

SUBSTITUTE FOR  
SENATE BILL NO. 948

A bill to amend 1978 PA 113, entitled  
"An act to regulate the depositing, storing, or both, of  
radioactive waste,"  
by amending the title and section 1 (MCL 325.491), the title as  
amended by 1987 PA 202 and section 1 as amended by 1989 PA 12, and  
by adding section 2; and to repeal acts and parts of acts.

**THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:**

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TITLE

An act to regulate the **IMPORTING**, depositing, **AND** storing ~~or~~  
~~both,~~ of radioactive waste; **TO ESTABLISH A GREAT LAKES PROTECTION**  
**RADIOACTIVE WASTE ADVISORY BOARD; AND TO REPEAL ACTS AND PARTS OF**  
**ACTS.**

Sec. 1. (1) **AS USED IN THIS ACT, "CLASS A WASTE", "CLASS B**  
**WASTE", OR "CLASS C WASTE" MEANS CLASS A WASTE, CLASS B WASTE, OR**  
**CLASS C WASTE, RESPECTIVELY, AS DESCRIBED IN 10 CFR 61.55 THAT IS**

1 **LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE AS DEFINED IN SECTION 13703 OF THE**  
2 **PUBLIC HEALTH CODE, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.13703.**

3 (2) Radioactive waste ~~may~~**SHALL** not be deposited or stored in  
4 this state.

5 (3) ~~(2)~~Subsection ~~(1)~~**shall**~~(2)~~ **DOES** not apply to **ANY OF THE**  
6 **FOLLOWING:**

7 (a) The safe and secure ~~storing~~**STORAGE** or disposal in  
8 aboveground facilities at the site of an educational institution  
9 that produces radioactive waste consisting of spent fuel rods  
10 produced by that educational institution.

11 (b) The safe and secure storage in aboveground storage that is  
12 located at or near a nuclear power generating facility of spent  
13 fuel rods, or the safe and secure storage at the site of a nuclear  
14 power generating facility of low-level radioactive waste produced  
15 at that nuclear power generating facility. With the approval of the  
16 nuclear regulatory commission, spent fuel rods may be stored  
17 aboveground at or near a nuclear power generating facility while  
18 the nuclear regulatory commission operating license for the  
19 facility is in effect or until a date that is consistent with the  
20 decommissioning plan for the facility. Spent fuel rods shall not be  
21 transported from a nuclear power generating facility for storage at  
22 any other nuclear power generating facility.

23 (c) Waste consisting of uranium tailings that result from  
24 uranium mining within this state.

25 (d) The safe and secure temporary storage at the site of a  
26 nuclear power generating facility for not more than 2 days of any  
27 radioactive materials incidental to transportation of those

1 materials.

2 (e) The normal usage and safe and secure storage of  
3 radioactive materials used by doctor's offices, hospitals, health  
4 clinics, or other medical research or medical treatment centers.

5 (f) The safe and secure storage or disposal, or both, of low-  
6 level radioactive waste pursuant to ~~Act No. 460 of the Public Acts~~  
7 ~~of 1982, being sections 1982 PA 460, MCL 3.751 to 3.752, of the~~  
8 ~~Michigan Compiled Laws, and to part 137 of the public health code,~~  
9 ~~Act No. 368 of the Public Acts of 1978, being sections 1978 PA 368,~~  
10 ~~MCL 333.13701 to 333.13741. of the Michigan Compiled Laws.~~ **HOWEVER,**  
11 **THIS SUBDIVISION DOES NOT APPLY TO PERMIT STORAGE OR DISPOSAL OF**  
12 **ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:**

13 (i) **CLASS A WASTE THAT IS GENERATED OUTSIDE THIS STATE.**

14 (ii) **CLASS B WASTE THAT IS GENERATED OUTSIDE THIS STATE.**

15 (iii) **CLASS C WASTE.**

16 (g) The safe and secure storage or disposal of radioactive  
17 waste with radioactivity less than the amount that would require a  
18 specific license under part 135 of the public health code, ~~Act No.~~  
19 ~~368 of the Public Acts of 1978, being sections 333.13501 to~~  
20 ~~333.13536 of the Michigan Compiled Laws 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.13501~~  
21 **TO 333.13537,** and rules promulgated under that part.

22 (h) The safe and secure storage of radioactive waste that was  
23 being stored before January 1, 1970 and that is stored in a manner  
24 approved by the department of ~~public health~~ **ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**  
25 so as not to create a hazard to the public health, safety, or  
26 welfare.

27 **SEC. 2. (1) THE GREAT LAKES PROTECTION RADIOACTIVE WASTE**

1 ADVISORY BOARD IS CREATED.

2 (2) THE BOARD SHALL CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS:

3 (A) THREE INDIVIDUALS WITH EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE IN A  
4 TECHNICAL SPECIALTY THAT IS PERTINENT TO ISSUES RELATED TO  
5 RADIOACTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL, SUCH AS A HYDROGEOLOGIST, HEALTH  
6 PHYSICIST, RADIATION ENGINEER, OR BIOLOGIST, APPOINTED BY THE  
7 SENATE MAJORITY LEADER.

8 (B) AN INDIVIDUAL REPRESENTING AN INDIAN TRIBE RECOGNIZED BY  
9 THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

10 (C) AN INDIVIDUAL REPRESENTING AN INDUSTRY GENERATING CLASS C  
11 RADIOACTIVE WASTE, APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

12 (D) AN INDIVIDUAL REPRESENTING AN ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATION,  
13 APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

14 (E) AN INDIVIDUAL REPRESENTING A MEMBER OF A PRIVATE  
15 CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION WITH A PRESENCE IN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN,  
16 APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

17 (F) AN INDIVIDUAL WITH EXPERTISE IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL,  
18 HISTORICAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN,  
19 APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

20 (G) THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF AN ORGANIZATION OF STATES AND  
21 PROVINCES ESTABLISHED TO PROTECT AND CONSERVE THE GREAT LAKES,  
22 SPECIFIED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

23 (H) THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY,  
24 OR HIS OR HER DESIGNEE.

25 (I) THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY  
26 AFFAIRS, OR HIS OR HER DESIGNEE.

27 (3) THE MEMBERS FIRST APPOINTED TO THE BOARD SHALL BE

1 APPOINTED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS SECTION.

2 (4) MEMBERS OF THE BOARD SHALL SERVE FOR THE LIFE OF THE  
3 BOARD. IF A VACANCY OCCURS ON THE BOARD, THE VACANCY SHALL BE  
4 FILLED IN THE SAME MANNER AS THE ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT WAS MADE. THE  
5 SENATE MAJORITY LEADER OR SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
6 MAY REMOVE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD APPOINTED BY THAT OFFICER FOR  
7 INCOMPETENCE, DERELICTION OF DUTY, MALFEASANCE, MISFEASANCE, OR  
8 NONFEASANCE IN OFFICE, OR ANY OTHER GOOD CAUSE.

9 (5) THE FIRST MEETING OF THE BOARD SHALL BE CALLED BY THE  
10 DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY. AT THE FIRST  
11 MEETING, THE BOARD SHALL ELECT FROM AMONG ITS MEMBERS A CHAIRPERSON  
12 AND OTHER OFFICERS AS IT CONSIDERS NECESSARY OR APPROPRIATE. AFTER  
13 THE FIRST MEETING, THE BOARD SHALL MEET AT LEAST QUARTERLY, OR MORE  
14 FREQUENTLY AT THE CALL OF THE CHAIRPERSON OR IF REQUESTED BY 2 OR  
15 MORE MEMBERS.

16 (6) A MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD CONSTITUTE A QUORUM  
17 FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD. A  
18 MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS PRESENT AND SERVING ARE REQUIRED FOR  
19 OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE BOARD. THE BUSINESS THAT THE BOARD MAY  
20 PERFORM SHALL BE CONDUCTED AT A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE BOARD HELD IN  
21 COMPLIANCE WITH THE OPEN MEETINGS ACT, 1976 PA 267, MCL 15.261 TO  
22 15.275.

23 (7) A WRITING PREPARED, OWNED, USED, IN THE POSSESSION OF, OR  
24 RETAINED BY THE BOARD IN THE PERFORMANCE OF AN OFFICIAL FUNCTION IS  
25 SUBJECT TO THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231  
26 TO 15.246.

27 (8) MEMBERS OF THE BOARD SHALL SERVE WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

1   HOWEVER, MEMBERS OF THE BOARD MAY BE REIMBURSED FOR THEIR ACTUAL  
2   AND NECESSARY EXPENSES INCURRED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR  
3   OFFICIAL DUTIES AS MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

4           (9) BY 1 YEAR AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS SECTION, THE  
5   BOARD SHALL SUBMIT TO THE LEGISLATURE AND THE GOVERNOR A REPORT  
6   ASSESSING A BROAD RANGE OF POTENTIAL PUBLIC HEALTH, NATURAL  
7   RESOURCE, CULTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, AND HISTORICAL IMPACTS IN THE  
8   GREAT LAKES BASIN THAT MAY RESULT FROM A DEEP GEOLOGIC REPOSITORY  
9   FOR RADIOACTIVE WASTE TO BE CONSTRUCTED AND OPERATED NEAR OR ALONG  
10  THE SHORE OF ANY OF THE GREAT LAKES. TO GATHER INFORMATION FOR THE  
11  REPORT, THE BOARD SHALL CONDUCT AT LEAST 3 PUBLIC HEARINGS IN AREAS  
12  OF THIS STATE THAT MAY BE AFFECTED BY THE PROPOSED GEOLOGIC  
13  REPOSITORY. THE BOARD MAY ALSO CONSULT WITH PERSONS FOR ASSISTANCE  
14  IN PREPARATION OF THE REPORT.

15           (10) THIS SECTION IS REPEALED 1 YEAR AND 90 DAYS AFTER ITS  
16  EFFECTIVE DATE.

## **SCR16, As Adopted by Senate, June 11, 2014**

### **Substitute for Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 16.**

A concurrent resolution urging the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and the Congress of the United States to invoke the participation of the International Joint Commission under Article IX, Article X, or both, of the Boundary Waters Treaty to evaluate the proposed underground nuclear waste repository in Ontario, Canada, and similar facilities.

Whereas, Ontario Power Generation is proposing to construct an underground, long-term burial facility for low- and intermediate-level radioactive waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station. This site is less than a mile inland from the shore of Lake Huron; and

Whereas, Placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes shoreline is a matter of serious concern for the inhabitants of the Great Lakes states and provinces. A leak or breach of radioactivity from this waste facility could damage the ecology of the lakes. Tens of millions of United States and Canadian citizens depend on the lakes for drinking water, fisheries, tourism, recreation, and other industrial and economic uses; and

Whereas, Michigan recognizes the duty of the legislative branch of government to protect the public health, safety, and welfare of its citizens and the state's natural resources. Article IV, Section 50 of the Michigan Constitution authorizes the Legislature to regulate atomic energy in view of the safety and general welfare of the people. Article IV, Section 51 declares that the public health and general welfare of the people of the state are matters of primary public concern, while Article IV, Section 52 requires the Legislature to provide for the protection of the air, water, and other natural resources of the state from pollution, impairment, and destruction; and

Whereas, The Michigan Legislature has recognized the inherent dangers of siting a radioactive waste storage facility near the shores of the Great Lakes. Under Public Act No. 204 of 1987, the final siting criteria for a radioactive waste facility containing the same types of waste as would be stored at the proposed Ontario repository includes a prohibition on siting it within 10 miles of one of the Great Lakes, the Saint Mary's River, Detroit River, St. Clair River, or Lake St. Clair; and

Whereas, The Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA) is a binational agreement to address critical environmental health issues in the Great Lakes region, with the overall purpose of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Great Lakes. Article 6 of the GLWQA acknowledges the importance of anticipating, preventing, and responding to threats to the Great Lakes and recognizes that a nuclear waste facility sited close to the Great Lakes shoreline could lead to a pollution incident or could have a significant cumulative impact on the waters of the Great Lakes; and

Whereas, The 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty recognizes the immense importance of the Great Lakes as a shared resource between the United States and Canada. The wisdom of the Treaty drafters is reflected in the creation of the International Joint Commission (IJC), composed of three members from the United States and three members from Canada, to act as impartial watchdogs over the boundary waters between the countries. Under Article IX of the Treaty, questions or matters of difference between the countries involving their rights, obligations, or interests along their common frontier may be referred to the IJC for examination and report, upon the request of either country. Under Article X, the IJC may be asked to make a binding decision on an issue of difference between the two countries, upon the consent and referral by both the United States and Canada; and

Whereas, The IJC has frequently been asked to weigh in on major topics of concern to the Great Lakes region. In 1912, a few years after the Treaty's ratification, the IJC was asked to examine and report on the extent, causes, and location of pollution in the boundary waters and to recommend remedies and pollution prevention strategies. In 1999, the IJC was asked to study the international

export of bulk supplies of Great Lakes water. The IJC provides an objective and international forum to study Great Lakes issues that affect both countries; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That we urge the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and the Congress of the United States to invoke the participation of the International Joint Commission under Article IX, Article X, or both, of the Boundary Waters Treaty to evaluate the proposed underground nuclear waste repository in Ontario, Canada, and similar facilities; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge the other Great Lakes states and Canadian provinces to adopt appropriate regulations to protect the Great Lakes region from radioactive waste and to petition their respective federal governments to engage the IJC under Article IX, Article X, or both, of the Boundary Waters Treaty to evaluate the proposed underground nuclear waste repository in Ontario, Canada, and similar facilities; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge the Prime Minister of Canada and the Canadian Parliament to suspend the Joint Review Panel process convened by the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency and the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission to decide whether to grant Ontario Power Generation a license to construct the underground nuclear waste repository so that it can receive input from the IJC, the Great Lakes Commission, and the state of Michigan; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Prime Minister of Canada, the United States Secretary of State, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the members of the Michigan congressional delegation, the Speaker of the Canadian Senate, the Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, and the governors or premiers and the legislative majority leaders in Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ontario, and Quebec.



## **SCR17, As Adopted by Senate, June 11, 2014**

Senators Pavlov, Proos, Brandenburg, Green, Schuitmaker, Hopgood, Jones, Hansen, Marleau, Kowall and Hildenbrand offered the following concurrent resolution:

### **Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 17.**

A concurrent resolution to urge the Great Lakes Commission to study and take a formal position on the proposed underground nuclear waste repository in Ontario, Canada, and to study the potential impacts of this facility and similar facilities on the Great Lakes and on the people who depend on the lakes.

Whereas, The Great Lakes Commission is a public agency established by the Great Lakes Basin Compact in 1955 to speak as a unified voice for the Great Lakes states and provinces in their mission for a healthy and vibrant Great Lakes region. The Commission takes positions on issues of regional importance. These science-based positions are built on collaboration with others and encourage regional economic prosperity and environmental protection; and

Whereas, The proposal by Ontario Power Generation to construct an underground, long-term burial facility for low- and intermediate-level radioactive waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, which is less than a mile from the shore of Lake Huron, is a regionally-important issue. Placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes shoreline is a matter of serious concern for the inhabitants of the Great Lakes states and provinces. A leak or breach of radioactivity from this waste facility could damage the ecology of the lakes. Tens of millions of United States and Canadian citizens depend on the lakes for drinking water, fisheries, tourism, recreation, and other industrial and economic uses; and

Whereas, We are concerned about this proposed radioactive waste facility and the siting of any such facility so near the Great Lakes. Under Michigan's Constitution, it is the duty of the legislative branch of government to protect the state's natural resources in the interest of the public health, safety, and welfare of Michigan's citizens; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That we urge the Great Lakes Commission to study and take a formal position on the proposed underground nuclear waste repository in Ontario, Canada, and to study the potential impacts of this facility and similar facilities on the Great Lakes and on the people who depend on the lakes; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Board of Directors and Executive Director of the Great Lakes Commission, the members of the Michigan delegation to the Great Lakes Commission, and the commissioners of the International Joint Commission.

## **SR-150, As Adopted by Senate, June 11, 2014**

Senators Green, Brandenburg, Pavlov, Proos, Schuitmaker, Hopgood, Jones, Hansen, Marleau, Kowall and Hildenbrand offered the following resolution:

### **Senate Resolution No. 150.**

A resolution to urge the Great Lakes Commission to study and take a formal position on the proposed underground nuclear waste repository in Ontario, Canada, and to study the potential impacts of this facility and similar facilities on the Great Lakes and on the people who depend on the lakes.

Whereas, The Great Lakes Commission is a public agency established by the Great Lakes Basin Compact in 1955 to speak as a unified voice for the Great Lakes states and provinces in their mission for a healthy and vibrant Great Lakes region. The Commission takes positions on issues of regional importance. These science-based positions are built on collaboration with others and encourage regional economic prosperity and environmental protection; and

Whereas, The proposal by Ontario Power Generation to construct an underground, long-term burial facility for low- and intermediate-level radioactive waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station, which is less than a mile from the shore of Lake Huron, is a regionally-important issue. Placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes shoreline is a matter of serious concern for the inhabitants of the Great Lakes states and provinces. A leak or breach of radioactivity from this waste facility could damage the ecology of the lakes. Tens of millions of United States and Canadian citizens depend on the lakes for drinking water, fisheries, tourism, recreation, and other industrial and economic uses; and

Whereas, We are concerned about this proposed radioactive waste facility and the siting of any such facility so near the Great Lakes. Under Michigan's Constitution, it is the duty of the legislative branch of government to protect the state's natural resources in the interest of the public health, safety, and welfare of Michigan's citizens; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That we urge the Great Lakes Commission to study and take a formal position on the proposed underground nuclear waste repository in Ontario, Canada, and to study the potential impacts of this facility and similar facilities on the Great Lakes and on the people who depend on the lakes; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Board of Directors and Executive Director of the Great Lakes Commission, the members of the Michigan delegation to the Great Lakes Commission, and the commissioners of the International Joint Commission.

**SR-151, As Adopted by Senate, June 11, 2014**

**Substitute for Senate Resolution No. 151.**

A resolution urging the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and the Congress of the United States to invoke the participation of the International Joint Commission under Article IX, Article X, or both, of the Boundary Waters Treaty to evaluate the proposed underground nuclear waste repository in Ontario, Canada, and similar facilities.

Whereas, Ontario Power Generation is proposing to construct an underground, long-term burial facility for low- and intermediate-level radioactive waste at the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station. This site is less than a mile inland from the shore of Lake Huron; and

Whereas, Placing a permanent nuclear waste burial facility so close to the Great Lakes shoreline is a matter of serious concern for the inhabitants of the Great Lakes states and provinces. A leak or breach of radioactivity from this waste facility could damage the ecology of the lakes. Tens of millions of United States and Canadian citizens depend on the lakes for drinking water, fisheries, tourism, recreation, and other industrial and economic uses; and

Whereas, Michigan recognizes the duty of the legislative branch of government to protect the public health, safety, and welfare of its citizens and the state's natural resources. Article IV, Section 50 of the Michigan Constitution authorizes the Legislature to regulate atomic energy in view of the safety and general welfare of the people. Article IV, Section 51 declares that the public health and general welfare of the people of the state are matters of primary public concern, while Article IV, Section 52 requires the Legislature to provide for the protection of the air, water, and other natural resources of the state from pollution, impairment, and destruction; and

Whereas, The Michigan Legislature has recognized the inherent dangers of siting a radioactive waste storage facility near the shores of the Great Lakes. Under Public Act No. 204 of 1987, the final siting criteria for a radioactive waste facility containing the same types of waste as would be stored at the proposed Ontario repository includes a prohibition on siting it within 10 miles of one of the Great Lakes, the Saint Mary's River, Detroit River, St. Clair River, or Lake St. Clair; and

Whereas, The Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA) is a binational agreement to address critical environmental health issues in the Great Lakes region, with the overall purpose of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Great Lakes. Article 6 of the GLWQA acknowledges the importance of anticipating, preventing, and responding to threats to the Great Lakes and recognizes that a nuclear waste facility sited close to the Great Lakes shoreline could lead to a pollution incident or could have a significant cumulative impact on the waters of the Great Lakes; and

Whereas, The 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty recognizes the immense importance of the Great Lakes as a shared resource between the United States and Canada. The wisdom of the Treaty drafters is reflected in the creation of the International Joint Commission (IJC), composed of three members from the United States and three members from Canada, to act as impartial watchdogs over the boundary waters between the countries. Under Article IX of the Treaty, questions or matters of difference between the countries involving their rights, obligations, or interests along their common frontier may be referred to the IJC for examination and report, upon the request of either country. Under Article X, the IJC may be asked to make a binding decision on an issue of difference between the two countries, upon the consent and referral by both the United States and Canada; and

Whereas, The IJC has frequently been asked to weigh in on major topics of concern to the Great Lakes region. In 1912, a few years after the Treaty's ratification, the IJC was asked to examine and report on the extent, causes, and location of pollution in the boundary waters and to recommend remedies and pollution prevention strategies. In 1999, the IJC was asked to study the international

export of bulk supplies of Great Lakes water. The IJC provides an objective and international forum to study Great Lakes issues that affect both countries; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That we urge the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and the Congress of the United States to invoke the participation of the International Joint Commission under Article IX, Article X, or both, of the Boundary Waters Treaty to evaluate the proposed underground nuclear waste repository in Ontario, Canada, and similar facilities; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge the other Great Lakes states and Canadian provinces to adopt appropriate regulations to protect the Great Lakes region from radioactive waste and to petition their respective federal governments to engage the IJC under Article IX, Article X, or both, of the Boundary Waters Treaty to evaluate the proposed underground nuclear waste repository in Ontario, Canada, and similar facilities; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge the Prime Minister of Canada and the Canadian Parliament to suspend the Joint Review Panel process convened by the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency and the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission to decide whether to grant Ontario Power Generation a license to construct the underground nuclear waste repository so that it can receive input from the IJC, the Great Lakes Commission, and the state of Michigan; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Prime Minister of Canada, the United States Secretary of State, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the members of the Michigan congressional delegation, the Speaker of the Canadian Senate, the Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, and the governors or premiers and the legislative majority leaders in Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ontario, and Quebec.