**How Plan 2012 Works:**

1. **Start with more NATURAL FLOWS**
   - Basis of Plan 2012 is the PRE-PROJECT Flow Relationship
   - What is pre-project flow?
     - It’s the flow that would have occurred prior to the canals and dam being built in the St. Marys River, which began around the year 1887

2. **Apply BALANCING PRINCIPLE**
   - To help BALANCE water level conditions and their impacts on ALL stakeholders
   - Flows are adjusted depending on the difference of each lake’s level from seasonal target levels based on average conditions

3. **Respect PHYSICAL & OPERATIONAL LIMITS**
   - November Maximum = 3260 m³/s (except if Superior > 183.90 m)
   - May to November
     - 3800 m³/s if Superior > 183.90 m
   - Winter Max = 2410 m³/s
     - Increased to 2690 m³/s if Superior > 183.90 m
   - 1700 m³/s Minimum Flow
     - Lake Sturgeon Every 5th June

4. **Determine RAPIDS FLOW & Multi-Use ALLOCATIONS**
   - PLAN 2012 FLOW & GATE SETTING
   - NAVIGATION LOCKS
   - MUNICIPAL & INDUSTRIAL USES
   - HYDROPOWER
   - FISHERY

**Lake Superior Outflows and Regulation**

Water from Lake Superior flows to Lake Michigan-Huron through a number of structures stretching across the St. Marys River in the twin cities of Sault Ste. Marie in Ontario and Michigan. Regulating the release of water and overseeing operation of the control structures are the responsibilities of the International Lake Superior Board of Control, under the authority of the International Joint Commission.

**Lake Michigan-Huron Outflows**

Outflow from Lake Michigan-Huron occurs by way of the St. Clair River. Unlike the St. Marys River, the St. Clair is uncontrolled, and its flow depends solely on lake levels and physical characteristics of the river itself. The St. Clair River flows to Lake St. Clair and through the Detroit River before entering Lake Erie and continuing on further downstream.

**What is Plan 2012?**

It is the current regulation plan for Lake Superior. It provides a set of rules used to determine the amount of water to release from the lake. The rules are designed to provide socio-economic and environmental benefits, both upstream and downstream, while respecting specific physical and operational limits.

Plan 2012 provides modest benefits over the previous regulation plan, including:

- Preserves Lake Superior levels and flow through the St. Marys River during extremely dry conditions
- Protects important Lake Sturgeon spawning habitat in the St. Marys River
- Economic benefits to navigation and hydropower, and reduced costs to protect and maintain shoreline property
- More predictable flows and smaller month-to-month changes benefit hydropower and St. Marys Rapids interests
- More natural St. Marys River flows help sustain riverine ecosystem health
- Simpler rules make Plan 2012 easier to manage

**Lake Superior Outflows and Regulation**

Water from Lake Superior flows to Lake Michigan-Huron through a number of structures stretching across the St. Marys River in the twin cities of Sault Ste. Marie in Ontario and Michigan. Regulating the release of water and overseeing operation of the control structures are the responsibilities of the International Lake Superior Board of Control, under the authority of the International Joint Commission.

**Lake Michigan-Huron Outflows**

Outflow from Lake Michigan-Huron occurs by way of the St. Clair River. Unlike the St. Marys River, the St. Clair is uncontrolled, and its flow depends solely on lake levels and physical characteristics of the river itself. The St. Clair River flows to Lake St. Clair and through the Detroit River before entering Lake Erie and continuing on further downstream.

**What is Plan 2012?**

It is the current regulation plan for Lake Superior. It provides a set of rules used to determine the amount of water to release from the lake. The rules are designed to provide socio-economic and environmental benefits, both upstream and downstream, while respecting specific physical and operational limits.

Plan 2012 provides modest benefits over the previous regulation plan, including:

- Preserves Lake Superior levels and flow through the St. Marys River during extremely dry conditions
- Protects important Lake Sturgeon spawning habitat in the St. Marys River
- Economic benefits to navigation and hydropower, and reduced costs to protect and maintain shoreline property
- More predictable flows and smaller month-to-month changes benefit hydropower and St. Marys Rapids interests
- More natural St. Marys River flows help sustain riverine ecosystem health
- Simpler rules make Plan 2012 easier to manage

**Lake Superior Outflows and Regulation**

Water from Lake Superior flows to Lake Michigan-Huron through a number of structures stretching across the St. Marys River in the twin cities of Sault Ste. Marie in Ontario and Michigan. Regulating the release of water and overseeing operation of the control structures are the responsibilities of the International Lake Superior Board of Control, under the authority of the International Joint Commission.

**Lake Michigan-Huron Outflows**

Outflow from Lake Michigan-Huron occurs by way of the St. Clair River. Unlike the St. Marys River, the St. Clair is uncontrolled, and its flow depends solely on lake levels and physical characteristics of the river itself. The St. Clair River flows to Lake St. Clair and through the Detroit River before entering Lake Erie and continuing on further downstream.

**What is Plan 2012?**

It is the current regulation plan for Lake Superior. It provides a set of rules used to determine the amount of water to release from the lake. The rules are designed to provide socio-economic and environmental benefits, both upstream and downstream, while respecting specific physical and operational limits.

Plan 2012 provides modest benefits over the previous regulation plan, including:

- Preserves Lake Superior levels and flow through the St. Marys River during extremely dry conditions
- Protects important Lake Sturgeon spawning habitat in the St. Marys River
- Economic benefits to navigation and hydropower, and reduced costs to protect and maintain shoreline property
- More predictable flows and smaller month-to-month changes benefit hydropower and St. Marys Rapids interests
- More natural St. Marys River flows help sustain riverine ecosystem health
- Simpler rules make Plan 2012 easier to manage

**Lake Superior Outflows and Regulation**

Water from Lake Superior flows to Lake Michigan-Huron through a number of structures stretching across the St. Marys River in the twin cities of Sault Ste. Marie in Ontario and Michigan. Regulating the release of water and overseeing operation of the control structures are the responsibilities of the International Lake Superior Board of Control, under the authority of the International Joint Commission.

**Lake Michigan-Huron Outflows**

Outflow from Lake Michigan-Huron occurs by way of the St. Clair River. Unlike the St. Marys River, the St. Clair is uncontrolled, and its flow depends solely on lake levels and physical characteristics of the river itself. The St. Clair River flows to Lake St. Clair and through the Detroit River before entering Lake Erie and continuing on further downstream.

**What is Plan 2012?**

It is the current regulation plan for Lake Superior. It provides a set of rules used to determine the amount of water to release from the lake. The rules are designed to provide socio-economic and environmental benefits, both upstream and downstream, while respecting specific physical and operational limits.

Plan 2012 provides modest benefits over the previous regulation plan, including:

- Preserves Lake Superior levels and flow through the St. Marys River during extremely dry conditions
- Protects important Lake Sturgeon spawning habitat in the St. Marys River
- Economic benefits to navigation and hydropower, and reduced costs to protect and maintain shoreline property
- More predictable flows and smaller month-to-month changes benefit hydropower and St. Marys Rapids interests
- More natural St. Marys River flows help sustain riverine ecosystem health
- Simpler rules make Plan 2012 easier to manage

**Lake Superior Outflows and Regulation**

Water from Lake Superior flows to Lake Michigan-Huron through a number of structures stretching across the St. Marys River in the twin cities of Sault Ste. Marie in Ontario and Michigan. Regulating the release of water and overseeing operation of the control structures are the responsibilities of the International Lake Superior Board of Control, under the authority of the International Joint Commission.

**Lake Michigan-Huron Outflows**

Outflow from Lake Michigan-Huron occurs by way of the St. Clair River. Unlike the St. Marys River, the St. Clair is uncontrolled, and its flow depends solely on lake levels and physical characteristics of the river itself. The St. Clair River flows to Lake St. Clair and through the Detroit River before entering Lake Erie and continuing on further downstream.

**What is Plan 2012?**

It is the current regulation plan for Lake Superior. It provides a set of rules used to determine the amount of water to release from the lake. The rules are designed to provide socio-economic and environmental benefits, both upstream and downstream, while respecting specific physical and operational limits.

Plan 2012 provides modest benefits over the previous regulation plan, including:

- Preserves Lake Superior levels and flow through the St. Marys River during extremely dry conditions
- Protects important Lake Sturgeon spawning habitat in the St. Marys River
- Economic benefits to navigation and hydropower, and reduced costs to protect and maintain shoreline property
- More predictable flows and smaller month-to-month changes benefit hydropower and St. Marys Rapids interests
- More natural St. Marys River flows help sustain riverine ecosystem health
- Simpler rules make Plan 2012 easier to manage

**Lake Superior Outflows and Regulation**

Water from Lake Superior flows to Lake Michigan-Huron through a number of structures stretching across the St. Marys River in the twin cities of Sault Ste. Marie in Ontario and Michigan. Regulating the release of water and overseeing operation of the control structures are the responsibilities of the International Lake Superior Board of Control, under the authority of the International Joint Commission.

**Lake Michigan-Huron Outflows**

Outflow from Lake Michigan-Huron occurs by way of the St. Clair River. Unlike the St. Marys River, the St. Clair is uncontrolled, and its flow depends solely on lake levels and physical characteristics of the river itself. The St. Clair River flows to Lake St. Clair and through the Detroit River before entering Lake Erie and continuing on further downstream.

**What is Plan 2012?**

It is the current regulation plan for Lake Superior. It provides a set of rules used to determine the amount of water to release from the lake. The rules are designed to provide socio-economic and environmental benefits, both upstream and downstream, while respecting specific physical and operational limits.

Plan 2012 provides modest benefits over the previous regulation plan, including:

- Preserves Lake Superior levels and flow through the St. Marys River during extremely dry conditions
- Protects important Lake Sturgeon spawning habitat in the St. Marys River
- Economic benefits to navigation and hydropower, and reduced costs to protect and maintain shoreline property
- More predictable flows and smaller month-to-month changes benefit hydropower and St. Marys Rapids interests
- More natural St. Marys River flows help sustain riverine ecosystem health
- Simpler rules make Plan 2012 easier to manage

**Lake Superior Outflows and Regulation**

Water from Lake Superior flows to Lake Michigan-Huron through a number of structures stretching across the St. Marys River in the twin cities of Sault Ste. Marie in Ontario and Michigan. Regulating the release of water and overseeing operation of the control structures are the responsibilities of the International Lake Superior Board of Control, under the authority of the International Joint Commission.

**Lake Michigan-Huron Outflows**

Outflow from Lake Michigan-Huron occurs by way of the St. Clair River. Unlike the St. Marys River, the St. Clair is uncontrolled, and its flow depends solely on lake levels and physical characteristics of the river itself. The St. Clair River flows to Lake St. Clair and through the Detroit River before entering Lake Erie and continuing on further downstream.

**What is Plan 2012?**

It is the current regulation plan for Lake Superior. It provides a set of rules used to determine the amount of water to release from the lake. The rules are designed to provide socio-economic and environmental benefits, both upstream and downstream, while respecting specific physical and operational limits.

Plan 2012 provides modest benefits over the previous regulation plan, including:

- Preserves Lake Superior levels and flow through the St. Marys River during extremely dry conditions
- Protects important Lake Sturgeon spawning habitat in the St. Marys River
- Economic benefits to navigation and hydropower, and reduced costs to protect and maintain shoreline property
- More predictable flows and smaller month-to-month changes benefit hydropower and St. Marys Rapids interests
- More natural St. Marys River flows help sustain riverine ecosystem health
- Simpler rules make Plan 2012 easier to manage