1 MR. WELLINGTON: Has no position on this 2 point at the time. 3 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Then let me 4 turn to Pacific Gas and Electric. 5 MR. REPKA: Judge Bollwerk, at the outset 6 may I ask if it's possible for me to reserve one 7 minute of my time for surrebuttal? JUDGE BOLLWERK: 8 The answer to that is 9 yes, but they always get the last chance to say something. So if they want to come back and say 10 11 something and you want to say something, I give them 12 the last chance. Whoever starts gets the last chance. 13 But with that understanding, if you want to --14 MR. REPKA: We can extend the logic a long 15 way, I suppose. But we'll take one minute for 16 surrebuttal. 17 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. 18 MR. REPKA: First I'd like to start with 19 the procedural issue as to what the standard for the 20 admissibility of the County's and the Harbor 21 District's issues is. 22 And the answer to that is that the 23 standards are the 2.714 standards, that's 24 specifically addressed in the -- at least one 25 Licensing Board decision that we've cited in our

that

1 filings. That's the Yankee Atomic case, LBP 99-14. 2 In addition, there is absolutely no 3 precedent in NRC caselaw for the idea that there is a 4 lesser standard for interested-governmental entities 5 with respect to the admissibility of a contention. Likewise, there's no -- nothing in the regulations 6 that would support that reading. 7 2.715(c) allows an interested agency to participate on contentions that validly admit it, or not participate, take a position, or not take a position as it sees fit. But it does not create a different admissibility standard. And to read otherwise would completely subvert the reforms in the Commission's hearing regulations of 1989 established new standards in 2.714 with respect to admissibility of contentions. If the standard were a lesser standard, as I think the Board recognized, then an interested-state or government entity, like the County or like Utah in the PFS case, could essentially raise all manner of issues without regard to the 2.714 criteria. And that would completely change the NRC's hearing process. An analog for this, a direct analog for

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this was provided by the Commission in the License

Transfer case, PG&E's Part 50 License Transfer case.

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The Commission issued an order on June

25th finding that the County and the CPUC had failed

to raise any admissible issue under the subpart (m)

admissibility criteria.

Lacking an admissible issue, it directed

the staff to treat those -- those issues as comments

Lacking an admissible issue, it directed the staff to treat those -- those issues as comments to be dealt with in the safety evaluation. And that is the appropriate treatment for issues that don't raise the 2.714 threshold.

It's not that those issues are being ignored, it's that those issues are being dealt with in an appropriate forum.

Now let me turn to the substance of the proposed contention. Essentially this proposed contention, I'm going to put emergency preparedness to the side for a minute, but it's essentially a security contention under NEPA.

The question before the Board is one of whether security and, particularly, security issues related to terrorist attacks must be addressed in an alternatives analysis, either alternative sites or alternative-measures analysis portion of the ER. It therefore raises directly the same issue as Mothers for Peace contention, EC1 that we already talked about today and, for the some reasons, raises an issue

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that's beyond the scope of a legally-required NEPA analysis.

The County's concern is that -- is that security issues post-9/11 be addressed. In fact, as we stated this morning, those concerns substantively are being addressed by the Commission. I mentioned Chairman Meserde's letter to Tom Ridge in the Office of Homeland Security.

Highlighted in that letter are the security enhancements that have already been required by the Commission with respect to operating nuclear power plants and others, other nuclear facilities.

Mr. Lewis mentioned this morning the fact that interim -- an order with respect to interim compensatory measures related to ISFSIs is something that's still on the Commission's plate and will be forthcoming shortly. PG&E will respond to all of those things. That is, the security issues are being addressed. They're being addressed in the appropriate fashion, in the appropriate forums.

And, quite frankly, taking those threat assessment and threat-vulnerability issues and trying to bootstrap them into an environmental report is beyond the scope of NEPA and unnecessary as an allocation of public resources.

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With respect to alternate sites, and the County really raises two aspects to its security issues. First is the alternative-sites analysis. The County has not identified any of the alternative sites that are addressed in the Environmental Report as superior from a security perspective with respect to the others. Even if you assumed that an alternativesites analysis was -- was required under NEPA with respect to security issues, the fact of the matter is the County in its contention has not identified any superior site. And the Commission's standard with respect to alternative-sites evaluations is one of obviously superior. alleges no obviously superior site.

And this County, this County contention The fact is that whatever of the sites was

selected for the ISFSI, it will have to meet the Commission's requirements with respect to physical security, and that ultimately is the standard.

And it will also have to meet whatever interim compensatory measures are required whatever further measures might be required by the NRC in the future when it completes its top-to-bottom security assessment.

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The County also raises in its contention but didn't address here this morning the -- the issue of 10 CFR 72.94, which is the analysis of man-induced hazards of the facility.

Quite simply, as we said in writing, that requirement relates to normal human activity. There's nothing in the regulation or the NRC's guidance documents that would suggest that that regulation extends to deliberate acts of terrorism or other security issues.

And under 10 CFR 72.40(c) it's one that under the law is not reopened in a licensing proceeding for a co-located ISFSI such as this one.

With respect to the County's second security aspect of this contention, its alternative-security plans, counsel this morning mentions protecting against offshore attacks, and issues of that nature.

Again, those are precisely the type of alternative enhancements that are being addressed in the NRC security-and-safety context. They don't need to be addressed in the NEPA environmental context, nor is there any precedent that they should be addressed in that context.

I would also add that with respect to that

there really is no basis or specificity in the proposed contention with respect to any particular alternative security measures that the County might like to see.

Now the third aspect of the County's proposed contention is emergency preparedness. This argument is largely bounded by the same arguments we have made in our filings with respect to the Harbor District's contentions. But the fact of the matter is the County claims that it does not understand its increased responsibilities. That position is, frankly, puzzling to PG&E.

The County recognizes that it has the lead responsibility with respect to emergency response at Diablo Canyon. It has every reason and basis to know what's in the emergency response plan and is acting as if it is completely dumbfounded by the changes.

We really don't understand that position.

And if the County has concerns with respect to the emergency response at the ISFSI, it's in the best position possible to try to raise those issues and deal with it.

Now with respect to emergency preparedness, I also address the Harbor District's contention. I think the Harbor itself recognizes that

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its contention is barred by NRC regulations, that 10 CFR 72.32. This is a co-located ISFSI at the Power Plant. The risks and the emergency response associated with the ISFSI are not materially different than they are for the Power Plant.

The changes to the emergency response plan associated with the ISFSI are not significant or substantial or material to this proceeding. They are -- they are changes such as an additional emergency action levels to address ISFSI accidents, to -- so that the shift managers can make a determination with respect to emergency response.

There are changes to the site description to include the ISFSI and changes to training to deal with the ISFSI and to deal with the new emergency action levels. Those are not changes that in any way change the offsite emergency response responsibilities.

They don't significantly or substantially change the duties of the offsite responders. And the County has not identified any issue that it thinks should be addressed that hasn't been addressed.

And the -- with respect to the Harbor District, their issues on emergency preparedness are ones that clearly go to the Power Plant emergency

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response plan, clearly within the scope of the prohibition of 10 CFR 72.32. 2 The Harbor District's issues relate to the 3 4 emergency alert system. I'll go down these one by one 5 just to point out some, some basic points. The emergency alert system is a county and 6 7 state function, not a PG&E function. It's not the 8 responsibility of PG&E. It relates to the Power 9 Plant, not the ISFSI. 10 With respect to the evacuation time 11 estimates, those are prepared by PG&E. They are 12 updated periodically. They're in the process of being updated or have just been updated based upon the new 13 14 census data. That's a normal update to the Power 15 Plant emergency response. 16 Those evacuation time estimates are 17 updated to include new accident risk assumptions. 18 They include the most recent vehicle escape routes and 19 road conditions and demographics. 20 Periodically the Power Plant emergency 21 response plan is exercised. It was exercised with the 22 participation of local governments in May of 2000 and 23 will be exercised again in October of 2002. 24 the normal Those are processes for 25 updating and addressing emergency response related to

the Power Plant and the co-located ISFSI. All of these issues are beyond the scope of this proceeding. Again that's not to say that PG&E ignores those issues. Those issues are being addressed, but through the appropriate processes.

And the County and the Harbor District, as governmental entities, are in a position to provide input, to participate, and certainly we welcome that involvement.

JUDGE BOLLWERK: I think it is clear you don't accept the argument that the amendment to the plan has essentially opened this, the plan, up to litigation in this proceeding?

MR. REPKA: The amendment to the plan would open up the amendment to the plan. It does not open up the entire plan. It does not open up the -- all of the issues raised by the Harbor District are not areas that are amended in the context of the ISFSI.

So to the extent there was an issue related to the emergency plan as it relates to the ISFSI, such as the emergency action levels proposed for ISFSI, that might be an issue. That hasn't been raised by either the County or the Harbor District.

All of these issues really go to the Power

1	Plant. And, as the Commission has recognized, in
2	promulgating its rule, the offsite response for the
3	ISFSI is bounded and to say "bounded," I mean it's
4	extremely well bounded by the Power Plant emergency
5	response. So all of that is not opened up in this
6	proceeding.
7	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Any other
8	Board questions?
9	JUDGE LAM: No.
10	JUDGE KLINE: No.
11	JUDGE BOLLWERK: No.
12	All right. Thank you, sir.
13	Does the staff have anything?
14	MR. LEWIS: Yes. Your Honors, if I could
15	have an advance indulgence on your part, Ms. Coggins
16	may also assist me with regard to this segment of the
17	
18	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
19	MR. LEWIS: of the issues.
20	Our once again, as I have always
21	proceeded on the basis that our pleadings have
22	basically set forth our positions, let me put to one
23	side for the moment the question of 2.714 standards
24	applying to 2.715(c), and then come back to that at
25	the end.

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We had what appears to me to be almost exactly the same reaction to the alternatives suggestion of the County that PG&E did.

The one specific thing I found in there, other than general assertions about having to do an analysis of alternative sites, was the increased threat of an offshore attack.

And I believe that that is precisely the type of issue that is going to be considered among the things that the Commission has before it in the combined cases.

Additionally, I would point out that the -- there doesn't -- there is not in the County's pleading a confrontation of exactly, other than mentioning this offshore attack, precisely what deficiencies, what was wrong with the analysis of particular sites that was done and discussed in the ER.

would make the point that the obviously-superior standard, which Mr. Repka mentioned, is the objective of an alternatives analysis.

The NRC or any other government agency is not in the business of telling an applicant that it may not do what it wishes to do because there is a

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roughly-equivalent site where it could be done or a 1 2 roughly-equivalent way that it could be done. 3 The standard for telling an applicant that is that there has been identified an obviously-4 5 superior alternative. 6 It's not -- it's not at all clear to the NRC staff that one of the things that would be 7 8 considered in a NEPA-alternatives analysis is site 9 I say that for a number of reasons. security. 10 First. because site security 11 essentially a safety issue. 12 And secondly because under the NRC's 13 consistent practice with respect to alternative-site 14 analysis, the analysis of alternative sites is done 15 essentially at the recognizance level. 16 The NRC has never imposed upon itself the 17 obligation, does not believe it has the obligation, to scrutinize alternative sites or other alternatives 18 19 with the same degree of rigor or depth -- "rigor" is 20 not a good word, but "depth" would be word -- as is 21 developed for the proposed site. That would be 22 essentially replicating the Environmental Report that 23 was done for the proposal. 24 If you will give me one moment. (Pause.)

It is because I believe from the

144 analysis that we have done that the sole specific 1 2 assertion with regard to deficiencies in 3 alternatives analysis is related to the security issues that -- for that reason I believe I've made the 4 5 points I want to on that point. 6 With regard to offsite emergency planning, 7 we saw this issue, I think, slightly differently than PG&E. Our perception was that the plan about which the Harbor District was complaining was the

County's plan. Everything we saw in there pointed to a conclusion that they were complaining about the County's plan, that the County didn't know that a certain road had eroded away and no longer existed.

They referred to it right upfront as the "San Luis Obispo County Emergency Response Plan."

That, as we understand it, is an ancillary document to the PG&E offsite plan. And it's so referenced in the emergency plan submittal of PG&E.

My understanding is that what PG&E does essentially is at a minimum it makes itself aware of what the current County or other governmental-entity plans are. But in addition to that I think that it is not at all uncommon for NRC licensees to, in fact, have substantial input into the development of some of

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1 those plans.

So I just -- I just failed to see exactly what deficiency on the part of PG&E is being -- is being pointed to here.

Now we are talking here about the ISFSI.

If the County doesn't understand the plan, then apparently they didn't understand the plan before, because the ISFSI just added some rather specific and narrow things to the plan.

And I'm not sure whether the County is saying that, well, they understood the plan before, but now they're totally perplexed with -- about it because of what was added regarding the ISFSI. I'm just not -- I'm not sure what the argument is there.

The -- as we pointed out in our pleading, because this is a co-located site, PG&E could have simply said that their 50.47 offsite plan is all they had to do.

In fact, the regulation says that's fine, on a view by the NRC that the requirements for offsite emergency planning for a nuclear power plant would almost certainly encompass what is needed with respect to a co-located ISFSI.

Now, in fact, what the emergency plan does contain is amendments to -- and supplementation to

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1 specifically address issues regarding the ISFSI. 2 And the requirements with respect to an 3 ISFSI are in -- do not implicate offsite emergency I think the licensee's application shows 4 planning. 5 that. Our regulations are based upon that. 6 All right. Let me move on to this 7 question that -- oh, I will just say one other thing 8 in that regard. I see absolutely no significance in this 9 10 proceeding to the fact that PG&E chose to present its 11 ISFSI emergency-planning provisions as an update and 12 supplementation of its existing Power 13 emergency plan. 14 In fact, it seems to me like a totally 15 logical thing to do and makes it much easier for the 16 NRC to review it and, I would think, everyone else. 17 In any event, it was very discretely 18 identified in the plan, exactly what was being added. 19 So I think it would be totally illogical for that to 20 open up emergency planning. That is in no way related 21 to issues regarding an ISFSI. 22 On the -- on the question of what type of 23 specificity of issue a 2.715(c) participant needs to 24 bring forward in a proceeding, we put into our 25 pleading cases that we believe point in the direction

that if a 2.715(c) participant chooses to raise an issue, that it should, number one, be very specific.

The specificity itself is set forth in the regulation, in 2.715(c).

And in addition to that, the cases that we have identified to date point in the direction that because in the proceeding the implication of responding to an issue, a subject matter, or a contention, give it whatever name you want to, is going to be the same, that the standards should be the same -- I think that this is maybe even more so in a proceeding that might be -- might very well become a subpart (k) proceeding.

If this becomes a subpart (k) proceeding, it would seem to me that not only 2.714 parties but also 2.715(c) parties would have an obligation to show that there is a genuine and material issue -- a genuine issue of material law or fact.

The contrary, contrary theory is essentially the theory that Mr. Temple put forward, which is that the governmental entities wish to bring their concerns to the Board. I believe it was Dr. Kline who asked him for some elaboration on what that meant.

I will say that from the NRC staff's point

1 of view we would mount a case in response to a concern 2 and issue a contention. The name wouldn't really matter. We would be obliged to come forward with the 3 4 same degree of evidence. 5 And I've wrestled with this particular question some myself and -- and if at some point the 6 7 Board wants us to look into it further, I will make 8 the offer to do so. 9 I know that governmental entities do in 10 many ways enjoy a special relationship under the NRC's 11 regulations, and that is completely appropriate, and 12 I don't in any way dispute that. 13 I do, however, believe that what we have 14 already pointed to and further investigation, which I 15 believe will also corroborate that once that party 16 crosses into raising a subject matter or an issue, it 17 should define it with the same degree of specificity, 18 with the same degree of indication of what it is 19 intending to prove, whom it is going to offer. 20 various the hearings that are, in fact, under 2.714. 21 That's -- that completes what I have to 22 say. 23 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Any Board questions for the staff? 24

JUDGE KLINE:

1 JUDGE LAM: Mr. Lewis, in the staff's 2 oversight and review responsibility, have the staff 3 identified any new and additional burden to the 4 emergency planning and security plans caused by the 5 proposed co-locator facility? 6 MR. LEWIS: Let me consult for a moment. 7 We -- we have gone out with requests for 8 additional information which includes some requests 9 that do cover that area. We don't have a final 10 position. Our position will be taken in our safety 11 evaluation. So I think that we don't have a final view on that which I would want to offer. 12 13 JUDGE BOLLWERK: Let me ask a procedural or a status question, then a substantive question. 14 15 You mentioned -- is there -- is there a schedule for 16 the staff's SAR at this point? 17 MR. LEWIS: Yes. February 22 -- (Mr. Lewis consults with his colleagues off record) -- I 18 believe it's February 22, although I'm -- that -- I 19 20 was looking at my calendar. That may be a Saturday. 21 But there was a letter earlier that set out the date by which the staff intended to have its 22 SER and its EA completed, a letter of May 9th, 2002. 23 And the target date there for the issuance of both the 24 25 SER, the environmental review, and the license, was

February 22nd, 2003.

JUDGE BOLLWERK: Fine. I take it that hasn't changed then? That's --

MR. LEWIS: That has not changed. We have -- we sent out a Request for Additional Information, according to our normal process, on August 29th. And the -- under the schedule that is in this letter, the response is due on October 15th. And if PG&E cannot meet that, they're supposed to tell us two weeks in advance of that. So we think things are on target as far as we know.

JUDGE BOLLWERK: My substantive question then. Now you'll have a chance to comment on this. If anyone else wants to offer thoughts.

The cases, as I looked at them, that deal with interested-governmental entities and their ability to raise issues seem to be prior to the Commission's rulemaking changes back in the '80s, which raised significantly the threshold for introducing issues, contentions.

At one point basically getting an issue in, whether you were an intervenor or an interested-governmental entity, was a fairly low threshold. That clearly was raised for one who wants to be an intervenor, a 2.714 participant.

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1 What does that say for the interestedgovernmental entities in terms of any -- their status? 2 3 And I'll throw that out and what -- anything you'd like to say about it? 4 5 MR. LEWIS: That's -- that's precisely the issue that I have not nailed down for myself. 6 7 noted the same thing. 8 know that the -that the 2.714 9 provisions have become very explicit and very -- have 10 become more demanding than they were previously. the only thing that the regulation in 2.715(c) says is · 11 12 that the presiding officer may require specificity. 13 I really have nothing further to add on 14 that. 15 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. I'll go this 16 way. 17 Anything he wants to say --18 MR. REPKA: Judge Bollwerk, I'll -- I'll 19 respond to that gladly. I think what you raise is the 20 point I made earlier, that the 1989 revisions to 2.714 21 must apply to a 2.714 petitioner as well as a 2.715(c) 22 petitioner, or else the very purpose behind that would 23 be completely frustrated. 24 I think the point of 2.714 is to set 25 standards for admissibility of contentions regardless

of who or what raises those contentions.

What 2.715(c) says is a state agency can participate and its participation on admitted contentions may be less than a party promoting that contention. But it says nothing about allowing the interested-state agency to propose some lesser level of contentions.

If it could, obviously we would have proceedings like PFS or some of the proceedings of the 1980s where there were -- where there were interested-stated agencies participating that would have been completely unaffected with respect to the new contention standard. And that, I think, was not the Commission's intent.

The Commission's intent was to -- to increase those standards in order to get the hearing process better defined. And that applied regardless of who the petitioner was.

JUDGE BOLLWERK: Do you want to say anything about that, Ms. Curran? I'll offer you an opportunity, based on your general knowledge of the agency's rules, if there's anything you want to say.

MS. CURRAN: Well, I must say that I've always been afraid of this because it seems so ambiguous. And I think Mr. Lewis said that it remains

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unclear.

And it seems to me that where it's clear, the benefit of the doubt needs to go to the County, because there is -- there's obviously an intention here to make it easier for state and local governments to participate. That is a desirable thing.

So where the regulation is unclear, that's the way I think it should in go, in favor of the full participation of the County.

JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.

JUDGE KLINE: But doesn't it raise practical problems? I mean I think Mr. Lewis said it correctly: Once the issue is raised, both the applicant and the staff have virtually no choice but to mount a case on it? That is to say, to respond to it as if it were a 2.714 contention.

That being the case, shouldn't we demand the same standards for the initial contention? Because it isn't clear to me just procedurally how we can permit a standard pleaded to lesser standards on the one hand, and then when the burden shifts to the other side of the room demand the high standard of burden of proof from them. And it just isn't clear how we can make that workable.

So if you'd comment on that it would be

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1	helpful.
2	MS. CURRAN: Well, the regulation does
3	require some degree of notice from
4	JUDGE KLINE: Well, yeah, the
5	MS. CURRAN: from the state or local
6 .	government, so that you one couldn't say that there
7	is no notice. It's like a complaint. And certainly
8	in court complaints are litigated.
9	JUDGE KLINE: But if we permit an initial
10	contention to come in on some lesser standard of
11	pleading, then when it's responded to can we permit
12	and accept a lesser standard of proof or a lesser
13	standard of response?
14	MS. CURRAN: I I guess I don't see a
15	link between those two things.
16	JUDGE KLINE: Well, I mean if everything
17	is if the standards that are normally required to
18	get a contention in are waived or somehow reduced,
19	then what is the burden of proof that the that the
20	responding party must carry?
21	Is it the same as if it were a fully-
22	pleaded contention? And, if so, why wouldn't we just
23	ask for the contention in the first place?
24	MS. CURRAN: Because the purpose of the
25	contention-pleading standard, as it was amended, was

1	to significantly raise the threshold for
2	JUDGE KLINE: Yeah.
3	MS. CURRAN: participation in an NRC
4	proceeding.
5	JUDGE KLINE: Right.
6	MS. CURRAN: And it's not clear that the
7	Commissioners intended to treat state and local
8	governments the same way as citizen groups, as
9	individuals. That's the big question here.
10	And I think the NRC has a process for
11	elucidating what the basis for the parties' positions
12	are. You have a discovery process where the applicant
13	can find out what is the what is the state or local
14	government's case here and then mount a case to meet
15	that evidence.
16	JUDGE KLINE: Is it your view then that a
17	mere statement of concern on the part of the County
18	would then trigger a full procedural response on that
19	basis from the applicant and the staff
20	MS. CURRAN: Well,
21	JUDGE KLINE: in terms of discovery,
22	presentation of expert witnesses, the whole the
23	whole response that they normally do provide when we
24	have a 2.714 contention?
25	MS. CURRAN: Well, the standard is that

1	the presiding officer may require such representative
2	to indicate with reasonable specificity in advance of
3	the hearing the subject matter on which he desires to
4	participate.
5	So it's not just a matter of raising a
6	concern, it's describing it with reasonable
7	specificity, which is higher than listing concerns, I
8	would say, but not necessarily the very high standard
9	for other parties to get a hearing.
10	JUDGE KLINE: All right.
11	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Let me move
12	to the next. Does the Independent Safety Committee
13	want to say anything about this? I don't know that
14	they have a dog directly in this fight, but they could
15	at some point if they want to put an issue in, so
16	MR. WELLINGTON: (Shakes head negatively.)
17	JUDGE BOLLWERK: No.
18	All right. The Energy Commission.
19	MS. HOUCK: We would just ask that if
20	there's any discrepancy that it be found in favor of
21	the County.
22	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. The Port
23	the Harbor District. Excuse me.
24	MR. WAYLETT: Again, I'd like to reiterate
25	that our view of 2.715(c) is that the purpose is for

us to provide you information and concerns because of our -- our unique location, directly adjacent to the plant and at the beginning point of the evacuation plan, that the Board should take up. We were not attempting to raise a formal contention to argue and marshalling our own evidence.

JUDGE BOLLWERK: Let me -- why don't you go ahead and address this point, --

MR. WAYLETT: Sure.

JUDGE BOLLWERK: -- and then if you all have any rebuttal on anything else that you want to put in, that would be -- we'll start your clock then. How's that? Since there's a Board question.

MR. TEMPLE: Well, I particularly appreciate Mr. Lewis' perspective because I think the staff has been put in a difficult position. The Commission was silent on this. The Commission didn't create a paradigm for the staff to use, so the staff used what they had. They have got a well-defined path. There's a lovely four-step analysis that goes through 2.714. That's not available here.

You recognize the role that we have with respect to our citizens. And we're not asking to be able to haul in a trailer full of irrelevant, inapplicable issues that should not be treated.

We're also asking not to create some impossible burden for the licensee. What we're asking is that, if we have legitimate concerns that are relevant to the proceeding, that the licensee demonstrate conformance with the applicable laws and factual production that they must come to to

demonstrate that they qualify for the license.

We're not holding them or asking that they be held to a higher standard either. But we ask that you do what the Commission intended and allow us to participate and allow us to raise these issues before you.

I don't have a test, and the Commission has not authorized me to treat this three-part analysis or something before you, a paradigm that, you know, should be used as a legal standard. I don't think it's out there because the caselaw certainly doesn't show it. I think we've just defaulted to using the same old thing. And it's about time somebody raised this.

JUDGE KLINE: But this is an adversary proceeding. Once an issue is raised, the applicant either wins or loses point by point. So what, what happens when you raise a more or less informal issue? How is it to be tried?

1 MR. TEMPLE: The Board should satisfy itself that the applicant has met the applicable 2 3 requirement. That's how it should be tried. 4 And if they need to take additional 5 evidence, if the evidence that's before it sufficient to 6 satisfy Board and the tell 7 interested-governmental entity that they have sufficient evidence and the applicable requirements of 8 9 law have been met, then sobeit. But if it needs additional information 10 11 from the licensed applicant, if it needs expert . 12 testimony in order to understand the issue and assure that the applicant has satisfied the regulation, then 13 it should obtain that. 14 15 JUDGE LAM: So you are saying the Board 16 should have significant discretion in trying the 17 issues raised by a government entity? 18 MR. TEMPLE: Absolutely, because of the 19 mutual role that we play in protecting public health 20 and safety. 21 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Anything else 22 you want to say with respect to what you've heard from 23 either the staff or the applicant in terms of all the other matters that were raised, other than this 24 25 threshold procedural issue?

1 MR. TEMPLE: Certainly the other issues I 2 have rebuttal on, but not on the 2.714, 2.715 issue. 3 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Why don't you 4 go ahead then with that? 5 MR. TEMPLE: My view is that the licensed 6 applicant here has missed a lot of what we're saying 7 with respect to alternative sites, first of all. I understand the ER need not treat the 8 9 alternative sites with the same degree of detail. And 10 they -- if they've come to a reasonable conclusion and 11 we don't have an obviously-superior alternative, sobeit. 12 13 Our concern is that our view of the ER and the analysis, the alternatives was -- it was very 14 15 conclusory. It lacked the necessary detail and 16 information for someone to independently come to the 17 same result except to say they have a list of other 18 places they supposedly looked at it. They have a 19 seismic report that's current on the place they chose, 20 so they chose that site. We don't understand that to be the level 21 22 of analysis that's needed to get to the conclusion 23 they got. And we don't understand that the Commission 24 could independently review the information they 25 provided in the ER and come up with that same result.

That's our point in conformance with 51.45(c).

With respect to the alternative security plans, that went on -- that is not opaque. That went on so far behind the scenes that there's not enough detail for us to tell what was there other than a conclusion that what they have is the right course of action.

Again it's a matter of the amount of detail and analysis that's available to us to determine that they've conformed with the requirements of law. And that's not apparent in what they've submitted to you.

With respect to the emergency plan, the County has concerns just particularly with the ISFSI. It does not currently -- it has not had any communication from PG&E with respect to the proposed change other than to receive the ER, and the license application, and the portions of the emergency response plan that were appended to it.

But our emergency responders don't understand how the ISFSI will impact them, what an ISFSI accident -- what the associated accident consequences are and could be and how that could impact their response. That's the County's concern with the emergency response plan and what they

1 | understand.

So, therefore, I do think that the ISFSI change aspects of the emergency response plan are appropriate to the degree that they're -- whether they are adequate or not to satisfy the Commission's regulations are an appropriate subject for this body to deal with.

JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.

JUDGE LAM: Do you consider the new facility posing a new and additional threat, or because you don't know what the impacts were? I mean what is the County's position in terms of emergency preparedness?

MR. TEMPLE: In terms of emergency preparedness, they don't understand our -- our emergency responders don't understand the accident consequences that can arise from a sudden catastrophic problem with the cask and the cask contents and how that can impact the offsite responders or the need to take responses to protect the public health and safety in response to that kind of event.

JUDGE LAM: So right now it's a lack of understanding instead of you have discovered new threats?

MR. TEMPLE: That's correct.

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1 JUDGE BOLLWERK: Is there -- I mean I 2 don't want to get in the middle necessarily at this 3 point, but is there -- you all could have this meeting and discuss this? I don't know if that's -- I mean if 4 5 there's a lack of information that's passing back and 6 forth, that's a little bit different than the Board 7 getting involved with an issue or contention, but I --8 MR. REPKA: I think I have said before in 9 the filings and elsewhere that PG&E is always willing 10 to talk to the County about emergency preparedness 11 matters, does in fact as a routine matter have those . 12 discussions, and invites that kind of conversation. 13 But with respect to knowledge of the plan, 14 Ι simply don't understand Mr. Temple's point 15 whatsoever. Since the changes are included in the 16 application, they're all there as Attachment 17 There's one page that identifies precisely what the 18 changes are 19 And in our view -- and I think it's clear 20 on the face of it that none of those increase the 21 responsibilities in any way. So I find the whole 22 argument to be fuzzy at best but, yes, we are always 23 willing to have those discussions. 24 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Anything further you want to say on this subject? 25

1	MR. TEMPLE: No. Thank you.
2	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. The only
3	thing I'll leave with you, a visit would help for you
4	all to get together and have a meeting and talk about
5	this, feel free. Don't let us keep you from doing
6	that, so.
7	The Port, the Harbor District.
8	MR. WAYLETT: We'd just like to clarify
9	that the specific things we pointed to in our pleading
10	that triggered concern was not intended as an
11	exhaustive list.
12	Our feeling is that in addition to those,
13	the possibility of a malicious action do increase, do
14	increase and change what could be happening in an
15	emergency response situation.
16	I'd also like to note that 2.715(c) says
17	"may require," and because we would concur that the
18	Board has a lot of discretion here in the absence of
19	direct caselaw.
20	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Mr. Repka,
21	you had mentioned something about another minute. I
22	don't know if you still want that, or
23	MR. REPKA: Sure. If I have a minute,
24	I'll take it.
25	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.

(Laughter.)

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JUDGE BOLLWERK: Again with the understanding that they get the last word, that's fine.

MR. REPKA: 2.715 goes only to getting in the door. It doesn't go to the standard of admissible contention. And I don't think there's any precedent for Mr. Temple's position.

With respect to the issue of alternatives, just to point want out that Mr. Temple's characterization of the alternatives, both the alternative sites and the alternative projects discussed in the Environmental Report, is what I would consider a gross oversimplification at best. again, it lacks a specific argument which would make an admissibility standard.

With respect to those issues, as well as the emergency-preparedness issue, I would just say as a general matter I think the Harbor District and, to some degree, the County have conceded that their issues are not intended as a formal contention.

And with -- in response to that, I would just say that they're in the wrong forum in that case, that their issues can be dealt with as the Commission did in the license-transfer case through other

whatever it might be. But in this forum it's an
inadmissible contention.
JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
Anything further, Mr. Temple?
MR. TEMPLE: Very briefly. The absence of
an alternatives analysis is both within the purview of
this Board to deal with and within 51.45(c). And we'd
ask you to consider that as you review their license
application.
You know, the concern with we are
absolutely welcome and interested in speaking with
PG&E. Our emergency-response people are interested in
speaking with PG&E to understand what their
responsibilities are with respect to the ISFSI.
We I want the Board, though, to please
take a hard look at their application to ensure that
it has the necessary details that are required under
these circumstances.
JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. And the
Harbor District, anything you want to say?
MR. WAYLETT: No additional comments.
JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. The only
comment I would make, that I recognize that once
participants get into litigations, sometimes they tend

1 to not want to -- I want to say "meet" or get together 2 on certain things. 3 I would hope that if that's the -- the fact that this is pending with us and we'll deal with 4 5 it is not something that's going to keep you all from talking, if you need to do that. And that's the only 6 7 thought I would leave you with. 8 All right. Anything other from the other 9 two Board Members? 10 JUDGE LAM: May I? I have a question to 11 follow up with Judge Kline's inquiry. 12 question directed to staff. 13 Assuming the Board permit a lower standard 14 for pleading requirement for a government entity and 15 then assuming the Board exercises discretion to permit 16 a lower trier standard in terms of burden of proof, 17 I'd like to hear from the staff: Do you have an 18 opinion about that type of approach? 19 MR. LEWIS: I have an opinion. My opinion is that that is not what is currently intended by the 20 21 Commission. However, I, in all candor, I did advise the Board that this is a difficult issue that I had 22 23 not heard -- you know, in OGC, in the Office of General Counsel, looking at this issue, we have not 24 25 identified a body of caselaw that gives us, you know,

1 an ironclad feeling that this is the standard that was 2 intended for 2.715(c) participants. 3 We -- and that's the reason I said that I 4 would be more than willing to look into that further, which is an offer which I will reiterate, because I 5 think -- I think it is an important question and I 6 7 think it deserves a more definitive answer, frankly, 8 than I'm able to give you today. 9 I don't think it would be a desirable 10 route to put the whole thing down at a lesser level. 11 I think the answer -- however, I think that the Board 12 has the right to demand from the staff a more specific and detailed analysis as to whether or not there's 13 14 additional indication that the 2.714 standards were, 15 as they -- as we think they are, intended to apply equally as much to a 2.715(c) participant when it 16 decides to raise a subject matter or issue. 17 18 JUDGE LAM: Thank you. 19 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. This isn't 20 going to be a project for your co-counsel, is it? All right. 21 Yes. MR. LEWIS: Certainly not. 22 23 MR. TEMPLE: I was just wondering if it would help the Board if the parties present here today 24 25 were able to brief this subject?

1 JUDGE BOLLWERK: That's something I 2 actually want to discuss with the Board at the break. You were reading my mind. I need to talk with them 3 about that. That may well be something we need to do. 4 5 All right. Anything further from either of the Board Members at this point on this issue? 6 7 All right. It's about quarter to 3:00. 8 Why don't we go ahead and take an afternoon break. 9 We'll come back at three o'clock and reconvene and deal with segment four which deals with a couple of 10 San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace issues: The failure 11 12 to describe purposes or evaluate all of the impacts or 13 alternatives as an environmental issue, as well as transportation impacts and other environmental issues. 14 15 And we'll reconvene at three o'clock. 16 (Recess taken from 2:43 p.m. to 3:02 p.m.) 17 JUDGE BOLLWERK: Let's start the second 18 session this afternoon. I'll go back briefly and 19 revisit the subject we were just talking about. 20 How long do you think it would take the 21 staff to provide the Board with a brief on this 22 subject? Let me ask, can you do it in 10 days, after -- after the hearing is over? 23 24 MR. LEWIS: After the Prehearing? 25 JUDGE BOLLWERK: After the Prehearing is

1	over, yes.
2	MR. LEWIS: So something like Monday, the
3	20 let's see
4	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Basically you're on the
5	21st or the 22nd. I don't know what the I was
6	looking for a calendar, and I don't have one,
7	unfortunately.
8	MR. LEWIS: Give me one moment, and I'll
9	give you
10	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Sure.
11	(NRC counsel confer off record.)
12	MR. LEWIS: Just looking at calendars
13	between Ms. Coggins and myself, because of some plans
14	that we already have, Wednesday, the 25th of
15	September.
16	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. That's 14
17	days then, right? Two weeks.
18	MR. LEWIS: Yes. It's yes, 14 days.
19	Yes.
20	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Let's
21	let's go ahead and do this then. Why don't you
22	provide us whatever your thoughts are, additional
23	thoughts on this subject of the standard for
24	admissibility of issue by Section 2.715(c)
25	narticinants by the 25th

1	And then we'll give any of the other
2	parties an opportunity that wish to respond to that
3	pleading two weeks after that. And I'll put out a
4	brief order that gives these dates out, but
5	MR. LEWIS: Thank you for allowing us that
6	time.
7	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Right. I think this is
8	an important question, that we want to have the
9	benefit of whatever additional
10	(Water spilled at staff table.)
11	MR. LEWIS: I was so happy about the extra
12	time, that I
13	(Laughter.)
14	MR. LEWIS: that I think
15	JUDGE BOLLWERK: You just tried to drown
16	yourself.
17	MR. LEWIS: I just went crazy here.
18	MR. WAYLETT: Judge Bollwerk?
19	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Yes.
20	MR. WAYLETT: The Port would like to make
21	a short statement for clarification purposes.
22	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Okay.
23	MR. WAYLETT: Regarding whether we were
24	challenging the County or the or PG&E's plan, we'd
25	just like to clarify that again the list of concerns
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1 that we noted were nonexhaustive. And for the purposes of this proceeding, we were challenging 2 3 PG&E's plan. 4 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Anything further anybody wants to say on that subject then? 5 6 Are we -- all right. 7 Let's then move on to the last segment that we have scheduled for today. This is argument on 8 9 several -- two issues: Emergency -- rather -- I'm 10 sorry. Environmental issues. One dealing with 11 failure to describe purposes and evaluate all the impacts and alternatives in the Environmental Report. 12 13 And also an issue about transportation impacts. 14 Ms. Curran, how long do you wish to retain 15 for response and/or rebuttal? 16 MS. CURRAN: Well, the first thing I 17 wanted to ask you was whether it might be possible to 18 separate those two contentions, because frankly I'm 19 afraid that I'll either forget or not do a thorough 20 enough job because I'm tacking number 3 on to number 21 So I was wondering if I could do 10 minutes for 22 the first one and five minutes for the second one, 23 something like that. 24 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Sure. That's 25 15, and then save the other 15 for rebuttal? Am I --

1	MS. CURRAN: Oh, wait here. What I have
2	done.
3	JUDGE BOLLWERK: I don't know.
4	MS. CURRAN: What are the timeframes?
5	JUDGE BOLLWERK: The time was 30 minutes
6	total.
7	MS. CURRAN: The time is 30 minutes. So
8	20 minutes for the first contention, for EC2.
9	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
10	MS. CURRAN: Ten minutes for EC3.
11	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
12	MS. CURRAN: And for EC2 I'd like to save
13	eight minutes for rebuttal.
14	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
15	. MS. CURRAN: And for EC3 I'd like to save
16	four minutes for rebuttal.
17	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. So that would
18	mean 12 minutes and six. And then I take it once
19	again the interested-governmental entities are going
20	to proceed as individuals on this one,
21	MR. TEMPLE: (Nods head.)
22	MR. WAYLETT: (Nods head.)
23	JUDGE BOLLWERK: or is there any
24	attempt to combine times at all?
25	MR. WAYLETT: (Shakes head.)

1	MR. TEMPLE: (Shakes head.)
2	JUDGE BOLLWERK: No? All right.
3	All right. Then EC2 I guess is the first
4	one.
5	MS. CURRAN: Okay. Contention EC2
6	challenge challenges PG&E's failure to adequately
7	describe the purposes of the proposed action at issue
8	here or evaluate reasonably-associated impacts and
9	alternatives.
10	And, as we discuss in the contention, an
11	accurate description of what is the purpose of a
12	proposal is very important because it defines what are
13	the range of alternatives that will be looked at.
14	I thought it might be helpful to the Board
15	and the parties to point out the inconsistencies in
16	the Environmental Report and the license application
17	that led us to submit this contention.
18	My first reading of this Environmental
19	Report and the license application was that PG&E
20	needed additional space in which to store fuel that it
21	apparently had not planned for when it got an
22	extension of its license back in the early 1990s.
23	They, PG&E, recaptured the construction
24	permit period and at that time, I suppose, didn't
25	think about how PG&E would need more space of some

175 1 kind to storage additional spent fuel. ΜV 2 understanding was that was the purpose of this 3 application. 4 And if you look at page 12-1 of the 5 Environmental Report, it says under the section 6 entitled, "Need for the Facility," "The additional 7 capacity to accommodate discharged spent fuel as

proposed herein will allow DCPP to continue

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couldn't produce electricity if we didn't have the

generate electricity, " which sounds to me like:

space to put this additional spent fuel.

There's also a letter dated December 21st,

2001 from PG&E to the NRC enclosing the license
application, which describes its application as, "A

plan to provide storage capacity for spent fuel
generated by DCPP through the remainder of the license
term." And I would underscore "remainder."

Then when we looked a little closer at the Environmental Report, we saw that the actual capacity of the new ISFSI would be two or three times larger than what was needed to store the additional fuel that would be generated for the remainder of the license term.

So then we looked -- started to look closer at what was the language of the Environmental

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Report. Ιf you look at 1.2-2 page of the Environmental Report and go down to about the middle of the third full paragraph, PG&E says, "In addition to accommodate spent fuel generated during the license period as well as any damaged fuel assemblies, debris, and nonfuel hardware, PG&E may use three other MPC designs from the High Storm 100 System." So suddenly we have this concept of storing fuel from the licensed period.

And if you look at PG&E's response to our contention, at page 52, there is a sentence there in the bottom of this paragraph on page 52 where PG&E says, "To provide storage for used fuel generated over the term of the current operating licenses, PG&E is proposing the subject ISFSI."

Well, "fuel generated over the term of the current operating licenses" is all the fuel generated at Diablo Canyon since the Plant became operational back in the mid-1980s.

So what -- there's -- either, I don't know if it's just sloppy writing or some intent to mislead, but what PG&E -- PG&E is proposing here is an ISFSI that is large enough to store all of the fuel that is generated from the beginning of the operation of Diablo Canyon through the end of the operation of the

facility.

In other words, the purpose of this project is not to store additional spent fuel, it is store all the spent fuel.

Now, as we state in our contention, PG&E has indicated in a public statement to a public meeting, not a statement to its employees as PG&E states in its response to our contention, that PG&E intends to pursue license renewal for this facility.

So certainly one of the purposes of this greatly-expanded spent fuel storage capacity would be to provide additional storage capacity for the license renewal term.

Another might be to empty the pools at the end of the life of the facility. But none of this is stated in the application. And, as a matter of fact, the application misleadingly infers that the only purpose is to allow storage of this incremental amount of fuel.

Now if, in fact, the need and purpose for this facility is to store the entire lifetime inventory of spent fuel at Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant during the entire license term, then the range of alternatives would be different.

The Environmental Report would look at an

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COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 array of alternatives for storing all that fuel. And it would also look at the timing of when should the fuel be taken out of the pools and put on the cask on the pads.

Another significant part of this contention is our assertion that pool storage, as it is currently carried out at Diablo Canyon, is not safe to protect the pools against a severe accident because of the likelihood that if -- actually the certainty, as the NRC now finds it, that if water is drained from the pools to the tops of the fuel assemblies, the fuel will burn. That was the concession that the NRC made, the change of position that the NRC took in NUREG 1738, the report that was issued by the staff in -- I think it came out -- in January of 2001.

So this becomes a very important issue, that the actual purpose of this license amendment is far broader than what is represented in this environmental report and has great implications for the array of alternatives that should be examined in the environmental report.

The alternative that petitioners would insist must be evaluated in this Environmental Report is that the ISFSI is constructed in such a way that the -- the spent fuel pools are empty to the point

and that more fuel is put in the ISFSI in order to 2 3 prevent the likelihood of a pool fire. 4 And what we seem to be getting here is the 5 worst of both worlds, which is that if the -- if the 6 project is defined as PG&E would have it defined, then 7 we are going to have fuel pools that are full through 8 2021 and 2025 and perhaps beyond. And PG&E gets a 9 permit to store what may be another 25 years of fuel 10 into half of a license renewal term. 11 There's one more point I'd like to make in my initial presentation, and that is both PG&E and the 12 13 NRC staff argue that pool storage has no relationship 14 to the proposed ISFSI. 15 And I would -- we have received a letter 16 from the staff that is dated August 29, 2002. It's a request for additional information to PG&E from the 17 18 And it raises a number of issues relating to 19 the relationship between the spent fuel pools and the 20 proposed ISFSI having to do with cask candling. 21 And then there's also another general 22 question, and I'll ask Dr. Thompson to pass this out. (Copies of said letter distributed to 23 24 participants.) 25 The questions that I would refer MS. CURRAN:

where they can be used for low -- low-density storage

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1 your attention to are Questions 2-9 and 2-10 which 2 refer to the questions about the general relationship 3 between the ISFSI and the existing operation, and 4 asking PG&E to address that relationship, which it has 5 not apparently done to the staff's satisfaction. More to the point, Question 4- -- 4-2 asks 6 7 PG&E to provide structural design criteria and bases 8 for exclusion of cask-drop events during handling and 9 transport. And then, finally, in Section 15 I believe 10 Question 15- -- 15-4 relates to a request for an 11 assessment of storage and transfer cask drops. 12 We would submit that this correspondence 13 demonstrates that, from the perspective of the NRC 14 staff, there is a direct relationship between the 15 16 operation of the ISFSI and the pools and that there are concerns about that relationship that have not 17 been addressed or resolved yet. 18 That concludes --19 JUDGE BOLLWERK: Anything else? 20 MS. CURRAN: -- my initial presentation. 21 Right on the button. 22 JUDGE BOLLWERK: Twelve minutes exactly. 23 All right. Let's see. Do you want -- do 24 you want to go to the second contention now, or do you 25

1	want us to go around and come back to you?
2	MS. CURRAN: I'd rather stick with this
3	one and then move to the next one.
4	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Are you done
5	with number 2 now, or are you still
6	MS. CURRAN: Oh, I'm finished with number
7	2.
8	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Right. You're going to
9	do number 3 now, or are you
10	MS. CURRAN: No. I wanted to
11	JUDGE BOLLWERK: you want to go around?
12	MS. CURRAN: hear from the other side
13	about 2.
14	JUDGE BOLLWERK: You want me to go around.
15	All right.
16	Are you all able to kind of divide your
17	time up somewhat generally, or is that going to be a
18	problem?
19	MR. REPKA: I think we have 20 minutes.
20	What I'd like to do is just take 10 minutes on each
21	and
22	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
23	MR. REPKA: save a minute of that for
24	surrebuttal each time.
25	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Let's try, let me see
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1	what the interested-governmental entities anyone
2	want to say anything specific about Contention Number
3	3, EC3?
4	MR. TEMPLE: The County has remarks with
5	respect to both EC2 and EC3 together. So whenever the
6	Board would like to take those comments.
7	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Why don't you
8	do EC3 then, if you wouldn't mind. Can you you can
9	divide them up obviously, or is that
10	MR. TEMPLE: We've we've got them
11	developed together in our response.
12	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Okay. Let me think.
13	What's the Board Authority or Port what does the
14	Harbor District want to do? Excuse me.
15	MR. WAYLETT: Either would be fine. No
16	position.
17	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. The Energy
18	Commission, do you have
19	MS. HOUCK: We have no specific comments
20	and don't object to either.
21	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. And the
22	Independent Safety Committee?
23	MR. WELLINGTON: We have no comments on
24	this issue.
25	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Let's

1 let's do this. Why don't you go ahead and give us 2 your comments since they don't seem to be divisible on 3 number 3. 4 MR. WAYLETT: Certainly. 5 JUDGE BOLLWERK: And we'll kind of bear those in mind, and we'll hopefully take that into 6 7 account when we get around to talking about it. 8 And then we'll move to the Harbor 9 District, and you can give us what you have on number 10 2; how's that? All right. 11 MR. WAYLETT: Okay. 12 MR. TEMPLE: It's the County's position that the -- an issue has been raised regarding the 13 14 purpose of the proposed ISFSI. And the concern that 15 has been raised is that the Environmental Report is insufficient because it does not include an analysis 16 of the environmental impacts from the construction of 17 18 ISFSI that's several times larger than that 19 required for a 20-year license. And this is a factual 20 issue that's suitable for hearing, in the County's 21 view. 22 The County recommends that the NRC review 23 the Environmental Report and the license application

in light of the contentions being raised in segment 4

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applicable

1 requirements. 2 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. What about the Harbor District then? 3 4 MR. WAYLETT: We would support admission 5 of the contention. 6 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Then let me 7 turn to PG&E. 8 MR. REPKA: It appears that this 9 contention has morphed this afternoon. As originally 10 constructed, the contention was an argument that the 11 purpose was insufficiently described because the real 12 purpose, according to the Mothers for Peace, was 13 license renewal. That no longer appears to be the 14 argument. But that was a blatant attempt to bootstrap 15 into this proceeding issues related to license renewal 16 which clearly are not within the scope of what's being 17 proposed right now. And that's addressed in our 18 papers. 19 The issue today is -- still relates to the 20 The Mothers for Peace claim some deception purpose. 21 or confusion, but I'm afraid that's entirely of their 22 own making. 23 this ISFSI license The purpose of 24 application is storage of spent fuel. The purpose is 25 to comply with our Nuclear Waste Policy Act obligation

to provide for onsite storage of spent fuel until the federal government completes a high-level waste repository currently proposed -- as currently proposed for Yucca Mountain.

The description of the size of the spent fuel storage installation is very plainly stated on 1.2-2 of the Environmental Report. It states that it's a capacity of, and I'm quoting now, "140 casks to be capable of storing the spent fuel generated by DCPP Units 1 and 2 over the terms of the current operating licenses (20- and 20- -- 2021 and 2025 respectively."

In other words, it would be capable, if completed to its maximum size, to store all the fuel generated over the anticipated operating lifetime of the two units. In that way, the ISFSI would be able to accommodate storage of spent fuel both during the licensed term and during any post-license decommissioning period if offsite storage is not available at that time at Yucca Mountain or elsewhere.

So the purpose of the spent fuel storage installation is clearly spent fuel storage. The size of it is clearly stated. The rationale for the size is what it is. There is no obvious intent to deceive there. And it has really no relationship to license renewal or other matters.

1 The alternatives to the project 2 discussed in the Environmental Report. The purpose is 3 The alternatives storage. discussed in the 4 Environmental Report are those that are logically 5 related to spent fuel storage, for whatever term, 6 whatever capacity. That includes wet storage. 7 includes shipment to an interim -- an alternative interim facility such as the proposed PFS facility. 8 9 And it also addresses the no-action 10 alternative as well, which we conclude would be 11 inconsistent with our Nuclear Waste Policy Act 12 obligation. 13 So this contention really, in essence, 14 fails to raise, A, any issue of disputed fact, because 15 the size of the ISFSI is what it is; and B, because 16 the purpose of it is what it is: Storage. And also 17 doesn't identify any relief that could be granted. 18 The discussion of alternatives 19 reasonable discussion of alternatives and there are no 20 -- no -- nothing in the contention which would suggest 21 otherwise. 22 In the proposed contention itself, the 23 intervenors submitted information related to perceived 24 problems with -- with high-density wet storage. 25 However, we're not applying

1	application for high-density wet storage approval. So
2	the idea of discussing consequences and perceived
3	problems with wet storage in the context of this dry
4	cask operation is simply doesn't raise an issue
5	within the scope of the proceeding.
6	(Baby cries in the audience.)
7	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Why don't you hold up one
8	second.
9	Okay,
10	MR. REPKA: My argument was clearly having
11	an effect.
12	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Someone leaving the room
13	here. Okay.
14	MR. REPKA: In essence, the Mothers for
15	Peace are arguing that there should be further
16	discussion of they were arguing further discussion
17	of license renewal. And clearly that's not
18	appropriate and applicable.
19	And in that regard I would additionally
20	cite you to the Commission's recent decision in the
21	Duke Catawba-McGuire license renewal case where they
22	found no correlation between license renewal and a
23	future amendment related to possible use of MOX fuel.
24	A similar, analogous rationale would apply here.
25	Second, there's no basis to address spent

fuel fires and wet storage installations in this 1 There's no basis to address 2 Environmental Report. terrorism issues under NEPA in this Environmental 3 Report for the reasons that we discussed this morning. 4 5 And this is also not a forum in which to address and for the Mothers for Peace to attack other 6 generic environmental impact statements that have been 7 prepared by the NRC on handling and storage of spent 8 including NUREG 0575 which is the generic 9 environmental impact statement on spent fuel storage 10 and NUREG 1347 which is the generic environmental 11 impact statement on license renewal. 12 In the end this is just a very odd 13 contention that fails to raise any dispute of fact or 14 law and does not raise an admissible issue. 15 Do you want to say JUDGE BOLLWERK: 16 anything about the document that Ms. Curran has passed 17 out here? 18 MR. REPKA: Oh, I'm glad you reminded me 19 of that because I do. 20 Ms. Curran is referring to a couple of 21 RAIs related to cask-drop accidents, and those RAIs 22 related to cask drops that are related to the ISFSI 23 and the cask-transfer facility. They're not RAIs as 24 I understand them or as we, PG&E, understand them 25

1	within the scope of the other license amendment that
2	deals with storage of handling of spent fuel in the
3	area of the spent fuel pools and the fuel-handling
4	building.
5	This is I'm not sure where Ms. Curran
6	was going in trying to bootstrap these RAIs into a
7	particular contention. It didn't seem like a logical
8	fit to me. But, just as a factual matter, the RAIs
9	are not raising issues related to wet storage.
10	JUDGE BOLLWERK: I think Mr. Lewis made
11	reference to that license that was you said
12	indicated that was noticed at one point, or did I
13	misunderstand?
14	MR. REPKA: It it is a license
15	amendment. I believe it was on or about the same
16	filed on or about the same date as the ISFSI license.
17	It was noticed. There were no no request for
18	hearing, no intervention. And it's it is a
19	completely separate Part 50 license action.
20	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Was it issued
21	under a no-significant-hazards consideration?
22	MR. LEWIS: Yes.
23	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Yes.
24	MR. REPKA: As a proposed no-significant
25	hazards.

JUDGE BOLLWERK: Right. Right. Right. 1 JUDGE LAM: Mr. Repka, you are saying that 2 the proposed license here for the ISFSI is only 3 sufficient to accommodate a single 40-year licensing 4 period for both units; that's what you're saying? It 5 does not include any capacity for license renewal 6 7 storage? MR. REPKA: Well, the capacity is what the 8 it -- but does is what it is, and 9 accommodates storage for an amount of fuel that's 10 calculated to be the fuel generated during the current 11 40-year license term for those two units. 12 And that would, if the plants terminate 13 that point, would license at operating 14 their accommodate then removal of all fuel from the spent 15 fuel pool to the dry-cask storage facility for 16 decommissioning of the Power -- Power Plant and 17 released from the Part 50 license. 18 JUDGE LAM: Did I understand, the question 19 is: If there were a license renewal for an additional 20 20 years or so for both units, if, then would this 21 current proposed size capacity accommodate that 22 license renewal storage? 23 MR. REPKA: Obviously if license renewal 24 were pursued by the company and granted, and of course 25

1 the company has not made a decision to do that and has 2 not applied for a license renewal application -- for 3 a license renewal at this time, if fuel was generated during a renewal term, obviously it could be stored at 4 5 the ISFSI if it were within the 140-pad locations, the 138 casks. 6 7 However, then at that point it would 8 defeat the purpose of being able to accommodate a 9 decommission -- decommissioning of the Part 50 10 facility. 11 JUDGE LAM: I see. I see, sir. 12 MR. REPKA: And Ι think it's also 13 important to keep in mind, though, that this ISFSI 14 proposal is the maximum-to-be-completed size under 15 this license. That does not mean that it would all be 16 built at one time. It will be built in phases as 17 needed. So if at some point it's determined that 18 -- for example, if PFS were to become an option or 19 20 some other option were to eliminate the need for the 21 full capacity, the full capacity would not be 22 developed. Now I understand why 23 JUDGE LAM: I see. 24 -- why you are saying decommissioning -- what you are 25 saying is if there were license renewal, some of the

1	decommissioning capacity could be utilized for that
2	storage.
3	MR. REPKA: That's at least hypothetically
4	possible. True. But then something would have to be
5	done at the end of the renewed-license term to
6	accommodate decommissioning assuming Yucca Mountain
7	were not available.
8	JUDGE LAM: Thank you.
9	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Anything else
10	at this point?
11	MR. LEWIS: Nothing at this point.
12	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Staff then on contention
13	EC3 EC2. Excuse me.
14	MR. LEWIS: EC2. We our response to
15	this was filed on August 19th and basically, I think,
16	set forth our fundamental position.
17	The staff failed to see any kind of
18	corroboration of the assertion by the Mothers for
19	Peace that that the pad was the pad and the
20	ISFSI were being designed for license renewal.
21	I think that we we've seen the specific
22	mathematical points made by PG&E, but we've also
23	spoken with our staff.
24	And the description of the numerical space
25	and its the intention for that amount of storage

that was described by Mr. Repka, we would totally 1 2 agree with. There -- it is not strange, in fact I 3 think -- I think it is generally the staff's position 4 that there should be a capability for a full-core 5 offload. So there may be that capacity capability 6 That doesn't equate to the 7 built into the size. capability with a 140 casks to accommodate a 20-year 8 9 renewal period. I -- there's been no -- I've heard 10 absolutely nothing that asserts that the pad as 11 proposed and the ISFSI as proposed can accommodate the 12 renewed period of operation if there were a 20-year 13 14 renewal. And there is an assertion that the ISFSI 15 is two to three times larger than it needs to be, and 16 that's all I heard about it. I heard that -- I heard 17 that assertion, and then I just -- it just didn't seem 18 19 to prove at all in anything I heard from either PG&E or the staff. 20 So I think that -- I think that the --21 just looking at the way the contention is styled right 22 at the beginning, a failure to fully describe the 23 purposes, I just don't think that any admissible, 24 litigable issue has been set forth by Mothers for 25

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1	Peace on this point.
2	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Do you have any comments
3	on the document that Ms. Curran has handed to us?
4	MR. LEWIS: Yes. Mr. Repka's
5	understanding and the understanding undoubtedly of
6	PG&E staff with whom he presumably discussed this is
7	correct. The questions are about protection of the
8	fuel inside the casks at the fuel-transfer station,
9	which is part of the ISFSI and located adjacent to the
10	ISFSI.
11	They are not questions about drops of
12	heavy loads into the spent fuel pool.
13	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Anything further?
14	MR. LEWIS: Not on EC2.
15	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Are you
16	asking this to be made part of your basis now? Is
17	that what you
18	MS. CURRAN: Yes.
19	JUDGE BOLLWERK: how you submitted
20	this?
21	All right. Does anyone want to say
22	anything about that? I think that was the
23	implication, but I don't know if that was ever
24	expressed that way.
25	Mr. Repka?

1	MR. REPKA: I have no objection to adding
2	it to the basis, but I would say that in general an
3	RAI does not constitute a basis for a contention. And
4	there's substantial Commission caselaw on that point
5	in recent years.
6	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Mr. Lewis.
7	MR. LEWIS: Took the words right out of my
8	mouth.
9	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Any of the
10	interested-governmental entities want to say anything
11	about this document?
12	MR. WAYLETT: (Shakes head.)
13	MR. TEMPLE: (Shakes head.)
14	JUDGE BOLLWERK: No. All right. Then I
15	think we're on then to contention EC3 which deals with
16	transportation issues oh, I'm sorry. Rebuttal. My
17	goodness. My fault.
18	MS. CURRAN: That's okay.
19	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Good Lord, you looked
20	like
21	MS. CURRAN: Alarm.
22	JUDGE BOLLWERK: You looked as scared as
23	I looked embarrassed. You've got eight minutes.
24	MS. CURRAN: Okay. Mr. Repka argues the
25	contention has morphed, and I think PG&E's position on

what the purpose of this licensing request is has Now Mr. Repka says the purpose of the

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morphed, because in the Environmental Report it says in a statement of need that the purpose of this license is to allow PG&E to continue to operate.

license amendment is to allow PG&E to store spent fuel. And he clarifies that the purpose is to allow PG&E to store all the spent fuel on the site.

Now we have not at all abandoned our concern that what this is is a backdoor way to get a leg up on license renewal by getting a permit to store a substantially-increased amount of spent fuel on the site. But, more to the point, Mr. Repka has redefined the purpose of this license amendment, which is to store all the spent fuel that has been generated at Diablo Canyon since the beginning of its license term.

Now this raises significant questions as this ought to be done. What are the alternative ways of storing all the fuel that has been generated at the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant. And in our view timing is everything.

Mr. Repka says that the ISFSI is going to be built in stages and each increment is going to be built as the need for additional capacity comes up as the -- when the pools are full. But if that was the

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whole picture, then we wouldn't be seeing PG&E come in for a permit to store two or three times as much fuel on the site as PG&E needs in order to just accommodate that additional increment of fuel. Whether -- if -- it doesn't really matter that PG&E wants to deny that the purpose of this is to accommodate a license renewal term. PG&E sees this overall as a strategy for storing fuel at the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant. And if that is the purpose, then the method, the alternatives that would -- would mitigate the impacts of spent fuel storage in general at the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant have to be examined. No matter how you approach it, that is what this license application is about. And I would also like, just in reference that letter, that request for additional information, the questions do not -- do not exclude the issue of the relationship between the ISFSI and the spent fuel pools. The questions 2-9 and 2-10 are very generally addressed to the relationship between the two facilities overall.

Question 4-2 does not say this question is not addressed to the pools. So I don't see the basis for asserting that these questions have nothing to do

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with the relationship between the proposed ISFSI and 1 2 the spent fuel pools. JUDGE KLINE: Assuming that your view of 3 the applicant's motives is correct, where is the harm 4 Is there a violation of NRC regulations 5 in it? somewhere buried in what might be called contingency 6 7 planning, if that -- if, in fact, there was such a 8 thing here? I mean if -- suppose it was true that 9 somebody really -- and PG&E really was looking to a 10 license renewal at some future time, even if that were 11 true, is there a violation somewhere of that -- of NRC 12 regulations, or is there an environmental harm you can 13 point to that would flow from that set of facts? 14 MS. CURRAN: Yes. 15 JUDGE KLINE: All right. 16 And we're not talking here MS. CURRAN: 17 about violations of NRC safety regulations, because we 18 are in the NEPA realm. 19 JUDGE KLINE: Yeah. 20 But the injury, the harm MS. CURRAN: 21 believe that's described in the 22 and is the failure to consider reasonable 23 contention, alternatives. 24 In our view the most important measure 25

1	that ought to be considered here, if PG&E is proposing
2	to build a very large ISFSI, PG&E should be
3	considering whether it should be putting the majority
4	of the fuel that is in the fuel pools right now in
5	high-density storage to dry storage, and returning
6	those pools to low-density storage, under which
7	condition the risk of a pool fire would be eliminated.
8	That alternative is not even being
9	discussed here, even though what PG&E has got here is
10	an overall strategy for for waste storage. This
11	isn't just an incremental strategy, this is an
12	overall, cradle-to-grave waste strategy for storage of
13	interim waste.
14	JUDGE KLINE: What I understood from your
15	pleading, that you preferred to see fuel removed from
16	the wet storage and put into dry storage. And that's
17	what I understand is to happen
18	MS. CURRAN: Well,
19	JUDGE KLINE: under this proposal.
20	MS. CURRAN: there it is our
21	understanding that PG&E intends to maintain those
22	pools, the two pools on the site full, full on spent
23	fuel for the indefinite future.
24	Now we have the speculation that in 2021
25	and 2025 PG&E may take the fuel out of those pools and

1 put it in dry storage, but that's not in the 2 Environmental Report. 3 And we also have PG&E telling members of 4 the public that it has no intention of decommissioning in 2021 and 2025; that it's looking forward to another 5 50 years of operation. 6 7 So what we have here is PG&E establishing 8 an overall interim waste strategy for all of the fuel 9 at Diablo Canyon without having to address 10 significant environmental impacts of -- of arrangement that it has right now. And that is a 11 violation of NEPA, in our view. 12 JUDGE LAM: But doesn't the Environmental 13 Report, as it stands today, reflect the 140-cask size 14 15 of the proposed facility? Even though I understand you are asserting that 140 casks, it's about two to 16 three times what PG&E needs, but if the current 17 18 Environmental Report reflects the 140 casks size, then what is the additional harm? 19 So you're saying it's not 20 MS. CURRAN: 21 That's what -- it accurately portrays inaccurate? 22 what PG&E wants to build --I'm not talking 23 JUDGE LAM: Oh, no, no. about motive. I'm just talking about absent anybody 24 knowing what PG&E intends to do, if its Environmental 25

1 Report talked about 140 casks, which you are asserting 2 is two to three times more than what they need, --3 MS. CURRAN: Right. JUDGE LAM: -- without the motives behind 4 5 it, but let us just for a moment ignore what PG&E's 6 motives are. If the Environmental Report talks about 7 140 casks, that reflects -- whatever they want to do 8 -- that reflects the appropriate amount of spent fuel. It doesn't matter what you label it, it'd be a 9 Then the 10 strategy for storage, or whatever. environmental impact has been appropriately addressed; 11 isn't that true? 12 MS. CURRAN: No. Okay. You -- you used 13 14 the phrase, "the appropriate amount of spent fuel." It is the appropriate amount of spent fuel if PG&E's 15 16 purpose is to create a facility that is large enough 17 to -- to accommodate two or three times the amount of 18 fuel that it needs to operate until the end of the 19 license term. 20 If it's because it has such a great additional capacity, then the question arises: What 21 is the purpose? 22 And it appears to me that there are two --23 24 if they're going to build a facility that big then 25 there are two potential purposes that need to be

discussed in an objective sense, regardless of what 1 2 PG&E's personal motivation may be. That the purpose 3 is to create something bigger than what's needed, and what might be done with that? 4 5 Well, one thing is maybe it will be decommissioned at the end of its -- of 2021 and 2025, 6 7 but maybe not. Because PG&E has stated its intention 8 to apply for license renewal. 9 another reasonably-So purpose, а 10 foreseeable purpose here is to provide additional capacity for a license-renewal term. So there is an 11 overall strategy here for providing interim storage 12 for all of PG&E's spent fuel, not just a little 13 interim amount needed to finish this license term. 14 So your focus is really on 15 JUDGE LAM: inadequacy in talking about alternatives. 16 17 MS. CURRAN: Yes. And that stems of 18 course from the -- the range of alternatives is 19 generally determined from the purpose of the PG- -- or the purpose of the 20 environmental action. 21 project. 22 PG&E misleadingly says in one part of the ER that the purpose is to allow it to continue to 23 operate through 2021 and 2025. Well, in fact, that is 24 25 not the purpose because, if that were the purpose,

1	then PG&E would be seeking a license a license for
2	only storage of that much fuel, but that can't be the
` <u> </u>	purpose here. They've got two or three as much
4	storage capacity.
5	And we want a full accounting of that and
6	to a discussion of what are the environmental
7	impacts and what are the alternatives to PG&E's waste-
8	disposal strategy.
9	Why should PG&E transfer this fuel in
10	small increments over the years when it could, if it
**************************************	speeded up the process, go to low-density storage in
12	those pools and eliminate a significant risk of a
13	severe accident to the surrounding community?
14	Why isn't that on the table? We want that
15	to be discussed.
16	JUDGE KLINE: So the relief you seek is a
17	clarification or a redrafting of the Environmental
18	Report then; is that right?
19	MS. CURRAN: Yes.
20	JUDGE KLINE: That would clarify those
21	purposes?
22	MS. CURRAN: Well, the ultimate relief we
23	seek is the preparation of an EIS.
24	JUDGE KLINE: No, I understand that. But
25	your your contention right now is directed at PG&E,
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1	who has submitted an environmental report. And I
2	suppose at some point somebody I mean the relief
3	you seek is something you would ask the Board to
4	order. I mean
5	MS. CURRAN: Right. We would ask the
6	Board to order
7	JUDGE KLINE: what is it you ask us to
8	order?
9	MS. CURRAN: We would ask you to order
10	PG&E to revise its Environmental Report to acknowledge
11	the clearly acknowledge the true purpose of this
12	licensing action and to evaluate an appropriate range
13	of alternatives that is related to that purpose.
14	JUDGE KLINE: Okay.
15	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Can I direct a question
16	to Mr. Repka and then maybe you could reply to this.
17	If and when PG&E were to come in and ask
18	for license renewal, what kind of and assuming
19	that, as you have stated, that your purpose at this
20	point is to simply to provide enough space so that
21	you can unload all the fuel plus take care of
22	decommissioning.
23	If when you file for a license application
24	for a license application for renewal, what would
25	you have to address at that point in terms of spent

fuel storage, if anything? 1 2 MR. REPKA: Well, license -in all 3 likelihood, nothing. Spent fuel storage and license renewal are two different issues and two different NRC 4 5 licensing actions. If we come in, and for a license renewal 6 7 we would address the issues related to license renewal 8 subject to the generic environmental impact statement on license renewal, which includes consideration of 9 storage of spent fuel generated over the additional 20 10 And my recollection is, is that's an issue 11 that has been addressed generically in the env- -- in 12 the license renewal generic environmental impact 13 14 statement. would 15 So it not require any new environmental assessment related to fuel storage 16 generated during that period. 17 If it turned out that the ISFSI needed to 18 19 increased in its capacity, obviously a new 20 amendment to the Part 72 license would be required and the environmental impacts and alternatives related to 21 22 that proposal would be addressed at that time. all of things, today's 23 But these application, the hypothetical license renewal and the 24

hypothetical ISFSI amendment, are all completely

separate licensing actions. They all have -- are 1 independent of each other. At least two of them are 2 speculative at this time. And they all 3 independent utility. So from a NEPA perspective, they 4 clearly do not -- are not required to be addressed all 5 at one time. 6 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. I'm sorry. 7 I interrupted your argument. I'll let you respond to 8 that and go back to whatever else you wanted to say. 9 MS. CURRAN: Well, I think I just heard 10 Mr. Repka say that when license renewal comes along, 11 PG&E would not consider that it had to ask for 12 permission to use the ISFSI; that would have been 13 granted already. 14 And so the -- essentially the fuel 15 storage, which I don't think can be underestimated in 16 this day and age the importance to any nuclear utility 17 of having a way to store spent fuel, that is -- that 18 is one of the biggest problems that the nuclear 19 One cannot underestimate the 20 industry has today. importance of having that inhand when one goes in for 21 license renewal. 22 JUDGE BOLLWERK: And I take it one of your 23 points is this question of low density versus high 24

density needs to be addressed?

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Yes. And we are concerned MS. CURRAN: that throughout this period of the remaining license term that, as I think I said before, the petitioners are going to get the worst of both worlds. That PG&E will have been able to get a permit for a strategy for continuing to store waste on -- on the Diablo Canyon site, which will. as practical matter, а institutionalize the continued practice of storing spent fuel in a very high density configuration in those pools on the site -- without any examination. Instead the agency will be licensing the creation of more spent fuel storage on the site.

And what the petitioners want to see is this waste strategy addressed in a way that has some integrity. PG&E is proposing to add a huge amount of spent fuel to this site without addressing the problem that it has right now with existing spent fuel pools that are using high-density storage and have a risk of creating a catastrophic accident.

Now that's a beyond-design-basis accident, but it's a credible accident. It is something that the NRC has not previously considered, that the agency is now aware of.

So in looking at PG&E's overall strategy for dealing with the waste that has been created at

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1 Diablo Canyon since the mid-'80s, when this Plant was 2 licensed through the first quarter of the twenty-first century, that it needs to be considered: What about 3 4 the existing measures that are being used to store 5 this fuel. Why PG&E is proposing to take fuel out of 6 7 the pools in small increments and maintain those pools 8 at high-density storage when, if it's going to have an 9 ISFSI of that size, it could be doing that right away and substantially decreasing the risk to the public? 10 JUDGE BOLLWERK: And so this is an issue 11 that any -- any spent fuel pool, any situation where 12 you have a spent fuel pool with high-density storage, 13 14 it also talks about building an ISFSI, that they need 15 discuss this in their environmental 16 statement? Well, I don't know what the 17 MS. CURRAN: result would be if PG&E had come in and said, 'We want 18 19 an ISFSI only for that much fuel, that we are going to 20 generate between 2006 and 2021 and '25.' That might be a different case. Because in that case PG&E would 21 22 be seeking some marginal storage capacity, but that 23 isn't what's happening here. PG&E has a wa- -- an interim-waste-storage 24

strategy that it is asking NRC approval for that will

1 provide long-term interim storage for all of the spent 2 fuel that is currently at the Diablo Canyon site or 3 that will be produced at the Diablo Canyon site 4 through this operating license and potentially beyond. 5 That's -- that's a horse of a different color. 6 JUDGE LAM: Now I seem to be hearing a 7 conflicting message from you, Ms. Curran. On the one 8 hand I am hearing that you're opposing this proposed 9 new dry-cask storage facility. On the other hand I am 10 just hearing from you that you are asserting PG&E is 11 not moving fast enough to move the fuel from the spent 12 fuel pool to the dry cask storage system. 13 Which position are you taking here? 14 MS. CURRAN: Neither. This --15 JUDGE LAM: Explain, please. 16 MS. CURRAN: This case is not about knee-17 jerk opposition to a proposal, to a licensing proposal. This is about seeking -- seeking licensing 18 action that protects the public and that does not 19 20 foist more nuclear waste storage onto this community 21 without dealing with the problems that PG&E has 22 That's what this intervention is created to date. 23 about. 24 And we don't think that the petitioners 25 ought to be sitting back and accepting a raw deal

1	because dry-cask storage is safer than spent fuel pool
2	storage. It certainly is. But the way this is being
3	carried out, PG&E isn't going to eliminate pool
4	storage. PG&E is going to have pool storage and more
5	dry storage, too. And that we think is wrong and it's
6	unfair.
7	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Which goes back to your
8	worst-of-both-worlds argument.
9	MS. CURRAN: Yeah.
10	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Right. Anything else on
11	this contention at this point?
12	MR. REPKA: May I take
13	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Well, let's see.
14	She's
15	MS. CURRAN: I don't think so.
16	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Very briefly,
17	and then Ms. Curran will get an opportunity to respond
18	to anything you have to say.
19	MR. REPKA: There really is no confusion
20	about the purpose of this application. It's to meet
21	the responsibilities of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act,
22	to continue to provide storage for spent fuel so that
23	we can continue to operate. Operation and storage are
24	flipsides of the same coin and the purpose here is
25	storage.

1 Ms. Curran wants to explore and litigate 2 the overall strategy for spent fuel storage at Diablo Canyon. That's not subject to NRC approval. 3 4 not what we're asking for. This is not an amendment for a strategy. This is -- this is an application for 5 a permit for an ISFSI. 6 7 With respect to the wet storage, that's already been approved by the NRC. High density has 8 been approved at numerous plants around the country. 9 The alternative of low-density versus high-density 10 storage is really not an issue raised by the dry-cask 11 facility. 12 If this were a high-density application, 13 low density might be an issue. But even there the 14 Nuclear Waste Policy Act specifically encourages and 15 talks about approvals of high-density spent fuel 16 17 storage. So we're -- we're really confusing a lot 18 19 of things in this contention, things that aren't subject to NRC approval, things that have already been 20 approved by the NRC, such as high-density storage. 21 And there's frankly no real issue here. 22 23 And the only -- the last thing I'll say is I hear exactly the conflict, the same conflict that 24 Judge Lam is hearing, and I find it equally puzzling. 25

1	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Ms. Curran.
2	MR. LEWIS: Judge Bollwerk, I was
3	wondering if the staff could have a few moments to add
4	a few things that we think have not been touched on
5	that we that are we think are relevant to
6	discussion
7	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. I guess Ms.
8	Curran gets the last word. That's that's
9	MR. LEWIS: I wouldn't think of depriving
10	her of the last word.
11	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
12	MR. LEWIS: One way of looking at this,
13	which we think has not been specifically described, is
14	the following. That the application as we understand
15	it is for an ISFSI that would have the capacity for
16	140 or maybe it's 142 which one is it?
17	MR. REPKA: It's 138 casks, 140 stored
18	cask locations.
19	MR. LEWIS: Okay. A hundred and forty
20	storage locations. If that is what it is limited.
21	If PG&E, due to a business decision that
22	it makes, ends up needing more storage locations, it
23	will have to get an amendment to its specific Part 72
24	license. That's one point.
25	The other point is that despite the fact

that the NRC has done significant re-evaluations in the area of spent fuel pool fires, we have not been led by those studies to withdraw existing authorizations for high-density pools. We continue to believe that high-density pools can operate safely.

Yes, there is a major technical report that does talk about considerations under which you could have spent fuel pool fires and has raised issues that the staff, I believe, is still considering. I'm checking with my staff. There's no change in the regulations yet, but we're certainly considering what the implications of that report are both in terms of amount of time that one has available to take actions and other types of things, which I can't think of at the moment.

So it seems to me that what -- what the contention is -- is seeking to litigate is, number one, the continuation of an authorization that already exists for high-density storage in the wet pool and an assertion that there is -- that -- an assertion that further options and strategies regarding staging of spent fuel and how much spent fuel is kept in the wet pool should be considered because of the size of the ISFSI that is requested to be approved, the 140-casks storage locations.

1 Now as long as that ISFSI is accurately 2 and adequately described in the Environmental Report 3 and there is a logical reason under the existing 4 license for having that amount of space, I fail to see what compels any further consideration of these other 5 6 alternatives. The way that Mr. Repka described it was 7 that there is independent utility to doing, to having 8 the ISFSI licensed at the size requested, and to 9 continue with the high-density storage. 10 These other -- the other parts of this, to 11 my way -- to the staff's way of thinking, are based 12 upon a request that the Board probe whether or not 13 there are some alternative ways of using this -- this 14 facility, that PG&E has in mind. But the staff is 15 having a lot of trouble understanding why 16 application that accurately describes what the size of 17 the facility is that is requested and states why that 18 19 size is being requested is deficient. JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Ms. Curran, 20 let me just -- anyone over on this side of the room 21 want to say anything before Ms. Curran gets her chance 22 to finish up? 23 MR. TEMPLE: Yeah, just a quick question. 24 In light of PG&E's description that the construction 25

will be completed in a phased basis, where in the 1 2 license application or the Environmental Report is this described? 3 REPKA: We'll get back with the 4 citation on that. 5 Thanks. MR. TEMPLE: 6 7 MR. REPKA: I'm not sure that needs to be on the record, but if the Board would like it on the 8 record we'll do that. 9 JUDGE BOLLWERK: It's really a question of 10 whether Mr. Temple thinks it needs to be on the record 11 I don't know --12 or not. MR. TEMPLE: It's germane to a number of 13 proceedings the County's involved in with this. 14 we're trying to understand whether, again, the 15 16 Environmental Report is complete in its description of 17 the project. JUDGE BOLLWERK: Okay. Well, it maybe --18 it sounds like maybe something you can be able to 19 exchange the information offline then, I think. 20 21 if you want to put it on the record at some point, you can certainly do so once you've -- I think you were 22 going to give him the citation, in any event? 23 MR. REPKA: Yeah, we'll look for that. 24 It's certainly in our filing as well. 25

JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Any -- any of 1 2 the other interested-governmental entities want to say 3 anything at this point? (Shakes head.) MR. WAYLETT: 4 JUDGE BOLLWERK: We'll turn to Ms. Curran 5 and let her finish up on this contention. 6 7 And I heard the words "independent" -- I'm 8 sorry -- oh, I can't remember now. 9 MS. CURRAN: "Independent utility." 10 JUDGE BOLLWERK: "Independent utility," You're not making any kind of segmentation 11 right. argument here, I take it? This is really... 12 MS. CURRAN: Well, there is an element of 13 segmentation to the extent that if -if the 14 Environmental Report doesn't discuss the purpose of 15 providing more capacity to store fuel during a license 16 17 renewal term, that is segmentation. Because there's something that's going to be achieved here through 18 this permit that goes beyond the project as initially 19 described without addressing environmental impacts. 20 21 I think that's segmentation. And I don't believe that this meets the 22 test for independent utility. This case involves a 23 situation where the scope of the project is much 24 being described the 25 larger than what is in

application. And I -- and it extends into potentially another -- would -- it would certainly facilitate another licensing action, would even trigger it or make it much more likely.

So I -- I guess I don't see how that fits the model of independent utility. I don't believe it is. I believe that this project is much bigger than it's being described, and that is the problem here. And if the alternatives are not discussed, then it will be the kind of an action that NEPA tries to prevent, where a government allows something to happen without looking at all the impacts and all the alternatives that could make that action safer for the environment and safer for the public.

And I -- I just want to mention very briefly that one of the issues that we are raising here is the potential -- the vulnerability of these pools to attacks of malice and insanity. That's -- you know, that's a very real concern, immediate concern for the petitioners.

We're talking about another 20 years of spent fuel storage without addressing these very, very basic concerns about the overall program for spent fuel storage at Diablo Canyon, even though the project is intended to address those larger concerns.

It seems to me that PG&E made a mistake in 1 the proceeding for the extension of the permit back in 2 the year 1992, because it didn't think about how it 3 might need more spent fuel storage space. And that's 4 a very costly mistake in this day and age with the 5 pools at these nuclear plants filling up and with 6 Yucca Mountain seemingly far away. And PG&E seems to 7 be trying to correct that by building in some 8 flexibility into the future. 9 Well, if PG&E wants to do that, then we 10 have a full disclosure statement need to 11 environmental report that discusses that. 12 And, finally, I would just say that the 13 Nuclear Waste Policy Act does not dictate to the NRC 14 how it regulates the safety or the environmental 15 impacts of spent fuel storage. That remains the NRC's 16 responsibility, and there is nothing in the Nuclear 17 Waste Policy Act that directs the NRC to cut back or 18 eliminate or exempt itself in any way from complete 19 environmental analyses of its proposed licensing 20 actions. 21 And ultimately what is going to be 22 required here is an EIS by this agency. 23 24 That's all --

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JUDGE BOLLWERK:

All right.

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Anything

1	further?
2	MS. CURRAN: I have.
3	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Then I think
4	from any of the Board Members at this point?
5	All right. Then we're I guess for this
6	segment we're at the last part of it, contention EC3,
7	dealing with transportation impacts.
8	And I believe initially you said six
9	minutes, or thereabout, so.
10	MS. CURRAN: If you could just give me one
11	moment to get reorganized.
12	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Sure.
13	(Pause.)
14	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
15	MS. CURRAN: This contention challenges
16	the Environmental Report's failure to discuss the
17	environmental impacts of transporting spent fuel away
18	from the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant at the
19	conclusion of the Plant's operating license, operating
20	life, when presumably it would be shipped away to a
21	permanent repository.
22	The reason for this contention, it has to
23	be borne in mind, is that the environmental report
24	does not discuss transportation impacts at all. It

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Now Part 71 is the NRC safety regulations for transportation. So what PG&E is saying, in effect, is: This is a nonissue from the point of view of NEPA. Nobody has to evaluate these environmental impacts. It's just a safety issue that we don't need to address.

I don't think any party is denying here that this fuel has to be shipped away from Diablo Canyon at some point and that that would be a foreseeable impact of this licensing action, unless the NRC wants to say that the fuel is going to stay at Diablo Canyon forever. That is a foreseeable impact that has to be addressed.

In its response to our contention PG&E and also staff that offsite the and the say transportation is attributable to operation of the facility and not the ISFSI. But, in fact, the reason for this ISFSI application is that PG&E didn't have permission to -- to accumulate this spent fuel. PG&E would have had to stop operating in 2006 if it did not get permission for this ISFSI unless it were able to get some other permit, say for expanded pool storage.

So to say that this -- these transportation impacts flow from the -- from the operation of the Nuclear Plant is incorrect, because

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the operating license extension proceeding that was done in the early '90s didn't address the fact that PG&E would be generating additional spent fuel that would need a storage place.

This -- this -- if this permit is not issued, PG&E can't go on generating spent fuel. And that, PG&E acknowledges in its own Environmental Report. PG&E says that's the purpose of this application.

PG&E says the transportation impacts are appropriately -- appropriately considered by the Department of Energy or by the NRC in the EIS for either the Yucca Mountain facility or for private fuel storage, the interim storage facility that's proposed for central Utah. Well, that is not described in the Environmental Report. There is nothing in the Environmental Report that makes any attempt to -- to assure the public that the environmental impacts of spent fuel transportation away from the ISFSI have been fully and adequately considered.

And we would argue that -- that the ER is deficient as a matter of law for that reason. Moreover, that neither the EIS for Yucca Mountain nor the EIS for the private fuel storage facility consider the environmental impacts of terrorist attacks or

1	other acts of malice on spent fuel transportation
2	casks. And that this is a very obvious deficiency in
3	those generic environmental impact statements that
4	would need to be addressed in any EIS or environmental
5	report for this facility before a permit can be issued
6	to PG&E.
7	That's all I have on this one.
8	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Then let me
9	turn to the governmental entities. Does anyone have
10	anything they want to say about this particular
11	contention?
12	I think San Luis Obispo County has already
13	spoken, I think, right?
14	The Harbor District.
15	MR. WAYLETT: We would support admission
16	of the contention.
17	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. The
18	California Energy Commission.
19	MS. HOUCK: The California Energy
20	Commission would support admission of the contention.
21	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. And the
22	Independent Safety Committee?
23	MR. WELLINGTON: No comments.
24	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. And then let
25	me turn to Pacific Gas and Electric.

MR. REPKA: This contention is directed entirely at transportation of spent fuel away from Diablo Canyon at the conclusion of the operating license term. That issue is beyond the scope of the Part 72 license that we're currently applying for.

Contrary to what Ms. Curran keeps saying, shipment away from Diablo Canyon is not a foreseeable impact of the ISFSI licensing action. It's an impact of Plant operation. The Plant was previously licensed for a 40-year term. The assumption was that it would generate fuel for 40 years and transportation is addressed in that context as part of the prior evaluation of the 40-year operating license term.

Ms. Curran keeps referring to CP recapture as if that were some magical date, but in fact that was not. Transportation is an impact of Plant operation. The Plant was licensed to operate in the original operating license. It was not licensed to operate in the recapture. It was not -- it would not be licensed to operate by this Part 72 license application.

The Commission's regulations and precedents, we believe, are very clear, that for a colocated facility, that is the ISFSI would be located at the Power Plant site, the transportation issues to

1 be addressed in the Safety Analysis Report and in the Environmental Report are those related to onsite 2 transportation. And those are, in fact, addressed in 3 4 PG&E's ER and SAR. 5 And we give in our filing a number of citations to both the Environmental Report and the 6 7 Safety Analysis Report where that issue is addressed. 8 However, for a co-located facility there's 9 requirement in the regulations to no 10 transportation offsite. Now in addition to the consideration that 11 12 was previously given in the context of the Part 50 licensing of the Power Plant, offsite transportation 13 14 issues are not being ignored. They are being 15 addressed in connection with the appropriate licensing actions, one of which would be the licensing of the 16 17 Yucca Mountain facility. the fact that cite to 18 And we 19 transportation of spent fuel from the individual 20 reactor sites to the proposed repository at Yucca Mountain has been and is being addressed in the DoE 21 environmental impact statement for Yucca Mountain. 22 That's the appropriate forum for that issue. 23 24 In addition, this case is distinguishable from a stand-alone Part 72 ISFSI such as the PFS 25

facility at Skull Valley. In that case there is no power plant. And, like Yucca Mountain, transportation issues of the spent fuel to that facility must be addressed and are being addressed in conjunction with the licensing of that facility. And we cite, in particular, the documents where that's being addressed and discussed.

It's -- this is really a very simple argument and it's a very easy contention to deal with. This is one where the Mothers for Peace and others are apparently trying to bootstrap other unrelated issues into this Part 72 licensing proceeding. It's clearly -- they're inadmissible here. They're not being ignored. This just isn't the forum in which they're to be addressed.

The contention again raises terrorism issues. I don't think that we need to address that any further.

We've already addressed the obligations under NEPA, but the fact is regardless of the outcome of that issue, terrorist attacks on transportation routes and transportation activities are still beyond the scope of this proceeding regardless of the outcome of the Commission's decision on -- on NEPA and terrorism.

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1	The contention also raises some issues
2	related to alternatives to transportation. Well, this
3	is a storage proposal. This is not a transportation
4	proposal. So alternatives to transportation are not
5	within the scope of what's required by NEPA.
6	Alternatives to storage are alternative forms of
7	storage are, and those are addressed in the
8	Environmental Report.
9	That's all I have to say on this issue.
10	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. We turn to
11	the staff then.
12	MR. LEWIS: Can I have one moment?
13	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Um-hum.
14	MR. LEWIS: I'm checking one thing, if I
15	could just have one moment.
16	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
17	(Pause.)
18	MR. LEWIS: Okay. I'm ready to proceed.
19	Thank you.
20	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
21	MR. LEWIS: The the environmental
22	impact statement, GEIS, which has been put out in
23	draft by Department of Energy, treats as one of its
24	major obligations an exhaustive analysis of
25	transportation on a nationwide basis, assuming

1 something like -- I'm going by recollection -- 78 NRC 2 sites from which waste would be coming and smaller, a 3 considerably smaller number of DoE sites from which 4 waste would be coming. 5 My clear understanding of how the legal 6 regime works in this regard is that when the waste is

picked up from a particular licensee, responsibility for its shipment to the repository is DoE's, both in terms of safety and in terms of the environmental analysis.

In fact, I really question whether or not any individual NRC licensee would be in a good position to analyze the environmental impacts of transportation of its waste from its facility at the end of its operational life.

DoE clearly has been assigned the legal responsibility and with it the attendant NEPA responsibility with respect to this subject.

The license that was granted to -- for operation of the Diablo Canyon units, as Mr. Repka said, envision that there would be waste associated with that period of operation that was, in addition, guess, several years of construction permit recapture, to -- to allow for the, I believe, basically the full 40 years or close to the full 40

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years of operation to be realized. But that's what 1 the licensing basis was. 2 Building a dry-cask storage facility, as 3 4 the licensee's preferred choice for storage of this spent fuel, is the subject of this hearing and really 5 that is what was noticed for hearing here. 6 7 transportation offsite at the end of operating life is 8 not part of that application. And I don't see anything inappropriate, 9 sinister or deficient about PG&E not having addressed 10 transportation at the end of operating life from the 11 12 facility. I -- the thing that we were checking and 13 -- and we just weren't certain of the exact dates 14 involved, is whether or not in addition to the points 15 we made in our -- in our discussion just now, this 16 facility is also covered by Table S-4, which is in 17 Section 50- -- 51.52. It's codified in Section 51.52 18 of the NRC's regulations. 19 And the point that I'm pursuing by raising 20 this is that -- give me one moment -- this is a 21 provision, "Environmental Effects of Transportation of 22 Fuel and Waste, " Table S-4. 23 the the timing of the 24 And if for PG&E 25 reports submitted by environmental

construction of Diablo Canyon were such that they were 1 submitted after February 4th, 1975 -- a fact which I 2 3 just don't know the answer to as I sit here, then this an additional point, that this 4 would be is a regulation which is based upon a generic environmental 5 6 impact statement and makes a finding as to what each licensee should include in its environmental analysis 7 of its Plant as assumptions for the environmental 8 effects of transportation of fuel and waste from the 9 10 facility. 11 12

So I -- I really can't go any further with that point because I just don't know, as I sit here, whether or not it is explicitly applicable to Diablo Canyon, nor do I know whether or not it might have been analyzed in some subsequent document, even if not at the construction permit stage. And maybe -- maybe by laying this on the record at some point we can get a clarify of the acceptability of that.

That would be another point that I would make, that the -- that the regulations have a generic assumption that licensees are directed to use regarding the impacts of transportation at the end of life.

The other -- well, I think that concludes my argument.

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1 JUDGE KLINE: Does PG&E know the answer to 2 that question of whether Table S-4 was cited in the 3 licensing actions related to the Diablo Canyon Plant? MR. REPKA: Our recollection of this, and 4 5 this is subject to confirmation, is that the 6 applications predated the time period in the rule for 7 Table S-4. 8 JUDGE KLINE: Okay. 9 MR. REPKA: But there was a discussion in the licensing documents related to transportation. 10 11 JUDGE KLINE: All right. All right. 12 JUDGE BOLLWERK: If there's 13 nothing else from the staff, I guess, Ms. Curran, you 14 have your opportunity to reply. MS. CURRAN: Okay. Mr. Repka argues that 15 16 transportation away from the facility is an impact of 17 Plant operation. In response to that I would just like to read you a sentence from the Environmental 18 19 Report, and this is on page 1.2-1. The sentence is, 20 "The additional to capacity" -- "The additional capacity to accommodate discharged spent fuel, as 21 proposed herein, will allow DCPP to continue to 22 generate electricity." 23 24 And I would argue to you that but for the 25 issuance of this permit PG&E would not be shipping the

incremental amount of spent fuel that it plans to generate between 2006 and 2025 away from the Plant, because PG&E would not be able to continue to generate electricity. So in our view this is -- the transportation impacts are impacts that flow directly from the issuance of this permit.

Now I've heard argument here about Table

Now I've heard argument here about Table S-4 and other environmental impact statements, but it really needs to be remembered that the Environmental Report for this facility doesn't say anything about environmental impact statements. It doesn't say we're going to rely on environmental impacts. It doesn't say we're say we're going to rely on Table S-4. It doesn't say we're going to rely on this generic impact statement or that generic impact statement. It says nothing.

t just says this is a Part 71 issue. No impacts, end of story. And that is not in compliance with NEPA.

And I would also like to address the relevance of I think it's 72.108, which relates to impacts in the region. And PG&E makes an argument that the region, as used in Part -- in that Part 72 regulation, is the area on the site.

Well, it may be that the NRC can through a regulation affirmatively require the consideration

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1 of certain impacts and point an applicant in the 2 direction of considering impacts it considers are important. But the NRC cannot, by regulation, exclude 3 consideration of reasonably-foreseeable impacts. That 4 5 is -- that is a standard that has to be applied in each individual case. 6 7 Τ heard also argument that an 8 transportation is not part of this application and 9 therefore it. need not be considered 10 Environmental Report. That is not the test under NEPA for what kinds of impacts need to be considered. 11 12 NEPA requires consideration reasonably-foreseeable impacts, whether or not those 13 impacts are the subject of the permit application at 14 15 hand. And, again, we would submit that the impacts of 16 transporting spent fuel away from this reactor, away from this ISFSI are reasonably-foreseeable impacts of 17 18 the ISFSI licensing action. And that concludes my presentation. 19 20 JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. 21 JUDGE KLINE: Would you address the 22 question of redundancy in consideration? The argument that's been made is, yes, it must be considered, but 23 24 it's going to be considered or has been in the Yucca Mountain application. 25

So why -- why would you argue that there has to be redundancy and that we consider it both here and there?

MS. CURRAN: Well, I don't think that -since PG&E did not believe that impacts had to be
considered, that these transportation impacts had to
be considered, I think it could be assumed that PG&E
did not take a hard look at whether that generic EIS
was sufficient to address the impacts of the
transportation along the routes, the specific routes
that have been identified, including barging the fuel
on the ocean to Santa Barbara.

Apparently it's difficult to get the fuel out of the site on the road. And so one of the alternatives that's being considered is barging it to Santa Barbara. And I am not aware of whether the Department of Energy's EIS, which is a massive, massive document, and which I had got the final version on a disk which I think would take me weeks to print out, and I would have appreciated some hard look by PG&E at that document to tell me that this generic EIS was adequate to address the impacts of this kind of unusual transportation route away from the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant.

But since PG&E didn't consider it

1	necessary, PG&E didn't address it. And I think that
2	at the very least it needs to be conceded in the
3	Environmental Report that this permit has impacts with
4	respect to transportation of fuel. And here is where
5	you can see them addressed. And we believe that this
6	is satisfactory. What we have now is PG&E denying
7	that they have to even evaluate them.
8	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Anything
9	further from either of the Board Members?
10	MR. REPKA: May I have my surrebuttal?
11	JUDGE BOLLWERK: Well, if you want it.
12	MR. REPKA: I'll be brief.
13	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right.
14	MR. REPKA: We're not here applying for a
15	transportation by barge to Santa Barbara or anywhere
16	else, number one.
17	Number two, Ms. Curran makes a lot of the
18	logic that but for this ISFSI permit operation
19	couldn't continue beyond 2006. Let's put aside the
20	factual basis for that because there perhaps might be
21	other options, who knows. But the fact of the matter
22	is her by that logic, she would attempt to
23	bootstrap into the Environmental Report all impacts
24	related to operation between 2006 and the current
25	licensed terms of 2021 and 2025, where that would be

1	the logical extension of her argument, which is but
2	for the ISFSI, the Plant couldn't operate, therefore
3	it would generate more waste that has to be
4	transported. That's an operation impact.
5	There are other operation impacts in the
6	same period. And her logic would extend to
7	essentially redoing the operating license
8	Environmental Report for the periods 2006 to 2021 and
9	2025, and obviously that's not a tenable position or
10	conclusion.
11	And and, lastly, she would bootstrap
12	into this proceeding, all of the Yucca Mountain
13	licensing issues related to transportation, and that
14	clearly is not within the scope of what the Board has
15	before it.
16	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Ms. Curran.
17	MS. CURRAN: I just have to think for a
18	minute.
19	JUDGE BOLLWERK: That's okay. Go ahead.
20	(Pause.)
21	MS. CURRAN: Well, it seems to me that our
22	argument is not as fanciful and ludicrous as Mr. Repka
23	suggests. I think if we had considered this idea that
24	the continued operation of the facility was a
25	foreseeable impact, we would have been faced

immediately with the fact that PG&E could have pursued some other strategy and we'd also been faced with the idea of -- that the impacts of continued operation are incremental.

regardless of that, and maybe I should have put in a contention to that effect, but regardless of that, there's a kind of a basic test under NEPA. If you have a proposed action, what are the foreseeable impacts that could follow -- you know that's the purpose of this statute, to make sure that you don't take an action where you haven't looked a little farther into the future to see what you might be bringing on yourself.

And we certainly have plenty of examples of the government and private licensees creating all kinds of nuclear waste that they were unable to dispose of. That's a really graphic situation in which the foreseeable environmental impacts of creating a mess were not looked at and dealt with.

So it seems very reasonable to me to look at what are the impacts of putting this additional fuel on the site at Diablo Canyon and what's going to happen when you try to get rid of it. That's been the problem I think with government decisionmaking about

1	nuclear waste for the last 25 years.
2	That's all.
3	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Anything
4	further from the Board at this point with respect to
5	that contention?
6	All right. That basically concludes the
7	segments that we wanted to to address today and
8	receive argument on. At this point we will adjourn
9	the proceeding for the afternoon. We'll begin again
10	tomorrow morning at 9:30 right here back in this room.
11	We'll be dealing initially with some
12	contentions, dealing with financial qualifications.
13	San Luis Obispo and Mothers for Peace contentions 2,
14	3, 4, and 5, and two contentions from the San Luis
15	Obispo County also deal with financial qualification
16	issues.
17	And, again, we'll start at 9:30. Later in
18	the afternoon we'll be dealing with the seismic
19	contention starting around 2:30. That's the schedule
20	for tomorrow.
21	Any questions or comments from any of the
22	parties at this point?
23	MR. LEWIS: Yes. Judge Bollwerk, I was
24	just wondering if I could ask Ms. Curran: Are things
25	seeming to be on time for Dr. Legg to be here tomorrow

1	at 2:30?
2	MS. CURRAN: I have no reason to think
3	otherwise.
4	MR. LEWIS: Fine. Thank you.
5	JUDGE BOLLWERK: All right. Well, if that
6	changes in some respect, obviously let us know sooner
7	rather than later.
8	All right. At this point then we'll stand
9	adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow morning. Thank you,
10	everyone. We'll see you in the morning.
11	(The Prehearing Conference was adjourned
12	for the day at 4:44 o'clock p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission in the matter of:

Name of Proceeding: Pacific Gas and Electric,

Diablo Canyon ISFSI

Docket Number:

72-26-ISFSI

Location:

Shell Beach, CA

were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript thereof for the file of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission taken by me and, thereafter reduced to typewriting by me or under the direction of the court reporting company, and that the transcript is a true and accurate record of the foregoing proceedings.

Nancy Palmer

Official Reporter

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