



The Regional Municipality of Durham

COUNCIL INFORMATION PACKAGE

October 26, 2018

Information Reports

There are no Information Reports

Early Release Reports

There are no Early Release Reports

Staff Correspondence

1. [Correspondence from Gerri Lynn O'Connor, Regional Chair and CEO of the Region of Durham](#) addressed to the Honorable Catherine McKenna, Minister of Environment and Climate Change, with respect to the Impact Assessment Act

Durham Municipalities Correspondence

There are no Durham Municipalities Correspondence

Other Municipalities Correspondence/Resolutions

There are no Other Municipalities Correspondence/Resolutions

Miscellaneous Correspondence

1. [Capstone Power Corp., Zep Wind Farm Ganaraska, Notice of Community Liaison Committee](#) meeting on Wednesday, November 7, 2018, 6:30 p.m. – 8:30 p.m., Orno Arena and Community Centre, 2 Princess Street, Orno, Ontario
2. [Debbie Strauss, Director, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport](#) – re: An invitation for Durham Region to submit a nomination for the Ontario Medal for Good Citizenship

Advisory Committee Minutes

There are no Advisory Committee Minutes

Members of Council – Please advise the Regional Clerk at clerks@durham.ca, if you wish to pull an item from this CIP to be included on the next regular agenda of the appropriate Standing Committee, beginning with the new term of Council in December 2018.

(Note: Items will be included on the next regularly scheduled Committee meeting if the Regional Clerk is advised by Wednesday noon the week prior to the meeting)



October 15, 2018

The Honourable Catherine McKenna
Minister of Environment and Climate Change
Environment and Climate Change Canada
200 Sacré-Coeur Boulevard
Gatineau, Quebec
K1A 0H3
ec.ministre-minister.ec@canada.ca

**The Regional Municipality
of Durham**

Office of the Regional Chair

605 ROSSLAND ROAD EAST
PO BOX 623
WHITBY, ON L1N 6A3
CANADA

905-668-7711
1-800-372-1102
Fax: 905-668-1567
gerrilynn.o'connor@durham.ca

durham.ca

Gerri Lynn O'Connor
Regional Chair and CEO

Dear Minister:

In response to the federal government's proposal to update Canada's process for assessing the environmental impacts of major undertakings, the Regional Municipality of Durham submitted comments in August 2017 (Attachment 1). As consultation on Bill C-69 continues, we wish to raise several issues directly with you.

Because of the high stakes for the host communities, decommissioning of nuclear generating plants must be included on the list of projects to which the Impact Assessment Act will apply. In addition, municipalities that host nuclear facilities must be considered and supported as key stakeholders in that process and engaged from the beginning of the impact assessment process.

Durham Region hosts two nuclear generating stations operated by Ontario Power Generation (OPG) at Darlington and Pickering. Almost 50 percent of the used nuclear fuel in Ontario is presently stored in our Region in licenced, "interim" above-ground facilities, directly on the shore of Lake Ontario.

As a regional municipality, Durham is responsible for key services delivered to a population of 760,000 spread over an area of 2,500 square kilometers. The Region delivers:

- **human services** including public health, child care, family counselling, long-term care, social housing and social services, accessibility and inclusion initiatives;
- **emergency services** including policing, land ambulance and emergency management;
- **infrastructure services** including water supply and distribution, sewage collection and treatment, transportation routes, transit and waste management and disposal; and

"Service Excellence
for our Communities"

If this information is required in an accessible format, please contact the Accessibility Co-ordinator at 1-800-372-1102 ext. 2009.

- **policy and planning services** including property tax policy, climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy planning, strategic land use planning, innovation, economic development and tourism.

Because of the decades-long impact of decommissioning, it is critical that the Region be fully engaged in the impact assessment process from scoping it, to data collection and analysis, to design of mitigation measures and monitoring. To plan ahead and “right-size” services, the Region needs information and time.

The Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) recently granted OPG a 10-year licence to operate the Pickering Nuclear Generating Station (PNGS) until 2024 and then begin the first steps of the decommissioning process. The Region made a full submission and presentation (Attachments 2 and 3) to the CNSC outlining concerns about the community impacts of the imminent closure and decommissioning phase at the PNGS. Decommissioning will affect our communities for the next half century or beyond. One of our requests to the CNSC was that Durham Region be engaged early in the decision-making around the need for a full impact assessment of the decommissioning process at the PNGS.

Neither the current project list under the CEAA 2012 or the proposed project list for the new Impact Assessment Act includes decommissioning of nuclear plants. This seems to be based on the notion that an EA or IA done for the creation of such a facility will cover decommissioning. This might be true for a facility built today but was certainly not the case when the PNGS was built.

Further, with mid-life refurbishment, nuclear plant operations may last 60 years or more. It is not reasonable that a study of possible decommissioning impacts done at the inception of the project can reliably predict environmental impacts of the future.

Since the PNGS opened in 1971, the surrounding community has grown dramatically. Now, the plant is a few minutes drive from major urban facilities including Highway 401, the Pickering GO Station and rail lines, the Pickering marina and the City’s downtown core, not to mention nearby residential and employment areas. The decommissioning, removal of nuclear wastes, eventual demolition of the plant and site restoration all may result in serious impacts on the surrounding area for decades to come.

Therefore, the decommissioning process must be subject to a full impact assessment (IA) when plant closure is imminent. The IA must consider and mitigate both onsite concerns and offsite impacts on the surrounding region.

In the case of Pickering, the uncertain fate of the nuclear wastes that OPG proposes to store onsite for several decades is a key concern. Their preliminary decommissioning plan assumes these wastes will be removed to an offsite facility before demolition begins. Plant demolition and restoration of the site is contingent on the removal of all nuclear wastes in advance. The removal of the waste depends on successful conclusion of a separate siting and EA process led by the Nuclear Waste Management Organization (NWMO) for a deep geological repository (DGR). However, there is no guarantee that the NWMO process will produce a willing host, an acceptable site or federal approval to construct the DGR for the used fuel. Nor is there any certainty that the repository proposed for low and intermediate level waste at Kincardine will be available when needed to accept demolition wastes from Pickering.

These risk factors and related mitigations should be incorporated into the detailed decommissioning plan that OPG is required to prepare. This is another reason why a full impact assessment is required for the decommissioning process at Pickering, well before OPG begins early decommissioning stages in 2024.

In addition, the Province of Ontario should be required by the federal government to participate in a coordinated, “one-window” IA process to assess adverse impacts on and protect valued environmental components under their jurisdiction. If the Province declines to participate, the host communities should be able to request additions to the scope of the federal IA process to ensure comprehensive consideration of the fiscal, social and economic impacts on their communities.

In the proposed IA process documents, host municipalities are not mentioned either as a level of government or principal party that must be consulted during the IA process. The IA process treats affected municipalities as part of “the public”, but unlike “the public” we do not qualify for intervenor funding because we are municipal governments.

All host communities with legislated responsibilities for the wellbeing of their residents should be formally recognized in the IA process.

Municipal jurisdictions with responsibility for emergency planning related to nuclear facilities, like the Region of Durham, should automatically be notified of the project and engaged in the assessment by the new impact assessment agency. Host municipal jurisdictions also should be eligible to receive funding that supports meaningful participation in the impact assessment and subsequent regulatory processes associated with a nuclear facility. Both the federal and provincial governments should acknowledge that being or becoming the host of a nuclear facility places a substantial burden on a community. That community will need a well-developed emergency response capability. It will need the staff capacity to track and participate in the related regulatory processes that

continue throughout the lifespan of the facility. And they need to know that their community may be the site of nuclear waste storage for a very long time.

Decommissioning of the Pickering Nuclear Generating Station will be the first major nuclear decommissioning project to occur in urban Ontario. As such, the process is an opportunity for Canada to develop, refine, market and export its expertise on decommissioning of CANDU reactors around the world. This best practice should include the technical, engineering and community transition aspects of decommissioning. It would demonstrate corporate social responsibility and the value of building community support for what otherwise could be seen as a lengthy and negative project.

To support a best practice approach, it is essential that a full assessment of the impacts of decommissioning on the site and surrounding community is the starting point. Because of the duration of the decommissioning phase, affected communities will require firm ongoing commitments to mitigation in the government's conditions of approval for the decommissioning process.

This is vital given the possibility of significant institutional change during the lengthy decommissioning period. In this time frame, federal and provincial governments and agencies may undertake radical changes in direction or cease to exist. The facilities could be sold or privatized, or the operator could suffer economic collapse. Climatic and technological changes may occur that affect the safety and security of the facility. The surrounding community must have confidence that it will be protected from potential adversity related to a nuclear plant that it has supported for decades.

OPG, the City of Pickering and Durham Region cannot avoid the decommissioning process. The only choices relate to the methods used, the duration and the mitigations available. In the absence of a broadly-scoped impact assessment with robust community engagement, OPG and the CNSC will lose a key opportunity to build social licence for nuclear facilities in general. This is particularly important in Durham Region which hosts both the Pickering and Darlington nuclear generating stations.

To boost community confidence in the decommissioning process, we urge you to add decommissioning to the Impact Assessment Projects List and insist on a full impact assessment for the Pickering Nuclear Generating Station as it moves toward decommissioning in 2024. We also ask that Durham Region be directly engaged early in discussions of the scope of the impact assessment.

We appreciate your consideration of these requests and look forward to your response.

Yours truly,

Gerri-Lynn O'Connor
Regional Chair and CEO

Attachments:

- #1 Letter to Kevin Blair, Natural Resources Canada, August 28, 2017
Re: Environmental and Regulatory Reviews Discussion Paper
- #2 CMD 18 – H6.67 Durham Region Submission to the CNSC
Hearings June 2018 on the Relicensing of the Pickering Nuclear
Generating Station from 2018 to 2028
- #3 Durham Region Slide Presentation to the CNSC, June 28, 2018 on
the Relicensing of the Pickering Nuclear Generating Station from
2018 to 2028

c: Please see attached list

c: The Honourable Amarjeet Sohi, Minister Natural Resources
Canada
The Honourable Rod Phillips, Minister of Environment,
Conservation and Parks, Ontario
Ms. Celina Caesar-Chavannes, MP, Whitby
Dr. Colin Carrie, MP, Oshawa
Mr. Mark Holland, MP, Ajax
Ms. Jennifer O'Connell, MP, Pickering-Uxbridge
The Honourable Erin O'Toole, MP, Durham
Ms. Kimberly Rudd, MP, Northumberland-Peterborough South
Mr. Jamie Schmale, MP, Haliburton-Kawartha Lakes- Brock
The Honourable Peter Bethlenfalvy, MPP, Pickering-Ajax
Mr. Lorne Coe, MPP, Whitby
Ms. Jennifer French, MPP, Oshawa
Ms. Lindsey Park, MPP, Durham
Mr. David Piccini, MPP, Northumberland-Peterborough South
The Honourable Laurie Scott, MPP, Haliburton-Kawartha
Lakes-Brock
Mayor Adrian Foster, Municipality of Clarington
Mayor Dave Ryan, City of Pickering
Mr. Ron Hallman, President, Canadian Environmental Assessment
Agency
Ms. Rumina Velshi, President, Canadian Nuclear Safety
Commission
Dr. Theresa Tam, Chief Public Health Officer, Canada
Mr. Glenn Jager, Chief Nuclear Officer, Ontario Power Generation
Mr. Randy Lockwood, Senior Vice President, PNGS, Ontario
Power Generation
Mr. Garry Cubitt, Chief Administrative Officer
Mr. Ralph Walton, Regional Clerk and Director of Legislative
Services



August 28, 2017

**The Regional
Municipality
of Durham**

Office of the
Chief Administrative Officer

605 ROSSLAND ROAD EAST
PO BOX 623
WHITBY, ON L1N 6A3
CANADA

905-668-7711
1-800-372-1102
Fax: 905-668-1567

www.durham.ca

Garry H. Cubitt
B.Sc., M.S.W., (Hon) LL.D
Chief Administrative Officer

Mr. Kevin Blair
Natural Resources Canada
Major Projects Management office
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, ON
K1A 0E4
Email: kevin.blair@canada.ca

Dear Mr. Blair:

Re: Environmental and Regulatory Reviews Discussion Paper

Please see below, responses prepared by staff of the Regional Municipality of Durham which is the host community for two of Ontario's nuclear generating stations at Darlington and Pickering. Unfortunately, the timeline for this consultation falls during Regional Council's summer recess so they have not had a chance to review these comments. The responses are organized according to the headings and questions posed in the June 2017 Environmental and Regulatory Reviews Discussion Paper.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on these important changes.

Yours truly,

Garry H. Cubitt, M.S.W.
Chief Administrative Officer

If this information is required in an accessible format, please contact 1-800-372-1102.

Comments on the Environmental and Regulatory Reviews Discussion Paper from the Regional Municipality of Durham

Cumulative Effects:

What are the gaps in our national environmental frameworks and what geographic areas should first be examined for regional assessments?

Federal funding for work to increase the understanding of Canada's freshwater systems (lake, river, wetland, groundwater, and large-scale watershed studies) needs to be substantially increased. Federal funding to the Experimental Lakes Study Area should be restored and expanded. Federal investment in implementing the science, studies and restoration projects that are identified in Great Lakes Lakewide Action and Management Plans must better match the importance of the Great Lakes to Canada's population, environment and economy.

Density of federal air quality, surface and groundwater quality and quantity, lake level and climate monitoring all should be increased to provide better understanding of our environment and changing conditions, especially in view of climate change impacts. It is very difficult to measure change or cumulative effects of a project when you have no proper baseline. Consider this work to be the equivalent of the Canadian census for the environment.

The monitoring of cumulative impacts of approved projects over the lifetime of the project needs to be improved so that unforeseen or unmitigated effects on communities are recognized and addressed in a timely way. The federal approval must require proponents to do so and set aside contingency funds for this eventuality.

Early Engagement and Planning

What should be the process and outcome of an early planning phase?

An early planning phase should:

- Identify the broad policy framework that will guide federal decision-making on the specific project. For example, a national energy policy should articulate how Canada intends to develop its

energy resources and energy generation sector in keeping with related policies such as those for addressing climate change.

- Identify the data required in order to adequately assess the impact of a project, locally and regionally including “upstream” (like mining of nuclear fuel), “downstream” (like GHG emissions from oil or gas projects) and lifecycle impacts (from construction to decommissioning).
- Consider various alternatives for the project in terms of location, design, extent, timing and technology so that the proponent’s vision is not seen as the only option available.

Federal government scientists must be free to speak and be seen to speak as independent experts on proposed projects. A dilemma is that agencies with expertise in a particular sector, like the CNSC, may be viewed as overly aligned with development in that sector. It’s their reason for being.

The federal government should use the outcome of the early engagement process on projects to guide the content and scale of assessment required, including the non-local impacts and entire lifecycle timeframe of the project.

A system where the proponent scopes the project alternatives, hires and pays the consultants that carry out the EA studies may be seen by some people as slanted in the proponent’s favour. In this situation, regulatory requirements are generally interpreted as narrowly as possible with mitigation focused on achieving the minimum level of acceptability. The proponents’ assessments tend to focus on the short-term economic benefits (e.g. job creation) of the project and minimize potential environmental costs and other negative outcomes that may arise at the end of the project lifecycle.

Having a strong national policy to guide types of project development and the baseline science done by/on behalf of the government might help to counteract this impression of bias and tendency to narrow the focus of an EA to the minimum requirements.

Similar to Indigenous communities whose territories are affected by a project, Regional and local municipal governments, of affected communities, must be an integral part of early and ongoing engagement. A host municipality is not just another stakeholder. Some projects (such

as a major mine or large energy installation) have the potential to affect almost every service the municipality provides from roads and drinking water to land use planning, economic development and emergency services. The project may provide many positive benefits to the national and local economy, especially at the beginning when there are jobs and investment in construction. However, in future the facility may close or become uneconomic, abandoned or derelict. At this end point, the nation has a broad base of resources to recover and move on. In contrast, the local community has fewer resources to weather the loss and is left with the negative results, possibly in perpetuity. The environmental assessment needs to take much greater account of the local impact of future closure and decommissioning of the project and propose mitigation.

Transparency and Public Participation

What tools can we use to facilitate your participation and help you access the information you need in a user-friendly way?

We support most of the suggestions you are considering. Two-way dialogue using plainer language, open access to project data and information throughout the project life cycle are critical to the user-friendliness of the program. Along with expanded participant funding, efforts to make participation in a currently complex process more understandable to the public are needed. To support public participation, documents such as the EIS, needed to understand the project, should be made available via a link on the CEAA or CNSC websites. It should not be necessary to request them.

Science Evidence and Indigenous Knowledge

How do we respectfully and meaningfully incorporate Indigenous knowledge?

An EA should not just have a section entitled "incorporating Indigenous knowledge" where specific teachings are narrowly applied and discussed. Instead, the EA should be assessed on how well it incorporates Indigenous knowledge throughout the EA, linking and relating the concepts to the scientific evidence of project impacts. This would prove that those doing the EA actually had a grasp of this body of knowledge.

How do we provide greater confidence in the science behind project assessments?

More reliable baseline science about the geographic area potentially affected by the project should be done by (or on behalf of) the federal government by experts recognized in their fields. This would require either expanding in-house expert science capacity or increasing funding to credible outside organizations. While the proponent may be required to fund the work, for the studies to be perceived as unbiased, perhaps the proponent should not have a direct role in engaging these scientists or consultants.

We agree that the information gained from scientific investigations related to a project should be owned and maintained by the federal government and provided through open data mechanisms to the proponent and the public. We agree that peer reviews of the science are also important in establishing the credibility of the studies used to reach assessment conclusions.

We applaud the inclusion of analytical tools (GBA+) that can be used to help characterize socio-economic effects of large projects.

The timelines for assessment studies must recognize that multi-season work may be needed to properly evaluate some impacts. The time available to assess project impacts should be matched to the scale and potential effects of the project.

Impact Assessment

What criteria should be used to consider potential changes to the Project List, and how do we ensure transparency in the process?

As noted earlier, the early planning and engagement process for a proposed project can help outline the extent of impact, the scale of study required and public interest in the project. Decisions about what goes on the Project List must be seen by the public to be evidence-based in respect to anticipated environmental impact of a project, likely determined through a screening process, not politically driven.

Partnering with Indigenous Peoples

How can we work together to most effectively ensure the changes we implement support us on our shared path to reconciliation?

We suggest that the Federal Government listen to Indigenous Peoples about how they wish to be engaged and respected in the assessment process and decision-making.

Cooperation with Jurisdictions

What are the most important steps we should take to improve cooperation across jurisdictions?

We support the concepts being considered such as the one project-one assessment approach. However, this approach must also respect the jurisdiction of the municipalities affected to set policies (e.g. land use plans) and pass bylaws (e.g. noise by-laws) that reflect the will of their community.

Directly affected municipalities (i.e. host regions/communities) should not be treated simply as another stakeholder in the assessment process. The community will need to manage both short term impacts and long-term consequences of the final project decision. Assessments/mitigation plans need to recognize and address community effects.

Mitigation plans and conditions governing project approval must be accompanied by an ongoing federal financial commitment and staff capacity to monitor compliance and to enforce project conditions. The model used for nuclear facility compliance may be applicable to other sectors and projects.

Other Comments:

Broad policy frameworks for key federal responsibilities around energy, the Great Lakes and other surface/navigable waters, fisheries and the environment generally should be in place to guide its decisions for development that impacts these resources and sectors. In the absence of a coherent, overarching resource policy framework, project assessments are treated in an ad hoc manner rather than being aligned with Canada's broader goals and values in relation to the resource.

With the diminishing market for fossil fuels, special attention must be paid to the potential for insolvent companies to walk away from stranded assets and partially completed but now uneconomic projects without **safe, secure decommissioning** that protects surrounding communities and environment.

In future, EA approval conditions for nuclear facilities must require solutions to be available for disposal of nuclear waste before the facility begins operating. After 50 years of nuclear power generation, Canada's nuclear operators still have no long-term solution for disposal of the resulting nuclear waste.

Decoupling the opportunity to generate and sell nuclear power from the obligation to deal with the resulting waste has allowed the generators, regulators and federal administrations to continually postpone decisions on how to deal with nuclear waste. The NWMO now predicts a deep geological repository (DGR) for nuclear fuel waste will not be available until 2043, almost two decades after the Pickering Nuclear Generating Station is due to close. Emplacement of the waste in the DGR is expected to take up to 40 years. So some or all of the waste that has been accumulating since the 1970's at the Pickering site in "interim" waste facilities on the shore of Lake Ontario, will likely still be there in 2070.

This is a disappointing outcome for communities that strongly supported nuclear energy and willingly hosted the reactors for decades. Allowing proponents to say in an Environmental Impact Statement that waste will be sent to a future facility being planned by another organization is no longer acceptable.

We therefore recommend that the federal environmental assessment process **include a clear definition and time limit for "interim nuclear waste storage" at the generating stations** so that this impact is completely clear to potential host communities. Approval of a nuclear project should require a proponent to have a nuclear waste disposal solution available **before** the new/refurbished nuclear reactors are permitted to operate.

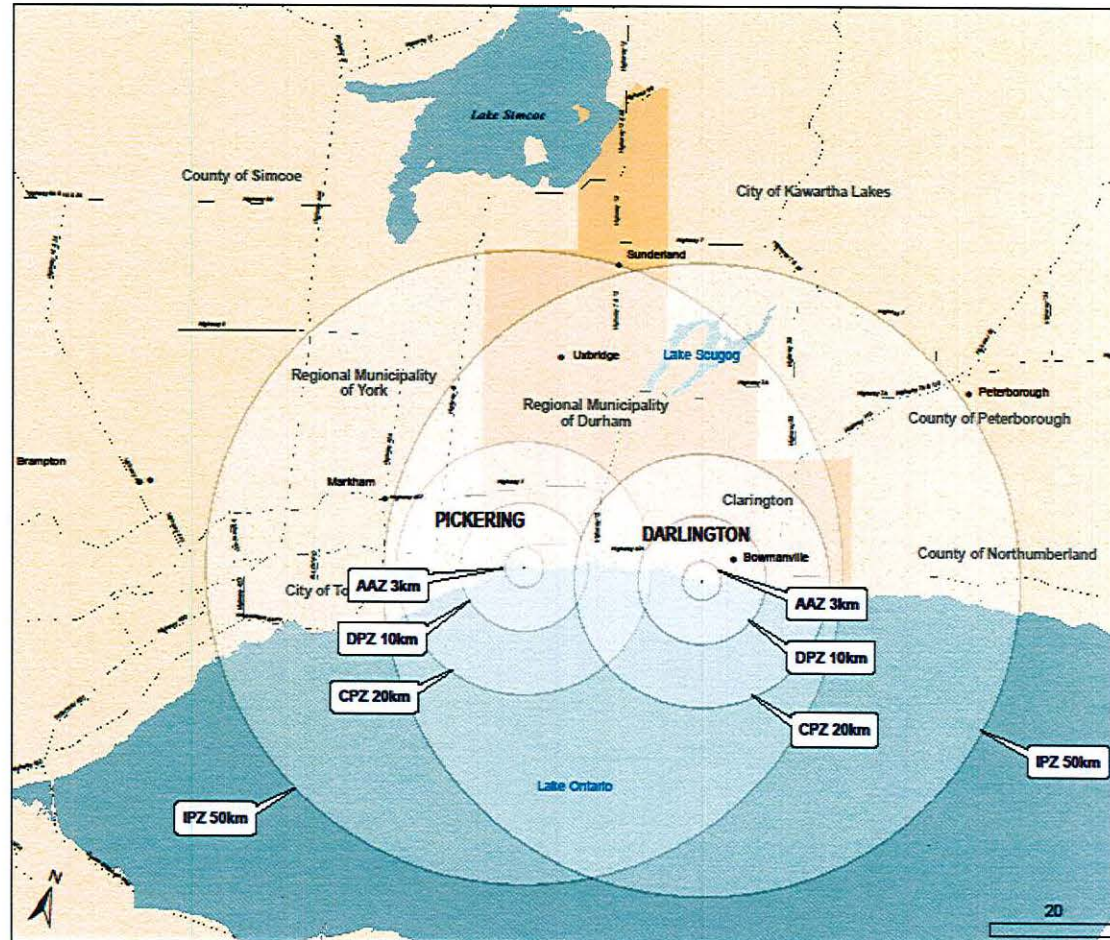
An aerial photograph of a city at dusk. A multi-lane highway with traffic is visible in the foreground. In the background, there is a body of water and a city skyline under a cloudy sky with a sunset glow.

Region of Durham Presentation to CNSC: Relicensing of Pickering Nuclear Generating Station

by G.H. Cubitt, CAO
June 28, 2018

Unique aspects of Durham Region

- lost community for two nuclear plants in urban areas
- CPG is our largest employer
- Key role in Provincial Nuclear Emergency Response Plan (PNERP) implementation
- 51% of Ontario's nuclear fuel waste stored here



ong Relationship with OPG

OPG/DEMO partnership on nuclear planning, exercises and response

OPG/Health Department on potassium iodide (KI) pill distribution program

OPG/DRPS on NextGen radio integration, security exercises

Regional engagement via Durham Nuclear Health Committee, Pickering Community Advisory Council, Regional Council updates



Benefits of PNGS license extension

Supplies Ontario with low carbon electricity

Maintains clean baseload supply during refurbishment at Darlington

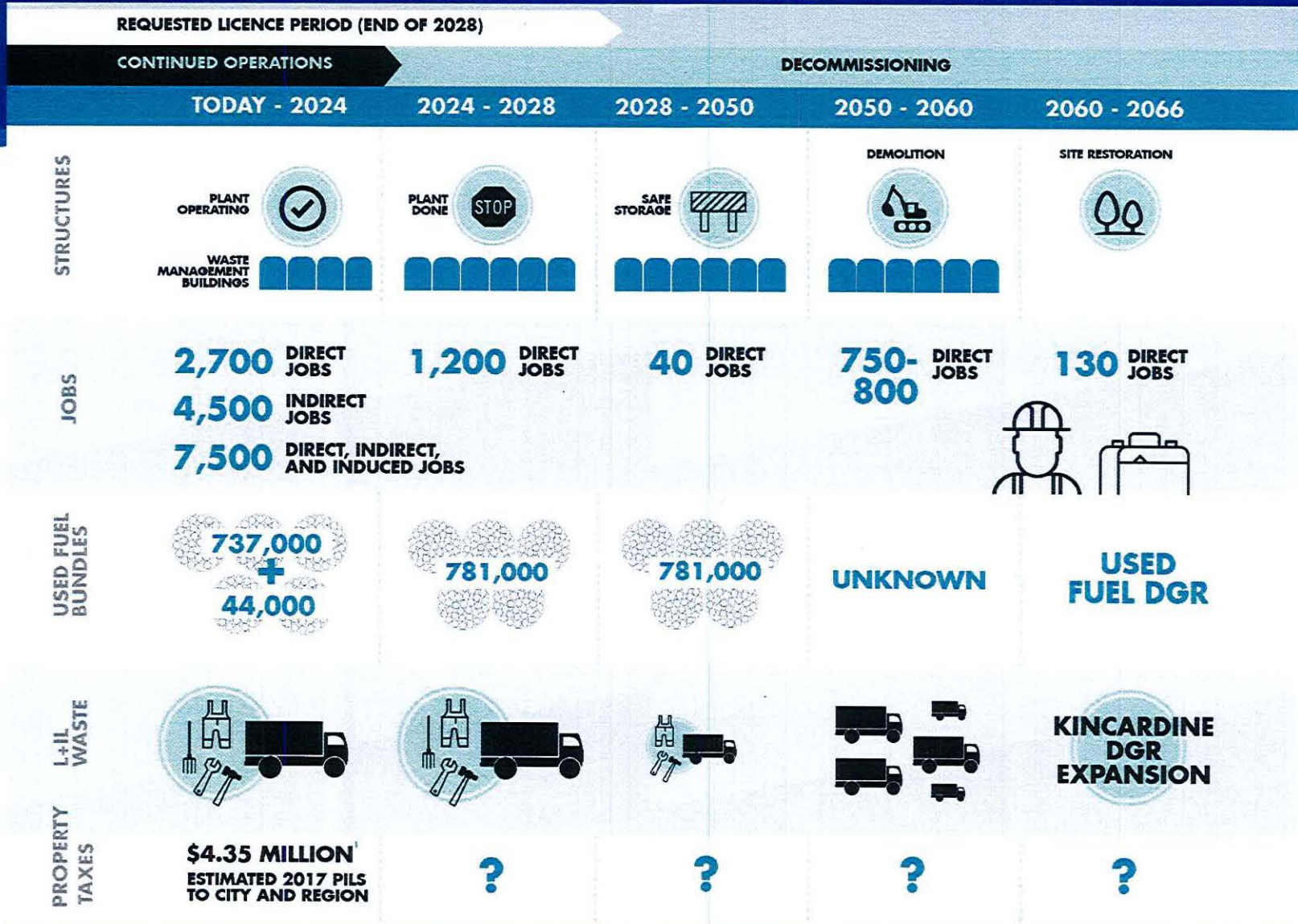
Allows Ontario to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through electrification of the economy

Large employer in Durham, fuels economic development

Generates community contributions and environmental stewardship programs continue

Regulatory support continues safe operation of PNGS to 2024.

Planned Future of PNGS



¹ Estimate of 2017 PILs for the Pickering Nuclear Generating facility provided by the City of Pickering.
 SOURCES: OPG Media Release, "Pickering Continued Operations to 2024" April 2018. OPG, Pickering Waste Management Facility Application for Licence Renewal, p. 26. Nuclear Fuel Waste Projections in Canada, NWMO-TR-2017-14, December 2017. PNGS Preliminary Decommissioning Plan, Appendix C, p. 137.

Concerns during ongoing operations

and in Regional Council resolutions:

Additional Regional costs to implement new PNERP

lack of transition plan for 1,500 workers at end of operations
2024

cumulative impact of unfair property tax treatment

increasing storage of used fuel waste

Conditions of approval related to continued operation

ask the CNSC to require that:

G/Province fund additional Regional costs of revised PNERP

G prepare and share a transition plan for displaced OPG work

G mitigate impact of storage of used fuel waste through a
community benefits agreement

Province eliminate the unfair property tax treatment of nuclear
generating assets

Concerns during decommissioning phases

Loss of additional 1,160 jobs at end of stabilization phase in 2028
Unknown property tax and socio-economic impacts
No clear plan for phased beneficial reuse of site
Concern about length and impact of safe storage phase
Increasing, indefinite nuclear waste storage (fuel, demolition waste)
Unlikely until 2060 at least

Conditions of approval related to decommissioning phase

Accordingly, we ask the CNSC to require that OPG:

provide the Region with data on environmental, infrastructure and socio-economic impacts of each phase of decommissioning, updated every 5 years

and commit to immediate and ongoing beneficial site reuse and final site reclamation to provincial brownfield standards

engage the Region well in advance on the traffic and transportation impacts of each phase of decommissioning

forecast, mitigate and monitor emission impacts of decommissioning and site reclamation

Additional requests

that uncertainty re: removal of nuclear waste be mitigated through annual payments to the Region of Durham per unit of waste stored in the region (via the Financial Guarantee)

that Durham Region be included as a key stakeholder for NWMC planning for transportation of used fuel waste and related mitigation

that the Region be engaged in decision-making on the EA/impact assessment process for decommissioning

Conclusion

Region's immediate concerns can be resolved through funding sharing, and regulatory change (PNERP, mitigation of socio-economic impacts, property tax fairness)

Concerns about decommissioning must include community benefit/compensation and detailed planning and study to support long-term mitigation of Regional impacts

contact information:

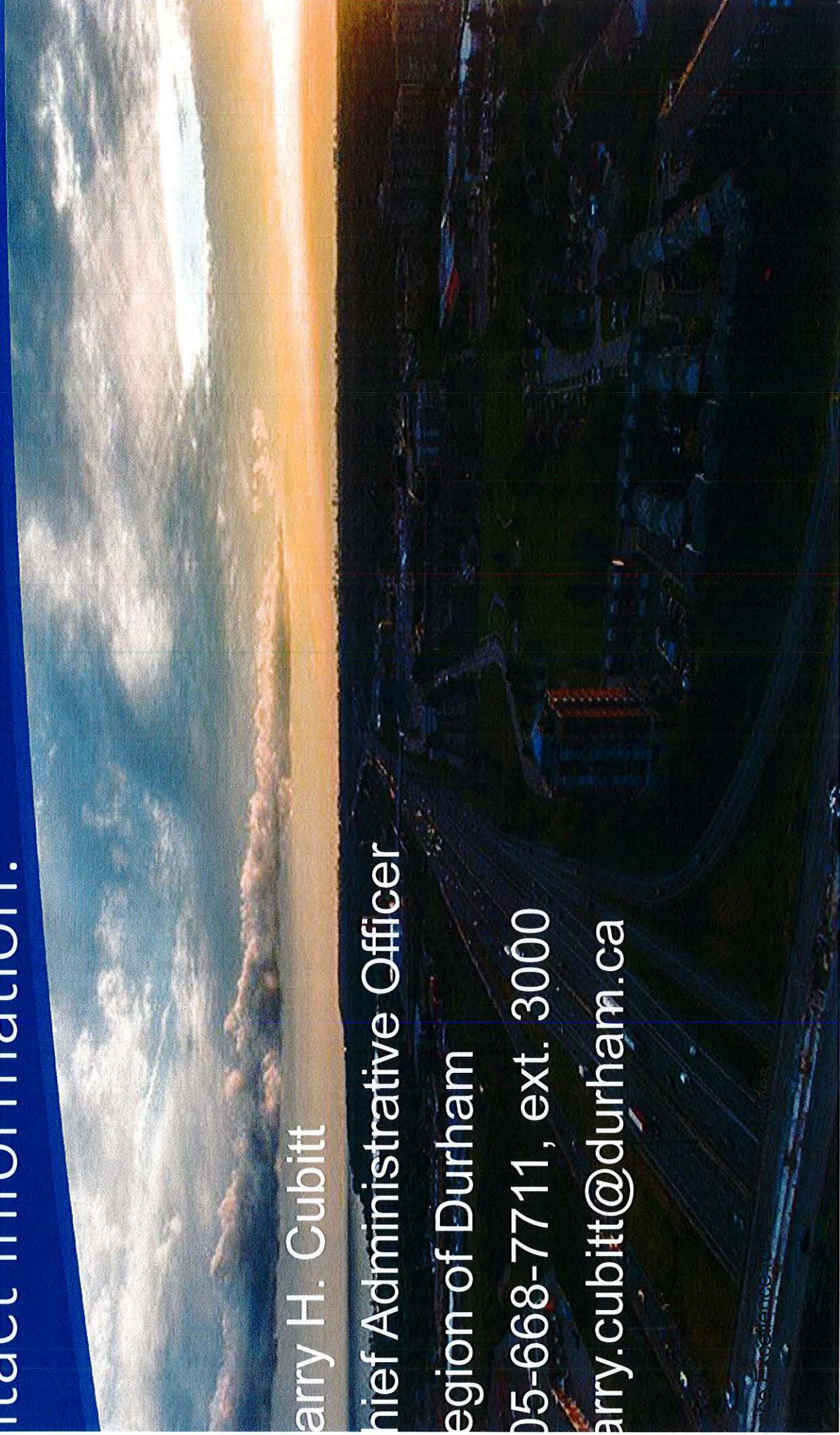
Garry H. Cubitt

Chief Administrative Officer

Region of Durham

905-668-7711, ext. 3000

garry.cubitt@durham.ca





May 7, 2018

The Regional
Municipality
Of Durham

Office of the C.A.O.

605 Rossland Rd. East
P.O. Box 623
Whitby, Ontario
Canada, L1N 6A3
(905) 668-7711
1-800-372-1102
Fax: (905) 668-5831
garry.cubitt@durham.ca

www.durham.ca

Garry H. Cubitt
Chief Administrative Officer

Ms. Louise Levert
Secretariat
Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC)
280 Slater Street, P. O. Box 1046
Ottawa, ON K1P 5S9

E-mail: cns.interventions.ccsn@canada.ca

RE: Request to Intervene

Dear Ms. Levert,

We understand that a Public Hearing Part 2 on matters related to the proposed relicensing of the Pickering Nuclear Generating Station (PNGS) will be held from June 26 to 28, 2018 in Courtice, Ontario. In accordance with a resolution from Durham Regional Council, the Region of Durham provides the following written submission. We also request to make an oral submission during the hearing.

Please find attached our formal written submission including the resolution from Durham Regional Council, passed April 11, 2018. We appreciate the opportunity to participate.

G.H. Cubitt, MSW
Chief Administrative Officer

cc: Mr. Glenn Jager, President OPG Nuclear and Chief Nuclear Officer, Ontario Power Generation
Ms. Laurie Swami, President and CEO, Nuclear Waste Management Organization
Mayor David Ryan, City of Pickering
Mayor Adrian Foster, President, Canadian Association of Nuclear Host Communities

Blank Page



**Submission from the Regional Municipality of Durham regarding
the application of Ontario Power Generation (OPG) to renew the Power Reactor
Operating Licence for the Pickering Nuclear Generating Station (PNGS) from
September 1, 2018 to August 31, 2028.**

May 7, 2018

With respect to the Part 2 Hearing, June 26 to 28, 2018 in Courtice, Ontario.

Blank page

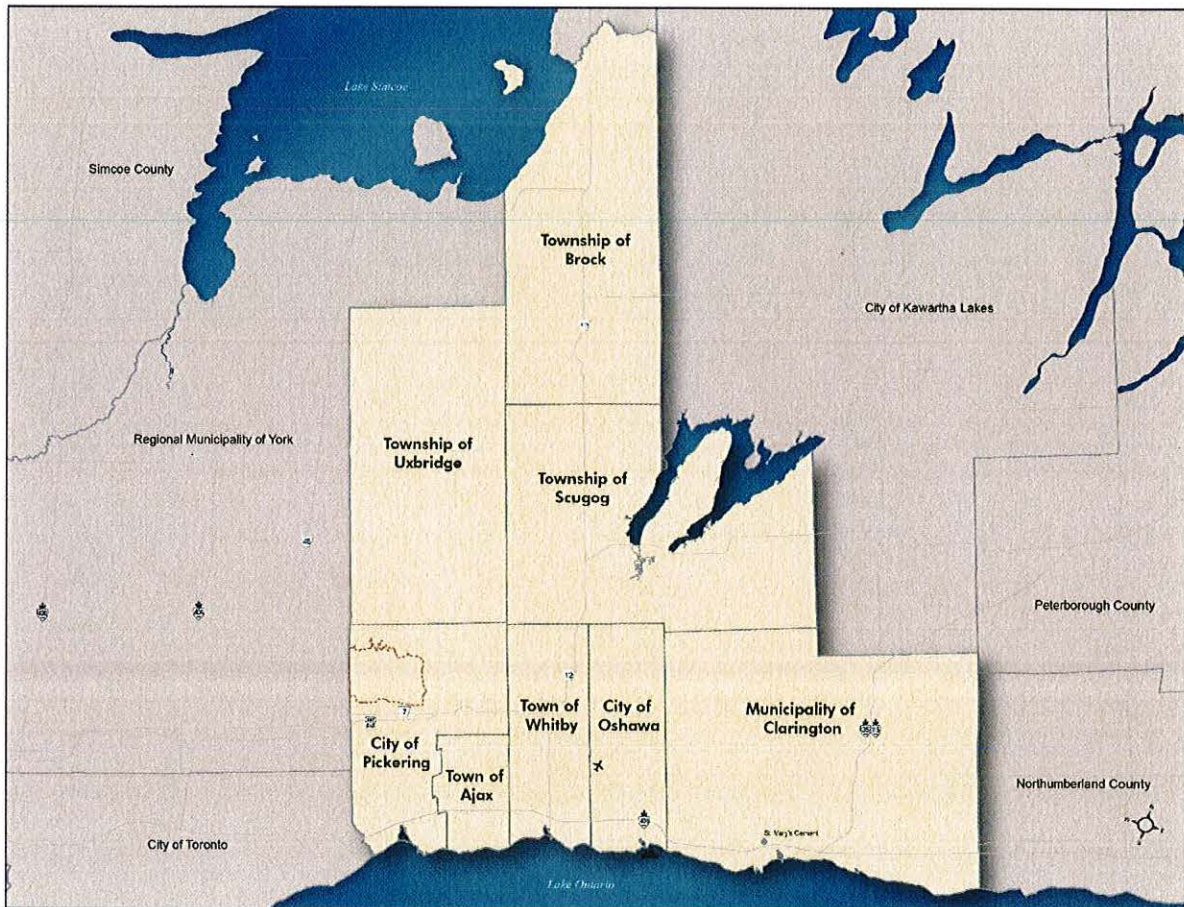
Table of Contents

1	Introduction:	1
2	Strong Region/OPG Partnership Continues	3
2.1	Communications	3
2.1.1	Durham Nuclear Health Committee	3
2.2	Emergency Management	4
2.2.1	Durham Emergency Management Office (DEMO)	4
2.2.2	Potassium Iodide (KI) Pill Distribution Program	5
2.2.3	Policing	6
3	Durham Regional Council Seeks Renewed Partnerships and Support.....	7
4	PNGS Continued Operations Phase to 2024	9
4.1	Emergency Management: Provincial Nuclear Emergency Response Plan (PNERP).....	9
4.2	Socio-economic Impacts: Property Taxation	11
4.3	Nuclear Waste Management.....	13
5	PNGS Decommissioning Phases.....	14
5.1	Background	14
5.2	Emergency Planning	16
5.2.1	PNERP	16
5.2.2	KI Pill Distribution Program.....	16
5.2.3	Coordination with Durham Regional Police Service	17
5.3	Socio-Economic Issues:.....	17
5.3.1	Human Assets and Municipal Property Taxes	17
5.3.2	Financial Assets: Economic Development/Beneficial Reuse of the Site	18
5.4	Ongoing and Increasing Nuclear Waste Storage	19
5.5	Transportation	21
5.6	Emissions.....	22
6	Conclusion	22
7	References.....	24
8	Appendix A - Legislated Responsibilities of the Regional Municipality of Durham .	26
9	Appendix B: Recommendations from the Region of Durham.....	29
10	Glossary of Acronyms	32

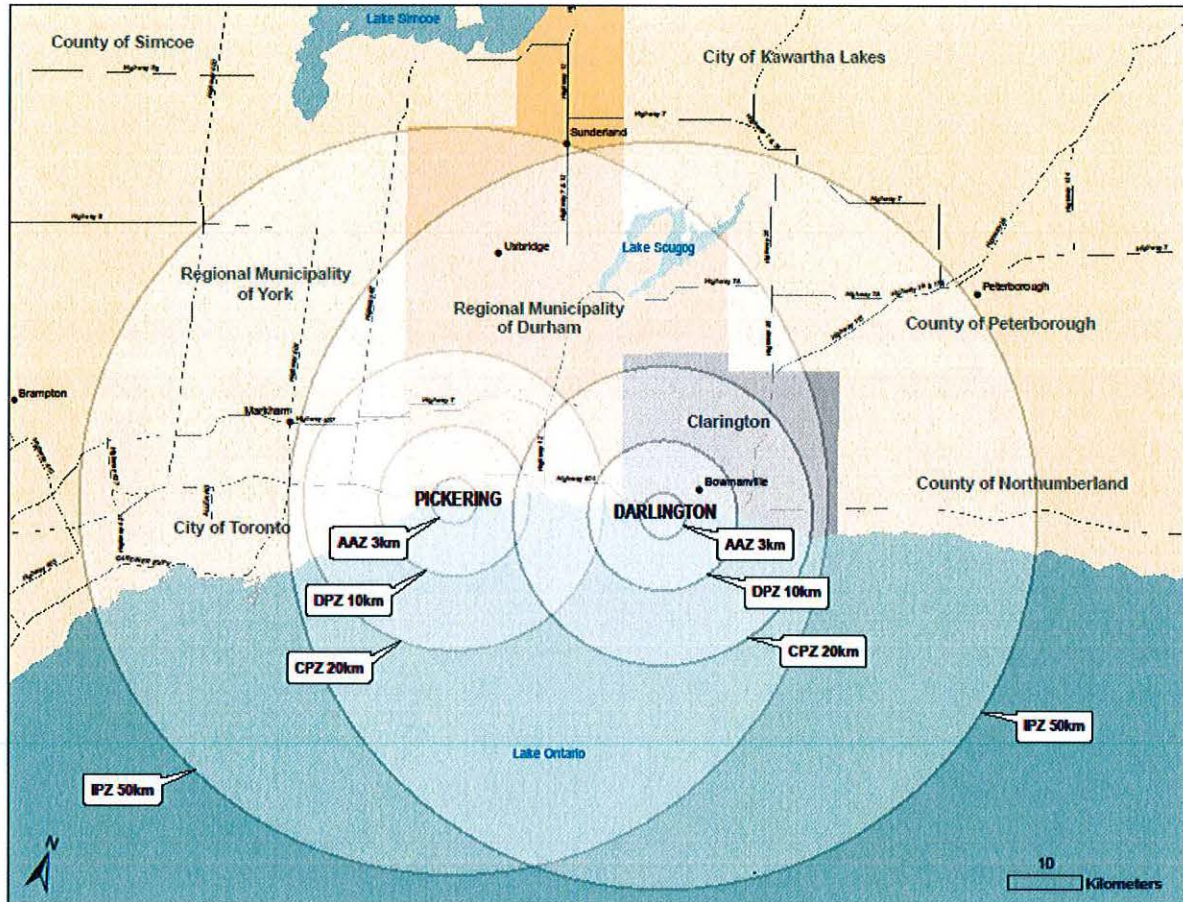
1 Introduction:

The Regional Municipality of Durham is an upper tier government in Ontario's system of two-tier municipal government. The upper tier is the regional level, which operates at a broader scale to provide planning, servicing and financing for Region-wide services including policing, ambulance, emergency management, public health, land use planning, and water and waste water services. For a more extensive list of Regional legislated responsibilities see Appendix A.

In Durham Region, eight area municipalities comprise the lower tier (see map below). The City of Pickering is one of the area municipalities. They operate at a more local scale, handling services such as detailed local planning, fire protection, tax collection and parks and recreation.



The map following map shows the location of the Pickering and Darlington Nuclear Generating Stations within our Region and the extent of the associated nuclear protection zones within Durham and beyond.



Durham Region is unique in Ontario as the host community for two nuclear generating stations located within urban environments. As its host community, Durham Region has a substantial interest in the continued safe operation of the Pickering Nuclear Generating Station (PNGS). With 2,700 employees, this station is a major employer in the Region, in total providing about 4,500 direct and indirect high-skill, well-paid jobs for our residents. The proposed extended operation until 2024 will provide the benefit of maintaining these jobs. For this reason, the Region of Durham supports the continued operation of the Pickering Station.

Another key benefit of PNGS's ongoing operation is its significant contribution to Ontario's 99% carbon emissions-free electricity supply. As a leader in municipal efforts to address climate change, the Region knows that this clean electricity supply will enable our community to pursue a strategy of electrifying space heating and transportation to help meet Durham's GHG emission targets.

The chief beneficiary of continued operation of PNGS is the Province of Ontario by:

- ensuring a reliable power supply and avoided electricity replacement costs of \$600 million during refurbishment of other facilities;
- continuing the payment of personal and corporate income taxes from the employees and related economic activity in the nuclear supply chain, about 95 per cent of which is located in Ontario; and
- continuing the payment of proxy property taxes to help relieve the stranded debt.

2 Strong Region/OPG Partnership Continues

Construction of PNGS began in the late 1960's and the first four reactors began operating in 1971 before the Regional Municipality of Durham existed. The station, and all the complex regulatory mechanisms pertaining to it, were part of the inherited landscape of the Region. Over the years, the Region has worked closely with Ontario Power Generation (OPG), especially on emergency management, and continues to view OPG as a community partner. The Region is keenly aware of the responsibilities that come with being a host community for the Pickering plant.

Since its inception, the Region has been a strong supporter of the operations at the two nuclear generating stations in Durham. This support has been expressed to the CNSC through various Regional Council resolutions and Regional submissions.

The partnership and cooperation between OPG and Durham Region is maintained through a variety of mechanisms.

2.1 Communications

There is considerable effort on both sides to sustain a healthy dialogue:

- Periodic OPG presentations to Regional Council
- Regular Durham Nuclear Health Committee (DNHC) meetings chaired by the Region's Commissioner and Medical Officer of Health
- Issue-specific meetings with Regional staff and/or the Regional Chair
- Staff-to-staff meetings on specific issues such as emergency exercises
- Regional staff attendance at OPG stakeholder meetings and public information centres
- Regional participation in the Pickering Advisory Committee
- Regional participation in the Repurposing Pickering exercise

2.1.1 Durham Nuclear Health Committee

Since 1995, OPG has funded and provided technical assistance to the Durham Nuclear Health Committee (DNHC). It is chaired by the Region's Commissioner & Medical Officer of Health. Membership of the DNHC consists of nine public members from

Whitby, Oshawa, Ajax, Clarington and Pickering, who are appointed by Council; two representatives of OPG; and four provincial/regional government representatives. The DNHC acts primarily as a forum for discussing and addressing radiological emissions from nuclear facilities in Durham Region to assess the potential environmental human health impacts. The DNHC meets five times a year and regularly receives presentations from OPG staff updating the committee on environmental monitoring results at PNGS.

2.2 Emergency Management

2.2.1 Durham Emergency Management Office (DEMO)

For decades, the Region's Emergency Management Office has played a coordinating role in the community in planning and executing the Region's offsite response to a nuclear emergency at PNGS or DNGS. This activity is directed through the Provincial Nuclear Emergency Response Plan (PNERP) and partially supported by funding from OPG under the terms of a Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with the Region.

DEMO has partnered with OPG and local emergency services in ensuring that appropriate planning, practice and coordination are in place to respond to a nuclear incident affecting the Durham community.

As an example, in December 2017, the Region participated in the OPG led Exercise Unified Control which simulated a nuclear emergency at the Pickering Nuclear Generating Station. The purpose of the exercise was to test the preparedness of OPG, the Region and the many other partners to respond. The exercise was designed to test the interoperability between organizations, communication during decision making, and the coordination and effectiveness in delivering information to the public and media.

When a nuclear exercise is conducted in accordance with Provincial legislation and CNSC regulations, hundreds of Regional staff from police, paramedic, transit, social services and most other Regional departments are involved. While OPG has helped fund that effort, it is a significant responsibility for Durham Region to ensure training of Regional staff and community partners, availability of physical facilities, current technology and communications capacity to support these efforts. This obligation relates not only to the Pickering NGS but also to the Darlington NGS.

Consequently, the Region has developed a high level of expertise in nuclear emergency preparedness. Maintaining training levels and corporate memory will be an ongoing challenge for the Region to due to upcoming retirements combined with normal staff turnover. In addition, as our population grows, and the legislated requirements related to community safety increase, meeting the needs to communicate, practice, and constantly update our emergency plans has become an escalating demand.

2.2.2 Potassium Iodide (KI) Pill Distribution Program

A significant example of a strengthened regulatory requirement is the expanded program for the distribution of Potassium Iodide (KI) pills in the 10 km zone. This was a post-Fukushima requirement from the CNSC which was much appreciated by the Region.

For more than 20 years the Durham Region Health Department (DRHD) pre-distributed KI to specific vulnerable populations e.g. schools, child care centres, health care and long-term-care facilities located in the primary zones and emergency service providers and others. Residents living in the primary zones could also obtain KI through several pharmacies located in the primary zones (10 km).

During 2014 and 2015, DRHD in partnership with OPG, designed and implemented a campaign with full community consultation to meet the requirements of the CNSC REGDOC 2.10.1 regarding the pre-distribution of KI. In late 2015, DRHD and OPG launched a campaign to distribute KI pills to over 200,000 homes and businesses within a 10-kilometre radius (Detailed Planning Zone) of Pickering and Darlington nuclear generating stations. In addition, KI pills were made available upon request to anyone living or working in the Ingestion Planning Zone (50 km). OPG fully funds this program through an MOU with DRHD. DRHD continues to promote this initiative to ensure that anyone new to the area is aware of the availability of KI tablets for their residence or business, and also to encourage existing area residents and businesses to confirm that they have their supply of KI tablets.

Various mechanisms have been employed to ensure that the public is aware of the KI pill program. Residents and business owners can confirm if they are located within the 10-kilometre Detailed Planning Zone by visiting preparetobesafe.ca and entering their postal code in the required field. The website will show their proximity to each nuclear generating station. KI tablets are also available free of charge to residents living within 50-kilometres of either generating station on the preparetobesafe.ca website.

In September 2017, DRHD launched a video to promote the availability of potassium iodide (KI) tablets for new residents and businesses located near the Region's nuclear generating stations in Pickering and Darlington.

In the fall of 2016, PNGS participated in an Operational Safety Review Team (OSART) mission. As part of the mission, the team of experts from the International Atomic Energy Agency that reviewed PNGS, identified the KI distribution program as a "good practice" (IAEA, p.48) which they define as "an outstanding and proven performance...markedly superior to that observed elsewhere, not just the fulfillment of current requirements..." (IAEA) p.82.

2.2.3 Policing

The Durham Region Police Service (DRPS) has historically had an excellent working relationship with both the Emergency Preparedness and Security program and Emergency Services (SES) Unit within OPG. The DRPS and OPG have an MOU for Off-Site Response that provides the framework for police response to high risk incidents as outlined in the agreement.

To maintain a strong working relationship, DRPS continually participated in security and emergency services training and exercise activities as stakeholders in OPG's Emergency Management Program. This includes natural, technological and human-induced (criminal) emergencies or disasters. In 2017, along with other Durham Region departments, DRPS was highly engaged in the planning and participation in exercise "Unified Control" hosted by OPG. The DRPS also participates in annual "Force on Force" security exercises and training opportunities in the roles of participant, observer and evaluator.

Both DRPS and OPG are engaged stakeholders in evacuation planning. DRPS currently maintains evacuation plans for the Pickering and Darlington NGS sites.

The advancement and adoption of the Next/Gen radio system to create integrated, seamless and interoperable communications with Durham Region first responders is an excellent example of a valuable partnership between the Region and OPG. The radio system was completed in 2017 and supports fully integrated communications that adheres to the five lanes of communications interoperability as outlined by Public Safety Canada:

- Governance
- Standard operating procedures
- Technology
- Training
- Usage

Training and usage includes the integrated major incident response training and procedures for major events that have been integrated into our response model.

The OPG portable radios users (Security and Emergency Services and Emergency Response Team) at both the Pickering NGS and Darlington NGS are considered to be normal high priority users on the NextGen Radio / HARRIS system along with all of the other public safety users – police and fire – in the Region.

Because the radio system views OPG users like any other user of the system, no "integration" is required. Interoperability is a given and as simple as the responding parties to operationally change channels to a common channel i.e. create a Talk Group.

This is part of the Standard Operating Procedure for both parties. It is also possible for Pickering OPG teams to communicate directly with Darlington OPG teams if required.

In the case of infrastructure components installed at both facilities to provide the required on-site radio coverage - these radio towers are connected – via dedicated and redundant microwave links - and managed by the fully redundant NextGen / HARRIS core computer.

These radio towers – three at each facility – and links are monitored 24/7 and considered by all involved to be an integral part of the overall NextGen system. These components enable not only on-site coverage for OPG portable radio units but also for arriving first responders. Testing of the system has proven that it works extremely well.

3 Durham Regional Council Seeks Renewed Partnerships and Support

In April 2018, Durham Regional Council heard presentations from both Ontario's Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management (OFMEM) and OPG. The presentation by OFMEM outlined for Council the revision of the PNERP. OPG's presentation provided updates on refurbishment of the Darlington Nuclear Generating Station (DNFS) and the proposal to extend the operation of DNFS to 2024. These initiatives have renewed Council's discussion about the impacts of OPG's ongoing nuclear operations in our Region.

On April 11, 2018, Durham Regional Council passed the following resolution:

Information Report #2018-INFO-41: Provincial Nuclear Emergency Response Plan (PNERP) – Update

Moved by Councillor Jordan, seconded by Councillor Drumm,

That we recommend to Council:

Be it resolved that Durham Regional staff be mandated to make a submission to the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) regarding Ontario Power Generation's (OPG) application for a ten-year licence for the Pickering nuclear station;

That in the submission staff highlight Durham Region's ongoing support for transparency, public consultation, strengthening emergency preparedness wherever feasible, protection of vulnerable communities, and world-class public safety as outlined in motions passed by council in 2014, 2015 and 2017;

That the submission commend and thank the CNSC for its issuance of strengthened potassium iodide (KI) distribution requirements in 2014;

That the submission encourage the CNSC to ensure the province implements its updated Provincial Nuclear Emergency Response Plan (PNERP) in a timely, transparent and accountable manner;

That the submission request the CNSC encourage the province to release the technical assessment it has commissioned to identify whether evacuation zones or KI distribution distances should be expanded;

That the submission reiterate Durham Region's request for funding to be made available to address any additional planning, public education and implementation costs related to the new requirements included in the 2017 PNERP or related implementation plans;

That Durham Region requests the CNSC include a licence requirement obligating OPG or the government of Ontario to provide appropriate funding to Durham Region for the implementation of the 2017 PNERP or related implementation plans;

That Durham Region be compensated for the storage of nuclear waste until such time as nuclear waste is stored in a permanent nuclear waste site and compensation is then provided for the permanent waste storage host community;

And finally, be it further resolved:

That Durham Region requests OPG prepare and publish plans on how it will mitigate negative impacts of the station's retirement, including transition plans for affected workers, in advance of the stations' closure.

OPG has prepared a strategy for the End of Commercial Operation and a Preliminary Decommissioning Plan. The CNSC has outlined a series of conditions to be met for approval of the relicensing of PNGS. These include monitoring and milestone reporting on key technical criteria as well as development of a sustainable operations plan and a stabilization activity plan. OPG must give the CNSC notice by December 31, 2022 of any request to operate beyond December 2024. The CNSC requires that the

decommissioning plan be progressively updated every five years over the life cycle of the facility, with increasing levels of detail.

While the Region is confident that OPG will take all measures needed for continued safe operation of the PNGS to 2024 in accordance with CNSC regulations, the plans for and impacts of the period after PNGS operations cease raise some questions for the Region of Durham.

The Region's submission will address the following general areas:

- Emergency management/PNERP impacts
- Financial and property tax impacts
- Employment and socio-economic impacts
- Economic development and beneficial reuse
- Nuclear waste management impacts
- Dust, noise, toxins and non-nuclear waste
- Transportation impacts

The comments address two distinctly different phases of the future of the PNGS: the continued operations phase until 2024, and the decommissioning phase after commercial operations end. As highlighted in the Council motion, Durham Region's ongoing support for the nuclear facilities in the Region will be built on fairness, transparency, public consultation, strengthening of emergency preparedness, protection of vulnerable communities and world class public safety.

4 PNGS Continued Operations Phase to 2024

During this phase there are three areas of concern for the Region:

- Ongoing and expanded obligations related to the PNERP
- Socio-economic impacts related to unfair property taxation
- The increasing, indefinite storage of nuclear waste

4.1 Emergency Management: Provincial Nuclear Emergency Response Plan (PNERP)

The Region welcomed the release of the updated PNERP in December of 2017. Durham actively participated in the consultations that led to the new plan and made 16 recommendations identifying gaps that we felt needed to be covered by the plan. These recommendations, which were endorsed by Durham Regional Council in Report 2017-COW-137, sought additional studies, greater clarity from the Province on standards and roles, updated and harmonized requirements, and funding to support the Region's ongoing capacity to implement the PNERP. Of these recommendations, three were included in the final PNERP relating to transparency, the need to study impacts of a

nuclear accident on the Great Lakes, and the need for a clear focus and process for evacuation planning in the new emergency planning zones.

Of the Regional recommendations that were not addressed in the PNERP, three related to the need for increased funding from the Province and CNSC to support additional planning and operational costs related to the expanded planning zones beyond the 10 km radius. This may include the need for a new primary standalone Regional Emergency Operations Centre outside the 20 km Contingency Planning Zone.

Other potential resourcing needs relate to study of dose control standards and protective actions for staff, expanded distribution of KI pills beyond the 10 km zone and the need for the Province to regularly update designated and impacted municipalities on the process of revising the PNERP.

As shown in the last two nuclear emergency exercises, (Unified Response 2014 and Unified Control 2017) emergency communications capability and coordination is an increasingly important aspect of the response. The growing use of internet and social media channels and new tools like the Alert Ready wireless alerting system will be effective in reaching the public wherever they are via mobile devices. However, with the changes to the PNERP, the Region will need sufficient staff and technology resources to continue to ensure that accurate, coordinated and timely messaging is delivered to our growing urban community.

With the release of the new PNERP in December 2017, the evacuation plans maintained by DRPS for the PNGS and DNGS sites will need to be reviewed to ensure alignment with the revised PNERP requirements. The DRPS and OPG are active participants in the Evacuation Transportation Subcommittee being led by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation. The subcommittee exists under the larger Nuclear Emergency Management Coordinating Committee.

Of particular note, in the 2017 PNERP is the introduction of a new Contingency Planning Zone (CPZ) out to 20 km. The response expectations of the Region in this new zone will require detailed planning in order to meet the requirements assigned to designated municipalities in the PNERP. This should not be underestimated. The Region will need sufficient emergency management staff, over and above the current complement to conduct the necessary planning in an area of the Region that is largely rural with limited resources and facilities - it will require a significant investment to extend the response capability into the CPZ.

The introduction of the new CPZ out to 20 km has also served to put increased pressure on the Region's Business Continuity planning strategy, since the new zone effectively eliminates all existing operations centres, reception and evacuation centres, traffic

management centre, Regional Headquarters, as well as most of the identified alternates.

The Provincial Implementing Plan for Pickering was released on May 1, 2018 and is intended to contain greater detail in terms of designated municipal requirements. In addition, the Province is in the process of commissioning a technical study which will, among other things, indicate whether there is a need to modify the planning zones as well as the KI distribution strategy as outlined in the 2017 version of the PNERP.

We note that CNSC REGDOC 2.10.1 will need to be updated to reflect new terminology in the PNERP with respect to names of the new zones, in particular for the pre-distribution of KI.

As conditions of relicensing PNGS, the CNSC should include the following requirements:

- **Provincial action to ensure the timely, transparent and accountable implementation of the updated PNERP;**
- **completion and release by the Province of the additional technical assessment study it is commissioning to identify whether evacuation zones or KI distribution distances should be expanded; and**
- **an obligation for the Province and/or OPG to provide funding to the Region of Durham to support implementation of the 2017 PNERP and the related Pickering Implementation Plan.**

4.2 Socio-economic Impacts: Property Taxation

Durham's inherited landscape of nuclear facilities includes a property tax regime that was imposed by the Province of Ontario through the *Assessment Act R.S.O.1990* and the *Electricity Act 1998*. Regional efforts to assess the actual impact of this regime have proved challenging based on the limited property assessment information available to the Region and as such significant assumptions have been made in the following analysis.

Like other non-residential properties, payments in lieu of taxes (PILs) for non-generating buildings, facilities and all lands (excluding the water intake and discharge facilities which are determined under Ont. Reg. 574/06) are set out based on the current value assessment (CVA) assigned by the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) multiplied by the applicable local municipal, regional and provincial education property tax rate. Note the commercial and industrial provincial education PIL is retained by the local municipality.

CVA value (reassessed every 4 years) X applicable tax rate = PILs on non-generating assets

For generating buildings and facilities, in accordance with the *Assessment Act*, the PILs paid to the municipalities are calculated by multiplying the rate of \$86.11 per square metre (unchanged since 1968) by the inside ground floor area of the generating and transformer station buildings times the regional, local municipal and education tax rate for the applicable property tax class (i.e. large industrial for the generating component). Note the commercial and industrial provincial education PIL is retained by the area municipality.

$$\$86.11/\text{m}^2 \times \text{gross floor area} \times \text{applicable tax rate} = \text{PILs on generating assets}$$

The assessed value for other non-residential properties is reassessed on a four-year cycle to ensure the CVA reflects current market conditions. For the generating buildings and facilities, the rate of \$86.11 has not increased since 1968 and as a result the PILS paid on the generating buildings and facilities have eroded relative to other non-residential properties. Estimating the amount of foregone revenue with respect to the frozen rate of \$86.11 is difficult as it is not a flat fee but rather a set assessment used in a property tax calculation. As a proxy, if the \$86.11 rate was indexed annually by CPI, the rate would have increased by almost 700 percent since 1968. This represents an annual shortfall of approximately \$3.5 million in the 2018 PILs paid to the Region and area municipalities for PNGS and DNGS in total.

In addition to the PIL amount paid to the Region and area municipality for the generating buildings and facilities, OPG makes a proxy property tax payment to the Minister of Finance through the Ontario Electricity Financial Corporation (OEFC). This redirection of property taxes from the municipal sector to the Province is significant and is to be applied against the stranded debt of the former Ontario Hydro. The methodology for the proxy property tax payment is described within the *Electricity Act, 1998* and Ontario Reg. 423/11.

OPG also benefits from development charge exemptions for production facilities located in the defined protected areas as they are under federal jurisdiction.

The longer the nuclear plants operate in Durham Region, the greater the cumulative impact of these unfair practices. Durham Region has annually raised this issue of property tax fairness with the Minister of Finance for many years, most recently in Report 2018-COW-32, with no response.

To strengthen community support for the extended operation of PNGS, the CNSC should direct OPG to seek from the Province the changes necessary to ensure that a fair and equitable level of property tax on the generating assets at PNGS and DNGS is paid to the Region and area municipalities in support of the Durham community.

The Province could achieve this by:

- Updating the Nuclear Generating Facilities statutory rate and institute a process whereby the rate is indexed annually; and
- Redirecting the proxy property tax payment currently paid to the Province through the OEFC to the area municipalities and the Region.

4.3 Nuclear Waste Management

As of June 2017, there were 736,800 used nuclear fuel bundles stored at the PNGS site. By the proposed end of operations in December 2024, this will increase to about 781,000 used fuel bundles.

Regional Council's opposition to the long-term storage of nuclear waste in Durham was stated in 2010 and reiterated in 2015¹. Regional Council's April 11, 2018 motion includes a call for Durham Region to "be compensated for the storage of nuclear waste until such time as nuclear waste is stored in a permanent nuclear waste site and compensation is then provided for the permanent waste storage host community".

Other communities in Ontario are receiving payments and/or benefits for hosting (or offering to eventually host) nuclear waste through Community Benefits Agreements:

- Port Hope and Clarington are being compensated through an agreement under the Port Hope Area Initiative
- Kincardine and four adjacent communities have received annual payments since 2005 under a hosting agreement with OPG related to the proposed deep geological repository for low and intermediate level waste – a project which still has no approval to proceed
- The Nuclear Waste Management Organization (NWMO) has paid numerous communities grants for communications and health and well-being initiatives just for consideration of becoming a host community

No parallel recognition of the hosting commitment and burden has been extended to Durham Region, the current home of more than half of Ontario's used nuclear fuel waste. With refurbishment at DNGS and the prospect of ongoing operations at PNGS, additional waste storage facilities are being added at both locations to handle both L&ILW and used fuel waste.

As the current and indefinite future host community of all the used nuclear fuel waste, refurbishment waste and decommissioning waste generated from PNGS and DNGS,

¹ See Report 2010-J-29 and Report 2015-J-21.

the Region of Durham seeks to be treated fairly and with respect by OPG in keeping with communities such as Kincardine:

“OPG is committed to ongoing, meaningful engagement and dialogue with municipal and Indigenous communities regarding the DGR and OPG’s nuclear waste management operations.”²

To recognize the Region’s commitment and increase community support for the PNGS licence renewal, the CNSC should impose conditions requiring:

- **non-regulatory mitigation of socio-economic impacts consistent with those described in the EA for the Kincardine DGR, and**
- **that OPG enter into a community benefits agreement with Durham Region as part of the effort to mitigate the impacts of ongoing nuclear waste storage in the Region.**

5 PNGS Decommissioning Phases

5.1 Background

The application for relicensing of the plant for a 10-year period will carry OPG through the extended years of operation and into the early stages of their decommissioning plan including preparing the reactors for safe storage. According to the CNSC website “under a normal operating licence, the operator can place the nuclear facility in safe storage...as an initial step to decommissioning”.³ Units 2 and 3 of Pickering A are already in safe storage. An operator would make a separate application to the CNSC for a licence to decommission which may require completion of an environmental assessment (EA) process. This license application includes OPG’s Preliminary Decommissioning Plan (PDP).

The PDP is of great interest to the Region of Durham as it lays out the future of the site for the next half century which, in municipal planning, is the long-term future. From economic and social licence perspectives, the decommissioning phase is a substantially different proposition for the community than an operating plant.

After the end of commercial operations in 2024, OPG proposes an almost 50-year process of de-energizing and stabilizing the plant, safely storing the reactors largely intact for about 30 years. Beginning about 2050, the reactors will be dismantled, first PNGS A, then PNGS B. After that, the plant can be demolished, and the site restored by about 2065. However, the PDP states that initiation of the dismantling phase is

² Kincardine DGR Mitigation Measures Report, Table AA Socio-Economic Environment, p.159

³ CNSC website page on Decommissioning activities at <http://nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/resources/factsheets/decommissioning-of-nuclear-power-plants.cfm>

contingent on all used nuclear fuel waste having been removed from the site by the early 2050's. OPG plans to own the site throughout the process, for reuse after site restoration.

The PDP states that “the main feature that distinguishes the decommissioning of a nuclear station from that of any other large industrial plant is the radiological hazard” (p. 53). Allowing time for natural decay to reduce the radiation exposure to workers was cited as one important factor in OPG choosing a deferred decommissioning strategy in the 1980's.

**Table 2: Proposed Phases of Decommissioning and Related Staffing
from Preliminary Decommissioning Plan – Pickering Generating Stations A & B**

Activity	Estimated Time Frame⁴	PNGS Nominal Number of Staff⁵
Continued operations	2018-2024	2700
Preparation for safe storage	2024-2028	1200
Safe storage (approx. 30 years)	2028-2050	40
Preparation for dismantling and demolition	begins 2051	750
Dismantling and demolition	2051-2061	880
Disposal and site restoration	2061-2066	130

For planning purposes, the Region needs to know the impact of each phase on the following areas:

- emergency planning
- employment levels and other socio-economic factors
- property tax revenue projections
- prospects for economic development and beneficial reuse of the site
- road infrastructure, transportation safety and traffic implications (i.e. related to the of the removal of used nuclear fuel and waste from the dismantling and demolition phase)

⁴ The time frames for each phase are derived from the Pickering NGS Timeline (as portrayed on p. 12 of the PNGS Power Reactor Operating Licence Application August 2017).

⁵ Employment levels associated with the decommissioning period are derived from Appendix C of the PNGS preliminary decommissioning plan, p. 137.

- emissions profile (air quality, dust and noise)
- plans for disposal of other toxic substances from the plant (e.g. PCBs, radioactive PCBs, asbestos)
- nuclear waste management (used fuel and low and intermediate level waste)

OPG must apply to the CNSC for a separate decommissioning licence to complete the process. The PDP indicates that the CNSC and OPG will decide on the need for and scope of an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the decommissioning process. Given that the federal government is currently changing the legislation governing federal environmental assessment, the EA regime that will be in place at that time is unknown.

The Region requests the CNSC to commit that the Region of Durham will be formally notified of and engaged in the decision-making process with respect to conducting an EA for PNGS decommissioning since our community will be directly affected for decades by the decommissioning process.

5.2 Emergency Planning

5.2.1 PNERP

Closure of the Pickering NGS will not change the demands for emergency planning and preparedness in the Region of Durham. The end of operations at PNGS may alter the risk and nature of a nuclear emergency. However, in accordance with the PNERP, the Region will continue to need all the resources and capabilities required to prepare, plan and execute an emergency response to a nuclear incident at Darlington NGS. This will include maintaining the trained personnel, technology and network of partners over many decades.

Outstanding questions for the Region relate to:

- the level of funding support from OPG for emergency planning during the decommissioning phases;
- impacts related to increased handling of nuclear wastes during the decommissioning phases (e.g. increased risk of spills, transportation incidents);
- the need for additional first-responder training and offsite capabilities to safely address radiological spills response on Regional Roads; and
- the need for agreements with OPG and the NWMO to mitigate the increased risk of transportation-related incidents.

5.2.2 KI Pill Distribution Program

While the legal requirement to distribute KI pills within the Pickering 10 km zone may disappear, most of Durham will remain within the 50 km zone of Darlington, so the program delivery is unlikely to change dramatically. The Region will continue to need OPG's support in financing this program.

5.2.3 Coordination with Durham Regional Police Service

The need for co-ordination and collaboration with the Region's police service will continue. A key consideration for the Region will be the level of security and vigilance OPG maintains at, or in relation to, the site over the coming decades. In future, DRPS recognizes that transportation safety and security during the decommissioning and demolition activities will be a continued area of consideration since significant increases in employee, contractor and truck traffic to and from the site are anticipated.

5.3 Socio-Economic Issues:

The decommissioning portion of the application is of concern to the Region from a socio-economic impact perspective due to:

- A sudden decrease in jobs at the end of current operations as outlined in Table 2;
- Uncertainty around changes in property tax revenues related to the plant ceasing operation;
- Existence of a large, essentially vacant prime industrial property for decades after 2028; and
- The stigma and other impacts associated with the Region becoming a nuclear waste storage site for the foreseeable future.

5.3.1 Human Assets and Municipal Property Taxes

Following the end of commercial operations, the number of staff at PNGS will decline dramatically from 2700 to about 1200⁶ during the preparation for safe storage. During the safe storage phase which lasts more than two decades, the staff level will drop to about 40 people.

Regional Council's April 2018 motion expresses their concern for workers displaced by the end of operations at PNGS. **It requests OPG to mitigate the negative impacts, including transition plans for the affected workers being prepared and shared with the Region in advance of the closure.**

The Region needs detailed information about future staffing levels anticipated at the site. While Regional Council has raised the issue of transition for employees at the end of commercial operations, the plans for support of fluctuating numbers of employees and contractors in the later phases of decommissioning are also of interest to the Region of Durham with respect to providing timely and suitable levels of Regional services (e.g. affordable housing, child care, public health).

⁶ Employment levels associated with the decommissioning period are derived from Appendix C of the PNGS preliminary decommissioning plan, p. 137.

To plan for the future, the Region needs detailed information about property tax revenue impacts of each decommissioning phase including:

- the property tax impact when operations cease and when water intake and discharge facilities stop operating.
- Confirmation that any temporary structures constructed to house the activities related to dismantling and demolition, will be taxed based on CVA
- Confirmation on whether those operations require access to Regional water and sewer services during decommissioning

Mitigation of these impacts by OPG may be required.

In the interests of transparency and planning ahead, the Region asks the CNSC to require, as a condition of relicensing, that OPG and the Province provide to the Region of Durham the detailed assumptions, projections and data necessary to understand the impact of the various phases of decommissioning on the Regional economy, the needs for Regional services and property tax revenue, including:

- **the projected number of employees (and/or contractor staff) at the site for each year of the decommissioning plan**
- **the type and level of assessment that will be attracted by the structures and activities present on the site at each phase; and**
- **that this information be provided within 60 days of approval by the CNSC of this relicensing application and updated every five years.**

5.3.2 Financial Assets: Economic Development and Beneficial Reuse of the Site

Community and stakeholder consultations held as part of the Repurposing Pickering Initiative (PDP, pg. 61) raised expectations that beneficial reuse of the station site could proceed in parallel with decommissioning. OPG's President of Nuclear, Mr. G. Jager, reiterated this possibility in a meeting with the Regional Chair and staff in December 2017. OPG's submission and previous studies on "Repurposing Pickering" indicate their intent to retain ownership and explore feasible options for redevelopment of the Pickering site. However, there is no indication in the PDP of the extent of redevelopment anticipated, financial mechanisms to support it, or timeframes in which this will occur.

The decommissioning plan states only that OPG will "carefully assess the range of ideas" provided through that public process (PDP, p. 62). This is not reassuring given the known impact to the community of losing thousands of jobs within the next decade. Given the theoretical possibility that PNGS might not be relicensed to 2024 and instead

be closed years sooner, the “Repurposing” plans should already have been well advanced.

In stakeholder sessions and direct meetings, the Region has suggested a variety of energy-related projects or partnerships that might usefully be located on the site, to build on and bolster the energy sector in Durham. This could be a key measure to offset job losses from the plant.

The Region proposes that within the term of this licence (to 2028), available portions of the site be re-developed with a focus on energy innovation as an economic stimulus. In partnership with local energy utilities, Durham’s universities and college, and research and business development organizations, the site has the potential to become a location for energy research and development, district heating and/or cooling, conservation technology development and renewable generation testing and facilities.

To mitigate the economic impacts and stigma associated with PNGS closure, the Region recommends that OPG investigate and launch projects and partnerships to reuse portions of the site as soon as possible.

OPG’s submission indicates their plan to continue ownership of the PNGS site once the plant is shut down. The Region is concerned that with the deferred decommissioning strategy, OPG’s focus will be on maintaining the site in a safe storage condition for decades, disregarding opportunities for redevelopment that would benefit the community. Such development could mitigate the stigma associated with the long-term storage of nuclear waste at the site. **The Region therefore seeks OPG’s written commitment to beneficial reuse of the PNGS site.**

The decommissioning plan identifies a method of site restoration that will abandon in place concrete foundations slabs greater than 1 metre in thickness covered by a 1 metre thick layer of backfill. Concrete rubble may be used to fill voids. The Region would be concerned that this practice could limit opportunities for redevelopment of the site. **A clearly articulated plan for “Repurposing Pickering” should be the basis for selecting a site restoration approach. In addition, OPG should be directed to meet provincial standards for brownfield site restoration suitable for reuse as an industrial site.**

5.4 Ongoing and Increasing Nuclear Waste Storage

OPG has selected a deferred decommissioning approach. The unavailability of a licensed long-term waste storage facility means that prompt decommissioning has never been an option. The Nuclear Waste Management Organization (NWMO) now projects that the earliest operational date for the long-term storage facility (the planned

NWMO Deep Geological Repository or “DGR”) is 2043 (PDP, p. 77). There is no certainty that this date will be met.

The Low and Intermediate Level Waste (L&ILW) DGR proposed by OPG to be constructed in a willing host community at Kincardine has been under study for 15 years and its approval repeatedly delayed.

Further, it should be stressed that the Kincardine DGR currently proposed, at 200,000 cubic metres, is designed to accept only the wastes from current OPG nuclear generating operations. The PDP estimates that the decommissioning of PNGS will produce 68,100 cubic metres of L&ILW (PDP, p.94). The Kincardine DGR will have to be doubled in size to accommodate decommissioning wastes from PNGS and DNGS. “This expansion is expected to occur during the years 2039 through 2043.” (PDP, p. 97)

Kincardine decided to become a willing host for the L&ILW DGR project because, based on the experience of others (e.g. Port Hope and American projects), “there was little confidence that a non-nuclear community would step-up to this responsibility”⁷. OPG signed a community benefits agreement with them in 2004. This agreement makes payments to Kincardine and adjacent municipalities totalling \$1,050,000 annually for 30 years, indexed to inflation plus some additional lump sum payments. The payments are contingent on their continued support for the DGR. The 30-year grand total of payments amounts to \$34,340,000 before indexing. The agreement was amended in February 2018 to reflect the delays in the DGR project. Since the community already hosts the waste, there is really nothing to be gained by withdrawing their support.

The NWMO process to identify a willing host community for the used fuel DGR has been underway for a decade and is not expected to produce a willing and suitable host site until 2023 at the earliest. The NWMO will need to acquire the consent of relevant Indigenous communities for the construction of the used fuel DGR. Eight years has already been added to the NWMO’s original 2035 timeline for the used fuel DGR to begin operations, now anticipated in 2043 at the earliest.

OPG’s decommissioning plan makes an assumption that the dismantling and demolition process will not be started until a licensed facility is available to take the used fuel waste. This assumption removes any pressure from the NWMO (which OPG also primarily funds) to expedite the construction of the used fuel DGR. In the absence of such a facility, Durham Region is the de facto long-term waste storage site.

By design and without consulting current host communities, OPG has made no provision for prompt decommissioning. The level of uncertainty around the licensing of

⁷ OPG’s Deep Geological Repository for L&ILW Written Closing Remarks, p. 27.

both the L&ILW and used fuel DGRs is substantial. OPG's plan to decommission PNGS within the projected time frame depends entirely on favourable decisions relating to other large nuclear projects. At the Durham Nuclear Health Committee meeting on April 20, 2018, NWMO staff indicated that removal of used nuclear fuel from PNGS would take decades. Consequently, the Region is concerned that the Pickering site will not be ready for demolition by 2050, pushing the full restoration and reuse of the site even further into the future.

To mitigate the considerable uncertainty around the timing of the removal of nuclear waste from the Pickering site, the Region requests the CNSC to require that the financial guarantee for the decommissioning of PNGS incorporate annual payments to the Region of Durham (indexed to inflation) per unit of waste stored in Durham Region.

5.5 Transportation

During decommissioning, if the PDP plays out as envisioned by OPG, sometime in the late 2040's OPG and the NWMO will begin to move the used nuclear fuel from the Pickering Waste Management Facility to the licensed deep geological repository. This will involve moving up to 781,000 used fuel bundles from dry storage at PNGS to the new repository site, most likely by road. The frequency and weight of these truckloads is likely to represent a considerable increase in traffic load over the previous 20 to 25 years of safe storage.

Once the dismantling and demolition stage begins, traffic will increase again, due to the number of staff and contractors working onsite and the movement of heavy equipment and trucks related to the demolition phase. If a licensed facility exists by then to take the L&ILW, it is likely that many truckloads per day of radioactive demolition debris will be departing the site, in addition to loads of conventional demolition wastes.

The heavy truck traffic generated by these decommissioning activities, depending on their departure profiles, can potentially result in significant impacts on the surrounding Regional road network. Road infrastructure improvements and traffic operations changes may be required to ensure that the expected volumes of heavy vehicles can be safely accommodated without causing undue traffic congestion or damage to the pavement on Regional roads. Information to support road improvements would need to be provided at least a decade in advance and costs to the Region may need to be mitigated.

The Region and OPG will need to work together to prepare for and manage this significantly increased worker and heavy truck traffic on Regional Roads such as Brock Road and Bayly Street. **OPG should provide information to the Region for the**

traffic impacts of each phase of decommissioning well in advance so that necessary infrastructure can be planned, funded and built in a timely way.

It is notable that from January to November 2017, when the NWMO conducted more than 50 public engagement sessions on their framework for transportation of used fuel waste, no session was held in Durham Region. **Durham Region and its area municipalities should be included as a key stakeholder in the NWMO discussions of transportation planning for used fuel waste.**

Both OPG and the NWMO should engage with the Region to reach agreement on impact mitigation and funding at least a decade before starting these activities.

5.6 Emissions

Dust and air emissions from demolition and heavy equipment as well as noise and removal of non-radioactive toxic wastes from the site may be an issue of concern to the Region during the dismantling and demolition and restoration phases.

Plans for forecasting, mitigating and monitoring these impacts at the dismantling, demolition and site restoration phases should be included in OPG's decommissioning plan and a related environmental assessment.

6 Conclusion

Durham Region understands the benefits of ongoing operation of PNGS to the entire province in carrying Ontario through the refurbishment of the Darlington and Bruce Nuclear Generating Stations without increasing GHG emissions. Our full list of recommendations is provided in Appendix 2. Generally, from a Regional perspective at this stage of the plant's lifecycle, CNSC should direct OPG and advise the Province to mitigate impacts on the Region by:

- Increasing funding of Regional emergency response capacity to meet the additional requirements of the PNERP both during ongoing operations and during the decommissioning phases;
- Providing a transition plan for workers displaced by the closure of PNGS;
- Providing data and timelines, updated every five years, to the Region that will allow it to understand and prepare for the likely impacts on property tax revenues, local employment, businesses and social services of the decommissioning phases;
- Addressing historic property tax unfairness, by redirecting to the Region and area municipalities fair and equitable property tax payments attracted by nuclear generating assets in the Region, in line with that of any other large industrial use;
- Mitigating socio-economic impacts in ways consistent with those described in the EA for the Kincardine DGR through a community benefits agreement;

- Mitigating the significant economic disadvantages to our community of increasing nuclear waste storage at the Pickering site after energy generation ceases for decades to come;
- Engaging community partners, formally committing to and investing in beneficial reuse of the PNGS site for industrial or commercial uses so that it is not seen simply as nuclear waste storage site;
- Providing advance information to the Region for the traffic impacts of each phase of decommissioning well in advance so that necessary infrastructure can be funded, planned and built in a timely way; and
- Committing to include funding in the Financial Guarantee to cover the cost of the mitigations noted above and necessary to support the community during the decommissioning process.

We request that the CNSC include these as non-regulatory conditions as requirements for the relicensing of the Pickering Nuclear Generating Station as requested by OPG and in keeping with the Province's direction to OPG in the 2017 Long-Term Energy Plan.

We also request that the Region be formally consulted by the CNSC and OPG in advance on the matter of an Environmental Assessment for the decommissioning of PNGS and Durham Region's role in it.

7 References

Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, Canadian National Report for the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management, Sixth Report, Ottawa: October 2017

Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) Staff, CMD 18-H6 prepared for Commission Public Hearing - Part 1, April 2018

CNSC Staff Written Closing Remarks, OPG's Deep Geological Repository Project PMD 14-P1.2.H, October 2014.

CNSC website: <http://nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/resources/fact-sheets/decommissioning-of-nuclear-power-plants.cfm>

DGR Hosting Agreement Between Ontario Power Generation and the Municipality of Kincardine, October 2004 found at <https://www.opg.com/generating-power/nuclear/nuclear-waste-management/Deep-Geologic-Repository/Documents/HostingAgreement.pdf>

HDR, City of Pickering, Economic and Financial Impact of the retirement of Pickering Nuclear Generating Station, June 2015.

International Atomic Energy Agency, Report of the Operational Safety Review Team (OSART) Mission to the Pickering Nuclear Power Plant, Canada 19 September – 6 October 2016. Division of Nuclear Installation Safety, IAEA-NSNI/OSART/189/2016.

Joint Review Panel Environmental Assessment Report, Deep Geological Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste Project, CEAA Reference No. 17520, May 6, 2015.

Nuclear Waste Management Organization (NWMO), April 1, 2018, NWMO job ad on Linked In, Manager, Community Well-Being and Partnerships.

NWMO Implementing Adaptive Phased Management 2018 to 2022, March 2018.

NWMO News, Vol. 16, Issue 1, 2018.

NWMO News, Vol. 15, Issue 1, 2017.

NWMO Nuclear Fuel Waste Projections in Canada, 2017 Update, by M. Garamszeghy, NWMO -TR-2017-14, December 2017.

NWMO Transportation Themes 2014-2017, 2017 What We Heard About Transportation Planning from Working with Communities, October 2017.

Ontario Chamber of Commerce, Pickering Continued Operations: An Impact Analysis on Ontario's Economy, 2018 - <http://www.occ.ca/wp-content/uploads/OPG-Report-FINAL.pdf>

Ontario Electricity Financial Corporation website – Debt Management pages at <http://www.oefc.on.ca/debtmanage.html>

Ontario Power Generation (OPG) – Pickering Nuclear Generating Station Power Reactor Operating Licence Application, August 2017.

OPG's Deep Geologic Repository Project for Low and Intermediate Level Waste, December 2016, Mitigation Measures Report, 00216-REP-07701-00019

OPG's Deep Geological Repository for L&ILW Written Closing Remarks, October 2014.

OPG Media Release, "Pickering Continued Operations to 2024" April 2018.

OPG Response to Information Request EIS-12-512 from Joint Review Panel prepared by Allan Webster, January 2014, CEAR IS 1788.

Torrie, Ralph, Direct Decommissioning of the Pickering Nuclear Generating Station: Economic and Other Benefits. Torrie Smith Associates with research assistance from Brian Park, Toronto: Ontario Clear Air Alliance Research, March 2016.

8 Appendix A - Legislated Responsibilities of the Regional Municipality of Durham

The following chart lists key pieces of applicable legislation but is not an exhaustive list.

Regional Responsibility:	Legislation:
Borrowing of Money for Capital Expenditures of Upper and Lower Tier Municipalities	Municipal Act, 2001.
Community and Land Use Planning including: the Regional Official Plan and implementation thereof; approval authority function for lower-tier municipal official plans and amendments thereto; industrial, commercial and residential development approvals; Land Division consent applications; administration of development charges; strategic land use planning; plan of subdivision and condominium approvals; and site plan application commenting function.	Planning Act; Greenbelt Act 2005; Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Act, 2001; Oak Ridges Moraine Protection Act, 2001; Lake Simcoe Protection Act, 2008; Places to Grow Act, 2005; Development Charges Act, 1997. Climate Change Mitigation and Low-carbon Economy Act, 2016 Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2017
Economic Development and Tourism	Municipal Act, 2001
Emergency Management including detailed arrangements and procedures for implementing precautionary and protective measures; detailed planning for public alerting system requirements, public education program, and provision of emergency communications; arrangements to receive and accommodate evacuees; carry out the required response as prescribed by the province; conduct training and exercises to prepare Regional staff; ensure availability of essential facilities, emergency centres, resources and equipment required by the Region to respond.	Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act, 2009, Provincial Nuclear Emergency Response Plan, 2017
Emergency Services including: 9-1-1 management; land ambulance services and police services.	Municipal Act, 2001; Ambulance Act; Police Services Act; Development Charges Act, 1997.
Policing	Several acts recently amended by the Safer Ontario Act 2018 including for

	example the Police Services Act.
Property Taxes	Municipal Act, 2001; Assessment Act, RSO 1990; Electricity Act, 1998
Provincial Offences Court including: prosecution services, court administration and collection of fines.	Provincial Offences Act
Public Health Programs and Services and Paramedic Services	Health Protection and Promotion Act, the Ambulance Act, and numerous other acts and regulations which reference public health.
Regional Roads, Bridges and Traffic Signals	Municipal Act, 2001; Planning Act; Highway Traffic Act; Development Charges Act, 1997.
Social Services including: arrangements to receive and accommodate evacuees; child care centres; nursery school programs; Durham Behaviour Management Services (children); family counselling; long-term care and services for seniors; Ontario Works; and social housing.	Municipal Act, 2001; Day Nurseries Act; Child and Family Services Act; Ontario Works Act, 1997; Ontario Disability Support Program Act, 1997; Family Benefits Act; Social Housing Reform Act, 2000; Child and Family Services Act; Occupiers Liability Act.
Solid Waste Management including diversion, recycling, compostables, yard waste, white goods and bulk items.	Development Charges Act, 1997; Municipal Act, 2001; the Resource Recovery and Circular Economy Act, 2016, the Waste Diversion Transition Act, 2016, Environmental Protection Act.
Transit and Specialized Transit Services	Municipal Act, 2001; Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2005.
Water infrastructure and services: drinking water supply, treatment, distribution and billing; and waste management	Development Charges Act, 1997; Municipal Act, 2001; Ontario Water Resources Act; Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002; and Clean Water Act, 2006.
Wastewater infrastructure and services sewage collection, treatment and billing	Development Charges Act, 1997; Municipal Act, 2001; Ontario Water Resources Act.
By-law Enforcement	Numerous Acts and Regional By-laws.

References to Acts include references to applicable Regulations and Plans.

Additionally, the Region has numerous agreements with public-sector partners that may govern the activities noted above, in addition to Council-adopted policies and initiatives that may be applicable, including:

- a. Growing Together, Reaching Further, Aspiring Higher: A New Strategic Plan for Durham Region 2015-2019;
- b. Durham Region Official Plan
- c. Transportation Master Plan 2018
- d. Long Term Transit Strategy 2010
- e. Long Term Waste Management Strategy 2000 - 2020
- f. 2018 Regional Servicing and Financing Studies for roads, water and sewer waste and transit
- g. Annual Accessibility Plan (covers all regional services per Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2001)
- h. Durham Regional Police Strategic Business Plan (3-year plan)
- i. From Vision to Action, Region of Durham Community Climate Change Local Action Plan, 2012
- j. Towards Resilience: Region of Durham Community Climate Adaptation Plan 2016

While this list is not exhaustive, it does include the key documents that lay out the framework for the Region's infrastructure and relevant services

9 Appendix B: Recommendations from the Region of Durham

1. As conditions of relicensing PNGS, the CNSC should include the following requirements:
 - Provincial action to ensure the timely, transparent and accountable implementation of the updated PNERP;
 - completion and release by the Province of the additional technical assessment study it is commissioning to identify whether evacuation zones or KI distribution distances should be expanded; and
 - an obligation for the Province and/or OPG to provide funding to the Region of Durham to support implementation of the 2017 PNERP and related Pickering Implementation Plan.
2. To strengthen community support for the extended operation of PNGS, the CNSC should direct OPG to seek from the Province the changes necessary to ensure that a fair and equitable level of property tax on the generating assets at PNGS and DNGS is paid to the Region and area municipalities in support of the Durham community.
3. To recognize the Region's commitment and bolster community support for the PNGS licence renewal, the CNSC should impose non-regulatory conditions requiring:
 - mitigation of socio-economic impacts in ways consistent with those described in the Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Kincardine DGR, and
 - that OPG enter into a community benefits agreement with Durham Region as part of the effort to mitigate the impacts of ongoing nuclear waste storage in the Region.
4. The Region requests the CNSC to commit that the Region of Durham will be formally notified of and engaged in the decision-making process with respect to conducting an EA for PNGS decommissioning since our community will be directly affected for decades by the decommissioning process.
5. The Region requests that OPG be directed to mitigate the negative impacts of PNGS end of commercial operations, including preparing transition plans for the affected workers to be shared with the Region in advance.

- 6. In the interests of transparency and planning ahead, the Region asks the CNSC to require, as a condition of relicensing, that OPG and the Province provide to the Region of Durham the detailed assumptions, projections and data necessary to understand the impact of the various phases of decommissioning on the Regional economy, the needs for Regional service and property tax revenue, including:**
 - **the projected number of employees (and/or contractor staff) from the site for each year of the decommissioning plan;**
 - **the type and level of assessment that will be attracted by the structures and activities on the site at each phase; and**
 - **that this information be provided within 60 days of approval by the CNSC of this application and updated every five years.**

- 7. That in regard to mitigating the economic impacts and stigma associated with PNGS closure, the Region recommends that the CNSC require OPG to:**
 - **Provide a written commitment to the Region on beneficial reuse of the PNGS site;**
 - **Investigate and launch projects and partnerships to reuse portions of the site as soon as possible;**
 - **Provide a clearly articulated plan for “Repurposing Pickering” as the basis for selecting a site restoration approach; and**
 - **meet provincial standards for brownfield site restoration suitable for proposed future uses of an industrial site.**

- 8. To mitigate the considerable uncertainty around the timing of the removal of nuclear waste from the Pickering site, the Region requests the CNSC to require that the financial guarantee for the decommissioning of PNGS incorporate annual payments to the Region of Durham (indexed to inflation) per unit of waste stored in Durham Region.**

- 9. The Region asks CNSC to direct OPG to provide information to the Region for the transportation and traffic impacts of each phase of decommissioning well in advance so that necessary infrastructure can be planned and built in a timely way. OPG should engage with the Region to reach agreement on impact mitigation and funding at least a decade before starting these activities.**

- 10. The Region requests the CNSC to advise the NWMO that Durham Region and its area municipalities should be included as a key stakeholder in the NWMO discussions of transportation planning for used fuel waste. NWMO should engage with the Region to reach agreement on impact mitigation and funding at least a decade before starting the nuclear waste removal activities.**
- 11. Plans for forecasting, mitigating and monitoring emissions impacts at the dismantling, demolition and site restoration phases should be included in OPG's decommissioning plan and a related environmental assessment.**

10 Glossary of Acronyms

CNSC	Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
COW	Committee of the Whole
CPZ	Contingency Planning Zone
CVA	Current Value Assessment
DEMO	Durham Emergency Management Office
DGR	Deep Geological Repository
DNGS	Darlington Nuclear Generating Station
DNHC	Durham Nuclear Health Committee
DRHD	Durham Region Health Department
DRPS	Durham Regional Police Service
EA	Environmental Assessment
GHG	greenhouse gas
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
KI	potassium iodide
L&ILW	low and intermediate level waste
LTEP	Long-Term Energy Plan
MOU	Memoranda of Understanding
MPAC	Municipal Property Assessment Corporation
NWMO	Nuclear Waste Management Organization
OEFC	Ontario Electricity Financial Corporation
OFMEM	Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management (Ontario)
OPG	Ontario Power Generation
OSART	Operational Safety Review Team
PDP	Preliminary Decommissioning Plan
PILs	Payments in Lieu (of property taxes)
PJ	petajoules
PNERP	Provincial Nuclear Emergency Response Plan
PNGS	Pickering Nuclear Generating Station
REGDOC	regulatory document

ZEP WIND FARM GANARASKA

NOTICE OF COMMUNITY LIAISON COMMITTEE

On January 30, 2015 the ZEP Wind Farm Ganaraska Project was granted a Renewable Energy Approval (REA) by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (formerly the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change). Construction activities commenced in late September 2015 and the Project reached commercial operation on May 6, 2016. As part of the REA requirements, a Community Liaison Committee (CLC) has been established for the Project as a forum to exchange ideas, share information and provide regular updates regarding operation, maintenance and retirement of the Project.

Project Description:

The ZEP Wind Farm Ganaraska is a 17.60 megawatt (MW) wind energy project located in the town of Orono, Ontario. The project consists of 9 Servion MM92 wind turbines, with a rated capacity of 2.05 MW or 1.88 MW.

CLC Meeting Details:

The fourth CLC meeting is scheduled for **Wednesday, November 7, 2018** and is open to the general public for observation.

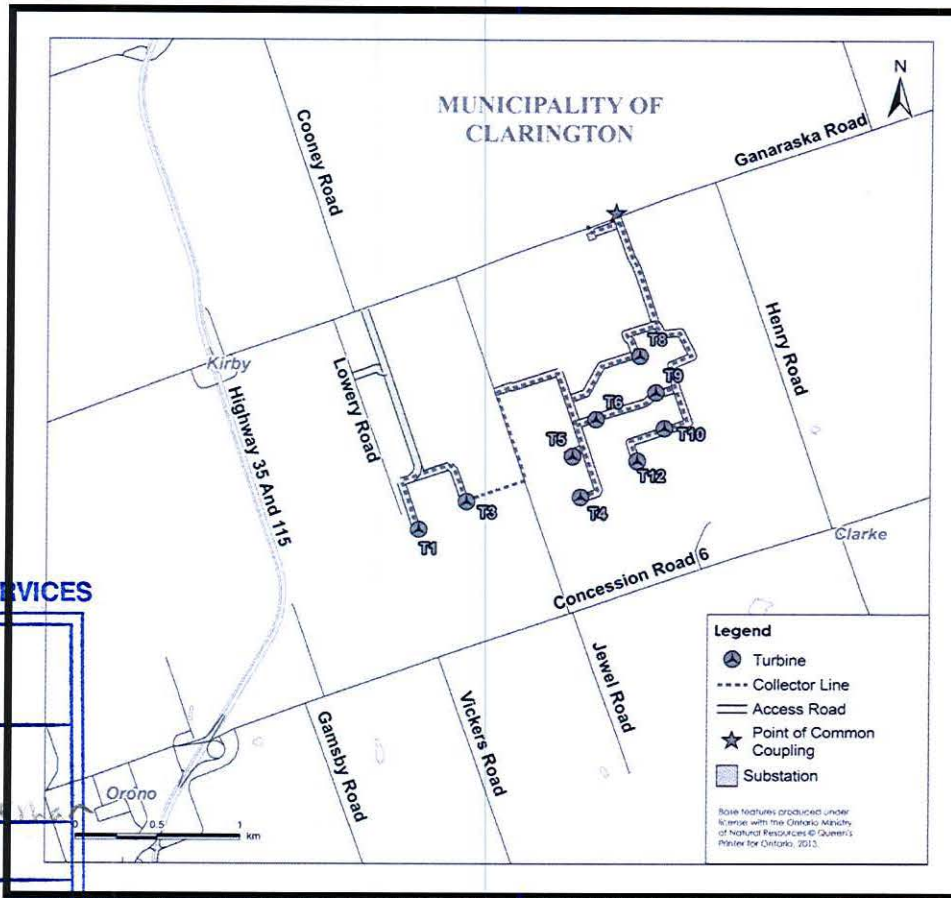
Date: November 7, 2018
 Time: 6:30 – 8:30 pm
 Place: Orono Arena and Community Centre - 2 Princess Street Orono, Ontario

The goal of the CLC will be to update the community on Project milestones, activities, issues, issue resolution and mitigation. If you are interested in having specific questions or topics addressed at the meeting, please submit comments by November 2, 2018.

For further information, please contact:

Dana Sallouha
 HSSE Coordinator Capstone Infrastructure Corp.
 155 Wellington Street West, Suite 2930
 Toronto, Ontario M5V 3H1
 dsallouha@capstoneinfra.com
 Tel: (416) 649-1327
 Subject: **"Ganaraska CLC"**
www.capstoneinfrastructure.com/ganaraska

Project Website:
<http://www.capstoneinfrastructure.com/OurBusiness/PowerInfrastructure/PowerInfrastructureInDevelopment/Wind/Ganaraska>



C.S. - LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

Original
To: CIP
Copy
To: B. Badger
C.C. S.C.C. File
Take Appr. Action



J'ai le plaisir de vous inviter à soumettre une candidature pour la Médaille du mérite civique de l'Ontario.

Créée en 1973, la Médaille du mérite civique de l'Ontario rend hommage aux Ontariennes et Ontariens qui, par leurs efforts exceptionnels et à long terme, ont contribué de façon remarquable à la vie communautaire dans toute la province.

La lieutenante-gouverneure de l'Ontario remettra cette distinction honorifique aux lauréates et lauréats à l'occasion d'une cérémonie qui se tiendra à Queen's Park, à l'hiver 2019.

Pour soumettre une candidature à ce prix :

- a) Rendez-vous sur ontario.ca/distinctionsetprix.
- b) Sélectionnez la catégorie **Communauté**.
- c) Cliquez sur **Médaille du mérite civique de l'Ontario**.
- d) Téléchargez le formulaire en format PDF.
- e) Lisez attentivement les critères d'admissibilité et les instructions.
- f) Remplissez le formulaire puis soumettez-le **au plus tard le 15 novembre 2018**. Les instructions pour soumettre votre dossier de candidature se trouvent sur le site Web.

Si vous avez des questions, veuillez communiquer avec le Secrétariat des distinctions et prix de l'Ontario par téléphone, au 416 314-7526, au 1 877 832-8622 (sans frais), au 416 327-2391 (ATS), ou par courriel à ontariohonoursandawards@ontario.ca.

J'espère que vous profiterez de l'occasion pour envisager la candidature d'une citoyenne exceptionnelle ou d'un citoyen exceptionnel dans votre collectivité. Merci de votre appui à cet important programme de distinctions honorifiques.

La directrice,

Debbie Strauss

Ministry of Tourism, Culture
and Sport

Ontario Honours and Awards
Secretariat
400 University Avenue, 5th Floor
Toronto ON M7A 2R9

Ministère du Tourisme, de la Culture
et du Sport

Secrétariat des distinctions et prix de
l'Ontario
400, avenue University, 5^e étage
Toronto ON M7A 2R9



October, 2018

Greetings,

It is my pleasure to invite you to submit a nomination for the Ontario Medal for Good Citizenship.

Established in 1973, the Ontario Medal for Good Citizenship honours Ontarians who, through exceptional, long-term efforts, have made outstanding contributions to community life across the province.

Recipients will be invested by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario at a ceremony to be held at Queen's Park, in winter 2019.

To submit a nomination for this award:

- a) Visit ontario.ca/honoursandawards.
- b) Select the **Community** category.
- c) Click on **Ontario Medal for Good Citizenship**.
- d) Download the PDF form.
- e) Review the eligibility criteria and instructions carefully.
- f) Fill out the form and then submit it **no later than November 15, 2018**.
Instructions for submitting your nomination package can be found on the website.

If you have any questions, please call the Ontario Honours and Awards Secretariat at 416-314-7526, toll free 1-877-832-8622, TTY 416-327-2391, or email ontariohonoursandawards@ontario.ca.

I hope you will take this opportunity to consider nominating an outstanding citizen in your community. Thank you for your support of this important honours program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "D Strauss".

Debbie Strauss
Director



Octobre 2018

Bonjour,

J'ai le plaisir de vous inviter à soumettre une candidature pour la Médaille du mérite civique de l'Ontario.

Créée en 1973, la Médaille du mérite civique de l'Ontario rend hommage aux Ontariennes et Ontariens qui, par leurs efforts exceptionnels et à long terme, ont contribué de façon remarquable à la vie communautaire dans toute la province.

La lieutenant-gouverneure de l'Ontario remettra cette distinction honorifique aux lauréates et lauréats à l'occasion d'une cérémonie qui se tiendra à Queen's Park, à l'hiver 2019.

Pour soumettre une candidature à ce prix :

- a) Rendez-vous sur ontario.ca/distinctionsetprix.
- b) Sélectionnez la catégorie **Communauté**.
- c) Cliquez sur **Médaille du mérite civique de l'Ontario**.
- d) Téléchargez le formulaire en format PDF.
- e) Lisez attentivement les critères d'admissibilité et les instructions.
- f) Remplissez le formulaire puis soumettez-le **au plus tard le 15 novembre 2018**. Les instructions pour soumettre votre dossier de candidature se trouvent sur le site Web.

Si vous avez des questions, veuillez communiquer avec le Secrétariat des distinctions et prix de l'Ontario par téléphone, au 416 314-7526, au 1 877 832-8622 (sans frais), au 416 327-2391 (ATS), ou par courriel à ontariohonoursandawards@ontario.ca.

J'espère que vous profiterez de l'occasion pour envisager la candidature d'une citoyenne exceptionnelle ou d'un citoyen exceptionnel dans votre collectivité. Merci de votre appui à cet important programme de distinctions honorifiques.

La directrice,

Debbie Strauss