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Evening Session

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING FOR THE DIABLO CANYON NUCLEAR
POWER PLANT, UNITS 1 AND 2 LICENSE RENEWAL APPLICATION

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

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EVENING SESSION

WEDNESDAY,

AUGUST 5, 2015

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The meeting was convened at the Courtyard
by Marriott, 1605 Calle Joaquin Road, San Luis Obispo,
California, at 7:00 p.m., Bob Hagar, facilitator,
presiding.

PRESENT:

BOB HAGAR, Facilitator

MICHAEL WENTZEL, Project Manager, Office of Nuclear
Reactor Regulation

JANE MARSHALL, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

YOIRA DIAZ-SANABRIA, Office of Nuclear Reactor
Regulation

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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

7:03 p.m.

MR. HAGAR: Good evening, everybody. All right. Well, my lapel mic is not working. A little equipment problem here, but we'll get this meeting started.

My name is Bob Hagar and I'm a member of the NRC's Meeting Facilitation Corps, and my role in this meeting really has three parts: One is I'm going to help the meeting run smoothly. And second I'm going to make sure that everybody who has something to say has an opportunity to say it without being interrupted. And third, I'm going to try to keep us on schedule. So I'm going to do everything I can to make this meeting worthwhile for everybody and I hope you'll help.

I want to give you some information about this meeting so that you'll understand what's going on. I think most of you know that in 2009 PG&E submitted an application to renew the operating licenses for Diablo Canyon Power Plant Units 1 and 2, and some of you may not know that the NRC is continuing its review of that application. The NRC is going to evaluate the environmental impacts of license renewal. And in this meeting the NRC wants input from you to help them focus their review. So that's what this meeting is about.

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Now the way the meeting is going to be run is we're having an introduction period now. That's what we're doing right now. And then the NRC is going to give a presentation about license renewal, more specifically about the environmental impact analysis. That's the subject of this meeting. Following the NRC presentation we'll have a short question and answer period where I'll ask you if you have any questions about the presentation of materials, about the presentation the NRC just presented. And if you do, that's the time we want to answer those questions. And then following that period we'll move into the public comment period. And those of you that want to speak, you put your name on a card and I've got a pocket full of cards here. And so when we get to the comment period, I'll call your names and you'll come up and make your comments. I'll go over the rules again when we get to that period, but each of you will have three minutes to make your comments. If you need more than three minutes, you'll have to take that in segments. We'll do your first three minutes. And then after everybody else has a chance to speak, you can do your second three minutes.

All right. We covered that, we covered that, we covered that. Now, a couple more things about

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the meeting. One is this meeting is being recorded because this meeting is a part of the NRC's process for license renewal and we have to produce an accurate transcript of what's said in this meeting. And because of that, we have to establish some ground rules.

So, the ground rules are first of all if you're going to say something, we need you to speak into a microphone. So when it's the question and answer period, I'm going to bring a microphone to you if you have a question. When it's your turn to speak, I'll ask you to come up to the front and you'll speak into the microphone over here. But we need you to speak into a microphone.

Second ground rule is first time you speak we want you to identify yourself. And if you represent a group, please identify the group you represent.

And third rule is to minimize the background noise, especially want to hold conversations in the audience to a very quiet level. And if a speaker says something that you don't particularly agree with, I'd encourage you to keep it to yourself until it's your turn to speak and then you can speak your mind. So let's please don't interrupt speakers with other comments.

And finally, silence your personal electronics. If you haven't already silenced your

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personal cell phone and any other electronics you've got, please do so. Now, we realize that some of you can't afford to completely disconnect yourself from the rest of the world, so if you keep your cell phone turned on, have it on silent. And if you must take a phone call during the meeting, please step out in the lobby so that your phone call doesn't become part of the transcript.

So any questions about what's going on, the parts of the meeting, or how it's going to happen?

(No audible response)

MR. HAGAR: All right. I'm going to turn the meeting over now to Mike -- oh, question?

PARTICIPANT: How soon do we get to public comment? What's the time frame on that?

MR. HAGAR: The question is how soon do we get to the public comment? What's the time frame? My experience in this that it will take about 30 minutes to get through the presentation, and then maybe 5 or 10 minutes for the question/answer period, and then we'll get to the public comment period. So about 30 or 35 minutes.

PARTICIPANT: Okay.

MR. HAGAR: Any other questions about the meeting?

(No audible response)

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MR. HAGAR: Then I'm going to turn the meeting over to Mike Wentzel. He's the project manager responsible for the environmental impact analysis and he'll deliver the presentation. And then I'll come back for the question and answer period.

MR. WENTZEL: Okay. So, good evening. My name is Mike Wentzel. I'm a project manager in the Division of License Renewal and I am responsible for coordinating the environmental review of the Diablo Canyon license renewal application.

Tonight we'd like to do two things. The first is I'd like to provide you a status update of the staff's review of the Diablo Canyon license renewal application. And then second and most important is to open it up for public comment for you to identify issues that you feel that the staff should consider as part of its environment review.

So I'd like to start off by provide some background on the NRC and the license renewal process in general. The NRC is the federal agency that regulates the civilian use of nuclear material. The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 authorizes the NRC to grant operating licenses for nuclear power reactors. This act also allows for the renewal of those licenses.

The National Environmental Policy Act of

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1969, commonly referred to as NEPA, establishes a national policy for considering the impact of federal decision making on the human environment. The NRC's mission is threefold: To protect public health and safety, to promote common defense and safety, and to protect the environment. The NRC accomplishes its mission through a combination of regulatory programs and processes such as establishing rules and regulations, conducting inspections, issuing enforcement actions, and assessing licensee performance. We also evaluate operating experience from both domestic and international nuclear power plants. As part of our safety mission the NRC has resident inspectors at all operating nuclear power plants who serve as the eyes and ears of the NRC and help to ensure safety performance and regulatory compliance.

This slide provides a high-level overview of the license renewal process. I'm going to provide a more detailed status of where we are specifically with the Diablo Canyon review later in this presentation.

The license renewal process has two separate parallel tracks. The safety review track, which is shown at the top of the flow chart. And this is performed in accordance with the regulations at Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 54, which

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is referred to as 10 CFR, Part 54. The environmental review, which is the second track, is shown at the bottom of the flow chart, and this is performed in accordance with the regulations at 10 CFR, Part 51.

The safety review stems from the NRC's obligation under the Atomic Energy Act. The purpose of this review is to make sure that each applicant has sufficient programs in place to manage the effects of aging such that the plant can be operated safely during the period of extended operation. After completing the evaluation the staff's review is documented in a safety evaluation report. As part of the license renewal review inspections are performed to verify the adequacy of an applicant's Aging Management Program. These inspections culminate in the issuance of a regional inspection report and a regional administrator's letter and are an integral part of the safety review.

The results of the staff's evaluation are reviewed by the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, or ACRS. The ACRS provides an independent third-party assessment of the staff's review. Based on its review of the information presented, the ACRS will then provide its recommendation to the Commission on license renewal.

In addition to the safety review process,

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the NRC evaluates the environmental impacts of license renewal. I'll discuss this process in greater detail later in the presentation.

The dotted lines show that hearings may be conducted if interested stakeholders submit concerns or contentions and their request for a hearing is granted. For the Diablo Canyon license renewal a petition for hearing was granted in August 2010. The Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, which is an adjudicatory panel, will conduct the hearings once the NRC staff's review is complete. The Commission will consider the outcome of the hearing process in its decision of whether or not to issue renewed operating licenses.

I would like to highlight a few areas of the NRC's ongoing regulatory oversight. These are the current safety performance, which is defined by NRC inspection findings, violations and general assessments of plant performance, emergency planning and security. The NRC staff addresses these areas of performance every day as part of the ongoing regulatory oversight provided for all currently operating power reactors. The NRC does not duplicate the regulatory process as part of license renewal. Thus, these issues are not evaluated as part of the license renewal process.

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For specific information on the current performance at Diablo Canyon, you can visit the web sites. The web address is listed on the slide, which are also included in your handout.

I'd now like to provide an overview of the current status of and the path forward for the NRC staff's review of the Diablo Canyon license renewal application.

Pacific Gas and Electric submitted an application to renew the operating licenses for the Diablo Canyon Power Plant Units 1 and 2 for an additional 20 years of operation on November 24th, 2009. The current operating licenses are set to expire on November 2nd, 2024 for Unit 1 and August 26th, 2025 for Unit 2. The NRC accepted PG&E's application for review on January 21st, 2010.

On May 31st, 2011, with the exception of the issuance of the safety evaluation report, the NRC staff delayed all remaining milestones associated with the review of the license renewal application. This was done to allow PG&E time for the completion of certain seismic studies to address concerns that were raised during the State of California's Coastal Zone Management Act Consistency Review.

At the time of the delay the status of the

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review was as follows: For the safety review, the NRC staff documented its findings relative to the technical review of the Diablo Canyon license renewal application in a safety evaluation report that was issued on June 2nd, 2011. As part of the review NRC staff performed two on-site audits in the spring of 2010 and issued multiple rounds of requests for additional information. In addition to the review performed by headquarters staff, regional staff performed inspections to verify the adequacy of PG&E's Aging Management Programs in November 2010. The NRC staff has not completed the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards review process.

For the environmental review the NRC conducted a scoping period which was completed on April 12th, 2010. As part of that process the NRC staff held two public scoping meetings on March 3rd, 2010 here in San Luis Obispo similar to what we're doing tonight. In addition to scoping the NRC staff performed an on-site audit in April 2010 and issued multiple rounds of requests for additional information. Although work on a supplemental environmental impact statement was in progress at the time of the delay, the NRC staff has not yet completed nor issued a draft of this report.

So I'd now like to go over the steps

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remaining for the staff's review. PG&E submitted updates to its license renewal application in December 2014 and February 2015 that provided information identified by the NRC staff in May of 2014 as necessary for the staff to complete its review.

For the safety review the NRC staff intends to issue a supplement to its 2011 safety evaluation report to address the information provided in the December 2014 and February 2015 submittals as well as the planned December 2015 submittal of technical items required to be completed for the reactor internals Aging Management Program. Over the course of the review the NRC staff may perform one or more additional on-site audits or inspections of information as its deemed necessary.

Once the review is complete the NRC staff will transmit a copy of the safety evaluation report and its supplement to the ACRS for its independent review. The ACRS will then make its recommendation to the Commission regarding the proposed action of license renewal.

For the environmental review the NRC staff intends to review the updates to PG&E's environmental report that have been provided since December 2014 as well as the input received from the public during the

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scoping period. Once that is complete, the NRC will issue a draft of the supplemental environmental impact statement for public comment. The staff will then issue a final supplemental environmental impact statement that takes into consideration the public comments received on the draft. In addition the NRC staff's review the ongoing hearing process will need to complete prior to making any final determinations on the license renewal application.

The NRC staff issued a revised schedule for the remainder of the Diablo Canyon license amendment request review on April 28th, 2015. The scheduled milestones are presented on this slide. I will caveat that these dates may change based on the progress of the review. I did want to specifically point out though that the deadline to submit comments for the staff to consider as part of the environmental review is August 31st, 2015.

So now I'd like to discuss the NRC's environmental review process in a little more detail. The purpose of the NRC's environmental review is to determine whether the environmental impacts of license renewal are reasonable and, in combination with the other components of the license renewal review, to make a recommendation to the Commission on whether or not to

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renew the licenses.

The environmental review is performed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, again commonly referred to as NEPA. NEPA establishes a national policy for the consideration of environmental impacts in federal decision making and provides the basic architecture for environmental reviews. The NEPA process provides for public participation and disclosure of environmental impacts of federal actions. The NRC's environmental regulations implementing the requirements of NEPA are contained in 10 CFR, Part 51.

Our environmental review considers the impacts of license renewal and alternatives to license renewal, including the impacts of not issuing a renewed license, which is referred to as the no action alternative. We recognize that some impacts are similar at all nuclear power plants, so to improve efficiency we've developed a generic environmental impact statement for license renewal, which we've referred to as the GEIS. This addresses a number of impacts that are common to all or a subset of nuclear power plants.

For each license renewal review the staff supplements the GEIS with a site-specific EIS, or SEIS,

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in which we address the site-specific issues for a particular plant. As part of the process for developing a SEIS, the staff reviews available information to determine if there is any new and significant information that would challenge the generic conclusions reached in the GEIS.

The NRC staff will issue a draft of the Diablo Canyon SEIS for public comment once the preliminary review of environmental impacts is complete and will consider public comments on the draft SEIS prior to issuing its final recommendation on license renewal.

For license renewal environmental review the NRC staff looks at a wide range of potential impacts, some of which are presented here on this slide. Additionally, we consult with various federal, state and local officials, as well as tribal nations with historic ties to the area around the plant. We gather pertinent information from these sources for consideration in our analysis.

The environmental review process begins with the scoping process, which is the focus of the meetings today. Scoping is an assessment of the specific impacts and significant issues that the staff should consider during the preparation of the Diablo

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Canyon environmental impact statement. Information that we gather from you today and in the next few weeks will be considered in the development of the environmental impact statement.

In general, we are looking for information about the environment impacts from the continued operation of Diablo Canyon. You can assist this process by telling us, for example, what aspects of your local community we should focus on, what local environmental and social and economic issues the NRC should examine during our review, what other major projects are in progress or planned in the area, and what reasonable alternatives are most appropriate for this region. These are just some of the examples of the input we seek through the environment scoping process. The information that you share with us today and throughout the scoping process will help to facilitate a more thorough review.

The scoping period started on July 1st, 2015 when the Notice of Intent to Conduct Scoping was published in the *Federal Register*. The NRC will accept comments on the scope of the environmental review until August 31st.

Public comments are an important part of the environmental review process. All of your comments

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to us, whether provided verbally during this meeting or in a written letter or email, will be considered and addressed as part of preparing the environmental impact statement. In addition, comments submitted during the previous scoping period will be considered as part of this process as well.

The environment impact statement is one of the factors, as well as several others shown here and discussed earlier in this presentation, that will influence the Commission's decision on whether or not to renew the Diablo Canyon operating licenses.

Rick Plasse and I are the primary points of contact at the NRC for Diablo Canyon license renewal issues. Our contact information is provided here. For issues outside of license renewal, you can contact the Office of Public Affairs using the contact information provided here. And this information of course is in your handouts as well.

A hard copy of the license renewal application and environmental report may be found at the San Luis Obispo County Library and the Paso Robles City Library. The draft supplemental environmental impact statement will also be available at these libraries after its been published for comment.

Relevant documents can also be found on the

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NRC's web site at the address shown at the bottom of the slide. In addition, there are CDs containing the amendments to the environmental report and a variety of other information that are available at the meeting here for you today.

As you came in you were asked to fill out a registration card at our reception table if you wanted to be included on our mailing list. If you've included your mailing address on that card, we will mail a CD of the draft and final EIS to you.

So in addition to providing verbal and written comments at the meeting today there are other ways you can submit your comments. You can submit comments online using the Federal Rulemaking web site, regulations.gov, by searching on Docket ID, NRC 2009-0552. You can also submit comments via email or fax by using the information provided here. Please note that comments will not be edited to remove any identifying or contact information. Please do not include any information in comments that you do not want publicly disclosed. And as I mentioned earlier, the deadline for submitting comments is August 31st.

So this concludes my presentation and I'll now turn the microphone back over to Bob. And I want to thank everybody for coming out today.

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MR. HAGAR: Okay. That was the first part, or the second part of the meeting, the NRC presentation. Does anyone here have a question about the presentation materials? If you'd come to the center aisle, I'll bring you a mic.

PARTICIPANT: Well, you can probably hear it.

MR. HAGAR: Well, but it won't show -- I need to have it on the transcript.

PARTICIPANT: Could you please explain who is on the ACRS? It's an independent group and I'm wondering how independent it is. So who is on that?

MS. DIAZ-SANABRIA: Yoira Diaz from the NRC. My group is the one who manages the safety review. And the ACRS is a group of people. They are representing -- they're independent. They do an independent review of the license renewal application and the safety evaluation report. And in the letter that they give to the Commission they will recommend to the Commission whether the license renewal should go forward. But they're a group of people. For the most part they are Ph.D. people with very good reputation that is selected by the Commission. There are 15 of them for the most part and they're selected by the Commission.

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PARTICIPANT: Thus not independent.

PARTICIPANT: How many work for the NRC?

MS. DIAZ-SANABRIA: How many of them work for the NRC? They are not working for the NRC per se. They're special government employees.

PARTICIPANT: Could we have their names? Somewhere? Could you fill out a paper with their names?

MS. DIAZ-SANABRIA: There is a web site in the public, NRC public web site. You can find all the names of the members. And it gives you a little of a bio of them in the web site. There is a Chairman and Sub-Chairmans and members at large. As I said, there are about 15 that can be in that group.

MR. HAGAR: Okay. Any other questions about license renewal, about environmental impact analysis?

Okay. Let me bring a mic to you. Yes, stand up and tell us your name, please.

MR. MIRABILE: My name is Joe Mirabile. I have a question. Yes, how many nuclear plants have had their license extended 20 years so far?

MR. HAGAR: Okay.

MR. MIRABILE: And I also have one more.

MR. HAGAR: Okay. Let's --

MR. MIRABILE: How many nuclear plants has

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NRC turned down?

MR. WENTZEL: So, I don't have the exact number that we've granted renewed licenses for. I believe it's in the 70s. I want to say it's 73, 76, somewhere around there. So we can get back with you on that specific number

But in answer to your question how many have we turned down, I mean, it's a complicated answer. I mean, the direct answer is that for every plant that's completed a license renewal review, they have been granted a renewed license. So, but there have several applications that have -- there was an application that didn't get accepted. There's been several that had to be -- significant supplements before the staff would start its review. And every application, every applicant has to go through a thorough review process that's at least two years long. There's multiple rounds of requests for additional information and inspections that are performed. So it's not a de facto review. I mean, it is a thorough review that the staff performs. And at the end they do have to meet our regulatory requirements.

MR. MIRABILE: You've turned about two? Is that it?

PARTICIPANT: Zero.

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PARTICIPANT: Zero.

MR. MIRABILE: Zero as far as license --
(Simultaneous speaking and
off-microphone)

MR. HAGAR: Gentlemen, everybody out in the audience, you're not being on the transcript because you're speaking into a microphone. So we want to be sure that if you've got something to say we say it into a microphone so that it shows up on the transcript. So do you have something? I understood the -- just some follow-up comments. You're repeating back that the NRC has not turned down anybody for license renewal, but Mike said several licensees have had to significantly revise their applications in order to pass. But everybody who has applied and has -- has had to meet the NRC standards, and everybody so far has.

PARTICIPANT: I have a question. So how many of these nuclear applications, renewal applications have people lied on as blatantly as PG&E has lied on about the fault lines that this nuclear reactor lies on?

(Laughter)

MR. WENTZEL: Yes, so I don't know that I can directly answer that question. I will say that the current licensing basis, that doesn't give reviewers

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part of the license renewal application, so the seismic safety, the seismic qualifications of a plant isn't something that's reevaluated as part of license renewal. That is a current operating issue and it's something that's addressed through the current regulatory oversight process.

MR. HAGAR: Any other questions? Let me bring a mic to you.

PARTICIPANT: I'm looking at your slide and I just want to understand the purpose of the public comment tonight. It says, "receive public input on environmental review," and it doesn't say the safety review. So since there's two halves to the re-licensing: safety and environmental, are we taking public comments only on the environmental review?

MR. WENTZEL: Right. So the focus of this meeting is the environmental review, and that's what we're looking for in comments here. There are opportunities for the public to participate in the safety review process; for example, the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards review. When we do get to that point where we go visit the ACRS again, that will be a public meeting that the public is invited to participate in, although not the same extent that we have here. That's not a meeting that we go out and have

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at the site, but the public does have an opportunity to participate in the safety review process. But this meeting specifically is for comments -- we're looking for comments on the environmental review.

MR. HAGAR: Any other questions?

MR. ROSENTHAL: My name is Barbara Rosenthal. I guess I don't understand what is the difference between the environmental review and safety review and where does health fall in that.

MR. WENTZEL: So, I guess I didn't understand. The human health are you -- right. So that is an environmental impact that's looked as part of the -- addressed as part of the environmental review. And I mean, that also is an issue that's -- the NRC has radiation protection standards that are in place that the licensee will have to meet as well. But human health is an impact that's looked at as part of the environmental review.

PARTICIPANT: As far as the environment goes what's the top magnitude of an earthquake that Diablo Canyon can withstand safely?

MR. WENTZEL: So that's actually -- that's something that speaks to the current licensing basis. That's not actually a license renewal issue. I can also say, too, that that's not -- and I'm not an expert on

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that, but the plant wasn't licensed to design a specific magnitude of an earthquake. It actually looks at the ground motion. So it's measured in fractions of unit of gravity. I don't know the licensing basis right now.

MS. BAXTER: Could you explain why the seismic is not included in this license review since it seems to be the most significant issue related to safety and environmental consequences?

MR. WENTZEL: Sure, I can do that. For the environmental review we're looking at the impacts of extending the license. So the renewed license wouldn't -- the period of extended operation that we're looking at, which would be the period beyond its initial operating license phase, that's 10 years down the road. Seismic safety, that's something that's looked at on a continuing ongoing basis. They're looking at it right now as the follow-on actions from the Fukushima accident. They're actively -- the NRC staff is actively reviewing PG&E's March 2015 submittal on -- the seismic hazard analysis. And that's a process that's taking place separate from the license renewal process. We're specifically looking at on the safety side to make sure that the applicants have adequate Aging Management Programs in place such that it can continue to safely

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operate in the period of extended operation. And from an environmental side we're really focused on looking at the impacts of the plant on the environment, and we're really looking at the period of the renewed operating license.

MS. BAXTER: That seems like a very unsatisfactory answer.

MR. HAGAR: Okay. You didn't get on the transcript. You want your comments on the transcript?

MS. BAXTER: Yes, that seems like a very unsatisfactory answer considering the significance of this issue and as it relates to what's obviously by our standards environmental and safety aspects, and that I just find that totally inadequate.

(Applause)

MR. WENTZEL: I will just add that again we're really looking at the period of the renewed license, so that -- for example, the conditions that do get added to the license as part of the license renewal review don't take effect until the plant gets into the period of extended operation. So the concerns relating to seismic hazard, that's not an issue -- that's not going to be an issue 10 years from now. That's an issue right now. And I can -- as I said, that is an issue that's actively being reviewed right now as part of the

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current licensing basis.

MS. MILLER: Hi, I'm Vita Miller, and -- well, my contention is that environmental, health and safety, they're all related. I don't understand how you can separate those out. Everything that affects the environment -- anything that is a safety issue will probably affect the environment. It will also affect our health. So they're all related. I do not get that. I think every topic that I brought tonight, they pretty much follow under all of those three things. So I don't think there's any real line --

MR. HAGAR: Okay. Let me interrupt this train of thought. Just hold on just a second. This period that we're in right now is to answer questions about the presentation materials. This is not the comment period. We'll get to that next.

So let me ask again, do you have questions about the presentation materials? Okay.

MR. THOMAS: Yes, my name is Donald Thomas. And I'm curious. If I submitted some kind of a recommendation to the NRC regarding whatever the -- whether it's the environment or the safety, is there a mechanism whereby the NRC gets back to me regarding their actions with respect to my recommendations?

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MR. WENTZEL: Yes, so, all comments that are submitted tonight, they will be -- as I said, they will be considered as part of the staff's environmental review.

And there will be responses generated for all of them. And there will be -- that response document, those responses will be developed as part of the environmental review.

And if you provide a contact information, we will forward those responses to you for your review.

MS. DiPERI: Thank you. My name is Kathi DiPeri. I'm sorry, I wasn't here for the environmental review.

But I want to know if you guys have, as part of the environmental review, since PG&E doesn't have much data on the radioactivity of the water around the plant, if you guys are going to take into consideration doing some kind of study on the radioactivity of the water that the desalinization plant plans on trying to sell back to the community in San Luis Obispo as part of the environmental review.

Because I think that's a big concern because I don't think that we want to have radioactive water being put back into our water supply. So I don't know, is that part of the environmental review?

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MR. WENTZEL: We wouldn't be looking at the water that's coming out of the desalination plant. But we do take a look at the impact of the radiation that is emitted into the environment and to the water for example.

But we wouldn't necessarily directly evaluate the water that is being produced by the desalination plant. That's not an issue that's in the scope of the license renewal.

And that's -- I mean, if they intend to use that water, you know, they'll have to meet whatever the permitting requirements are for that. That wouldn't -- that's not a license renewal issue.

MS. OWEN: Linde Owen. I wanted to ask, when we talk about the safety of the plant, I'm also very concerned about the waste storage and the accumulation of future waste storage.

Is that included in the environmental impact? And I feel that it's just as unsafe as the plant.

MR. WENTZEL: It is. Spent fuel storage during the license renewal term is evaluated. And so that would be an issue that's evaluated as part of license renewal.

DR. NELSON: Dr. Gene Nelson, Californians

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for Green Nuclear Power. I would just make the observation that the Commission did a much better job of keeping the audience focused on the subject that was on the slides in the first session then in the second session.

This has become already an extended soliloquy about the problems.

MR. HAGAR: Which I kind of -- I kind of have the same sense that we've moved past the questions about the presentation material and we're into making comments.

Unless there is a question about the presentation materials.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: So, this is the Q&A session. And when we get to the actual public comments session, the formal one I mean, is the expectation that you're going to be trying to address the comments? Or just record them without comment?

MR. WENTZEL: So, during the meeting we will not be responding to the comments. We do evaluate, like I mentioned earlier, we do evaluate every comment that's made.

And we will consider it as part of our environmental review. And we will respond to all of the comments. We're just not -- we won't directly respond

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to comments at the meeting here today.

MR. HAGAR: So let me -- do you have questions about the presentation materials? All right.

MS. MINORKI: My name is Carmella Minorki. And you mentioned numerous dates in the presentation. But very few of those dates are recorded in this document.

Is there an opportunity to get those dates that you mentioned?

MR. WENTZEL: I'm sorry, I'm not -- what dates aren't recorded?

MS. MINORKI: There was dates mentioned when you were talking about slide seven. There was dates mentioned on slide six. There were dates mentioned on slide 13. But they're not recorded.

MR. WENTZEL: They are. All of those are -- and let me get to the slide where we had the web address.

All of those dates are publically -- are public milestones off of the schedule. If you go to the project website at the bottom of the screen, all of those dates are there.

MS. VANBERGER: My name is Jill Vanberger. A question on slide 15. You said what reasonable

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alternatives are appropriate for the area? Where will -- how will we find out what these alternative options are?

MR. WENTZEL: How will you find out if -- what the options are?

MR. HAGAR: On slide 15?

MR. WENTZEL: Right. I know which slide you're referring to, the reasonable alternatives, right?

MR. HAGAR: Ask your question again.

MS. VANBERGER: Oh, my question was, how will we find out what these reasonable alternatives are that are appropriate for our area?

MR. WENTZEL: Well, that would be information that we're looking for you to provide. You know, we will have an evaluation of alternatives that we prepare as part of our evaluation that will include input from the public.

MR. HAGAR: Okay. Question way in the back?

MR. HOFFMAN: Hi, Ace Hoffman. In answer to somebody's question about the spent fuel, you said that that would be evaluated for the rest of the license. Does that include that there might be another license after this one? And maybe another one after that one?

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And does it include the waste after those license -- the operating licenses are over but you've still got the waste there? And does it include the waste once it's been moved too somewhere else that hasn't been invented yet for thousands of years?

Is all that going to be in the environmental statement?

MR. WENTZEL: Well, so we do, like I said, spent fuel storage during the term of the license renewal is evaluated. That -- we're only looking at one renewal.

We're looking at the application that we have on hand. We wouldn't presume a second or third renewal application.

And then for spent fuel pool, or spent fuel impact beyond the term of the renewed license, that's addressed -- that was addressed as part of the Commission's rule making, the continued storage rule making and the impacts from that.

The impacts from continuing to store spent fuel beyond the license term. That's evaluated in the continued storage, generic environmental impact statement. And those impacts will be incorporated as part of this review.

Now, I believe what you're referring to is

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the impacts from disposal. That would be something that would be addressed as part of the licensing action for whatever that disposal site would be.

Or -- and then we would get if there was -- if you're referring to an interim storage facility, the continued storage generic environmental impact statement did look at storing at an interim storage facility.

But then actual -- and that was part of a review that, you know, it wasn't a site specific review obviously because we don't have a license application in for that. But the site specific impacts from that specific interim storage facility would be addressed as part of that licensing action.

MR. STANLEY: My name is Justin Stanley. I'm part of Mothers for Peace. And I was wondering, is the 19 of the 34 dry casks part of your evaluation? The cracked dry casks?

MR. WENTZEL: No. That would -- so we look at issues of spent fuel storage, you know. But the actual specific issues that you're looking at or referring to would be addressed as part of the Pacific Gas & Electric's site specific, independent spent fuel storage installation license.

MR. STANLEY: Okay. And then how about

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higher cancer rates in the county?

MR. WENTZEL: So, like I said, we do look at the impacts on the local community from routine and radioactive releases. If there's specific information that you'd like us to take a look at as part of the environmental review, that's part of the -- that's some of the information that we're looking for.

So, if you had specific studies that you feel that we should be looking at, please be -- you know, provide that today or, you know, at some point during the scoping process.

MR. HAGAR: That makes a nice real -- do you have another question about -- okay.

MS. DALAVANT: Terri Dalavant. My question is about fracking operations. Is the NRC considering that? Local fracking operations? Oil drilling where they break the rocks? Cracks create earthquakes?

MR. WENTZEL: We're not looking at that directly as part of the license renewal review. There are, I mean, you can submit that like I said, for a consideration.

If there's specific concerns, there are also other regulatory processes that you can submit. For example, like I said, fracking would be another case

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where that wouldn't just be a license renewal issue. That would be a current operating issue.

So, we do have what's referred to, for example, as the 2.206 Petition process. You can submit your concerns to the NRC here. And that will be addressed through that process.

MR. HAGAR: Okay. Let's move on into the comment period. Because I think that we're really overlapping that.

And so this is your opportunity to put something on the docket. To put it in the transcript. And Mike has already said, the NRC is going to respond to all of your comments.

So, I have here a set of cards that indicated that who wanted to speak. If you've decided since you came in that you want to speak and have not filled a card, if you'll raise your hand now.

If you decide that -- if you decided that you want to speak after you came in, let's say when you checked in you didn't know you wanted to speak. But if you decided you have, please raise your hand and we'll get your name on a card. There we go.

Now like I say, I've got these cards up here. The people who preregistered to speak through our website, they're first. And then if you signed up

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outside, you're next.

And what I want to do is I'm going to call your names and have you come up on the front row so that we can save some time. The first speakers are going to be Sherry Stuckey and Harvey Wasserman.

So if you will come up right now and sit down. And as I said, I'm going to give you three minutes. When -- I'll start a time and when your three minutes are up, I will stand up next to you.

Everybody who comes up here, you need to speak into this microphone, please. I'll stand up next to you. When I stand up next to you, that's an indication that your time is up. So, please wrap up your thought. Finish your sentence. And then plan to sit down.

If you have a lot more to say, please let me know. And I'll add your card to the bottom of the list and you can have a second chance.

Any question? Everybody understand what we're going to do?

Now, let me say again, this is an opportunity for each of you to speak without interruption. So, please do not interrupt the speakers.

If the speaker says something you agree

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with, please keep your agreement to yourself. If the speaker says something you don't agree with, please keep your disagreement to yourself so that each of you has an opportunity to say what you want to say without interruption.

So, Sherry Stuckey, you're first.

MS. STUCKEY: Hi everyone, can you hear me? No? Yes. Okay, hi, I'm Sherry Stuckey.

MR. HAGAR: Hold on. I need to interrupt just a minute. We got some -- an echo problem on the phone. Operator on the phone, are you hearing us okay?

OPERATOR: Yes, we can hear you fine, sir.

MR. HAGAR: Can you tell me how many people are listening on the phone?

OPERATOR: We actually have three people on the phones. And we do have two people queued up.

MR. HAGAR: Two people queued up with questions?

OPERATOR: Yes. Questions or a comment.

MR. HAGAR: Okay. Sherry, would you mind waiting just a minute and let me clear these comments with the people on the phone.

MS. STUCKEY: Okay.

MR. HAGAR: So, let me remind the people on the phone that this is the period for questions and

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comments about the presentation materials or about environmental impact analysis. And if they have questions, I'd like to hear them now.

OPERATOR: Okay. The first one comes from Mr. Ray Lutz. Ray, your line is open.

MR. LUTZ: Hello. Yes, Ray Lutz with Citizen's Oversight. I'm sorry, I'm going to try to ask the question now.

You guys, I can't see your materials. But what I understand is that you're isolating this too just the environmental impact review and not the review of the actual licensing, relicensing, which is really what's on the table here.

And, what we're to believe I guess, and you can answer this question, they're not going to allow, you guys are not going to allow intervenors to intervene in the license amendment pro -- or the relicensing process because you claim, isn't this right, that that's already been done.

Even before Fukushima happened and before everything else and the new fault lines were discovered and everything else, you're saying that's already done and we can't -- no intervention is allowed. Is that correct? Hello?

MR. WENTZEL: Hi, this is Mike Wentzel.

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I'm not sure I completely understand your question.

But, I will say that, you know, there is -- if there's new information that comes up that you feel that's appropriate, you can submit that to the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board. And request that a hearing be granted on that.

And it will have to go through the process and --

MR. LUTZ: No, that's not my question. I'm asking you if the normal process is going to be followed, where there's an opportunity for intervenors to intervene. I'm not talking about the process where we get to warn on something separately.

But normally when there's a relicense, there's an intervention time when anybody can intervene. Has that already been gone over and it's no longer going to be open to any intervenors?

MS. UTTAL: This is Susan Uttal. I'm from the Office of the General Counsel. An intervenor is someone who intervenes and asks for a hearing before one of the Boards of Judges at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

And there's a process in our rules for doing that. And in order to become an intervenor, you have to raise contentions that are admissible.

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And that process is going on in this case. There is a case pending, in fact there are two cases pending regarding this renewal. And if somebody raises an issue that is found to be admissible, they too can intervene if they do it in a timely fashion.

That is the use of the word intervenor. I don't understand your use of the word intervenor. So, I don't know if I can actually answer your question.

MR. LUTZ: Okay, well let me try to clarify. Because Citizen's Oversight has been an intervenor in the past to license amendment requests that have gone in. So, we're aware of the process.

And normally when there's a relicensing request that comes in, at the very beginning when it's submitted to the public, there's a window of time, is there not, when the public can submit an intervention.

And I understand that that happened a long time ago. And the window is no longer open. And you guys let the utilities set this thing aside and leave it there for years and years.

And now it's being reopened. But you're not reopening the window for intervention. Isn't that true?

MS. UTTAL: Inter -- if you read our intervention rules, you'll understand how intervention

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works and what the time limits are. There was a period of time, it was 60 days from the filing of the application.

It's also 60 days from the time that new information comes out. Thirty to 60 days depending on the Judge's order, from the time new information comes out.

So, if new information comes out at this time, then you can apply under the rules to intervene if you did not try to intervene before.

MR. LUTZ: Well, so what you're saying is, they're trying to use that window of time when you didn't need any new information. You could just intervene for any reason as long as you had contentions in the first 30 days.

MS. UTTAL: Okay, I think --

MR. LUTZ: What you're saying now is that the utility has scammed the system basically. Left their application sitting here for a whole bunch of years.

Let Fukushima disaster go by. Let the Hosgri Fault and the Shoreline Fault, all this new information occur. And yet, the window is now closed.

MS. UTTAL: But, sir --

MR. LUTZ: And you guys are apparently

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allowing the public tonight to talk about the environmental impact report and not the basic underlying factor here, which is that this plant is unsafe at this place.

And that the --

MS. UTTAL: Excuse me sir? Excuse me sir.

First --

MR. LUTZ: So, isn't that true that you're not allowing people to intervene? Isn't that yes or no?

MS. UTAL: No, no.

MR. HAGAR: Okay, look --

MS. UTTAL: No. That is a no. First of all, the legal procedures were never put on hold. And the people could have tried to intervene at any time during this entire period.

And so nothing has been -- nothing is further from the truth than what you have said.

MR. HAGAR: Operator, I think we've answered this speaker's questions.

MR. CAMPBELL: I'm not satisfied.

MR. HAGAR: Is there another speaker who has a question?

MR. CAMPBELL: Please continue Ray. Mr. Lutz?

OPERATOR: So yes, we have one more

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question from Donna Gilmore. Your line is open.

MS. GILMORE: Yes, can you hear me okay?

MR. HAGAR: Yes, we hear you.

MS. GILMORE: Okay, great. The connection was a little fuzzy. There's a lot of echo, so I might have misunderstood something.

But I understood that you said in the renewal process that the dry cask storage is part of this process in terms of like the environmental impact? Is that -- did I hear that correctly or not?

MR. WENTZEL: Yes, ma'am. So, we do look at the environmental impacts of spent fuel storage during the license renewal term.

MS. GILMORE: Okay. All right, so for example, on the Covert plant in South Africa that is a similar environment to Diablo with onshore winds, frequent fog and high chloride environment, it had a thru-wall cannister crack thicker than the Diablo canisters in 17 years.

And so, -- and Diablo Canyon was inspected last January. And it was confirmed that it has all but one of the canisters, and they've only been there for two years, have all the conditions for cracking.

They found magnesium chloride salts. They found a temperature low enough on the cannister for the

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salts to melt on there, dissolve on there, start the corrosion process.

So, all of this information is kind of new evidence now. So, would that be taken into consideration in this license renewal?

MR. WENTZEL: As I said, we're going to look at the environmental impacts of spent fuel storage. If there are specific safety concerns that you have, that would be addressed through the site specific spent fuel storage license that PG&E has.

MS. GILMORE: Okay. So, it wouldn't be -- so it wouldn't be considered an environmental -- I don't understand.

It wouldn't be considered an environmental factor because of unique conditions of the Diablo siting that's actually a trigger for this happening? So, --

MR. WENTZEL: I would say that that is -- I mean, you are free to submit that comment. And we will take a look at that and evaluate it.

We are focused mostly on the environmental impacts from license renewal. And I guess what I'm suggesting is that if you have specific safety concerns relate to spent fuel storage that would be more appropriately addressed through the --

MS. GILMORE: I understand that process.

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I understand about that process. But, you had mentioned that the spent fuel was part of the renewal process.

So, I'm trying to understand how that -- this -- what that -- the publish would actually sit, what actually sits in that. If that example is not, then what example would fit?

Because it is an environmental impact when it's -- a lot of it's due to highly corrosive ocean air that we have here.

MR. WENTZEL: I would say, like I said, you are free to submit that comment. And we will take a look at that if you feel that that's a -- has an environmental impact, please do provide that comment.

We will address it as part of our evaluation.

MR. HAGAR: Let me remind you that we are just about to enter the comment period. And so you will have an opportunity shortly to have your three minutes to express your concerns.

So, thank you, Operator. Is there anyone else that has a question about the presentation materials?

OPERATOR: No, sir. There are no further questions on the phone.

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MR. HAGAR: All right. Well, we'll get back to where we were a minute ago.

Sherry Stuckey is the first speaker. So Sherry, you have the floor.

MS. STUCKEY: Hi everyone, I'm a private citizen. I wanted to thank Mothers for Peace for reminding me to show up to put something on record. And also the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for having a public comment.

MR. HAGAR: Sherry, you're going to need to speak closer to the microphone.

MS. STUCKEY: Okay. Pick it up. I'll probably turn it off if I pick it up, but I'll try it. Okay, can you hear me now? Thanks.

So, I just wanted to be on record, you know, in hopes that my comments may influence present decision makers to use their influence to shut down not only the Diablo Canyon facility, but all nuclear plants in the northern hemisphere.

And also to urge all energy corporations to halt the building of new ones throughout the world. We clearly cannot 100 percent mitigate the factors that cause nuclear accidents.

These include earthquakes, tsunamis, solar flares and mechanical and human error. If there is an

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accident, we cannot even clean it up. We merely sacrifice that part of the earth where the accident occurs.

We cannot afford to keep doing this after Chernobyl. Now Fukushima, Three Mile Island, probably various other places we don't even know about.

The three melted cores at Fukushima are a perfect example of how we cannot control nuclear technology. They're down there. There's no way to get them out. The robots can't get in there. I'm not sure how we're going to even begin to clean that up.

Recent evidence includes dead and dying sea life washing up on the beaches of America's west coast. And this is just, you know, over the past three years. So God knows what's going to happen, you know, over the next ten.

So, this destruction will only increase as these leaking isotopes take hundreds and thousands of years to break down. So the technology's been in place since the 50s. And you know, it's only 50 years.

If an event such as Fukushima were to happen in California, the seventh largest economy in the world would be destroyed. The food for much of our nation would be contaminated. And the crown jewel of culture, history and art that is California would become a bitter

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memory.

This is an ethical question. How can we permit a technology that cannot be tamed by humans or robots to continue and possibly destroy the biosphere as we know it.

I for one do not want it. And believe that the use of this uncontrollable technology is a gross breach of our human duty. I encourage us to join Germany and other nations who have recently implemented the shutdown of all of their nuclear facilities to set an example worldwide.

Thank you for your time this evening.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: Okay. Following Harvey Wasserman will be Dr. Gene Nelson.

MR. WASSERMAN: It's her birthday. Say happy birthday.

(HAPPY BIRTHDAY)

MR. WASSERMAN: Okay. We all know Diablo is going to shut. The question is whether it's going to shut before the earthquake destroys it and us.

We had Dr. Peck at the plant, one of the leading experts in the entire Nuclear Regulatory Commission, who issued a report saying the reactors could not withstand a likely earthquake deliverable by

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the dozen faults there.

If you get to relicensing, this has to be dealt with. Dr. Peck has to be brought back to Diablo Canyon out of exile from Chattanooga.

It's so rare that we get a candid report from inside the Commission. And you need to look and the entire Commission needs to look much more closely at what Dr. says about -- Dr. Peck says about the dozen earthquake faults that have been found around Diablo.

I was arrested at Diablo in 1984 where the -- we're still arguing about the Hosgri Fault. And now there are a dozen there. I should also point out and you need to look at the fact that Diablo is 45 miles from the San Andreas Fault, which is half as far as Fukushima was from the earthquake that destroyed it.

You also need to look now at the tsunami issue. It's been generally poo-pooed. But the reality is that there are intake pipes at sea level and even below at Diablo Canyon that would be impacted by a tsunami even if the reactors themselves are 85 feet in the air.

That has to be looked at very closely. We are already having dry cask cracking. In terms of the waste storage, there's embrittlement. They're at evacuation issues.

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There are also health impacts. Since you will be looking at this, I coauthored a book called Killing Our Own in 1982. I interviewed people in Central Pennsylvania after the Three Mile Island accident.

It was the worst week of my life. I guarantee you people were killed at Three Mile Island. This needs to be revisited. And we also see a million person death toll documented at Chernobyl.

And God knows what's going to happen at Fukushima. Three hundred tons of radioactive water are still pouring into the ocean there.

I was in Japan when Fukushima was being opened. We were assured that of course nothing like an earthquake or a tsunami could happen there that would destroy it.

Finally, on the jobs impact, this -- I'm not sure if you're going to look at the economic impacts in this particular proceeding. But everyone here who opposes Diablo should understand that the jobs are a real issue.

We want a Federal jobs program for all the people who are working at the reactors. We want them kept on for the decommissioning process. And we want them placed in the industry that does have a future in

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this country, which is renewable energy.

And when you look at relicensing anything like this, you need to look at the economic and ecological impacts of the transition from an old decrepit nuclear power plant like Diablo into the world of solar panels, wind power and all the stuff that actually does work and will create an environment in the future where our children and grandchildren can survive.

Thank you very much for your time. Shut them down.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: Okay. Dr. Nelson and then Rochelle Becker.

MS. BECKER: I'm waiving my time.

MR. HAGAR: Okay. I understand Rochelle Becker is skipping her time. Tom Campbell will be next then. Is Tom Campbell here?

DR. NELSON: Good evening. My name is Dr. Gene Nelson. I served on the Cal Poly Engineering Faculty. And currently serve in the Cuesta College Physical Sciences Faculty.

Critical thinking is really, really important. And I strongly endorse any efforts to encourage critical thinking. And I understand in fact

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that the NRC places great emphasis on critical thinking as opposed to appeals to emotion.

Human imagination can dream up all kinds of scary things. But we have to look at hard facts and hard reality. And clearly, the Diablo plant has worked very, very well.

We had earlier today a large group of folks wearing similar green shirts. And this was representative of the strong community support for the plant. The plant produces clean, reliable, low cost nuclear power.

And my comments are going to focus on one of the elements of the cleanliness of that power. Specifically, the lack of ozone pollution.

Here we have a nationwide map that will be submitted to the NRC from the US EPA. You'll note that San Luis Obispo County, particularly the western portion has no ozone pollution.

Ozone comes from burning fossil fuel. And fossil fuel is what's being burned in abundance in this state. It's impairing the health of the very old and the very young. Those are the most vulnerable in our populations.

And we have to look at the ozone problem. Again, ozone combustion. And what happened after San

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Onofre was shut down? Which omitted nothing to produce ozone. Well, ozone's gone up in southern California. That's bad news.

So, what do we have here? We have ozone pollution. Here's a better view of ozone pollution in California. The orange zones. That's the San Joaquin Valley. That's the LA air basin.

And again, we have a combination of fixed sources, including fossil fuel power plants. And we have, obviously, lots of vehicles.

And the California EPA has developed a tool called the Cal Enviro Screen 2.0. I recommend it highly. That's Cal Enviro Screen 2.0. You can Google it.

And it highlights the social justice impacts of all of this ozone pollution. Because the red zones here, and this is for Los Angeles area, the red zones here for the San Joaquin Valley, those are places where people are least prepared to mitigate the harms of ozone because of either being minorities or being impoverished.

They don't have the way -- oh, let's just pick up and go out to the coast. No, they can't do that. This is where they live. This unfortunately is also where they die.

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And we need to stop this needless slaughter of Californians. So again, we need to renew the license of this plant. Thank you very much.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: Okay, let me ask again, is Rochelle Becker here? Oh, you -- you told me that, thank you. Tom Campbell? Paula Ash? Nancy Graves?

And following Nancy will be David -- no, David Crosby's not here again, is he? Yes, he was here earlier. And the Diane Koletzke.

Okay. You're up next.

MS. GRAVES: I thought I'd get to sit down.

MR. HAGAR: And then Sherry -- Sherry Lewis, you'll be next.

MS. GRAVES: Good evening. I'm Nancy Graves. I live about seven miles downwind of Diablo Canyon. I'm a Board Member and the Interim Board Chair for ECOSLO, the Environmental Center of San Luis Obispo.

ECOSLO has been cherishing and protecting this corner of the earth for over 40 years. Over the last three years the ECOSLO has also been responsible for documenting and cleaning up Fukushima marine debris.

I read a quote recently by Albert Einstein. He said splitting the atom changed everything but the

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mind of man. It may be time to change our minds about the ethicacy of nuclear power generation.

ECOSLO believes there are better ways to secure and sustain our energy future. By the time this expensive DEIS for license renewal is done, new advances in energy technology will make generating nuclear power even less economical, less flexible and certainly less sustainable.

Advances in energy technology are happening every day. Just this year the extractable problem of storing the earth's -- the sun's energy has been solved. And just as a side note, storing the sun's energy is safer and less costly then storing nuclear waste.

Those who claim nuclear power as clean energy can only claim the energy generated is cleaner then burning fossil fuels. But even that is a questionable claim when the mining and manufacture of a non-renewable source like uranium is included in the equation.

Therefore, any DEIS must include a comprehensive analysis of actual environmental costs from cradle to grave. It must compare renewable and non-renewable energy cost benefits on a level playing field.

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As you probably know, Monday, the EPA published their clean power plan. I'll read just one small quote from that report.

Recent trends evidenced in renewable energy development such as rapidly growing investment and rapidly decreasing costs are not as clearly evidenced in nuclear generation. This important finding must be factored into the DEIS for license renewal.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: Okay. Thank you. Our next speaker will be Sherry Lewis and her colleague. And what we've done here is combine the time limit for two speakers for this presentation.

MS. LEWIS: My name is Sherry Lewis. I belong to San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace. And for several years -- can you hear me? Jeeze. Now you can.

Okay. Sherry Lewis, Mothers for Peace of San Luis Obispo. And for several years Sawada Showning, Reverend Sawada, Brother Sawada, who belongs to a Buddhist order that walks and prays against nuclear energy and nuclear weapons.

And how -- do you remember how long you have been coming here to walk for no nuclear?

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MR. SAWADA: After the Fukushima.

MS. LEWIS: Come over here.

MR. SAWADA: I just -- I have been involved in the peace movement especially abolishment of the nuclear weapon. Shut down nuclear power plant.

After the Fukushima, I focused in shut down Diablo. So that's why twice in a year I walked from Santa Barbara to Diablo with Buddhist prayer.

MS. LEWIS: Now he does this over about six days, seven days. He walks over 20 miles a day starting in Santa Barbara.

He does this in March around the Fukushima anniversary. And in August around the Hiroshima and Nagasaki anniversaries. Tomorrow is August 6, the 70th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima. And August 9 is the 70th anniversary of the bombing of Nagasaki.

So we -- Mothers for Peace is putting on an event tomorrow night from 7:00 to 9:00 at the Unitarian Universalist Fellowship Hall in San Luis Obispo, where Sawadasan will be there. And we are showing a movie, Message from Hiroshima.

And then there will be a talk by Harvey Wasserman. And also by Reverend Rod Richards of the Unitarian Church about Hiroshima.

One of the things he does when he walks, he

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chants and he prays. And so for his allotted time, he's going to be doing that now.

And that is to -- well, save us all. Thank you. So, go ahead.

MR. SAWADA: Especially my message a very simple. We cannot, humanity or any beings cannot live man made nuclear waste, radiation. People say it is a green, a clean, no. Radiation is a most dangerous poison.

Even if every nuclear power plant making every day nuclear waste. And no one knows those waste to storage. To no idea. So, most safety mean stop to nuclear power plant.

Also, between nuclear bombs and power plant, so the rate is same reaction. One is my memory it's a small sentence reminds me, nuclear war going on in the reactor in the power plant. We have to realize that.

So, I like to do a prayer for nuclear free future for the next generation. Or next any beings have to be safe. So, I'll ask you people here we could stop to the license of the power plant.

So I like to share with you Buddhist prayer. Each step I took this prayer with me.

(Doing Buddhist prayer.)

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MR. SAWADA: Thank you.

MR. HAGAR: All right. Our next speaker will be Jill Zamek. Is Jill here? Okay. And following Jill will be Simone Malboeuf. Did I say it right Simone?

MS. MALBOEUF: Malboeuf.

MR. HAGAR: Malboeuf. Okay.

MS. ZAMEK: Okay. Can you hear okay? I'm Jill Zamek with Mothers for Peace. I live in Arroyo Grande.

I would like to first preface my comments with the acknowledgment that the NRC is looking for new information here today. Issues to look at specifically for Diablo Canyon. And there are numerous such issues.

But the two most pressing, which are not new, are one, this plant has been absurdly sited in an area riddled with active earthquake faults. And two, we still don't know how to protect the byproduct known as high level radioactive waste, which remains toxic for hundreds of thousands of years.

You might label these generic issues. But they are the primary concerns of the residents in this community.

And additional issue is that Pacific Gas & Electric Company has lost its credibility. The

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Japanese Parliament concluded that collusion between regulator, industry and government officials was the root cause of the ongoing Fukushima nuclear catastrophe.

Frighteningly, the Diablo Canyon plant is operated by PG&E, a company under multiple federal indictments for safety violations in a recent fatal explosion of its San Bruno, California gas pipeline.

It is also embroiled in an evolving scandal about illegal back channel communications with the State's Public Utility Commission. We cannot trust the company to maintain public safety as their highest priority.

We do not want a Fukushima in California. This is a site specific issue relating only to the owner of the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Facility.

A further topic is the threat of tsunami. I understand that PG&E and the NRC feel protected from the tsunami threat because of the 85-foot cliff. And the placement of the snorkels. But that secure feeling is not shared by all.

In a report which the NRC held private for 11 years, a preliminary numerical study of the hazard for local landslide tsunami scenarios at the Diablo Canyon site in central California, published November

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22, 2003, the investigator, Dr. R.T. Sewell concluded that "the existing tsunami design basis and perceptions of tsunami risks for the Diablo Canyon site no longer reflect modern scientific understanding and methods.

There is compelling evidence to suggest that the tsunami threat may be considerably more significant than held in these existing basis and perceptions. And correspondingly, such existing basis and perceptions no longer appear adequate."

Dr. Sewell provided six recommendations in his concluding comments of his report. One of them being that the licensee of the Diablo Canyon site "justify and/or reevaluate the tsunami designed basis. And perform a state of the art assessment of tsunami hazard and risk, including the plant and the sea within the umbrella of its existing long term seismic program."

When combining -- just a couple more sentences. Rochelle's time. When combining the effects of tsunami tied storm surge and winds, all of Sewell's 13 postulated scenarios and his investigation produced waves that go beyond Diablo Canyon to design basis.

In fact all 13 scenarios produced waved heights that could impact the sea water intake. This

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issue is certainly site specific environmental concern.
Allow Fukushima to be our warning.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: Simone? And following Simone will be Elizabeth Broose. Are you still here? Elizabeth Broose? Okay, yes, there you are.

MS. MALBOEUF: The distinction between the past, present and future is only a stubbornly persistent illusion, by Albert Einstein. In the 1950s Congress passed the Atomic Energy Act which launched the development of commercial nuclear power.

Along with an aggressive propaganda campaign, the notion that nuclear power is safe, clean and economical was put forward. The corporate American industrial nuclear juggernaut was born.

New documentation, right here, by former nuclear control technician and PG&E whistle blower, Bob Ryan, I this have his book, My Humble Diary, a True Betrayal of Public Trust, reveals that PG&E's record as the owner and operator of the world's first privately funded nuclear plant at Humboldt was a disaster waiting to happen.

Like Michael Peck, Bob was fired for trying to uphold industry safety standards. Over 500 pages of riveting documentation that everyone will want to read.

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A copy -- excuse me, a couple of juicy quotes from his book.

One, "it is difficult to understand why PG&E selected Eureka for the Humboldt reactor because it was known for frequent earthquakes. An active fault discovered directly under the reactor in 1976 forced it's shut down too."

"PG&E's concern for employee and public safety is described as nothing more then lip service. Just enough to give the illusion of safety."

"PG&E's PR rubbish all meant to create an undeserved reputation for putting safety first in the nuclear workplace."

Three, "in 1963, two renowned doctors, John Gofman and Arthur Tamplin from Livermore Lab were tasked with researching the effects of radiation on man. They reported the radiation expected from developing atomic energy programs is a far more serious hazard to humans then the experts thought possible.

Twenty times more hazardous. The threats to all future generations for genetic damage and death has been even more seriously underestimated."

Four, "the entire nuclear industry has developed a set of totally false illusions of safety and economy. What is more, the false illusion of a safe

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amount of radiation has pervaded at the highest circles.

All hoping to develop the industry with exposures well below that limit. A limit we now know is anything, let's say."

Since Humboldt's closure, PG&E has had many chances to prove to us that we can trust them with our lives. But they insist on rewriting the rules for their own purposes.

And according to Mr. Ryan often showed blatant disregard for the safety of the workers and exposing them unnecessarily to radiation. Given all this risks and cost, nuclear power is not cheap, nor clean, nor safe.

As public servants, the U.S. taxpayers, we ask NRC to start doing the other half of its job. Which is tell the truth about seismic threats at PG&E's nuclear power plant in San Luis Obispo and the health issues that are being created by this plant.

Don't grant another license. Shut it down now before it's too late. Remember the distinction between the past, present and future is only a stubborn, persistent illusion, Albert Einstein.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: Thank you. Okay, the speaker after Elizabeth Broose will be Michele Flam. Are you

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still here Michele?

MS. FLAN: I'm here. Flam.

MR. HAGAR: Flam, pardon me. You're next.

MS. BROOSE: This one? Okay. The nemesis. As I bowed my head during the meditation, I became -- I came to the realization that we are going through transition.

That's what this is all about. Those of us who are saying that this is clean and green and efficient, and those of us who are saying hey, watch out, we're on the edge, be careful.

Now as a former backpacker, I remember the joy of nearing the top. Thinking will I make it? And learning soon on, you never ask how far. One foot at a time.

This year with Mothers for Peace, the organization I'm with, I really felt that we're nearing the top. Not that the people of PG&E are going to be put out of work, be destitute, form lines of poverty.

No, there will be work. Because there will take time for this plant to fully shut down. But what we're saying is we are moving into a new age. And I became aware of this particularly yesterday.

And some of you who may be members or received the emails from NERS, I received this statement

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that the Clean Power Plan that our President is promoting, the EPA has adopted, is so important. Because as Tim Judson, who is the Executive Director of NERS said, the Clean Power Plan recently adopted by the EPA does not benefit nuclear facilities.

And the reason is this, there is no incentive under their rules to keep uneconomical reactors operating. And no incentive to complete building new ones.

Existing reactors cannot qualify for emission reduction credit and trading programs. And I think PG&E was counting on that. And there is no incentive for States to create power up rates for existing reactors.

So as I said this afternoon so long ago, I think the writing is on the wall. We had musicians here today, and I said, and there is music in the air. We are in transition. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: Okay. And the speaker after Michelle will be Ace Hoffman.

MS. FLAM: Can I ask one very quick question?

MR. HAGAR: Sure.

MS. FLAM: So, am I to understand that

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seismic issues are not part of the scope of this particular?

MR. HAGAR: I think Mike answered the question. Did everybody hear that? I think Mike answered that earlier, that seismic questions are part of the current licensing situation with the plant.

They're not unique to license renewal. They're being addressed now.

MR. WENTZEL: So, can I just clarify that real quick?

MS. FLAM: Yes.

MR. WENTZEL: So, I will just clarify that a little bit. So, it's not as if seismic has no impact on the license renewal review. It does factor into for example on the safety side, determining what equipment does need to be age managed.

I a particular system structure or component is relied on to safely shut down in the event of an accident, then that would. For example, in a seismic event, then that equipment would fall into the scope of license renewal and it would have to be age managed.

On the environmental side, one of the -- it does impact directly. In the severe accident mitigation alternatives analysis that's performed, for

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Diablo Canyon, PG&E has a -- takes a look at seismic risk when you start evaluating what's referred to as core damage frequency. The likelihood that a core damage event will occur.

And then that factors into the severe accident mitigation alternatives process. So it's not as if it's not addressed at all. It's just that the seismic safety of the plant is a process that's addressed separately from the license renewal process.

And that is being addressed specifically right now from the follow on actions or the post-Fukushima follow on actions.

MS. FLAM: Thank you. When I was writing up my comments earlier this afternoon I -- well, I didn't know all of that. And I can't say that I quite understand all of what was just said.

But, I strongly believe that seismic risks do pose a grave environmental problems. And so I will just go ahead and present my comments as they stand.

Good evening. My name is Michelle Flam and I live in San Luis Obispo, about 15 minutes from Diablo Canyon. Can you -- you can hear me, everyone? Okay.

There are so many current and future environmental problems with this old nuclear power plant in our neighborhood. Beyond site stockpiling of

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radioactive waste, problems associated with trying to store that radioactive waste, leaks and cracks in the dry casks.

Embrittlement of unit one's reactor pressure vessel. Once through cooling issues that effect our local marine life and thus our fishing economy. The real possibility of a terrorist attack. And uncharted seismic dangers.

In my mind, the most obvious argument against the proposed license renewal of the Diablo Canyon plant is the now disabled Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant. As we sit here this evening, what happened March 17, 2011 in Japan is both an environmental and humanitarian tragedy that continues to be written.

Whether Diablo Canyon would be vulnerable to that kind of tsunami damage that caused the meltdown of three of the Fukushima Daiichi plant's reactors, we do not know. We do know that Diablo Canyon sits on top of a hornet's nest of seismic uncertainty.

Seismic, Seismic, I don't know, you say seismic, I say seismic. Other speakers have already spoken on the dangerous possibilities of this topic -- this topic presents.

But there is -- there's no one in this room,

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there's no scientists, no activists, no one sitting on the NRC panel that can predict with any certainty what might happen at that plant were there to be a major earthquake in its vicinity.

But many of us, I think, can safely say that we imagine it would not be pretty. I imagine it would be ugly.

I urge the NRC Commissioners here this evening to imagine how a major accident, seismic or otherwise at Diablo Canyon would affect those of us who live, those of us including the faithful workers at that plant, who live in the shadow of this troubled, old plant.

I urge the Commissioners here this evening to imagine if an accident were to happen at Diablo Canyon, how you would answer questions posed by people in your own communities, perhaps your loved ones. I urge you to image how you would answer those questions that might arise in your own mind.

Thank you for your time and attention. Thank you for traveling to our community to listen to our concerns.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: And the speaker after Ace will be Sharon Hoffman.

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MR. HOFFMAN: Probabilistic risk assessments don't work for human behavior. They don't work when the workers at the plant refuse to walk around and do fire safety inspections like they did at San Onofre.

They also don't work when the utility in order to pass a probabilistic risk assessment impact statement of some sort will balance making something more risky in one area by making it, they think, less risky in another area.

For example, they didn't work for San Onofre, because when the plant failed, we had been told we were going to make a billion -- we were going to save a billion dollars. And that didn't happen.

Instead the plant disappeared. And how is that going to be in your statement? But, more specifically, German Wings, MH370, 9/11, that's four airplanes.

A Warthog pilot stole a Warthog and flew it into a mountain after flying all over Utah and Nevada. In San Diego, a man stole a tank.

And the only reason that he was stopped from wherever he wanted to go, and I mean anywhere, was he went on top of a barrier and a very brave cop climbed on top of the tank and opened the door and tried to het

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him to stop. And when the guy started to move the tank again, he shot him.

In 1970s I believe it was a hijacker stole -- hijacked an airplane and overflew Los Alamos. Now how are you going to do a PRA or anything that's going to prevent those sorts of events? They're going to happen.

Now, the dry casks with their half inch thick stainless steel and their concrete over packs, they're not going to withstand a full impact of a loaded jumbo jet. They're not going to withstand an A-10 Warthog that's been stolen and is firing 70 depleted uranium bullets per second at the thing and then dropping 500 pound bombs.

There's just no way you can protect against these sorts of things. So I think it's high time that you admit that you -- every time I've talked to the NRC about these problems I get one answer, TSA.

They're going to stop every single hijacking that's going to happen in the future. It wouldn't have stopped German Wings. It wouldn't have stopped MH370. There was an Egyptian air pilot about 15 years ago that is believed to have crashed a fully loaded jumbo jet into the St. Lawrence seaway.

You're not going to be able to do any of

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these things. You're not going to be able to prevent against a single one of these. So, why are we arguing about something that is so easily replaceable?

San Onofre had a billion dollars in funds that they could have been spending on renewable energy that they just holding back. And they could have been spending it during that year and a half when the plant had already failed before they decided that they were not going to restart it.

Which we all knew from -- within six weeks of when it failed. Because we knew it was fluid elastic instability that had broken it. And they had no way to protect against that.

None of this is covered in any of these environmental impact statements. So, how about you just give it up. And let us go a different route. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: The speaker after Sharon will be Daryl Gale.

MS. HOFFMAN: Hello, my name is Sharon Hoffman. First of all, I want to echo something that a number of people have said this evening. We should not be talking about license renewal. We should be talking about immediate shut down.

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And we have no way to predict when a problem might occur. And every day we are gambling with the lives of all the people in California and beyond.

The second point I wanted to address is, in these slides, there was a list of all the different impacts that you're going to look at in this license renewal. And I was a little shocked.

I've been coming to NRC hearings for decades. And I have heard the NRC repeatedly say the only thing that we are responsible for is safety.

And now we're talking about economic impacts and all types of other criteria that have nothing to do with safety. But if we're going to talk about those, then let's talk about the cost of renewable energy.

Warren Buffet, who does not strike me as the guy who is in this for good environmental reasons, he's in it for the money. He admits that freely. Just bought the cheapest electrical power in the nation. And it's solar.

I'm sure the people who are making it are making a profit. And I'm sure Warren Buffet is going to make a profit. And it's still going to be way cheaper than anybody else's electricity.

We have time apparently, if we're talking

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about license renewal ten years from now. Let's build those solar plants instead.

When we drove up here today, we passed fields and fields baking in the sun. And hills and hills that would be good places for wind turbines. Let's put them out there.

Let's shut down Diablo Canyon and all the rest of the nuclear power plants before something really bad happens. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: Following Daryl Gale will be Kathy Oliver. Kathy, are you here?

MS. GALE: Good evening NRC. Thank you very much for the ability to speak and for all of our concerns and issues to be aired.

I came up here from Los Angeles where I live. I came up on Amtrak California, which has proprietary cleaner fuel burning than Amtrak USA. So I try to lower my carbon footprint as much as possible.

I also live in a solar apartment. A lot of the speakers this afternoon were talking how solar isn't that useful or is not, you know, the technology isn't good enough.

I mean, there's 110 solar panels on my apartment building. And during the day we get to have

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free energy, which is really wonderful.

So, I would like to start off with Dr. James Hansen, who as you know, is pro nuclear. And he stated in a recent paper, July 27, 2015, that the sea level will rise.

It will be much more imminent than has been promoted in the IPCC papers. And the sea level rise will be rising much more in the next two decades.

So, you know, we've been really lucky here. I mean, just because we haven't had any bad earthquakes around San Onofre or Diablo Canyon doesn't mean that they're not going to happen. Or the same thing with tsunamis.

And because we've been so lucky, it just -- it doesn't mean that it's okay to keep continuing business as usual. I'd like to bring about the insidious concept of collective denial. I would like everyone to consider our society's collective denial.

For example, the people in New Orleans, they didn't think that a hurricane with the magnitude of Katrina could happen. The people in New Jersey and New York didn't conceive of Hurricane Sandy.

Climate change is seriously changing our society. And we can be caught off guard. So, I would really like the NRC to strongly consider how can we go

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forward with more nuclear energy until we figure out a way to deal with the waste.

That's a big part of our collective denial. We keep building more plants and creating more waste. And I don't know if it's up to the Federal agencies or State policy. But we've got to deal with the waste before we make more waste.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: And the next speaker will be Joseph Mirabile. Is that right, Joseph?

MS. OLIVER: Oh, it's this right here. Thank you. Good evening. I'm Kathy Oliver. I'm a citizen and a rate payer.

And as a citizen and a rate payer from this county, I believe that the health of the smallest organism contributes to that of all of us. However, my sole provider of electricity, Pacific Gas & Electric Corporation, believes in making a profit, as is appropriate for a corporation.

Protection of the marine life at the base of the food chain has not been reviewed as profitable by PG&E. PG&E's Diablo Canyon facility sucks in and kills more than a billion fish in the early life stages during its daily cycle.

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The cooling system sucks in 2.1 billion gallons of sea water and marine life every day to cool the reactors. It sends this water back to the ocean 20 degrees hotter.

PG&E concealed data and minimized the effects of this heating and killing cycle until 2000 when it finally released data showing extensive deterioration of the already threatened black and red abalone population in waters around the reactor. The data also revealed catastrophic deterioration to biologically important marine communities.

So, you, the NRC, you're not a corporation dedicated to profit making. The profit benefit ratio of cooling systems is not in your mission.

Regardless of the cost, I believe it's your duty to require modern cooling towers to be in place before you consider relicensing Diablo Canyon. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: After Joseph the speaker will be Ellen Lodge. Ellen are you here?

MS. LODGE: Yes.

MR. HAGAR: Okay.

MR. MIRABILE: Well, besides earthquakes, a major concern of mine is the protection of the nuclear

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plant. And will the plant's guards be able to stand up against well trained, well armed and suicidal attackers?

The guards themselves at Diablo Canyon would have to be well trained also. And as highly motivated to defend the plant.

The Project on Government Oversight, POGO, investigated 13 nuclear power plants and found that of the 13, only three plants had guards who were confident they could defeat a terrorist attack.

Almost all the guards interviewed told the Project on Government Oversight that their numbers of guards are reduced significantly after passing an NRC mock terrorist attack.

Since 9/11 utilities have been ordered to increase the size of their guard force. But many have relied heavily on requiring the existing guards to put in extraordinary overtime. The NRC endangers us all when it looks the other way while allowing utilities to get away with this.

Many of the guards do not believe they are equipped with adequate firearms and other weaponry. Many are concerned they would simply be outgunned in a terrorist attack.

The current guards and new recruits believe

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they are not adequately trained either in tactics or in the use of firearms to combat a terrorist attack. Now you just imagine what happens when the guards run away from highly motivated terrorists.

They know that the terrorists do not care about high radiation areas. They know that they are suicidal. And they will run.

Security guards are the lowest compensated employees on a number of nuclear power plants. Even when compared to janitors who are often not only paid more, but have better benefits. This has led to high turnover and seriously low morale at most of the plants POGO investigated.

The NRC should not be managing nuclear power plants. They are not up for the job. The bottom line is we need truly professional guards defending the plants on the order of the Army or Marines.

And like some French nuclear power plants, we need anti-aircraft batteries to defend attacks from the air. But the best solution is to shut Diablo down.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: The speaker after Ellen will be Duane Waddell. Duane, are you here? Okay.

MS. LODGE: Hi, my name is Ellen Lodge. I live in Los Osos. I'm a private citizen. And has been

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mentioned several times that Diablo sits or is built adjacent to 13 known earthquake faults. And may actually be built directly on the shoreline fault.

No one, not PG&E, not the NRC, not any U.S. Geological survey, independent peer review panel, no one, actually knows how far east the shoreline fault extends. And for PG&E to claim that it does is both dangerous and misleading.

No one knows -- I'm sorry. The shoreline fault may very well extend directly under the nuclear power plant. When PG&E was studying the fault, their underwater seismic detector was not operating. Their data was extrapolated, not measured. This is frightening.

No one knows when the next major earthquake will happen. I have friends in Canada and Australia, and they say basically that having a reactor here is nothing short of insanity.

The map length of the fault's rupture is not the length of the fault. It merely tells us what has happened in the past, not what will happen in the future.

It is predictive, but no one has a crystal ball. Many of the largest and most lethal earthquakes did not occur on known faults. The Loma Prieta earthquake in '89, the 1994 Northridge, 2010 Darfield,

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2012 Sumatra.

PG&E totally disregards this information. And unjustifiably relies on scaling relationships to estimate magnitudes of the fault. This is again, extrapolated data, not facts.

I'd like to speak on a more personal note, which is not an imagination. And it's not illusionary. I lived through a very real earthquake in 1994. I lived in Van Nuys.

I was a couple of miles from the epicenter, as did many millions of people in LA. My husband who was a trainer for the emergency management for California State under Homeland Security, was very well prepared for emergencies.

We had water. We had food. We had a gas detector in our garage. We were able to help our neighbors. But, had it not been for him pulling me off the bed at 4:00 in morning, his quick reaction, I would have been crushed.

So this really happened, okay. And it can happen. And nobody knows when it's going to happen again. It took us years to recover. And we were fairly well prepared.

You know, rebuilding around our house. Fixing cracks. We were very lucky. Some people it

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took much longer. And some people have never recovered as you know, like 32 students died in Northridge.

And this is without any radioactive poison in our environment. This was just the earthquake. We don't need this. We live in California and we have a history of earthquakes.

Having an unstable nuclear reactor in a populated area where there's a history of earthquakes is unsafe and life threatening. We cannot control nature.

But, we can control what happens with Diablo. And we can eliminate a disaster. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: Amy Anderson will be the next speaker.

MR. WADDELL: When we consider whether this license should be renewed, it's not about PG&E profits, it's not about us, it's not about you. It's about them and their peers.

These are my grandchildren, Oden Skywalker Grafton, age eight. Shelby Viola Grafton, five. Do we have the right to impose obvious and unknown consequences on them and the many generations that follow for a relatively small amount of power produced for us?

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Please, do not approve any extension of the nuclear -- Diablo nuclear power plant. And do everything in your power to ensure that those who profited from its existence, bear the demolition costs and the responsibility for the waste containment until it is no longer a health hazard.

We have burdened future generations with so much. Let's not add to it by extending this license. Especially when we have so many clean power options now. In fact, let's consider a date to shut the plant down as soon as possible.

If critical thinking had been a factor when this plant was constructed, this plant would not have been constructed on earthquake faults. If critical thinking had been a factor, this plant would not have been constructed anywhere on this coast.

If critical thinking had been considered, no nuclear power plant would have been constructed anywhere.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: Okay. Now after Amy speaks I'm going to check on the phone and see if any of the people on the phone have some comments.

So Operator, just a heads up. After this speaker speaks, I'll invite people on the phone to

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speak.

OPERATOR: Okay. Thank you. And as a reminder that if anyone on the phone would like to make a comment, please queue up by pressing star one.

MS. ANDERSON: Hi, I'm Amy Anderson from Santa Maria. And although I'm 30 miles downwind of Diablo, I don't think that's far enough.

And I'm here with Santa Barbara County Action Network. And I want to remind you as you're considering the relicensing that California's goal, and it's an admirable one, is to increase clean, renewable, carbon free energy by 33 percent by 2020.

And it's absurd to call a form of energy that produces the most toxic substance in the world, plutonium, either clean or safe. There's no where to ship or store the 30 thousand pounds of plutonium already onsite.

And to produce more shows a clear lack of foresight and imagination. And the longer we keep the unsafe, dirty energy, the longer we have to wait for safe, clean alternatives.

So, please deny the relicensing of Diablo. Because Diablo stands in the way of our clean energy future. And it stands on 13 earthquake faults.

And once what should take it's place is wind

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and solar, which we have ample supplies of both here. And they also come, it's been shown, with two to 11 times more jobs than either fossil fuels or nuclear power.

So, we could relicense and continue with a dirty, dangerous energy for -- until 2045, so for 30 years. Or, we can go ahead with clean energy now and have at least twice the jobs.

I think that's a very easy choice.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: Okay, Operator, is there any of the people on the phone that want to make comments now?

OPERATOR: At this time there are no questions on the phone.

MR. HAGAR: I'm sorry, say again?

OPERATOR: At this time there are no questions on the phone.

MR. HAGAR: Okay. No questions. So, Jane Baxter and then Charles Varni. Charles are you here?

MR. VARNI: I am.

MR. HAGAR: Okay, good.

MS. BAXTER: Hi, I'm Jane Baxter. I live 30 miles downwind in Santa Maria. And there are many issues that I feel should lead the Commission to deny renewal of this plant.

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But I would like to address one issue that's been addressed time and time again tonight, which is the seismic activity and it's unknown impact on the plant.

I myself studied the history of seismic activity over the last two decades to get an idea of what's been happening around my home. And Santa Maria in a 30-mile radius over the last two decades has averaged just about two small quakes a year.

And I was sort of amazed as I'm looking at this data base. It was just like still huge. And I'm thinking, ha. I found out that there were in 2013 68 quakes within a 30-mile radius of Santa Maria.

We have yet to address the cause of those. Someone has mentioned fracking earlier. And wastewater injection is something that the geological survey has indicated can create numerous small quakes.

And at this point, they're starting to wonder the impact that has on the larger quakes. And whereas at first it was just written off, no these are small quakes, there's no implication that they could lead to the big one.

Now I think there's a much bigger question, why have we had so many quakes in our area? Is it anything that's being addressed?

And I find it just inconceivable that when

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we consider the long range operation of this plant that we are not looking seriously and taking into consideration in the relicensing, the implication that this new information, since the previous license was granted that we have now on seismic activity.

I encourage the Commission to address these issues.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: The speaker after Charles Varni will be Sybil Ashley.

MR. VARNI: Hi there. My name is Charles Varni. I live in Oceano downwind. I've got my favorite Einstein quote. That the kind of thinking that created a problem cannot at the same time be the source of its solution.

You folks at the NRC know that you've got a little bit of a credibility problem here in San Luis Obispo. We understand that you were created to first and foremost promote the development of nuclear energy in the United States.

And at the same time, you know, presumably keep it safe. It's a tough line to keep in balance.

There is a new variable on the scene and a couple of people have addressed it. And I think it's really important. I understand that I need to go to a

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2.206 request for this.

But, we live in the Monterey shale. And it is being fracked like crazy. And deep -- deep injection wells are being used to get rid of toxic fracking liquids.

And we know that with the fracking in Oklahoma, they went from a State that is pretty much zip for earthquakes to experiencing more than 300 a year.

And there is fracking going on all around in proximity to the Hosgri fault and it's connecting faults. And that is something new that needs to be looked at very seriously.

And the fact that we're allowing oil companies to be doing deep well disposal of fracking liquids on the San Andreas fault is absolute fracking insanity. If you get my point.

Other folks have spoken to concerns that I have as well. Especially around the storage of nuclear waste. I think one thing we can be sure of that we'll be even more screwed on that issue in 2025 then we are now.

So, the only real alternative that we're looking for is shut this baby down now. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: And the speaker after Sybil

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Ashley will be Anthony Kalvans. Is that right Anthony?
You're next.

MS. ASHLEY: Can you hear me? Okay, thank you. Thank you NRC for this opportunity. And thank you Mothers for Peace for bringing this awareness to me.

Forgive me for not recalling the lecturer who brought this unforgettable statement to my attention. He said, during the time of slavery in this country, the debates were not about how to free the slaves. But rather, how to make life better for the slaves.

So much power was produced by Denmark's wind farms just recently that the country was able to meet the domestic electricity demand and export power to Norway, Germany and Sweden.

Other countries seem to understand that economically solar and wind power are proving to be the cheapest forms of energy production. Nuclear energy is no longer cost effective here or anywhere.

I realize I am echoing points that have been made. The issue here surely is not whether Diablo Canyon is safe or for how long and against what odds.

But rather, how can we work together to transition now to solar, wind and other renewable energy sources so that we can continue to have good jobs.

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Continue to have all the power we need and then some. Save money and eliminate the threat of harm to humans and other living things.

We must do this now. It is the right and only thing left to do. Although I am not a spokesperson for Mothers for Peace, I thank them for the resolved courage, their exhausting research and relentless dedication to this cause. They rock the cradle.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: and the speaker after Anthony will be Kathleen Stevens. Is Kathleen here? Then we'll go to Gina Mori.

MR. KALVANS: Can everyone hear me okay? Give me a thumbs up if you can hear me okay. Okay. Good. Sorry, I do this a lot. So, I want to make sure everyone can hear me.

My name is Anthony Kalvans. I am a past, present and current Director of San Miguel Community Services District in northern San Luis Obispo County. Tonight though, I am speaking on my own time and for my own voice. I am not representing my district.

I am speaking in favor of license renewal for Diablo Canyon power plant as I'm highly concerned about the socioeconomic impacts on San Luis Obispo County under the assessed alternatives license renewal.

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The NRC report admits they did not do a detailed assessment of the socioeconomic impact if the renewal was not approved, let alone the fact that the assessment did not look at where in the two counties the workforce for Diablo Canyon resides.

This concerns me as to potential impact of social resources of a community could be significant if renewal is not approved. Let alone, if we were to shut down the plant right now.

That is why I am also concerned about how smooth a workforce transition would be if the renewal is not approved. As I fear that alternative industry pay ranges may not be comparable to what is provided for the workforce at Diablo Canyon.

As well that our fledgling specialized industrial economy may not be able to absorb an additional 1,000 workers on top of the college graduates would be competing for the same jobs.

In conclusion, I support the proposed action of license renewal. And also, just for -- I've seen a lot of people talk about Fukushima, I'm actually Japanese/American.

My family lives in the Ibaraki Prefecture. So if you know where Ibaraki is, it's right next to Fukushima. And even my family said, we must do what is

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realistic. We are humans. We have brains. Let's use them. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: Okay. And following Gina will be Nancy Shaw. Is Nancy here?

MS. MORI: My name is Gina Mori. I live in Arroyo Grande and I've worked in the Avila Beach area for over six years.

I'm here because I'm gravely concerned about my health and safety as well as the health safety of SLO County, along with the entire State of California. And even the North American continent in a worst case scenario.

I have spent time with Fukushima survivors. And my best friend lived through Chernobyl. We must decommission Diablo before it's too late.

We can't afford to be PG&E's latest mistake. From the original Diablo plans being backwards to the San Bruno death and destruction in 2010, to the recent mass killing of endangered salmon.

The \$14.5 million San Bruno judgement of negligence cited violations in record keeping, classifications and maintenance. The lack of accountability and transparency is the most concerning aspect to date.

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Local coverage is lacking and even biased. San Francisco News covers Diablo, but not our local media. Locals are in such denial that when I mentioned that I need to get my free iodine supply, most locals had no clue about it at all. Why on -- where on the other hand, I'm terrified by the prospect of a nuclear meltdown.

A few more imminent dangers include but are not limited to cooling towers that continue to damage the eco system of the bay daily. Diablo has been designated as the largest marine predator of the west coast.

Improper storage of toxic waste, including the June 2015 safety test failure regarding 19 of 34 dry casks improperly loaded. This toxic waste will be around for hundreds of thousands of years. And is stored on 13 earthquake faults.

Inadequate earthquake and tsunami hazard evaluations. Diablo would never had been built using the most current safety data. Most of my family still lives in Napa where scientists still do not know which fault line the August 2014 quake occurred on.

Scientists have discovered new faults in Napa. And they state that entire neighborhoods would never have been built under current building

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requirements with the knowledge of the newly discovered faults.

Napa suffered catastrophic damages to many retrofitted buildings. Thank goodness the quake hit while everyone was sleeping. Otherwise, the death and injury toll would have been much higher.

San Francisco's 1989 Loma Prieta is another glaring example of how dangerous California quakes can be, with roads, buildings, bridges collapsing, fires, death and major injury. Mother nature's wrath cannot be predicted.

At the last NRC meeting I attended, I was reassured that the cooling pools are safe even in an earthquake. I do not believe that for a minute knowing that during the Napa quake my father's swimming pool created a tidal wave of water rushing towards his back exit.

He had to run to the front door as over half the pool water emptied, creating a wall of water. Imagine this scenario with added fuel rods and highly radioactive waste.

This is a very -- this is all very reminiscent of the original proposed nuclear plant site in Bodega Bay, which was rejected because of earthquake faults. It is clear that under current standards and

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with the latest knowledge Diablo would never have been built.

Due to the inherent risks, it needs to be decommissioned. And adequate evacuation plans ensured gridlock on Highway 101, which is our only escape. The overall health of locals is at risk.

I personally know dozens of people dealing with cancers, thyroid conditions and so on. Recent studies show the increased risks involved.

Collusion of the NRC is a concern. I'm almost done. Continued alteration of safety measures to fit requirements.

In closing, if more of the public knew the truth, there would be an uprising. It is time for PG&E to tell the truth and expect the public to react accordingly.

We depend on agencies such as the NRC to protect us. Yet, it seems to be more about money and protecting only a few at the expense of the rest of us.

Diablo is not in alignment with the new Federal Climate Act signed only days ago by the President. It's also not in alignment with the California goal of 33 percent renewable energy by 2020. It would be unsafe to ramp down nuclear power and wind and solar become our main power source.

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No more rubber stamping by the NRC. The NRC must shut down Diablo. California does not need it and SLO doesn't want it.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: Okay, following Nancy will be Laura Sutton.

MS. SHAW: I am Nancy -- is this working? Okay. Nancy Shaw. I'm from the north county. I'm a registered nurse since 1985 and a mother of two teenage daughters that I'm very concerned about living here.

I've added a few thoughts on here. Critical thinking also includes looking at history and other nuclear disasters. I mean, we have to look at the -- you're missing the forest for the trees.

I'm tired of hearing from professional people, professional scientists who are comparing nuclear atmospheric carbon problems, air pollution to old fossil fuel methods. I mean, we have newer renewable methods that we can be using.

So, why are they comparing those two. I think that's disingenuous. And for people who are that intelligent, which I know you are, to be doing that is really makes me angry actually.

You don't need to be a financial analyst to know that a huge amount of money is needed to keep a

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nuclear plant going. And that that money instead could be going towards the implementation of safer, less expensive and renewable systems.

You don't need to be a geologist to do yet more studies to know that Diablo Canyon is in a very precarious position over numerous earthquake faults. This is common sense.

I really don't get it. This is so simple to me. You don't need to be an energy expert to know that the very small percentage of energy, what is it, eight to 15 percent I believe from nuclear energy, is not worth it.

It's far outweighed by the risk of damage to people. And could easily be substituted with healthier, earth friendly energy systems.

And you don't need to be a scientist or a physician to know that this nuclear plant being in an extremely dangerous location can cause untold and devastation damage to people, wildlife, plant life of California forever. Forever in our lifetimes and our children's and their children's, it's ruining our beautiful central coast.

All you need to do is use common sense. And save yourselves a lot of time and money. And just close down this dangerous plant.

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My father's birthday is tomorrow. He's going to be 93. And I remember him giving me advice when I was going through a bad breakup as a young woman. Don't kick a dead horse.

And I feel like this is a dying horse. And my grandparents all lived to be in their 80s and 90s. Late 90s, all of them.

I don't think that's going to happen in my family and for many of us because of things like this. Not the only thing, but anyway. Thank you.

MR. HAGAR: Okay. Thanks.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: And the speaker to follow Laura will be Justin Stanley.

MS. SUTTON: Hi -- oh, it's the other one. This one, okay. My name is Laura Sutton. And I was at Diablo Canyon in 1981 amongst I believe it was 1,700 people that were arrested to intervene with the opening of that plant or the continuation of the plant.

I feel very strongly. I felt very strongly about it then. And I feel very strongly even more so about it now. I feel like the intervening years has been an unspeakable stroke of luck that nothing has happened of significance at Diablo Canyon.

However, things of significance, of great

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significance have happened in nuclear power plants as we know. They have. And I thought after Three Mile Island, I thought okay. They'll close them down. This is a God given warning.

After Chernobyl I thought okay. This is going to -- they're going to close them down. This is the God given warning. This is what we knew could happen and it did happen.

And now we have -- excuse me, I won't swear. Now we have Fukushima. And Fukushima is drifting this way. There is no end in sight in the reactive material that's coming our way and is in our way.

I'm not eating Pacific seafood personally anymore. There is no containment at Fukushima. It's not under control at all. We're not really given much information in the mainstream media about it. It is way not under control. We probably haven't seen even the beginning of it.

The lack of common sense, the lack of just straight human intelligence in this whole procedure, it's unbelievable to me, okay. We just -- we're people. We're all people. You guys are people too. I realize that.

And let's just get our feet on the ground. Let's get some common sense. This is a death sentence.

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If not now, later. If not Diablo, another nuclear power plant.

But Diablo is extremely close to where I live. And it's extremely surrounded by earthquake faults. And somebody mentioned fracking, which is also very important.

The waste, what kind of a race of beings creates that much waste that they cannot safely dispose of? It's -- I'm just calling for common sense you guys. Just basic common sense.

We need to stop this. Enough is enough. We're blessed to be out of this without having something really bad happen. And it has happened, something further. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: Now the speaker to follow Justin will be Kate Title. Is that right Kate?

UNKNOWN: She's not going to be, she had to leave.

MR. HAGAR: Okay. Kate?

UNKNOWN: She had to leave, so she's gone.

MR. HAGAR: She had to leave? Okay, then the next one will be Jessica Lovering.

MR. STANLEY: Hello. My name's Justin Stanley. I grew up in the bay area and particularly

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Napa, which as you all know, was hit by a very severe earthquake.

As a kid there was about a 5.0. And I remember waking up during that earthquake. As I got up, a giant sun sculpture fell right where I was sitting. So, as you can know, I have a very high understanding of what earthquakes can do.

As you may know, anyone who pays their PG&E bill, every month you pay for a decommission fee. And also a competition transition charge. I'd like to get my money's worth in that aspect.

As far as my other comments go, this is why I came. I entitled it nuclear fallacy. Diablo, Fukushima, Three Mile Island or Chernobyl. Is it really worth the risks so the elite get Armani suits and drive a Maserati?

Converting lush lands into desolate -- excuse me, converting lush terrain to desolate waste lands for a sequence of numbers of a computer. Risking the future that surpasses seven generations in the question for green rectangles that symbolize debt.

Creating a society hopelessly inept to see past their current state of being. Hijacking grounds belonging to the natives. They turn around and fill

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your head with propagandized filth. We know the truth about Nikola Tesla and the future he could have manifested without the need for yellow cake, spent fuel and radioactive waste.

The potential to have an immense population displaced -- displaced, excuse me, all for the love of money is utterly a disgrace. Take me back to the era of innovation devoid of greed.

Resurrect the Wardencllyffe Tower, let's distribute the power with complete efficiency. Let's do this for the lost souls from Chernobyl and Oka -- yes, excuse me, Okuma Fukushima.

The pain and the suffering handed down to the people to expose the ones reaping the benefits hiding in their lavish mansions. Lest us forget the earthquake faults located under measurable amounts of toxic contaminants.

Organizations claiming it as green while transmitting environmental pollutions. Constantly suppressing countless solutions. How many have to be affected before we accept the facts that nuclear energy are merely a complication with the power to slay global civilization.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: And after Jessica the speaker

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will be Mark Landon. Is Mark here? I don't see Mark. Then it will be Lauren Sutton.

MS. SUTTON: I already spoke.

MR. HAGAR: Say again?

MS. SUTTON: I already spoke unless there's something to say again.

MR. HAGAR: Oh, your card must be in here twice then. Then Julie Rendor. Is Julie here? Chris Harrison? Mark Skinner? Mark, you're next.

MS. LOVERING: Thank you. Thanks for the chance to speak here. Can everyone hear me? So, I'm Jessica Lovering. I'm from the Breakthrough Institute.

And if you don't know, that's an environmental organization. We're focused on climate change and energy. And just to make it really clear, we're entirely philanthropy funded. So no industry or corporate funding. It keeps us very independent in our research.

So, I wanted to encourage the Commission and the community more broadly to consider these choices as they really are. So, if you're concerned about the environment, marine life, public health, I feel like you should be much more concerned about what would happen if Diablo Canyon were to close.

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And if you think that the choice that we're doing here today is simply to keep Diablo Canyon open or to close Diablo Canyon, you're mistaken. The real choice is between having 18 terawatt hours of pollution free electricity every year from Diablo Canyon.

Or, getting that electricity at much higher prices from a much dirtier source. In California it's most likely going to come from fracked natural gas.

Several people mentioned the life cycle impacts of nuclear being not so good. And I encourage the Commission to actually look at life cycle effects. Because what you'll find is actually that nuclear is one of the cleanest sources when you look at the full life cycle.

Even cleaner than solar power. The truth is that solar and wind have huge mining impacts. They don't come from, you know, the sky. They're mostly made in China. And the production has a very toxic chemical footprint.

So, look at -- go ahead and look at the full life cycle impacts. The current electricity output from Diablo Canyon exceeds California's entire solar output by about 25 percent more.

And it exceeds California's entire wind output by about 30 percent. Just from this one small

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nuclear plant taking up very little area.

And Diablo Canyon would not be replaced by renewables if it were shut down. It would be replaced by fossil fuels. Most notably as I said, natural gas. And which would increase California's carbon emissions by 350 million tons over what would have been the lifetime of the plant.

And when San Onofre closed in 2012, it was replaced by natural gas. It increased California's power sector carbon emissions by 25 percent in one year.

It's not just California. We've seen this Germany. We've seen it in several countries and States who have shut down their nuclear power plants. We've seen it in Japan.

So, as an example, a lot of people mentioned Fukushima. I went to Japan this year. I visited Fukushima. Ate a lot of seafood. But I also talked with a local women's group that was organized around their concerns.

And I went and I wanted to talk to them about their concerns as an environmentalist. I said are you worried about radiation? Do you worry about the food? And they said no. We're not worried about radiation. It's really easy to detect if you have a Geiger counter.

We can, you know, measure our soil. We can

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measure the air. We have our food checked. What they were concerned about was the increased air pollution from all the coal that had been burning to replace the fossil fuels.

They were worried about their children getting asthma. About their grandparents. And so that was of much concern. I think that should be an equal concern of the people living here about what would happen when, hopefully not, if Diablo Canyon closes.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: Okay. Mark? Bruce Campbell?
James Brown?

UNKNOWN: He's outside.

MR. HAGAR: Okay. Carl Dudley? All
right.

MR. SKINNER: Please deny the
reli -- please deny the relicensing of Diablo Canyon.
I have no confidence in PG&E's seismic study. PG&E has
conducted a campaign of lies and evasion about the
earthquake risks associated with the plant.

PG&E's own seismic consultants had serious
misgivings before the AB1632 Central Coast California
Seismic Imaging Project was issued. PG&E did not
evaluate the worst case possibility for damage to
structures such as switch yards, which would have a

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tremendous impact on the reliability of the plant.

Such ill preparation is misconduct. Placing the lives of Californians in grave danger. This is consistent with PG&E's corporate behavior. They just don't care.

(Applause)

MR. CAMPBELL: Short, sweet and true. Hi, I'm Bruce Campbell from -- still from LA. On a personal level I'd like to thank the NRC for coming today. However, the whole process is an astounding sham.

I happened to camp out with the Diablo Canyon Task Force of the Alliance for Survival at the Diablo seismic hearings in San Luis Obispo in the fall of 1980. I was particularly concerned I guess the two things that besides being not too far to the south, the things that really struck me were the 7.3 to 7.5 quake in the Hosgri fault zone west of Lompoc, November 4, 1927 and having experienced the LA quake of 1971.

So, anyway, they opened those seismic hearings in 1980 due to the high vertical ground acceleration readings for the Imperial Valley October 15, 1979 quake. The three-man Atomic Safety and Licensing Board ruled that Diablo Canyon was seismically safe.

Yet shortly before that ruling, Sherman

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Salzman of that three-man ASLAB was appointed to a Federal judgeship by President Regan. Just a coincidence.

Anyway, the vertical and horizontal ground acceleration issue from those hearings held in 1980 have never been resolved as far as I'm concerned. And then I haven't gotten into the details about the seismic study where geologist, seismologist Peck got the boot and didn't even know for over a year.

And anyway, I called California DMV and one cannot get one's drivers license renewed until a month before it expires. I can cause damage with my car. But it pales compared to what damage a nuclear power facility can do.

Because it is a complicated facility, I can see if nukes weren't dangerous and if the facility were sited in a same location, I can see applying for a license renewal say two years in advance. But 14 to 16 years in advance is preposterous.

Also, even if decisions are made at whatever point in this decade, as far as I'm concerned, and I think the document should look into it, when they want to flip the switch to have the license for the license renewal for the reactor to operate -- oh, anyway, they should within a month of that time where

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they actually pull the switch, there should be intensive, physical examination of all components of the plant.

This thing was sort of old before they fire it up to begin with because of the problems. Switch blueprints for seismic reinforcements, et cetera, et cetera, for the auxiliary cooling system.

And, lastly I'll go out on the note that nuclear power has the highest carbon emissions of any non-fossil fuel energy source. One example to prove such is two coal fired facilities are need to power one uranium enrichment facility at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: Did Mark Skinner come back in?

MR. SKINNER: I already spoke.

MR. HAGAR: Already spoke. Okay. And Andrew Christie will be after Carl Dudley. Is Andrew here?

MR. DUDLEY: Thank you. Good evening, my name's Carl Dudley. I am a resident of San Luis Obispo. I'm here speaking for myself, for no one else.

I've never worked for PG&E. And I am taking my home solar probably sometime this month. Also living to the drought, I've let my lawn go brown.

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And I enjoy doing a lot of walking.

So, I try to show that I do believe in the environmental aspects of our community. I enjoy what we have. I feel a responsibility to be able to participate and be a part of that.

However, given what your task is here tonight, which is to take input on what we would like to see in the environmental impact, I would like to have you look at the economic vitality of what PG&E gives to our county.

Not only in the sense of the generation in tax dollars, but also, what they do with small business that they support, that they buy products for -- from.

Also look at where their employees live. And in the -- without using the term fallout zone, but in the surrounding area of the plant. Where do they live? Where do they raise their families?

Also, look at the retirees. Once they've retired, do they leave? They're kind of like the canaries in the cavern if you will because they know the inner workings.

They have a feeling for the plant. They know the safety aspects. And if they're staying here, that's saying -- I think it says a lot.

Also look at the people that are not

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proponents of nuclear power. Where do they live? Do they live within the fallout area? How long have they lived there? Have they raised their families there?

I think that's all part of the environmental impact. And when you're looking at the relicensing for the plant, please take those things into consideration.

And if you agree with me, please don't applaud.

(Laughter)

MR. HAGAR: Okay. The speaker following Andrew will be Linde Owen. Is Linde here? And how about Vita Miller? Okay.

MR. CHRISTIE: Good evening. My name is Andrew Christie. I'm the Director of the San Lucia Chapter of the Sierra Club, speaking on behalf of the Sierra Club's 2,000 members in San Luis Obispo County.

In 2009 the NRC's Generic Environmental Impact Statement for the license renewal of nuclear plants attempted to evaluate the environmental impacts of energy sources that may serve as alternatives to license renewal.

It said, "historically photovoltaic systems have not been used for commercial power generation, but have been used to power appliances in

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homes in remote locations that cannot be easily connected to the transmission grid."

And on that basis you dismissed renewable energy as a viable alternative to relicensing of a nuclear power plant. We pointed out in our comments on the 2009 GEIS what was actually happening with solar power in California at that time.

That California does not consist primarily of homes in remote locations that cannot be easily connected to the transmission grid. That the GEIS's version of wind and solar power and renewable energy storage technology was cursory, severely out of date, or wholly lacking.

And of no use in an alternatives analysis that should evaluate the liability of a nuclear power plant's over a 20-year period. That will be marked by increasing costs of plant maintenance simultaneously with smart grid and renewable energy storage technologies coming online as the price of solar and wind power continues to drop, all point toward the potential commercial obsolescence of nuclear power within the relicense period.

Six years later, here we are again. The NRC has replaced its circa 1980 assessment of renewable energy with a new exclusionary strategy.

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A requirement that any replacement for Diablo Canyon's power be just like Diablo Canyon. A utility scale, stand-alone source of always on, base load power.

Dr. Mark Cooper in the new report, Power Shift, notes this failure of the NRC to adjust to the changes in the electricity sector. And states that "in the current technological and economic environment, this focus is tantamount to an irrational base load bias and a utility scale finish that is out of touch with reality."

Dr. Cooper points out that PG&E echos the NRC's utilities scale base load finish in its amended environmental report. With a focus on stand alone energy sources.

He wrote, "PG&E also assumes that a significant amount of natural gas generation will be needed to replace the amount of electricity generated by Diablo Canyon. But there are a large number of possible combinations of many resources that can meet the need for electricity in a low carbon environment.

PG&E has chosen a single combination that relies on a large amount of gas, which increases the environmental impact of that alternative. More renewables distributed generation, geothermal and

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efficiency would achieve the same outcome with a much lower environmental and consumer friendly impact."

Make a note, Breakthrough Institute. Your 2009 GEIS insisted that "to serve as a source of commercial power photovoltaic systems and concentrating solar power systems would need to work in conjunction with energy storage systems such as batteries."

We hereby challenge that out of date generic conclusion. And note that the EIS should acknowledge the April 2015 introduction by Tesla of affordable residential and industrial battery storage systems.

The implications of this technology has widespread acceptance. And its projected growth to become a \$19 billion industry by 2017.

If the EIS does not incorporate such an analysis, we will know that the NRC has again chosen to remain strategically out of date so as to exclude viable alternatives to license renewal. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: Maybe I just skipped your card.

MS. OWEN: Should I just go?

MR. HAGAR: Yes, go ahead.

MS. OWEN: Thank you. Good evening and

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welcome NRC to our beautiful area. First I wanted to remind you of your mission statement, which is to protect public health and safety. You got that.

Promote common defense and security. You got that. And protect the environment. So, I'm glad you're here and that hopefully we can come to some agreements.

One, I understand that we've spent six years now going over this whole relicensing dance. We've had so many different meetings that I'm just -- I'm concerned that we're wasting a lot of time.

I think what we are looking at is we need to amp down Diablo. It's an old, deteriorating plant that is not going to be made safe without throwing thousands -- millions and millions of dollars at it. I'm sorry, I'm nervous.

And at the same time, right -- I took the tour with the Coastal Commission. There's nothing solar at that site. And why is that? We have technology that should be installed and it could be co-generating.

PG&E is irresponsible as far as I'm concerned with doing nothing to actually add in and reduce the amount of nuclear waste they produce out there every day.

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So, I'm asking -- my concerns are that this is a dangerous world. The worry of a terrorist event or a major accident of some kind or a major earthquake event, we're in trouble.

There's -- you can say uh-oh, and oops. But, that does not -- is irresponsible in the fact that we can start closing this plant down. Give it the then years it takes.

And in the meanwhile we have the wind generators that are up in Salinas. If you haven't seen them, they're amazing and they are creating one megawatt of power each. They've got two of them now.

How many would it take to put on our coastline here? I think the Coastal Commission would much rather see wind energy and solar energy and wave generation than to continue trying to play this game. It's just a big waste of everybody's time.

And every month that goes by, every year that goes by, we're getting no closer to an answer. All we're doing is postponing whether we're going to let one study or another trump.

And who's going to make those decisions in the end? You've heard from this public. We have -- you've heard so many different reasons. And I just beg that you really consider that this plant is done

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for.

It's lived its long life. We've already had to put, I've forgotten, \$600 thousand into replacing some of the parts already. It's going to do nothing but drain us of finances.

And as far as jobs go, give our employees at Diablo a safe place to work. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: And now, after Vita Kathi DiPeri.

MS. MILLER: Hi, I'm Vita Miller.

MR. HAGAR: Vita, pardon me.

MS. MILLER: Okay. Well, a lot of what I wanted to say has been said. But, I will mention that I was at an NRC hearing back in -- some of the Mothers for Peace here can remind me, maybe it was '80/'81.

And I do remember we were given great reassurances by the NRC at that time of the safety of the nuclear power industry. Many of us were skeptical.

We were particularly skeptical because of the revolving door policy of the NRC many who come from the nuclear energy. And I don't know if that's true of any of you, so I don't know. I haven't looked that up.

But, my main concern, and I also marked at Diablo, was not arrested. My children, my husband and

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I well all marched. We marched alongside doctors in this community. At that time there were doctors marching.

Because of the fear of low level radiation, Dr. John Gofman told us about that. And as I recall, and some of the Mothers can refresh my memory. I believe he came here and spoke.

If I'm remembering right, I was at that meeting. And he certainly was noted, I believe a nuclear scientist.

But, my main concern in addition to that was the storage of nuclear waste. We were given reassurances at that time that there would be long term safe storage of nuclear waste.

We didn't have to worry about it. There would be repositories. Or we'd send it out in space. Or whatever. And here we are. We're stuck with it.

I live seven air miles from this nuclear power plant. Somebody suggested we don't live in the area. Are you kidding me? Most of us who have been involved in this issue for years and years and years, we do live in this area.

There's a report here that I copied off the internet about cracks that are either happening or will happen in the casks. They're unreliable. And yet, the

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NRC is claiming that the fuels must be reloaded into new canisters every 100 years.

Are you kidding me? Do you honestly believe those casks are going to last 100 years? Of course not.

Now, anyone who's involved in science, metallurgy, metallurgical sciences would be able to tell you that's just not possible. That's not going to happen. Particularly when you're storing high level radioactive waste. That's nonsense.

You know, another concern now of course is the damage it's doing to the marine life with the once through cooling system. And the fact that that has destroyed a lot of the marine life. And that reports have been buried by PG&E about the actual destruction of marine life around the outflow of the nuclear reactor.

So, that's just another comment I want to make is the credibility of PG&E. They have no credibility in this community. I'm sorry. What they did in San Bruno, -- what they did in San Bruno, they lied.

They lied and they were in collusion with the PUC to hide their culpability. Do you think I'm going to believe PG&E?

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(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: Kathi? And the next speaker will be Kate Kytile. Is Kate here? Then Nancy Shaw.

UNKNOWN: She spoke already.

MR. HAGAR: Okay. Ross Pepper? Gregory Odom? Greg, you'll be next.

MS. DiPERI: Kathi DiPeri, San Luis Obispo. Thirty-five years ago I got arrested protesting the power plant.

Twenty years ago I attempted to make a citizen's arrest on the CEO of PG&E for child endangerment because he signed a document between county schools to allow children to go to the power plant. To put their hands in a water tank and to teach the kids about marine life.

And I said no, I wouldn't do it because it was an unsafe place to take children. And that there was radiation in an open seawater tank. Especially since they have a permit to dump tritium and other things into the water.

And those of you who know anything about nuclear power plants know that it's unsafe not just because of the seismic. Just not because of where it's at. But because it on a regular basis, a daily basis, vents radioactivity into the environment.

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And I used to go through all the LERs of what PG&E recorded and they found Caesium 137 in pumpkin greens at Cal Poly. They found Caesium 137 in rod cod out of Abala. So if you want to talk about safety issues, there are safety issues on a daily basis just living here.

The other thing is that back then PG&E didn't want to do any studies on the health of the people because if they had data on what was happening with the radiation around the power plant, then they would have data that could incriminate them on what was happening to the health of the people in the area.

So all they were doing were studies on what the hot water did to the biology, to the fish and to the animals. Those animals are continued. It's continued over 35 years now to damage the environment.

So 35 years later it's kind of crazy that they're trying to do an environmental impact study on what already has been done. Some day, back when I did the arrest -- citizen's arrest on the CEO, I came really close of having a jury trial.

I came really close to having the CEO tried for child endangerment. And some day I'm going to try one of the NRC members for the same thing because they should be charged criminally.

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Not be allowed to mitigate when they do something wrong and just pay a debt. And think that it's okay. They need to stop doing what they're doing.

And then maybe if some of these guys get criminally charged and if there's an accident, maybe their sentence should be that they're the ones who get to clean up and do the decommissioning. And they can live in the surrounding area.

And since it's so safe, they can be the ones to do the clean up. So, I just want to tell you that you're -- in history I look forward to the seventh generation looking back in the history books and seeing that the NRC and PG&E were criminally charged for their lack of -- for their lying to the public.

For their not taking seriously the safety of the people. And it could be any one of you guys. And I hope that you really think about what you do when you make your decisions. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: After Gregory, Victoria Conner. Is Victoria here? Then Margaret Carman.

MR. ODOM: First of all I'd like to say I don't envy you guys at all having to go around these places and getting blown up by people who don't trust you.

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My name is Greg Odom. I am a citizen of northern Santa Barbara County, a father of two beautiful daughters and a recent Cal Poly graduate with a degree in economics and environmental science.

I was sitting on my couch unemployed on March 11, 2011 watching TV when I saw the disaster at Fukushima unfold. Knowing we have two similar reactors just over the hill, I decided to enroll in Allan Hancock College.

I got my degree in business. Transferred to Cal Poly and got my degree in economics. The reason I chose economics is because I believe that the world is predominantly ran by business interests and everything is labeled on a cost benefit basis.

One of the things that I wanted to look at in my senior project, which I have right here, is the social welfare analysis on the cost benefit analysis of nuclear powered electrical production at Diablo Canyon.

And my scientific findings found that the nuclear power electrical production is inefficient at best. Reckless and dangerous at worst.

And if I am using data from the Unified California Earthquake Rupture Forecast form 2007 and compared it to the same Unified California Earthquake Rupture Forecast released in 2014, my data analysis

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shows an increased risk of 31 percent higher risk today than there was from the NRC's one in 23,810 odds that were given on an earthquake strong enough to cause core reactor damage.

If we were to extrapolate that percentage increase over the extended life of a plant until 2045, by 2045 that risk would be somewhere in one in 200. And I'm just wondering how low does that risk have to get before the NRC wakes up and actually does their job and protects the public.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: Okay. Hold on Margaret. Margaret is the last speaker I have a card for.

So as she's speaking, you decide -- the rest of you decide if there's anything more you want to say. You'll have an opportunity when she's finished.

MS. CARMAN: Hello. Is this okay? Hi, I'm Dr. Margaret Carman. And I'm a chiropractor in San Luis Obispo. I've practiced here for 23 years.

And first I want to say, thank you Ms. DiPeri. Thank you. And I want to try to appeal to these people on a different realm than just criminal charges.

I had yet another patient I found out

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tonight who died. Fifty-three years old. Three children. And I know we're not supposed to talk about all the health ramifications because oh, we can't prove it.

But, like we were learning, there's low-level radiation that we are all -- we are all taking in. And I just -- what I want to get up here and say, is I would love this wealthy benefactor, I don't know who it's going to be and I don't know what they're going to do.

But I want them to find a job for every single one of you in the NRC. I want them to find some money for you guys so that you will let your higher self in your heart make your decisions.

Everybody's getting up here and getting mad at you. And I want to be mad. But I want to appeal to you from another standpoint of just God, you don't want your kids to be sick.

That young woman, that environmentalist, I really pray for her that when she wants to get pregnant, she hasn't got thyroid cancer and ovarian cancer from going there around Fukushima. Because that is a very real reality for that young woman.

And for all of us. And so, I know I'm the last one to speak. That's pretty amazing. But please,

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please, please, decommission this plant and make PG&E pay for the clean up. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: I just got a note there's somebody on the phone that wants to speak. So operator, do you have somebody there that wants to make a comment?

OPERATOR: Let me just double check real quick. Yes, we have -- has a question. Sir, your line is open.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Great. Can you hear me at the meeting? Can you hear me?

MR. HAGAR: Yes, we hear you.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Okay. I just want to make a comment. I listened to all of the personal statements -- personal statement on nuclear power.

And I direct -- I fairly --

MR. HAGAR: Let me interrupt you You're breaking up. We're not hearing you very well. Could you speak a little more directly into the microphone?

PUBLIC SPEAKER: I'm -- okay, I'm -- and there's some -- Can you hear me now?

MR. HAGAR: Yes. That's much better.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Okay. And to everybody -- merchants of power --

MR. HAGAR: No, you're still breaking up.

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We're not hearing you.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: People have to realize how they're getting it in their mind. So tobacco, industries working to put their doubt in mind. It's happening with the nuclear.

It happened with acid rain. It happened with global warming. People -- you all people know this about the global warming, that the oil companies they propagandize.

And they get the certain kind to talk about doubt. To raise that doubt. Well doubt is being raised about nuclear right now. And that's how you're getting all this fearful stuff.

I just ask you to look at the actual casualties and deaths. I mean, in the United States. It's very hard pressed to find anything. Look at -- I'm asking you to look at facts.

You tell the fear mongers that come to you and try to influence you and get folks together to go away. And ask them where are the bodies? Where are the people?

They talk about -- but when they look for them, they're in the San Luis Obispo area. And did a big study and then could find none of these people that a study by Joseph Mangano did for the fear industry.

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Turned none of this stuff he found.

He had only statistics. -- And so he -- this is all a -- to me it just went -- switch power sources, the power source is on enough would raise fossil fuel.

It has to be very powerful to do that. And there's only one on the horizon. It's nuclear power that now does 20 percent of our power.

So, that's my comment. And I hope that it was heard at the meeting. Thank you.

MR. HAGAR: Okay. Thank you. Operator is there any other speakers on the phone that want to make a comment?

OPERATOR: Not at this time, there's not.

MR. HAGAR: All right, thank you.

MS. COMER: I would like to make a comment. Hi. My name is Gayle Comer and I'm from -- oh, this one? Okay. Los Osos, I'm here for 34 years, a member living here.

And I was motivated after hearing Kathi DiPeri speaking about how it's not just looking at the relicensing problems in the future. But it's happening here right now.

And as this last gentleman had also said, you know, what are, you know, look at the studies of what's happening right now. But the fact is, is the

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plant is not safe right now.

I have lived there. I have had nine miscarriages in my time of being here. I worry about what my sons, who I was able to have, would be experiencing in years from now.

It's not always so prevalent. I have had five friends under the age of 50 die of cancer in this area. Yes, it's not quoted Diablo.

But there needs to be studies. And as they said, there wasn't those studies made. And there is that happening right now. Not in the future or will it happen in the future.

There's three women right now at a school that I participate with, mothers, young mothers with thyroid cancer. You know, I mean, that's five miles as the bird flies from here.

It's not like what will happen ten years from now. But it's happening right now. And the studies were never done. So we don't have it to compare to.

But, you know, there is real risk. And it's happening now. And to let you know that.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: Okay. We've gone through the list of speakers. Is there anyone who has a last

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comment?

Then the last thing I want to say really -- oh my. There. I think that microphone, I left that microphone on. That was the problem. Is this working? Yes.

Okay. The last thing I want to say is if you have any suggestions about how the NRC can conduct better meetings, can we -- we can do this better, please provide feedback. There are feedback forms out on the table.

And then finally, I want to ask Jane Marshall, who is one of the managers at NRC who is responsible for license renewal, to make some closing comments.

MS. MARSHALL: Okay. Thanks Bob. I want to thank everyone for coming out this evening and giving us your thoughts and your comments on the licensing action that's under consideration.

And I'd like to remind you, if you would like to submit written comments, please do so at the address here by August 31. Thanks again.

(Applause)

MR. HAGAR: So, this meeting is adjourned. Thank you all for being here.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went

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off the record at 10:11 p.m.)

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