

A Resolution on the Declaration of Decommissioned Nuclear Power Reactor Sites and Subsequent Land Transfers

WHEREAS the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is actively declaring decommissioned nuclear power reactor sites as "greenfield" for "unrestricted use". The Big Rock Point nuclear power reactor site on Lake Michigan being among the first declared as such, and now serves as a template.

WHEREAS in the case of Big Rock Point, portions of the site are designated "highly restricted" because of eight casks containing 64 tons of extremely radioactive high level nuclear waste (spent nuclear fuel). This area is surrounded by razor-wire fencing and intermittently patrolled by heavily-armed security guards and watchdogs.

WHEREAS all nuclear power plants have routine releases of many radionuclides permitted by licensing. Certain of these radionuclides bio-accumulate, and bioconcentrate in the food chain. These radionuclides are known to have negative health consequences detrimental to humans and wildlife.

WHEREAS in figures submitted by Consumers Power / Consumers Energy to Brookhaven and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Big Rock Point released over 3 million curies of radioactive fission and activation gases during the first 10 years of operation. ¹

WHEREAS at Big Rock Point there is both high level nuclear waste in casks on site, and "low level" radioactive waste residuals (including plutonium) left behind in sub-surface soils, groundwater, aquifers, near-shore earth, and waters of Lake Michigan. ^{2 3}

WHEREAS proposals to sell, and thus transfer the Big Rock Point nuclear power reactor site from Utility ownership to that of the State of Michigan for a State Park have failed when liability and costs of the "legacy contamination" remained ambiguous.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United strongly advises respective governments and jurisdictions to closely scrutinize the process and declaration of a decommissioned nuclear power reactor as "greenfield" or "brownfield". That a thorough, independent investigation to determine site characterization; liabilities; declarations of legacy contaminations; binding agreements; jurisdictional authority all be conducted prior to declaration of site status and prior to any transfer or lease of said properties. If after this scrutinization remediation is indicated, then it is advised that remediation occur at the expense of current owner of said properties with a specific time table.

¹ *Radioactive Materials Released from Nuclear Power Plants* NU-REG CR 2907 by Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY 11973 - Prepared for the Office of Information Resources Management, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington D.C. 20555-0001 (NRC FIN B2234)

² *Big Rock Point Restoration Project LICENSE TERMINATION PLAN, Revision 1*, July 1, 2004, Prepared by Consumers Energy Company: "Environmental Impact of Historical Fuel Failures," Page 2-5; "Radiological Event History"

³ Dale Condra, ORISE Table 4, "Concentrations of Plutonium Radionuclides in Water Samples, Big Rock," in "Analytical Results for Water Samples Collected December 2, 2003 at Big Rock Point Nuclear

Power Plant, Charlevoix, Michigan," Inspection Report Number 050-00155/2003-07)[RFTA 04-001], Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE), Jan. 27, 2004

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY GREAT LAKES UNITED AT THE MAY 2, 2008 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING IN HURON, OHIO.



Jim Mahon, President