreach. The Great Lakes region and our federal governments are fortunate to have an institution with the expertise of the IJC to help ensure that our shared natural treasure – the Great Lakes – are sustained and improved for the benefit of our region's citizens.

The GLC is limiting its comments on the draft report to the issue of infrastructure necessary to operate, maintain and supply the region's residents with clean, safe drinking water and treatment for runoff and wastewater. The TAP report includes only brief reference to the importance of infrastructure, even though infrastructure has captured the public spotlight since the crises in Toledo, Ohio and Flint, Michigan. While there were a variety of human and other factors that contributed to these crises, the state of our nations' infrastructure has been brought into stark relief.

The quality and state of water treatment and supply infrastructure is a critical element of government programs to achieve the General Objectives of the Agreement, notably General Objective 1, "The waters of the Great Lakes should be a source of safe, high quality drinking water." Since the Toledo and Flint crises, the Great Lakes Commission has adopted several resolutions concerning water infrastructure. These resolutions are attached. The first resolution, among other things, calls on governments to recognize the importance of integrating planning efforts for waste, storm and drinking water infrastructure. The second resolution resulted in the creation of a GLC working group to explore various challenges and offer recommendations for addressing needs – in both countries – to maintain and upgrade drinking water infrastructure. Finally, a resolution adopted last October in Toronto expanded the charge for that working group to examine storm and wastewater runoff as well. This working group will be exploring the needs of the region in the areas of infrastructure, innovative approaches to meeting the financial demands imposed by degraded infrastructure, and opportunities to raise awareness of the value of water infrastructure and the need to pay for it. We believe the GLC's recommendations and the progress of this working group will be of interest to the IJC in fulfilling its mandate to help the governments meet their obligations of ensuring a safe water supply.

Early last month the Great Lakes Commission released a statement calling on the federal governments to recognize the importance of investing in clean water infrastructure as discussions unfold in Washington D.C. about a possible infrastructure program. This statement (attached) underscores the terrific challenge and the need we face in this region. Without a doubt, we are at risk of more calamities like the recent sinkhole in Macomb County, Michigan and the crises in Flint and Toledo if we fail to plan and invest in water infrastructure.

We urge the IJC to expand the draft report and include recommendations to the Parties to support programs – including funding – designed to maintain and upgrade critical water infrastructure. Our citizens expect clean water coming out of their faucets, yet they too often fail to fully understand the connection between government programs, their tax dollars and the safety of their water supply. The IJC can help remind governments of the vital role they play in ensuring the safety of our water supply.

Thank you for considering these comments.

Sincerely,

Tim Eder
Executive Director

Enclosures

Great Lakes Commission
des Grands Lacs

RESOLUTION
Adopted September 29, 2015

Healing the fractured urban water cycle through integrated water management

Whereas, water management across the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River region is often characterized by aging water and wastewater infrastructure that can pose a risk to a healthy and safe water supply and to thriving economies, animal and plant communities that symbolize and depend on this freshwater treasure; and

Whereas, in many urban areas, the natural hydrological cycle that provides services such as flood control, aquifer recharge, water treatment, and clean and reliable water supply has been fractured by a legacy of poor land use planning, wasteful water use, and a disjointed approach to water management generally; and

Whereas, in the Great Lakes region, municipalities have primary responsibility for water supply, wastewater management and stormwater management and these programs are often fractured within local government institutions; and

Whereas, federal, provincial and state agencies in the U.S. and Canada provide policy guidelines and funding to support municipal efforts to manage water supply, wastewater and stormwater; and

Whereas, integrated water resource management—which joins decisionmaking related to water supply, water use, wastewater treatment and disposal and stormwater management—can help to restore the fractured water cycle and improve the efficiency of programs to enhance the quality and quantity of services provided by this freshwater treasure; and

Whereas, water efficiency and green infrastructure are also core aspects of municipal infrastructure and can augment the economic, environmental and social outcomes of integrated water management; and

Whereas, through the Greater Lakes project, which was supported by the Great Lakes Protection Fund, the Great Lakes Commission has learned that there is broad agreement among municipal, provincial and state experts on the need to integrate water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure on a watershed basis; and

Whereas, the full benefits of integrated water management can be boosted by stronger partnerships with federal, state and provincial governments that will inform, educate and improve local decisionmaking.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Great Lakes Commission calls for U.S. and Canadian federal, state and provincial agencies with responsibilities related to water supply, wastewater management and stormwater management to work with municipalities to develop and promote principles of integrated water resource management for application within the Great Lakes region; and

Be it further resolved, that federal agencies in the U.S. and Canada, in partnership with states and provinces, where appropriate, utilize funding incentives, such as low cost/low interest loan programs, that will encourage local units of government with direct responsibility for water infrastructure improvements to apply the principles of integrated water resources management that includes measures for water efficiency and green infrastructure; and

Be it further resolved, that Great Lakes states and provinces, where appropriate, should pursue enhanced coordination among their respective agencies with responsibilities related to water supply, wastewater management and stormwater management; including integration of programs when working with municipalities; and

Be it finally resolved, that the Great Lakes Commission should explore the establishment of a project and/or working group with municipalities, other agencies and landowners to:

- identify and promote sustainable water use and management policies, programs and practices;
- recommend and establish reliable long-term funding to design, build, operate and maintain water infrastructure and to ensure that these funding mechanisms include water conservation/efficiency and green infrastructure as core components of the infrastructure mechanisms;
- explore and advance the establishment of an information platform to enhance the development of shared goals and metrics for sustainable water supply; and
- explore and advance regulatory and non-regulatory approaches to advance integrated water management on a watershed basis, including market-based and other cost-effective incentives.

Great Lakes Commission
des Grands Lacs

RESOLUTION
Adopted July 27, 2016

Maintaining safe and sustainable drinking water and infrastructure in the Great Lakes Basin

Whereas, more than 48 million Americans and Canadians depend on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River for drinking water, recreation, manufacturing of products, power generation, commercial fishing and maritime navigation, among other benefits; and

Whereas, public water supply and safe drinking water are assets that citizens and communities in the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River region depend on and that are fundamental to health and the viability of our economy; and

Whereas, the recent events in Flint, Michigan, have raised awareness in our two countries of the consequences and risks from aging infrastructure; and

Whereas, the American Society of Civil Engineers, in their most recent infrastructure report card, gave U.S. drinking water infrastructure a grade of D, and no graded Great Lakes state a grade better than C; and

Whereas, U.S. EPA data show that at least $384 billion in improvements will be needed through 2030 to maintain, upgrade and replace drinking water infrastructure and these costs will grow if needed investments are delayed; and

Whereas, investments in the Great Lakes through the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative have yielded significant environmental and economic benefits to the Great Lakes and there exist similar opportunities for focused investment in the region's water infrastructure; and

Whereas, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River regional governors, premiers and leaders have proposed and are moving forward with state and provincial programs to address water infrastructure needs and challenges, including the challenge of lead contamination in drinking water; and

Whereas, the presence of lead in some of the drinking water infrastructure, service lines, piping and plumbing can pose health concerns to residents of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River basin; and

Whereas, the current U.S. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal for lead in drinking water is zero but the Action Level for public water systems, which was established in 1991, is 15 parts per billion in more than 10 percent of homes sampled and the Maximum Acceptable Concentration for lead set by Health Canada for drinking water is 10 parts per billion; and

Whereas, on December 15, 2015 the National Drinking Water Advisory Council provided extensive recommendations to the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for long-term revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the Great Lakes Commission initiate the formation of a working group to advise the staff in the preparation of a report on the state of drinking water infrastructure in the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River basin and to make recommendations for future Great Lakes Commission activities to address these needs; and that this working group will address topics that include:

Adopted in a special meeting of the Great Lakes Commission, July 27, 2016, held via conference call. The resolution was supported by all states except Ohio, which opposed the resolution.

- Exploration of options to provide information services, perhaps in conjunction with the Blue Accounting Initiative, to GLC member jurisdictions and other audiences on the status of drinking water infrastructure, progress toward improving it, risks and consequences to businesses and people, and such other information services as may be beneficial to its members; and

- Exploration and assessment of opportunities to raise awareness of the fundamental value of water and the infrastructure supplying it, and the scope and depth of the financial challenge facing this region's governments to meet its infrastructure needs; and

- Exploration and assessment of options for financing strategies that could be employed by Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River region jurisdictions and their municipalities to maintain and improve drinking water infrastructure assets; and

- Make recommendations for further action at future meetings of the Great Lakes Commission.

Be it Further Resolved that the Great Lakes Commission calls on U.S. EPA to expedite long-term revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule; addressing the recommendations of the National Drinking Water Advisory Council; and

Be It Finally Resolved that the Great Lakes Commission calls on federal and provincial authorities in Canada to reassess the risk presented by lead in drinking water, the adequacy of the Maximum Acceptable Concentration level, and determine measures needed to minimize exposure.

Great Lakes Commission
des Grands Lacs

RESOLUTION
Adopted October 7, 2016

Providing and maintaining clean water infrastructure and services in the Great Lakes Basin

Whereas, aging water infrastructure across the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River region can compromise the region's ability to deliver safe and sustainable drinking water as well as manage wastewater and stormwater in ways that support thriving economies and ecosystems; and

Whereas, the American Society of Civil Engineers estimates that the $91 billion capital investment required to maintain and upgrade drinking water and wastewater infrastructure in the U.S. in 2010 will increase to $195 billion if action is deferred to 2040,[1] and that the inclusion of capital investment costs required for stormwater infrastructure raises the estimate to over $1.3 trillion[2] over the same timeframe; and

Whereas, the majority of the nation's water systems are between 50 and 150 years old and many municipalities are unable to meet rising costs;[3] and

Whereas, billions of gallons[4] of combined or untreated sewage and stormwater are currently released into the Great Lakes each year from outdated and aging infrastructure that remains prevalent in several of the Great Lakes region's largest cities as well as in many smaller municipalities; and

Whereas, green infrastructure[5] has shown promise to reduce the anticipated costs of maintaining and upgrading stormwater infrastructure and alleviating some of the burden on existing grey infrastructure while providing complementary economic, environmental and societal benefits; and

Whereas, the Great Lakes Commission resolution *Healing the fractured urban water cycle through integrated water management,* adopted September 2015,[6] acknowledges broad agreement among municipal, provincial, and state experts in the Great Lakes region on the need to integrate drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure on a watershed basis; and

Whereas, the Great Lakes Commission resolution *Maintaining safe and sustainable drinking water and infrastructure in the Great Lakes Basin,* adopted July 2016,[7] identifies additional challenges and opportunities specifically with respect to drinking water infrastructure.

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[1] 2013. American Society of Civil Engineers. *Failure to Act: The Impact of Current Infrastructure Investment on America's Economic Future.* Retrieved from http://www.asce.org/uploadedFiles/Issues_and_Advocacy/Our_Initiatives/Infrastructure/Content_Pieces/failure-to-act-economic-impact-summary-report.pdf

[2] 2016. National League of Cities. *Paying for local infrastructure in a new era of federalism.* Retrieved from http://www.nlc.org/Documents/Find%20City%20Solutions/City-Solutions-and-Applied-Research/NLC_2016_Infrastructure_Report.pdf

[3] 2012. American Water Works Association. *Buried No Longer: Confronting America's Water Infrastructure Challenge.* Washington, DC. Retrieved from http://www.awwa.org/Portals/0/files/legreg/documents/BuriedNoLonger.pdf

[4] 2012. Alliance for the Great Lakes. *Reducing Combined Sewer Overflows in the Great lakes.* Retrieved from http://bnriverkeeper.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/AGL-Reducing-CSO-13-FINAL.pdf

[5] Green Infrastructure is a broad term that includes interconnected natural systems and ecological processes to maintain or mimic the natural water cycle across a wide range of land developments. Green infrastructure can provide clean water, clean air, and wildlife habitat. It includes natural areas such as grasslands, forests, wetlands and riparian areas. It also includes manmade features such as rain gardens, green roofs, porous pavement, constructed wetlands and berms, riparian buffers, and parks.

[6] Adopted by unanimous vote.

[7] All jurisdictions voted in favor of the July 2016 resolution except Ohio.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that investments in clean water infrastructure should complement efforts to protect source water while enhancing practices that work toward restoring or recreating natural hydrologic processes; and that the Great Lakes Commission expand the scope of the working group called for in the July 2016 resolution, *Maintaining safe and sustainable drinking water and infrastructure in the Great Lakes Basin,* to consider all clean water infrastructure (i.e., drinking water infrastructure, wastewater, stormwater and green infrastructure); and to provide advice to guide staff in the preparation of a report on the state of water infrastructure in the Great Lakes and, where appropriate, the St. Lawrence River basin that addresses topics identified in the resolution as well as similar topics for other types of clean water infrastructure. The working group should, where appropriate:

- Explore and assess opportunities to raise awareness of the infrastructure needed to support all clean water services, including drinking, waste and stormwater management;
- Explore the scope and depth of the financial challenge facing the region's governments to meet all of its water infrastructure needs;
- Based on the working group's findings, recommend modifications to laws and policies as may be necessary to ensure that federal water infrastructure investments are a) strategically prioritized based on regional risks and needs; b) provide adequate flexibility and authority to states, provinces and cities; c) address drinking, waste and stormwater management challenges simultaneously; and d) facilitate or drive innovation and use of technologies to increase operational efficiencies in the movement and management of drinking water, stormwater and wastewater; and
- Make other recommendations at future meetings of the Great Lakes Commission based on findings of the working group.

Be It Finally Resolved, that the Great Lakes Commission calls on the U.S. Congress and the Canadian Parliament to increase strategic federal water infrastructure funding to complement funding from states, provinces and local municipalities to adequately meet the needs of providing all clean water services (e.g., drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater).

Presented by the Board of Directors for consideration at the 2016 Annual Meeting of the Great Lakes Commission, Oct. 6-7, 2016 in Toronto, Ontario. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Great Lakes Commission
des Grands Lacs

Water Infrastructure Priorities *for the* Great Lakes Region

MARCH 2017

The Case for Rebuilding our Water Infrastructure

The Great Lakes Commission calls on the President, Congress and Canada to implement a large-scale initiative to rebuild and modernize the infrastructure that provides our region with safe drinking water, treats wastewater, manages stormwater, facilitates commercial navigation, and safeguards the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River as environmental and economic assets. Sustained and strategic investments will help rebuild our cities, protect public health, support business growth, sustain agriculture and fuel the economy of our industrial heartland.

Abundant fresh water gives the Great Lakes region a unique, competitive advantage to attract new industries, promote economic development, and support growing cities and farm communities. The infrastructure to effectively manage our water resources is the platform for a strong economy and healthy communities. However, after decades of under-investment, failing water infrastructure threatens our region's future prosperity and the health of our citizens. Our national economy is at risk as well from vulnerability to disruption in the Great Lakes navigation system and its capability to deliver raw materials that are critical for our industrial base.

The Great Lakes states and provinces – Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Quebec and Wisconsin – recognize their significant water infrastructure needs and are prepared to address them in partnership with federal governments, local communities, utilities, and the private sector. Several states and provinces have developed plans and initiatives to invest in water infrastructure, so the time is right for federal leadership.

On behalf of the Great Lakes states and provinces, the Great Lakes Commission presents these priorities for rebuilding and modernizing our region's water infrastructure. Protecting our region's unique freshwater resources and leveraging them as economic assets are longstanding, bipartisan priorities which should help shape infrastructure investment proposals of the federal governments.

Drinking Water, Wastewater and Stormwater Infrastructure

Our access to safe Great Lakes water is threatened by failing water infrastructure, lead in drinking water lines, toxic algae, sewage overflows from overburdened wastewater systems, and impacts from extreme weather events. The Great Lakes Commission calls for increased federal investment to help states and local communities improve and manage all water infrastructure—drinking water, stormwater and wastewater.

Drinking Water Infrastructure: Ensuring safe and reliable supplies of drinking water is fundamental to the health of our communities and the strength of our regional economy. The Great Lakes hold 90 percent of our nation's supply of fresh surface water and more than 48 million Americans and Canadians depend on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River for drinking water. Upgrading and maintaining aging drinking water infrastructure is a costly challenge for many communities, including addressing threats to drinking water from lead in water lines and contamination of source water from toxins in harmful algal blooms. The 2014 closure of the drinking water system for the City of Toledo, Ohio due to toxic algae in Lake Erie, and the lead contamination of drinking water for the City of Flint, Michigan dramatically illustrate the magnitude and severity of these challenges. U.S. EPA data show that at least $384 billion will be needed through 2030 to maintain, upgrade and replace our nation's drinking water infrastructure and these costs will grow if needed investments are delayed. More than $100 billion – a quarter of the overall national need – will be required in the eight Great Lakes states.

Wastewater Infrastructure: The majority of our region's wastewater systems are between 50 and 150 years old and many municipalities are unable to meet rising costs to maintain and upgrade their systems. In 2014, 22 billions of gallons of untreated sewage and stormwater were released into the Great Lakes from outdated and aging infrastructure that remains prevalent in many of the region's largest cities and many smaller municipalities. These sewage discharges endanger public health, degrade water quality and damage local economies by closing beaches and discouraging recreation in rivers and lakes. In 2013, beaches in the Great Lakes region had the highest rate of sampled waters exceeding federal action values for *E. coli* bacteria of any coastal region in the country. Nearly a quarter of Michigan's beaches suffered closures in 2015; a single beach closure on Lake Michigan can result in economic losses as high as $37,030 per day. Preventing these and other impacts will not be cheap: U.S. EPA data show that at least $245 billion is needed to maintain and upgrade wastewater infrastructure, of which approximately $73 billion – nearly one-third of the national total – will be needed for the eight Great Lakes states.

Stormwater Infrastructure: Current stormwater infrastructure that was designed to function under historical conditions is becoming increasingly compromised by additional stressors including rising populations, increases in impervious surfaces from urban development, and human-caused changes to river systems. More frequent severe storm events further exacerbate this problem. These compounding factors often lead to increased runoff that can overwhelm stormwater systems and cause increased flooding, sewer overflows, and nutrient runoff that causes harmful algae blooms. As a result, managing stormwater from both rural and urban sources is a growing challenge for cities and towns in the Great Lakes region. U.S. EPA data show that communities need to invest $19 billion in stormwater infrastructure, with nearly $5 billion needed in the Great Lakes region.

Failure to invest in our nation's water infrastructure is impacting our economy now and will only worsen without action. For example, the American Society of Civil Engineers projects a $500 billion loss to our national economy and the loss of nearly 500,000 jobs by 2025 from not making needed investments in our nation's water infrastructure. In contrast, water infrastructure investments will create jobs and strengthen our economy. Every $1 million spent on water infrastructure is projected to generate nearly $3 million in economic output, and every new job created in the water workforce is estimated to add almost four new jobs in the national economy. Many states and provinces have successful infrastructure financing programs, so federal support will leverage and complement state and provincial leadership.

Recommendations:

- **Support the Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRF):** These programs are invaluable financing tools that enable the states to assist communities in upgrading drinking water and wastewater systems. They have been highly successful and should be adequately funded and revised, where appropriate, to improve their efficiency and the ability to link with other financing options. These and other programs should prioritize assisting disadvantaged communities and those facing immediate risks to public health or the environment.

- **Fund and implement new approaches for financing water infrastructure:** New approaches are needed to secure the public and private financing required to meet our nation's water infrastructure needs. With a relatively small federal investment, innovative tools such as the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program can leverage private capital to support low-cost financing for infrastructure projects. For

example, the Office of Management and Budget estimates that a $50 million appropriation for WIFIA could leverage $3.35 billion in financing. Other innovative financing tools should be explored, such as infrastructure banks and public-private partnerships. Financing programs should be structured to enable communities to expedite water infrastructure projects.

- **Promote integrated water resource management:** Federal programs and policies should facilitate and provide incentives for state and local efforts to integrate drinking water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure to improve efficiency, reduce energy use, conserve water, lower costs and provide environmental benefits for communities.

- **Support the use of green infrastructure to help communities manage stormwater:** Green infrastructure uses natural features, such as detention ponds, rain gardens and permeable pavement, to manage stormwater. This type of infrastructure can reduce the burden on existing "grey" infrastructure for drinking water, storm water, and wastewater and increase the effectiveness of existing water management systems. Green infrastructure also offers ecological benefits by restoring more natural flow regimes and filtering water so that cleaner water is returned to rivers and streams. Many types of green infrastructure also have recreational or scenic values that provide benefits such as increased property values and revitalization of urban areas. Green infrastructure is being coupled with urban renewal efforts in several cities in the Great Lakes region.

Commercial Navigation Infrastructure

The Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River maritime transportation system is vital to the economies of the United States and Canada and to our country's overall national security. The system links more than 100 U.S. and Canadian ports to the world economy, moves 181 million tons of cargo annually, generates more than 225,000 jobs, and supports industries such as manufacturing, steel production, agribusiness and power generation. However, the economic viability of the Great Lakes navigation system is threatened by insufficient funding for dredging, diminishing options for disposing dredged material and aging navigation infrastructure, including critical choke points such as the Soo Locks in Michigan, which link vital deposits of iron ore in Minnesota and Michigan with industries in other states. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has described the Soo Locks as the "Achilles' heel of the North American industrial economy" and emphasized their vulnerability to an unplanned closure, which would have "devastating consequences for industries … and the National economy." Currently, commercial navigation accounts for about 90 percent of global trade and is predicted to double by 2030. Maximizing the economic potential of commercial navigation on the Great Lakes will require maintaining and investing in harbors, ports, shipping channels, locks and related infrastructure, including regular dredging. The Conference of Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Governors and Premiers recently issued a comprehensive strategy that aims to double maritime trade, improve environmental performance and support the region's industrial core (*Strategy for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Maritime Transportation System*, June 2016). It recommends actions to maintain and expand the maritime transportation system and establishes a regional committee to coordinate state and provincial efforts. Fortunately, the $9 billion surplus in dedicated funding in the industry-paid Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund can be utilized for many of these investments.

Recommendations:

- **Construct a new large lock at the Soo Locks in Michigan:** The Soo Locks are a vital part of the Great Lakes commercial navigation infrastructure. They connect Lake Superior with the rest of the Great Lakes and the world economy. Nearly 4,000 vessels pass through the locks every year carrying approximately 80 percent of the raw materials needed for U.S. steel production, coal for power generation, and grain for overseas export, among other cargo. However, 70 percent of the U.S. flag fleet and 90 percent of their cargo – which supports more than 3 percent of total U.S. GDP – are limited to the Poe Lock, the one large lock at the complex. Our sole reliance on this single, 50-year old lock puts our regional and national economies at risk. For example, the DHS projects that a six-month, unplanned closure of the Poe Lock would result in a nearly complete shutdown of regional steel production, 11 million job losses, a severe recession, and a $1.1 trillion decrease in *national* GDP. Planning has been underway for three decades to build a new large lock to provide needed

capacity and resiliency. A recent Treasury Department report identified a new Soo lock as one of 40 infrastructure projects of major economic significance for the nation. The study put the project's benefit-cost ratio at 2.0-4.0 – well above the level required to be included in the Administration's budget – and projected a net economic benefit of up to $1.7 billion. The Army Corps of Engineers is re-evaluating a previous, flawed benefit-cost report that has been contradicted by both the DHS and Treasury Department reports. This re-evaluation is scheduled to be completed in late 2017. Congress should provide funding to begin construction of a new large lock to safeguard our regional economy and national security.

- **Address system constraints and maintain waterways at their authorized depths:** The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River navigation system is significantly under-utilized, with key components operating at only about 50 percent of their full capacity. Inadequate dredging has left waterways and ports clogged with 15 million cubic yards of sediment, preventing vessels from carrying full loads. An estimated $200 million is needed to remove this dredging backlog in federal channels and harbors and an additional $250 million is needed to repair failing breakwalls and other navigation infrastructure, which often are nearly a century old. The Army Corps of Engineers and the Department of Transportation should evaluate bottlenecks and constraints in the Great Lakes navigation system to help guide future public and private investments.

- **Ensure appropriation of all annual revenue from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund (HMTF):** These funds are critical for maintaining commercial navigation infrastructure, including shipping channels and dredging in the Great Lakes. However, revenue paid into the HMFT has not been fully spent and it now has a surplus of $9 billion. Water resources legislation passed by Congress in 2014 calls for 100 percent of annual HMTF revenue to be appropriated by 2025. Congress should comply with the direction in this legislation and ensure that appropriations from the HMTF are used as intended to support dredging and maintenance of navigation infrastructure in the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River.

Infrastructure for Restoring and Managing the Great Lakes

The Great Lakes form the backbone of the culture and economy of our eight-state region. More than 1.5 million jobs and $62 billion in wages are directly connected to the Great Lakes, which are the foundation for a $52 billion recreational economy from fishing, hunting and boating. Recognizing their value, the past two presidents – with strong, bipartisan support from Congress – have made restoring the Great Lakes a national priority. The Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) is implementing our restoration strategy with a focus on cleaning up toxic hotspots, controlling Asian carp and other invasive species, preventing polluted runoff that causes toxic algae, and restoring habitat for valuable fish and wildlife resources. Cleanup work under the GLRI is helping communities revitalize degraded or underutilized waterfront areas and develop new opportunities for recreation, business growth and other uses. For example, removing contaminated sediments from the Ashtabula River allowed the return of normal commercial navigation and recreational boating and sustained the economic viability of the Port of Ashtabula. Cleaning up the Kinnickinnic River south of downtown Milwaukee brought back boaters, revitalized existing businesses and stimulated new development. A large-scale shoreline restoration project on Muskegon Lake in Michigan created new recreation opportunities that are projected to attract 65,000 new visitors, generate more than $1 million in new spending and contribute $600,000 in new tax revenues annually. Fully implementing the restoration strategy is projected to generate $50 billion in long-term economic benefits. Continued funding, policies and management structures are needed to sustain this progress.

Recommendation:

- **Advance the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative in collaboration with Congress:** The GLRI has generated unprecedented progress in restoring the largest system of fresh surface water in the world. The Great Lakes Commission urges the President to request and Congress to approve $300 million for the GLRI in FY 2018. Continued funding for the Initiative will build on our investments and help the region advance long-term goals for a healthy economy, sustained by a revitalized ecosystem.

Name: Great Lakes Environmental Law Center

Date of Submission: April 14, 2017

Location: Detroit, Michigan

Comment:

To whom it may concern:

The Great Lakes Environmental Law Center, joined by Michigan Welfare Rights Organization, submits this comment on the draft Triennial Assessment Progress report.

Oday Salim, Senior Attorney

Great Lakes Environmental Law Center

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April 14, 2017

Sent by email to ParticipateIJC@ottawa.ijc.org

International Joint Commission
234 Laurier Ave. West
22nd Floor
Ottawa, ON K1P 6K6

Re: Comments on the draft Triennial Assessment of Progress report

Dear Commissioners:

1. Introduction

The International Joint Commission ("IJC") recently released for public comment a draft of its first Triennial Assessment of Progress report on Great Lakes Water Quality ("TAP" or "Assessment"). While the Assessment was fairly thorough, a few improvements and implementations would greatly enhance its effectiveness. The Great Lakes Environmental Law Center ("Center"), for itself and on behalf of the organizations listed below, submits the following comments and recommendations on this draft Assessment.

2. Recommendations

Environmental justice ("EJ") should be at the heart of the General Objectives within the Assessment. Environmental justice has various definitions but at heart it is the notion that all people, no matter their race, religion, minority or socioeconomic status, or other characteristics, should have equal access to environmental decisionmaking and environmental benefits. At pages 75-77, the draft Assessment itself commits IJC to doing more about EJ. Therefore, the recommendations made below focus on ways the IJC can accomplish its own goal.

The IJC can do this by communicating data in ways that will better address EJ through, for example, the inclusion of social and other demographic indicators; creating an interactive map that would serve as a visual aid to those interested; giving examples of effective legal actions and programs; and increasing public outreach and communication with EJ communities.

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2.1 To make progress on its commitment to addressing EJ issues and better engaging with EJ communities, the IJC should incorporate certain indicators into its Assessment.

Even if it cannot be done for this iteration of the Assessment, one of the best things the IJC can do to address EJ issues substantively and to improve engagement with EJ communities is to incorporate certain indicators into its assessment reports.

There are several categories of helpful indicators such as social, health, and economic. For example, the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of Science and Technology (https://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/humandimensions/social-indicators/ind-categories) uses the following indicators: social vulnerability (personal disruption, population composition, poverty, labor force, housing characteristics); gentrification pressure; sea level rise risk; fishing engagement and reliance. The United States Centers for Disease Control uses a Social Vulnerability Index (https://svi.cdc.gov). It addresses socioeconomic status, household composition, disability, housing and transportation, and minority status and language.

Indicator data are already available on and accessible through various platforms. Indicators are crucial to better understanding progress on the Objectives and addressing EJ issues because indicators help to identify correlations between progress and community. For example, are water quality improvements occurring in minority communities at similar rates to improvements in non-minority communities? Are beach closings happening more often in poor areas or wealthy areas? Policy makers can decide on which communities to place their emphasis, but they can only do that if they have a sense of which communities are seeing what levels of progress. In other words, communicating progress on Objectives through the lens of indicators better defines the problem, which will lead to more effective development of solutions.

2.2 Instead of communicating data in the form of averages, present a broader array of data points so as to communicate where improvement is needed and where it is not.

When reviewing the draft Assessment as to each General Objective the reader sees general statistics as opposed to specific areas that need improvement. For example, at page 33 the Assessment states "Public Great Lakes beaches are open and safe for swimming during 96 percent of the season in the United States and 78 percent of the season in Ontario. However,

analysis of trends is made difficult because monitoring and criteria that support beach closing decisions vary across jurisdictions." It would be helpful to the reader, especially those in the areas of concern, if the IJC would provide the overall numbers of beaches that did and did not close, examples of which beaches closed most often and why. In addition to these examples, it would also be helpful to address any correlation to environmental justice and other indicators that could potentially give the reader more information.

The blanket averages do not properly convey the progress of the General Objectives, but specific examples would help raise awareness in areas of concern and give a more accurate assessment of each objective. A reader of this report in its current state would see that for the most part the beaches in the United States are open and safe. However, if the IJC instead used examples of places that made significant progress, and places that made little to no progress the reader would have a more accurate idea of where the issues are. Further, if the reader is interested in improving the areas with little to no progress the reader would know where and possibly how to help. Giving the public the information within the report will incentivize people to act due to the increased convenience and accessibility of the information.

Most importantly, this is more consistent with the IJC's EJ goal. Providing averages can mask different rates of progress among different communities where that difference could be attributed to the presence of indicators referenced in § 2.1.

2.3 Create an interactive map that will allow interested readers to explore in more detail specific areas that are either struggling or succeeding with each General Objective.

An interactive map would allow readers of the Assessment to explore in more detail which geographic areas are succeeding or struggling with each of the General Objectives. For example, if someone read that the beaches of the United States were open and safe 96 percent of the season, but wanted more detail, the interactive map could show her which beaches closed, for how long and how often, and the cause of the closure. The map would be a visual tool to more easily identify environmental justice communities as well help with overall awareness.

There are a few examples that are more than appropriate to emulate, and one of the best examples comes from the United States Environmental Protection Agency. The EPA's tool is called the *Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool* (https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/). The map allows the viewer to select a geographic region and create a report within the selected

area. The report contains environmental and demographic indicators, as well as EJ indexes, and compares the selected region with the state and the entire country. This particular map was user-friendly, aesthetically pleasing, and conveyed the wanted data in a comprehensive manner.

Another excellent example is the Center for American Progress's *The Disappearing West* (https://disappearingwest.org/map/) which is a comprehensive interactive map that shows where and why natural areas are being lost to development in the American West. There are two tabs in the map: *What's disappearing* and *Why it's disappearing*. In the former tab a user can search between local, county, state, and congressional districts, and then hover over an area for a brief description of how much natural land has been within the user's selected timeframe. The latter tab allows the user to choose from a variety of causes and also provides a brief description of how each cause is detrimental to natural areas. The IJC could create something similar to *The Disappearing West* by creating tabs for each General Objective with brief descriptions, color-code the map so the user can see at a glance which areas are doing well or doing poorly, and then hover over an area to gather more detail if interested.

The United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's *Interactive Radar Map Tool* (https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/data-access/radar-data/radar-map-tool) allows the user to search the entire country for temperature and climate data from 1995 to the present. Users can select one or multiple areas of the country and see: average, minimum, and maximum temperatures; precipitation; and snowfall and snow depth in hour, day, month, or annual intervals. The map has a legend in the upper-right corner for users to easily decipher the color-coded map, and also allows the user to select a "basemap" meaning the user can choose between a topographic view, ocean view, satellite view, etc. The simplicity of the color-coding and legend allow for easy updates and makes the map fairly user-friendly.

The final, and most elaborate, example is the EPA's *EnviroAtlas* (https://enviroatlas.epa.gov/enviroatlas/InteractiveMapEntrance/ InteractiveMap/index.html). EnviroAtlas has data for 48 of the states, and requires the user to choose a specific state before proceeding to the map, but gives the option of selecting a specific county within a state. It allows the user to then layer different maps of data within a particular topic to create a specific and comprehensive visual aid. For example, in the layer "Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity" a user can choose from: (1) Clean Air, (2) Clean and Plentiful Water, (3) Natural Hazard Mitigation, etc. to create a single map with all of the user's necessary data. There are also

subcategories under each category if the user wants a more specific view of a particular category. The amount of detail and layering tools within this map make it a useful tool for users who have the time to learn how to use all of the options within the map. While EnviroAtlas is a complex tool, the EPA does provide a User's Guide and a demo video that show basic functionality specifics.

2.4 Improve your process of engagement with EJ communities based on the 2012 Agreement's express commitment to addressing the link between environment and human health.

The 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement already contemplates better substantive and procedural engagement on EJ issues. The Agreement refers to the link between human health and the environment on numerous occasions. EJ is an important lens through which to view the relationship between environment and human health. EJ communities need to become a priority when addressing the progress of each General Objective, and this means that the IJC needs to expand its outreach into these communities.

The following is a list of references to the link between human health and the environment within the 2012 Agreement:

1. "Acknowledging the vital importance of the Great Lakes to the social and economic well-being of both countries, the close connection between quality of the Waters of the Great Lakes and the environment and human health, as well as the need to address the risks to human health posed by environmental degradation." Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement 2012, U.S.-Canada, Appendix to the Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, 1978, as Amended on October 16, 1983 and on November 18, 1987, *signed* September 7, 2012, TIAS 13-212.
2. "[P]revention – anticipating and preventing pollution and other threats to the quality of the Waters of the Great Lakes to reduce overall risks to the environment and human health." *Id.* at art. 2 § 4(j).
3. "[A]llow for human consumption of fish and wildlife unrestricted by concerns due to harmful pollutants." *Id.* at art. 3 § 1(a)(iii).
4. "[B]e free from pollutants in quantities or concentrations that could be harmful to human health, wildlife, or aquatic organisms, through direct exposure or indirect exposure through the food chain." *Id.* at art. 3 § 1(a)(iv).

5. "Substance Objectives are numeric targets that may be established binationally by the Parties, except where specific to Lake Michigan, to further direct actions to manage the level of a substance or combination of substances to reduce threats to human health and the environment in the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem." *Id.* at art. 3 § 1(b)(iii)
6. "A pollution incident is a release of any pollutant of a magnitude that causes or may cause damage to the Waters of the Great Lakes or may constitute a threat to public safety, security, health, welfare, or property." *Id.* at art. 6 § (a).

Given all that, it is clear that EJ is already within the IJC's scope. As such, EJ communities need to be properly identified for purposes of the assessment reports. The identification process will help improve public outreach and communication with these communities, as well as bring awareness to the general public about EJ issues. People within EJ communities are often the ones most prominently adversely affected when progress is not made in each General Objective, and their input is an invaluable resource for the IJC when assessing the progress of our governments. Increasing and improving communication will not only educate the people within these communities, but will also give way to decreasing the gap between the most progressive communities and those that are suffering.

There are many other resources available, but should the IJC be interested, one good starting point when considering how to better engage EJ communities is the work of the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council, an advisory committee to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, (https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/national-environmental-justice-advisory-council).

2.5 Give examples of specific legal actions that effectively solved problems and achieved progress toward General Objectives.

It would be helpful to the public and various levels of government if in the assessment reports the IJC included examples of legal actions and programs that were implemented and effective at solving environmental problems and achieving objectives. Providing these examples would potentially inspire the implementation of the same, or similar, legal actions in other communities. The IJC has already hinted at these examples in certain parts of the draft Assessment, but more detail is required for the successful actions to be effective.

For example, under General Objective 7: Invasive Species the Assessment states, "The establishment of a first-ever AIS warning system and the use of environmental DNA (e-DNA) for monitoring and detection..." International Joint Commission, *First Triennial Assessment of Progress on Great Lakes Water Quality*, 49 (2017). Providing more such examples in the assessment reports would be helpful so that readers can more easily identify materials that may be helpful to their communities. Further, these items could also be incorporated into the interactive map mentioned in §2.3 with links to the programs that correspond with each General Objective. Adding specific examples on effective legal actions will not only raise awareness, but also educate and inspire change.

3. Conclusion

The Triennial Assessment of Progress is a valuable tool for both the public and governments at all levels, but still needs a few adjustments to be more effective. The prioritization of environmental justice is one of the most important adjustments that must be made, as the IJC itself admitted at pages 75-76 of the draft Assessment. We ask that the IJC provide regular updates on the progress it makes on its EJ goal. While the next assessment report should make this a focal area, in the interim the ICJ should use the communication tools at its disposal to provide updates and welcome input.

If you have any questions or wish to involve us in your implementation of the recommendations, please do not hesitate to call or email.

Submitted by,

s/Oday Salim

Oday Salim, Esq.
Senior Attorney
oday.salim@glelc.org

Joined by the following organizations:

Sylvia Orduño
Michigan Welfare Rights Organization

Name: Great Lakes Observing System

Date of Submission: April 13, 2017

Location: Ann Arbor, Michigan

Comment:

Dear IJC Staff,

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the draft TAP report.

The report is beautifully laid out and informative.

Attached, please find comments on a few of the report's topics from the Great Lakes Observing System (GLOS).

Please let us know if you have any questions.

Thank you,

Marvourneen

GLOS Comments on the draft *First Triennial Assessment of Progress on Great Lakes Water Quality*

GLOS' comments are highlighted in bold font and brackets, along with the relevant draft report text for context.

Page 32 (Objective 1: Drinking Water)

US reporting characterizes the quality of drinking water after treatment. But the General Objective describes source water – that is, water quality prior to treatment. Source water quality is reported only on the Canadian/Ontario side of the border. There is no national US database for information on the quality of source water used as a public drinking water supply. This creates a gap in assessing progress towards meeting the source water General Objective.

[**U.S. Utilities that withdrawal directly from the lakes can deploy sensors at their water intakes to monitor the quality of their source water. GLOS can manage these data for the region. Cleveland Water serves as a real-world model for other utilities in monitoring source water quality. For more details go to** http://www.glos.us/clevelandwater/]

Page 35 (Objective 2: Swimming and Recreational Use)

Ongoing work by the USEPA and the US Geological Survey (USGS) [**Great Lakes Observing System financially supports USGS in partnership with Wisconsin Sea Grant (**http://www.glos.us/community/projects/). **These relationships should be recognized.**] holds promise for predicting real-time water quality conditions and increasing the accuracy of beach closure notifications. These programs are particularly valuable given that the current lag time in availability of E. coli data can be up to 24 hours and the recognition that beach water quality can change quickly.

Page 46 (Objective 6: Nutrients)

While making commendable efforts to fulfill their commitment under the GLWQA with respect to monitoring and modeling of phosphorus and other nutrients in the Great Lakes and their tributaries and connecting rivers, the Parties could enhance modeling with the measurement of nutrients at critical locations and specific times of the year. [**This could be achieved by working with GLOS to expand the geographic focus of the HABs portal (http://habs.glos.us/map/).**]

Page 57 (Cooperative Science and Monitoring)

The CSMI has significantly improved coordination among federal science agencies and some progress has been made coordinating involvement with state/ provincial agencies. The encouraging progress made by the CSMI towards research and monitoring coordination could be built upon in other areas, including academic partner involvement. Reporting also could be improved through greater consolidation and more timeliness [**through existing binational data management infrastructure of GLOS**].

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-09
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

At a regular meeting of the Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, in the Clay Township Meeting Hall 4710 Pte. Tremble Rd, Clay Township, MI on Monday April 17, 2017 at 7:00 pm with the following in attendance:

PRESENT: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt

ABSENT: None

The following preamble and resolution was offered by Clerk Cindy Valentine and supported by Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt:

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

W HEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin ; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 *resolutions* in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Clay Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Clay Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Clay Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

UPON ROLL CALL VOTE ON THE ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION, THE FOLLOWING VOTED:

AYES: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey
NAYS: None
ABSENT: None

This Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees on April 17, 2017.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Clerk of the Township of Clay hereby certifies that the foregoing constitutes a true and complete copy of a Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a meeting held on April 17, 2017 at which seven (7) members of the Township Board were present and voted as indicated, that said meeting was held in accordance with the Open Meetings Act of the State of Michigan, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

SEBEWAING

Village of Sebewaing
222 North Center Street
Sebewaing MI 48759
Phone: 989-883-2150 Fax: 989-883-9367
Email: office@SebewaingMI.gov

This institution is an equal opportunity provider

www.SebewaingMI.gov

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin
Village of Sebewaing, Michigan

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Village of Sebewaing also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Respectfully submitted,

Sebewaing Village Council

Alexander Khoury, Village President

ROLL CALL VOTE:

VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT	VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT
MATTHEW CUMMINGS	☒	☐	☐	BRANDY SLOCUM	☒	☐	☐
MARCUS DEERING	☒	☐	☐	MARCUS STING	☒	☐	☐
LARRY HEIDER	☒	☐	☐	ALEXANDER KHOURY	☒	☐	☐
KATHY MANARY	☒	☐	☐				

RESOLUTION: ☒ ADOPTED ☐ DEFEATED ☐ TABLED

Adopted this 17th day of April, 2017.

Lois Kroll, Village Clerk

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
KINDE MICHIGAN, 48445
989-874-4655
FAX# 989-874-4026

I.J.C.
R.O. WIN[illegible]R
MAY 8 2017

VILLAGE OF KINDE, HURON COUNTY, MICHIGAN Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

On motion by HAGLE, seconded by CLANCY the following Resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
KINDE MICHIGAN, 48445
989-874-4655
FAX# 989-874-4026

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, theVILLAGE OF KINDE also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Representative] Ed Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Vote on Resolution:

Ayes 5

Nays: 0, Absent 2

PASSED and ADOPTED on the 10 Day of April. 2017

CLERK'S CETIFICATION

STATE OF MICHIGAN
COUNTY OF HURON

I Jerry Toner, Clerk of the Village of Kinde, Huron County, Michigan does hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a Resolution of the Village of Kinde Board/Council, duly and regularly passed and adopted at a regular meeting of said Village of Kinde Board/Council which was duly and regularly called and held in all respects as required by law on April, 10, 2017, at which meeting a majority of the members of The Village of Kinde Board/Council were present and voted in favor of such resolution.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand as such Clerk on this 11th day of April, 2017.

Jerry Toner, JERRY TONER, CLERK

Clyde
St. Clair County Township
Est. 1836
3350 Vincent Road North Street, Michigan 48049
Phone: (810) 985-7258 Fax: (810) 985-3065

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 25, 2017

To Whom It May Concern:

Two years ago, a resolution opposing the deposit of nuclear waste into the Great Lakes Basin was mailed to you. As of today, no action on this resolution has occurred.

I have resided in Michigan my entire life, and I have enjoyed the natural beauty and resources that our state has to offer. That is why I am so concerned about this issue.

My question is the following: What must happen before irreparable damage has been done to the Great Lakes Basin? Not only will our present population be affected but future generations as well! Action needs to be taken immediately. Not 2 years, 5 years or 10 years from now but today. Instead of over analyzing the situation, there is a simple solution. Find another location to dump the nuclear waste that will not impact the Great Lakes.

Enclosed is a similar resolution for your consideration. I would urge you to protect the Great Lakes Basin with your elected position!

Thank you for the privilege of your time.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Clyde Township

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

RESOLUTION 17-3
OPPOSING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NUCLEAR WASTE REPOSITORY IN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which a highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations'

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Government of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak of breach of radioactivity far outweighs and suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear underground so close to the shoreline,

WHEREAS; Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS; the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the international Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS; On December 28, 2016 OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes Basin; and

WHEREAS; As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes Basin, and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED; that the Clyde Township Board, of Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED; that Clyde Township of Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and

SR 151 of 2014, the Clyde Township Board also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier, Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change, Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of Representative, Paul Mitchell, Senator, Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative, Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager, Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, Kathleen Turner, Clerk of Clyde Township do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of Clyde, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, at a regular meeting held on the 18th day of April, 2017, and that said meeting was given pursuant to and in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, as amended, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Township of Clyde

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099
Phone: (810) 346-2325 Fax: (810) 346-3802 email: browncty@greatlakes.net

Mayor:
Julie Miller

Councilmembers:
Patricia Jacobson
Gerald Kosal
Christine Lee
Ross McIvor
Alecia Parks
William Walters

City Clerk:
Juanita M. Smith

City Treasurer:
Carol Walters

City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City Assessor:
David McArthur

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 11, 2017

International Joint Commission
Post Office Box 32869
Detroit, Michigan 48232

Dear Sir or Madam,

During their regular meeting on April 10, 2017, the City Council of the City of Brown City, Michigan, adopted the attached Resolution 17-09: Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin.

The Resolution was passed at the recommendation of Michigan State Senator Pavlov.

The Resolution is forwarded to you for your consideration and action.

Sincerely,

Clinton K. Holmes
City Manager

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

Sanilac County...Opportunity Awaits

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099

Phone (810) 346-2325 Fax (810) 346-3802

Mayor
Julie Miller

Councilmembers:
Patricia Jacobson
Gerald Kosal
Christine Lee
Ross McIvor
Alecia Parks
William Walters

City Clerk:
Juanita M. Smith

City Treasurer:
Carol Walters

City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City of Brown City
Resolution No: 17-09

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level; and,

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America; and,

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations; and,

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States; and,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes; and,

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository; and,

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility SO close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline; and,

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for locating a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility; and,

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, and a special legislatively created advisory Board; and,

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and,

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City Council for the City of Brown City also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

The foregoing resolution was offered on April 10, 2017, by Councilmember Alecia Parks, and seconded by Councilmember Patricia Jacobson. In a Roll Call Vote, with the City Council consisting of five (5) members:

CM Jacobson-yes, CM Kosal-yes, CM Lee-yes, CM McIvor-yes, CM Parks-yes, CM Walters-absent.

Yeas: 5 Abstaining: 0

Nays: 0 Absent: 1

A QUORUM BEING PRESENT – MOTION DECLARED CARRIED.

I, Juanita M. Smith, City Clerk of the City of Brown City, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the City Council of the government of the City of Brown City, County of Sanilac, State of Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 10, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice of said meeting was given pursuant to and in fall compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Juanita M. Smith
City Clerk
City of Brown City
Sanilac County, Michigan

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Columbus Township Resolution
4-2-17

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Columbus Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Pamela Hornberger, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017
- 2017-0411

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Sherman Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Adopted at a Regular Meeting of the Sherman Township Board, 4599 S Ruth Rd, Ruth MI 48470, on Tuesday, April 11, 2017.

All members voting YES.

Kathi N Tabe, Clerk
SHERMAN TOWNSHIP
HURON COUNTY
MICHIGAN
4-11-2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-04-17 Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Burtchville Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes States, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference # 17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

MOTION by Appel, supported by Bailey, to adopt the forgoing resolution. Upon roll call vote, the following voted:

AYE: Appel, Bailey, Janks, Briolat, Minnie

NAY: None

ABSENT: None

The Supervisor declared the **Motion carried and the Resolution # 2017-04-17 adopted** on the 17th day of April 2017.

Michael D Appel

Signature Michael D Appel, Supervisor

Robert C. Bailey

Signature Robert C. Bailey, Clerk

Greenwood Township
9025 Yale Road
Greenwood, MI 48006
810-387-4044

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Attached please find the Resolution passed at our Regular Meeting in Greenwood Township Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

Greenwood Township Board

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD TWP.

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Greenwood Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD

OFFERED BY: Doug Nowicki

SUPPORTED BY: Rebecca Ramsey

AYES: Rebecca Ramsey, Doug Nowicki, Marvin Roberts, Sonya O'Brien

~~NAYS~~:

Absent: Eric Krikorian

CERTIFICATION

I, Sonya O'Brien, the Clerk of the Township of Greenwood, in the County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of the Township of Greenwood, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 11, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice was given in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 268, Public Acts of Michigan 1976, and that the minutes were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Sonya O'Brien

Sonya O'Brien
Greenwood Township Clerk

Dated: 04/11/2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution #04-17-2017
City of Croswell
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City of Croswell also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, SUZANNE DOBSON, City Clerk of Croswell, do hereby certify that Resolution #04-17-2017 was adopted by the City of Croswell at a regular meeting of the City of Croswell Council held at the Croswell Community Center on the 17th day of April, 2017.

Vote on this Resolution, 5 members being present was as follows:

AYES: Geiger, Fockler, Butler, McClellan, McMillan

NAYS: _____

Suzanne Dobson, CMMC
Croswell City Clerk

Michael McMillan, Mayor

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizens and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality*, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats t the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating

Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, Sanilac County Board of Commissioners also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and State Representative Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

John Hoffmann, Chairman

Name: Healing Our Waters-Great Lakes Coalition

Date of Submission: April 14, 2017

Location: Ann Arbor, Michigan

Comment:

Attached are our comments on the draft Triennial Review Report for the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement

HEALTHY LAKES HEALTHY LIVES™
HEALTHYLAKES.ORG

Healing Our Waters©-Great Lakes Coalition

April 14, 2017

To the Members of the International Joint Commission (submitted via the IJC online website):

On behalf of our 145 member organizations, the Healing Our Waters-Great Lakes Coalition is pleased to offer the following comments regarding the International Joint Commission's (IJC) draft First Triennial Assessment of Progress Report on Great Lakes water quality under the 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA).

At the outset, we would also like to applaud the effort to have regular Progress Reports of the Parties (PROP) as well as State of the Great Lakes (SOGL) reports preceding these Triennial reviews. As these reports are revised and updated, it will be important to clarify the intent of each report, the organization of each document and the manner by which the public should comment and engage on the content. If each PROP is to be structured around the Agreement's Annex's, how does that connect best to the priorities of each Triennial review? What ongoing role should the SOGL have in informing both documents? What are the most critical stages for the public to assess drafts and offer input? As the IJC has already acknowledged, the first PROP was issued late and did not have as robust a public input phase as should be expected in future years. These observations and others regarding meaningful public engagement will be essential if we are to sustain a process worthy of our Great Lakes.

For the purposes of these comments, we will follow the format identified in the draft report and address the ten key findings for public consultation. For each area we have listed the finding and a key question from the report (in italics) and our comments.

1. The 2012 GLWQA galvanized new energies, activity and binational cooperation over a larger span of issues than were being actively addressed under previous versions of the Agreement. The Parties are to be commended for authoring the new GLWQA and for giving it momentum.
No two countries in the world equal this cooperative effort – harmonized amongst not just two countries, but eight states and two provinces. The Commission salutes the Parties for this accomplishment.
Key Question - What advice should the IJC give the Parties about how binational cooperation on Great Lakes issues can be maintained and expanded?

In the GLWQA, the 'public' is defined as "individuals and organizations such as public interest groups, researchers and research institutions, and businesses and other non-governmental entities" (GLWQA, 2012). Concrete actions in the GLWQA include: holding a Great Lakes Public Forum every 3rd year, creation of the Great Lakes Executive Committee (GLEC) including members of public agencies, preparation of a Progress Report before each Forum, and reviewing the effectiveness of the whole GLWQA every 3 years with consideration of all stakeholder opinions.

The activities of GLEC and the Annex Committees should invite more public involvement and scrutiny. One way to enhance that involvement is to continually strive to make the language understandable and as devoid of jargon and acronyms as possible. When working in this area, it is a natural tendency to fall into discussions that can quickly become an alphabet soup of abbreviations

and scientific shorthand. Why, for example, would we expect the interested citizen to have to sift through a statement about what BUIs in AOCs have to do with LAMPS and CMCs? Like the indicators, we need to simplify and translate the language of the agreement and its implementation, or it will remain obscure and opaque to many, and seen as a topic only for insiders.

The ParticipateIJC online platform appears to be a good tool for public involvement. How will the IJC assess what worked and what could have been improved with this platform? Does the IJC have some type of a standing committee devoted to assessing the best methods of public engagement moving forward. If not, perhaps one should be created that could focus on the process of meaningful engagement in both the assessment and implementation of these reports. Process matters, and if the public truly feels like their views are wanted and valued, the documents that emerge from these consultations will have greater impact and weight.

Finally, we offer the attached report in case some of the suggestions in it could prove to be beneficial. Public engagement relative to Lake Erie was the focus of the study but there are several suggestions that are relevant to broader public engagement worth considering:

An Analysis of Public Participation in Addressing
the Nutrient Reduction Goal for Western Lake Erie
Kate Hanson, Tom Pearce, & Elisabeth Schlaudt
University of Wisconsin, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Water Resources Institutions and Policies Graduate Class Group Project, Fall, 2016

Lake Erie Public
Engagement Report

2. The Parties have made considerable progress in implementing GLWQA, institutionalizing processes and procedures and meeting deadlines for initial Agreement commitments.
Key Question - What principles and approaches from the GLWQA could be better institutionalized in the next work cycle?

As was already mentioned above, the parties are to be commended for establishing a clear process for implementing the GLWQA and for developing procedures for input. Attention needs to be given to how those processes and procedures have been received by the various public stakeholders concerned with the Great Lakes. Is the process fully understood? As noted in the draft report, the Progress Report (PROP) is organized around the annexes while the Triennial Assessment (TAP) is organized around the nine general objectives. This structure seems confusing at times and causes the reader to go back and forth to "connect the dots". Also, moving forward what will be the key timelines for input for the next process, once the final report is produced later this year? Are there some revisions contemplated for the next round and how can those plans be best distributed to the public?

This transparency and the commitment to involvement will dictate how these reports are ultimately received. The defunding and dismantling of the binational forums, though not an IJC activity, has tainted public engagement efforts at present in the region. On the other hand, the process for developing the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration document in 2005, which of course led to the

structure for implementing the work funded by the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative on the U.S. side of the Lakes, has to this day retained a sense of regional ownership and pride in this work. Fully understanding the reasons for how each action was either revised or embraced, will offer great insights into the best ways for lasting acceptance of the processes and procedures associated with the GLWQA. One approach, for example, could be to offer a "response to public comments" section with the final report where the IJC could reference when particular comments or areas of comment impacted the substance of the final report.

3. The Parties have not demonstrated sufficient progress toward the achievement of the human health objectives in their implementation of the GLWQA. Greater binational focus on the achievement of drinkability, swimmability and fishability objectives is needed.
Key Question - What issues should the Parties address as a priority under an increased binational focus on human health?

We wholeheartedly agree with the need for much more progress toward the achievement of human health objectives in the implementation of the GLWQA. The needs are many but of few of the obvious ones include:

- Drinking water threats to areas where the risk of harmful algal blooms (HABs) is high. This should include at a minimum, Western Lake Erie, Saginaw Bay and Green Bay.

- Near-shore threats from surface of groundwater contamination linked to extreme weather and nutrient/bacteria loadings.

- Drinking water threats from potential contamination from contaminated aquifers, esp. bacteria, nutrients, nitrates, agricultural pesticides.

- Fish advisories related to legacy contaminants like mercury and PCB's.

- Pathogen impacts on surface water intakes and the ability of water treatment plants to remove those pathogens.

- Risks to water and human health related to climate change impacts.

4. There has been little progress in the identification of chemicals of concern and no publicly available progress in the development and implementation of binational strategies to address them.
Key Question - How can the Parties improve their processes to designate CMCs and develop binational strategies for their control and/or elimination or generally increase their progress toward achieving the pollutants objective?

The lack of progress regarding the identification of chemicals of concern and the need for the development and implementation of binational strategies to address them is a critical issue. The Parties should evaluate the process they used to develop the initial list of chemicals of mutual concern (CMCs) in this first cycle of the revised agreement, identify strengths and weaknesses, and identify potential approaches to streamline and accelerate the process of identifying future chemicals. This may include consideration of broader classes of chemicals (e.g., with similar use or source profiles), with prioritization based on clearly identified or likely threats to human health or

the environment. Implementation of programs should include an emphasis on existing and new regulatory programs, as necessary, as well as innovative pollution prevention approaches. The Parties should put more resources in the development of green chemistry approaches, which can lead ultimately to less piecemeal focus on individual CMCs. In addition, the IJC Science Advisory Board could engage in efforts to identify promising approaches in these areas.

5. The Parties have shown significant progress in addressing water quality contamination at Areas of Concern.
Key Question - What should the Parties learn from progress in AOC restoration?

The parties have shown significant progress in addressing water quality contamination at Areas of Concern (AOC). It is important to note that the reasons for this pretty dramatic improvement in the work to clean up these toxic hot spots can be traced almost exclusively to new, significant funding from the United States government over the last thirteen years as a result of the creation of the Great Lakes Legacy Act and the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI). To date, the GLRI has provided more than $2.2 billion and funded over 3,400 projects since 2010. About one-fourth of that funding has been devoted to cleaning up these legacy contaminants at several dozen sites around the Great Lakes Basin. As a result:

- Three Areas of Concern – Presque Isle, Pa.; Deer Lake, Mich.; and White Lake, Mich. – have been delisted since the GLRI began.
- The management actions necessary to delist four additional AOCs have also been completed. In the previous two decades before the GLRI, only one AOC in the United States had been cleaned up.
- Fifty beneficial use impairments (BUIs) at 18 AOCs were addressed in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin under the GLRI, more than tripling the total number of BUIs removed in the preceding 22 years. More BUIs have been removed in the last seven years since the GLRI began than between 1987 and 2009.
- Over 3.5 million cubic yards of contaminated sediment has been removed.

Much credit should also be given to strong multi-jurisdictional cooperation and good science but the major reason for these successes is simple -- money. Unfortunately, the new administration in Washington seems oblivious to this fact and has proposed the elimination of all funding for this critical initiative while dozens of these toxic hot spots remain across the region. Thankfully, as of this writing, a strong bipartisan response in opposition to these cuts will hopefully enable the critical work to continue.

6. The water quality of western and central Lake Erie is unsatisfactory and unacceptable. New mandatory protections should supplement voluntary initiatives to reduce phosphorus loadings.
Key Question -- What are other steps could the Parties take to remedy degraded water quality in western and central Lake Erie?

The water quality of western and central Lake Erie is of grave concern in the region, especially after more than 400,000 people went several days without potable water in Toledo and other localities in

August of 2014. Since that time, many excellent documents have been produced suggesting ways to reduce phosphorus loadings -- the main culprit behind these harmful algal blooms.

The HOW Coalition has not taken any official position on specific actions that should be taken in Lake Erie to achieve the needed nutrient reductions. Our role has been to help facilitate the discussion of key nongovernmental organizations working on this issue. It is in that spirit then, that we offer a few reports for your consideration. These reports focus on the Domestic Action Plans, analyses of current regulations regarding manure spreading, septic systems, water quality standards and effluent limits in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Ontario and a report that looks at monitoring and modelling approaches for phosphorus in western Lake Erie. We take no position on whether these are the right steps but certainly they are some of the key areas of consideration as this work progresses.

Expectations for Domestic Action Plans under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement
Alliance for the Great Lakes, Canadian Freshwater Alliance, Environmental Defence Canada, Freshwater Future, Michigan League of Conservation Voters, National Wildlife Federation, and the Ohio Environmental Council. June, 2016.

Expectations for Domestic Action Pla

Manure Spreading and Septic Regulations
Amanda Smith, Josh Wolf, Sean Spencer & Alex Norpel
University of Wisconsin, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Water Resources Institutions and Policies Graduate Class Group Project, Fall, 2016

Manure & Septic Report.pdf

Lake Erie Phosphorus Reductions: Water Quality Standards and Effluent Limits
Abby Cook, Eric Mortensen, Josh Olson, Zhixuan Wu
University of Wisconsin, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Water Resources Institutions and Policies Graduate Class Group Project, Fall, 2016

WQS & Effluent Report.pdf

Strategies for Monitoring and Modeling Phosphorus in Lake Erie's Western Basin: A Multi-Model Approach
Jack Cotrone, Mari Dallapiazza, Haley Briel, and Sam Wessel

Lake Erie
Monitoring & Mode

In addition, the United States needs to re-visit the Farm Bill and address incentives for phosphorus-import for commodity crops. Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO's) need to be rigorously monitored and their permits under the Clean Water Act strictly enforced. Land purchases in critical watersheds that significantly reduce polluted runoff should continue to be employed and their use expanded. In addition, incentives for pastured livestock instead of concentrated systems should be assessed and encouraged.

These are just a few of the many areas of emphasis where aggressive steps are needed if the goal of a 40% reduction in nutrient loading is to be achieved by 2025.

7. The Parties have not sufficiently engaged with the public in their implementation of the Agreement to date. This gap is notable in the development and implementation of Lakewide Action and Management Plans (LAMP), where more effective engagement of nongovernment organizations, indigenous peoples, minorities and other constituencies could meaningfully improve LAMPs and enhance actions to improve lake conditions. Engagement with communities that rely on Great Lakes fish consumption for subsistence is of particular importance.
Key Question -- How could the Parties improve their public engagement performance?

As has been mentioned earlier, the meetings that have been conducted around this review process as well as the IJC's website communicating public engagement opportunities are both very good first steps toward improvement of public engagement activities.

The continuation of a central information hub for communication of public engagement activities that includes clear and consistent opportunities for the public and stakeholders to provide input will remain critical to success. The general public also will need to be continually educated regarding the roles and actions of the Parties and the roles and actions of the IJC relative to the GLWQA. There is no doubt that many people, if they are aware of this process at all, believe that commenting on the Triennial Assessment Report through the IJC achieves the same thing as commenting to the Parties about the Progress Report. In the same way that the IJC has sought to provide an interactive component for the public through ParticipateIJC, the Parties should work to include an interactive component as well at binational.net for informal comments and ongoing notifications.

While the Parties are experts in many aspects of managing the Great Lakes as a shared resource, they do not possess the expertise, nor should they, of soliciting public input effectively on a consistent basis. Therefore, in order to create the structure and platforms needed for consistent engagement under the GLWQA to garner effective input from the public, a firm with specific expertise in this area should be called upon to help the Parties design and structure this work.

For example, the IJC could build on its current concept of engagement and hold ongoing discussions where, in addition to the full IJC, the IJC boards could also engage with the public and

provide opportunities for interaction. GLEC and Annex Meetings could provide advance public notice including topics to be discussed and opportunities to receive input. And just as importantly, the Outreach and Education Subcommittees of the Lakewide Management Plans (LAMPs) should become fully functional in order to meet their commitment of serving as the public engagement conduit for the GLWQA. In order to do this, the OE Subcommittees will need representative voices from a wide range of stakeholders, primarily non-governmental entities, able to help garner engagement from across the basin and its constituencies. In particular, effective public engagement means providing a neutral safe space for constituencies representing diverse voices to bring their concerns and feedback to the table with the expectation of engaging in a dialogue on the subject at hand. For example, dialogue and small group discussion should be used instead of formal hearings and one-sided webinars (primarily presentations with limited time for input). There are many places to look for expertise in the field of public engagement, but one resource is the various University Extension services. These entities have excellent training resources and trained facilitators and there is already a Great Lakes Extension network.

By utilizing experts to set up a sound structure for engagement through the LAMP OE Subcommittees, the Parties will provide a critical component to consistent public engagement that can be built upon in the future as needed.

8. Climate change has been altering Great Lakes water quality and levels and further forecast changes will have detrimental impacts.
Key Question - What additional actions should Great Lakes governments and communities take to better adapt to and improve resiliency in the face of climate change impacts?

As noted in the draft, perhaps the most important action taken by the Parties was publication of the *State of Climate Change Science in the Great Lakes Basin Report* in October 2015, which will support Annex 9 commitments. The report captures available science on impacts of climate change in the Great Lakes basin and inventories the climate change assessment methods applied in the region. While the Annex is primarily focused on science cooperation, it does not address climate change impacts. There is no concerted binational effort to coordinate the identification of needs and priorities for action. The Priorities for Science and Action section at: https://binational.net/2017/03/03/psa-pasa-2017-2/ is a start but much more research on impacts and potential adaptation approaches is needed.

9. There has been significant progress in preventing the introduction of aquatic invasive species to the Great Lakes. The spread of previously introduced invasive species is a major concern.
Further progress on AIS prevention and control could be enhanced by improving long term program funding mechanisms, reaching agreements on permitting the use of all types of control measures across jurisdictions and requiring ballast water exchange and flushing in addition to discharge treatment.
Key Question - How could the Parties better harmonize permitting, remove administrative barriers and adopt an integrated approach to AIS management?

Steps towards adopting an integrated approach have already occurred. For example, the U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, Transport Canada and the Canadian St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation cooperate as members of the Great Lakes Seaway Ballast Water Working Group (BWWG). The BWWG's mandate is to develop, enhance, and coordinate binational compliance and enforcement efforts to reduce the introduction of aquatic invasive species via ballast water and residuals.

The U.S. harmonized its approach to stopping aquatic invasive species introduced via ballast discharges. The U.S. Coast Guard's established discharge standards in 2012 (matching the standards adopted by the International Maritime Organization) and a requirement of type-approval of ballast water management systems used to meet the regulation. The U.S. EPA also adopted a Vessel General Permit in 2013, which generally aligns with the requirements under the Coast Guard's rule. Strengthening these standards, shortening the timelines for implementation, and enhancing the mechanisms for type-approval of technology is warranted and necessary. We encourage the parties to build off this regulatory base in moving towards harmonizing aquatic invasive species control and prevention on both sides of the border. Regardless of approach, any harmonization must not weaken existing standards and requirements and should not exempt any Great Lakes commercial cargo vessel regardless of whether the point of departure originates outside the Great Lakes system or not (I.e., Salties and Lakers).

10. The Parties have significantly improved the selection of indicators to support the assessment of progress toward the achievement of GLWQA objectives. Reporting could be further enhanced with improved binational coordination and focus on key vital signs.
Key Question - What additional improvements could be made in Great Lakes reporting?

A consistent theme across the various analyses of the Annex targets is the issue of data. Although there are gaps at the basin-scale, a cursory search of the literature reveals a plethora of state-, academic-, and NGO-driven initiatives and databases related to virtually all Annex areas in the agreement. There is no shortage of conferences, forums, and workshops addressing these issue areas but what is presently missing is an event that brings together both data suppliers and users from across the Basin states and provinces with the explicit goal of sharing the data results and plans of each state's and province's range of programs. The objectives of such a "Data Summit" would be to increase the cohesiveness of messaging and to reduce "reinventions of the wheel" by providing a centralized opportunity for collaboration. A key aspect of such a gathering would be the diversity of attendees - representing the true makeup of the stakeholder population by including representatives from relevant academic fields, agricultural producers, state and provincial environmental and agricultural departments, local units of government, tribal governments and First Nations, environmental, conservation and community activists, business representatives, and other interest groups.

Consider a more regular report on conditions than once every three years – perhaps a yearly national press conference with scientists and public officials and people from affected communities.

Armed with this data, we need to understand and communicate that behind every "vital sign" are a lot of other indicators and assessments that help make the big conclusion. E.g. a human vital sign like blood pressure could indicate heart issues, weight issues, lack of food, complications from medications, etc. We need the story behind the indicators in order for responsive action to take place.

The story of these vital signs could be told in a variety of formats. A site dedicated to more publicly available information and links to the studies behind the conclusions would be useful. Perhaps establishing a Great Lakes Vital Signs website with frequent updates and a Q&A function would further enhance the information flow.

Summary

The Healing Our Waters-Great Lakes Coalition consists of more than 145 environmental, conservation, outdoor recreation organizations, zoos, aquariums and museums representing millions of people, whose common goal is to restore and protect the Great Lakes. We truly appreciate the opportunity to provide our thoughts regarding the draft First Triennial Assessment of Progress Report on Great Lakes water quality under the 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. We look forward to the continued conversation regarding this critical work as we collectively engage in the effort to protect and restore the most significant surface freshwater on Earth – our Great Lakes.

Sincerely,

Lynn McClure
Co-chair

Mike Shriberg
Co-chair

Mike Carlson
Co-chair

Joy Mulinex
Co-chair

Name: Helen H. Gentry

Date of Submission: March 21, 2017

Location: Detroit, Michigan

Comment:

300 million for care and protection of Great Lakes being reduced to 10 months by the Trump Admin. Raise Hell!

Name: Helena Ciccone

Date of Submission: April 5, 2017

Location: Fort Erie, Ontario

Comment:

Dear Commissioner Morgan,

It was a pleasure to meet you at the IJC Public Meeting in St. Catharines, Ontario last Wednesday. Thank you for listening to my concerns regarding the severe Cladophora overgrowth ruining our community's public beach in Fort Erie. We seem to have the worst amount of beached algae than any other beaches in Fort Erie. We are desperate to know why and hope the IJC can send out experts to help solve the problem.

As we discussed, I'm sending photos of what I BELIEVE is the source of water contamination along with a short explanation based on my personal observations in the area of when, where, how and why. The areas of concern are the open road ditches draining directly from a contaminated holding field located at Washington Ave. and Helena St. I believe toxic chemicals are continuing to leach from the holding field as pictured above . This area was part of an effort by the Ministry of the Environment to help contain a dangerous industrial spill discovered in the summer of 2015.

These photos are all digitally dated to prove contaminated Spring runoff occurs at the source of Washington and Helena St. early in the season before Lake Erie water temperatures are warm enough to sustain Cladophora growth.

The 1st beach photo dated April 15th 2016, shows the path of the spring runoff from the Waverly Culvert and it's pooling area on the beach. Notice the algae is growing on the beach sand while not evidently yet in the lake.

The two close-up photos of the orange coloured sand illustrates a thick waxy substance floating on the surface runoff and later shows how it has congealed into a plastic-like white substance by April 25th. Note: the chemical spill was an industrial strength epoxy and highly toxic.

The view of the wide expanse of Cladophora spreading along our pubic beach and private beach properties for over 300 feet. We're looking from Southwest to the Northeast view of Waverly Beach.

I have a few more photos to email to you. I'm trying to keep the photo file small enough to avoid slowing the download.

Thank you again for your kind consideration of our community's problems with Cladophora overgrowth. Hope the IJC can help.

Sincerely

Helena Ciccone

Source of Beach Contamination

VIEW SLIDE SHOW DOWNLOAD ALL

This album has 6 photos and will be available on SkyDrive until 2017-06-23.

Add more photos

Dear Commissioner Morgan,

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Sincerely
Helena Ciccone
735 Celebration Dr. Fort Erie, Ontario
Tel 289-320-8714 or HelenaCiccone@hotmail.com

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Paris Township Board, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Paris Township Board, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Paris Township Board also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Sincerely yours,

Ronald Smalley

Ronald Smalley
Paris Township Board Supervisor

No. 17-56C

RESOLUTION

To: The Honorable Board of Commissioners
Huron County
Michigan

WE, the SAFETY COMMITTEE, respectfully beg leave to submit the following resolution for your consideration:

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level; and

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently; and

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health; and

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America; and

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and the First Nations; and

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States; and

WHEREAS, under the 2012 *Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing, and responding to threats of the waters of the Great Lakes; and

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from and underground nuclear repository; and

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline; and

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility; and

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, and a special legislatively created advisory Board; and

WHEREAS, on December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, as of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; now

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Huron County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Huron County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Huron County Board of Commissioners also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder and the Governors and legislative leaders of the remaining seven Great Lakes states, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and State Representative Ed Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Mr. Debra Myles.

Respectfully submitted,

SAFETY COMMITTEE

John L. Bodis, Chairman

Ron Wruble, Vice Chairman

Todd Talaski, Member

Dated: April 25, 2017

VOICE ~~/ ROLL CALL~~ VOTE:

COMMISSIONER	YES	NO	ABSENT	COMMISSIONER	YES	NO	ABSENT
SAMI KHOURY	☑	☐	☐	JOHN L. BODIS	☑	☐	☐
DAVID G. PERUSKI	☑	☐	☐	RON WRUBLE	☑	☐	☐
TODD TALASKI	☑	☐	☐	JOHN A. NUGENT	☑	☐	☐
STEVE VAUGHAN	☑	☐	☐				

RESOLUTION: ☑ ADOPTED ☐ DEFEATED ☐ TABLED

Minutes of a regular meeting of the Township of Bingham, held on April 12, 2017 at Bingham Township Hall, 2241 Pierce St. in Ubly, MI at 7:30 p.m.:

PRESENT: Joseph J. Trepkoski-Clerk, Laura Tyll-Treasurer, Charlie Briolat-Trustee and Kevin Grifka, Trustee.

ABSENT: Donald Wright-Supervisor,

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Charlie Briolat and supported by Kevin Grifka to approve the following resolution:

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository In the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and **will** remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States af America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility *so* close to the Great Lakes is ill-

advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Bingham Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Bingham Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Bingham Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint **Commision.**

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Township of Bingham approve the resolution as presented. Motion carried.

AYES: 4

NAYS: 0

ABSENT: 1

RESOLUTION DECLARED ADOPTED.

Clerk

I hereby certify that the foregoing constitutes a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township of Bingham, County of Huron, Michigan, as a regular meeting held on April 12, 2017.

Name: Jadwiga Reffitt

Date of Submission: April 12, 2017

Location: Linden, Michigan

Comment:

I oppose cuts to the bipartisan Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, we demand action to stop Asian Carp and we will defend our waters!

Name: Jan Boudart

Date of Submission: April 15, 2017

Location: Rogers Park, Chicago

Comment:

Comments to IJC re: including radioisotopes as Chemicals of Concern. Because The Great Lakes basin has been used as a site for more than 30 nuclear installations, including 16 functioning and decommissioned power plants, and because extensive use this public waterway has been detrimental to the purity of the water, thus to people who drink and bathe in Great Lakes water, I strongly recommend that radioactive isotopes be included in the list of Chemicals of Concern when monitoring pollutants that affect the Lakes — particularly dangerous isotopes of plutonium, cesium, strontium, and iodine. But all the transuranic isotopes should be on the list. The research is not complete on the effect of radioisotopes and their extent in the water we drink; thus, the International Joint Commission can perform an essential service by documenting and researching ways to control dangerous radioisotopes in the Great Lakes.

Tritium is an especially insidious problem in water and it is routinely passed into the surrounds by nuclear plants that use water for cooling.

Jan Boudart, Rogers Park, Chicago

Name: Janice Gilbert

Date of Submission: March 29, 2017

Location: St. Catharines, Ontario

Comment:

PDF

Janice Gilbert
janicegilbert@rogers.com

IJC Public Meeting
Wednesday March 29, 2017
St Catherines, ON
1:30 – 4:30

3 minute brief:
Intro: wetland ecologist, PhD in environmental science specialize in wetlands, founder co-chair OPWG, Scientific advisor GLPC
Recognized as Canada's worst invasive plant in 2005, (Dr. Paul Catling, Agriculture Agrifood Ca.)
- grass, grows up to 6m tall, dense, thick monocultures covering 1000's acres of coastal wetlands, shorelines
Rapid expansion since 1990's throughout Great Lakes, currently on all 5 lakes moving north and west
Threats: recreational opportunities, lake access, aesthetic enjoyment (blocked sunrise/sunset), fire, blocked vision at roadside intersections, property values

- my main concerns: significantly reduced biodiversity, lost habitat, impacts 25% of 217 SAR

Currently lack:
Herbicide to control in wet sites
Any urgency on part of government to deal with plant either through rapid response, road side control (major spread vector), support to numerous local groups,

Have 6 main components that would allow us to deal with this plant effectively, efficiently and environmentally responsibly:

- control spread vectors (1)
- herbicides to allow control in wet sites (2)
- public awareness campaign (3)
- sustained, sufficient financial support ~~for the~~ establishment of an early detection rapid response program and support of local efforts to allow effective control (4) (5)
- must have a management plan (6)

To include information on:

- Scope of current invasion: habitat type, ditches, acreage
- Control options (water, timing, habitat, recreational activity…)
- Dealing with complications of different land ownership (Federal, Provincial, Conservation Authorities, Municipal, Private, NGOs)
- Associated costs; funding options
- Prioritizing target sites
- Building short and long-term capacity/infrastructure

Name: Jean Kaplan Teichroew

Date of Submission: February 9, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

The Great Lakes must be free of chemical pollution.

Name: Jeffrey Steenberg

Date of Submission: February 9, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

Hello I would like to share a disturbing pollutant that happens every year all across Canada for over 20years. I attend Fairs across Canada from BC to NS and Every Country Fair holds "Demolition Derbys". This event attracts hundreds of people and old vehicles that slam into each other causing gas and oild to steep into the ground and fill the air with black smoke. There is no cleanup after the events and the oils must ultimately soak into the ground polluting the ground water. Especially around the Great Lakes! If a regular citizen is not allowed to give their vehicle an oil change in their own yard why are these pollution causing events allowed. I have written twice to Catherine McKenns Minister of Environment about this but these events still continue to run every year. I realize the Fairs make big bucks in attendance but what about the future of our water. Please if there is any way to stop these Demolition derbys by making them illegal please forward my letter to the proper department. Welland Fair, Niagara Fair, Binbrook Fair Wainfleet fair Caledonia Fair andTruro NS just to mention a few.

Name: Jerry Clark, President of Clear Waters Métis Council, Métis Nation of Ontario

Date: Métis Nation of Ontario meeting in Toronto - March 25, 2017

Comment:

I don't want to beat a dead horse here, but we talked about it this morning. I have to bring it to you: climate change. First of all, all the work you are doing is phenomenal. It is one of the biggest concerns I see right now, and I don't know how you are going to deal with it. You got your partners in the US, but how are you going to deal with the Trump Administration who doesn't seem to care about climate change? As a matter fact, he doesn't seem to think there is such a thing as climate change, and that really bothers me because they are opening up things like coal mines and what not. They do not care. Again, I do not know how it is going to affect your job and everything.

Name: Jessie Collins

Date of Submission: April 13, 2017

Location: Redford, Michigan

Comment:
The Fermi 2 nuclear reactor on the shores of Lake Erie's western basin sucks up millions of gallons of cool Lake Erie water and has NO thermal limits on the water they dump back in the lake. The water temperature there is 19 degrees higher than anywhere else in Lake Erie. The warmer water invites invasive species and jump-starts algae blooms.

Name: Jim Clark

Date of Submission: January 24, 2017

Location: Erie, Pennsylvania

Comment:

The pollution of the Great Lakes and its detrimental effects on the populist are well documented and supported by scientific data. The longer we discuss without corrective action the larger the problem becomes. The actions of a few are effecting the health and well being of many. Lets start corrective action now. Don't let the noise of a few effect the health of the millions they are contaminating. Inaction is equivalent to poisoning our offspring. Jim Clark, Erie PA

Name: US Homeowner Sailor

Date of Submission: January 30, 2017

Location: Grosse Pointe, Michigan

Comment:

After reviewing the report, there are three areas of concern that need to be considered: 1. Harmful algae Blooms (HABs) obviously need to be inhibited by regulation, Voluntary requests have not been significantly successful, as shown in the report. 2. Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) current major risk is Asian Carp. This is not a funding issue as suggested in the report. But the Chicago River Highway for these fish needs to be stopped. It should be specifically stated in the report. I know it is a US problem but will effect the entire basin. 3. Nuclear Waste needs to be addressed specifically. I could not find it in the report. I know this is a Canadian issue but will effect the whole basin. Once again this is not a funding issue. Additionally I think that Nestle's should not be allowed to diver all that water, it will eventually effect great lakes waters.

Name: John Postle

Date of Submission: April 15, 2017

Location: Cleveland, Ohio

Comment:

The draft report is formatted for all the Great Lakes and does not provide information on the status of each of the Great Lakes which is needed. Please include in the report a report card type format that includes reporting on each of the five Great Lakes. The report should have the same categories and measurements that can be tracked for this and future reports. The same is asked for an overall assessment for all the Great Lakes.

Name: Joseph P. Gallagher

Date of Submission: April 11, 2017

Location: Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan

Comment:

I would like to share my views on the IJC's draft Triennial Assessment of Progress (TAP) report under the 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

Without great detail I submit the following concern's and comments:

The IJC work with local infrastructure issues such as water and waste water treatment plant operation, which caused the trouble in the Eastern upper Peninsula and Canada which caused beach closure's due to health concerns with raw sewage and waste.

Celebrate the success of the Bi-national Public Advisory Council process in Area's of Concern and continue support of the process. The cleanup of the Tannery site in Sault Sainte Marie Michigan is a good example where industry took the lead, but did not receive public notice or celebration. The wetland restoration program and public water quality monitoring need to be improved. The contaminated sediments are still an issue needing remediation. This highlights the need to continue funding the public process on the U.S. and Canadian side.

The Lake Superior Watershed planning process is a good example of the regional planning process that takes into concern the whole ecosystem along with land use planning. This joint U.S. Canadian effort is a strong example of regional planning which looks at the basin ecosystem and not political boundaries. This approach is in opposition to Lake Erie where increased agricultural runoff is creating algae blooms. The algae is affecting the sport fishing on the lake.

Continue to monitor and improve lake fish stocks for commercial and sport fishing. The Great Lakes Fisheries are in danger from invasive species brought from ballast water and other threats such as the Asian Carp advancing into the Great Lakes. We saw a similar problem with the alewives back in the 1960's. Let us learn from the past and prevent Asian carp invading the lakes!

The Great Lakes Compact failed us and allowed the Waukesha diversion. We cannot allow any more diversions of the lakes. Back in the early 1980's an Arizona Senator said that someday that unemployed auto worker will gladly sell the Great lakes, while the arid southwest will be waiting to buy it. The Great Lakes should not be for sale at any price, the environmental and economic impact would be monumental leaving a negative impact for generations.

FLINT

Enough said! But the IJC should continue monitoring the problem and begin looking at other cities that could suffer the same fate, at the same time find funding to prevent future problems. This issue needs

to be monitored for generations to come, the social and economic costs cannot even begin to be calculated. This is a policy failure as well as a moral problem.

Prevent groundwater withdrawals to provide bottled water, such as the Nestle situation. This withdrawal along with the Flint water tragedy, raise the issue of what happens to all the empty water bottles? Why is municipal water so unfit for drinking without filtration??

The communities along the river and lake fronts continue to promote the beauty of life along the water. Again this a land use issue that impacts the health of the lakes. While waterfront walkways and development are good, there need to be maintenance programs in place to keep the lakes healthy. These developments are by and large a good thing and should be continued with better land use planning. Other public projects such as the Lake Superior State University Fisheries Research lab expansion should be funded, promoted and shared basin wide.

With regards to policy the number one critical issue is the cuts to the Great Lakes Initiative shifting to local funding. There are no local funds. Additionally this is an economic and environmental issue that affects the nation and the whole world. There have been 3,000 success stories in eight states due to this program. This program was fought hard to see the light of day and needs to be funded to past levels, not cut.

All of these issues prove that Global Warming, or Climate Change ...is real

Joseph P. Gallagher

Name: Karen Slote

Date of Submission: April 15, 2017

Location: North Tonawanda, New York

Comment:

Dear International Joint Commission:

New Yorkers care about clean, safe drinking water. Source water assessment programs in the Great Lakes are not enough to protect these treasures as a source of drinking water for future generations, and actions must be taken now to prevent contamination and degradation of Lakes Erie and Ontario. Source water protection plans must be put in place at the watershed level to protect these invaluable resources of safe, clean water.

I urge you to protect the Great Lakes as a source of safe, fresh, drinking water for present and future generations by mandating source water protection plans. Ensuring public health will help not only the local residents who depend directly on the lakes for drinking water, but will ensure a thriving outdoor recreation industry and help the broader New York State economy.

Sincerely,

Karen Slote

4310 Beach Ridge Rd

North Tonawanda, NY 14120-9576

Name: Karin Sletten-Farjo

Date of Submission: February 9, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

Keep the Great Lakes Clean! Please do everything you can to keep the Great Lakes clean and free of chemicals. People from many states and 2 countries rely on fresh water from the Great Lakes for sustenance.

Name: Kristy Litz

Date of Submission: February 9, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

Keeping the Great Lakes clean is a huge priority!

Name: Laura Horowitz

Date of Submission: April 7, 2017

Location: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Comment:

I would like to urge the IJC to undertake a comprehensive, long-term (looking decades ahead), science-based review of the risks of transporting, "temporarily" storing, incinerating (as done with all of Ontario's combustible "low" level radioactive wastes, at Bruce Nuclear Generating Station's Western Waste Management Facility on the Lake Huron shore), and disposing (burying, or abandoning) radioactive wastes of all categories (so-called low, intermediate, and high-level) on the Great Lakes shore, as well as within the Great Lakes Basin. As someone whose state borders a great lake, I am deeply concerned about the overall health of the entire system.

Name: Linda Greene

Date of Submission: April 13, 2017

Location: Unionville, Indiana

Comment:

I urge you to deny Ontario Power Generation's plan to bury radioactive waste on the shores of the Great Lakes. The lakes provide drinking water, as well as fishing, hunting and other protected rights, as recognized by treaties signed by both the U.S. and Canadian federal governments, for a large number of Native American First Nations on both sides of the border. Protect the water for the 40 million North Americans who depend on it!

Name: Lisa E. Stone

Date of Submission: April 13, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

Oppose Ontario Power Generation's (OPG) plans. I join all those who urge protection of the Great Lakes, which provides drinking water supply, and so much more, for 40 million North Americans across eight states and two provinces. I oppose Ontario Power Generation's (OPG) plans to bury radioactive waste on the shore of the Great Lakes because of the plan's serious radioactive risks.

Please weigh the dangers and take the smart, responsible path. Don't allow radioactive waste near the Great Lakes.

Sincerely, Lisa E. Stone

Name: Lisa Thibault

Date of Submission: March 28, 2017

Location: Buffalo, New York

Comment:

I think it would be very helpful to break this report down to an easy to read/understand short document or video series in order to get the word out. Not many people have the time to sit down and read a 100 page report. Thank you for holding a public meeting in Buffalo today!

Name: Lora Schwartzberg

Date of Submission: April 14, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

I urging you to protect the Great Lakes (drinking water supply, and so much more, for 40 million North Americans across eight states and two provinces) against radioactive risks.

Thanks for your consideration, Lora Schwartzberg

Name: Maggie Wineburgh-Freed

Date of Submission: May 4, 2017

Location: Los Angeles, California

Comment:

I urge you to undertake a comprehensive, long-term (looking decades ahead), science-based review of the risks of transporting, "temporarily" storing, incinerating (as done with all of Ontario's combustible "low" level radioactive wastes, at Bruce Nuclear Generating Station's Western Waste Management Facility on the Lake Huron shore), and disposing (burying, or abandoning) radioactive wastes of all categories (so-called low, intermediate, and high-level) on the Great Lakes shore, as well as within the Great Lakes Basin.

Name: Margo Does

Date of Submission: March 31, 2017

Location: London, Ontario

Comment:

Dear Commission panel,

I am deeply concerned about the health of the Great Lakes and the now new disregard by the US Trump administration which will allow large scale neglect and polluting to endanger the water, and it's inhabitants. Many people rely on water as their source for consumption and use and there are already plenty of concerns with farm run off problems. Please take the concerns of citizens and tax payers seriously and address this all important issue of water quality.

Thank you, Margo Does

Name: Mark M. Giese

Date of Submission: April 6, 2017

Location: Racine, Wisconsin

Comment:

Please undertake a comprehensive, long-term (looking decades ahead), science-based review of the risks of transporting, "temporarily" storing, incinerating (as done with all of Ontario's combustible "low" level radioactive wastes, at Bruce Nuclear Generating Station's Western Waste Management Facility on the Lake Huron shore), and disposing (burying, or abandoning) radioactive wastes of all categories (so-called low, intermediate, and high-level) on the Great Lakes shore, as well as within the Great Lakes Basin.

Far away from the shore would be way way better.

Thank you.

--Mark M Gi

Name: Mark M. Giese

Date of Submission: April 14, 2017

Location: Racine, Wisconsin

Comment:

Please Stop The Great Lakes Nuclear Dump.

It is too dangerous. The drinking water for 40 million people could become contaminated.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mark M. Giese

Name: Matt Ahlschwede

Date of Submission: February 9, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

Chemical Pollution in the Great Lakes. Please, clean up the Great Lakes, not for me, but for future generations. They deserve to have a clean environment.

Name: Michigan League of Conservation Voter

Date of Submission: April 12, 2017

Location: Grand Rapids, Michigan

Comment:

Comments attached in PDF upload.

Lana Pollack, U.S. Section Chair
International Joint Commission
1717 H Street NW, Suite 801
Washington, DC 20006

Gordon Walker, Canadian Section Chair
International Joint Commission
234 Laurier Avenue West
22nd Floor
Ottawa, ON K1P 6K6

RE: Comments on Draft Triennial Assessment of Progress On Great Lakes Water Quality

Dear Chair Pollack and Chair Walker:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the IJC's draft Triennial Assessment of Progress report. Given that the report is the first such assessment conducted by IJC in accord with the 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and therefore sets a precedent, we wish to commend the Commission for the thoroughness, independence and balance in the document. In general, it addresses the right issues, asks the right questions, and makes the right findings.

Changes in federal government regimes in both the U.S. and Canada in the last two years position the IJC as the institutional continuity in assuring the two nations' commitment to restoring and protecting the Great Lakes. We urge the Commission to continue to monitor that commitment and to speak forcefully when it appears to be breached. Certainly, drastic proposed cuts in funding of the U.S. Great Lakes Restoration Initiative do not bode well.

Our detailed comments follow.

IJC's Overall Assessment

- We agree that the governments have not demonstrated sufficient progress toward the achievement of the human health objectives in their implementation of the GLWQA.

- We strongly agree there has been little progress in the identification of chemicals of concern and we believe progress has been inadequate in the development and implementation of binational strategies to address them.

- We strongly agree that the water quality of western and central Lake Erie is unsatisfactory and unacceptable. As the report suggests, the general reliance on voluntary initiatives to reduce phosphorus loadings agricultural sources of phosphorus has not done the job.

- We agree climate change has been detrimentally altering Great Lakes water quality and levels, and we believe this requires Basinwide action.

- We believe further simplification of the government's' reporting is needed, preferably a report card or dashboard that conveys the state of the lakes.

Reaction to Consultation Questions

- **Finding regarding lack of demonstrated progress toward achievement of the human health objectives and the need for greater binational focus.**

We strongly agree on the priority of assuring Great Lakes waters are drinkable, swimmable and fishable as the Agreement pledges. The lack of an Agreement annex dedicated to human health is a major oversight. The Parties should either add a Health Annex to the Agreement or establish a Human Health Objectives Committee, including general public membership, to increase the focus on health. Either approach should specify tasks the governments will take to assess and reduce human health impacts resulting from pollution of the waters of the Great Lakes.

- **Finding regarding the lack of progress on chemicals of mutual concern (CMCs).**

The Agreement's methodology for CMCs is simply impractical. With 80,000 chemicals in commerce and hundreds detected in the Great Lakes it makes no sense to creep along a few chemicals at a time. The governments should carry out the Agreement mandate for virtual elimination on a general basis by implementing programs and measures to eliminate all chemicals detected in the Great Lakes known to have or suspected of having toxic effects. This requires vigorous public policies to prevent pollution at the source.

Further, the two federal governments, states and provinces should enact Extended Producer Responsibility laws to put the onus on industry to pursue safe alternatives to toxic chemicals in the manufacture of products.

- **Finding regarding unsatisfactory progress on Lake Erie nutrients.**

If anything, the language of the assessment should be stronger. Lake Erie's condition is simply unacceptable. Nutrient pollution and resultant algal blooms endanger human health and could devastate Lake-dependent economic activity. We urge the Commission explicitly to recommend state and provincial regulation of phosphorus application and runoff from agricultural lands. Such measures should include a strict ban in all Great Lakes provincial and state jurisdictions of the application of fertilizers and animal waste on frozen, snow-covered or saturated lands and in the Lake Erie watershed a moratorium on the siting of additional concentrated animal feeding operations.

- **Recommendation by the Great Lakes Water Quality Board that the Parties, working cooperatively with others, demonstrate global leadership in the development of a binational approach to climate change adaptation and resilience for the Great Lakes and also that a vulnerability assessment should be conducted.**

The Water Quality Board's recommendation is long overdue. Climate change is a fact. While the Canadian and U.S. governments should pursue and implement international agreements that reduce emissions contributing to climate change, they should also assist communities and state and provincial governments through negotiation of a binational climate change adaptation plan for the Great Lakes. Climate change threatens to overwhelm the fiscal and engineering expertise of many Great Lakes communities. An adaptation plan should specify fiscal as well as technical assistance that the Canadian and U.S. governments will provide to communities.

- **How should the Parties seek to incorporate the concepts of fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all populations, including First Nations, Tribes, Métis and minorities, in their public engagement activities?**

The U.S. and Canadian governments should adopt an environmental justice policy applying to the Agreement as a whole. Such a policy should go beyond providing procedural equity through fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all. It should be an explicit goal of the policy to ultimately eliminate disproportionate impacts of pollution of the waters of the Great Lakes on low-income and minority populations and subsistence consumers of Great Lakes fish and wildlife.

Additional Issues Not Addressed in Report

In the final version of the Assessment, we suggest the following issues be addressed:

- The fate of radioactive waste stored on the shores of the Great Lakes and the upcoming decommissioning of nuclear generating plants. No level of government is considering this challenge as a whole. A steering committee or task force, with full engagement of the public, is needed to develop a plan to protect the Lakes from these threats.

- The urgent need to decommission the Line 5 pipeline crossing of the Straits of Mackinac and to assess the risks to the waters of the Great Lakes from all potentially hazardous material pipeline crossings. Line 5 in particular presents a significant risk of a catastrophic spill causing immense damage to the Great Lakes ecosystem.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Charlotte Jameson
Government Affairs Director
Michigan League of Conservation Voters

Bill Wood

Executive Director
West Michigan Environmental Action Council

Terry Miller
Chair
Lone Tree Council

Name: Mike Cushman

Date of Submission: January 31, 2017

Location: Niagara Falls, Ontario

Comment:

Environmental Pretense

Gathering the opinions of people on the Great Lakes Water Quality, I hope you listen to them, The current laws are MAJOR PART OF THE PROBLEM WHERE PROPER CLEAN UP AND BAD SCIENCE FROM PAID OFF CONSULTING AGENCIES ALLOWS BROWN FIELD REDEVELOPMENT OR JUST IGNORING OF CONTAMINATED AREAS. POOR PEOPLE AND RETIRED, ARE SLATED TO LIVE ON CONTAMINATED LANDS THROUGH THIS PROCESS.

The Niagara River Toxic Committee spoke of areas of concern. They were all the industries that operated during the industrial revolution that located near streams, lakes rivers and canals to bury there waste and have them leak into these waters. The problem is these corporations not only dumped waste on their properties but were allowed to dump their waste in many areas throughout Niagara. Smoke stacks that pumped out god knows what for 100 years in some cases also contaminated the ground where ever the fall out plumes from the furnaces fell from wind carry. This ground pollution is always over looked.

So there has never been proper clean up of the properties involved because of their power from profits. They have so much money it surpasses government's ability to force them to do anything. The companies power is displayed through regulations and laws that were forged from industrial powers. There are many love canals that have plagued the Niagara region for decades with disease, premature deaths and genetic problems have been passed from generation to generation to make it impossible to count how many have been effected.

Brown field redevelopment is a prime example of how the properties that were listed as problematic were owned by rich corporations that were here at the beginning of the 19 century because of the abundant power source called Niagara falls. So these corporations have, for the most part closed down and moved to another country to flagrantly pollute as environmental and safety restrictions tightened from the hidden knowledge of the sick people in the Niagara region. These companies located near water ways so they could use them like toilette's allowing leachate to constantly drain into the waters .

The buying a golf coarse or making a golf coarse on contaminated lands then transfer it to rural housing is the new thing and again poorly thought out.

So the companies located in areas that caused concern,were located on water ways or near canals... and neighborhoods were built around them as time went by. They became eyesores after a while as they deteriorated and closed down. The companies and governments were never held accountable and pool their moneys together to clean up the environmental disasters left behind by the constant game of governments imposing environmental laws and the companies blackmailing extensions from the government through the threat of the loss of high paying jobs.

So through this problem of the eyesores in the middles of cities and neighborhoods and no jobs left,Brown field redevelopment was born. The companies never cleaned up their messes the government never negotiated deals to do so. Instead caving into the pressures they allowed reuse of contaminated lands for geared to income housing cause who cares about the poor and retired, and arenas and parks and golf courses. False sciences funded by big business and consultants have been allowed by governments and the lands never have been cleaned up properly. So from the studies that cause the concerns in 1972, all the way to today these problems still exist today because no one is held accountable to clean them up properly before re-use.

You want to know the truth about what has been done to help stop the pollution of the great lakes, nothing. The laws in Canada are not helping and the only thing being accomplished is reuse of contaminated lands.

Speaking of reuse of contaminated lands closed landfill sites that old neighborhoods are built upon and other neighborhoods that are in such close proximity to contaminated sites, have been plagued with genetic disease, multiple sclerosis which is the highest in the world, ADHD which is lead or heavy metal poisoning in my opinion and a couple others I have read. The location of landfill sites is wreaking havoc on our environment and hence our health.

Fresh water is the most important commodity in the world to us for survival not oil. We have allowed fracking in a world that knows better. The abuse of land and water in the process of fracking not counting the earth quakes associated should be abolished.So I hope I have shone a light on what should be done. Governments,big industry and us people have all played a part in this we should all pay to fix it, clean up properly, then reuse the land.

Force companies to clean up before they leave our country. Industries today still have not focused on a proper way to operate yet as there should be no waste or minimal waste left over in any industrial processes by focusing on the other industries needs to use the waste from an industry. Like if they are burning something and the off gasses from a process can be used for other processes for other companies or ... So other companies locate right beside this one so they can use the bi-product and so on, till there is zero or no waste. I am very interested in this and would like to open dialog on what is being done,as to date the hypocrisy of it all is not a solution and proper clean ups must be administered first then reuse of land. the waters are still being contaminated by the same sights.

The abolishment of nuclear power should also be addressed as there is still no idea of what to do with the waste and Fukushima has contaminated the whole pacific ocean and west coast of North America. How can we ignore this fact

THE LONGER IT TAKES FOR US TO CLEAN UP THESE PROPERTIES THE LONGER THE DISEASE WILL HARM OUR CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN PLAGUING OUR FUTURE GENERATIONS WITH THE SAME DISEASES WE WERE PLAGUED WITH EVEN AFTER THE PLANTS HAVE BEEN SHUT DOWN FOR DECADES. THE CONTAMINATION IS TRAPPED IN THE BEDROCK AND PERMS UP EVERY TIME THERE IS RAIN SATURATION AND THEN GOES BACK DOWN TO THE BEDROCK T DOES NOT GO AWAY.

There are many things today that have just been ignored and allowed to drain into the water ways every time it rains or from saturation run off. All the places of concern in the 70's are still the same ones. Without proper clean up of these properties and improvement on abatement projects and industrial neighborhoods we will never achieve anything. All decisions are made for the purpose of financial gains or losses not for proper environmental clean ups to save us and the planet. Laws and regulations are being made to achieve profits not environmental and health problems caused by these love canals, that are all over Canada and the USA. The only things learned from love canal was the real estate losses,(better keep quite or your real estate is worth nothing).

Thank You,

Mike Cushman

Name: Nancy Creighton

Date of Submission: March 31, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

USA Elimination of funding to Great Lakes. I am writing to register my grave concerns resulting from announcements and plans to eliminate funding for the health of the Great Lakes region. This directly impacts water quality for 40 million people. We all need to be water protectors.

I have lived around the Great Lakes: Toronto, Thunder Bay, Kingston Windsor. I remember the lake's changes in my lifetime.

Please tally my concerns and place me on your email list. Thank you.

Nancy Creighton

Name: Nerissa Vitello

Date of Submission: February 9, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

Please protect our public lands. Keep chemicals out of the Great Lakes.

Thank you,

Nerissa Vitello

Name: Monica Dietrich, Robert Sholtez, Kay Johnson, Liz Garratt, Christopher Comparetta, Jill Nicholas, Jane Murphy, Elinor Weiss, Phyllis Brault, Christine Voorhis, Alfred E and Ruth S Smith, Connie Allison, Cheryl Carnahan, Samantha Bulkilvish, Lawrence Green, Cat Liberta, Paula Neville, Priscilla Drake, Gordon Mac Martin, Patricia Cwick, Judy Csonka, Linda Hartman, Michael DiMatteo, Laurie Storm, James Martin, Jonathan Lynch, Tim Groeger, Michon Ball, Tony Alberico, Thomas George, Lani Bauer, John Heyneman, Brenda Frey, William Kuehnling, Robert Trujillo, Joanne Sheldon, William C. Webb, Neil Freson, Carolyn Tinling, Dennis Abrahamson, Susan Zakos, Virginia Elliott, Mark Mansfield, Pilar Iwankiw, Wendy Willis, Joan Hausladen, Jeffrey Young, Beth Carr, Steven Ald, Mary Ann and Frank Graffagnino, Mary Brickley, Deborah Hoffmann, Michael Prince, Barb McCarthy, Stephen Bellomo, Richard Pfeiffer.

Date of Submission: April 4-9, 2017

Location: New York

Comment:

Require stronger source water protections for New York's Great Lakes. Dear International Joint Commssion:

New Yorkers care about clean, safe drinking water. Source water assessment programs in the Great Lakes are not enough to protect these treasures as a source of drinking water for future generations, and actions must be taken now to prevent contamination and degradation of Lakes Erie and Ontario. Source water protection plans must be put in place at the watershed level to protect these invaluable resources of safe, clean water.

I urge you to protect the Great Lakes as a source of safe, fresh, drinking water for present and future generations by mandating source water protection plans. Ensuring public health will help not only the local residents who depend directly on the lakes for drinking water, but will ensure a thriving outdoor recreation industry and help the broader New York State economy.

Name: Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority

Date of Submission: March 25, 2017

Location: St. Catharines, Ontario

Comment:

NPCA is remapping Welland River Flood plain because the 1985 mapping is obsolete in terms of mapping technowledgy and watershed modelling,and the change in precipitation severity and frequency. The Change to date and the changes anticipated in precipitation as presented at the Great Lakes IJC conference of 2016 is confirmation of the NPCA decision to invest in remapping of the Welland River.

Name: Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority

Date of Submission: April 10, 2017

Location: Welland, Ontario

Comment:

Dear Sir/Madam;

Please find attached the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority's comments regarding the IJC's draft 'Triennial Assessment of Progress Report' as approved by the Board of Directors on March 29, 2017.

Do not hesitate to contact this office should you have any questions.

Kind regards;

Steve Miller, P.Eng.

NIAGARA PENINSULA CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

Report To: **Board of Directors**

Subject: **Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement – IJC Draft Triennial Assessment of Progress Report**

Report No: **29-17**

Date: **March 29, 2017**

RECOMMENDATION:

That Report No. 29-17 regarding the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement Draft Triennial Assessment of Progress Report be approved and forwarded to the International Joint Commission for their consideration.

PURPOSE:

To provide the Board with:

1) An overview of the International Joint Commission (IJC) and its involvement in Watershed Management of Nutrients in Lake Erie
2) A summary of the draft Triennial Assessment of Progress report and its public consultation process;
3) A summary of the draft Triennial Assessment of Progress report's conclusions and recommendations;
4) Draft NPCA comments regarding the draft Triennial Assessment of Progress report.

BACKGROUND:

IJC and Watershed Management of Nutrients in Lake Erie

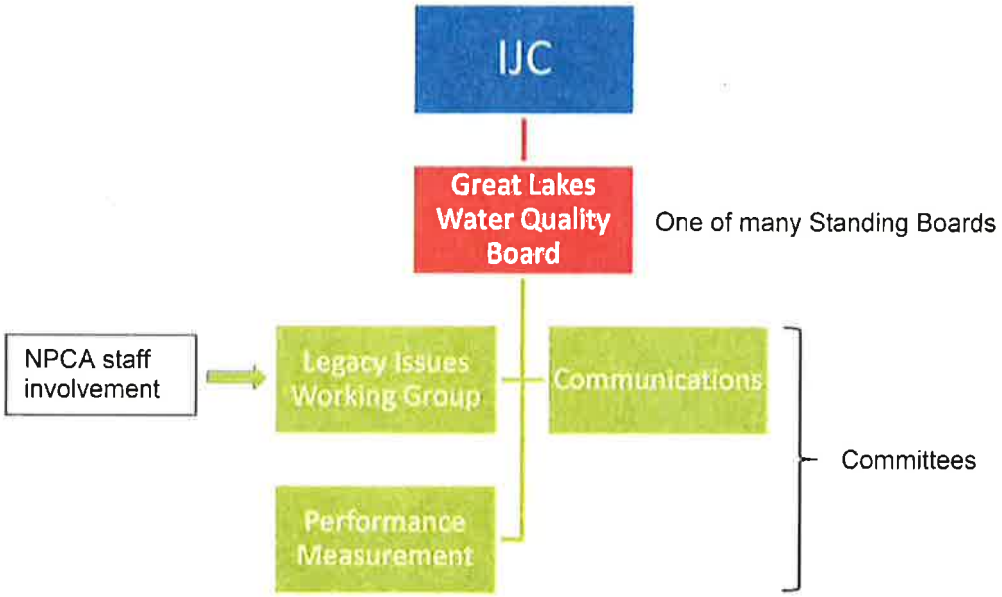
Canada and the United States created the International Joint Commission (IJC), because they recognized that each country is affected by the other's actions in lake and river systems along the border. The IJC is typically comprised of six (6) members; 3 appointed by the President of the United States and 3 appointed by the Prime Minister of Canada. The two countries cooperate to manage these waters wisely and to protect them for the benefit of today's citizens and future generations. As part of its role under the renewed Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, the IJC prevents and resolves disputes over boundary waters of the United States and Canada, including the Great Lakes, and is served in an advisory capacity by the Great Lakes Water Quality Board (WQB).

Created by the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, the Great Lakes Water Quality Board has broad responsibilities for assisting the International Joint Commission with the exercise of the functions, powers and responsibilities assigned to it in the Agreement.

In 2015 the WQB formed the Legacy Issues Working Group (LIWG), which undertook a project to assess the state of watershed management plans for nutrient management in the Lake Erie basin. Figure 1 below illustrates the basic organizational structure of the IJC which includes about 20 standing boards.

In August 2016, the Great Lakes Water Quality Board released a report "*Evaluating Watershed Management Plans-Nutrient Management Approaches in the Lake Erie Basin and Key Locations Outside of the Lake Erie Basin*" that includes recommendations on how watershed management plans should be used to manage nutrient pollution in Lake Erie and identifies key success factors necessary for watershed management plans to achieve meaningful nutrient load reductions.

Figure1 – Basic Organizational Structure of IJC



On February 1st and 2nd 2017, the LIWG convened a binational workshop that brought together approximately 30 experts (including NPCA staff), to build support for the findings of the working group report and by defining and developing standard components that should be part of watershed management plans, including key factors critical to the successful development and implementation of watershed management plans.

Draft Triennial Assessment of Progress Report and Public Consultation

Under the 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, Canada and the United States have been working together to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the waters of the Great Lakes. Under this Agreement, the International Joint Commission (IJC) is charged with submitting a triennial assessment of progress to the governments of Canada and the United States regarding Great Lakes water quality.

The IJC recently released its draft Triennial Assessment of Progress (TAP) report. The IJC is currently soliciting comments from the public regarding the draft TAP report's conclusions and recommendations. These public comments will be used to help write the final report and its associated recommendations.

Comments on the IJC's draft TAP report are welcome until April 15, 2017 via email to ParticipateIJC@ottawa.ijc.org and online at ParticipateIJC.org. Public meetings which focus on local topics of concern have been held in various locations with the last session scheduled in Niagara Region as follows:

March 29, 2017: **St. Catharines, Ontario** - Alumni Hall, St. Catharines Rowing Club, Henley Island (1:30 – 4:30pm)

Key local topics for discussion are: sustainable agriculture, harmful algal blooms, Great Lakes nutrient reduction, Chemicals of Mutual Concern and human health, and the status of the Areas of Concern.

The feedback obtained from these public meetings and written comments will be used as a guide in revising the draft Triennial Assessment of Progress report before it is submitted to the governments of Canada and the United States later in 2017.

Draft Triennial Assessment of Progress Report Conclusions and Recommendations

Some findings in the draft report that the IJC seeks the public's comment include:

- The conclusion that there has not been sufficient progress toward the achievement of human heath objectives. Greater focus is needed to improve the ability to swim, fish, and drink the water of the Great Lakes.

- Significant new government investment has accelerated work to restore the 43 contaminated Areas of Concern (see Figure 3). Prior to 2016, 14 of these Areas of Concern have been remediated and are now being monitored. By 2019, an additional 13 Areas of Concern are anticipated to be delisted (including the Niagara River Area of Concern).

Figure 3 – Canadian and U.S. Great Lakes Areas of Concern.

- An initial list of Chemicals of Mutual Concern has been created. The following eight (8) chemicals are the first set to be so designated:

1) Mercury;
2) Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs);
3) Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA);
4) Perfluorooctanoic sulfonate (PFOS);
5) Long-chain perfluorinated carboxylic acids (LC-PFCAs);
6) Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs);
7) Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD); and,
8) Short-chain chlorinated paraffin's (SCCPs).

It is recommended that control strategies be immediately developed by both governments to address these toxic and long-lasting chemicals.

- Water quality in western and central Lake Erie is unacceptable. The commitment to reduce nutrient inputs by 40 percent is laudable but mandatory controls (with respect to the application fertilizers and manure for example) may be required to meet this target.

- Stopping the introduction of aquatic invasive species through ballast water controls and prevention programs has had excellent results. At the same time, existing aquatic invasives and terrestrial invasives such as Phragmites, Asian longhorned beetle, and garlic mustard continue to challenge the entire ecosystem.

- Recognizing that climate change (i.e. warming temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, decreased ice coverage, changing water levels) has an impact on the quality of waters of the Great Lakes, Canada and the United States; hence, the creation of a new Annex in the 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement to address the issue. Through this new Annex, both governments have committed to coordinate efforts to identify, quantify, understand, and predict climate change impacts on the water quality of the Great Lakes.

NPCA Comments Regarding the Triennial Assessment of Progress Report Findings

NPCA staff recommend that the Board consider the following comments to be forwarded to the IJC:

- With respect to the quality of water within the Great Lakes, the NPCA strongly agrees that greater focus is needed to improve the ability to swim, fish, and drink the water of the Great Lakes. At the June 2016 NPCA Board meeting the Board considered the 2016 Annual Water Quality Report (Report 67-16) which noted that there is no direct funding currently available at the NPCA to meaningfully address the significant water quality problems. As such, the NPCA recommends that additional funding and partnerships be undertaken to expand existing water quality monitoring networks within the Great Lakes basin. This would include:

    - Obtaining additional water samples to better understand the scope and nature of nutrients discharging into the Great Lakes via their tributaries,

    - Implementing additional sampling sites to identify and track-down the origin of large phosphorus and nutrient discharges, and

    - Undertaking the monitoring of the Great Lake's nearshore region to better understand the scope, nature, and origin of algal blooms.

The NPCA further recommends that the Government of Canada (through the Province of Ontario) directly leverage the data and information available in the existing Conservation Authority Water Quality Monitoring Networks to help deliver this initiative.

- The NPCA strongly supports the creation of a list of Chemicals of Mutual Concern. The NPCA would urge the IJC to recommend that both governments adopt aggressive control strategies to deal effectively with these specific contaminants.

- In order to meet the phosphorus targets anticipated to be proposed in the 2018 Lake Erie Lakewide Management Plan (LAMP), the NPCA recommends that the Government of Canada (through the Province of Ontario) directly leverage the existing Conservation Authority Stewardship Programs to deliver direct localized actions to reduce non-point phosphorus sources entering the Great Lakes.

- Additional funding be made available to update local sub-watershed plans to identify specific opportunities and actions which would focus on reducing the discharge of phosphorus and nutrients into the Great Lakes. These plans would allow for a more complete understanding of the economic and recreational impacts (of Lake Erie algae blooms, for example) and could help to better quantify the local benefits of addressing these issues.

The NPCA is well positioned to support the management, research, and monitoring goals for Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. The NPCA looks forward to continuing to be a contributing partner in working toward improving the state of the Great Lakes.

RELATED REPORTS AND APPENDICES:

1. Staff Report 67-16 NPCA 2016 Water Quality Report (referenced only) https://npca.ca/sites/default/files/june2016.pdf)
2. 2016 NPCA Water Quality Report (referenced only) https://npca.ca/sites/default/files/june2016.pdf

Prepared by:

Steve Miller, P.Eng.
Manager, Water Resources & Restoration

Reviewed by:

Suzanne McInnes, MCIP, RPP
Acting Director, Watershed Management

Submitted by:

Peter Graham, P.Eng. MBA
Acting Chief Administrative Officer /
Secretary Treasurer

This report was prepared with consultative input from Josh Diamond, NPCA Water Quality Specialist.

NIAGARA PENINSULA CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

Resolution No. FA - 80 - 17

FULL AUTHORITY MEETING

The 29th day of March, 2017

Moved by: B. Baty

Seconded by: S. Beattie

THAT Report No. 29-17 regarding the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement Draft Triennial Assessment of Progress Report be approved and forwarded to the International Joint Commission for their consideration.

NPCA Chair, Annunziata

☑ MOTION CARRIED ☐ CARRIED AS AMENDED ☐ RECORDED VOTE

Name: NM

Date of Submission: February 9, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

Great Lakes from Kenosha to New Buffalo. Remember well the Outboard Marine, Wisconsin Steel, Unilever, Sherwin Williams, US Steel crud along Lake Michigan and tributaries. Don't get me going on the Calumet Rivers watershed. Ugh, the Chicago River would stink in the summer.

Alewife kills.

Chemicals do not belong in the Great Lakes. Is it not a treaty between the bordering US states and Canada?

Yes, I lived through all that in the 60s, 70s up to the point the EPA was created and change to improve started. Still not happy about the nuke plants on the shores. It's a body of water under tidal effects. No need for nukes, harness the power of water.

I digress.

I also refuse to visit any US government websites so hope this rant is useful or collaborates others.

#Resist

Name: Norda Gromoll

Date of Submission: April 14, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

No more nuclear power please. It is too dangerous and economically bad. we do not know what the spent fuel will do to our world and us. Thank you. Norda Gr

Name: Northeast-Midwest Institute

Date of Submission: April 14, 2017

Location: Washington, DC

Comment:

Dear Commissioners and Staff,

Please find attached the Northeast-Midwest Institute's comments on the IJC's TAP report and the 2016 PROP. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Best regards,

Ankita

Ankita Mandelia |Policy Analyst| Northeast-Midwest Institute

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April 14, 2017

International Joint Commission
Great Lakes Regional Office
100 Ouellette Avenue, 8th Floor
Windsor, ON, Canada

Northeast-Midwest Institute Comments on the International Joint Commission's *Triennial Assessment of Progress on Great Lakes Water Quality* and the Governments' of the United States and Canada *2016 Progress Report of the Parties*

Dear Commissioners,

The Northeast-Midwest Institute (NEMWI) has reviewed the *Triennial Assessment of Progress on Great Lakes Water Quality* and the *2016 Progress Report of the Parties*, and offers comments on two subjects of the documents (Nutrients and Areas of Concern), found below.

Nutrients

As noted by the IJC in the Triennial Assessment of Progress (TAP) report's technical appendix, there is a lack of specificity by the Parties in their commitment to "undertake and share research, monitoring and modeling necessary to establish, report on and assess the management of phosphorus and other nutrients and improve the understanding of relevant issues associated with nutrients and excessive algal blooms." (ECCC and USEPA, 2016) It is important that the Parties establish specific monitoring goals to help meet specific nutrient reduction goals.

Achievement of phosphorus reduction goals in Lake Erie, especially dissolved reactive phosphorus reduction goals, would benefit from monitoring that meets the following general criteria:

- Targets a variety of watershed scales and loading sources; and
- Occurs at significant frequencies over a period of time such that an adequate number of samples are obtained to detect trends in nutrient concentrations.

In the *2016 Progress Report of the Parties* (PROP), it is stated that in the U.S., there is work being done to expand edge-of-field monitoring. The Northeast-Midwest Institute (NEMWI) looks forward to seeing the results of these efforts, especially combined with existing watershed-level monitoring efforts already being conducted.

As mentioned in the main body of the TAP Report on page 45, the PROP "provides little discussion of declining nutrient levels in the open waters of most of the lakes and no plans are provided to address the issue." (IJC, 2017) Increasing monitoring to target this issue could help better understand what is causing the nutrient decline.

Areas of Concern

It is important to balance rapid removal of BUIs/delisting of AOCs and ensuring that remedial actions taken at these sites are permanent and robust. Post-delisting monitoring of site conditions should occur at a frequency and for a period of time that is adequate to ensure that recurrence of beneficial use impairments will not occur. Long-term post-delisting monitoring should be designed to ensure that former AOC sites are not degrading.

Annex 1 would benefit from the existence of a Great Lakes Executive Committee Annex Subcommittee. The wider sharing of information, especially between both Parties, may help to develop more effective remediation plans that consider more closely the biogeochemical cycling of the chemical pollutants, which may be more beneficial to the wide variety of physical and chemical conditions present at each AOC site.

A system should be set up to assist the five binational AOCs to better coordinate their actions to more closely follow an ecosystem approach to removing BUIs.

NEMWI strongly supports feedback given to AOCs on their delisting reports as stated on pages 150-151 of the TAP Technical Appendix.

Please feel free to contact us with any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

The Northeast-Midwest Institute

Name: Nuclear Energy Information Service of Chicago

Date of Submission: April 15, 2017

Location: Illinois

Comment:

Because The Great Lakes basin has been used as a site for more than 30 nuclear installations, including 16 functioning and decommissioned power plants, and because extensive use this public waterway has been detrimental to the purity of the water, thus to people who drink and bathe in Great Lakes water, I strongly recommend that radioactive isotopes be included in the list of Chemicals of Concern when monitoring pollutants that affect the Lakes — particularly dangerous isotopes of plutonium, cesium, strontium, and iodine. But all the transuranic isotopes should be on the list. The research is not complete on the effect of radioisotopes and their extent in the water we drink; thus, the International Joint Commission can perform an essential service by documenting and researching ways to control dangerous radioisotopes in the Great Lakes.

Name: Ohio Environmental Council

Date of Submission: April 12, 2017

Location: Columbus, Ohio

Comment:

Please see the uploaded document for our comments on the Draft IJC Triennial Report.

Ohio Environmental Council Comments on the Draft IJC Triennial Review of the GLWQA Implementation by Parties.

The GLWQA requires the IJC's Triennial Report to include "an assessment of the extent to which programs and other measures are achieving the general and specific objectives of the Agreement."

Main finding for Lake Erie:

- The water quality of western and central Lake Erie is unsatisfactory and unacceptable. New mandatory protections should supplement voluntary initiatives to reduce phosphorus loadings.

OEC Talking Points for Meeting:

- We generally support most of the conclusions and assessments in the Draft Triennial Review,
- We especially support the finding that **voluntary incentives are insufficient to reduce agricultural pollution** entering western Lake Erie.
- We also strongly agree the Parties have not sufficiently included the public in the implementation of the GLWQA as a whole, and specifically for Annex 2 (Lakewide Management).
- Our key recommendations focus on drinking water, recreation and nutrients:
    - **GENERAL OBJECTIVE 1** - Though governments have generally provided safe drinking water, with notable exceptions, the infrastructure need is **dire** and the IJC report could better reflect the danger from outdated water systems.
    - **GENERAL OBJECTIVE 2** - The conclusion that beaches are open and safe **may benefit from reevaluation using different criteria,** specifically the number of **beach advisories states issue,** the criteria for issuing such advisories to ensure they adequately protect public health, and incorporating the number of beaches in shoreline areas where the state has recreational use impairments under the Clean Water Act.
    - **GENERAL OBJECTIVE 6 -** domestic action plans are unlikely to be sufficient. **without specific and mandatory provisions, any plan will likely fall short of achieving General Objective 6.** We **recommend the IJC develop *specific* policy proposals that local jurisdictions could use to achieve nutrient reductions**, which could include specific recommendations from its *2014 Lake Erie Ecosystems Priorities report.* The OEC also offers four main policies that could greatly help reduce agricultural pollution:
        - Require Plans that Prevent Pollution
        - Stop Excess Application of Manure & Fertilizer
        - Improve Compliance and Enforcement
        - Establish Numeric Nutrient Pollution Limits

Comments from previous IJC Great Lakes Public Forums:

- A lack of specifics in the governments' progress report on timeframes, locations for actions, and implementation funding for nutrient management. Recommendations included focusing solutions in proportion to identified nutrient pollution sources, using innovative solutions, and using existing regulations to spur action.
- Water quality monitoring in the Great Lakes was found to be data rich but information poor, with major gaps in coordination between local/state monitoring and that completed at the regional, federal and binational scale.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 1 : The Waters of the Great Lakes should be a source of safe, high quality drinking water.

- IJC Conclusion: Federal, state, provincial and local governments have done an outstanding job, providing safe drinking water almost all of the time everywhere in the basin. However, infrastructure investments will continue to place considerable demands on public budgets, and planning for future needs is essential.
    - OEC comment: The infrastructure need is **dire** and the IJC report could better reflect the danger from outdated water systems.
        - From the Columbus Dispatch: It would cost upward of **$26.7 billion over the next 20 years** to bring Ohio's wastewater and drinking water infrastructure into compliance and meet local needs, according to recent **U.S. EPA surveys.**

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 2: The Waters of the Great Lakes should allow for swimming and other recreational use, unrestricted by environmental quality concerns.

- IJC Conclusion: Beaches are open and safe for recreational use the majority of the time in both countries. However, Great Lakes governments at all levels must strive to further improve safety.
    - OEC comments: IJC rightly observes the GLWQA lacks a specific Annex focusing on this objective, which may be an impediment since attaining this goal is currently spread among different Annexes. The IJC Draft Report also notes an inconsistency exists among different jurisdictions regarding beach closings due to variations in beach monitoring and criteria for closures making a trend analysis difficult. Therefore, **beach closings are not as useful an indicator for assessing the success of meeting this goal, and in fact the State of the Great Lake indicator for this goal are beach advisories.** However, due to variability and criteria for issuing breach advisories, in the U.S. the additional criteria of recreational impairment under the Clean Water Act should supplement beach advisories as an indicator for this goal. As such, the final IJC Triennial Review report should includes the number of beaches where the shoreline is on each state's list of impaired waters for recreational uses. It should also emphasize the number of advisories issued for each Great Lake, the cause and if advisory criteria sufficiently protects people from environmental hazards during recreational exposure. For example, the Ohio EPA does not issue beach

closings, rather it relies only on placing advisories to protect public health. In fact, the Ohio EPA only issues the most protective “no contact” advisory when microcystin reaches 20 ppb and the local health department confirms someone became ill due to exposure. We do not believe this adequately protects public health, therefore the conclusion in the Draft Report that beaches are safe may need reevaluation.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 3: The Waters of the Great Lakes should allow for human consumption of fish and wildlife unrestricted by concerns due to harmful pollutants.

- IJC Conclusion: Great Lakes fish are safe to eat provided that consumers follow guidelines in state and provincial advisories. However, concern persists about the human health impact of contaminants in fish consumed by subsistence anglers and women of childbearing age. Some contaminants remain at levels of concern and improvements in data collection and reporting would help in discerning trends and communicating risks.
    - OEC Comment: We generally agree with the assessment and conclusion in this section of the IJC Draft Report, and would urge discussion on the possible threats posed by algal toxins, not only in regards to fish consumption, but also in the recreational exposure of microcystin when fishing in waters with harmful algal blooms. The latter may be a more appropriate consideration for General Objective 2.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 4: The Waters of the Great Lakes should be free from pollutants in quantities or concentrations that could be harmful to human health, wildlife, or aquatic organisms, through direct exposure or indirect exposure through the food chain.

- IJC Conclusion: Expediting the process of selecting CMCs and developing binational strategies for their control are among the most important improvements needed to meet GLWQA objectives. Progress in reducing levels of legacy chemicals is encouraging but emerging contaminants are of concern.
    - OEC Comment: We generally agree with the assessment and conclusion in the IJC Draft Report, and recommend adding toxins from harmful algal blooms as a CMC.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 6: The Waters of the Great Lakes should be free from nutrients that directly or indirectly enter the water as a result of human activity, in amounts that promote growth of algae and cyanobacteria that interfere with aquatic ecosystem health, or human use of the ecosystem.

- IJC Conclusion: Excess phosphorus loadings to the western Lake Erie basin remain a critical problem.The Parties are meeting GLWQA deadlines for targets and domestic action plans, but a greater sense of urgency and inclusion of regulatory protections in domestic action plans are needed.
    - OEC Comment: We strongly agree with the IJC’s assessment that voluntary measures are insufficient to meet nutrient reduction goals, and that domestic

action plans are unlikely to be sufficient. As evidence, one only need look at Ohio's Collaborative Implementation Framework that outlines actions the state proposes for the US domestic action plan. The Framework relies on existing and new voluntary programs to reduce agricultural pollution, while asserting certification for fertilizer application and some restrictions on the timing of nutrient applications will be sufficient to achieve a 40 percent phosphorus reduction goal. The Framework lacks any supporting analysis demonstrating or quantifying how each component will reduce phosphorus loadings. At a minimum the domestic action plans must address these gaps to demonstrate its potential for success. However,**without specific and mandatory provisions, any plan will likely fall short of achieving General Objective 6.** The OEC also agrees with the IJC's assessment that concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) are a major contributor of nutrient inputs into western Lake Erie. Certainly more research is necessary to support this finding, but models show 23% of phosphorus entering the Maumee River comes from manure. We believe the percent could be even higher given the lack of information available to modelers because Ohio does not have an inventory of all the state's CAFOs; it only has information for facilities the state requires obtain a permit, which totals 56 in Ohio's western Lake Erie basin watershed. The Ohio Dept. of Agriculture estimates the state has between 4000-5000 CAFOs, but does not have a system to track the precise number, stocking levels, or even location. This lack of crucial information would greatly inform modeling and monitoring efforts. Given these shortcomings by the Parties and Ohio **we recommend the IJC develop specific policy proposals that local jurisdictions** could use to achieve nutrient reductions, **which could include specific recommendations from its 2014 Lake Erie Ecosystems Priorities report**. As an appendix to these comments, the OEC recommends four main policies that would greatly reduce agricultural pollution, which we summarize as follows:

- **Require Plans that Prevent Pollution**
    - Certainly, no farmer intends to pollute our rivers and lakes, and in fact, many work to curb toxic algae. To ensure these efforts are successful, we need more farmers to be part of the solution by developing and following plans that include specific practices tailored to their farms and operations. This levels the playing field and prevents undermining the good work many farmers are already doing to stop pollution.

- **Stop Excess Application of Manure & Fertilizer**
    - We need reasonable limits on the amount of fertilizer and manure so farmers avoid excess applications above what is necessary for optimal crop growth. Capping application rates will ensure good crop production while reducing pollution risks.

- **Improve Compliance and Enforcement**
    - Laws are only as good as they can be enforced, and are there for those who need them. Ohio needs to strengthen its ability to hold violators accountable and institute a system of verification and compliance that ensures plans and rules are being appropriately followed.

- **Establish Numeric Nutrient Pollution Limits**
    - Ohio needs measurable limits on the amount of phosphorus, nitrogen and soil sediments allowed into our rivers and streams in order to effectively protect our water from toxic algae. The resolutions urge Ohio EPA to develop numeric water quality criteria specific to toxic algae.

Name: Ohio Farm Bureau Federation

Date of Submission: April 14, 2017

Location: Columbus, Ohio

Comment:

Attached comments on behalf of the Ohio Agricultural Community pertain to the Assessment of Progress Toward General Objective Number 6 – Nutrients section of the draft Assessment of Progress document.

April 14, 2017

International Joint Commission

Re: Comments on the IJC's draft Triennial Assessment of Progress (TAP) report under the 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement

Commissioners;

The Ohio Agricultural Community would like to thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the International Joint Commission's (IJC) draft Triennial Assessment of Progress (TAP) report (dated January 2017) under the 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. Our comments will pertain to the Assessment of Progress Toward General Objective Number 6 – Nutrients beginning on page 44 of the draft document.

In several instances, the draft document references, in the opinion of the authors, voluntary programs to address nutrient loading to the western Lake Erie basin will not be sufficient to achieve the target 40 percent phosphorus load reduction set by the Parties in 2016.

Our review of the 2016 Nutrients Annex Progress Report of the Parties report found no supporting discussion of falling short of the target loading goals developed under the 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. In fact, the report details the actions being taken to control nutrients and meet the reduction targets. The Great Lakes Water Quality Board, whose first duty is to advise the IJC on their progress report, recommended several actions regarding approaches to nutrient management, in an August 2016 report. None of the recommendations contained in the Water Quality Board report call for regulatory (non-voluntary) actions, but cite the need for a consistent watershed-wide, adaptive management approach. For these reasons, we disagree with the position taken by the IJC in the draft TAP report and offer the following additional information regarding voluntary actions that are currently moving the needle toward achieving the nutrient reduction targets.

PRIVATELY FUNDED EFFORTS BY THE OHIO AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY TO ADDRESS THE WATER QUALITY AND NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

For decades, farmers, their organizations, and local, state and federal agencies have collaborated to find workable solutions to environmental challenges. In recent years as threats to Ohio's waters have elevated, the farm community is unmatched in its investment in identifying the causes of those threats and creating solutions. These actions have been driven by the belief that water and food production are equally valuable resources for all Ohioans.

Examples of some of these actions are:

- Under Ohio Farm Bureau's Water Quality Action Plan, four priorities have been initiated:
  - On the ground research;
  - Education and outreach efforts;
  - Establishing new management practices; and
  - Seeking financial resources to address all water issues.

  Specific items include:
  - The creation of the Blanchard River Demonstration Farms Network in collaboration with USDA NRCS. The demonstration farms network is a five-year $1 million project

to demonstrate on-farm conservation practices to help improve water and nutrient conservation. The establishment of the demonstration farm network provides a ready-made opportunity to fill the education and outreach needs contained in the draft document;
    - Funding for Ohio State University Extension specialists to work with farmers in the Western Lake Erie Basin to develop Nutrient Management Plans;
    - Funding edge-of-field research to help identify practical and cost-effective nutrient management solutions;
    - Promoting 4-R nutrient stewardship practices;
    - Supporting new, workable nutrient management laws (SB 1 and SB 150); and
    - Developing and distributing information and tools to help farmers comply with the new nutrient management laws.

- Ohio Farm Bureau invested (2015 – 2017) nearly $500,000 in Water Quality Grants for county Farm Bureau projects aimed at improving water quality in their communities. With additional matching funds from dozens of partners, these projects have generated more than $1 million in total resources. Examples include:
    - Ohio Nutrient Management Record Keeper (ONMRK) app for smart phones and tablets
    - Supported the purchase of equipment for farms to plant cover crops
    - Manure Science Review, an annual event displaying the latest technology to manage manure.
    - Multiple education and outreach programs for farmers and the general public
    - Heavy use pad for equine and small livestock farm owners
    - Pesticide and fertilizer applicator training to support implementation of SB 150.

Through this activity alone, significant education and outreach is taking place directed at both farmers and the general public in Ohio.

- Ohio Farm Bureau's leadership to create the Healthy Water Ohio (HwO) coalition has enabled environmental organizations, university leaders, businesses, water providers, farmers and other water stakeholders to work together in an unprecedented way. One of HwO's more significant accomplishments is its work on identifying funding options to address the water challenges on farms and in municipalities. The Healthy Water Ohio Strategy Report (August 2014) and its recommendations including a funding source for Ohio water efforts, the Ohio Water Trust, is located at www.healthywaterohio.org.

- The Ohio Corn Marketing Program, Ohio Small Grains Marketing Program, Ohio Soybean Council and Ohio Farm Bureau have invested substantial financial resources in research and education that will lead to finding the balance between food production and water quality. Areas of investment include:
    - Support for edge-of-field monitoring research led by The Ohio State University, in cooperation with the USDA-ARS, to measure nutrients that are leaving the fields in an effort to identify best management practices for mitigating runoff;
    - Support for revising and updating the Tri-State Fertilizer Recommendations. This Ohio State University tool is meant to serve as an unbiased guideline to farmers on fertilizer application that both minimizes the risk of runoff while also ensuring optimal soil and plant health; and
    - Funding four additional full-time staff to help farmers develop and implement Nutrient Management Plans.

- Under the leadership of the Ohio AgriBusiness Association, the agriculture community in Ohio launched the 4R Nutrient Stewardship Certification Program, a concentrated effort to significantly reduce applied nutrients from running off fields and into the water resources in the Western Lake Erie Basin. The independent certification program

encourages agricultural retailers, service providers and other certified professionals to adopt proven 4R Nutrient Stewardship best practices, which refers to applying the Right Source of Nutrients, at the Right Rate, at the Right Time and in the Right Place. This approach provides a science-based framework for plant nutrition management and sustained crop production, while considering specific individual farms' needs.

- The 4R Nutrient Stewardship Certification Program is a voluntary program providing a consistent, recognized standard for nutrient service providers in the Western Lake Erie Basin that apply or make nutrient recommendations in accordance with the principles of 4R Nutrient Stewardship.
- The 4R Nutrient Stewardship Certification Program outlines 45 specific criteria to be implemented over a three-year period. Nutrient service providers are evaluated annually by a private, third party auditor.
- Approximately 2.8 million acres and over 5,200 grower customers receive services from the 38 facilities in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan that have earned 4R Nutrient Certification to date, with approximately 67 percent of those acres located in the Western Lake Erie Basin. There are commitments from 39 more facilities to become 4R Certified through the program.
- The 4R Nutrient Stewardship Certification Program originally focused in the Western Lake Erie Basin. In December 2016, the program expanded statewide. In addition, discussions are currently underway to expand the program to neighboring states and to the Province of Ontario.
- The 4R Nutrient Stewardship Certification Program is governed and guided by the Nutrient Stewardship Council, a diverse set of stakeholders from business, government, university and non-governmental sectors with a common goal of maintaining agricultural productivity while also improving the quality of Lake Erie and its contributing watersheds. The program is administered by the Ohio AgriBusiness Association.

The many privately funded efforts by Ohio agriculture will help achieve the state's nutrient reduction goals and must be recognized in the draft Plan.

VOLUNTARY CONSERVATION WORKS

The voluntary adoption of conservation management practices by Ohio agriculture has a proven track record. Meeting land and water conservation challenges from the days of "Dust Bowl", to the Lake Erie phosphorus reduction efforts in the 1980's to today's nutrient management challenges, Ohio agriculture has been in the forefront addressing these issues. During the 1980's, the land management practice changes needed to address sediment and the attached phosphorus were known (conservation tillage, buffers, waterways, etc.). Ohio farmers actively participated in conservation programs to implement these practices leading to Ohio achieving the established long-term Lake Erie phosphorus reduction goal of 11,000 metric tons of total phosphorus per year.

USDA-NRCS recently released (March 2016) a Special Study Report titled "Effects of Conservation Practice Adoption on Cultivated Cropland Acres in Western Lake Erie Basin, 2003-06 and 2012". This study was designed to quantify the environmental benefits that farmers and conservation programs in the Western Lake Erie Basin provide to society. The report, based on farmer survey data in the WLEB, shows that voluntary conservation is making significant headway in reducing nutrient and sediment loss from farms. However, there is opportunity to do more to improve conservation management across the basin and no single conservation solution will meet the needs of each field and each farm.

Key findings of the study include:

- 99% of the cropland acres are managed with at least one conservation practice
- 96% of the cropland acres are managed to prevent average annual sediment losses of more than 2 tons per acre
- 70% of the nitrogen applied is removed by crop harvest
- 58% of the cropland acres are managed with phosphorus application rates at or below crop removal rates
- The cost of putting conservation practices in place represents a significant annual investment. Regardless of funding source (federal, state, local or private) the annual regional investment in conservation is $277 million or $56.98 per acre.
- No single conservation solution will meet the needs of each field and each farm. Western Lake Erie Basin croplands are diverse in terms of soils, farm fields, farming operations, and management, which creates differences in conservation needs and potential solutions. Field-scale conservation planning and conservation systems are needed to accommodate different treatment needs within and across farm fields, while maintaining productivity.
- Additional progress in nutrient and erosion control will depend on advanced precision technologies directed to unique zones or soils within field boundaries.

Farmer surveys conducted by a team of researchers from The Ohio State University (2013, 2015, and 2017) in the Maumee River watershed show that the agricultural community has a strong conservation ethic, that they are willing to make the necessary management adjustments and they want to know that what they do in terms of making management and conservation changes will have a positive impact.

The question before us today is “What management practices are the most effective in reducing the off-site transport of dissolved phosphorus without sacrificing the gains made in reducing surface runoff of total phosphorus?” The current edge-of-field monitoring efforts, supported by agricultural industry funds, will provide critical information that will once again help Ohio reach the established nutrient reduction goals via the promotion and voluntary adoption of these management practices.

The second item we wish to discuss is the following statement found on the top of page 46 of the draft document – *“A major source of nutrient inputs to the western Lake Erie basin is concentrated animal feeding operations”*. Legislation passed in Ohio in 2015 (SB 1) places restrictions on nutrient application (manure and commercial fertilizer) by farmers in the western Lake Erie basin. This law, meant to reduce run-off of dissolved phosphorus from farm fields, restricts the application of fertilizer and manure on frozen, snow covered, or saturated ground and under certain weather conditions when rainfall is expected by **ALL** farmers in the basin. Even though SB 1 will not be fully implemented until the fall of 2017, it has already shown a positive impact.

Ohio's permitted Concentrated Animal Feeding Facility (CAFF) rules, under the jurisdiction of the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) have been in place since 2001 and served as a model for the SB1 rules. Livestock facilities with an ODA permit operate under approved manure management plans, are inspected twice a year to ensure compliance, and have a ZERO discharge requirement, unlike municipalities that can legally discharge nutrients, under certain limitations.

Investigation of the data sources in the staff technical appendix used by the IJC to support the statement above revealed reliance on secondary information sources. The Ohio Lake Erie Phosphorus Task Force Final Report (April 2010) indicated that land application of manure was

only estimated to contribute approximately 27% of the annual fertilizer input in the Lake Erie basin. A Great Lakes watershed assessment conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service in 2011, Assessment of the Effects of Conservation Practices on Cultivated Cropland in the Great Lakes Region, documented of the phosphorus applied to agricultural cropland in the Lake Erie Basin, only 17% came from manure. A recent survey (2017) of farmers in the Maumee River watershed conducted by researchers at The Ohio State University indicated that approximately a third utilize manure as a source of fertilizer for some or all of their fields. Because there is no direct relationship to manure utilization as a nutrient source and off site movement, these three information sources contradict the above referenced statement found on page 46 of the draft report.

The Ohio Agricultural Community appreciates the opportunity to review and provide comments on the International Joint Commission's draft Triennial Assessment of Progress (TAP) report under the 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. Based on our comments above, the following summarizes several key points regarding the draft Plan:

- Ohio agriculture recognized the water quality nutrient management challenge many years ago, has directed millions of private funds to address the challenge and has supported the distribution of millions of dollars in the state by NRCS and others that help farmers establish conservation practices, many of which require cost-share. While many of the publicly funded actions are recognized in the draft Plan, the privately funded actions taken by Ohio agriculture also should be identified and emphasized in the draft Plan.
- Voluntary adoption of conservation practices has a proven track record in Ohio. Results from the agricultural industry supported edge-of-field monitoring program should serve as the basis of the voluntary management practice promotion and adoption.
- Recently passed legislation reduces the risk of off-site transport of dissolved phosphorus by placing restrictions on fertilizer and manure applications.
- Current permitting programs for concentrated animal feeding facilities and operations should continue as no discharge permits containing approved manure management plans.
- Continued funding is crucial for continued research on effectiveness of nutrient management practices and monitoring of concentrations and loads in Lake Erie tributaries.

Once again, thank you for the opportunity to provide comments.

Sincerely,

Adam J. Sharp, Executive Vice President
Ohio Farm Bureau Federation

Christopher Henney, President and CEO
Ohio AgriBusiness Association

Elizabeth Harsh, Executive Director
Ohio Cattlemen's Association

Tadd Nicholson, Executive Director
Ohio Corn & Wheat

Scott E. Higgins, CEO
Ohio Dairy Producers Association

Bryan Humphreys, Executive Vice-President
Ohio Pork Council

Jim Chakeres, Executive Vice President
Ohio Poultry Association

Roger A. High, Executive Director
Ohio Sheep Improvement Association
Ohio Sheep and Wool Program

Kirk B. Merritt, Executive Director
Ohio Soybean Association
Ohio Soybean Council

Name: Ontario Clean Air Alliance

Date of Submission: April 13, 2017

Location: Toronto, Ontario

Comment:

Dear International Joint Commission (IJC),

I am asking for a scientifically based Report on high level nuclear waste and other radioactive nuclides in the in the Great Lakes basin. Also, include radionuclides and nuclear waste / nuclear commerce in all forms as Chemicals of Concern.

There is now underway a deluge of radioactive waste assaults ongoing in the Great Lakes and beyond. DGR 1 & 2 // 10,000 tonnes of UniTech Import - Export // Michigan radioactive waste landfills taking Military Legacy Waste // Dry Cask Storage at several nuclear reactors // Improper and underfunded Decommissioning // Liquid HRLM from Chalk River to Savannah River Site // Chalk River In-Situ Dump on Ottawa River (5X DGR volume) //on and on...

The Great Lakes are in nuclear peril. In 1997 the IJC directed a Task Force to Inventory Radionuclides report. Certainly we need to revisit / update that report.

Our overall concern is with the problem of routine radioactive nuclear releases from the 30 nuclear power plants along the shores of the Great Lakes. The IJC must consider radionuclides to be a chemical of mutual concern enabling you to test and measure the impact of nuclear reactors and waste on the Great Lakes Basin. Tritium levels are three times higher in Lake Ontario than in Lake Superior. Surely this must be of grave concern. http://www.greenpeace.org/canada/en/campaigns/Energy/end-the-nuclear-threat/Resources/Reports/tritium-hazard-report-pollu/

Thank you.

=angela

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Paris Township Board, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Paris Township Board, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Paris Township Board also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Sincerely yours,

Ronald Smalley

Ronald Smalley
Paris Township Board Supervisor

No. 17-56C

RESOLUTION

To: The Honorable Board of Commissioners
Huron County
Michigan

WE, the SAFETY COMMITTEE, respectfully beg leave to submit the following resolution for your consideration:

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level; and

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently; and

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health; and

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America; and

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and the First Nations; and

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States; and

WHEREAS, under the 2012 *Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing, and responding to threats of the waters of the Great Lakes; and

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from and underground nuclear repository; and

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline; and

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility; and

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, and a special legislatively created advisory Board; and

WHEREAS, on December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, as of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; now

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Huron County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Huron County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Huron County Board of Commissioners also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder and the Governors and legislative leaders of the remaining seven Great Lakes states, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and State Representative Ed Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Mr. Debra Myles.

Respectfully submitted,

SAFETY COMMITTEE

John L. Bodis, Chairman

Ron Wruble, Vice Chairman

Todd Talaski, Member

Dated: April 25, 2017

VOICE ~~/ ROLL CALL~~ VOTE:

COMMISSIONER	YES	NO	ABSENT	COMMISSIONER	YES	NO	ABSENT
SAMI KHOURY	☑	☐	☐	JOHN L. BODIS	☑	☐	☐
DAVID G. PERUSKI	☑	☐	☐	RON WRUBLE	☑	☐	☐
TODD TALASKI	☑	☐	☐	JOHN A. NUGENT	☑	☐	☐
STEVE VAUGHAN	☑	☐	☐				

RESOLUTION: ☑ ADOPTED ☐ DEFEATED ☐ TABLED

Minutes of a regular meeting of the Township of Bingham, held on April 12, 2017 at Bingham Township Hall, 2241 Pierce St. in Ubly, MI at 7:30 p.m.:

PRESENT: Joseph J. Trepkoski-Clerk, Laura Tyll-Treasurer, Charlie Briolat-Trustee and Kevin Grifka, Trustee.

ABSENT: Donald Wright-Supervisor,

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Charlie Briolat and supported by Kevin Grifka to approve the following resolution:

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository In the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and **will** remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States af America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility *so* close to the Great Lakes is ill-

advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Bingham Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Bingham Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Bingham Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint **Commision.**

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Township of Bingham approve the resolution as presented. Motion carried.

AYES: 4

NAYS: 0

ABSENT: 1

RESOLUTION DECLARED ADOPTED.

Clerk

I hereby certify that the foregoing constitutes a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township of Bingham, County of Huron, Michigan, as a regular meeting held on April 12, 2017.

Name: Partners for Clean Streams

Date of Submission: April 14, 2017

Location: Perrysburg, Ohio

Comment:

Thank you for your time and for coming to the Toledo Area and the western Lake Erie basin. I attended the meeting in Toledo and wanted to provide a few written thoughts on the report, on behalf of Partners for Clean Streams. Partners for Clean Streams is a regional watershed group, a not-for-profit, in Toledo working towards clear, clean, and safe water a.k.a fishable, drinkable, and swimmable. I'd like to thank the IJC for a through, fair assessment of the Parties progress under the GLWQA over the last few years. Having experience working intricately on programs under several annexes, and in the western Lake Erie basin watershed, I think the report fairly highlights both the momentum and the struggles in the work to improve water quality in this basin in particular. I support the emphasis placed in the TAP report on making forward progress, focusing efforts, and accelerating work under all of the Annexes and objectives, especially in the Lake Erie basin. However, I feel that the report falls short in emphasizing how sustained, adequate funding is vitally important to all of this work moving forward to meet the commitments outlined by the Parties. While I recognize that the IJC has no budget authority on either side of the Lake, I respectfully request more emphasis be placed throughout the report to recognize that all of that coordination and work being done in the last three years has taken a considerable investment of funding and resources, from the highest levels of government and the smallest local communities as well. Throughout the report, it should be stressed that this level of investment, or even more, is necessary to continue to meet the objectives outlined in the agreement. I implore the IJC to advise the governments to maintain their financial investments in programs & agencies moving forward this great work under all the Annexes. In order to continue this momentum, and to "up our game" in the U.S. to better address the shortcomings outlined in the TAP report, continued, sustained funding is critical. As you know, in the U.S. one of the most significant funding mechanisms is the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, which has been critically important to the work under Annex 1, 4, 7, and others. Specifically, I respectfully submit to you, that on page 55, under Objective 9, in the discussion of AOC programs, the report could be revised to include a more robust discussion of the significance of the GLRI funding to the acceleration of work in the US AOCs and this sustained investment could be strongly encouraged by the IJC, much as a similar statement is already included in the report regarding increased investment by the Canadian governments. Thank you for your time and attention. Respectfully, Kris Patterson, Executive Director for Partners for Clean Streams

Name: Pat Gibbons

Date of Submission: March 28, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

1) the IJC is morally obliged to take a stand against OPG's scheme to bury nuclear waste on Lake Huron shores; and

2) the IJC must include all radionuclides as chemicals of mutual concern.

Name: Patricia Heil

Date of Submission: February 9, 2017

Location: Greenbelt, Maryland

Comment:

I remember when Lake Erie was dead. https://clevelandhistorical.org/items/show/58#.WJyjknwizIV Never going back again.

Patricia Heil, Greenbelt Maryland.

Name: Paul H. Beach

Date of Submission: April 7, 2017

Location: Merril, Michigan

Comment:

Written submission received by mail.

P.O. Box 207
Merrill, MI 48637
April 7, 2017

Mr. Frank Bevacqua
International Joint Commission
1717 H. Street NW
Eighth Floor
Washington, DC 20440

Re: Farm Field Run-Off

Dear Mr. Bevacqua:

This letter will address the problem of field run-off from Michigan farms. This is a significant source of siltation, nutrients, pesticides, turbidity and suspended solids to the Great Lakes. Michigan has 35,000 miles of drains and many more miles of roadway ditches which function as tributaries, making them a significant land-to-water interface.

Michigan assumes no responsibility for the management of its drains; but has delegated all responsibility to the counties. The Michigan Department of Agriculture provides an individual to preside over meetings of Boards of Determination for intercounty drain projects. That is the extent of the involvement of the M.D.A. It provides no guidance, oversight or even suggestions for maintenance standards. Other states require annual inspections and the prompt execution of maintenance activities. They require the creation of permanent maintenance funds for each drain and determine how the costs are allocated to each land parcel in the drainage district. By way of preventative maintenance, they require permanent filter strips or restrict tillage next to drains. These activities are carried out by the county drain committees under state guidance and oversight.

In Michigan, the standard method of drain management is to construct and ignore and then construct again after decades of continued loss of function. A new drain is a virtual siltation mine for the many years required by nature for a grass sod to establish itself on its sides.

Michigan requires no filter strips on drains right-of-way and allows tillage up to the edge of drains. The pioneer owners of the land now occupied by drains and their rights-of-way transferred this land to the drainage district by sale or gift. The counties make no attempt at preventative maintenance; probably making the Michigan method of drain management the most expensive and least effective method possible.

My assessment of our drains is not a revelation. In 1979 Governor Milliken commissioned a panel to study the ongoing drain problems. The panel made their findings available in the *1980 Task Force Report on Drains*, which described our history

of longstanding drain management problems. The report offered some tentative and partial remedies. That report has been ignored ever since.

In contrast, Michigan has a siltation law for construction sites compelling permits, inspections and fines of up to $25,000 per day for non-compliance.

I believe the IJC should encourage the eight member states and Ontario to combine their accumulated knowledge and experience to create a drain code for all lands in the Great Lakes basin. This would not only improve water quality; but would also engender a spirit of cooperation for all agriculture in the Great Lakes basin.

Respectfully,

Paul H Beach

PAUL H. BEACH

PHB:cef
Enclosures
cc: Sierra Club
Governor Rick Snyder
Knight Center for Environmental Journalism

Changes in weather patterns and in farming practices have made filter strips more necessary. Warmer winters have resulted in less snow cover and more winter rain.

Larger farm operations require more fall tillage to facilitate the spring planting rush. This results in more bare ground throughout the winter months.

Road ditches carrying their contribution
to county drains and the Great Lakes

A drain which has received typical Michigan maintenance over several decades

A new ditch -- a siltation mine

Michigan siltation control law in action

Typical back road views in the Saginaw Bay watershed

Name: Paula Palmer

Date of Submission: February 9, 2017

Location: Pensacola, Florida

Comment:

To whom it concerns:

I'm not a scientist, just a common sense American citizen who wants a healthy environment to support a healthy citizenry. What shareholders might want should not affect governmental policy as the safety of American citizens is a stand alone issue and must be protected and preserved. Business can take care of business, let policy take care of us. Please keep the Great Lakes safe and clean. Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Paula Palmer

Name: Pauline Richardson, Regional Councilor, Region 7, Métis Nation of Ontario

Date: Métis Nation of Ontario meeting in Toronto - March 25, 2017

Comment:

Bonjour, thank you for coming here today. My name is Pauline Richardson. I am from Georgian Bay. My ancestors were one of the first settlers of Penetanguishene and we have the Bouchards in our family. I guess my comment is that I see the priority of Georgian Bay, if we are going to save the quality of Georgian Bay Lakes, I don't want to be meeting for the sake of meeting that the Phragmites taking over the shorelines and um some of the industries killing some of our fish within our and having some of the , all the different components accumulative effects on our lakes we are seeing firsthand that where we use to be able to get fish like my mother and her and my uncle use to say that they use to be able to drop a stone and pick up the fish, now we are at the point where our fishing is almost impossible to do and restocking those lakes isn't the solution if there is nowhere for them to grasp onto things. Not only the fish for us either, we have like the frogs and the turtles and some even some of the, what you guys would call weeds…and the levels of the lake … and there was some studies done in our region when I was young some people were saying that we should actually be protecting our water and controlling the flow of the water, and there was a whole bunch of studies where the government paid for this gentleman to do these studies and it got shelved and it's dusty and people are bringing it back out and saying what were we saying back then, when you look at those kinds of reports those are very important factors because if we are not looking at what we did in the past, and they were meeting and I am sure they were not meeting for the sake of just meeting either, so I think that we need to actually, the priority and the lakes, the lakes are in trouble right now and that is the comment I want to make , it's not just the climate change, it's also the human changes on behaviour on the lakes and if we don't have any key and we are not actually doing anything on the lakes, and I went to France for the nuclear and I don't drink wine and I ended up with a bottle of water and it came from Owen Sound so I went to France and bought very expensive water mind you, and it's from Owen Sound, so these waters is being taken from our land because that really worries me because how are we controlling that water is not back in the system if it is over in France. So those kind of issues are the issues we bring forward as a Metis woman that you know that I want to make sure I want to make sure my grandchildren have the same opportunities and are as crazy as I was when I was a kid and that opportunity is not there right now. So those are the concerns I am bringing forward right now.

Name: Raymond C. Vaughan Ph.D.

Date of Submission: April 15, 2017

Location: Buffalo, New York

Comment:

Please see attached comment letter on the draft IJC report, First Triennial Assessment of Progress on Great Lakes Water Quality.

Raymond C. Vaughan, Ph.D.

Geologist/Environmental Scientist

534 Delaware Ave, Suite 302

Buffalo, NY 14202

534 Delaware Ave, Suite 302
Buffalo, NY 14202
April 15, 2017

International Joint Commission
Washington, DC/Ottawa, ON/Windsor, ON
By email: ParticipateIJC@ottawa.ijc.org

Re: Draft Report: First Triennial Assessment of Progress on Great Lakes Water Quality

Dear Commissioners and staff of the IJC:

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the draft report, First Triennial Assessment of Progress on Great Lakes Water Quality. In my comments below I offer several comments on the draft report and also recommend that the International Joint Commission (IJC) look ahead toward foreseeable risks to the Great Lakes.

Comments on the draft report

I am generally familiar with the IJC's work, having worked on many Great Lakes issues when I worked as an Environmental Scientist for the New York State Attorney General's Office between 2000 and 2012.

Wetlands: I agree that the waters of the Great Lakes should support healthy and productive wetlands and other habitats needed to sustain resilient populations of native species. Wetlands serve other important functions as well.

Groundwater: I agree that the waters of the Great Lakes basin should be free of harmful impacts of contaminated groundwater, and that contamination and depletion of groundwater in the basin should be prevented.

Green infrastructure: I agree that development and implementation of green infrastructure is a priority – with the caveat that paved surfaces to which deicing salt is applied should not drain to local soils lest those soils become irreversibly contaminated with salt. In particular, permeable paving surfaces should not be installed without *enforceable* prohibitions or restrictions on the application of salt to such surfaces. Salt from paving surfaces that drain to the surface waters of the Great Lakes basin are a concern as well (see next comment), but the gradual flushing of the surface waters of the Great Lakes basin provides at least some relief, albeit often insufficient, to the minimize the problem of salt accumulation in surface waters.

Road salt: The unregulated and unmonitored use of deicing salt and its derivatives is unsustainable and should therefore be gradually curtailed to minimize and eventually eliminate

impacts on the basin's waterways. This issue involves roads, sidewalks, and parking lots. Sand (or other grit) and plowing are alternatives that can at least partly replace the use of salt.

IJC's key findings 2 and 3: I agree that the Parties (i.e., the U.S. and Canada) have made considerable progress in implementing the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA) but have not made sufficient progress toward achieving human health objectives, including drinkability, swimmability, and fishability.

IJC's key finding 4: It is not clear to me whether there has been "little progress" in the identification of chemicals of concern and "no publicly available progress" in the development and implementation of binational strategies to address them. During the time that I worked as an Environmental Scientist for the New York State Attorney General's Office, I attended many of the quarterly meetings of the Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy and heard presentations on the work being done by U.S. EPA, Environment Canada, and the European Union to identify, assess, and address chemicals of emerging concern. It would be helpful for the First Triennial Assessment of Progress on Great Lakes Water Quality to provide a clearer description of the status of this work. For other chemicals of concern that have been known for a decade or more, such as Dechlorane Plus and other fire retardants, I agree that greater progress is needed in the development and implementation of binational strategies for addressing these chemicals.

Renewal/revival of Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy? The Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy, convened by U.S. EPA and Environment Canada under the prior GLWQA, disappeared and to the best of my knowledge has not been reinstituted under the current GLWQA. In my opinion the Binational Toxics Strategy was very useful both as a vehicle for seeking voluntary toxics reductions and as a quarterly forum for exchanging up-to-date information on many different aspects of toxics policy, measurement, modeling, reduction, etc. I strongly recommend that some form of the Binational Toxics Strategy be reinstituted by U.S. EPA and Environment Canada under the 2012 GLWQA, both for the transparency it can provide on toxics policy, measurement, modeling, reduction, etc., and for the opportunities it may offer for voluntary toxics reductions.

IJC's key finding 5: I agree that the Parties have shown significant progress in addressing water quality contamination at Areas of Concern. As noted above, more remains to be done toward the achievement of human health objectives, including drinkability, swimmability, and fishability.

IJC's key finding 6: I strongly agree that the water quality of western and central Lake Erie is unsatisfactory and unacceptable. New mandatory protections should supplement voluntary initiatives to reduce nutrient loadings from the Maumee River basin and elsewhere.

IJC's key finding 7: I agree that the Parties have not sufficiently engaged with the public in implementing the GLWQA. Reinstituting the Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy would help, as noted above – but there's a much broader need for effective engagement of

nongovernment organizations (NGOs), indigenous peoples, minorities, recreational and subsistence anglers, and other constituencies.

IJC's key finding 8: I agree that climate change has been altering Great Lakes water quality and levels, and that its effects need greater attention, including better quantification of likely effects, including rainfall frequency-intensity distributions; ways to assess and address detrimental impacts from foreseeable changes in climate; and ways to reduce the carbon footprint of various activities in the Great Lakes basin.

IJC's key finding 9: I agree that there has been significant progress in preventing the introduction of aquatic invasive species (AIS) to the Great Lakes, that more work is needed, and that *ballast water exchange and flushing are needed in addition to discharge treatment*. I am very familiar with AIS issues, having worked closely on these issues with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and other government agencies and NGOs during the time I worked as an Environmental Scientist for the New York State Attorney General's Office. I am very familiar with the binational inspection program conducted in Montreal to ensure that ballast water exchange and flushing have been conducted before vessels enter the Great Lakes. The exchange and flushing requirements and associated inspection program are key parts of the significant progress in preventing the introduction of AIS. Continuation of the exchange and flushing requirements and associated inspection are especially critical in view of the ongoing uncertainty about the protectiveness of various proposed standards for the discharge of treated ballast water. I also agree that environmental DNA (e-DNA) methods are promising for early detection of AIS and should continue to be developed. Where possible, integrated binational programs should be pursued for rapid-response chemical control of AIS detected in early stages of invasion, but development of integrated programs should not override either Party's unresolved concerns about toxicity of a given chemical control agent.

IJC's key finding 10: I agree that the Parties have significantly improved the selection of indicators to support the assessment of progress toward the achievement of GLWQA objectives, and that reporting could be further enhanced with improved binational coordination and focus on key vital signs. However, despite my agreement on these points, I think that the IJC's ability to protect the Great Lakes would be improved by assessing/addressing foreseeable future risks to the Great Lakes, in addition to the emphasis on current indicators and vital signs. My remaining comments describe two areas in which foreseeable risks need attention.

Foreseeable future risks to the Great Lakes

Foreseeable future risks: Radionuclides

IJC has rarely looked at radionuclides in the Great Lakes. I believe Dr. Rosalie Bertell coauthored an IJC report on radionuclides in the Great Lakes two or three decades ago; however, that report was a survey of then-current radionuclide levels in the Great Lakes rather than a

forward-looking assessment of the risks of radioactive contamination from nuclear sites and facilities within the basin.

In these comments I will use the nuclear waste site near West Valley, NY, as an example of a site that poses a future risk of radiological contamination to its immediate watershed (Cattaraugus Creek) and the downstream binational waters of Lake Erie, the Niagara River, Lake Ontario, etc. As noted, this is an example; similar attention is warranted for other nuclear sites and facilities in the Great Lakes basin.

The West Valley site includes a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant that operated from 1966 to 1972, two radioactive waste burial grounds that operated from 1963 to 1975, and various ancillary facilities. Current clean-up efforts are being conducted jointly by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA). Many other agencies also have a role in the work being done at the site. Decisions have not yet been made on whether buried radioactive wastes at the site will be exhumed and removed. A major factor driving the possible exhumation and removal of these buried wastes is the site's susceptibility to erosion. The buried wastes are located near relatively steep slopes adjacent to actively downcutting streams that flow into Cattaraugus Creek, thence into Lake Erie, etc. Two different official efforts[1] to characterize/quantify the rate of geomorphological evolution, and its likelihood of exposing and releasing substantial portions of the buried radioactive wastes into the steep-gradient tributaries that flow into Cattaraugus Creek, have led to very different and very controversial results. A third effort to characterize/quantify the rate of geomorphological downcutting and its likelihood of exposing and releasing buried wastes is now underway, and a decision on whether the buried radioactive wastes will be exhumed and removed is expected to be made in 2020.[2]

Given the modeling uncertainties, including ongoing questions about climate-change-induced extreme rainfall events (which are a major driver for the rate of future geomorphologic downcutting), etc., this is a very complex issue – perhaps beyond the IJC's ability to assess in detail, especially in view of IJC's other priorities. Nevertheless, this type of foreseeable impact should be of concern to anyone interested in Great Lakes protection. The possibility of downstream impacts is illustrated by the satellite photo(s) in Figs. 1 and 2, showing the sediment plume from Cattaraugus Creek reaching Lake Ontario following a localized August 2009 storm.[3] The storm did not release/entrain radioactive waste, so the sediment plume serves merely as a surrogate or tracer that shows the typical flow pathway from the West Valley site into Lake

[1] A 1996 Draft Environmental Impact Statement and a 2010 Final Environmental Impact Statement, both issued jointly by DOE and NYSERDA.
[2] For example, see https://www.westvalleyphaseonestudies.org/ .
[3] For one of several overviews of this storm event, see U.S. Geological Survey, *Flash Floods of August 10, 2009, in the Villages of Gowanda and Silver Creek, New York*, Scientific Investigations Report 2010–5259.

Ontario. Additional evidence for this pathway is the finding that trace quantities of radionuclides from the West Valley site have been found in Lake Ontario.[4]

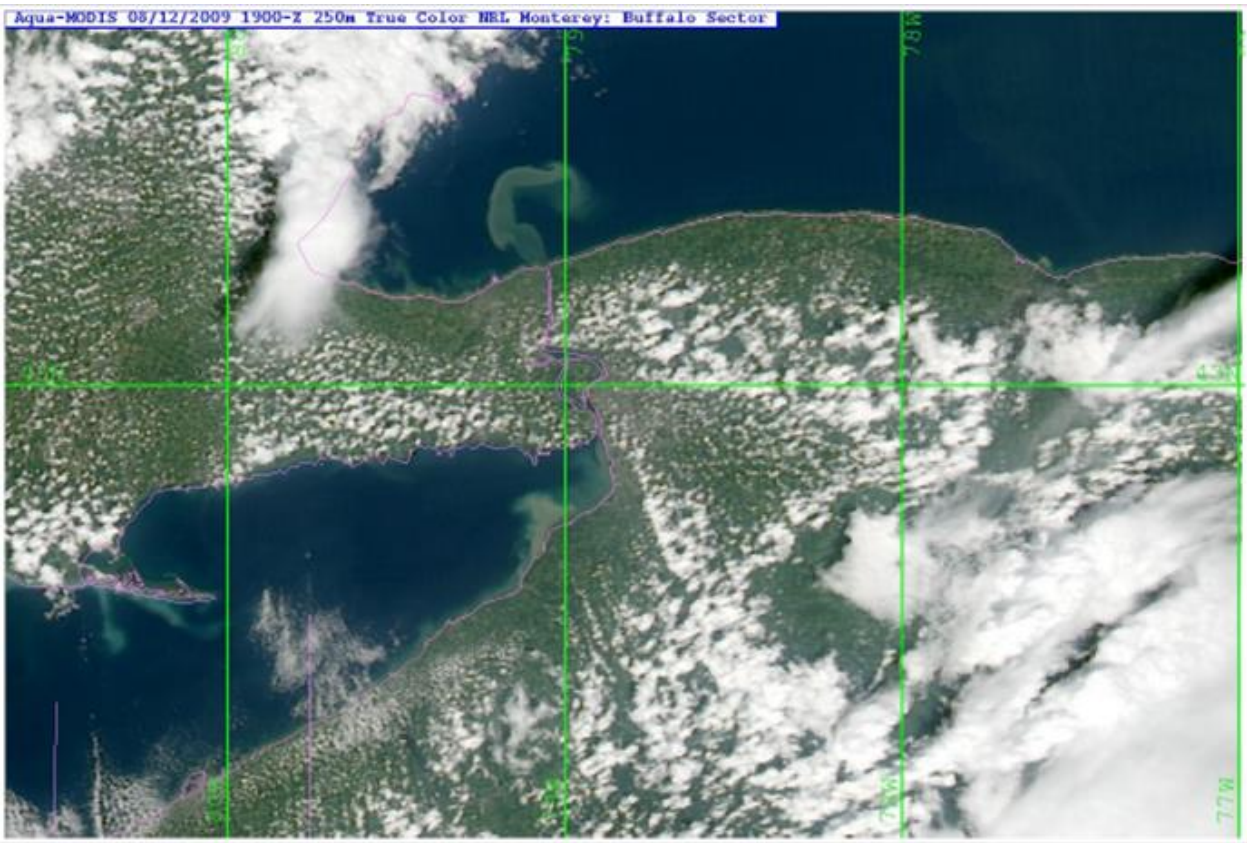

Fig. 1: Sediment plume from the August 2009 storm that delivered 5+ inches of rainfall to the Cattaraugus Creek basin. As noted above, the storm did not release/entrain radioactive waste, so the sediment plume serves merely as a surrogate or tracer that shows the typical flow pathway from the West Valley site into Lake Ontario. This pathway is relevant to the question of whether future rainfall events would release unexhumed radioactive waste from the site and carry radionuclides along this pathway. See also Fig. 2 where features on this satellite view are labeled.

[4] S.R. Joshi, "West Valley-Derived Radionuclides in the Niagara River Area of Lake Ontario," *Water, Air, and Soil Pollution* **37**, 111-120 (1988); S.R. Joshi, "West Valley Plutonium and Americium-241 in Lake Ontario Sediments off the Mouth of the Niagara River," *Water, Air, and Soil Pollution* **42**, 159-168 (1988).

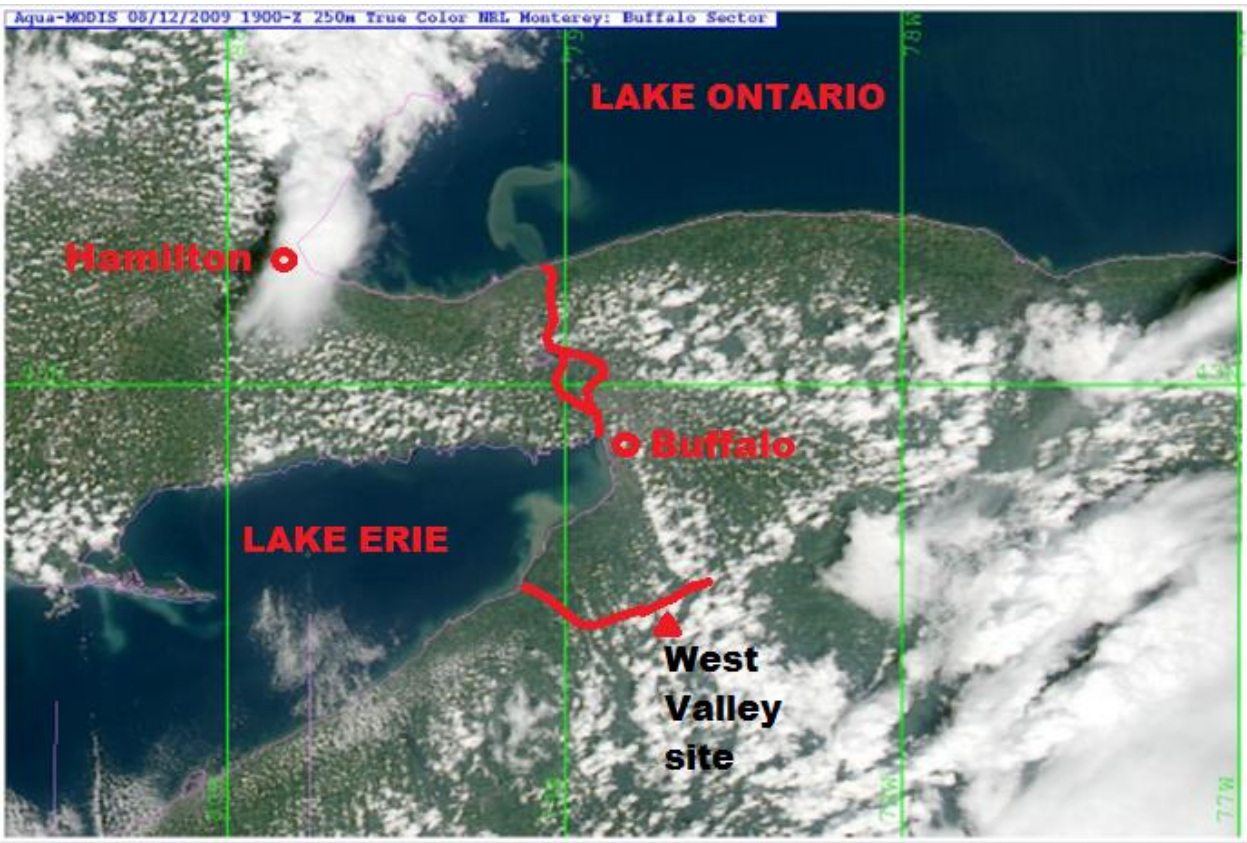

Fig. 2: Sediment plume from the August 2009 storm that delivered 5+ inches of rainfall to the Cattaraugus Creek basin, as in Fig. 1. Cattaraugus Creek and the Niagara River are shown as red lines in this figure, West Valley site is indicated by red triangle, and other features are labeled.

Downstream radiological impacts from unexhumed buried waste at the West Valley site would not be expected in the near future but are a foreseeable problem decades or centuries in the future. The problem may be eliminated if DOE and NYSERDA decide in 2020 to exhume and remove the buried West Valley wastes; however, the decision will be based on U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) criteria that may be inconsistent with the usual understanding of drinkable, swimmable, and fishable waters. For example, the NRC clean-up criterion of 25 millirems/year to the critical (most exposed) receptor exceeds the widely recognized cancer risk threshold of one-in-one-million. Furthermore, it is unlikely that future radiological effluent from the West Valley site that barely met NRC's 25 mrem/yr criterion would be welcomed by downstream residents as drinkable, swimmable, or fishable. There appears to be a substantial disconnect between NRC's 25 mrem/yr criterion and publicly acceptable water quality.

As noted, this is a complex issue for the West Valley site and would likely be complex for other sites as well. I recommend that such issues at least be put on IJC's radar screen even if they can't be fully assessed.

Foreseeable future risks: Salt

Deicing salt has already been discussed above. The other issue raised here is potential long-term salt pollution of the lower Great Lakes from salt mines located near, or directly under, the lakes.

The 1994 collapse of the Retsof salt mine in the Genesee Valley of New York[5] has shown what appears to be an inevitable long-term brine impact from underground room-and-pillar salt mining. The impact is from a sequence of apparently inevitable events beginning with mine flooding, i.e., either accidental flooding or deliberate flooding, after the mine is abandoned or decommissioned. Such flooding will dissolve unmined salt within the mine, thereby filling the mine with saturated brine, most of which will eventually and inexorably be squeezed out of the mine. Impacts of this expelled brine may affect either surface water or groundwater, depending on mine depth, details of local geology and hydrogeology, etc. Within the Great Lakes basin, two of the salt mines for which such impacts need to be characterized are the Whiskey Island mine under Lake Erie near Cleveland, and the Compass Minerals mine under Lake Huron near Goderich, ON.

According to a report by Bérest et al., "…salt-mine abandonment must be planned thoroughly… The long-term stability of the mine must be discussed – a problem common to all mines, even if it must be kept in mind that, in the case of salt mines, a slow mine closure cannot be avoided."[6] Such closure or convergence, resulting from gradual creep or plastic deformation of the salt pillars in a room-and-pillar mine, is universally recognized as the long-term fate of a room-and-pillar salt mine. There is also widespread recognition that the rate of closure can be slowed but not stopped by flooding the abandoned rooms of a salt mine. As described by Bérest et al., "…It is the gap between lithostatic pressure and mine pressure that is the driving force for the convergence rate (as well as for the subsidence rate), and this gap is divided by 2 after flooding takes place…. A significantly slower convergence rate can be expected after mine and shaft flooding has been completed."[7]

Mine closure or convergence is typically a very slow process of ductile deformation. Bérest et al., citing Van Sambeek,[8] say the process will take "centuries or dozens of centuries." The mine closure process could be somewhat faster if the mine remains dry (i.e., is not flooded), or could be somewhat slower if the mine is flooded and if the available pathways for outward flow are

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[5] For example, see R.M. Yager, T.S. Miller, and W.M. Kappel, *Simulated Effects of Salt-Mine Collapse on Ground-Water Flow and Land Subsidence in a Glacial Aquifer System, Livingston County, New York*, USGS Professional Paper 1611 (2001) (https://pubs.usgs.gov/pp/pp1611/PP1611.pdf). See also R.M. Yager, P.E. Misut, C.D. Langevin, and D.L. Parkhurst, *Brine Migration from a Flooded Salt Mine in the Genesee Valley, Livingston County, New York: Geochemical Modeling and Simulation of Variable-Density Flow*, USGS Professional Paper 1767 (2009) (https://pubs.usgs.gov/pp/pp1767/pdf/pp1767body_508rev080609.pdf).

[6] P. Bérest, B. Brouard, and B. Feuga, *Dry Mine Abandonment*, Solution Mining Research Institute (SMRI) Technical Conference Paper, Wichita, KS, Spring 2004 (http://www.brouard-consulting.com/sites/default/files/smri-wichita.pdf), p. 8.

[7] Id. p. 12.

[8] Id. p. 2.

less transmissive than the pathways through which brine is currently flowing out of the Retsof mine.

Bérest et al. assert that a salt-mine closure or convergence process that takes centuries or dozens of centuries is so long "that it has no practical consequences for human activities," but this claim of "no practical consequences" should not be accepted at face value without site-specific analysis of the fate and transport of the brine that will inevitably be squeezed out. Salt mines in the Great Lakes basin will tend to flood eventually, even if not flooded intentionally. *Flooding, whether intentional or inadvertent, will apparently be a "tipping point" beyond which no realistic measures will be available for containing or controlling the salinity associated with the brine that will be squeezed out of the mine*. There may be one or more identifiable local aquifers into which the brine will predictably be squeezed, in which case the volume available to accept/contain the squeezed-out brine needs to be identified and documented as part of the impact analysis. Some degree of groundwater salinization appears inevitable, but depending on the rate of mine closure this might be shown to be either a relatively minor effect or a relatively major impact on groundwater quality. In any case, the fate and transport of the brine need to be modeled or otherwise characterized, and the question of whether the brine will also affect overlying surface waters needs to be similarly addressed.

In assessing the volume, fate, and impacts of such brine, it is important to recognize the large uncertainty about whether the volume of squeezed-out brine will become substantially larger due to mixing and dilution with other groundwater. Mixing and dilution do not resolve the salinity impacts because the brine being squeezed out of the mine tends to be at or near saturation (~26.5% NaCl), roughly an order of magnitude more saline than seawater and several orders of magnitude above thresholds for potability and groundwater pollution. The salinity of diluted brine would thus remain unacceptably high at the same time as its volume grew.

Experience gained from the Retsof mine in New York, supplemented by data from the Cleveland and Goderich mines, should be incorporated into site-specific assessments of:

- the likelihood or inevitability of mine flooding,
- the likelihood or inevitability of gradual squeezeout of highly saturated brine from the mine as its chambers gradually close and the overlying land undergoes subsidence;
- the transport and fate of such brine that is squeezed out of the gradually closing mine, specifically including the subsurface hydrologic unit(s) that would ultimately receive such brine and whether existing groundwater would thereby be displaced from such unit(s), and
- whether any proposed mitigating measures (such as a mine decommissioning plan, associated financial security requirements, and long-term monitoring requirements) could offer any meaningful mitigation, especially in view of the New York's inability or unwillingness to impose enduring requirements on the operator of the failed Retsof mine.

In the worst case for either the Cleveland mine or the Goderich mine, there would be a relatively open upward pathway due to a collapse, as occurred at the Retsof mine in New Yotk. But even without a collapse, it's likely that either mine – like any other salt mine in the basin – will eventually flood, if not already intentionally flooded. And even without a collapse it's doubtful

that a flooded mine could ever be sealed tightly and permanently (such that no net room closure would occur, such that no brine would be squeezed out, and such that the brine would remain sealed in the mine at lithostatic pressure). The brine will tend to find outward pathways from the mine and will flow through these pathways at less-than-lithostatic pressure, resulting in impacts of the type outlined above. See generally the paper cited here by Bérest et al. for the likelihood of mine flooding, and see reports on the Retsof mine collapse for the typical consequence of brine being squeezed back out of the mine as it gradually closes.[9]

Thank you for this opportunity to comment, and thanks also for the IJC's ongoing efforts to protect the shared waters of the Great Lakes!

Sincerely,

Raymond C. Vaughan, Ph.D.
Geologist/Environmental Scientist

[9] See esp. R.M. Yager, *Environmental Consequences of the Retsof Salt Mine Roof Collapse*, USGS Open-File Report 2013-1174 (http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2013/1174/), p. 10.

Name: Rebecca Josephine Johnson

Date of Submission: March 29, 2017

Location: Buffalo, New York

Comment:

Hello,

I would like to submit my public comment from yesterday's forum. I have concerns about the economic growth in Great Lakes cities, without a shifting of burden to the business owners and their waste products. In Buffalo specifically, I have gone to four new restaurants that opened up this year in Buffalo, hoping to support a local business, only to discover they only serve in styrofoam and plastic silverware even when you dine in. This is unacceptable to promote economic growth, when business owners make a financial decision to serve in styrofoam IN house just because it's cheaper than hiring a dishwasher.

We cannot support local businesses just because it's a sign of economic vitality and not consider the consequences of their actions. I would like to see a serious dialogue about these issues, and ideally a Great Lakes wide ban on styrofoam, and hopfeully plastic bags in the future.

Thank you.

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-09
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

At a regular meeting of the Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, in the Clay Township Meeting Hall 4710 Pte. Tremble Rd, Clay Township, MI on Monday April 17, 2017 at 7:00 pm with the following in attendance:

PRESENT: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt

ABSENT: None

The following preamble and resolution was offered by Clerk Cindy Valentine and supported by Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt:

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

W HEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin ; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 *resolutions* in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Clay Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Clay Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Clay Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

UPON ROLL CALL VOTE ON THE ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION, THE FOLLOWING VOTED:

AYES: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey
NAYS: None
ABSENT: None

This Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees on April 17, 2017.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Clerk of the Township of Clay hereby certifies that the foregoing constitutes a true and complete copy of a Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a meeting held on April 17, 2017 at which seven (7) members of the Township Board were present and voted as indicated, that said meeting was held in accordance with the Open Meetings Act of the State of Michigan, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

SEBEWAING

Village of Sebewaing
222 North Center Street
Sebewaing MI 48759
Phone: 989-883-2150 Fax: 989-883-9367
Email: office@SebewaingMI.gov

This institution is an equal opportunity provider

www.SebewaingMI.gov

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin
Village of Sebewaing, Michigan

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Village of Sebewaing also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Respectfully submitted,

Sebewaing Village Council

Alexander Khoury, Village President

ROLL CALL VOTE:

VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT	VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT
MATTHEW CUMMINGS	☒	☐	☐	BRANDY SLOCUM	☒	☐	☐
MARCUS DEERING	☒	☐	☐	MARCUS STING	☒	☐	☐
LARRY HEIDER	☒	☐	☐	ALEXANDER KHOURY	☒	☐	☐
KATHY MANARY	☒	☐	☐				

RESOLUTION: ☒ ADOPTED ☐ DEFEATED ☐ TABLED

Adopted this 17th day of April, 2017.

Lois Kroll, Village Clerk

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
KINDE MICHIGAN, 48445
989-874-4655
FAX# 989-874-4026

I.J.C.
R.O. WIN[illegible]R
MAY 8 2017

VILLAGE OF KINDE, HURON COUNTY, MICHIGAN Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

On motion by HAGLE, seconded by CLANCY the following Resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
KINDE MICHIGAN, 48445
989-874-4655
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WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, theVILLAGE OF KINDE also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Representative] Ed Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Vote on Resolution:

Ayes 5

Nays: 0, Absent 2

PASSED and ADOPTED on the 10 Day of April. 2017

CLERK'S CETIFICATION

STATE OF MICHIGAN
COUNTY OF HURON

I Jerry Toner, Clerk of the Village of Kinde, Huron County, Michigan does hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a Resolution of the Village of Kinde Board/Council, duly and regularly passed and adopted at a regular meeting of said Village of Kinde Board/Council which was duly and regularly called and held in all respects as required by law on April, 10, 2017, at which meeting a majority of the members of The Village of Kinde Board/Council were present and voted in favor of such resolution.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand as such Clerk on this 11th day of April, 2017.

Jerry Toner, JERRY TONER, CLERK

Clyde
St. Clair County Township
Est. 1836
3350 Vincent Road North Street, Michigan 48049
Phone: (810) 985-7258 Fax: (810) 985-3065

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 25, 2017

To Whom It May Concern:

Two years ago, a resolution opposing the deposit of nuclear waste into the Great Lakes Basin was mailed to you. As of today, no action on this resolution has occurred.

I have resided in Michigan my entire life, and I have enjoyed the natural beauty and resources that our state has to offer. That is why I am so concerned about this issue.

My question is the following: What must happen before irreparable damage has been done to the Great Lakes Basin? Not only will our present population be affected but future generations as well! Action needs to be taken immediately. Not 2 years, 5 years or 10 years from now but today. Instead of over analyzing the situation, there is a simple solution. Find another location to dump the nuclear waste that will not impact the Great Lakes.

Enclosed is a similar resolution for your consideration. I would urge you to protect the Great Lakes Basin with your elected position!

Thank you for the privilege of your time.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Clyde Township

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

RESOLUTION 17-3
OPPOSING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NUCLEAR WASTE REPOSITORY IN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which a highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations'

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Government of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak of breach of radioactivity far outweighs and suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear underground so close to the shoreline,

WHEREAS; Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS; the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the international Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS; On December 28, 2016 OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes Basin; and

WHEREAS; As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes Basin, and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED; that the Clyde Township Board, of Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED; that Clyde Township of Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and

SR 151 of 2014, the Clyde Township Board also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier, Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change, Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of Representative, Paul Mitchell, Senator, Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative, Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager, Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, Kathleen Turner, Clerk of Clyde Township do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of Clyde, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, at a regular meeting held on the 18th day of April, 2017, and that said meeting was given pursuant to and in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, as amended, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Township of Clyde

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099
Phone: (810) 346-2325 Fax: (810) 346-3802 email: browncty@greatlakes.net

Mayor:
Julie Miller

Councilmembers:
Patricia Jacobson
Gerald Kosal
Christine Lee
Ross McIvor
Alecia Parks
William Walters

City Clerk:
Juanita M. Smith

City Treasurer:
Carol Walters

City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City Assessor:
David McArthur

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 11, 2017

International Joint Commission
Post Office Box 32869
Detroit, Michigan 48232

Dear Sir or Madam,

During their regular meeting on April 10, 2017, the City Council of the City of Brown City, Michigan, adopted the attached Resolution 17-09: Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin.

The Resolution was passed at the recommendation of Michigan State Senator Pavlov.

The Resolution is forwarded to you for your consideration and action.

Sincerely,

Clinton K. Holmes
City Manager

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

Sanilac County...Opportunity Awaits

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099

Phone (810) 346-2325 Fax (810) 346-3802

Mayor
Julie Miller

Councilmembers:
Patricia Jacobson
Gerald Kosal
Christine Lee
Ross McIvor
Alecia Parks
William Walters

City Clerk:
Juanita M. Smith

City Treasurer:
Carol Walters

City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City of Brown City
Resolution No: 17-09

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level; and,

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America; and,

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations; and,

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States; and,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes; and,

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository; and,

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility SO close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline; and,

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for locating a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility; and,

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, and a special legislatively created advisory Board; and,

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and,

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City Council for the City of Brown City also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

The foregoing resolution was offered on April 10, 2017, by Councilmember Alecia Parks, and seconded by Councilmember Patricia Jacobson. In a Roll Call Vote, with the City Council consisting of five (5) members:

CM Jacobson-yes, CM Kosal-yes, CM Lee-yes, CM McIvor-yes, CM Parks-yes, CM Walters-absent.

Yeas: 5 Abstaining: 0

Nays: 0 Absent: 1

A QUORUM BEING PRESENT – MOTION DECLARED CARRIED.

I, Juanita M. Smith, City Clerk of the City of Brown City, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the City Council of the government of the City of Brown City, County of Sanilac, State of Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 10, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice of said meeting was given pursuant to and in fall compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Juanita M. Smith
City Clerk
City of Brown City
Sanilac County, Michigan

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Columbus Township Resolution
4-2-17

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Columbus Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Pamela Hornberger, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017
- 2017-0411

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Sherman Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Adopted at a Regular Meeting of the Sherman Township Board, 4599 S Ruth Rd, Ruth MI 48470, on Tuesday, April 11, 2017.

All members voting YES.

Kathi N Tabe, Clerk
SHERMAN TOWNSHIP
HURON COUNTY
MICHIGAN
4-11-2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-04-17 Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Burtchville Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes States, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference # 17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

MOTION by Appel, supported by Bailey, to adopt the forgoing resolution. Upon roll call vote, the following voted:

AYE: Appel, Bailey, Janks, Briolat, Minnie

NAY: None

ABSENT: None

The Supervisor declared the **Motion carried and the Resolution # 2017-04-17 adopted** on the 17th day of April 2017.

Michael D Appel

Signature Michael D Appel, Supervisor

Robert C. Bailey

Signature Robert C. Bailey, Clerk

Greenwood Township
9025 Yale Road
Greenwood, MI 48006
810-387-4044

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Attached please find the Resolution passed at our Regular Meeting in Greenwood Township Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

Greenwood Township Board

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD TWP.

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Greenwood Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD

OFFERED BY: Doug Nowicki

SUPPORTED BY: Rebecca Ramsey

AYES: Rebecca Ramsey, Doug Nowicki, Marvin Roberts, Sonya O'Brien

~~NAYS~~:

Absent: Eric Krikorian

CERTIFICATION

I, Sonya O'Brien, the Clerk of the Township of Greenwood, in the County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of the Township of Greenwood, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 11, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice was given in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 268, Public Acts of Michigan 1976, and that the minutes were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Sonya O'Brien

Sonya O'Brien
Greenwood Township Clerk

Dated: 04/11/2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution #04-17-2017
City of Croswell
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City of Croswell also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, SUZANNE DOBSON, City Clerk of Croswell, do hereby certify that Resolution #04-17-2017 was adopted by the City of Croswell at a regular meeting of the City of Croswell Council held at the Croswell Community Center on the 17th day of April, 2017.

Vote on this Resolution, 5 members being present was as follows:

AYES: Geiger, Fockler, Butler, McClellan, McMillan

NAYS: _____

Suzanne Dobson, CMMC
Croswell City Clerk

Michael McMillan, Mayor

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizens and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality*, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats t the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating

Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, Sanilac County Board of Commissioners also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and State Representative Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

John Hoffmann, Chairman

Name: Robert J. Carlisle

Date of Submission: February 7, 2017

Location: Grosse Pointe Woods, Michigan

Comment:

My concerns about protecting the Great Lakes

(1) The proposed repository for Canadian nuclear waste should be nowhere near the Great Lakes. There are no fail-safe assurances that the water will not be contaminated, despite the so-called expert opinions.

(2) Laws should be strengthened to prevent diversion of water out of the Great Lakes

(3) Encroachment of carp should be prevented

(4) Efforts should be made to reduce contamination of the waters caused by ocean-going ship ballast waters, combines storm/sewage systems, industrial waste, and other sources

Name: Roberta Filanda

Date of Submission: April 15, 2017

Location: Port Huron, Michigan

Comment:

The International Joint Commission (IJC):

The Great Lakes contains Tritium, which since it uses the Hydrogen molecule from water, cannot be separated from the liquid. There are radionuclides in our air and soil. These mostly are a result of the many nuclear reactors and continually radioactive waste inundating the entire Great Lakes Basin.

I cannot conceive these are not areas of concern.

Ontario Power Generation continues to seek approval for their "repository" - essentially a bury and forget-it policy to pretend there is not a nuclear waste problem. All the nuclear proliferation and civilian uses (for electricity, medical, etc.) have resulted in huge amounts of the waste. This must be carefully and safely taken care of to make the world safest for all. They made it, they need to maintain the results in a manner which does not harm life.

There is also the threat of liquid waste and other nuclear waste which Canadian companies, such as Unitech, plan to bring to the U.S. for "processing." What for: potential accidents and harm to citizens, possibly having it end up in steel and / or other household products, many of which we may not even be informed about?

Please consider including all nuclear / radiation as subjects to be evaluated and watched for - essentially forever: length of time nuclear waste is harmful, as some elements last into the millions of years.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Roberta Filanda, Retired RN

Environmentalist and very concerned citizen.

Name: Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan

Date of Submission: April 14, 2017

Location: Mt. Pleasant, Michigan

Comment:

International Joint Commission,

The Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan is submitting comments on the IJC Draft TAP Report. These comments are attached. As always, the Tribe appreciates the opportunity to comment on such matters.

Thank you,

Taylor Hollis

Watershed Outreach Coordinator

Planning Department

Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan

Mt. Pleasant MI

(989) 775 – 4162

THollis@sagchip.org

The Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe
Of Michigan

7070 EAST BROADWAY MT. PLEASANT, MICHIGAN 48858 (989) 775-4000
FAX (989) 772-3508

International Joint Commission
Sarah Lobrichon
International Joint Commission
234 Laurier Avenue West, 22nd Floor
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6K6

RE: IJC's Draft Triennial Assessment of Progress Report Under the 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement

International Joint Commission:

In this letter, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan (SCIT) is submitting comments regarding the International Joint Commission's (IJC) draft *First Triennial Assessment of Progress on Great Lakes Water Quality* under the 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. Specifically, the SCIT is requesting the IJC to finalize the draft after considering our comments. The SCIT has reviewed the document in its entirety and we are supportive of IJC's efforts to: 1) determine progress made to protect and restore the Great Lakes, 2) respect vulnerable communities, specifically Tribal Communities, and our unique perspectives and circumstances as they relate to the environment, and 3) consult and coordinate with Indian Tribes in both the draft document language and approach to consultation to which we are responding. Please consider our following comments prior to finalizing this draft:

Progress Towards Protection and Restoration of the Great Lakes
The IJC has made a thoughtful effort to determine progress that has been made towards the protection and restoration of our Great Lakes. Specifically, the IJC appropriately identified areas of significant progress and areas where information is weak. The Report identifies public engagement as an area where future resources and progress should be focused. This is extremely important to ensuring all other aspects of the protection and restoration can be achieved. Additionally, more public education and outreach is crucial for public support for these types of projects and to shift the public's behavior to align with the goals of clean water.

Respect for and Consideration of Tribal Perspectives and Circumstances
In this draft document, we found numerous instances where the IJC adequately considered Tribal perspectives and circumstances as they relate to the assessment of human exposure. It is our professional opinion that this document provides appropriate guidelines for gathering data from and communicating results to Tribal communities.

The IJC has made a thoughtful effort to engage the SCIT in providing input on this report as well as other Great Lakes efforts including the Great Lakes Public Forums and the Lakewide Action Management Plan. Additionally, many valuable partnerships have emerged during the journey to achieve this common goal of clean water in our Great Lakes.

Please consider these comments as you finalize the draft *First Triennial Assessment of Progress On Great Lakes Water Quality*. We appreciate the opportunity to work collaboratively with your agency, and we thank you for this opportunity to provide meaningful comment.

Sincerely,

Frank J. Cloutier, Tribal Chief or
Brent D. Jackson, Sub Chief
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe

Name: Sandra Sahguj

Date of Submission: April 13, 2017

Location: Walpole Island, Ontario

Comment:

Boozhoo Mr. Burrows, Ms Cole-Misch and Mr. Bevacqua

I attended a meeting in Sarnia, at a public hearing with the international joint commission. I am a native from Walpole Island First Nation, and I would like to also send this email as an addition to the comment that I made at the hearing. As I recall, the 15th of April was the last day for comment. I also mentioned that I do not agree with nuclear waste being shipped through the Great Lakes, especially St. Clair River.

Also, at the meeting I informed the commissioners that Dr. Christianne Stephens was working on a bodymapping health study regarding the native indigenous people at Walpole Island, and just up-date you, Dr. Stephens said she would be done probably in the summer, and not in the spring like I had mentioned.

Thank you for your time.

Sandra Sahguj

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-09
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

At a regular meeting of the Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, in the Clay Township Meeting Hall 4710 Pte. Tremble Rd, Clay Township, MI on Monday April 17, 2017 at 7:00 pm with the following in attendance:

PRESENT: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt

ABSENT: None

The following preamble and resolution was offered by Clerk Cindy Valentine and supported by Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt:

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

W HEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin ; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 *resolutions* in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Clay Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Clay Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Clay Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

UPON ROLL CALL VOTE ON THE ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION, THE FOLLOWING VOTED:

AYES: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey
NAYS: None
ABSENT: None

This Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees on April 17, 2017.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Clerk of the Township of Clay hereby certifies that the foregoing constitutes a true and complete copy of a Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a meeting held on April 17, 2017 at which seven (7) members of the Township Board were present and voted as indicated, that said meeting was held in accordance with the Open Meetings Act of the State of Michigan, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

SEBEWAING

Village of Sebewaing
222 North Center Street
Sebewaing MI 48759
Phone: 989-883-2150 Fax: 989-883-9367
Email: office@SebewaingMI.gov

This institution is an equal opportunity provider

www.SebewaingMI.gov

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin
Village of Sebewaing, Michigan

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Village of Sebewaing also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Respectfully submitted,

Sebewaing Village Council

Alexander Khoury, Village President

ROLL CALL VOTE:

VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT	VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT
MATTHEW CUMMINGS	☒	☐	☐	BRANDY SLOCUM	☒	☐	☐
MARCUS DEERING	☒	☐	☐	MARCUS STING	☒	☐	☐
LARRY HEIDER	☒	☐	☐	ALEXANDER KHOURY	☒	☐	☐
KATHY MANARY	☒	☐	☐				

RESOLUTION: ☒ ADOPTED ☐ DEFEATED ☐ TABLED

Adopted this 17th day of April, 2017.

Lois Kroll, Village Clerk

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
KINDE MICHIGAN, 48445
989-874-4655
FAX# 989-874-4026

I.J.C.
R.O. WIN[illegible]R
MAY 8 2017

VILLAGE OF KINDE, HURON COUNTY, MICHIGAN Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

On motion by HAGLE, seconded by CLANCY the following Resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
KINDE MICHIGAN, 48445
989-874-4655
FAX# 989-874-4026

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, theVILLAGE OF KINDE also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Representative] Ed Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Vote on Resolution:

Ayes 5

Nays: 0, Absent 2

PASSED and ADOPTED on the 10 Day of April. 2017

CLERK'S CETIFICATION

STATE OF MICHIGAN
COUNTY OF HURON

I Jerry Toner, Clerk of the Village of Kinde, Huron County, Michigan does hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a Resolution of the Village of Kinde Board/Council, duly and regularly passed and adopted at a regular meeting of said Village of Kinde Board/Council which was duly and regularly called and held in all respects as required by law on April, 10, 2017, at which meeting a majority of the members of The Village of Kinde Board/Council were present and voted in favor of such resolution.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand as such Clerk on this 11th day of April, 2017.

Jerry Toner, JERRY TONER, CLERK

Clyde
St. Clair County Township
Est. 1836
3350 Vincent Road North Street, Michigan 48049
Phone: (810) 985-7258 Fax: (810) 985-3065

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 25, 2017

To Whom It May Concern:

Two years ago, a resolution opposing the deposit of nuclear waste into the Great Lakes Basin was mailed to you. As of today, no action on this resolution has occurred.

I have resided in Michigan my entire life, and I have enjoyed the natural beauty and resources that our state has to offer. That is why I am so concerned about this issue.

My question is the following: What must happen before irreparable damage has been done to the Great Lakes Basin? Not only will our present population be affected but future generations as well! Action needs to be taken immediately. Not 2 years, 5 years or 10 years from now but today. Instead of over analyzing the situation, there is a simple solution. Find another location to dump the nuclear waste that will not impact the Great Lakes.

Enclosed is a similar resolution for your consideration. I would urge you to protect the Great Lakes Basin with your elected position!

Thank you for the privilege of your time.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Clyde Township

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

RESOLUTION 17-3
OPPOSING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NUCLEAR WASTE REPOSITORY IN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which a highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations'

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Government of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak of breach of radioactivity far outweighs and suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear underground so close to the shoreline,

WHEREAS; Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS; the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the international Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS; On December 28, 2016 OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes Basin; and

WHEREAS; As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes Basin, and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED; that the Clyde Township Board, of Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED; that Clyde Township of Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and

SR 151 of 2014, the Clyde Township Board also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier, Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change, Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of Representative, Paul Mitchell, Senator, Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative, Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager, Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, Kathleen Turner, Clerk of Clyde Township do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of Clyde, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, at a regular meeting held on the 18th day of April, 2017, and that said meeting was given pursuant to and in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, as amended, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Township of Clyde

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099
Phone: (810) 346-2325 Fax: (810) 346-3802 email: browncty@greatlakes.net

Mayor:
Julie Miller

Councilmembers:
Patricia Jacobson
Gerald Kosal
Christine Lee
Ross McIvor
Alecia Parks
William Walters

City Clerk:
Juanita M. Smith

City Treasurer:
Carol Walters

City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City Assessor:
David McArthur

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 11, 2017

International Joint Commission
Post Office Box 32869
Detroit, Michigan 48232

Dear Sir or Madam,

During their regular meeting on April 10, 2017, the City Council of the City of Brown City, Michigan, adopted the attached Resolution 17-09: Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin.

The Resolution was passed at the recommendation of Michigan State Senator Pavlov.

The Resolution is forwarded to you for your consideration and action.

Sincerely,

Clinton K. Holmes
City Manager

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

Sanilac County...Opportunity Awaits

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099

Phone (810) 346-2325 Fax (810) 346-3802

Mayor
Julie Miller

Councilmembers:
Patricia Jacobson
Gerald Kosal
Christine Lee
Ross McIvor
Alecia Parks
William Walters

City Clerk:
Juanita M. Smith

City Treasurer:
Carol Walters

City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City of Brown City
Resolution No: 17-09

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level; and,

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America; and,

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations; and,

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States; and,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes; and,

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository; and,

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility SO close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline; and,

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for locating a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility; and,

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, and a special legislatively created advisory Board; and,

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and,

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City Council for the City of Brown City also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

The foregoing resolution was offered on April 10, 2017, by Councilmember Alecia Parks, and seconded by Councilmember Patricia Jacobson. In a Roll Call Vote, with the City Council consisting of five (5) members:

CM Jacobson-yes, CM Kosal-yes, CM Lee-yes, CM McIvor-yes, CM Parks-yes, CM Walters-absent.

Yeas: 5 Abstaining: 0

Nays: 0 Absent: 1

A QUORUM BEING PRESENT – MOTION DECLARED CARRIED.

I, Juanita M. Smith, City Clerk of the City of Brown City, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the City Council of the government of the City of Brown City, County of Sanilac, State of Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 10, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice of said meeting was given pursuant to and in fall compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Juanita M. Smith
City Clerk
City of Brown City
Sanilac County, Michigan

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Columbus Township Resolution
4-2-17

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Columbus Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Pamela Hornberger, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017
- 2017-0411

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Sherman Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Adopted at a Regular Meeting of the Sherman Township Board, 4599 S Ruth Rd, Ruth MI 48470, on Tuesday, April 11, 2017.

All members voting YES.

Kathi N Tabe, Clerk
SHERMAN TOWNSHIP
HURON COUNTY
MICHIGAN
4-11-2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-04-17 Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Burtchville Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes States, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference # 17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

MOTION by Appel, supported by Bailey, to adopt the forgoing resolution. Upon roll call vote, the following voted:

AYE: Appel, Bailey, Janks, Briolat, Minnie

NAY: None

ABSENT: None

The Supervisor declared the **Motion carried and the Resolution # 2017-04-17 adopted** on the 17th day of April 2017.

Michael D Appel

Signature Michael D Appel, Supervisor

Robert C. Bailey

Signature Robert C. Bailey, Clerk

Greenwood Township
9025 Yale Road
Greenwood, MI 48006
810-387-4044

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Attached please find the Resolution passed at our Regular Meeting in Greenwood Township Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

Greenwood Township Board

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD TWP.

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Greenwood Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD

OFFERED BY: Doug Nowicki

SUPPORTED BY: Rebecca Ramsey

AYES: Rebecca Ramsey, Doug Nowicki, Marvin Roberts, Sonya O'Brien

~~NAYS~~:

Absent: Eric Krikorian

CERTIFICATION

I, Sonya O'Brien, the Clerk of the Township of Greenwood, in the County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of the Township of Greenwood, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 11, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice was given in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 268, Public Acts of Michigan 1976, and that the minutes were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Sonya O'Brien

Sonya O'Brien
Greenwood Township Clerk

Dated: 04/11/2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution #04-17-2017
City of Croswell
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City of Croswell also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, SUZANNE DOBSON, City Clerk of Croswell, do hereby certify that Resolution #04-17-2017 was adopted by the City of Croswell at a regular meeting of the City of Croswell Council held at the Croswell Community Center on the 17th day of April, 2017.

Vote on this Resolution, 5 members being present was as follows:

AYES: Geiger, Fockler, Butler, McClellan, McMillan

NAYS: _____

Suzanne Dobson, CMMC
Croswell City Clerk

Michael McMillan, Mayor

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizens and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality*, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats t the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating

Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, Sanilac County Board of Commissioners also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and State Representative Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

John Hoffmann, Chairman

Name: Sarnia Environmental Advisory Committee

Date of Submission: March 26, 2017

Location: Sarnia, Ontario

Comment:

IJC HEARING SARNIA MAR22-2017- DEEP GEOLOGIC REPOSITORY -3a.docx

To The International Joint Commission Hearings –

Sarnia, Ontario, Canada - March 22, 2017.

Concerning the Proposed "Deep Geologic Repository Project" at the Bruce Nuclear Facility on the Eastern Shore of Lake Huron.

****

David H. Johnston
Sarnia Environmental Advisory Committee, Emeritus Member
1080 Braemar Lane
Sarnia, Ontario
Canada, N7V 3B5
****

Subject: For the DGR - "**A simple concept - and hopefully a simple solution"?**

A simple concept to remember in handling the nuclear waste from the DGR is that:-

"Distance is Time and Distance is Safety".

If, for whatever reason there is leakage from the DGR site, the further the site is from the shores of the Great Lakes, the more time we will have to detect the leak, and the more time we will have for remediation.

We know that the site will be continuously monitored for radioactive leakage. And we also know that, Deep Ground is "deep", and also that, limestone bedrock is "stable", but we also know from the Walkerton-*E. coli*-Water Experience that water is a liquid and can flow anywhere, and it can carry with it whatever it will -----

"**Therefore distance is time"**. Time for leak detection to kick-in, and time to deal with a leak.

If we agree with this concept, - - then the next Question becomes where to put the Nuclear Waste.

Then, of course the "Not-In-My-Backyard" reply must be addressed.

We already have Nuclear Reactors on the shores of the Great Lakes.

Therefore, why should we further tempt fate with this proposed Bruce Nuclear location that will empty directly into Lake Huron if and when we have a catastrophic event?

We have already seen what happened in Japan at the *Fukushima Daiichi* Reactor built directly on the shores of the Pacific where a huge plume of radioactive water was released into the ocean.

In the large volume of the Pacific Ocean the radioactivity was dispersed over a huge area.

In Lake Huron it would also be dispersed, but flow downstream through the remainder of the Great Lakes-St Lawrence System.

I am not suggesting such a catastrophe as *Fukushima* can happen here, but why further tempt fate by placing the DG Repository directly next to the shore of the Great Lakes.

"Distance is Time and Distance is Safety".

****

I wish you Good Luck in your recommendations – but please give this idea some further consideration.

Sincerely,

David H. Johnston
Sarnia Environmental Advisory Committee, Emeritus Member

==========
David H. Johnston
1080 Braemar Lane
Sarnia, Ontario
Canada, N7V 3B5

1-519-542-2867
<dhjohnston@xe.net>

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-09
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

At a regular meeting of the Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, in the Clay Township Meeting Hall 4710 Pte. Tremble Rd, Clay Township, MI on Monday April 17, 2017 at 7:00 pm with the following in attendance:

PRESENT: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt

ABSENT: None

The following preamble and resolution was offered by Clerk Cindy Valentine and supported by Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt:

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

W HEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin ; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 *resolutions* in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Clay Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Clay Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Clay Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

UPON ROLL CALL VOTE ON THE ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION, THE FOLLOWING VOTED:

AYES: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey
NAYS: None
ABSENT: None

This Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees on April 17, 2017.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Clerk of the Township of Clay hereby certifies that the foregoing constitutes a true and complete copy of a Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a meeting held on April 17, 2017 at which seven (7) members of the Township Board were present and voted as indicated, that said meeting was held in accordance with the Open Meetings Act of the State of Michigan, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

SEBEWAING

Village of Sebewaing
222 North Center Street
Sebewaing MI 48759
Phone: 989-883-2150 Fax: 989-883-9367
Email: office@SebewaingMI.gov

This institution is an equal opportunity provider

www.SebewaingMI.gov

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin
Village of Sebewaing, Michigan

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Village of Sebewaing also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Respectfully submitted,

Sebewaing Village Council

Alexander Khoury, Village President

ROLL CALL VOTE:

VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT	VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT
MATTHEW CUMMINGS	☒	☐	☐	BRANDY SLOCUM	☒	☐	☐
MARCUS DEERING	☒	☐	☐	MARCUS STING	☒	☐	☐
LARRY HEIDER	☒	☐	☐	ALEXANDER KHOURY	☒	☐	☐
KATHY MANARY	☒	☐	☐				

RESOLUTION: ☒ ADOPTED ☐ DEFEATED ☐ TABLED

Adopted this 17th day of April, 2017.

Lois Kroll, Village Clerk

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
KINDE MICHIGAN, 48445
989-874-4655
FAX# 989-874-4026

I.J.C.
R.O. WIN[illegible]R
MAY 8 2017

VILLAGE OF KINDE, HURON COUNTY, MICHIGAN Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

On motion by HAGLE, seconded by CLANCY the following Resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
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WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, theVILLAGE OF KINDE also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Representative] Ed Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Vote on Resolution:

Ayes 5

Nays: 0, Absent 2

PASSED and ADOPTED on the 10 Day of April. 2017

CLERK'S CETIFICATION

STATE OF MICHIGAN
COUNTY OF HURON

I Jerry Toner, Clerk of the Village of Kinde, Huron County, Michigan does hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a Resolution of the Village of Kinde Board/Council, duly and regularly passed and adopted at a regular meeting of said Village of Kinde Board/Council which was duly and regularly called and held in all respects as required by law on April, 10, 2017, at which meeting a majority of the members of The Village of Kinde Board/Council were present and voted in favor of such resolution.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand as such Clerk on this 11th day of April, 2017.

Jerry Toner, JERRY TONER, CLERK

Clyde
St. Clair County Township
Est. 1836
3350 Vincent Road North Street, Michigan 48049
Phone: (810) 985-7258 Fax: (810) 985-3065

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 25, 2017

To Whom It May Concern:

Two years ago, a resolution opposing the deposit of nuclear waste into the Great Lakes Basin was mailed to you. As of today, no action on this resolution has occurred.

I have resided in Michigan my entire life, and I have enjoyed the natural beauty and resources that our state has to offer. That is why I am so concerned about this issue.

My question is the following: What must happen before irreparable damage has been done to the Great Lakes Basin? Not only will our present population be affected but future generations as well! Action needs to be taken immediately. Not 2 years, 5 years or 10 years from now but today. Instead of over analyzing the situation, there is a simple solution. Find another location to dump the nuclear waste that will not impact the Great Lakes.

Enclosed is a similar resolution for your consideration. I would urge you to protect the Great Lakes Basin with your elected position!

Thank you for the privilege of your time.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Clyde Township

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

RESOLUTION 17-3
OPPOSING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NUCLEAR WASTE REPOSITORY IN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which a highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations'

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Government of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak of breach of radioactivity far outweighs and suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear underground so close to the shoreline,

WHEREAS; Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS; the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the international Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS; On December 28, 2016 OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes Basin; and

WHEREAS; As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes Basin, and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED; that the Clyde Township Board, of Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED; that Clyde Township of Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and

SR 151 of 2014, the Clyde Township Board also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier, Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change, Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of Representative, Paul Mitchell, Senator, Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative, Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager, Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, Kathleen Turner, Clerk of Clyde Township do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of Clyde, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, at a regular meeting held on the 18th day of April, 2017, and that said meeting was given pursuant to and in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, as amended, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Township of Clyde

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099
Phone: (810) 346-2325 Fax: (810) 346-3802 email: browncty@greatlakes.net

Mayor:
Julie Miller

Councilmembers:
Patricia Jacobson
Gerald Kosal
Christine Lee
Ross McIvor
Alecia Parks
William Walters

City Clerk:
Juanita M. Smith

City Treasurer:
Carol Walters

City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City Assessor:
David McArthur

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 11, 2017

International Joint Commission
Post Office Box 32869
Detroit, Michigan 48232

Dear Sir or Madam,

During their regular meeting on April 10, 2017, the City Council of the City of Brown City, Michigan, adopted the attached Resolution 17-09: Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin.

The Resolution was passed at the recommendation of Michigan State Senator Pavlov.

The Resolution is forwarded to you for your consideration and action.

Sincerely,

Clinton K. Holmes
City Manager

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

Sanilac County...Opportunity Awaits

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099

Phone (810) 346-2325 Fax (810) 346-3802

Mayor
Julie Miller

Councilmembers:
Patricia Jacobson
Gerald Kosal
Christine Lee
Ross McIvor
Alecia Parks
William Walters

City Clerk:
Juanita M. Smith

City Treasurer:
Carol Walters

City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City of Brown City
Resolution No: 17-09

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level; and,

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America; and,

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations; and,

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States; and,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes; and,

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository; and,

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility SO close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline; and,

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for locating a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility; and,

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, and a special legislatively created advisory Board; and,

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and,

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City Council for the City of Brown City also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

The foregoing resolution was offered on April 10, 2017, by Councilmember Alecia Parks, and seconded by Councilmember Patricia Jacobson. In a Roll Call Vote, with the City Council consisting of five (5) members:

CM Jacobson-yes, CM Kosal-yes, CM Lee-yes, CM McIvor-yes, CM Parks-yes, CM Walters-absent.

Yeas: 5 Abstaining: 0

Nays: 0 Absent: 1

A QUORUM BEING PRESENT – MOTION DECLARED CARRIED.

I, Juanita M. Smith, City Clerk of the City of Brown City, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the City Council of the government of the City of Brown City, County of Sanilac, State of Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 10, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice of said meeting was given pursuant to and in fall compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Juanita M. Smith
City Clerk
City of Brown City
Sanilac County, Michigan

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Columbus Township Resolution
4-2-17

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Columbus Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Pamela Hornberger, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017
- 2017-0411

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Sherman Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Adopted at a Regular Meeting of the Sherman Township Board, 4599 S Ruth Rd, Ruth MI 48470, on Tuesday, April 11, 2017.

All members voting YES.

Kathi N Tabe, Clerk
SHERMAN TOWNSHIP
HURON COUNTY
MICHIGAN
4-11-2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-04-17 Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Burtchville Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes States, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference # 17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

MOTION by Appel, supported by Bailey, to adopt the forgoing resolution. Upon roll call vote, the following voted:

AYE: Appel, Bailey, Janks, Briolat, Minnie

NAY: None

ABSENT: None

The Supervisor declared the **Motion carried and the Resolution # 2017-04-17 adopted** on the 17th day of April 2017.

Michael D Appel

Signature Michael D Appel, Supervisor

Robert C. Bailey

Signature Robert C. Bailey, Clerk

Greenwood Township
9025 Yale Road
Greenwood, MI 48006
810-387-4044

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Attached please find the Resolution passed at our Regular Meeting in Greenwood Township Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

Greenwood Township Board

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD TWP.

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Greenwood Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD

OFFERED BY: Doug Nowicki

SUPPORTED BY: Rebecca Ramsey

AYES: Rebecca Ramsey, Doug Nowicki, Marvin Roberts, Sonya O'Brien

~~NAYS~~:

Absent: Eric Krikorian

CERTIFICATION

I, Sonya O'Brien, the Clerk of the Township of Greenwood, in the County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of the Township of Greenwood, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 11, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice was given in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 268, Public Acts of Michigan 1976, and that the minutes were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Sonya O'Brien

Sonya O'Brien
Greenwood Township Clerk

Dated: 04/11/2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution #04-17-2017
City of Croswell
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City of Croswell also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, SUZANNE DOBSON, City Clerk of Croswell, do hereby certify that Resolution #04-17-2017 was adopted by the City of Croswell at a regular meeting of the City of Croswell Council held at the Croswell Community Center on the 17th day of April, 2017.

Vote on this Resolution, 5 members being present was as follows:

AYES: Geiger, Fockler, Butler, McClellan, McMillan

NAYS: _____

Suzanne Dobson, CMMC
Croswell City Clerk

Michael McMillan, Mayor

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizens and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality*, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats t the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating

Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, Sanilac County Board of Commissioners also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and State Representative Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

John Hoffmann, Chairman

Name: Sierra Club Niagara Group

Date of Submission: April 1, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

Email including attachment

SIERRA CLUB
FOUNDED 1892

Niagara Group

April 1, 2017

"Your Voice: Buffalo"
International Joint Commission
234 Laurier Avenue West, 22n Floor
Ottawa, ON K1P 6K6
Commission@washington.ijc.org

Dear Commission Members,

Thank you for coming to Buffalo to listen to our concerns regarding the Great Lakes and for visiting communities across the region to hear what people believe are key actions that can be taken to protect water quality on the amazing Great Lakes.

We appreciated the opportunity to make public comment at the Buffalo meeting and said that Sierra Club Niagara Group would submit comments in writing. We want to focus our comments on nuclear issues today. The intention of this list of situations/proposed projects (that feel a bit like a list of 'horrors') is to insure that we do NOT have a major water quality issues around nuclear radiation. If there were an accident or weather event or terrorist act, there is no way to clean up any discharge of radioactivity in the waters. And hence, we must take every precaution to prevent any mishap.

We would also like to build on the crucial importance of the proposed Climate Vulnerability Assessment discussed in the January 2017 Draft Report that you've prepared. There are two significant climate change characteristics that will impact our nuclear production, transport and waste storage: increase intensification of storms and the continued release of greenhouse gas emissions.

We start with the waste and move to transport and production. We will then summarize the ways in which all phases are vulnerable to climate change and offer some thoughts on what we might think about at the Great Lakes.

WASTE

Let's begin with the fact that nuclear waste never goes away, at least in relationship to human life span and institutions. Much of the waste we have produced in the last 75 years will be with us thousands, if not millions of years from now. Put this timeframe in the context of the geological newness of the Great Lakes themselves which have been in this physical structure for only 12,000 years. Further, we know we must do something with the existing waste even if we stopped producing it tomorrow. So what is our strategy?

Let's start near Buffalo at the **West Valley Nuclear Waste Facility**, 30 miles south of Buffalo on the Cattaraugus Creek that flows into Lake Erie. This project started because scientists and engineers and

politicians thought we could reprocess some of the most highly radioactive materials from atomic power and weapons - but only proved that this could not be done.

The Department of Energy and NYSERDA are responsible for the "cleanup" and have been working on this for over 40 years and the final decision on what to do won't even to be made until 2020. In the meantime, there have been effort to contain some of the most hazardous material through vitrification and they will begin to demolish the main radioactive building during this next year. There is a strontium leak coming from under this building that has been advancing to the creek for years. And closer to the creek there are barrels and boxes of material disintegrating and water oozing in and out of trenches and holes for years. All of this is very dangerous. HOWEVER, the main concern now relates to climate change and the potential for intensive storms and erosion along the creek shoreline and into the creek bed. The West Valley Citizen's Coalition has been watchdog on this process for years and have argued that this material cannot be safely contained in the glacial till and should be dug up and safely stored.

Sections of this creek were washed away in recent years during an intense storm only a few miles upstream from the West Valley site. If that had happened at West Valley, it would have released radioactive material into the creek and then into the water systems of Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Niagara on the Lake and into Lake Ontario. This cannot be allowed to happen. At this point, it is critical that we dig all of the material up and securely store.

We are also currently deeply concerned about the propoedl **Deep Geological Repository (DGR) at Kincardine, Ontario**, for the purpose of interring, and abandoning all of the Low-Level and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (LILRW) from OPG's fleet of twenty nuclear power reactors. This site ultimately involves abandoning all of this nuclear waste and is located within 1.5 km of Lake Huron. Yes, of course, something has to be done with the waste but not this as clearly stated by US legislators below. In what way can the IJC influence this and future decisions regarding waste on the Great Lakes in the time of climate change uncertainity?

> **OPPOSE NUCLEAR WASTE REPOSITION LESS THAN A MILE FROM LAKE HURON IN ONTARIO** U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow (D-MI), Gary Peters (D-MI) and Congressman Dan Kildee (MI-05) today introduced resolutions, in both the House and Senate, expressing opposition to construction of a nuclear waste repository less than a mile from Lake Huron in Ontario.
>
> "Canada is facing a critical decision that will impact generations in both our countries," **said Senator Stabenow.** "A nuclear waste spill near the Great Lakes could have a devastating impact on our health and environment and threaten our Michigan way of life. Given what is at stake, I urge our Canadian neighbors to make the right choice and shelve plans for this site once and for all."
>
> "The Canadian proposal to build a permanent nuclear waste repository less than a mile from Lake Huron could cause significant, lasting damage to the Great Lakes and undermine the progress we have made cleaning up the water quality in the Great Lakes Basin," **said Senator Peters.**

TRANSPORTATION

Over two dozen NGOs from Canada and the US just lost a U.S. court case that would require the DOE in the US and Canadian counterpart do an Environmental Impact Statement on the **shipment of high level LIQUID radioactive waste from Chalk River, Ontario to Savannah River**, **South Carolina**. Shipping highly radioactive waste in liquid form has never been done, and the casks proposed to carry the material have not been tested for liquids. These shipments will travel near and across Great Lakes, and rivers, wetlands and other bodies of water. If there were an accident or terrorist action, there is no way to

clean up this material, and even on land, the seepage into the ground water could not be contained. This is an unnecessary risk as this matter can be solidified or 'concretized' at Chalk River as was done with similar waste recently in Indonesia. Shipments have probably begun.
http://www.beyondnuclear.org/radioactive-waste-whatsnew/2017/2/3/federal-judge-greenlights-unprecedented-high-risk-highly-rad.html

PROPOSAL TO MOVE 10,000 TONS OF WASTE FROM CANADA TO THE US FOR PROCESSING AND SOME OF IT RETURNED. This one can still be stopped.

An American radwaste management firm, Unitech, has contracted to bring 10,000 metric tons of solid radioactive waste, including uniforms, tools, construction debris and other stuff from various Canadian nuclear power reactors to Oak Ridge, Tennessee. According to the Unitech application for an NRC permit, a couple dozen isotopes, including Plutonium-238 and Cesium-137, will permeate the wastes.

The waste would be categorized and separated. We believe - it's hard to tell because the application to the NRC contains very sparse information - that some of the material will be reclassified as "beneficial use", meaning it can be used as landfill capping or construction fill. Some of the mild to moderately-irradiated metal may be released to be recycled as scrap metal and - yes - mixed in with nonradioactive stuff for new consumer products or construction supports or other metal uses. Some of it is likely to be scrubbed and the resulting washwater in the thousands of gallons will be pretty seriously radioactive and have to be permanently stored somewhere.

What we know is that there will be hundreds of shipments of this low-radioactivity waste and junk into the United States, and a significant number of truckloads of material shipped back north from the US into Canada after it has been separated. These cargoes will cross the Canada/US border at any of half a dozen bridges or border crossings, from Michigan to Maine.

There has been no environmental assessment or environmental impact statement which sets out environmental, public health and policy considerations posed by the import and export of the wastes. We are going to try to challenge several aspects of the scheme. Much more careful analysis and public and expert review of this proposal should be demanded.

GREAT LAKES NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

https://watershedsentinel.ca/articles/new-binational-great-lakes-nuclear-map-identifies-nuclear-hot-spots/

Nuclear power is water intensive and the Great Lakes have been a prime location for building them. There are 38 operating nuclear plants with 12 closed plants and new plants proposed. Many of these are old and due to be retired, and have records of violations. Nevertheless, Governor Cuomo has recently proposed to keep three upstate plants, Fitzpatrick, Nine Mile and Ginna, operating by subsidizing Exelon with $7.6 billion of ratepayer funds. New York is a leader in climate change and the actions of this state will set an unfortunate precedent if this is approved.

Further, subsidizing nuclear is exactly the opposite of the way we should be moving because (1) we should not generate anymore waste as we don't have any idea what to do with it and (2) Nuclear Power worsens climate change.

In spite of the narrative of the nuclear power companies, nuclear power has a big carbon footprint. At the front end, carbon energy is used for uranium mining, milling, processing, conversation and enrichment, transportation and formation of rods and construction of the power plants. At the back end, there is the work of isolating highly radioactive nuclear waste for millennia. This is not a carbon free enterprise.

Add to the greenhouse gas emissions, the matter of waste, inflexibility, the length of time to deploy and the cost, it makes no sense. The Institute for Energy and Environment at Vermont Law School averaged the high and low estimates of carbon pollution from nuclear power and did indeed show that nuclear carbon emissions are below scrubbed coal plants, natural gas fired plants and oil. Yet, nuclear emits twice as much carbon as solar photovoltaic and six times as much as onshore wind farms. And energy efficiency beats nuclear six fold. The price of renewables is quickly dropping; nuclear is very expensive to build and as we know, nearly impossible to unbuild.

WHAT'S TO DO? The IJC is not a regulatory body; its power lies in 'directing attention' and doing research. This is our request to the Commission. Either through the Climate Vulnerability Assessment or as a stand-alone, please begin to seriously address the danger of nuclear production, transport and waste on the precious body of water.

Even we stop nuclear power production right away, it will take years to decommission the power plants but at least within human life spans. Nuclear waste? We have no idea how long but we do

know that moving waste around makes no sense as every trip has the potential for disaster – we must find a better solution. Gordon Edwards of the Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility has a proposal for "Rolling Stewardship" as a way to begin securing and containing nuclear waste. <http://www.ccnr.org/Rolling_Stewardship.pdf> Perhaps it is time to extend the conversation on waste that doesn't ask us to find a repository for 10,000 years (geologically nearly impossible) but begin today.

Thanks for your attention,

Lynda Schneekloth

Sierra Club Niagara Group

Name: Sierra Club Nuclear Free Michigan

Date of Submission: April 15, 2017

Location: Jackson, Michigan

Comment:

The Great Lakes comprise twenty percent of the potable fresh water on Earth. As such, these waters and the millions of residents of Canada and the United States who depend upon them, must be protected from chemicals most toxic; radionuclides. Some radionuclides produced by nuclear power plants, as many as sixty affecting the Great Lakes Basin, will remain lethal for tens or even hundreds of thousands of years. Radionuclides are, and should be referred to in Canadian and U.S. rules and regulations as Chemical of Mutual Concern. Thank you, Mark Muhich, chairman Sierra Club Nuclear Free Michigan

Name: Stephanie Crofts

Date of Submission: February 9, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

To whom it may concern,

I am very much in support of any and all efforts to reduce the amount of new pollutants introduced to the Great Lakes, and continued efforts to clean existing pollutants. The Great Lakes are not only a huge, interconnected ecosystem which deserves our protection and respect, but are also an irrefutable source of revenue for coastal communities in both the US and Canada, through both commercial and recreational interests.

I think it is especially important, when trying to raise awareness and rally support for causes such as this, to keep these interests in mind, in addition to the human health benefits already listed on the NOAA posting. One needs only look to the recent debacle with HR621 to see the effectiveness of rallying outdoors men (and women) to the cause of conservation. In addition to the health risks, I would suggest the agency get out the message about how these pollutants will affect recreation on the lakes: how will this affect our beaches, boating, and sports fishing?

sincerely yours,

Stephanie Crofts, PhD

Name: Susan Gateley

Date of Submission: March 29, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

https://vimeo.com/209491328/747cd68986

Lake Ontario is the most stressed Great Lake receiving pollution from Lake's Michigan and Erie as well as from its own watershed.
Voluntary efforts tor educe excess nutrient run off from storm water esp re agriculture is not working in NY. We need to come up with some incentives, legal finanical or whatever.
Please watch the first few minutes of this video we made recently(link above)
we still have HAB's we still have botulism outbreaks and it's not getting better
photo attached is of liquid manure spread on field last Nov about a half mile from Port Bay lake Ontario
we will continue to have problems as documented in the video until this stops

Name: Susan Michetti

Date of Submission: April 14, 2017

Location: Mt. Horeb, Wisconsin

Comment:

1 & 2 , 10,000 tons of UniTech Import - Export, Michigan radioactive waste landfills taking Military Legacy Waste, Dry Cask Storage at all nuclear reactors within Great Lakes' basin, Improper and underfunded Decommissioning, Liquid HRLM from Chalk River to Savannah River Site, Chalk River In-Situ Dump on Ottawa River (5X DGR volume), and all other nuclear waste concerns occurring within the Great Lakes' basin. The Great Lakes are in nuclear peril, and this is the largest drinking water source supplying over 40,000 people's drinking water and water used for other life matters. 2. I request the IJC to be accurately inclusive in Chemicals of Concern and do not forget to include radionuclides and nuclear waste in all forms and locations as Chemicals of Concern. The Great Lakes are in Nuclear Peril and we need scientifically based IJC Report and beyond. 3. Please revisit and update the IJC's Inventory Radionuclides Report which was sent to a Task Force in 1997. 4. I am particularly concerned about the radioactive risks to the Great Lakes in general, and Lake Erie in particular, created by the Fermi, Davis-Besse, and Perry nuclear power plants, because they are dangerous ongoing age-degraded reactor operations with brittleness. I am also concerned about dangers posed by the current radioactive waste storage which is non-Hardened On-Site Storage and in pools and dry casks. 5. I cannot emphasize strongly enough that radiation technology must be operated within very tight and limited parameters that guarantee its complete containment away from living organisms including plants, trees, wildlife, livestock, and human beings. As we are seeing across many industries in the USA, we see industry disregard for regulations pertaining particularly to safety of humans and the entire environment and lies inventing pseudoscience that is claimed to be scientific, as speed of convenience and guaranteed profits to stockholders are pushed to extremes irrationally. Medical science has known for at least 70 years or more that any dose of radiation damages the membranes on the cells within living organisms. NO THRESHOLD EXISTS BELOW WHICH RADIOACTIVE RAY EXPOSURE IS SAFE and does not cause these effects. This is for external exposure source exposing outside of body. A CLEAR LINEAR DOSE-HARM RELATIONSHIP EXISTS WITH RADIOACTIVE RAY EXPOSURE, showing the highest scientific proof of cause and effect harm. This is for external exposure source exposing outside of body. Those who do not appear to be harmed during transient low exposures are believed to fall into the category of healthy and with a tip-top working immune system that is able to make repairs to cellular damage quickly. Future exposures or on-going exposures may overwork that immune system to the point where the immune system is unable to keep up and radiation sickness symptoms set in, cancer of thyroid, leukemia, and other adverse health effects long associated with radiation exposures. There is also up to a 4-generation effect upon reproductive system in terms of birth defects---a major concern that will become irreversible damage to humanity after too many human exposures. Much larger damage to human tissues will occur from ingestion of radioactive substances in food and water where the exposure to organs becomes constant, instead of transient and passing and where the exposure is closer and more intense than from an external source. However, those providing "expert" information who fail to make

the distinction of an external and internal source of radiation when discussing adverse human health effects are inaccurate and unscientific in a way that is unacceptable, despite the trend going there for industry benefit, which is absolutely not the scientific information needed. These adverse health effects and dangerous to humanity do not disappear because USA's political leaders keep raising the permissible levels in food and water, but rather are a warning that the nuclear contamination worldwide is already out-of-control due to industry-wide negligence and human error. As a result we have excessive dangerous and aging nuclear plants in operation around the Great Lakes endangering the Great Lakes basin. I wish to emphasize the fact that no safe technology has been found in 70 years, in which to safely store and permanently contain these dangerous wastes that will continue to be harmful for much longer than civilizations have existed to date on the face of the earth. Hundreds of thousands of years this nuclear waste will continue to be lethal and dangerous to humanity, but the oldest civilizations with writing only began roughly about 3000 BC, with possible other organized people living together depending on controversial interpretations of archeological and other evidence beginning 6000 BC to 9000 BC. I ask that you seek out the best independent experts to compile, analyze, and report thoroughly on the toxic waste threats, including nuclear waste, that is located in the Great Lakes' basin as well as that located outside of it with potential to harm the Great Lakes' basin. I recommend that IJC make the rational recommendation pertaining to on-going nuclear is that the production of new nuclear waste needs to be stopped and discontinued immediately, that all currently operating nuclear plants need to be shut down in order to stop making new nuclear waste. This needs to occur because continuing to make nuclear waste is irrational. Dealing permanently and safely with nuclear waste has emerged as an unsolvable problem over 70 years of scientific and technological searching for a safe way to store this lethal waste. No safe method has emerged that will protect humanity permanently by being able to contain this most dangerous and lethal substances generated by mankind's recklessness and hopeful wishing without seeking scientific facts first. The promoters of The Atoms for Peace program lied to Americans that our electricity that would be too cheap to meter---a big bold lie to get American people to welcome dangerous war technology being shifted to domestic use after World World II. Instead, nuclear power became the most expensive and most dangerous electricity ever generated on the face of the earth. The industry's promoters continue to lie. We must use scientific facts and measurements upon which to base safety decisions, not wishful fantasies of industry promoters.

Name: Susan Morison

Date of Submission: March 21, 2017

Location: Beverly Hills, Michigan

Comment:

I'm very concerned about the cuts Trump is trying to push through the Congress to limit the EPA's work. Will this affect the work of the IJC? Thank you.

Name: Suzanne V. Tilley

Date of Submission: March 31, 2017

Location: N/A

Comment:

I was born in raised in Ontario and spent all of my childhood summer weekends & vacations on Georgian Bay.

I recently moved to the St Catharines area & was pleasantly surprised that the Lake Ontario water at the Port Dalhousie Beach was clear & I chose to swim in it last summer. I also swam at Crystal Beach in Lake Erie.

10, 15 or 20 years ago I wouldn't have dreamed of swimming in either of these two lakes. But because of the monitoring and cleaning up of the Great Lakes, I felt comfortable enough to submerge myself in these waters.

It is VITAL to all of us to have access to clean water not only for bathing, swimming and water sports but for our own consumption through other underground resources feeding from/near the Great Lakes. The younger generations and those to come need the lakes to be maintained at least at the level they are at now.

These are my comments and input on the future of the Great Lakes.

Sincerely,

Suzanne V Tilley

Name: Sylvia J. Eastman

Date of Submission: April 5, 2017

Location: Baltimore, Maryland

Comment:

Great Lakes threatened. I grew up on the shores of Lake Ontario. The Great lakes are a treasure for both the United States and Canada fo so many reasons, including water source, transportation source, fishing, tourism, and much more. I do not want to see these waters further threatened by nuclear plants and the inevitable nuclear waste. Please prevent this from happening. The lakes have endured and survived so many insults from human activity. Do not make them suffer more or threaten the safety, health, and economy of the pole on their shores. Thank you. Sylvia J Eastman

Name: The Fertilizer Institute

Date of Submission: April 13, 2017

Location: Washington, D.C.

Comment:

To Whom It May Concern,

Please find attached comments on the Draft Report "First Triennial Assessment of Progress on Great Lakes Water Quality" submitted on behalf of the following organizations.

Agribusiness Council of Indiana

Fertilizer Canada

International Plant Nutrition Institute

Michigan Agribusiness Association

Ohio Agribusiness Association

The Fertilizer Institute

If you have questions regarding these comments, please contact me.

Lara Beal Moody, P.E.

Senior Director, Stewardship and Sustainability

The Fertilizer Institute

April 13, 2017

International Joint Commission
1717 H Street NW, Suite 801
Washington, DC 20006

International Joint Commission
234 Laurier Avenue West
22nd Floor
Ottawa, ON K1P 6K6

RE: January 18, 2017 Request for Comments on the Draft Report "First Triennial Assessment of Progress on Great Lakes Water Quality"

To Whom It May Concern,

The co-signers of this submission are pleased to have an opportunity to provide comments on the draft report "First Triennial Assessment of Progress on Great Lakes Water Quality." The participating organizations and our members are working to advance development and implementation of new technologies and scientifically-based management practices for agricultural cropping systems to better meet social, environmental and economic goals.

Whether from organic or commercial sources, fertilizer nutrients are a key component of sustainable crop production systems. Fertilizer is a key ingredient in feeding a growing global population, which is expected to surpass 9.7 billion people by 2050. Half of all food produced around the world today is made possible through the use of fertilizer. As demand continues to grow, farmers around the world will continue to rely on fertilizer to increase production efficiency to produce more food while optimizing inputs. Fertilizers play an essential role in replenishing nutrients in the soil that are used by plants each growing season, raising soil productivity, and improving soil health; but incorrect nutrient use may lead to negative impacts on a grower's return on investment and risks increased impacts on the environment.

We are committed to researching, designing and implementing 4R Nutrient Stewardship (utilizing the Right Nutrient Source at the Right Rate, at the Right Time, and in the Right Place) in coordination with supporting conservation practices. We support this effort through stakeholder engaged initiatives and research.

Comments

Collectively, we are concerned with the narrow view of the following two statements occurring in pages 44 through 46 of the report.

> *"Over the past ten to 15 years, governments at all levels have focused on incentive-based and voluntary programs to reduce nutrient loadings in the western basin of Lake Erie. These voluntary programs include funding and support for implementation of best management practices on agricultural lands, the leading source of bioavailable phosphorus in the western Lake Erie basin. But frequent HABs in the last ten years suggest that the voluntary programs are not sufficient in achieving target loadings set by the Parties in 2016."*

"CONCLUSIONS Excess phosphorus loadings to the western Lake Erie basin remain a critical problem. The Parties are meeting GLWQA deadlines for targets and domestic action plans, but a greater sense of urgency and inclusion of regulatory protections in domestic action plans are needed."

Specifically, in agriculture, non-governmental voluntary efforts for nutrient stewardship to address water quality have increased significantly in the last five years, and they should be recognized for their contribution to addressing Lake Erie water quality. Efforts by industry in partnership with crop and conservation organizations are growing and leading to successful implementation of practices on the farm.

In March 2016, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) released the Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP) report, Effects of Conservation Practice Adoption on Cultivated Cropland Acres in Western Lake Erie Basin, 2003-2006 and 2012. The report used survey points within the basin to assess conservation and nutrient management practice adoption on cropland acres and to model environmental outcomes. While the report provides details regarding both structural and cultural conservation practices, nutrient management, and specifically the 4Rs, are highlighted in chapter 2, pages 14-24 and point to increased adoption of the following practices.

- Between 2003-2006 and 2012, there was a marked increase in the adoption of application methods in which each nitrogen application is incorporated; acres of incorporation increased from 29 to 43 percent.
- More nitrogen was removed at harvest than was applied as fertilizer on 22 percent of the acres.
- In 2003-2006 and 2012, split nitrogen applications occurred on 51 and 63 percent of the acres, respectively.
- Between 2003-2006 and 2012, the use of a nitrogen inhibitor increased from 8 to 30 percent of acres.
- Between 2003-2006 and 2012, there was a marked increase in the adoption of application methods in which each phosphorus application is incorporated; acres with incorporation increased from 45 to 60 percent. Broadcast without incorporation fell from 55 to 40 percent.
- In 2003-2006 and 2012, 52 and 58 percent of acres received less phosphorus than was removed with harvest, respectively.
- GPS mapping of soil properties increased from use on 8 to 36 percent of cropland acres between 2003-2006 and 2012.
- The majority of cropland acres are managed with moderately high or high nutrient management levels for both nitrogen and phosphorus.

Partnering with Stratus Ag Research under a 4R Ontario Memorandum of Cooperation, Fertilizer Canada surveyed over 500 growers in Ontario to assess fertilizer practice adoption in 2016. The survey captured practices on just under 400,000 acres of corn and soybean crops. Just under half of the growers that participated were in the Western and Central Lake Erie basins.

- In the Western and Central Lake Erie Basins, growers are 4.6 percent more aware of 4R Nutrient Stewardship, and 5.1 percent more familiar with the 4Rs relative to growers in the rest of Ontario.

- Agri-retailers are the predominant source of information about the 4R program for growers in Ontario, particularly in the Western and Central Lake Erie basin, where 10 percent more growers ranked agri-retailers are their top resource for 4Rs.
- Forty-three and one-half percent of Ontario growers soil test for nitrogen every three years or more frequently, and just over 63 percent of Ontario growers soil test for phosphorus every three years or more frequently.
- The most common timing of phosphorus fertilizer is in the spring at planting.
- The most common placement of phosphorus fertilizer is broadcast followed by incorporation which was higher in the Western and Central Lake Erie Basin (43.7 percent crop acres) compared to the rest of Ontario (27.9 percent crop acres). Phosphorus fertilizer placement as side banding at planting or by the seed were the next two most common placement practices.
- Forty-three percent of corn growers applied manure to over 30 percent of corn acres; mostly in the fall or in the spring before planting. Only 10 percent of soybean growers applied manure to just 13 percent of soybean acres; mostly in the fall or in the spring before planting. The most common placement for manure (liquid and solid) is on surface and incorporated within one to two days.

With increased industry and stakeholder efforts to further advance 4R adoption since 2011, on-farm implementation continues to grow (see 4R Certification below). While 4R related programs and actions are based on best available science, it is important to recognize the complexities surrounding practice adoption impacts on dissolved phosphorus load reductions. **Given the complexities, we must look at practice-based metrics in conjunction with performance-based metrics when assessing results**.

The voluntary efforts described in these comments rely on the best available science, while recognizing the need to continually evolve based on new research and data. **A two pronged approach of leading voluntary efforts and funding supporting research allows for adaptive management and more direct stakeholder input into changes to program criteria.** Mandatory regulations risk undermining innovation, reduce the incentive to go beyond minimum requirements and are time consuming and difficult to update and modify.

The Science of Practice Change is Being Studied

Recent assessments point to the complexities of practice change, and evolving research suggests opportunities to create change. For example, an international team of research scientists led by Dr. Helen Jarvie[1] concluded that increases in dissolved phosphorus loading to the western basin of Lake Erie since 2002 could be attributed partly to water flow increases, partly to unintended consequences of conservation tillage practices intended to reduce loading of particulate forms of phosphorus, and partly to other factors not yet well understood. If specific tillage practices had been made mandatory, consequences could have been worse, and more difficult to change. Alternatively, voluntary programs that include an adaptive research component, measuring edge-of-field losses from actual farms where practices have been implemented, can quickly correct misperceptions regarding practice efficacy. For example, reported findings[2] from a multidisciplinary study supported by the fertilizer industry's 4R Research Fund point to "right place" application of phosphorus fertilizer as a practice with greater likelihood of reducing losses of dissolved phosphorus. This study is continuing to inform a wider range of practice criteria for the 4R Certification Program described below.

Voluntary Programs are Leading the Way

The fertilizer industry and conservation partners are working together to advance 4R Nutrient Stewardship (http://www.nutrientstewardship.com/) around Lake Erie. **In the last five years, 4R efforts in the United States and Canada have significantly increased; programs in place now were not a part of the solution a decade ago. Specifically, these efforts include significant research, education, outreach and advocacy all geared towards increasing adoption of nutrient stewardship on the farm. And, they are yielding results.** Below are descriptions of multiple voluntary initiatives focused on the Lake Erie region and their growing impact on fertilizer best management practice (BMP) adoption.

4R Certification Program The 4R Certification Program (http://4rcertified.org/) was initiated in the Western Lake Erie Basin (WLEB) watershed (encompassing portions of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana) in March 2014, and it has since expanded to the whole state of Ohio and is being adapted for the province of Ontario, Canada. The program certifies agronomic service providers (including fertilizer retail locations and independent crop advisors) based on third-party audit procedures, verifying program requirements including employee education, customer education and 4R practice recommendations and adoption by their farmer customers. The effort was initiated in partnership with the fertilizer industry, grower organizations, state and federal agencies, and conservation groups. Operating with stakeholder committee guidance, the program is led by local fertilizer industry organizations.

Within three years, the WLEB and Ohio program have resulted in 39 agronomic service providers earning certification who provide services to 5,200 grower customers, covering approximately 2.8 million acres which is equivalent to 37 percent of the WLEB cropped acres.

In Ontario, collaboration is underway with the Nutrient Stewardship Council, Ohio Agri-Business Association and The Fertilizer Institute in the U.S. to ensure alignment between cross-border efforts to implement 4R Nutrient Stewardship and reduce nutrient losses.

Formalized in 2015, Fertilizer Canada signed a 4R Memorandum of Cooperation (MOC) with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs and the Ontario Agri Business Association (OABA). Additional collaboration under this agreement includes the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change; Grain Farmers of Ontario; the Ontario Federation of Agriculture; the Christian Farmers Federation of Ontario; Conservation Ontario; The Nature Conservancy – OHIO; the International Plant Nutrition Institute; the Ontario Certified Crop Advisor Board and Ontario agri-retailers. In 2016, the 4R Ontario Agri-Retail Certification Pilot project was launched under this agreement to evaluate the validity, suitability and accountability of the 4R Certification model for implementation in the Ontario marketplace. In year one, four Ontario agri-retail locations in the Western Basin of Lake Erie volunteered to participate in the audit program. Audits were conducted by the lead auditor from the US based program in the fall of 2016. Ontario agri-retailers will be implementing the 4R Certification program province-wide December 2017, allowing Fertilizer Canada to count the acres under 4R Nutrient Stewardship and demonstrate the tangible commitment being made by Ontario's agricultural industry.

Certified Crop Advisor 4R Nutrient Management Specialty Certification In September 2014, the North American Certified Crop Adviser board unanimously approved a plan to develop a specialty certification for Certified Crop Advisers (CCAs) who wanted and needed to demonstrate a higher level of expertise in the area of nutrient management. This specialty certification utilizes the 4Rs as the foundation for nutrient management and protecting soil and water. Individuals who have attained certification as a

CCA 4R Nutrient Management Specialist have taken special training and passed an additional exam to ensure they are promoting practices that optimize nutrient use by the plant and minimize loss to the environment. To become certified, crop advisers are taking a significant step to demonstrate their competency in specialized nutrient, soil and water management and will share this knowledge with their farmer clientele and other stakeholders. Currently the specialty certification is offered in multiple states and providences along Lake Erie, including Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Ontario. Fertilizer Canada collaborated with the Ontario CCA Board on development of a 4R Nutrient Management Specialty Certification Exam and Resource Study Guide in Ontario. There are now over 200 CCAs certified in North America on 4R Nutrient Management.

4R Research In 2013, fertilizer industry members in the U.S. and Canada initiated an effort committing funds to the 4R Research Fund in support of efforts to understand the impacts of fertilizer BMPs collectively known as 4R Nutrient Stewardship. Specifically, the funds are used to inform knowledge gaps related to quantifying the role fertilizer BMPs have on water and air quality, climate change, soil health, nutrient cycling and productivity.

In Ontario, research efforts have been endorsed by the Government of Canada, who invested $1.1-million matched by industry to further quantify the outcomes of 4R Nutrient Stewardship application. Under this project, nine leading Canadian researchers are conducting 10 projects to quantify economic, social and environmental benefits resulting from 4R Nutrient Stewardship. We expect additional economic and environmental outcomes such as reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, nitrogen losses to the atmosphere and groundwater, phosphorus losses to surface waters and improved productivity, efficiency and profitability of production. Ontario is home to three of the Canadian 4R Researchers, providing leading research on the environmental, economic, and social benefits of 4R Nutrient Stewardship for optimal nutrient management of major Ontario crops.

In the United States, the research funds have awarded $2.8 million for projects that have been matched by $2.1M in government and stakeholder funds. One of the supported projects is based in Ohio and is evaluating 4R Nutrient Stewardship practices and effects of 4R Certification Program implementation. Results from the study will be used to inform practice selection to reduce nutrient loss by crop advisors and their grower costumers.

Additional Efforts Signees to these comments are engaged with a number of stakeholder partners to develop a wide range of national and regional 4R-based programs which further expand voluntary efforts with agribusiness, farmers and homeowners.

- The Michigan Agri-Business Association has initiated the Michigan Certified Fertilizer Application program, voluntary effort providing training and certification for custom fertilizer applicators in the implementation of nutrient management practices, equipment safety and operation, and application technology. Certification is based on annual accumulation of credits obtained from training and educational sessions provided by MABA and individual companies. In 2016, the program's first year, 450 applicators in the state accumulated credits, representing 38 individual agribusinesses and 45 large farms. 270 applicators achieved full accreditation in the program. Already in 2017, more than 430 applicators have attended training events, with over 265 achieving full accreditation.

- The Ontario Government has embraced 4R Nutrient Stewardship as an important tool to meet agricultural and environmental goals, referenced in government publications such as *A Phosphorus Primer* and *Soil Fertility Handbook (OMAFRA Publication 611)*.
- The US government has embraced 4R Nutrient Stewardship as an important tool to meet agricultural and environmental resource goals, as referenced in the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) 590 practice standard for nutrient management.
- Implementation of 21 4R Demonstration farms in Canada since 2015 mobilizing knowledge on the 4R program with government, agri-retailers, growers, conservation authorities and soil science researchers.
- In 2016, over 115 Ontario growers, representing over 113,000 acres of cropland, were reached through 4R Nutrient Stewardship workshops. An online 4R Nutrient Stewardship Ontario course is in development to provide training on how the 4R framework fits into the Ontario geography, cropping systems and regulatory environment.
- Through The Fertilizer Institute's 4R Advocate Program, we have identified 30 pairs of growers and crop advisors who have worked collectively to implement 4R practices on 144,425 acres in 17 states.
- Fertilizer Canada's Greener World program teaches home gardeners how best to fertilize lawns and gardens using the 4R principles. Healthy grass makes several important contributions to the environment. It reduces pollution, absorbs the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide and supplies oxygen. Lawns also clean water through filtration, reduce soil erosion and reduce water run-off. Phosphorus specifically, is important for establishing new lawns because it promotes the development of strong, healthy roots, vibrant flowers, seeds, early maturity, and a normal healthy green color. Within Canada, Fertilizer Canada members have kept phosphorus in its starter-fertilizer products for new lawns, but have voluntarily eliminated phosphorus from mature lawn fertilizer products.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide comments on the draft version of this report. Our primary view is that in agriculture, non-governmental voluntary efforts for nutrient stewardship to address water quality have increased significantly in the last five years, and they should be recognized for their contribution to addressing Lake Erie water quality. Further, a two pronged approach of leading voluntary efforts and funding supporting research will allow for adaptive management and more direct stakeholder input into changes to program criteria. If you have questions or comments regarding the items expressed above, please contact Lara Moody, Senior Director of Stewardship and Sustainability at The Fertilizer Institute (lmoody@tfi.org, 202-515-2721).

Agribusiness Council of Indiana
Fertilizer Canada
International Plant Nutrition Institute
Michigan Agribusiness Association
Ohio Agribusiness Association
The Fertilizer Institute

References

1. Jarvie, Helen P, LT Johnson, AN Sharpley, DR Smith, DB Baker, TW Bruulsema, R Confesor. 2016. Increased Soluble Phosphorus Loads to Lake Erie: Unintended Consequences of Conservation Practices? Journal of Environmental Quality doi:10.2134/jeq2016.07.0248

2. Williams, M.R., K.W. King, W.I. Ford, A.R. Buda, and C.D. Kennedy. 2016. Effect of tillage on macropore flow and phosphorus transport to tile drains. Water Resources Research 52: 2868-2882.

Name: The Lake Huron Centre for Coastal Conservation

Date of Submission: March 29, 2017

Location: Goderich, Ontario

Comment:

Hello,

My name is Rhiannon Moore and I would like to comment on the Great Lakes Water Quality Draft Report.

I am a young environmental professional and also a concerned member of the public. I have lived within the Great lakes basin all my life and want to keep the Great Lakes healthy for myself and future generations.

1) Chemicals of mutual concern: I would like to see microplastics (microbeads, smaller plastics and synthetic microfibers) as a chemical of mutual concern. Identifying them as a concern would encourage greater research on microplastics and how it affects human health, as well as improved waste management strategies.

2) I would also like to see more aggressive action to remove invasive Phragmites. Lots of work has been done to understand how phragmites impacts ecosystems, and now is the time to eradicate it. We need to use best management practices and educate contractors and road crews on the plant. We need the appropriate herbicides and cutting tools.

3) Nutrients in Lakes: I believe the real solution is to decrease consumption of animal products (specifically beef and pork) to reduce these nutrient loads and address climate change. However, that is a really tricky topic, and requires personal lifestyle changes.

Since I am in the environmental field, I understand the importance of strategic planning and coordinated implementation. However, I would really like to see more “on-the-ground” work. To improve the quality of the Great Lakes. We need to put more money into restoration projects and environmental protections and less money into creating more reports and committees.

I have taken part in multiple community workshops, hosted by the IJC as well as our organization. There seems to be a common feeling of “Not In My Back Yard” in terms of energy infrastructure (Nuclear,

Wind). Climate Change is a global issue and needs local solutions –car-sharing and public transportation programs, solar farms, and protection of carbon sinks like forests.

I hope some of my comments are helpful. I think the most effective way to engage the public is through events and community workshops where individuals can voice their concerns. I think the IJC does great work and hope the GLWQA continues to improve the health of our lakes.

Sincerely,

Rhiannon Moore

Coastal Outreach Specialist

The Lake Huron Centre for Coastal Conservation

Goderich, Ontario

Name: The Regional Municipality of York, Environmental Services

Date of Submission: April 13, 2017

Location: Newmarket, Ontario

Comment:

Good afternoon,

On behalf of Erin Mahoney, Commissioner of Environmental Services at York Region, please find attached the above-mentioned letter with two associated attachments included. The original signed letter with attachments will be sent by regular mail on Tuesday, April 18, 2017 due to the Easter holiday.

Mary Manson on behalf of Erin Mahoney

Erin Mahoney | Commissioner, Environmental Services

April 13, 2017

International Joint Commission – Canadian Section
234 Laurier Ave. W.
Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 6K6

Submitted via email to: ParticipateIJC@ottawa.ijc.org

To Whom It May Concern:

RE: York Region Response – International Joint Commission Triennial Assessment on Great Lakes Water Quality – April 2017

York Region staff thank the International Joint Commission (IJC) for the opportunity to comment on the *Triennial Assessment on Great Lakes Water Quality* (the Report) and appreciate the work of the IJC in assessing water quality in the Great Lakes. York Region staff provide a number of comments on the Report below, along with suggested actions to improve water quality.

In addition to this response, attached is a copy of York Region - Environmental Services Commissioner Mahoney's remarks to the IJC from the session in Toronto in Fall 2016, which were not able to be completed within the allotted time. Also attached is a copy of York Region Council-endorsed comments on the *Draft Phosphorus Reduction Plan for Lake Erie* as submitted to the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change in November 2016.

Section 1 – Drinking Water

IJC recommendation for U.S. states to develop sourcewater protection plans has potential to improve water quality in Great Lakes

York Region is located directly to the north of the City of Toronto and has a population of nearly 1.2 million people. York Region provides drinking water to its residents primarily using water from Lake Ontario along with services in some areas from Lake Simcoe and groundwater sources within the Lake Huron basin.

York Region is a strong advocate for source water protection having been the first to appoint a municipal source water Risk Management Official in the Province of Ontario. Region staff have also been heavily involved in developing and implementing source water protection plans in the Huron and Ontario Great Lakes watersheds. Based on this experience, staff strongly support source water protection plans as a tool to help improve water quality. Protecting water at its source helps to ensure clean, safe and sustainable drinking water for all those who rely on it. Source water protection plans

could be a valuable tool to help jurisdictions manage phosphorus/nutrient inputs to the Great Lakes, which has been identified as a key concern under Section 6 of the Report.

IJC should consider supporting One Water philosophy, which treats water as a resource in all its forms

York Region has considerable experience using a multi-barrier approach in managing risks related to drinking water quality and can attest to benefits of this approach. The Region's 2016 Water and Wastewater Master Plan Update expands on this approach by adopting a One Water philosophy. One Water strives to realize the value of water whether it is in a lake, river, aquifer or municipal system. Its goal is to reduce the burden on both water resources and built infrastructure by managing water in a more integrated way. This includes such measures as expanding on current efforts to conserve water, relying more on natural processes to enhance or replace built infrastructure, and capturing the value of reusing water. A One Water approach may also be beneficial for the IJC to drive toward common goals for the Great Lakes.

Section 4 – Pollutants

EPR has strong potential to help manage materials that impact the Great Lakes

Region staff were pleased to see the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) supported in the Report. York Region has long advocated for EPR for solid waste materials, such as recyclables and electronic waste. EPR programs ensure that manufacturers have full responsibility for end-of-life management of their products, which help to incent "design-for-the-environment" products. Adopting these principles for chemicals of mutual concern, as identified in the Report, would advance a prevention-first approach to managing chemicals that impact source water. In addition, this may incentivize manufacturers to investigate and substitute less toxic alternatives.

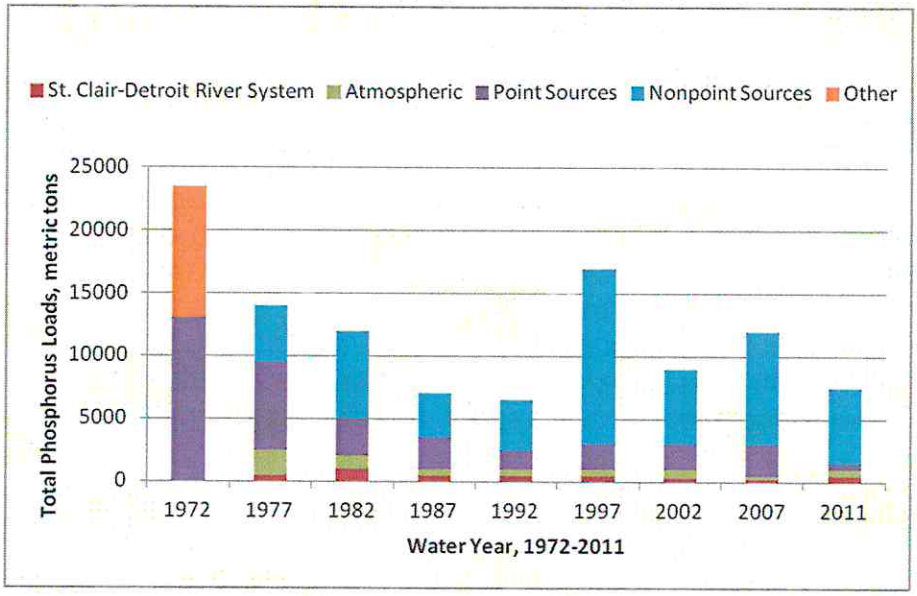
Section 6 – Nutrients

Region staff strongly support enforceable standards for non-point sources of phosphorus to supplement voluntary stewardship initiatives

Region staff agree with the IJC that it will be critical to take strong action to address non-point sources to meet nutrient/phosphorus reduction targets. The Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change released a plan to address phosphorus loading in Lake Erie in the Fall of 2016. This plan identified that approximately 75% of phosphorus loading to the Lake originates from the agricultural sector, 5-10% from urban runoff, and the remaining 10-15% from point sources such as wastewater treatment plants. While non-point sources are the key contributor to phosphorus loading, we were quite disappointed to learn that the only sector proposed to be regulated is wastewater treatment plants.

Back in the 1970s, regulating wastewater treatment plants and other point sources was a logical first step to address phosphorus and algae issues as they offered the highest measurable area for phosphorus reduction. More than $7.5 billion in phosphorus related infrastructure investments were made from 1972 to 1985 to Great Lakes wastewater treatment plants (Makarewicz, 1991). As Figure 1 demonstrates, phosphorous inputs from non-point sources have significantly increased over the same period that wastewater treatment plants significantly reduced their phosphorus outputs making these treatment plants a surprising target for greater regulation.

Figure 1: Annual Phosphorus Loading for Lake Erie (LENT Joint Action Plan)



Source: LENT, 2015: Annual loading of Total Phosphorus to Lake Erie by major sources. Excerpted and modified from Ohio Lake Erie Task Force II Final Report; original data provided by Dr. David Dolan, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay. May 2013.

Most of the phosphorus reduction 'low-hanging fruit' has already been addressed at wastewater treatment plants, which are now responsible for a relatively small proportion of the total phosphorus loading. **A 40% reduction in phosphorus loading for Lake Erie cannot be achieved without addressing non-point sources.** It is anticipated that this will be the case for other Great Lakes experiencing nutrient loading issues.

York Region's experience with best-in-class facilities emphasizes the need to shift action to more practical and meaningful phosphorus reductions for the Great Lakes

There has been consistent government inaction to address phosphorus from non-point sources. Governments have instead chosen to continue to focus on point sources across the Great Lakes. For example, York Region and Durham Region co-own the Duffin Creek treatment plant and filed an Environmental Assessment in 2013 for outfall modifications to increase capacity to service our growing communities. Despite having an average phosphorus effluent concentration of 0.42mg/L, which is well below levels

from most large wastewater treatment plants on Lake Ontario, opponents to the project attribute near-shore algae issues to this wastewater treatment plant. Further, a body of scientific evidence indicates that this wastewater treatment plant is not the cause of algae issues in the area.

Ineffective government policy on non-point source phosphorus has delayed facility upgrades and created a community issue focused on the most controllable, yet least contributing, source of phosphorus in the sub-watershed. It would be beneficial for the IJC to strengthen its recommendation that all Great Lakes states and provinces consider taking a results-based regulatory approach to address non-point sources of phosphorus.

Cost to reduce phosphorus is much higher for wastewater treatment plants than for non-point sources

Non-point source phosphorus reduction initiatives offer far greater phosphorus reduction per dollar spent as compared to wastewater treatment facility upgrades. The Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority (LSRCA) commissioned XCG Consulting to develop a framework for phosphorus trading in the Lake Simcoe watershed to determine the best options to reduce phosphorus levels for Lake Simcoe. The study highlights that actions to address agricultural and stormwater runoff offer significantly higher phosphorus reductions per dollar spent. Results are summarized in the Table 1.

Table 1: Cost per kg of Phosphorus Removal for Lake Simcoe

Project	Cost per kg of Phosphorus Removed ($)
Agriculture	
Field management BMPs	3.45 – 31.33
Streambank and Gully BMPs	7.90 – 19.93
Manure management BMPs	145.11 – 269.96
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Stormwater retrofits	1,700
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Upgrade Sunderland WPCP from lagoon system to mechanical plant with Tertiary filtration	8,033
Upgrade Cannington WPCP from lagoon system to mechanical plant with Tertiary filtration	6,014
Upgrade Holland Landing WPCP from lagoon system to mechanical plant with Tertiary filtration	5,281

Source: Lake Simcoe Phosphorus Offsetting Program Report Appendices, August, 2014, XCG

In contrast to the range of costs listed above, tertiary wastewater treatment upgrades recently completed at York Region's Keswick Water Resource Recovery resulted in an estimated phosphorus removal cost of $45,000 per kilogram removed. To make the

most effective use of limited available resources, it is strongly recommended that a similar quantification of costs to reduce phosphorus be performed to determine optimum watershed-specific actions for the Great Lakes.

Phosphorus offsetting or trading programs offer a win-win solution for all parties and maximizes phosphorus reductions per dollar spent

As identified, costs to reduce a kilogram of phosphorus at wastewater treatment plants are much higher than non-point source projects. Under a phosphorus trading program, governments may be able to support non-point source reductions, potentially within the agricultural sector.

Municipalities could benefit by unlocking lower cost phosphorous reduction alternatives, in comparison to being required to complete expensive and less efficient capital upgrades. It could also provide the agricultural community with an economic incentive to reduce their phosphorus impact. This provides a unique opportunity for these groups to build stronger and more collaborative relationships, which can help drive a more holistic approach to phosphorus management and Great Lakes water quality.

Phosphorus offsetting/trading is an implementable option that is being pursued by a number of government agencies

Meeting phosphorus reduction targets of 40% will require consideration of innovative approaches, such as phosphorus trading. York has proposed phosphorus offsetting programs for the Upper York Sewage Solutions project as a tool to address phosphorus loading in Lake Simcoe. Similarly, the State of Iowa legislature has proposed a nutrient exchange program under House Study Bill 135. In an interview, Representative Chip Baltimore indicated the proposal is "about sparking collaboration rather than confrontation to clean up the state's surface water." York Region staff are of the opinion that phosphorous trading is an approach that could benefit all Great Lakes watersheds.

IJC endorsement of phosphorus trading has the potential to help unlock innovation and more timely action

There has been a significant amount of research performed on phosphorus trading programs in jurisdictions worldwide. For example, Amelia Letnes of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) recently published a paper that outlines how to establish a baseline for phosphorus and the USEPA has also published proposed guidelines for a phosphorus trading program (Letnes, 2016). While phosphorus offsetting/trading has been identified as a potential tool to manage phosphorus under the recently released Canada-Ontario Action Plan for Lake Erie, there is only a suggestion that this could be a potential tool in the future. Given that the majority of loading to Lake Erie is from non-point sources, phosphorus offsetting or trading programs must be considered now as they have the potential to drive the greatest reductions in loading. IJC endorsement of these innovative approaches can be very

helpful for those jurisdictions attempting to make phosphorus trading initiatives a realistic and implementable option within Great Lakes watersheds.

Section 7 – Invasive Species

Devoting additional resources to management of established aquatic invasive species has the potential to help mitigate phosphorus issues

Region staff are in agreement with the IJC position that preventing the spread of invasive species is key to reducing long-term impacts on the Great Lakes and suggest that greater consideration be given to controlling already established invasive species. It would be beneficial for the Report to include recommendations for additional research on how to reduce the impact of already established invasive species as an important measure to help improve water quality. IJC published a story in the March edition of *Great Lakes Connection* newsletter of research being performed on how cyanobacteria can inhibit the spawning ability of Quagga (dreissenid) mussels. More research like this is recommended to support management of the impact of invasive species.

Innovative options such as water reuse provides opportunities to support multiple Great Lakes priorities and should be supported by regulatory frameworks

While the Report did not have a specific section related to innovative practices, Region staff wanted to raise the benefits of these approaches that have the potential to meet multiple IJC goals for the Great Lakes. As identified, innovative actions such as phosphorous trading provide an opportunity for Great Lakes jurisdictions to reach their goals in a manner that provides the best value to all stakeholders.

Another example of a solution that benefits a wide array of stakeholders is water reuse, which diverts a portion of a wastewater plant's treated effluent toward a beneficial use. Also known as reclaimed water, reused water can be used for a number of different purposes. However, reclaimed water use is greatly restricted under existing regulatory structures as there is no comprehensive regulatory framework that recognizes reclaimed water as a resource in Ontario and many other jurisdictions. In most cases, water reuse is not contemplated in a jurisdiction until supply becomes severely constrained, such as the current situation in the southwestern United States. While there are significant benefits to these approaches, many of these innovative solutions that have the potential to support Great Lakes water quality and quantity are not being considered by Great Lakes Provinces and States.

As identified in Section 1: Drinking Water, York Region has adopted a One Water philosophy, which is also supported by multi-national industry groups such as the Water Environment Federation. By recognizing the value of water in all its forms, One Water helps to provide an incentive to manage water more effectively whether it be drinking water, source water, runoff, or effluent. This philosophy is also supportive of water reuse initiatives. By treating all forms of water as a resource, One Water acknowledges

beneficial use and helps establish value for reclaimed water, even in areas such as the Great Lakes, which can help to ensure the long-term sustainability of water supplies. It is recommended that IJC consider supporting water reuse and a One Water philosophy and encourage Provinces and States to be more supportive of water reuse initiatives in their permitting structures. Creative and logical solutions like this would likely be supported by a wider array of stakeholders and should be capitalized on whenever possible.

Region staff thank IJC for the opportunity to comment on the Report

Once again, Regional staff would like to thank the IJC for considering these comments and for engaging municipalities on the *Triennial Assessment on Great Lakes Water Quality*. Addressing the health of the Great Lakes will require strong action using innovative solutions. Region staff would be happy to discuss any of the items included in this response with IJC staff.

If you have any questions regarding this response, please contact Brent Marissen, Policy and Advocacy Senior Program Analyst at brent.marissen@york.ca.

Yours truly,

Erin Mahoney M. Eng
Commissioner
Environmental Services
The Regional Municipality of York

cc: Madhu Malhotra, Manager, Land and Water Policy Branch, MOECC
Ling Mark, Director, Land and Water Policy Branch, MOECC
Robert Fleming, Assistant Deputy Minister, Climate Change and Environmental Policy Division, MOECC
Dianne Saxe, Environmental Commissioner of Ontario
Fred Jahn, Chair of Regional Public Works Commissioners of Ontario
Andrew Graham, Executive Director of Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association

Attachments:
1: Erin Mahoney – Prepared Remarks to IJC Session – Fall 2016
2: YORK-#7065280-York Region Response – Reducing Phosphorus to Minimize Algal Blooms in Lake Erie – EBR Number 012-8760

#7395378

Remarks to the International Joint Commission – Erin Mahoney, Commissioner of Environmental Services, York Region

Oct 5, 2016

Good afternoon. My name is Erin Mahoney and I am the Commissioner of Environmental Services at York Region. I appreciate the opportunity to provide comments to the International Joint Commission this afternoon, which I hope will inform your advice to the governments of our two nations of the Great Lakes.

As a provider of water and wastewater services to 1.2 million residents and 50,000 businesses and growing to 1.8 million by 2041, York Region has a vested interested in protecting the health of the Great Lakes both now and into the future. We have invested more than $3.7 billion over the last decade in water and wastewater infrastructure.

Our communities in the Region are serviced by both Lake Ontario as well as Lake Simcoe water, which is part of the Lake Huron watershed. We are unique in the sense that we are the only regional municipality in the Greater Toronto Area that does not have direct access to Lake Ontario so we maintain service agreements with our partners – the Region of Peel, Durham Region and the City of Toronto for various aspects of our water and wastewater service needs.

Across the Great Lakes Basin, water services continue to face greater regulatory complexity. This is especially true for York Region, which is subject to both province-wide regulatory regimes and additional requirements that reflect its unique geography at the headwater of rivers and streams draining to both Lake Simcoe and Lake Ontario. The regulatory landscape and associated requirements are very important considerations for the region in planning our future water and wastewater services.

York Region recognizes that water is a resource in all of its forms and has adopted a "One Water" approach to providing sustainable water and wastewater services through integration and innovation. While the municipal water system has traditionally been thought of as several isolated fields, the "One Water" concept looks at the water system holistically and emphasizes the value of more integrated thinking about water management and the water cycle to improve decision making. I hope the IJC will encourage both Federal governments to accelerate policy and regulatory frameworks based on One Water thinking.

A Watershed Approach to Managing Phosphorus

In reviewing the 2016 Progress Report of the Parties, it is clear that a significant binational effort has been made to increase understanding of the algae problem is Lake Erie through extensive studies.

Understanding and quantifying all sources of phosphorus and nutrients of concern in our Great Lakes and evaluating corresponding source and non-point source management options – whether from municipal, industrial, agricultural sources, or stormwater runoff, is key to an integrated watershed approach to managing phosphorus. A 2011 paper in the Journal of Great

Lakes Research estimates that all Lake Ontario- based wastewater treatment plants in Canada and the United States combines contribute only a minor percentage of the total phosphorus loading to Lake Ontario. The major sources of nutrient loading originate from unregulated sources including rivers, streams, storm outfalls and airborne sources. **Developing management strategies that are proportionate to the magnitude of the sources and setting targets across all sectors is the only viable path to achieve success. This evidence-based approach will require the collaborative effort of all parties involves, and an openness to innovative solutions**.

Lessons learned from Lake Simcoe have also taught us that reducing phosphorus load from wastewater treatment plants alone is not sustainable approach to managing nutrients – non-point sources such as stormwater and agricultural runoff must be tackled as part of the overall solution to managing nutrients in our watersheds.

For example, urban stormwater has been recognized as a major non-point source contributor of phosphorus loads to Lake Simcoe. Working closely with the Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority, the Region has put forward a Lake Simcoe watershed phosphorus offsetting strategy to mitigate phosphorus from our proposed Water Reclamation Centre, which is a 40 megalitre per day wastewater treatment facility to service growth in northern York Region. This innovative offsetting program consists of retrofitting local stormwater quantity management ponds to provide stormwater treatment and installing low impact development technologies within an existing stormwater catchment area. The program will improve the water quality and supplement baseflows in the downstream watercourses that ultimately flow into Lake Simcoe.

Offsetting increased phosphorus loads through investing in non-point sources provides overall ecosystem benefits and a cost effective approach to control nutrient loading. It is this kind of an innovative solution driven through a collaborative approach that can help us drive meaningful change on the Great Lakes.

Science as the Foundation for Action

A deeper and shared understanding of the science is needed to help guide future actions that will restore and protect our Great Lakes. Continued progress to establish and maintain science based indicators to assess the state of the Great Lakes will be great importance moving forward.

Conclusion

Thank you, again, for the opportunity to comment today. Public feedback is an important component of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement as we all have a role to play in ensuring successful implementation.

Municipalities, like York Region, are key to realize meaningful environmental change on the Great Lakes and need the IJC to advise federal governments that the ability to implement innovative solutions like phosphorus offset programs and water reclamation is vital if we are to

help achieve our nations' joint objectives for the lakes in an environmentally and financially sustainable way.

We look forward to collaborating with the Parties and other sectors to find workable innovative solutions to protect our Great Lakes.

November 18, 2016

Madhu Malhotra
Manager
Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change
Climate Change and Environmental Policy Division
Land and Water Policy Branch
135 St. Clair Ave. W., 6th Floor
Toronto, ON M4V 1P5

Dear Ms. Malhotra:

RE: York Region Response – Reducing Phosphorous to Minimize Algal Blooms in Lake Erie – EBR Number 012-8760

York Region staff have significant expertise in phosphorous management and can provide valuable input on the Great Lakes plans

York Region staff thanks the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (the Ministry) for the opportunity to comment on the Proposal for Reducing Phosphorous to Minimize Algal Blooms in Lake Erie (the Proposal). As advocates for a healthy environment, we believe more can to be done to effectively protect the health of the Great Lakes which are Ontario's largest drinking water source.

Due to the length and timing of the Ministry's consultation period, Council endorsement was not possible prior to submission. This response will be considered by Council on December 15, 2016. It is requested that the Ministry consider any supplementary comments from Council as a part of this submission.

York Region staff have significant experience with phosphorous management through implementing the Lake Simcoe Protection Plan. In addition, staff are currently working with the Ministry to investigate options to reduce phosphorous at the Duffin Creek Water Pollution Control Plant, which is one of the largest and most advanced wastewater treatment facilities on Lake Ontario. Our frontline experience provides us with a unique understanding of phosphorous management and the challenges with developing an effective phosphorous management strategy. The Ministry must go beyond voluntary actions for the largest sources of phosphorus to the lake in order to achieve meaningful reductions in phosphorous loadings.

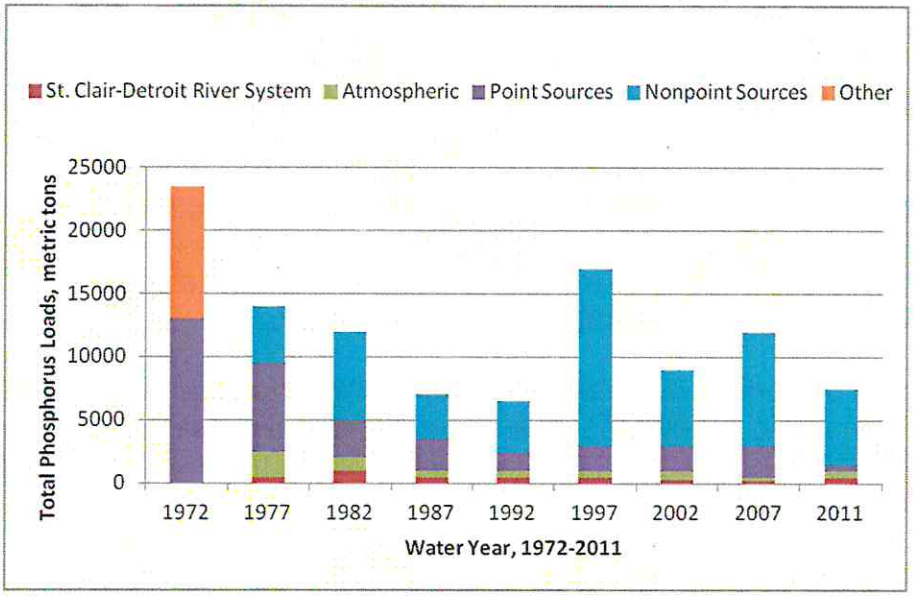
We have included a number of recommendations in this response to help the Province drive real change on Lakes Erie and Lake Ontario to meet phosphorous reduction targets under Annex 4 of the *Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement* and the *Great Lakes Protection Act, 2015*. Given the limitations on financial resources that exist at all

levels of government, constraints make it vital that any required actions are prioritized based on triple bottom line benefits (environmental, social and financial).

Wastewater treatment plants have already reduced phosphorous loading, focus must now shift to other priority sources

Regulating wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) and other point sources was a logical first step to address phosphorous and algae issues in the 1970s. Identified as 'low-hanging fruit' at the time, WWTPs offered the highest measurable area for phosphorous reduction. More than $7.5 billion in phosphorous related infrastructure investments were made from 1972 to 1985 on Great Lakes WWTPs (Makarewicz, 1991). As Figure 1 demonstrates, WWTPs have significantly reduced phosphorous outputs. Data from 2011 demonstrates that WWTPs and other point sources have declined as most WWTPs have implemented secondary treatment processes that significantly reduce phosphorous loading. If primary treatment WWTPs still exist on the Great Lakes, these facilities must be prioritized first rather than reducing the overall effluent limit for all WWTPs.

Figure 1: Annual Phosphorous Loading for Lake Erie (LENT Joint Action Plan)



Source: LENT, 2015: Annual loading of Total Phosphorus to Lake Erie by major sources. Excerpted and modified from Ohio Lake Erie Task Force II Final Report; original data provided by Dr. David Dolan, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay. May 2013.

Action plan must set goals proportionate to the existing source load

As identified in the Proposal, the Province has committed to reducing phosphorous loading by 40 per cent; however, point sources only represent about 10 per cent of the identified total phosphorous loading. The Province must reconsider the approach proposed in the Action Plan to drive real change. Further, it is important to note that point sources also include other industrial operations which may be subject to less stringent requirements than WWTPs. Instead of focusing on already regulated WWTPs,

the Province needs to include other emitters under the proposed regulatory framework to achieve desired reductions. Further reductions to WWTP effluent limits will not effectively resolve phosphorous loading or the resultant algae issues faced by the Great Lakes. The roadmap to achieve reduction targets must set goals that are proportionate to existing sources. In addition, **it is recommended that the Province allow municipalities the flexibility to determine how best to manage sources of phosphorus through existing and innovative treatment processes and offset programs** (described later in this response). We believe this approach is an effective way for the Province to maximize infrastructure investments and reduce barriers to innovation for adoption of clean water technologies.

Additional levels of treatment represent increased capital costs and significant energy consumption, which thwarts climate change efforts

It is the Region's experience that improving water and wastewater treatment beyond secondary treatment generally requires increased energy use. For example, advanced treatment technologies designed to increase phosphorous removal have an increased carbon footprint for associated chemicals and energy consumption over secondary levels of treatment. Increased phosphorous removal is a priority to meet Provincial targets as identified in the Proposal; however, implementing methods for further phosphorus reduction at WWTPs increases greenhouse gas emissions, which has the opposite desired outcome for Provincial targets under the *Climate Change Action Plan* and the *Paris Agreement* pertaining to climate change. It is recommended the Ministry take a holistic and balanced approach to achieving Provincial goals and targets.

Focus on Wastewater Treatments Plants will not achieve 40 per cent reduction

York Region staff are disappointed that one of the key aspects of the Proposal is to target wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) by reducing overall phosphorous effluent limits to 0.5mg/L. When phosphorous issues were identified in the 1970s as a major cause of algal blooms, municipalities on Lake Erie made significant upgrades and improvements to WWTPs to reach an effluent limit of 1mg/L. This investment reduced WWTP contributions of phosphorous loadings by 84 per cent (Makarewicz et. al., 1991). With finite financial resources available to the Province and municipalities, focusing on limiting phosphorus reductions from WWTPs is not the most prudent approach and will not maximize improvements to the health of the Great Lakes.

Similar research performed on Lake Ontario and published in the Journal of Great Lakes Research (Makarewicz et. al., 2012) notes, on a lake wide basis, WWTPs are a minor contributor to phosphorous loading. As such, non-point sources are shown to be the major contributor of phosphorous loading. If the stated intent is to reduce phosphorus, real action must be taken to drive down non-point sources.

Agriculture runoff is responsible for 75 per cent of loading in Lake Erie; significant reductions are required from this sector to meet Provincial targets

In order to effectively meet the Province's phosphorous reduction targets, the vast majority of reductions will need to come from the agricultural sector. Despite the pressing need to reduce phosphorous, the **Proposal does not propose a single regulatory measure for the agricultural sector, which is the largest and main source of loadings**. Not only does this place an unfair burden on municipalities, it is highly unlikely that the intended approach will allow the Province to achieve its targets under the Bi-National Agreement. This position is supported by the *International Joint Commission's Lake Erie Ecosystem Priority Report*, which states:

> *"While sewage plants still contribute some phosphorus to Lake Erie, diffuse runoff from rural and urban lands is a leading factor in eutrophication. Of particular concern is runoff of dissolved reactive phosphorus, the portion of total phosphorus that is most readily available to support algae growth and thus a primary cause of renewed algal blooms. Addressing runoff requires strategies tailored to particular land uses, rather than controls on sewage plants alone." (IJC, 2014)*

Regulation of agricultural phosphorous requires government attention

Presently, all the actions proposed for the agricultural sector are focused on voluntary initiatives. While York Region staff support the development of an Ontario 4Rs nutrient management initiative, the Proposal indicates it would only be voluntary. It is recommended that the 4Rs initiative be a legally binding initiative included in a regulation to compel compliance or make all sector funding elements contingent on compliance with this program.

Changes to farm practices can be effective in reducing phosphorous loading. For example, a study found that during a significant precipitation event, phosphorous levels in runoff from a field that had undergone surface application of manure had a phosphorous level of 2.75 mg/L. When the same amount of manure was incorporated at a plowing depth of 10 cm, it reduced phosphorous levels to 1.70mg/L. If the manure was placed 5 cm below the surface of the soil and capped, phosphorous levels in runoff would be reduced to 0.15 mg/L (Sharpley et al, 2001). This change in application process has the potential to decrease phosphorus surface runoff by of 2.6 mg/L, a much more significant decrease than the proposed reduction for WWTPs.

Effectively regulating changes in farming practices under the *Nutrient Management Act, 2002* is likely to result in far greater phosphorous reductions for far less overall cost than lower effluent limits on WWTPs. For innovative farm practices to be effective, increased Provincial enforcement efforts and potential funding may be required. Effectively regulating and enforcing management practices for the agricultural community should be the focus of the next phase of phosphorous reduction to the Great Lakes.

Effective on-farm nutrient management achieves phosphorus and GHG reductions

The Provincial mandate letters identified that support be provided to the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change and Minister of Energy to identify opportunities to strengthen rural economic development and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by promoting the production and use of renewable natural gas from Ontario farms and food processing facilities. On-farm anaerobic digestion systems would help meet this goal. These facilities can manage onsite manure and other high nutrient materials that help prevent nutrient-laden runoff. They can also capture and use methane to generate electricity, which reduces GHG emissions while providing green electricity to the grid. Further, these systems are generally profitable, which can help provide long-term financial support for the agricultural community.

Compost, instead of fertilizer, supports soil health, municipal green bin programs and the circular economy

In alignment with Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change's mandate letter, another potential low-cost solution is to encourage the use of compost to improve the organic content of the soil. Many municipalities operate green bin and yard waste programs that generate a high-quality soil amendment. Compost improves soil quality and reduces the need for commercial fertilizers. Further, it would support the circular economy, a priority initiative identified under the Waste Free Ontario Act, 2015 and the Ministry's mandate letter. Since compost is created primarily with food scraps from Ontario residents, this would be returning the organic fraction back into Ontario soils creating a closed loop system. It is worth noting that improving the health of soil by amending it with organics was specifically identified as an example of the circular economy in action by Minister Murray during his speech to the Circular Economy Lab on October 26, 2016.

Costs related to phosphorous reduction projects are generally high and can vary significantly

Projects to reduce phosphorus loading are generally very expensive to implement. This is especially true for WWTPs, but there are other options that offer a more cost-effective approach. The Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority (LSRCA) commissioned XCG Consulting to develop a framework for phosphorus trading in the Lake Simcoe watershed to determine the best options to reduce phosphorous levels for Lake Simcoe, a lake that is experiencing significant phosphorous issues. **The study highlights that**

actions to address agricultural and stormwater runoff offer significantly higher phosphorous reductions per dollar spent. Results are summarized in the Table 1.

Table 1: Cost per kg of Phosphorous Removal for Lake Simcoe

Project	Cost per kg of Phosphorous Removed ($)
Agriculture	
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Source: Lake Simcoe Phosphorus Offsetting Program Report Appendices, August, 2014, XCG

In contrast to the range of costs listed above, tertiary wastewater treatment upgrades recently completed at the Keswick Water Resource Recovery to accommodate approved growth has resulted in an **estimated phosphorous removal cost of $45,000 per kilogram removed**. Our conservative estimates indicate quaternary treatment is significantly more expensive at approximately $100,000 per kilogram removed.

To ensure the most effective use of limited available resources, it is strongly recommended that a similar **quantification of costs be used to determine optimum actions to reduce phosphorous** loading for the Great Lakes.

Phosphorous offsetting programs offer incentives for improvement

Based on research performed and the sources of loading identified in the Proposal, runoff from urban and rural areas represents 85 to 90 per cent of the loading. An approach that can provide a market mechanism to address these issues is a phosphorous offsetting program. It would allow sectors with high-costs for phosphorous management to fund other high-impact activities at lower costs.

York Region has proposed a phosphorous offset program under an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Upper York Sewage Solutions (UYSS) project. As proposed, it includes stormwater retrofits in addition to a capital and energy-intensive reverse osmosis system. The stormwater retrofit projects proposed through the UYSS EA will result in greater reductions of phosphorous than what is achievable by only installing a tertiary treatment system.

Phosphorous trading beneficial tool that provides a market mechanism to manage phosphorous; a reasonable and logical next step

In addition to phosphorous offsetting initiatives as outlined above, it is recommended that the Province give consideration to phosphorous trading as a future initiative. Phosphorous trading operates in a similar manner to a cap and trade program for greenhouse gas emissions. It allows those that are facing higher phosphorous control costs to purchase reduction credits from another generator that can reduce their phosphorus levels at a lower cost. Under a phosphorous trading program, municipalities and the development community may be able to support reductions within the agricultural sector. This approach benefits municipal WWTPs by providing a lower cost alternative to expensive capital upgrades, while providing the agricultural community an economic incentive to reduce their phosphorous impact.

Amelia Letnes of the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently published a paper that outlines how to establish a baseline for phosphorous and the US EPA has also published proposed guidelines for a phosphorous trading program (Letnes, 2016). Meeting phosphorous reduction targets of 40 per cent will be challenging and will require consideration of innovative approaches, such as phosphorous trading.

Critical that actions be assessed on a lake-by-lake basis due to significant differences

While there are some common best management practices discussed in this response, one key lesson learned is: every lake is a distinct and complex system that requires actions to be assessed on an individual and lake wide basis.

Lake specific factors must be considered in developing workable solutions. For example, Lake Erie experiences issues with blue-green algae, which have toxic byproducts and health implications. This differs from Lake Ontario algae, which are predominantly *Cladophora*, a non-toxic nuisance-type algae. Research performed on the Lake Ontario ecosystem has found that invasive species, specifically zebra and quagga mussels, contribute to increased growth of *Cladophora* algae. All levels of government on both sides of the national border need to take coordinated action on invasive species control measures to help mitigate ancillary factors for phosphorous.

Conversely, research has indicated that while these mussels are significant factors for Lake Ontario, there are other significant factors for blue-green algal blooms in Lake Erie including long-term trends in agricultural practices combined with more significant precipitation events, weak water circulation (particularly between the Maumee and Detroit rivers) and lower winds (Michelak, et. al., 2013). Characterizing phosphorous inputs for each of the Great Lakes is an important step and should extend beyond simply determining sources. As such, York Region recommends an evidence based approach be taken for each lake so that local variables can be taken into account when prioritizing phosphorous reduction actions.

Robust real time integrated monitoring and open data sets required to track sources of phosphorous and maximize effectiveness of programs

A key component of the Ministry's phosphorous plan will need to be a robust monitoring program to measure desired results. York Region in partnership with Durham Region and the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) have undertaken a detailed near-shore water quality monitoring program tracking an array of parameters that contribute to algae growth, which is publicly accessible on the TRCA website. Research confirms that phosphorous loading issues and algae growth are influenced by a number of widespread inputs that directly affect algal growth in specific areas of the lake.

It is recommended that the Province investigate potential phosphorous tracking technology solutions that are market-ready or are being developed by innovative companies. The *Water Opportunities Act, 2010* established the Water Technology Acceleration Project (WaterTAP) to develop and promote technology solutions for water-related systems. It is recommended that the Province leverage WaterTAP to determine technology options that can support phosphorous tracking. Many of the issues related to phosphorous management are due to challenges in determining the source of the loading. This is likely to be an important determinant for the Lake Erie and Lake Ontario watersheds given the proportion of phosphorous loadings from non-point sources.

Science, integrated monitoring and public access to monitoring data are critical to the success of reducing phosphorus loadings. The Province, Federal and Bi-National governments involved in identifying actions must take a leadership role in establishing standardized monitoring methods and testing procedures that take into account existing data sets so that "apples to apples" comparisons can be made going forward. Further, monitoring data from all levels of government should be made available to the public through a centralized open data portal to share valuable insights, reduce data gathering duplication and maintain transparency between stakeholders.

Urban runoff likely to become increasing source of phosphorous. Infrastructure investments will pay increasing dividends in future

Non-point sources from urban areas, including runoff and septic systems, represent approximately 5 to 10 per cent of the total loading according to the Proposal. Surface and stormwater system runoff has a major impact during significant storm events. Figure 2 highlights the impact of a significant storm event that occurred in July 2005. The image shows a large sediment plume entering Lake Ontario from the Duffins Creek tributary. Monitoring performed by TRCA (referenced later in this response) confirms that storm sewer discharges and discharge outlets from rivers and streams contain high concentrations of total phosphorous, which are conveyed to near shore lake water. As weather continues to intensify, the impacts of urban and land based phosphorous entering the Great Lakes can be expected to increase unless action is taken to minimize this source of loading. Rather than upgrading WWTPs, it is recommended that urban runoff be addressed in a more holistic manner. Specific actions are needed in the

Proposal that address phosphorous transportation off land and into waterways during intense storms and snow melts.

Figure 2: Large sediment plume entering Lake Ontario from the Duffins Creek tributary, July 2005

Implementation requirements need to be considered as a part of development of the action plan

To ensure the Proposal for Lake Erie is effective in meeting its goals, it will be critical for an implementation plan to be developed. Municipalities and conservation authorities are often the front-line implementers of these plans and it is recommended that the Ministry consider how municipalities and conservation authorities can support planned actions. The Lake Simcoe Protection Plan resulted in a number of policies that had a direct impact on municipalities and their Official Plans. Although it was a Provincial initiative, municipalities did not have the necessary tools to fund and implement policies in the most efficient manner. To date, York Region is the only upper-tier municipality to integrate these policies into its Official Plan. It is strongly recommended that the Ministry develop implementation strategies, including funding policies to support the Proposal and ensure key stakeholders are engaged in its development.

A key reason that the Province has been able to meet their goals in Lake Simcoe is due to the leadership of the Lake Simcoe Conservation Authority (LSRCA). In particular, the LSRCA's sub-watershed planning efforts provide a localized road map for municipalities and other stakeholders to reduce phosphorus. The Province is encouraged to use LSRCA's model to achieve the same level of measurable outcomes for all of the Great Lakes.

Region staff thank the Province for consulting with municipalities

York Region staff would like to thank the Ministry for considering these comments and for engaging municipalities on the Proposal to Reduce Phosphorous to Minimize Algal Blooms in Lake Erie. Staff look forward to an opportunity for continued consultation as the Ministry moves forward with development of a formal proposal.

If you have any questions regarding this response, please contact David Szeptycki, Director of Strategy and Innovation at david.szeptycki@york.ca.

Yours truly,

D. Szeptycki, for

Erin Mahoney, M. Eng.
Commissioner
Environmental Services
The Regional Municipality of York

YORK-#7065280

Summary of York Region Recommendations Outlined in this response

1. For the province to achieve its desired reductions, proposed regulatory targets must be proportionate to the existing source load, recognizing reductions made by Wastewater Treatment plants. If the stated intent is to reduce phosphorus, real action must be required on non-point sources.

2. Province should allow municipalities flexibility to determine how best to manage sources of phosphorus through existing and innovative treatment processes and offset programs as an integral way of maximizing infrastructure investments and reducing barriers to innovation for adoption of clean water technologies.

3. Increased phosphorous removal is a priority to meet Provincial targets as identified in this Proposal; however, implementing methods for further phosphorus reduction at WWTPs increases greenhouse gas production which has the opposite desired outcome for Provincial targets under the *Climate Change Action Plan* and the *Paris Agreement* pertaining to climate change. It is recommended the Ministry take a holistic and balanced approach to achieving Provincial goals and targets.

4. To effectively meet the Province's phosphorous reduction targets, the Province should propose regulatory measures for the agricultural sector which represent a significant source of loading through the Great Lakes. It is recommended that the 4Rs initiative be a legally binding initiative included in a regulation to compel compliance or make all sector funding elements contingent on compliance with this program.

5. In alignment with Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change's mandate letter, another potential low-cost solution is to encourage the use of compost to improve the organic content of the soil.

6. To ensure the most effective use of limited available resources, it is strongly recommended that quantification of costs be used to determine optimum actions to reduce phosphorous loading for the Great Lakes.

7. In addition to Provincial support for phosphorous offsetting initiatives currently underway, it is recommended that the Province give consideration to phosphorous trading as a future initiative.

8. Rather than upgrading WWTPs, it is recommended that urban runoff be addressed in a more holistic manner. Specific actions are needed in the proposal that address phosphorous transportation off land and into waterways during intense storms and snow melts.

9. All levels of government on both sides of the national border need to take coordinated action on invasive species control measures to help mitigate ancillary factors for phosphorous.

10. Characterizing phosphorous inputs for each of the Great Lakes is an important step and should extend beyond simply determining sources. As such, it is recommended that an evidence based approach be taken for each Great Lake so that local variables can be taken into account when prioritizing phosphorous reduction actions.

11. Provincial and Federal governments investigate phosphorus technology solutions that are market-ready or are being developed by innovative companies.

12. The Province, Federal and Bi-National governments involved in identifying actions must take a leadership role in establishing standardized monitoring methods and testing procedures that take into account existing data sets so that "apples to apples" comparisons can be made going forward.

13. It is strongly recommended that the Ministry develop implementation strategies, including funding policies, to support the action plan and ensure that key stakeholders are engaged in its development.

Name: Theresa Lane

Date of Submission: April 11, 2017

Location: Toledo, Ohio

Comment:

Each of the five Great Lakes has different issues, which need to be handled individually. I'd like the IJC report to provide meaningful information about which lake problems have changed, how much change has occurred, and the reasons for the changes. I'd like to know how much, for example, Lake Erie's western basin has improved regarding phosphorus/dissolved reactive phosphorous; how many square miles of harmful algae blooms were recorded each year as well as their toxicity levels, rainfall during critical months, and water temps. Have there been changes in legislation that had an impact on changes, a major municipal sewer system overhaul, or a system breakdown of some sort? Have more CAFOs moved into the region? How much local, state and federal money has gone into the Maumee River watershed (and other regions) for research, pilot, edge of field testing, and other projects. Which practices are effective and which are not? Another category to include is whether each state and province are on track to meet the 40% reduction by the deadline, and what must still be done to meet the goals. Is it more aggressive work on the part of the state and province's agriculture, environment, or health departments? The elected officials or citizens? I encourage you to be as aggressive as possible. The quality of our water won't improve without real work and sacrifice. NOTE: The University of Maryland has terrific environmental graphics for charts, graphs, and symbols, and are free to use. Thank you. I applaud your efforts.

Name: Vanessa Carbia

Date of Submission: April 13, 2017

Location: Gainesville

Comment:

Please oppose Ontario Power Generation's plans to bury radioactive waste on the shores of the Great Lakes. Please do protect the Great Lakes -- which supply drinking water for 40 million North Americans across eight states and two provinces -- against this and many other radioactive risks. Thank you!

Name: Vic and Gail Macks

Date of Submission: N/A

Location: St. Claire Shores, Michigan

Comment:

Written submission received at Detroit public meeting.

Vic and Gail Macks
20318 Edmunton St.
St. Clair Shores, MI 48080-3748
586-779-1782 vicmacks3@gmail.com

August 11, 2014

SUBJECT: Toxic Plume on Lake Erie made worse by nuclear reactor discharge.

Lana Pollack
Chair, U.S. Section International Joint Commission 2000 L Street, NW Suite #615
Washington, DC 20440

Dear Chair Pollack:

To be brief, recognizing your long and serious work on behalf of the Great Lakes biosphere, you left out an important component of toxic algae bloom on Lake Erie in your Detroit Free Press article on August 10, 2014. Not unusual as most people don't read Nuclear Regulatory documents:

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has stated in Draft NUREG-2105, volume 1, October 2011, page 2-228: "Public and occupational health can be compromised by activities at the Fermi site that encourage the growth of disease-causing microorganisms (etiological agents). Thermal discharges from Fermi into the circulation water system and Lake Erie have the potential to increase the growth of thermophilic organisms. These microorganisms could give rise to potentially serious human concerns, particularly at high exposure levels."

While this statement references the Fermi site, the Davis Bessie reactor releases the same discharge into Lake Erie near Toledo.

Why would the NRC favor relicense of Fermi 2 and Davis Bessie for another 20 years and favor approval of a license to build a new reactor, Fermi 3 near Monroe, MI? Why would the public be willing to pay for this through possible increased utility rates, loan guarantees, and indemnification for the utility company, DTE??? Fermi 2 and Fermi 3 and Davis Bessie are risks we cannot afford. Any way you spin it, we lose.

Please let me know your response to this.

Thank you,

Vic Macks, Alliance to Halt Fermi 3

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-09
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

At a regular meeting of the Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, in the Clay Township Meeting Hall 4710 Pte. Tremble Rd, Clay Township, MI on Monday April 17, 2017 at 7:00 pm with the following in attendance:

PRESENT: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt

ABSENT: None

The following preamble and resolution was offered by Clerk Cindy Valentine and supported by Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt:

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

W HEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin ; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 *resolutions* in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Clay Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Clay Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Clay Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

UPON ROLL CALL VOTE ON THE ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION, THE FOLLOWING VOTED:

AYES: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey
NAYS: None
ABSENT: None

This Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees on April 17, 2017.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Clerk of the Township of Clay hereby certifies that the foregoing constitutes a true and complete copy of a Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a meeting held on April 17, 2017 at which seven (7) members of the Township Board were present and voted as indicated, that said meeting was held in accordance with the Open Meetings Act of the State of Michigan, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

SEBEWAING

Village of Sebewaing
222 North Center Street
Sebewaing MI 48759
Phone: 989-883-2150 Fax: 989-883-9367
Email: office@SebewaingMI.gov

This institution is an equal opportunity provider

www.SebewaingMI.gov

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin
Village of Sebewaing, Michigan

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Village of Sebewaing also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Respectfully submitted,

Sebewaing Village Council

Alexander Khoury, Village President

ROLL CALL VOTE:

VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT	VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT
MATTHEW CUMMINGS	☒	☐	☐	BRANDY SLOCUM	☒	☐	☐
MARCUS DEERING	☒	☐	☐	MARCUS STING	☒	☐	☐
LARRY HEIDER	☒	☐	☐	ALEXANDER KHOURY	☒	☐	☐
KATHY MANARY	☒	☐	☐				

RESOLUTION: ☒ ADOPTED ☐ DEFEATED ☐ TABLED

Adopted this 17th day of April, 2017.

Lois Kroll, Village Clerk

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
KINDE MICHIGAN, 48445
989-874-4655
FAX# 989-874-4026

I.J.C.
R.O. WIN[illegible]R
MAY 8 2017

VILLAGE OF KINDE, HURON COUNTY, MICHIGAN Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

On motion by HAGLE, seconded by CLANCY the following Resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
KINDE MICHIGAN, 48445
989-874-4655
FAX# 989-874-4026

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, theVILLAGE OF KINDE also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Representative] Ed Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Vote on Resolution:

Ayes 5

Nays: 0, Absent 2

PASSED and ADOPTED on the 10 Day of April. 2017

CLERK'S CETIFICATION

STATE OF MICHIGAN
COUNTY OF HURON

I Jerry Toner, Clerk of the Village of Kinde, Huron County, Michigan does hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a Resolution of the Village of Kinde Board/Council, duly and regularly passed and adopted at a regular meeting of said Village of Kinde Board/Council which was duly and regularly called and held in all respects as required by law on April, 10, 2017, at which meeting a majority of the members of The Village of Kinde Board/Council were present and voted in favor of such resolution.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand as such Clerk on this 11th day of April, 2017.

Jerry Toner, JERRY TONER, CLERK

Clyde
St. Clair County Township
Est. 1836
3350 Vincent Road North Street, Michigan 48049
Phone: (810) 985-7258 Fax: (810) 985-3065

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 25, 2017

To Whom It May Concern:

Two years ago, a resolution opposing the deposit of nuclear waste into the Great Lakes Basin was mailed to you. As of today, no action on this resolution has occurred.

I have resided in Michigan my entire life, and I have enjoyed the natural beauty and resources that our state has to offer. That is why I am so concerned about this issue.

My question is the following: What must happen before irreparable damage has been done to the Great Lakes Basin? Not only will our present population be affected but future generations as well! Action needs to be taken immediately. Not 2 years, 5 years or 10 years from now but today. Instead of over analyzing the situation, there is a simple solution. Find another location to dump the nuclear waste that will not impact the Great Lakes.

Enclosed is a similar resolution for your consideration. I would urge you to protect the Great Lakes Basin with your elected position!

Thank you for the privilege of your time.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Clyde Township

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

RESOLUTION 17-3
OPPOSING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NUCLEAR WASTE REPOSITORY IN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which a highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations'

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Government of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak of breach of radioactivity far outweighs and suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear underground so close to the shoreline,

WHEREAS; Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS; the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the international Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS; On December 28, 2016 OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes Basin; and

WHEREAS; As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes Basin, and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED; that the Clyde Township Board, of Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED; that Clyde Township of Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and

SR 151 of 2014, the Clyde Township Board also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier, Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change, Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of Representative, Paul Mitchell, Senator, Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative, Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager, Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, Kathleen Turner, Clerk of Clyde Township do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of Clyde, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, at a regular meeting held on the 18th day of April, 2017, and that said meeting was given pursuant to and in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, as amended, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Township of Clyde

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099
Phone: (810) 346-2325 Fax: (810) 346-3802 email: browncty@greatlakes.net

Mayor:
Julie Miller

Councilmembers:
Patricia Jacobson
Gerald Kosal
Christine Lee
Ross McIvor
Alecia Parks
William Walters

City Clerk:
Juanita M. Smith

City Treasurer:
Carol Walters

City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City Assessor:
David McArthur

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 11, 2017

International Joint Commission
Post Office Box 32869
Detroit, Michigan 48232

Dear Sir or Madam,

During their regular meeting on April 10, 2017, the City Council of the City of Brown City, Michigan, adopted the attached Resolution 17-09: Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin.

The Resolution was passed at the recommendation of Michigan State Senator Pavlov.

The Resolution is forwarded to you for your consideration and action.

Sincerely,

Clinton K. Holmes
City Manager

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

Sanilac County...Opportunity Awaits

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099

Phone (810) 346-2325 Fax (810) 346-3802

Mayor
Julie Miller

Councilmembers:
Patricia Jacobson
Gerald Kosal
Christine Lee
Ross McIvor
Alecia Parks
William Walters

City Clerk:
Juanita M. Smith

City Treasurer:
Carol Walters

City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City of Brown City
Resolution No: 17-09

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level; and,

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America; and,

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations; and,

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States; and,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes; and,

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository; and,

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility SO close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline; and,

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for locating a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility; and,

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, and a special legislatively created advisory Board; and,

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and,

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City Council for the City of Brown City also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

The foregoing resolution was offered on April 10, 2017, by Councilmember Alecia Parks, and seconded by Councilmember Patricia Jacobson. In a Roll Call Vote, with the City Council consisting of five (5) members:

CM Jacobson-yes, CM Kosal-yes, CM Lee-yes, CM McIvor-yes, CM Parks-yes, CM Walters-absent.

Yeas: 5 Abstaining: 0

Nays: 0 Absent: 1

A QUORUM BEING PRESENT – MOTION DECLARED CARRIED.

I, Juanita M. Smith, City Clerk of the City of Brown City, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the City Council of the government of the City of Brown City, County of Sanilac, State of Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 10, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice of said meeting was given pursuant to and in fall compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Juanita M. Smith
City Clerk
City of Brown City
Sanilac County, Michigan

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Columbus Township Resolution
4-2-17

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Columbus Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Pamela Hornberger, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017
- 2017-0411

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Sherman Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Adopted at a Regular Meeting of the Sherman Township Board, 4599 S Ruth Rd, Ruth MI 48470, on Tuesday, April 11, 2017.

All members voting YES.

Kathi N Tabe, Clerk
SHERMAN TOWNSHIP
HURON COUNTY
MICHIGAN
4-11-2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-04-17 Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Burtchville Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes States, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference # 17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

MOTION by Appel, supported by Bailey, to adopt the forgoing resolution. Upon roll call vote, the following voted:

AYE: Appel, Bailey, Janks, Briolat, Minnie

NAY: None

ABSENT: None

The Supervisor declared the **Motion carried and the Resolution # 2017-04-17 adopted** on the 17th day of April 2017.

Michael D Appel

Signature Michael D Appel, Supervisor

Robert C. Bailey

Signature Robert C. Bailey, Clerk

Greenwood Township
9025 Yale Road
Greenwood, MI 48006
810-387-4044

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Attached please find the Resolution passed at our Regular Meeting in Greenwood Township Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

Greenwood Township Board

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD TWP.

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Greenwood Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD

OFFERED BY: Doug Nowicki

SUPPORTED BY: Rebecca Ramsey

AYES: Rebecca Ramsey, Doug Nowicki, Marvin Roberts, Sonya O'Brien

~~NAYS~~:

Absent: Eric Krikorian

CERTIFICATION

I, Sonya O'Brien, the Clerk of the Township of Greenwood, in the County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of the Township of Greenwood, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 11, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice was given in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 268, Public Acts of Michigan 1976, and that the minutes were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Sonya O'Brien

Sonya O'Brien
Greenwood Township Clerk

Dated: 04/11/2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution #04-17-2017
City of Croswell
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City of Croswell also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, SUZANNE DOBSON, City Clerk of Croswell, do hereby certify that Resolution #04-17-2017 was adopted by the City of Croswell at a regular meeting of the City of Croswell Council held at the Croswell Community Center on the 17th day of April, 2017.

Vote on this Resolution, 5 members being present was as follows:

AYES: Geiger, Fockler, Butler, McClellan, McMillan

NAYS: _____

Suzanne Dobson, CMMC
Croswell City Clerk

Michael McMillan, Mayor

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizens and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality*, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats t the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating

Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, Sanilac County Board of Commissioners also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and State Representative Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

John Hoffmann, Chairman

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-09
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

At a regular meeting of the Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, in the Clay Township Meeting Hall 4710 Pte. Tremble Rd, Clay Township, MI on Monday April 17, 2017 at 7:00 pm with the following in attendance:

PRESENT: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt

ABSENT: None

The following preamble and resolution was offered by Clerk Cindy Valentine and supported by Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt:

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

W HEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin ; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 *resolutions* in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Clay Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Clay Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Clay Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

UPON ROLL CALL VOTE ON THE ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION, THE FOLLOWING VOTED:

AYES: J. Arthur Bryson, Supervisor; Cynthia Valentine, Clerk; Kristi Hiltunen, Treasurer; Trustee Mark Borchardt, Trustee Sandee Kuhfeldt, Trustee Chris O'Regan, Trustee Joanne Shirkey
NAYS: None
ABSENT: None

This Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees on April 17, 2017.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Clerk of the Township of Clay hereby certifies that the foregoing constitutes a true and complete copy of a Resolution adopted by the Clay Township Board of Trustees of the Township of Clay, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a meeting held on April 17, 2017 at which seven (7) members of the Township Board were present and voted as indicated, that said meeting was held in accordance with the Open Meetings Act of the State of Michigan, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Cynthia Valentine

Cynthia Valentine, Clay Township Clerk

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

SEBEWAING

Village of Sebewaing
222 North Center Street
Sebewaing MI 48759
Phone: 989-883-2150 Fax: 989-883-9367
Email: office@SebewaingMI.gov

This institution is an equal opportunity provider

www.SebewaingMI.gov

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin
Village of Sebewaing, Michigan

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Village of Sebewaing, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Village of Sebewaing also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Respectfully submitted,

Sebewaing Village Council

Alexander Khoury, Village President

ROLL CALL VOTE:

VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT	VILLAGE TRUSTEE	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT
MATTHEW CUMMINGS	☒	☐	☐	BRANDY SLOCUM	☒	☐	☐
MARCUS DEERING	☒	☐	☐	MARCUS STING	☒	☐	☐
LARRY HEIDER	☒	☐	☐	ALEXANDER KHOURY	☒	☐	☐
KATHY MANARY	☒	☐	☐				

RESOLUTION: ☒ ADOPTED ☐ DEFEATED ☐ TABLED

Adopted this 17th day of April, 2017.

Lois Kroll, Village Clerk

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
KINDE MICHIGAN, 48445
989-874-4655
FAX# 989-874-4026

I.J.C.
R.O. WIN[illegible]R
MAY 8 2017

VILLAGE OF KINDE, HURON COUNTY, MICHIGAN Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

On motion by HAGLE, seconded by CLANCY the following Resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

VILLAGE OF KINDE
405 MAIN STREET
KINDE MICHIGAN, 48445
989-874-4655
FAX# 989-874-4026

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the VILLAGE OF KINDE, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, theVILLAGE OF KINDE also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Representative] Ed Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Vote on Resolution:

Ayes 5

Nays: 0, Absent 2

PASSED and ADOPTED on the 10 Day of April. 2017

CLERK'S CETIFICATION

STATE OF MICHIGAN
COUNTY OF HURON

I Jerry Toner, Clerk of the Village of Kinde, Huron County, Michigan does hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a Resolution of the Village of Kinde Board/Council, duly and regularly passed and adopted at a regular meeting of said Village of Kinde Board/Council which was duly and regularly called and held in all respects as required by law on April, 10, 2017, at which meeting a majority of the members of The Village of Kinde Board/Council were present and voted in favor of such resolution.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand as such Clerk on this 11th day of April, 2017.

Jerry Toner, JERRY TONER, CLERK

Clyde
St. Clair County Township
Est. 1836
3350 Vincent Road North Street, Michigan 48049
Phone: (810) 985-7258 Fax: (810) 985-3065

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 25, 2017

To Whom It May Concern:

Two years ago, a resolution opposing the deposit of nuclear waste into the Great Lakes Basin was mailed to you. As of today, no action on this resolution has occurred.

I have resided in Michigan my entire life, and I have enjoyed the natural beauty and resources that our state has to offer. That is why I am so concerned about this issue.

My question is the following: What must happen before irreparable damage has been done to the Great Lakes Basin? Not only will our present population be affected but future generations as well! Action needs to be taken immediately. Not 2 years, 5 years or 10 years from now but today. Instead of over analyzing the situation, there is a simple solution. Find another location to dump the nuclear waste that will not impact the Great Lakes.

Enclosed is a similar resolution for your consideration. I would urge you to protect the Great Lakes Basin with your elected position!

Thank you for the privilege of your time.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Clyde Township

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

RESOLUTION 17-3
OPPOSING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NUCLEAR WASTE REPOSITORY IN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which a highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations'

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Government of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak of breach of radioactivity far outweighs and suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear underground so close to the shoreline,

WHEREAS; Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS; the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the international Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS; On December 28, 2016 OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes Basin; and

WHEREAS; As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes Basin, and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED; that the Clyde Township Board, of Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED; that Clyde Township of Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and

SR 151 of 2014, the Clyde Township Board also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier, Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change, Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of Representative, Paul Mitchell, Senator, Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative, Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager, Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, Kathleen Turner, Clerk of Clyde Township do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of Clyde, County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, at a regular meeting held on the 18th day of April, 2017, and that said meeting was given pursuant to and in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, as amended, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Kathleen Turner

Kathleen Turner, Clerk
Township of Clyde

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099
Phone: (810) 346-2325 Fax: (810) 346-3802 email: browncty@greatlakes.net

Mayor:
Julie Miller

Councilmembers:
Patricia Jacobson
Gerald Kosal
Christine Lee
Ross McIvor
Alecia Parks
William Walters

City Clerk:
Juanita M. Smith

City Treasurer:
Carol Walters

City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City Assessor:
David McArthur

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

April 11, 2017

International Joint Commission
Post Office Box 32869
Detroit, Michigan 48232

Dear Sir or Madam,

During their regular meeting on April 10, 2017, the City Council of the City of Brown City, Michigan, adopted the attached Resolution 17-09: Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin.

The Resolution was passed at the recommendation of Michigan State Senator Pavlov.

The Resolution is forwarded to you for your consideration and action.

Sincerely,

Clinton K. Holmes
City Manager

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

CITY OF BROWN CITY

A Progressive Industrial and Agricultural Community

Sanilac County...Opportunity Awaits

4205 Main Street, Post Office Box 99, Brown City, Michigan 48416-0099

Phone (810) 346-2325 Fax (810) 346-3802

Mayor
Julie Miller

Councilmembers:
Patricia Jacobson
Gerald Kosal
Christine Lee
Ross McIvor
Alecia Parks
William Walters

City Clerk:
Juanita M. Smith

City Treasurer:
Carol Walters

City Manager:
Clint Holmes

Police Chief:
Ron Smith

DPW Foreman:
Phil Bartle

Administrative Assistant:
David Van Cura

City of Brown City
Resolution No: 17-09

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level; and,

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America; and,

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations; and,

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States; and,

WHEREAS, under the 2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes; and,

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository; and,

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility SO close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline; and,

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for locating a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility; and,

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, and a special legislatively created advisory Board; and,

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and,

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council for the City of Brown City, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City Council for the City of Brown City also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

The foregoing resolution was offered on April 10, 2017, by Councilmember Alecia Parks, and seconded by Councilmember Patricia Jacobson. In a Roll Call Vote, with the City Council consisting of five (5) members:

CM Jacobson-yes, CM Kosal-yes, CM Lee-yes, CM McIvor-yes, CM Parks-yes, CM Walters-absent.

Yeas: 5 Abstaining: 0

Nays: 0 Absent: 1

A QUORUM BEING PRESENT – MOTION DECLARED CARRIED.

I, Juanita M. Smith, City Clerk of the City of Brown City, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the City Council of the government of the City of Brown City, County of Sanilac, State of Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 10, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice of said meeting was given pursuant to and in fall compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Juanita M. Smith
City Clerk
City of Brown City
Sanilac County, Michigan

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Columbus Township Resolution
4-2-17

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Columbus Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Columbus Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Pamela Hornberger, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017
- 2017-0411

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sherman Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Sherman Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Edward Canfield, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

Adopted at a Regular Meeting of the Sherman Township Board, 4599 S Ruth Rd, Ruth MI 48470, on Tuesday, April 11, 2017.

All members voting YES.

Kathi N Tabe, Clerk
SHERMAN TOWNSHIP
HURON COUNTY
MICHIGAN
4-11-2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution 2017-04-17 Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Burtchville Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Burtchville Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes States, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference # 17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

MOTION by Appel, supported by Bailey, to adopt the forgoing resolution. Upon roll call vote, the following voted:

AYE: Appel, Bailey, Janks, Briolat, Minnie

NAY: None

ABSENT: None

The Supervisor declared the **Motion carried and the Resolution # 2017-04-17 adopted** on the 17th day of April 2017.

Michael D Appel

Signature Michael D Appel, Supervisor

Robert C. Bailey

Signature Robert C. Bailey, Clerk

Greenwood Township
9025 Yale Road
Greenwood, MI 48006
810-387-4044

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Attached please find the Resolution passed at our Regular Meeting in Greenwood Township Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

Greenwood Township Board

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD TWP.

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township Board/Council, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Greenwood Township, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the Greenwood Township Board/Council also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Dan Lauwers, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

RECEIVED
APR 06 2017
GREENWOOD

OFFERED BY: Doug Nowicki

SUPPORTED BY: Rebecca Ramsey

AYES: Rebecca Ramsey, Doug Nowicki, Marvin Roberts, Sonya O'Brien

~~NAYS~~:

Absent: Eric Krikorian

CERTIFICATION

I, Sonya O'Brien, the Clerk of the Township of Greenwood, in the County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Board of the Township of Greenwood, County of St. Clair, Michigan at a regular meeting held on April 11, 2017 and that said meeting was conducted and public notice was given in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 268, Public Acts of Michigan 1976, and that the minutes were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

Sonya O'Brien

Sonya O'Brien
Greenwood Township Clerk

Dated: 04/11/2017

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution #04-17-2017
City of Croswell
Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometre inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 metres below the lake level;

WHEREAS water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada, and First Nations;

WHEREAS concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizen and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality,* the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats to the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS Michigan has significant experience with the the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, OPG submitted a report outlining generic information about two alternative geologic regions, but failed to provide any information on specific sites or consider any areas located outside of the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City of Croswell, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, the City of Croswell also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and Michigan State Representative Shane Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

CERTIFICATION

I, SUZANNE DOBSON, City Clerk of Croswell, do hereby certify that Resolution #04-17-2017 was adopted by the City of Croswell at a regular meeting of the City of Croswell Council held at the Croswell Community Center on the 17th day of April, 2017.

Vote on this Resolution, 5 members being present was as follows:

AYES: Geiger, Fockler, Butler, McClellan, McMillan

NAYS: _____

Suzanne Dobson, CMMC
Croswell City Clerk

Michael McMillan, Mayor

I.J.C.
R.O. WINDSOR
MAY 8 2017

Resolution Opposing the Construction of a Nuclear Waste Repository in the Great Lakes Basin

WHEREAS, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to construct a deep geologic repository (DGR) which is an underground long-term burial facility for all of Ontario's low and intermediate level radioactive nuclear waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, some of which is highly radioactive and will remain toxic for over 100,000 years. This site is approximately one kilometer inland from the shore of Lake Huron and about 400 meters below the lake level;

WHEREAS, water is the nation's and Canada's most important natural resource and should be protected and managed prudently;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an irreplaceable natural resource, containing twenty percent of the world's and ninety-five percent of the United States' fresh water vital to human and environmental health;

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are vital to the economic and agricultural well-being of both Canada and the United States of America;

WHEREAS, Lake Huron and the connecting waters, including Lake St. Clair, are a source of drinking water for millions of people downstream in the United States of America, Canada and First Nations;

WHEREAS, concern has been expressed over the proposed OPG DGR by individuals, citizens and environmental groups, and municipalities and counties in both Canada and the United States;

WHEREAS, under the *2012 Protocol Amending the Agreement Between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Water Quality*, the governments of the United States and Canada acknowledge the importance of anticipating, preventing and responding to threats t the waters of the Great Lakes;

WHEREAS, the Governments of Canada and of the United States share a responsibility and an obligation to protect the Great Lakes from contamination from various sources of pollution, including the potential leakage of radioactivity from an underground nuclear waste repository;

WHEREAS, placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes is ill-advised. The potential damage to the Great Lakes from any leak or breach of radioactivity far outweighs any suggested economic benefit that might be derived from burying radioactive nuclear waste at this site. The ecology of the Great Lakes, valuable beyond measure to the health and economic well-being of the entire region, should not be placed at risk by storing radioactive nuclear waste underground so close to the shoreline;

WHEREAS, Michigan has significant experience with the concerns for siting a radioactive waste disposal facility as the state went through an exhaustive siting process over twenty years ago and concluded there was no viable location for constructing such a facility.

WHEREAS, the Michigan Senate has expressed serious concerns for the failure of the siting process in Ontario for the proposed OPG DGR to fully account for all potential impacts of the proposed facility by passing a legislative package urging intervention by the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission and a special legislatively created advisory Board.

WHEREAS, On December 28, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, As of September 12, 2016, entities representing over 23 million citizens have passed 187 resolutions in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio and in the province of Ontario opposing the proposed nuclear waste repository, with the vast majority of the resolutions opposing any permanent underground nuclear waste repository anywhere in the Great Lakes basin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, in order to protect the Great Lakes and its tributaries, urges that neither this proposed nuclear waste repository at the Bruce Nuclear Generating

Station nor any other underground nuclear waste repository be constructed in the Great Lakes Basin in Canada, the United States, or any First Nation property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sanilac County Board of Commissioners, Michigan, urges the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to reject and seek alternatives to Ontario Power Generation's proposal to bury radioactive nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, pursuant to SCR 16 of 2014 and SR 151 of 2014, Sanilac County Board of Commissioners also urges President Trump to take all necessary steps to engage the International Joint Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne, Canadian Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, the Great Lakes Commission, the International Joint Commission, Governors and legislative leaders of the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder, U.S. Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters, U.S. Representative Paul Mitchell, Senator Phil Pavlov, and State Representative Hernandez, as well as the Joint Review Panel Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (case reference #17520) Co-Manager Ms. Debra Myles.

John Hoffmann, Chairman