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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Title: Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant License Renewal Environmental Scoping Public Meeting, Afternoon Session

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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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4	PUBLIC HEARING
5	TO RECEIVE COMMENTS ON SCOPE OF LICENSE
6	DIABLO CANYON NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
7	+ + + +
8	Wednesday,
9	March 3, 2010
10	+ + + +
11	The hearing convened in the Embassy
12	Suites, 333 Madonna Road San Luis Obispo, California
13	at 1:30 p.m.
14	PRESENT:
15	CHIP CAMERON, Facilitator
16	MICHAEL FULLER, Co-Facilitator
17	ELIOT BRENNER, Director, Office of Public Affairs
18	BECKY SCHMIDT, Director, Office of Congressional
19	Affairs
20	TROY PRUETT, Deputy Director, Division of Reactor
21	Safety, Region IV
22	VICTOR DRICKS, Senior public affairs officer,
23	Region IV
24	LARA USELDING, Public office Officer, Region IV
25	AGNES CHEN, Region IV
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2	PRESENT: (Cont'd)
3	MICHAEL PECK, Senior resident inspector, Diablo Canyon
4	TONY BROWN, Resident inspector, Diablo Canyon
5	DREW STUYVENBERG, Project manager, Division of License
6	Renewal
7	KIM GREEN, Project Manager, Division of License
8	Renewal
9	DAVE WRONA, Branch chief, Division of License Renewal
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PROCEEDINGS

(1:30 p.m.)

MR. CAMERON: I'd like to welcome you to today's meeting and our topic this afternoon is the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the NRC's, environmental review of Pacific Gas & Electric's application to renew the license for the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant.

And my name is Chip Cameron. I'm with the Executive Director for Operations at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and it's my pleasure to serve as your facilitator today, and in that role, I'm going to try to help you all to have a productive meeting today.

Is I'm going to be assisted by Mike Fuller from the NRC staff. He's part of the NRC's facilitator training program. So he's helping me out today.

I just wanted to go over a few things on meeting process, so that you'll know what to expect this afternoon. I'd like to talk to you about the format for the meeting, some simple ground rules to help us have a good meeting today, and to introduce the NRC staff that's with us today.

In terms of the format for the meeting,

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it's going to be a two-part meeting. The first part is to provide you with information on the NRC's environmental review of this application and how you can participate in that review.

And we're going to have Drew Stuyvenberg, right here, from the NRC staff. He's the project manager for the environmental review and he's going to do that presentation for you. It will be brief and to the point.

And after Drew's presentation, we're going to have some time for some questions on the NRC process for you, and from there, we're going to move on to the second part of the meeting.

And this is an opportunity for the NRC staff to listen to you, your comments, your recommendations on what the NRC should look at when it does its environmental review of this license application.

And we're taking written comments, and 18 Drew will tell you about how and when to submit those. 19 20 But I just want to assure you that any comments we 21 hear today from you will carry as much weight as a 22 written comment, and you may hear something today from other members of the audience, or the NRC staff, that 23 24prompts you to file, submit a written comment, or you 25 may want to elaborate on any of the oral comments that

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you give us today.

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So if you want to speak today, please fill out a yellow card. I think most people have already done that. And that just gives us an idea of how many people we have to speak. That helps us to manage the meeting. And if you decide you want to--haven't--if you haven't filled out a yellow card and you decide that you want to speak during the meeting, then please fill out a card and we'll put you into the lineup, so to speak.

And I'll ask you to come up here to the podium to talk to us.

Ground rules. First of all, please wait till Drew is finished with his presentation before you ask any questions, and if you have a question, please signal me. I'll bring you this cordless microphone and ask you to introduce yourselves to us, and then we'll try to answer your question.

And a lot of times questions can morph into comments, and I would just ask you to try to keep it to a question, and make your comments during the comment part of the meeting.

And if we can't get to all your questions before we have to go to comment, you can talk to the NRC staff who are here. I'll introduce them to you

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after the meeting and they'll be glad to try to answer any questions that you have.

The second ground rule is I would ask that only one person speak at a time.

Most importantly, so we can give our full attention to whomever has the floor at the moment, but also so that we can get what I call a clean transcript. We have Pam Hollinger right here, and Pam is our court reporter. She's taking a transcript of this meeting and that will be your record and our record of what transpired today.

And a third ground rule is, I would just ask you to be brief in your comments, so that we can hear from everybody who wants to talk this afternoon, and we have quite a few signed up.

16 I'm asking you to follow a 3- to 5-minute 17 guideline for your presentations, and I'll let you know when it's about time to sum up. That's usually 18 enough time to summarize your major points and it also 19 alerts the NRC staff to the issues that people have, 20 21 and they may come over and talk to you after the 22 meeting about some of the things that you said, to get more information. 23

I apologize to all of you, in advance, if I have to ask you to stop talking before your time is

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up, because I know you spend valuable time preparing your comments for meetings like this.

You can amplify through a written comment for us, and I think there's some forms that we have out by the desk, where you can actually write your comments on those forms and leave them with us today.

Please note that the NRC staff is here to listen carefully to your comments. They're not going to be responding to your comments after your presentations.

They're going to be taking those back to Washington, and to Region IV, to carefully consider them, and they're going to address those in what's called a Scoping Report.

And they also won't be answering questions that you might ask from the podium. But as with the comments, they will note those and address those in the Scoping Report.

The final ground rule is please extend courtesy to everybody, and obviously that goes for the NRC as well as everybody else, but you may hear opinions today that differ from your own, and just please respect the person who's giving that opinion.

And I would just thank all of you. This meeting is just one data point, one point in time.

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The NRC staff is going to be giving you some contact information for them, e-mail, phone numbers. If you have a question or concern, please call or e-mail them. Send in, so that we can maintain a relationship with you throughout this renewal process, this review process.

And I introduced Drew, who's going to talk to you. I wanted to identify the other NRC staff that are here, and we not only have staff from headquarters but we have staff from our Region IV office in Arlington, Texas, and this plant is in that region.

We have Eliot Brenner, who's right here, and Eliot is the director of our Office of Public Affairs in Washington, D.C.

We also have Becky Schmidt, and Becky's the director of the Office of Congressional Affairs at headquarters.

18 Troy Pruett is from our Region IV office 19 and he's the deputy director of the Reactor Safety 20 Division. Is that correct?

MR. PRUETT: That's correct.

22 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Reactor Safety 23 Division.

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We also have Victor Dricks. Is Victor--25 Victor's right back there, and Victor's our senior

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public affairs officer in Region IV.

And we also have Lara Uselding, who has just joined the NRC staff. She's a public affairs officer in Region IV.

And we have Agnes Chen, who's helping us with administrative details, from Region IV.

We also have our two residents who are at the plant. These are the, as we often call them, the "eyes and ears" of the NRC at reactor sites, and we have the senior resident, who's Michael Peck, right here, and we also have Tony Brown, right here, resident at Diablo Canyon.

We have the license renewal team. Besides 13 14 Drew, we have the branch chief of the Renewal Projects 15 Branch here. This is Dave Wrona. And we have Kim 16 Green. Where is Kim? Kim is right back there. Kim 17 is a project manager for the safety side of the review, and I think Drew is going to tell you about 18 different 19 the aspects of the license renewal evaluation that the NRC conducts. 20

Darlene Fenton is here from our Office of Administration, and Mike Fuller, here, who I introduced, who's a project manager in our Materials Office.

Did I miss anybody?

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MS. EVERED: Can you ask those who are not employed by the PG&E, or anything, to stand up, so we can all see who's here for the meeting.

MR. CAMERON: Well, I just introduced the NRC staff, so if you need to be directed to a PG&E person, to talk to, we'll find out who that is and direct you to them.

MS. EVERED: Well, I'd like to know how many --

MR. CAMERON: I don't know, and you're not on the transcript, and the question is how many PG&E staff are here. Well, I'm not going to conduct a poll on that. I'm sorry. And we're going to get on to our presentations and then we're going to go to you for questions.

And we'll come back to you, Ms. Evered. Thank you.

So Drew, are you ready?

MR. STUYVENBERG: Yes.

MR. CAMERON: Okay.

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21 MR. STUYVENBERG: All right. Good 22 afternoon. So I wanted to start off today by briefly 23 explaining what environmental scoping is as it 24pertains to today's meeting. In short, we're here 25 today because we want your input on environmental

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issues that we ought to consider in our review of the proposed license renewal for Diablo Canyon Power Plant.

There are two major pieces to this process. One is that we are looking for your input on the potential environmental impacts from the continued operation of Diablo Canyon.

In short, what would happen to the local environment if the two units are granted an additional 20 years of operation?

The second is that we're looking for your input on the potential alternatives to license renewal. We want your input on what other options to generate electricity, or address electrical demand, that NRC ought to consider in its analysis.

We're also interested in gathering information about the environmental impacts of those alternatives.

Now with that as preface, I'll begin my formal presentation.

21 The purpose of today's meeting is for the 22 NRC staff to receive input from you all on 23 environmental issues in license renewal. We'll 24generally be in a listening mode today. We'll have a 25 brief question-and-answer session to address any

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questions you have on our process, and then we will begin the formal comment period.

All comments that you present will be formally transcribed for alter consideration and response by NRC staff as we continue the environmental review.

If you filled out a blue or yellow card with your contact information, then you will receive a compilation of all the comments that NRC receives, as well as the NRC staff's responses to these comments.

We plan to publish that compilation prior to the time that we publish the draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Also, as you look around, you may have noticed the video crew here. This meeting will be recorded and rebroadcast on SLO-Span for the next 30 days.

As we discussed at our February 9th public information meeting, license renewal involves two parallel reviews. One review track is a safety review that focuses on managing the effects of aging on the power plant.

The other is an environmental review track in which we address the potential environmental effects of license renewal and possible alternatives.

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As you can see, I will be focusing on the environmental review today, which constitutes the bottom path on this diagram.

In the course of the environmental review, the NRC staff consults with local, state, federal and tribal officials. We also request input from the general public and interested groups. Part of that process is today's public meeting to receive your input.

You may also notice the box in this diagram that refers to the NRC's adjudicatory hearing process. That is another opportunity for the public, groups, and governments to use to formally raise issues related either to the safety or environmental reviews. We have instructions on how to use that process on the table in the hallway.

17 NRC's regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act, often referred to 18 as NEPA, require that we prepare an Environmental 19 Impact Statement to document our environmental review. 20 21 In our Environmental Impact Statement, 22 we'll compare the likely environmental impacts of 23 renewal potential impacts license to the of alternatives to license renewal. These alternatives 2425 include other means of generating electricity or

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dealing with electrical loads, other than the existing power plant. These can include, for example, fossilfueled generation, renewable generation, or other means of addressing electrical demand.

Input from the public and agencies in the scoping process can affect how the NRC considers environmental issues and alternatives during the course of the license renewal review.

We evaluate a wide range of issues in our
Environmental Impact Statement. This slide includes
issues for which we require site-specific evaluations
in our license renewal Environmental Impact Statement.

As you can see, this includes a number of issues that are of concern in this area. I'll mention two of these, in particular.

The first, at the top of this list, is the impacts from the facility's once-through cooling system. NRC staff will evaluate the impacts from continued operation of the cooling system on aquatic life.

Specifically, we look at how the cooling system affects aquatic life through impingement, or what happens when organisms are trapped against the plant's intakes, entrainment, or what happens when aquatic organisms are pulled through the plant, and

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finally, we'll look at thermal effects from the plant's heated discharges.

The second item, I'll specifically point out, is severe accident mitigation alternatives. This analysis is the one area of the license renewal Environmental Impact Statement where seismic issues can play a role, and we know that seismic issues have been a visible concern lately.

Now as most of you know, we deal with
seismic issues as they arise, as part of our ongoing
oversight. That is, we don't wait for license renewal
to address them.

For this plant, that means we continue to 13 14 monitor and respond to new seismic information. That 15 in considering severe accident mitigation said, 16 alternatives in the Environmental Impact Statement, an 17 assessment of seismic risk is an input to determining whether any of the proposed mitigation alternatives 18 will be cost-effective. 19

I apologize. I think we've gotten off on the slides here. One moment.

All right. My apologies. I think I'm going to have to continue with the presentation. The slide show in your handouts should be complete.

All right. Okay. One moment.

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The range of issues that we examine in our license renewal review process also includes those generic issues for which we have reached а determination, as documented in our generic Environmental Impact Statement for license renewal.

In this scoping process, we're looking for any new and potentially significant information that may challenge our generic determinations.

9 One of these areas that is of substantial 10 local interest is the issue of waste management for 11 the facility during the proposed license renewal 12 period.

In the course of the environmental review, we will look for scoping comments that may challenge the determination on this topic that the staff reached in the generic Environmental Impact Statement.

17 If you are interested in reviewing that 18 document, the generic Environmental Impact Statement, 19 we have several reference copies on the table in the 20 hallway.

As I mentioned at the beginning of this presentation, we are not only looking for information on the impacts that may result from the continued operation of Diablo Canyon, we will also look at potential alternatives to continued Diablo Canyon

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operation, and the impacts that could result from relying on those alternatives.

In this case, alternatives are other means of generating electricity or dealing with electrical load. We've already heard that considering an array of energy alternatives is an important issue in this area.

While we'll be evaluating a wide variety of environmental impacts from license renewal, and possible alternatives during our environmental review, I wanted to point out that there are several of the issues that we'll be evaluating in areas in which the State of California has ultimate jurisdiction.

For example, when it comes to actually planning for energy demand and dealing with approving or denying means of generating electricity, the State Energy Commission and Utilities Commission, respectively, have authority.

We've already been in touch with staff from both organizations as part of this review, and several staff from the Energy Commission are currently in attendance today. The Utilities Commission, in addition, also holds authority over electrical rates.

While NRC staff will consider issues related to water use and quality, the state's water

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control boards exercise permitting authority over these matters. In addition, the Coastal Commission specifically addresses coastal land use, and the Air Resources Board addresses air quality and air permitting.

NRC's evaluations of environmental issues relating to these matters do not preempt any decisions made by these state-level authorities. NRC does, however, have primary oversight for plant safety and the plant's operating licenses.

We want to make sure that you know that there are a number of ways you can submit scoping comments to us, and that you're not limited to providing spoken comments during today's meeting.

15 you have a written statement, If or 16 written comments, that you'd like to provide to any 17 NRC staff person, you may do that today. If you come up with additional comments after today's meeting, you 18 may also submit them via e-mail or U.S. mail, and 19 we'll provide those addresses at the end of this 20 21 presentation.

We will handle all of your comments in the same manner, and afford them the same consideration, whether you've submitted them in person, in hard copy, or electronically. We will continue to accept

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comments on the environmental review through April 12 of this year.

As I mentioned earlier in this presentation, anyone who provides contact information on either a blue or yellow card will be added to the mailing list to receive the compilation of all comments that NRC staff receives, as well as the staff responses to those comments.

9 Today's meetings are part of a broader 10 environmental review for the proposed license renewal 11 of Diablo Canyon.

Later this year, we plan to return to the power plant site for an on-site audit. After reviewing the information we gather from scoping, from that on-site audit, and from any information requests we make of PG&E, we plan to publish our draft Environmental Impact Statement in October of 2010.

We then plan to hold an additional set of meetings, similar in format to this meeting, in this area, in December of this year.

Many of you may be mindful that we've received several requests to delay the license renewal review until PG&E completes certain studies for the state.

We are currently reviewing those requests.

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We plan to have a decision in response to those requests by the end of this month. Until that time, we'll proceed with the review, as scheduled.

While it's not listed here on the schedule, I wanted to let you know that NRC staff will return to this area as part of ongoing safety oversight, in six to eight weeks, for the end-of-cycle meeting. This meeting will provide an opportunity for questions and answers, as well as extensive interaction with staff.

1 We'll issue a press release and take out 12 in local papers, prior to that meeting. ads If, during the course of this meeting, you wish to review 13 the environmental information that PG&E submitted to 14 15 the NRC as part of its license renewal application, or 16 to review NRC guidance or background documents on 17 impacts of license renewal, we have hard copies of those available for your review out in the lobby, as 18 well as copies on CD that you may take with you. 19

In addition, copies of the license renewal application are available for your review at local libraries in San Luis Obispo and in Paso Robles. You can also link to them through the NRC website.

If reviewing any of these documents triggers additional comments, you may submit them

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through April 12th.

As I mentioned earlier, you may submit additional comments through a variety of means. Ι will leave this slide up for you during the remainder of the meeting.

With that, I will conclude my presentation for this meeting session, and you'll note that there are a few remaining slides in your packets. Those contain contact information for me, for Kim Green, and also some additional information on how to petition 10 the NRC for an adjudicatory hearing.

12 With that, I'm going to turn the meeting 13 back over to Chip. Thank you.

14 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very much, 15 Drew. We have some time for questions about the NRC 16 Judy, did you have a question from before, process. 17 that you wanted to ask?

MS. EVERED: Well, I'm wondering about the 18 five minute talk versus the questions. But are the 19 questions asked for now? Are they? 20

21 MR. CAMERON: Yes; yes. This is the 22 appropriate time for questions, and we're going to 23 limit them to questions about the NRC review process, 24to make sure that everybody understands what's going 25 on with that.

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If we have questions, other types of questions, we're going to have the NRC staff talk to you after that. So you had a question?

MS. EVERED: Well, yes. Well, I'm very grateful for this opportunity for the community to make an input, and I'm grateful for the way this is organized.

questions would be what My are the testings being done on the ocean these days, because as you originally got your permit from the Water 10 11 Board, the State Water Board, there were many poisons 12 that were going to be accumulating in the ocean, like mercury and cadmium and arsenic, and so on, and these 13 14 are very worrying as they build up, and I'm wondering 15 what testing you'll be doing, or will do.

MR. CAMERON: Okay. This is Judy Evered who asked that question, and this is a matter for the state agencies who do that.

Drew, do we have a quick answer for the types, the agencies who might who might be doing that, or should we talk to Judy after the meeting?

MR. STUYVENBERG: [off-mike]

23 MR. CAMERON: Yes, please. If we have 24 that other mike, I think we'll bring it up to you.

MR. STUYVENBERG: I would actually offer a

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couple of things to Judy. First of all, I think actually stating the concern about what kinds of items might be added to the ocean is actually a good scoping comment, and I'd say if, you know, when you have a chance to, for your three to five minutes--we've already got it on the record, but if there's anything you'd like to elaborate on, please mention it. So, you know, it's something we can look at, how we'd consider it in our review. I would say, in general, 10 in regards to the amounts of those things that are discharged, allowed to be discharged by the plant, 11 12 that's generally a matter that is under state control, under the pollution discharge elimination system 13 14 permit.

So in terms of oversight, it's state level oversight, but if there's something that is of particular concern, we'll see how it may fit into our environmental review process.

MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. And Drew made a good point. There may be questions that you have, that really imply a comment, and we will make that, we will record that as a comment also. So thank you, Judy.

Yes, sir?

MR. JACK: Let me ask: is there some place

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that I can get hold of a copy of an outline for your planned EIR?

MR. STUYVENBERG: You mean in terms of what the--

MR. JACK: Yes. In other words, what are you're currently planning to look at?

MR. STUYVENBERG: Actually, what I could use, I could show you the generic electricity statement we have in the hallway, and it lays out some of the issues that we have to address. There are some parts of the formatting for that that are mirrored in some of the site-specific impact statements.

Other than that, I can also direct you to some spots on our Web site where we have other sitespecific Environmental Impact Statements for other plants. We can take a look at those, to see specifically what something like this is likely to look like.

MR. JACK: My point in the question was, if you're already going to address certain issues, there's no point in redundancy, and asking you to do that. So that by having that information, then we can be more selective in the requests that we make. Thank you.

MR. CAMERON: And your name, sir?

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MR. JACK: Sandy Jack.

MR. CAMERON: Sandy Jack. Thank you, Let's go to Barbara and then we'll go to this Sandy. gentleman back there. Barbara.

MS. BYRON: I was just wondering when the NRC expects to put out the Scoping Report?

MR. STUYVENBERG: The Scoping Report will be out some time before the Environmental Impact So it will depend on how lengthy the Statement. scoping comment is. I anticipate, at this point, that 10 11 we're going to have a relatively large volume of 12 scoping comment. So I would expect it some time early this coming fall, but I don't have a specific date for 13 14 that. Staff will certainly be looking through that as 15 they start their review, though.

16 MR. CAMERON: That was Barbara Byron from 17 the California Energy Commission.

Yes, sir. Please introduce yourself to 18 19 us.

20 MR. BOYSON: Yes. My name is Joe Boyson and I live in Sunset Palisades, and have for almost 22 21 22 years.

23 My question is about these environmental 24review milestones, a procedural question, and I am 25 curious, and I hope you can amplify. It says here the

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application was received November 24th of 2009, and it moved quite rapidly. There was a public information meeting on February 9th, and this, two sessions today, this afternoon and this evening, March 3rd--it's my understanding that this is the final meeting. It's kind of a "speak now or forever hold your peace" situation, such that a little over three months have passed. That's my definite impression, because I have been aware that this business about applying for a hearing--and I think it's called an adjudicatory 10 11 hearing--and that deadline is March 22nd, and my 12 impression is that this is a front-loaded process, and our chances to -- we're the customers and the sovereign 13 14 people, and so forth, and our chances to impact it are 15 sharply controlled, and I'm wondering if that's true, 16 because I'm seeing here scoping comments, you know, 17 that date, and then I'm seeing this Environmental Impact Statement, which I understood that that generic 18 one was something provided by PG&E, by the way. 19

And I thought that maybe your EISs, your response to that and so forth, I see here that--and you said that there's a public meeting in December of 23 2010. But is this subject still open, or what is happening today, that is narrowing down this process? Am I correct, that this is the--and I

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don't know why it is that you can't have more meetings. In other words, this has happened rather rapidly and, you know, I've had some--I think a lot of people would be interested in this, if they realized this. I attempted to place an add to generate more knowledge of these, and there isn't even an article in today's paper.

The paper allowed me to put a very small ad in. They would not permit a larger one. So I'm very concerned about--

MR. CAMERON: Mr. Boyson, let's--Drew, can you make sure that everybody--Mr. Boyson and everybody else knows about--

MR. STUYVENBERG: Yes.

MR. CAMERON: --what the process is, and the fact that it's not--that what we finally end up with is going to be dependent on what the public comments are. Can you just go through that again, for him, and for everyone.

20 MR. STUYVENBERG: Absolutely. And I'm 21 sorry, I didn't mean to try to jump in there, there 22 were a lot of questions that I wanted to try to 23 answer. First of all, with regard to whether this is 24 the last opportunity for public comments, the public 25 comment opportunity comes back again on the draft

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Environmental Impact Statement. But I'm going to talk a little bit about the general process and hope to address some of the other concerns that you mentioned.

First of all, the generic Environmental Impact Statement is an NRC staff document. The NRC staff wrote that, put that together through a process in the 1990's, and as many of you are aware, we're currently going through the process of updating that document.

But that's ours, and they're our determinations, those are not PG&E's determinations and that's not PG&E's document.

The license renewal application is a document that PG&E put together, and we brought some copies out there, so any members of the public who are interested in taking a look at parts of that application can do so.

They'll at least have the environmental report out there, which is PG&E's assertions about environmental impacts.

So they're two separate documents. As far as the public comment process goes, what we do right now is try to make sure that as we get our environmental review started, that we've got a good picture of what the environmental issues are in the

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area.

That's what today's meeting, and the process through April 12th is about. So that is an early-stage process, by design, because you want to have an idea of what's of concern before we really kick off the main part of our environmental review.

What we do then is take that input and figure out how to address the various issues that folks have raised in scoping, how to put that 10 information to work in our review. Then we go on to 11 the plant site, we'll talk to some local--or we'll look at some local environmental issues. We're going 12 to talk to some folks at the state level, and some 13 14 federal folks who have oversight over particular 15 natural resources, and get their input as well.

And then we're going to write our draft Environmental Impact Statement and come back to you all, to get comments again, have you provide input on how you think the staff did. Did we miss things? Are there other things we should be considering, before we go back and figure out how to incorporate that extra comment, and how to address those issues again?

As far as the hearing process goes, there is an initial opportunity for hearing that goes through March 22nd. If there is, if it does end up

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being a hearing, there are later opportunities to petition for a hearing opportunity, if new information comes up, that appears to be problematic from somebody's perspective.

So it's not the only set of opportunities but it's the one that's formally mentioned at the start. So there are a number of other options.

MR. CAMERON: Okay, thanks, Drew. And I would just ask Mr. Boyson, or anybody else in the audience, if you have any suggestions on how the NRC can notice these meetings, in terms of cable TV, or whatever, if you could just talk to our public affairs representative, Lara Uselding, who's right there, and tell them about that, that would be helpful.

15 Let me see if there's anybody else besides 16 Mr. Boyson who has a question now.

Yes, sir.

MR. FRYER: I'm Richard Fryer. I live in 18 I'm interested that you're asking for 19 Pismo Beach. input on other options for power generation in this 20 21 I wonder if there's any way that your EIR, or case. 22 some related part of the, I guess documentation, can 23 be provided in a form that's easy for the public to 24understand.

For example, if we didn't have Diablo, if

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it was not licensed, what would a comparable coal or oil-fired plant do to the environment? I think that kind of thing can speak to the citizen perhaps better than an over-extensive report that is full of technical jargon.

MR. CAMERON: Okay. Two important points there, and Drew, you might want to talk to this. One is an analysis of what the costs and benefits of other options are in terms of generating electricity.

But I think also, to make it as userfriendly, understandable as possible. Can you just talk, briefly, to that.

MR. STUYVENBERG: Sure. In terms of the 13 14 alternatives analysis, which you described, comparing 15 environmental impacts from other means the of 16 generating electricity to the environmental impacts of 17 Diablo Canyon, that's what our document strives to do. So that's what we'll be putting together over the 18 coming months. 19

In terms of making it more accessible, I definitely hear what you're saying. You know, we're looking at it on an ongoing basis and how to make that more readable and more accessible to the public. I would like to take your suggestions for how to do that later on, if you're still around.

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Mr. Boyson, you had a follow-up on the environmental review?

MR. BOYSON: Yes; a follow-up. On this business about this adjudicatory hearing, you had--I want to ask you, do you have any applications, or whatever is the correct terminology, for that now, and are you likely to call for adjudicatory hearings?

I had the definite impression from the earlier meeting, and I guess that's the February 9th meeting, that--from you, I believe--that you thought that it was likely that there would be an adjudicatory hearing. At least that's what I understood.

And so my question is: Do I have to apply for that? Or have other people applied already, and are you likely to--my whole question is: What's the hurry here? Because it does seem like we're narrowing down very quickly. And that's my question.

Are there going to be--is there going to be an adjudicatory hearing, in your judgment?

24 MR. CAMERON: And Drew, whatever 25 information you have on that for everybody would be

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useful, but I know that often, until the requests to participate in the hearing don't come in until almost the last day of the 60 day period. But Drew, any further information on that?

MR. STUYVENBERG: To my knowledge, no requests have yet been filed. I would anticipate, given the environment around the plant, and some of the strong interest we've seen in having some issues addressed in particular ways in this review, that it's likely that there will be an adjudicatory hearing. 10 But I don't know. That's going to be up to 12 individuals to file.

So it is something, that if you were 13 14 interested in petitioning for it, you can do that, and 15 what we have out in the hallway is the Federal 16 Register notice that provides instructions on how to 17 specifically file for that opportunity.

So if you don't have a copy yet, we'll 18 make sure you get a copy. I would note that the 19 deadline is the 22nd of March. You'd probably want to 20 21 start looking at that at least, you know, a week or 22 two weeks out, because some of the things, like filing 23 for the agency's electronic document system, you have 24to do prior to the last day.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Drew, and if Mr.

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Boyson, or anybody else, wants to know a little bit more about the hearing process, we'll be glad to, myself included, talk to you about that. But we really need to go on right now.

Yes, ma'am.

MS. LEWIS: Hi. I'm Sheri Lewis from San Luis Obispo. In Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 73, Section 55, there are--

MR. STUYVENBERG: I have to apologize, I 10 don't have my copy with me, but I'll--

MS. LEWIS: Well, it's called Physical 11 Protection of Power Plants and Materials, and it's 12 dealing with sabotage and terrorism and stuff. 13 When 14 I--it was made effective May 2009, in a very detailed 15 way. I read it before that -- not before that time--but 16 I read what they had before that, and it was much more 17 general.

The newer one, of last year, is very 18 19 detailed, and explicit, and the nuclear industry has had ten months to comply to these. 20

Several plants have asked for extensions 22 of varying lengths. For example, Virginia Electric, 23 and Carolina, and others, and PG&E has asked for an 24extension.

> The deadline for compliance to that

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physical protection is March 31st of this year, that's the end of this month, and PG&E has asked for an extension to next June, or a year, so June of 2011.

I'm wondering if there has been any nuclear power plant that has not asked for an exemption to the deadline, because I'm thinking, if you have rule that must be followed, that are very detailed, very explicit, and everybody asks for an exemption, and it's granted, to they ever have to comply, or can--then the rule is ineffective, if people don't have to comply.

So my question is--of course there's still a month to go and you may get some more exemption requests--has any nuclear power plant not asked for exemption to the deadline?

MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. Thanks, NR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. Thanks, NR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. Thanks, NR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. Thanks, and voit know if we have information on that but we certainly might be able to find out about that, and point noted about how many exceptions are granted.

20 Drew, any-or Troy--I think Troy Pruett 21 may be able to give us some information on that.

MR. PRUETT: Again, my name's Troy Pruett. I'm the deputy director for the Division of Reactor Safety in Region IV, and I will agree that a large number of facilities did ask for exemptions to delay

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the implementation date, pieces and parts of that rule change. Some of those--the rule change required some fairly detailed modifications to be made at certain facilities, and they just couldn't complete those in the timeframe specified by the rule.

But those same facilities have implemented compensatory measures, until they can implement some of those design changes in order to comply with the And the regional--I'll just add to that. rule. The 10 offices will begin inspection regional of the 11 facilities' implementation of the new rule changes 12 beginning April 1st, when they go out and do their security baseline inspections. 13

And I think I might--I don't have an answer for "has anybody not?" but I can make a couple of phone calls, and maybe you can approach me after the meeting today, and I'll get you an answer today, if at all possible.

MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thanks, Troy. Troy Pruett from our Region IV office, and Sheri, you might want to talk to him in more detail.

We're going to start with our comment period now, and I'm going to ask you to come up here, and we'll use a 3- to 5-minute deadline.

We're going to go to Adam Hill, first,

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from the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors, and then we're going to go to Betsy Umhofer from Congresswoman's Capps' office, and then we're going to go to Bill Denneen.

Yes, please.

MR. HILL: Good afternoon, and I'd like to thank the NRC for being here in our community. I'm Adam Hill from the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors, representing District 3 in which Diablo 10 Canyon Nuclear Power Plant resides. Next week, our 11 board has on its agenda a letter supporting PG&E's the California Public 12 application to Utilities Commission, to fund further seismic studies that would 13 14 include three-dimensional reflection mapping and other 15 advanced geophysical techniques.

16Thus, I am here today to ask the NRC to17consider two requests.

First, I ask the NRC to fully integrate and assess all the information that will come from these seismic studies in both your safety and environmental reviews.

Furthermore, it is imperative that you not rely on your generic frameworks, but, rather, than you incorporate site-specific criteria and data into your reviews.

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Secondly, I have sent the chairman of the NRC a letter asking that the license renewal application for Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant be delayed until the seismic studies are complete.

I do so because I believe this is the most logical and responsible way to proceed. If, however the NRC believes it is best to allow the license renewal process to proceed concurrent to the additional seismic studies, I'm going to ask the NRC not to complete the process until those studies are complete.

Our community fully recognizes the significance of the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant to our county and to our state. PG&E is a crucially important component of our local economy and it is a good corporate citizen.

That said, I believe my constituents, PG&E and the NRC, would be best served by a process that is comprehensive, site-specific, and also logically graduated.

Thank you.

22 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very much, 23 Supervisor Hill. And this is Betsy Umhofer from 24 Congresswoman Capps' office.

MS. UMHOFER: Thank you. Hello. I'm

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Betsy Umhofer. I'm the district representative for Congresswoman Lois Capps, and I'm here to read the following statement from the congresswoman.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the environmental issues the Nuclear Regulatory Commission should consider in its review of the proposed license renewal application for the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Plant.

the 23rd congressional represent Ι district in which this facility is located. As a 10 11 member of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, I 12 interested in issues relating very to the am relicensing process of the nuclear power plants. 13 I 14 appreciate the NRC holding this forum to assess all of 15 the environmental impacts that would result if this 16 plant were to be relicensed.

Given the complex scale of this renewal, as well as the complex technical issues contained in the licensee's application, it is critically important that this assessment be comprehensive and independent.

The NRC must fully assess and address safety and security impacts, including any measures available to mitigate them as they relate to the environmental reveiw.

That means the assessment must include

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updated and completed analyses to ensure the surrounding natural and marine environment is protected; the plant, including aging infrastructure, can withstand potential earthquakes and is not vulnerable to a terrorist attack; and that any on-site storage of waste be done safely.

I believe failure to fully assess these issues would do a disservice to the review process, by disallowing a look at the overall collective impacts 10 of this renewal on the environment.

For example, the recently-discovered shoreline fault, less than one mile offshore of the 12 plant, has not been thoroughly studied. 13 This clearly 14 exacerbates an already precarious situation.

15 The central coast of California has a 16 number of major and active earthquake faults. Тο reduce the likelihood, or severity of 17 a severe accident due to these faults, the NRC must include 18 severe accident mitigation alternatives, supported by 19 new seismic hazard data as part of this review 20 21process.

22 Only with an all-inclusive review of the safety and security impacts, will the NRC ever be able 23 to come to an accurate conclusion as to the degree of 2425 the severity of a planned, or unplanned event, at the

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plant.

Accordingly, the NRC must require sitespecific assessments to address the potentially catastrophic and far-ranging impacts on the environment during the license renewal process.

Again, urge the NRC Ι to act deliberatively in this matter, based on a thorough public record. My constituents deserve assurance that everything possible is being done to ensure this 10 facility is operated in a safe and sound manner, and 11 that the relicensing process is focused on protecting 12 their health and safety. Thank you for this opportunity to comment on this process. 13

MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very much, Betsy, and please thank the congresswoman for us. And this is Bill Denneen. Bill.

17 MR. DENNEEN: My name is Bill Denneen and 18 I come from Nipomo, and I'm 85, and my first advice to 19 everyone--don't get this old. It's terrible. I have a bunch of Sierra Club publications in which Rochelle 20 21 Becker has a wonderful article. If you want a copy, 22 you can come up and take the whole bunch and pass them 23 around, anybody that wants, and leave what you have 24left on the table that says Information. I don't know 25 if they'll allow this or not, but it's a wonderful

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publication and I urge you to read Rochelle Becker's article.

Rochelle Becker goes way back with me when she was a young kid, and she came to me and said, how do I become active, environmentally? And I think I got her started. Yes!

Okay. I want to go back to the 1960's. No one wants a copy? No one wants to hand them out? Oh, well. They are here, and he's going to hand them out. He said he's going to hand them out. One.

I go back to the 1960's, in which I was asked to talk about the--see, I'm a biologist--about the biology of nuclear radiation, and I was speaking with a guy named Ralph Vernon--maybe you heard his name--Ralph was wonderful. He was a geologist. Anyway, I talked about the effects of nuclear radiation on DNA. That's what I was concerned with.

Ralph talked about an earthquake fault 18 near Diablo. PG&E said there's no earthquake faults, 19 we've studied it, there's none within 50 miles of 20 21Diablo. And as you may know, two have been discovered 22 since. PG&E missed them, and they had it--No. There's 23 no earthquake faults near Diablo. And they were 24adamant. That's just the beginning of PG&E's 25 And by the way, they have Proposition, I influence.

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think it's what? 15, on the next election. Vote "no," by the way.

Okay. We'll move along in time to the sixties, and in '78, I'm proud to say that I was arrested. How many people can brag about being arrested? I was arrested in front--yes! Compliments. I was arrested in front of Diablo. My question was: What are you going to do with the nuclear waste? I was told: Don't worry about it, we'll take care of it, we're all set, we're working on it. That was back in '78.

They didn't know what they were going to do with the nuclear waste, and they said don't worry about it, we'll take care of it. I think they were talking about a place called Yucca Mountain, or something like that.

Anyway, here we are, a few years later from back in '78, when I was arrested. What are they doing with the nuclear waste? Storing it on site, upwind from where I live. I am--I'm old, but I would like to live as long as I can and not get irradiated.

Anyway, I suggest--I'm going to finish up, I think my time's running out--by suggesting this nuclear waste is being stored, stored--stored right next to the nuclear power plant, subject to terrorist

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attack, subject to earthquakes that they said weren't, wouldn't happen around here. It's being stored there.

What's going to happen when there's a earthquake fault like down in Chile. Woo-woo. It's going to be interesting. Anyway, that's what--I suggest they take that nuclear waste, put it in those big cement storage things, and put them in the backyards of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the members of PG&E, the CEOs of PG--they deserve that in their backyards. Thank you.

MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. Thank you very much, Bill. Eighty-five. That's quite a testament.

We're going to go to Sheri Lewis, David Weisman and Judy EvereD.

Sheri.

MS. LEWIS: Hi. I'm Sheri Lewis from San 17 Luis Obispo. Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant is 18 19 located in an area of known and newly-discovered earthquake faults. NRC guidelines do not permit a 20 21reactor to be on or near faults, and yet, because 22 Diablo Canyon was already built, the license was 23 grandfathered in. Now there is a new fault, the 24shoreline fault, and PG&E wants to relicense the plant 25 for 20 more years.

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How many faults are to be found before the grandfathering will stop? If the NRC had the caution not to allow a nuclear reactor near fault lines, why are they ignoring that wisdom now, to allow relicensing? I'd like to address the storage of highlevel radioactive waste. Spent fuel rods are stored in pools under 20 feet of water, for years, and then need to be removed and stored elsewhere as the pools fill up.

There still has not been a viable solution to the problem of permanent long-term storage. The dry cask system on site is only temporary and is guaranteed safe for 100 years.

14 But some of the isotopes being stored 15 are extremely dangerous, if accidentally inside 16 exposed to the biosphere. Some of these isotopes have 17 half-lives of thousands and even millions of years. Are we really able to protect these casks for such a 18 long period of time? Will we be around that long? 19 And all this is for energy now? 20

Consider that length of time. The pyramids in Egypt were built less than 5000 years ago. It's unbelievable. I always thought that was a very long time. Can you imagine keeping these casks intact for 5000 years? The cave paintings in France are

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thought to be 16,000 years old. Native Americans have been here for 20,000 years and more. The half-life of plutonium 239 is 24,000 years. Are we going to be able to keep these casks safe for about as long as native Americans have been on this continent?

The first Homo sapiens were only 150,000 years ago in Africa. That's still not the half-life of uranium 235, which is 700 million years.

So we are creating high-level nuclear waste that lasts forever, and all for energy we need now. This is absurd. It's ridiculous. Who is going to be responsible for keeping this storage? Our grandchildren? Our descendants way down the line, four or five generations each century? How many centuries? All for energy now.

And it's not just the casks. Earthquake, sabotage, terrorist attack, all expose the biosphere to these poisons.

The dry cask storage they have now will be filled up by the time the present license has expired. Do we want to allow for even more radioactive waste by relicensing?

Thank you.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Sheri.

Now David. It's David Weisman.

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MR. WEISMAN: Good afternoon. David Weisman, Alliance For Nuclear Responsibility. The words I would read this afternoon are not my own. I'd just like to read the following letter into the record, in the hopes that it will shed some clarification on what we believe is a procedural and timeframe issue surrounding the relicensing of Diablo Canyon. So I will just read this one-page letter into the record.

The letter is on the letterhead of the California Public Utilities Commission, Office of the President, June 25th, 2009.

Mr. Peter Darby, president, chief executive officer of Pacific Gas & Electric.

15 The letter begins: "Dear Mr. Darby: As 16 required by Assembly Bill 1632, Blakeslee, the Energy 17 Commission completed a comprehensive assessment of Diablo Canyon and San Onofre, and adopted the study 18 and assessment of California's nuclear power plants, 19 AB 1632 report, as part of the 2008 Integrated Energy 20 21Policy Report. This AB 1632 study recommended that 22 the CPUC take certain steps to ensure plant 23 reliability when we review PG&E's license renewal 24feasibility study for Diablo Canyon.

"In particular, we need to ensure that we

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thoroughly evaluate the overall economic and environmental costs, and benefits, of a license extension for Diablo Canyon, especially in light of the facility's geographic location vis-a-vis seismic hazard and--excuse me, pardon me--seismic hazard and vulnerability assessment.

"As part of this evaluation, PG&E should report on its progress in implementing AB 1632's report, recommendations on Diablo Canyon. The CPUC will be looking to the Energy Commission's independent Energy Progress Policy Report for information and input to its license renewal decisions for Diablo Canyon.

"It has come to my attention that PG&E does not believe that it should include a seismic study and other AB 1632 report recommended studies as part of its Diablo Canyon license renewal study for the CPUC.

19 "Apparently PG&E bases its decision on the 20 fact that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's license 21 renewal application review does not require that such 22 a study be included within the scope of a license 23 extension application.

24 "That position, however, does not allow 25 the CPUC to properly undertake its Assembly Bill 1632

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obligations to ensure plant reliability and, in turn, ensure grid reliability in the event Diablo Canyon has a prolonged or permanent outage.

"Therefore, the Commission directs PG&E to perform the following tasks as part of its license renewal feasibility study for Diablo Canyon."

And I will report only those ones that directly pertain to the seismic issue.

"One. Report on the major findings and conclusions from Diablo Canyon seismic tsunami studies as recommended in the Assembly Bill 1632 report as well as studies that are directed by any subsequent legislative mandates, and report on the implications and findings, and conclusions for the long-term seismic vulnerability and reliability of their plant.

16 "Two. Summarize the lessons learned from 17 the Kashiwazaki-Kariwa plant experience in response to the 2007 earthquake, and discuss the implications that 18 an earthquake of the same, or greater magnitude, could 19 have on Diablo Canyon. In particular, the Commission 20 21needs PG&E to evaluate whether there are any 22 additional pre-planning or mitigation steps that the 23 utility could take for the power plant, that would 24minimize plant outage times following a major seismic 25 event.

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"Three. Reassess the adequacy of access roads to the Diablo Canyon plant and surrounding roadways, for allowing emergency personnel to reach the plant and local community plant workers to evacuate. This assessment needs to be, to consider today's local population and not rely on the situation extent when the plant was constructed.

Four. Conduct a detailed study of local economic impacts that would result from a shutdown of the nuclear plant and compare that impact with alternative uses of the Diablo site.

12 "Five. Assess low-level waste disposal 13 cost for waste generated through a 20 year plant 14 license extension, including low-level waste disposal 15 costs for any major capital project.

"Six. Study alternative power generation options to quantify the reliability, economic and environmental impacts of replacement power options.

19 "And seven. Include PG&E's response to 20 the nuclear-related data requests and recommendations 21 in future integrated energy policy reports.

"PG&E's rate case, D0703044, specifically linked PG&E's license renewal feasibility study for Diablo Canyon to the Assembly Bill 1632 assessment and PG&E is obligated to address the above-itemized issues

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in its plant relicensing application.

"This Commission will not be able to adequately and appropriately exercise its authority to fund and oversee Diablo Canyon's license extension without these AB 1632 issues being fully developed. Sincerely, Michael R. Peavey, president, California Public Utilities Commission." Thank you.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, David. We can go to Judy Evered now. Then we're going to go to Ed Valentine, Lauren Brown and Hugh Wadman. And this is Judy, Judy Evered.

MS. EVERED: Thank you. Good afternoon. IN I've come a long way to this hearing, because I think it's the most important issue we can deal with. We have a little control over, we hope.

16 I live in Santa Barbara and we're 40 years 17 overdue for The Big One, and they've researched underneath of Santa Barbara and it doesn't look good. 18 And I don't think any area along this coastline is a 19 safe area because we're in the Ring of Fire, and it's 20 21in a place where there have been numbers of point nine 22 earthquakes, many more than I had thought. I thought 23 there was just the Alaskan one.

And now the 8.8 one in Chile has moved the axis of the Earth one second plus. And if it could do

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that, I'm sure it can ruin Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant. And another thing about the Chilean earthquake was it stretched 300 kms. That means that if something happened in Santa Barbara, 80 miles away, it could happen here too.

So it's--I concur with Congresswoman Capps' assessment that this has to be truly comprehensive.

So I'm suggesting that the NRC has great responsibility now to not only stop 20 more years but 10 11 potentially close the plant, and I'm very curious, right now, of how many people would consider--it seems 12 like a dramatic and uncalled-for need, but I would 13 14 suggest it's the only rational thing to do. Humans 15 can be rational, at times. So I'd like to see how 16 many people in the audience today would consider 17 closing the plant to prevent future deaths and 18 destruction, and terrible, terrible times.

19 Oh. There are a few. We have two--oh, quite a few. How many? Two, four, six, eight, ten. 20 21MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. 22 [Applause] 23 MS. EVERED: I think that that's the only 24way to go--personally. 25 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Judy. **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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Now this is Ed Valentine, who's superintendent of the school district.

MR. VALENTINE: Thank you. I think my comments, in looking at the topics that were shared with us earlier, fall into the category of Other. My name is Ed Valentine. I'm the superintendent of the San Luis Coastal Unified School District, and I thought that as the NRC takes commentary on the environmental impact of Diablo Canyon, I thought I might share some of the economic implications of it for us. Within our budgetary prospects, Diablo Canyon generates about 15 percent of the school district budget, or appropriately \$11 million.

If we look at it in another way, proceeds from the Diablo Canyon Power Plant funds the education of about one in every seven children in or community.

As this licensing moves forward, obviously from that perspective, we're very supportive that that would move forward, but we would expect that to occur in a prudent and timely way. And thank you for the opportunity to speak.

22 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much,
23 Superintendent Valentine.

Lauren. Lauren Brown.

MS. BROWN: I'd like to thank the NRC for

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this opportunity to solicit input from the community. My name is Lauren Brown. I live at 7 Chuparross here, in San Luis Obispo. I'm retired, and I'm speaking on behalf of what I consider to be important concerns for this community.

Among the most important environmental concerns that I think should be taken into consideration is the fact that nuclear power is one of the alternative ways of generating energy that does not put additional carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

I I'm very concerned, personally, about the risk of extensive climate damage to the entire Earth because of the enormous amount of CO2 going into the atmosphere.

I think the fact that this plant is not emitting CO2 is something that should definitely be taken into consideration from an environmental standpoint.

I personally feel so strong about this, 19 that I am installing solar panels on our roof in the 20 21next month. In terms of alternative, I think 22 absolutely, there should be no consideration to 23 additional fossil fuel-generating facilities. The 24only alternatives that I would consider acceptable 25 would be solar. For this region, it's about the only

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one that is practical.

And the license time, the period of time required for planning, for the development, siting, environmental studies for such a extensive facility, one that would generate 20 percent of the power that comes from Diablo Canyon--it would be a very, very lengthy and daunting process. Hence, it's essential, from my standpoint, that this application run concurrent with the current seismic assessment.

I certainly support that the NRC should take fully into consideration all of the security and safety issues around this in terms of completing their application. But I do urge that the NRC run this concurrently.

To conclude, I'd just like to comment that my impression of PG&E is that it's been an outstanding community member. Its contribution to our economy is enormous. I have seen also how they support the community in so many ways, helping nonprofits, and a variety of other ways.

And so I'd like to support this process 22 going forward concurrently. Thank you.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Lauren.

Hugh. Hugh Wadman. And then we're going to go to Sandy Jack, Sally Krenn and Jane Swanson.

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This is Hugh Wadman.

MR. WADMAN: Thank you for this opportunity to speak. I'm a retired chemist. I was first trained in atomic issues as an undergraduate. I was trained in radiochemistry as a graduate student. I did graduate work using radiochemistry traces in biochemical systems of photosynthesis for my PhD, and I've subsequently taught courses in radiochemistry. I think I have some background.

10 Ι have one issue which Ι think is 11 appropriate to the scope. Ιt is the in-scope 12 environmental issues for generic determinations. The one I am concerned with is, I think, of relatively low 13 14 impact. It is the one which cites the impacts from 15 uranium fuel cycle and waste management. In general, 16 I feel that there is little or no waste risks 17 associated with the present storage of the fuel. Ι think it is a gross exaggeration to imagine that there 18 is any conceivable way in which that nuclear waste 19 could possibly release, on this society, even a tiny 20 21fraction of the radiation exposure which is rooted--we 22 are all routinely subject to from the relatively high 23 levels of radon in this area from rock, volcanic 24rocks, or from medical sources.

It is simply a failure to look at numbers,

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and I challenge the critics to start delivering numbers instead of wishful thinking. My one concern is that the waste in those casks is two types--fission products that diminish in their intensity of radiation to one-half in every 30 years.

It takes a long while. There is a large level of radiation, initially, but it diminishes very rapidly, and ultimately, what is left is the so-called transuranics of which the one which we've all heard of 10 is plutonium, and that plutonium could conceivably be 11 used for evil purposes. It is in fact a very--the 12 primary purpose that comes to mind is to build a bomb It is not bomb-grade material. 13 out of it. It is 14 almost impossible to make a bomb from the plutonium 15 that is in those casks.

I think that I may misinform, but in fact the "bomb boys" have succeeded in making a very poor quality nuclear bomb directly from that nuclear waste. It would be a tremendous challenge to any terrorist organization to accomplish that fact.

But as a matter of sort of wearing belt and suspenders, I would like to see the present fuel cycle modified gently, over the next decade or so, to refrain from contributing to that plutonium waste, and remodification is to modify the burning process by

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possibly a modification of the charging of the reactors but more likely by the new fuel charges containing some recycled fuel, which diminishes the availability of the plutonium for bomb-making processes.

I would reiterate the last gentleman's comments, that it is very important, in health issues, not to spread false information about cures, and hence because people from taking appropriate actions. For example, scares about vaccines prevent effective vaccination of children and children die as a consequence.

I think we should remember that every 13 14 single unit of nuclear power that comes out of that 15 nuclear reactor can and will be, for a long time into 16 the future, one unit of power that was not produced by 17 the carbon-based fuels, coal, oil, and the risks associated with carbon dioxide in the atmosphere so 18 transcend any other risks that society faces, that it 19 is absolutely trivial to be concerned with radiation 20 21 from nuclear power. It stands in the way of dealing 22 with a far more serious challenge from global warming.

Thank you for this opportunity to speak.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Hugh. We're going to go to Sandy Jack, Sally Krenn and Jane

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Swanson. This is Sandy Jack.

MR. JACK: Good afternoon, everyone. It's my pleasure to be here. It's something different for What should the NRC look at in the EIR? me. I've heard a lot of comments; a lot of good things. The job of the EIR is to identify all of the potential impacts on the environment, and I would like to see, among some of the others, first of all, you start with Diablo Canyon, its the history of safety, transparency, and air quality.

We have to be cognizant of, and should 12 replacement cost to the consumer review the and business as a comparison for all other types 13 of 14 alternative energy that might be undertaken. Impact 15 on jobs. I mean, let's face it. This state, right 16 now, we need some jobs. The whole country needs jobs.

17 And Diablo Canyon I think has somewhere around 15-, 16-, 1700 jobs. I'm not sure of the 18 Tax revenues. You heard from the school 19 number. There are a lot of different 20 superintendent. 21 organizations, all the way from charities to school 22 programs, some of the arts programs, that receive 23 monies as a result of Diablo Canyon. What is the 24replacement cost?

How is that going to impact everyone?

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Risk to human life versus the economic impact to the region. I think those have to be done in detail and I think that ties into some of the other comments. Degree of impact to the environment. It has to be a balanced approach.

We look at air quality, we look at water quality, alternative types, impacts on the communities within the region. Based upon what I've learned so I see no particular reason to delay far, the application process, and would concur with 10 the previous speaker, that the seismic study be concurrent 12 with the application process. Thank you.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Sandy.

Sally. Sally Krenn.

15 MS. KRENN: Good afternoon. Thank you for 16 the opportunity for giving me to speak. My name's 17 Sally Krenn and I'm a Pacific Gas & Electric biologist, and I've worked along the Diablo Canyon 18 19 lands for over 30 years now. I'm not as old as Bill Denneen, but up there. This is in reference to the 20 21state level oversight of coastal land management, and 22 I just wanted to share with you the team that PG&E 23 has, of biologists, archaeologists, engineers, and 24some of the programs that we conduct to protect our 25 local natural and cultural resources.

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One of our--we have over 12,500 acres of coast land, and as you, when you conduct your on-site environmental audit, you'll--you cannot overlook the fact that it's a spectacular coastline. It's just gorgeous. And some of the programs we do to keep it so pristine is we use managed grazing.

On the East Coast I know you mow a lot, but we use cows, and our grazing program has actually been used as a field school by Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, because of the program's use of high density, low impact cattle movement. One of our lessees is actually Bob Blanchard and Mr. Blanchard couldn't make it today.

He was voted, awarded the Cattlemen's Beef Association environmental stewardship award for his practices in San Luis Obispo County. And Bob Blanchard has commented that our goal is to manage this land in such a way, that we are confident that we are not using it at the expense of future generations.

We've been able to see and better understand the importance of grazing animals and maintaining healthy and diverse grassland ecosystems. By alternating the grazing patterns--he calls it the Pecho Ranch," because historically, this piece of property was a Spanish land grant. So goats are--he

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also uses goats. By alternating the grazing patterns on this ranch, goats are allowed to eat the more mature brush, open the canopy which then allows more sunlight to reach the ground and new grass to grow.

Areas that previously were undesirable or had overmature plants are now livened up by the impact of animals, thus eliminating any dependence on substitute feeding.

And for any of you have hiked the Point Bouchon or Pecho Coast Trail, which are public hiking 10 11 trails that we provide, we provide over seven miles of 12 our coastline for recreational hiking, you'll notice that you see more predatory animals. 13 We're a 14 predatory-friendly ranch, and we have bobcats, we have mountain lions, and lots of burrowing owls 15 and 16 critters that prefer grassland habitat over shrubland. 17 Grasshoppers, sparrows, horned larks.

We work--we have a lot of partners. We also work with Cal Fire, and just recently, we burned about 200 acres of a bishop pine grove which is--it's necessary for fire to regenerate new--it's necessary to have fire to regenerate new bishop pine trees.

We also have partnerships with a lot of agencies, such as Fish & Game. We recently, in the last two years, restored steelhead trout habitat. And

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I'm just--I'm pretty proud of PG&E for participating in these programs, and I just want to share with you the fact that PG&E is making incredible efforts to keep this coastline a pristine state, and the knowledge that this program is shared with many of our partners and agencies. Okay. Well, thank you.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thanks, Sally. Jane. This is Jane Swanson of San Luis Obispo Mothers For Peace.

10 MS. SWANSON: Yes. I am Jane Swanson. I do 11 speak for San Luis Obispo Mothers For Peace. The 12 statement I will be making this afternoon is kind of a long-range perspective, Big Picture statement, and 13 14 this evening, Mothers For Peace will point out three 15 specific issues that we are quite sure belong within 16 the scope of the environmental studies. So that will 17 be more specific in this evening.

For now, a review. Our nonprofit group has served a unique role since 1973, when Mothers For Peace made the commitment to pursue available legal challenges to oppose the licensing of the aptly-named Diablo, a nuclear power and radioactive waste storage site built next to an active earthquake fault. Sheri Lewis reviewed that history, so I won't repeat it.

But over the decades, Mothers For Peace

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has conducted an ongoing assessment of the scoping of issues considered, and not considered, by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. So now, 37 years later, we offer the executive summary of our decades-long study.

Mothers For Peace sees an adverse trend in the NRC's failure to interface with the real world. The Agency has created a fictional reality bubble, a labyrinth of rules and regulations that does not connect with the world inhabited by other federal agencies or by the general public. I will offer just three examples of issues that have great potential for damaging the environment.

Example number one. The California coast 13 14 is an earthquake zone. The Nuclear Regulatory 15 Commission, at that time the Atomic Energy Commission, in 1984 and '85, licensed Diablo's two reactors, 16 17 despite the fact that it was, and remains against NRC regulations, to allow nuclear facilities to be sited 18 next to major active earthquake faults. 19

The Hosgri Fault is still there and will be forever. New faults have been discovered but not thoroughly studied. Include seismic information, new seismic information as you consider another 20 years, and then say no.

Example number two. There is still

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nowhere to store radioactive waste virtually forever. The NRC consistently ignores the reality that there is no location, no plan, no technology in place, or on the horizon to isolate radioactive waste from the biosphere for the required quarter of a million years, or one million years, if you take EPA standards.

The NRC Web site still refers to Yucca Mountain as the solution. It's still there. And the Agency has already given 57 license extensions to other plants. Include the problems of additional wastes as you consider another 20 years and just say no.

Example number three. Nuclear plants are targets of terrorists. The Department of Homeland Security, the FBI, and other federal agencies state that nuclear facilities are, by definition, targets of terrorists. And yet the NRC does not protect nuclear facilities with no-fly zones.

Neither does it require nuclear plant operators to protect reactors or radioactive wastes from attack by air.

NRC regulations consider it sufficient to outsource, quote, mitigation, unquote, of any such attack to the military. In the real world, a fire in a spent fuel storage pool, or a cask, would release

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cesium, radioactive cesium 137 into the atmosphere, and even the armed forces would not be able to stop its lethal spread.

Open your eyes to the danger of terrorist threats as you consider another 20 years, and then say no.

In conclusion, the NRC must include within its scope of study all the outstanding environmental issues, before seriously considering allowing another 20 years, which means 35 years from now, of Diablo Canyon operations.

The excuse of, quote, ongoing monitoring, unquote, is not a substitute for a thorough assessment of serious problems before considering taking such a drastic and unrealistic step.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Jane.

We're going to go to Robert Lewin, who's the deputy fire chief. Hi, Robert. And then we'll go to Rebecca McMurray and Lynne Levine.

20 MR. LEWIN: I'm Robert Lewin, a deputy 21 chief for the county fire department. Thank you to 22 the NRC staff for allowing us to contribute to the 23 scoping of the environmental review. During the 24 licensing process of Diablo Canyon, during the late 25 '70s and '80s, our fire protection was addressed, MOUs

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were developed as well as emergency plans, and those plans and MOUs have been annually updated.

The County Fire does have jurisdiction for fire protection at the plant. We value the cooperative relationship that we share with PG&E's onsite fire dept.

The MOU states who has what responsibility for fire protection at the plant. And over time, the last 30 years, the plant has experienced numerous incidents, and those MOU's and emergency plans have been put to good use.

The current level of service is effective. 12 meets the minimum level. the transformer 13 It 14 explosion/fire last year clearly demonstrated the 15 value of the on-site PG&E fire department. Their 16 quick response, modern equipment, aggressive training 17 adequate staffing, effectively program, and extinguished a growing fire. 18

No question. Had this not been the case, the plant would have experienced more damage and a longer outage, and could have been not just to one unit, but to both units, resulting in a loss of millions of dollars and a potential threat to the power supply of California.

This environmental review should include a

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review of the existing fire prevention programs, including public education and vegetation management. The review should look at the fixed fire protection systems that are currently in place, and the inspection programs, to ensure their adequacy.

The review should include that the fire protection personnel, equipment, and training, are adequate to meet the needs of the county for the next licensing period.

10 Further, the review should include a 11 review of the emergency response processes. We are confident that the current level of fire protection 12 service meets the minimum industry standard for fire 13 14 protection. We need to ensure that over the next 15 licensing period, and ensuring decommission, or conversion, that that fire protection continues to 16 17 meet or exceed those standards.

Fire protection should be included in the environmental review. We are prepared to assist the NRC in providing input to that process. Thank you.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you, sir.

Rebecca McMurry and Lynne Levin, and then we'll go to D.J. Boyson.

MS. McMURRAY: Thank you for this opportunity. I'm Rebecca McMurry, CEO of the Pismo

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Beach Chamber of Commerce. Pismo Beach Chamber is supportive of the relicensing application submitted by PG&E to the NRC.

Diablo Canyon Power Plant is a significant driving force to the economy not only in Pismo Beach, but all over our county and the surrounding areas. We believe that this study should take a long, strong look at the socioeconomic impacts on our county and our communities. As PG&E and Diablo are huge 10 contributors to our tax base, to unemployment, both at 11 the plant and in outside contractors and suppliers 12 outside of the plant, the impact that it has on our tourism industry in Pismo Beach, with the annual 13 14 outages and the outside workers that come in, as well 15 as contributions to various charitable organizations.

16 Additionally, we feel that the seismic place 17 should take study concurrent with the application and review process. As PG&E continues to 18 study the seismic issues, as is regulated by the NRC, 19 all along, not just in a relicensing application, and 20 21as a delay of the application process would not result 22 in additional safety benefits. Thank you for your 23 time.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Rebecca.

And Lynne. Lynne Levine.

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MS. LEVINE: Well, good afternoon. I come to the NRC meetings almost all the time, if they're here, and I'm very grateful to them for coming to our community and listening and hearing us.

I don't know that they altogether hear us, but they do listen, and I'm happy about that. I am a very grateful resident of San Luis Obispo. I am not a scientist, but I do keep myself apprised and aware of what the scientists say.

And I was really very shocked today, when I I read that when--I knew that it was against the regulations of the NRC to license a nuclear power next to a fault, and I read that they grandfathered Diablo And I read that they grandfathered Diablo Canyon because PG&E was excused, because it was unaware of the Hosgri Fault when they decided to build this. And that is what is shocking to me.

I was aware of the Hosgri Fault. In 1984, I was so aware of it, that I was one of those people that did the civil disobedience and spent three days in jail, to hope that Diablo Canyon would not be built here on the Hosgri Fault.

So it is just so surprising to me that PG&E didn't know about the Hosgri Fault. Isn't that sort of shocking to you all? And that's why I'm still here, hoping that they won't be here forever. Thank

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you.

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MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Lynne. We're going to go to Dwight Goggans and then O.V. Harkee and Ann Harkee. This is Dwight Goggans coming up.

MR. GOGGANS: Thank you. My name is Dwight Goggans, a long-time resident, recently retired from the California Highway Patrol. At the time of my retirement, I was the assistant chief in our Division Office, which is responsible for all the coastal 10 counties from Santa Cruz to Ventura.

Prior to that, I served as the commander 12 of our local San Luis Obispo Area Office. Prior to 13 14 that, I served as the commander of our local office.

15 I've also served in Los Angeles, 16 throughout the San Francisco Bay Area, and our 17 headquarters in Sacramento.

During my career, I spent a lot of time 18 19 involved in emergency planning and emergency incident response. So I'd like to focus my comments today on 20 21that area. I realize that's not specifically an 22 environmental issue, but I think it speaks directly to 23 quality of life in this county.

24It's my belief that the cornerstones of 25 proper effective incident response involve and

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planning and preparation prior to any incident, and coordination and communication during the incident.

As a direct result of Diablo Canyon being here, this county enjoys some of the greatest planning, preparation, cooperation, and communication among any emergency service providers I've ever worked with. There's some obvious advantages. Because of Diablo Canyon, we have one of the most state-of-theart emergency operation centers in the state, located on the Sheriff's Department grounds just north of the city.

12 It's facility that provides all а emergency service providers, both public and private 13 14 agencies, the opportunity to get together whenever we 15 have any kind of emergency incident, not just an 16 incident involving Diablo Canyon, and manage that 17 incident in an effective, cooperative manner.

Diablo Canyon has also worked with the local emergency service providers to develop what we call the Diablo Plan, which s how we would respond to any incident that occurs out at the facility.

But what I think is equally important about the Diablo Plan is we can use that as a framework for any kind of emergency incident that were to occur in this county. If we were to have a train

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derailment, that released significant amounts of a hazardous material in this county, we could go to the Diablo Plan and use that as framework to respond to that emergency in the most effective way possible.

Additionally, Diablo Canyon coordinates very regular drills for us to work no our response and mitigation process. Because of those drills, we are much more effective as emergency service providers in this county than any other county I've ever worked in.

So basically, I'd just like to say that because of Diablo Canyon, we have what I consider to be one of the best, if not the best, emergency service systems in the State of California.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Dwight.

15 O.V. Harkee. Mr. Harkee? Are you guys 16 good? Okay. Thank you.

Let's go to Peggy Koteen and then Joanne Main and Sheila Baker, in whatever order you want to come up. And this is Sheila; right? Sheila Baker.

MS. BAKER: Hello. I am Sheila Baker. Today, I emptied a five gallon bucket of water from a bucket that had some algae in it, and this was on the campus of Cal Poly, and about less than a half a mile from that site is, exists a greenhouse that has been conducting an algae study for bioenergy.

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Cal Poly is very proud of this. It's nationally known, it--algae is definitely considered a potential energy source. Alternative energy consists of bioenergy, and wind as well as ocean energy, and solar.

I don't agree with those who put nuclear
energy in the same category as wind and algae and bio.
I am concerned, really, about the waste issue.
Actually, there are two very, very not clean, not safe
ends of nuclear energy. One is the mining of uranium
done in Colorado and Utah, with uranium mill tailings
in the water. The other end if the nuke waste as
Mothers For Peace, Jane Swanson, has suggested, that
there is not really an answer.

Before this licensing happens, before this plant is licensed, PG&E and the NRC need to tell the public what they will do with the waste. And several options are out there. Reprocessing, on-site hardening, storage, and barging, and railing, and trucking, and all kinds of things.

But I think the--just as the earthquake issue will need to be studied, so will the waste issue. What will happen to the waste? What will PG&E do with the waste? NRC needs to answer this. We need to study it.

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MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Sheila.

Peggy, are you ready, or should we go--Peggy. Okay. This is Peggy Koteen. And then we'll go to Joanne Main.

Thank you for letting me MS. KOTEEN: I consider myself an environmentalist, and I speak. am terribly conservative about global warming and I do support true, clean energy. I do not see nuclear 10 power as clean. How can it be considered clean when 11 there's no true disposal of the waste? Let's not fool 12 There's no Yucca Mountain. And even if 13 ourselves. 14 there, how could we transport the nuclear waste safely 15 there?

I do not want to see Diablo relicensed. 16 17 It frightens me to hear those people in the audience who have accolades about Diablo because of the jobs 18 they bring here, because of the tax dollars that work 19 to help our schools. You know, recently, it reminds 20 21 me of a company that's been in the news, a company 22 that we thought was reliable, that had high standards. 23 That company is Toyota. That company brings jobs all 24over the world, you know, benefits its employees, 25 brings great tax dollars to different places, and I'm

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sure their benefit nonprofit groups too.

But we now know that that company, Toyota, chose to weight their own profits over human lives. And that might be a few hundred human lives, a few thousand, tens of thousands. Well, what is nuclear waste? What's that risk? Very serious. It's not going to be a few hundred lives, if there's a problem there. It's going to be generations of lives.

Now we now more clearly understand the 10 government may have been faulty in their oversight of 11 Toyota. I'm concerned about that with nuclear plants 12 So I just want to reiterate that, you know, it's too. better that we not begin the relicensing process until 13 14 we have a very secure storage for the rest of the nuclear waste, and there are other alternatives. 15 You 16 know, if we can take individual responsibility for 17 reducing our own, change our own lifestyles to reduce global warming, on a very small minor level, each of 18 But if we're looking for energy to make our lives 19 us. 20 easier, maybe we need to take that responsibility and 21 reduce our own energy consumption.

And if that means we need to do that, and not have a Diablo, you know, that's what we need to do. But we can't begin relicensing until we have a clear, solid, secure place for the waste. So thank

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you.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you very much, Peggy. And Joanne. Joanne Main.

MS. MAIN: Good afternoon. And I want to thank the NRC for hosting this event today, and to listening to all of our comments and considering them with the mountain of work that you have ahead of you to do.

I am currently the president and CEO of the Atascadero Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber is a 10 11 diverse organization of business professionals working 12 together for a better community. The board of developed, adopted and published a public 13 directors 14 policy guide which provides direction for developing 15 positions on legislation and other public policy 16 issues.

The relicensing of the Diablo Canyon Power Plant fits into this policy guide. We believe, in order to maintain a solid economic base, and to compete effectively in this century, we must continue to improve our infrastructure systems, particularly in the area of power.

Infrastructure investment provides the foundation for accelerated business growth, capital investment, and improved quality of life.

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Issues we would like for you to take into account, in addition to the obvious environmental review, as you review the license renewal of Diablo Canyon Power Plant, are as follows. We'd like you to keep in mind the economic impact on our local economy and schools. We'd like you to keep in mind the effects of local taxes collected. The effects on the local direct employment as Diablo is the largest employer in our county.

Atascadero houses many of the workers, and their purchasing power is evident in our community. Finally, investigate the effects on local vendors and contractors that have worked in unison, over the years, to keep the plant operational and safe.

I would encourage the NRC to not delay the relicensing process of the Diablo Canyon Power Plant. I know the Diablo Canyon Power Plant operates in a safe manner, always keeps seismic upgrades in their sights at all times, and addresses this issue under their current license.

If the plant is not safe, it would not be operating at this time. Please do not delay the process, as a delay would not result in additional safety benefits. Thank you for your time.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Joanne. Next,

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we're going to have Richard Fryer, and after Mr. Fryer we'll have David--and I'm sorry if I don't get these names exactly right--Hafemeister. Sorry. And then after that we'll have Duane Woddell.

Mr. Fryer.

MR. FRYER: Thank you. I'm Richard Fryer, and these are my own words, that I just hastily jotted them down, so I apologize if it's not as smooth as some of you have been able to bring off.

I have MS degrees in physics and computer science. I had a career in aircraft computers until I retired from that, and I taught five years at Cal Poly in the electrical engineering department.

14 First, I'd like to say that I think 15 a very important component of nuclear power is 16 California's energy mix, and I'm pleased that Diablo 17 has played a very safe role in that process. They've got an admirable safety record. I also appreciate 18 NRC's, not only the opportunity to speak here today, 19 but also the due diligence you play in helping keep 20 21 nuclear power safe for us.

22 Mothers For Peace says that we need to 23 consider the real world, and we need to consider 24 what's real versus what's hypothetical. Well, in the 25 real world, we know that oil and coal-fired plants

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have terrible side effects for the environment. Let's see. Coal generates nitrous oxide, puts particulates in the atmosphere, and even--not even mentioning carbon dioxide output--also puts radioactive waste, the ash that's produced.

Those are real effects and we know our grandchildren are going to live with those side effects, not the hypothetical ones that what happens if there's a fire in the containment pond.

10 Another aspect of that is that in the real 11 world, we have to consider economics. I also am an 12 investor in solar panels, but I'm aware that if it were not for the taxpayers kindly helping to pay for 13 14 those, and if it were not for--I don't know if the 15 taxpayers in this case pay for it, or if it's Diablo, 16 or PG&E has to pay for it, but somebody provides the 17 batteries that let me use my electricity at night 18 instead of during the daytime.

Were it not for that, I think solar power would cost five times what ordinary power costs. Already, power is almost as much of my budget as my grocery bill. If it jumped five times, I'd probably have to move out of state.

I think that's most of my comments here. I would like to also say--unfortunately, I see Adam

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Hill has left. I am a constituent of his, and also Lois Capps. If they read their e-mails, they will both know that their requests for delays do not represent what I think my interests are, and I think that any studies that need to be done--and I do hope that such studies are done--that I think those should be done concurrently.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mr. Fryer.

9 Next we have Mr. David Hafemeister, and10 then we'll have Duane Waddell and then Jeff Lewis.

MR. HAFEMEISTER: Hi. Good to be here. IN almost as old as Bill Denneen, and you'll realize that when you hear my talk. It's going to be a little different today.

15 A little bit of history, and then where do 16 I come out today. In 1975, the--not that the United 17 States had a perfect record on nonproliferation, by the way. In 1975, the Germans and the French were 18 about 19 export six or seven enrichment to and reprocessing plants, and it ended up, since I was 20 21 working initially with Senator John Glenn, who became 22 the lead senator on nonproliferation matters, who had 23 large of writing very hand the Nuclear а 24Nonproliferation Act of 1978, having hearings with 25 David Lilienthal, Hans Beta, Kissinger, and so forth.

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way we passed laws on sanctioning, the big sanction laws, later on, with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that sanctioned India and Pakistan for their explosions.

So what we did is we killed the plutonium economy, and it was my job to go with the Carter lead, Professor Joe and I, down to Oak Ridge, and Hanford--Hanford--whoops--South Car--Barnwell, 10 not South 11 Carolina, and basically shut down the fast breeder 12 reactor and reprocessing programs.

Okay. That's interesting, but what do you 13 14 do if you don't reprocess, is the bottom line? Our 15 theory then was, of course, that we were going to have 16 a viable Yucca Mountain, and we got laws passed that 17 said you'd have a mill per kilowatt hour to pay for that, and when this policy was rolled out, we had--DOE 18 19 rolled it out, and it was seven or so DOE people and 20 one State Department person.

21So that happened 25 years ago, and of 22 course we have above-ground storage. I'm not--if you 23 rank the problems with nuclear power, I believe they 24are first, proliferation, second, safety, and third, 25 waste.

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Now if you want to get rid of nuclear power--now where do I come out in this today, 35 years? I've gone on to do other things. Where do I come out today is that--I do want to talk about process. I'm not going to give any bottom lines here.

But I think a process has to somehow use quantification, and one of my favorite units is deaths per kilowatt hour. So if you're promoting something, and you've always got to consider the opposite. If we don't do A, we've got to do B.

Well, why don't you do a simple calculation, that if you really want to save lives, do that calculation.

Now if we want to get rid of nuclear power and you're really a good moral person, you'd say, well, I want to save lives.

Well, then you come to a very interesting situation. Should we shut them down near large cities, first, or--I know there's a seismic fault here of course--or in small cities, that somehow you have to rationalize--is this really a local issue, or is it an international issue?

Then you can say, well, let's get rid of all of nuclear power. Well, now, then that's 20 percent, and remember, we're growing, unfortunately,

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at one percent or so a year in electrical growth. And yes, I have photovoltaics on my roof and I've passed laws having to do with alternates, and written books on alternates as well.

So those aren't going to come on that fast. So in the transition region, we have this 20 percent, 100 gigawatts, that we've got to do something with, and I of course hope it'll go away. But the bottom line, if they all went away, well, I think what else is there but coal. Natural gas, the price has gone too high and the supply isn't as large.

12 So the process is that -- in conclusion, 13 please try and quantify as much as you can, in terms 14 of both costs and deaths per kilowatt hours, and also 15 consider more than the local. I consider myself more 16 of an internationalist than a localist, and so I don't 17 know how I'll be received at the next parties I go to after saying this. But that's the way I am. Thank 18 you. 19

MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mr. Hafemeister. Next, we'll have Duane Waddell. After Mr. Waddell, we'll have Jeff Lewis, and then Andrew Christie.

23 MR. WADDELL: My name is Duane Waddell. I 24 live north of Cayucos, Swallow Creek Ranch. Since we, 25 the public, will be subsidizing this business venture,

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we have the right to know if it's a feasible, moneywise investment of taxpayer money. Before you allow the licensing process to proceed, please furnish us with the report containing the amount of public funds already invested in this power plant, from conception to the current date.

submit costs for the Then following phases. Licensing process. According to the paper, that was--that will be 85 million. Taking into 10 consideration the age--taking into consideration the 11 age of the plant, please submit an overall operational 12 budget for breakdown, repairs, extra security, etcetera, for the relicensed 25 years. 13

14 Waste storage report and cost. How much storage of waste and cost has occurred to date? 15 What. 16 is the cost and how much will be stored during the 16 17 years left under the current permit? How much waste will be generated? How will it be contained and what 18 125 19 cost during the relicense, years and the additional 2000 monitoring years? 20

Please present a cost sheet showing the source of funding, federal, state and new taxes required. After you've completed the budget report covering all the above, please submit an analysis report comparing the cost of relicensing and operating

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the nuclear plant, and an alternative wind/solar project that would utilize the PG&E coastal property and the areas below, above, and near the existing infrastructure, power lines that stretch from the sea for over a 100 miles inland.

I feel such a safe nonlegal approach will be a much wiser and cost-effective development, especially when the long-term waste containment is factored in.

Please send copies of these reports to the San Luis Board of Supervisors, and any other parties, interested parties requesting them.

in the ad that you submitted, it said issues that should be considered as part of NRC's environmental review of the license application for Diablo Nuclear Power Plant. I think that should say issues that will be considered. Thank you.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mr. Waddell.
Next we have Jeff Lewis. Then we'll have Andrew
Christie, and after that we'll have Richard Krenzdorf.

21 MR. LEWIS: Good afternoon. My name is 22 Jeff Lewis, and I live in Los Osos. Before I get 23 started, I'd like to state that I am a retired PG&E 24 employee, and I mention that only because when I 25 worked for the company, it was my job to speak to the

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public and the media on behalf of PG&E and Diablo Canyon.

But I want to make it clear that I no longer speak on behalf of the company and that I'm here representing myself, and I hope some other people in this community.

I'd like to thank the NRC for being here and listening to us today.

I made a couple a notes on things I heard, 10 that I wasn't going to mention. You know, as far as 11 the used fuel issue, the waste goes, I'd like to have 12 consideration given to reprocessing, because some ultimately--I mean, the rest of the world is going 13 14 this successfully and it certainly would be a solution 15 to on-site storage which, for the interim, is more 16 than adequate.

17 The other point I've heard, and I kind of agree with, is that I don't see an advantage to 18 delaying relicensing to conduct seismic 19 studies, because there is an ongoing, robust, seismic studies 20 21 program that PG&E is required to maintain, and it's 22 not some 20-year-old report sitting on a shelf in a 23 three-ringer binder. It's a very dynamic process. And seismic issues should be looked at when they 2425 arise, and that's what's happens now.

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The notion that I'd like to suggest, overall, for the environmental studies related to relicensing, is pretty simple. Be reasonable and fair. There's a vast amount of evidence, in many studies, which show that PG&E, and its employees, have been good stewards of the land and waters around the power plant.

And they should be required to continue that as part of relicensing. As some people know, some of the most beautiful and pristine tide pools that can be found anywhere, exist around Diablo Canyon, and it's because of restrictions on public access and the efforts of PG&E.

Those healthy tide pools also help show that the surrounding environment is flourishing. The actions taken by PG&E to preserve and improve the native vegetation and natural wildlife out there could fill a book, if not more. So I would say please don't require any unnecessary, redundant type of studies that may be put forth.

The water around the plant is clean, with healthy sea life. I watched, on more than one occasion, humpback whales feeding in front of the plant for hours, along with seals, dolphins, sea gulls, pelicans.

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But there is much more than anecdotal evidence. There are volumes of existing documentation and science, showing that any impacts on the environment are minimal.

In fact, there's just no way to squeeze electricity out of Mother Nature without some kind of impact on the environment. The question is what can we reasonably do to manage those impacts. Wind power kills countless birds, solar produces hazardous waste materials, and both technologies take up lots of land.

But people still support those green technologies. Nuclear is a green technology that produces huge amounts of emission-free baseload power 4 24 hours a day, and I believe that most people want that.

And finally, please look at and consider, and weigh, those beneficial effects of providing clean energy for 3 million California residents. And where would you get that clean energy, if Diablo were to shut down prematurely?

And consider the fact that PG&E is preserving for the future thousands of acres of land and miles of coastline out there, in what amounts to a nature preserve. Thank you.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mr. Lewis. Next

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we'll have Andrew Christie. After that, we'll have Richard Krenzdorf, and then Ermina Karim.

MR. CHRISTIE: Good afternoon. I'm Andrew Christie. I'm the director of the Santa Lucia chapter of the Sierra Club. In its Applicant's environmental report, operating license renewal stage, PG&E says the following of a marine environmental monitoring conducted in the vicinity of the power plant since the mid 1970's.

Quote. Various analysis reports have been consistent in their conclusions, that biological effects of the discharge are mainly confined to Diablo Cove, and diminished with both depth and distance from the point of discharge. End quote.

15 This statement might have been excusable 16 prior to plant start-up, when PG&E dramatically 17 underestimated the plant's impacts on the marine environment, but there is no excuse for it now. The 18 of PG&E's 19 Department of Fish & Game, in terms assertion of minimal, narrow, geographically-limited 20 21impacts, has directly refuted that statement.

They stated, quote: Overall, the effects of the discharge include loss and degradation of habitat, decreases in several species diversity and intensity, and loss of entire species. It has been

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shown that the effects continue to expand beyond Diablo Cove and are greater than predicted.

The discharge does not provide for the protection or propagation of species, and does not provide habitat suitable for indigenous species. End quote.

Per the Safe Energy Communication Council and the Nuclear Information and Resource Service, reading excerpts from their report, quote: PG&E's 10 original thermal plume pollution predictions were 11 literally off by more than a mile, significantly 12 affecting an additional area, 4.2 miles to the north of the reactor. Where the utility's prediction prior 13 14 to operation had placed an area 3/10ths of a mile 15 around Diablo Cove at uncertain risk from thermal 16 pollution, the actual impacts from the reactors amount 17 to 1.4 miles of nearly complete loss of habitat in the 18 intertidal zone.

Summing up Diablo's effect on this oncevital densely-inhabited marine habitat, Michael Thomas, the regional water board manager for the Diablo Canyon studies said, quote: It's essentially bare rock. End quote.

Diablo Canyon's operators were discovered to have withheld information from environmental

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regulators for two decades, revealing the true effect of the reactor's hot water discharges. The concealed included data infrared images, indicating more extensive thermal plume concealed in PET zones than previously admitted, and time series photographs showing the progressive deterioration of biologically important habitat in marine coastal waters around the The damage reactor. was catastrophic to the indigenous marine life community, including the near obliteration of the already-threatened black-and-red abalone populations.

PG&E was required to reanalyze the effects through an independent review, and settled with the State of California for \$14 million, a fine seven times higher than any fine ever leveled by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for any violation. End quote.

It is a matter of concern, that more than ten years after these findings and events, PG&E, in its environmental report, accompanying its license renewal application, is still attempting to minimize the effects on the marine environment of its nuclear power plant.

In preparing its Category 2 site-specific assessment, the NRC should be mindful of this history, and in your consultations with U.S. Fish & Wildlife,

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and the National Marine Fisheries Service, ascertain what PG&E's obligations are under the Endangered Species Act, as per the power plant's impacts on the black abalone, which is now, as of 2009, on the Endangered Species list.

Mitigations for all of the plant's impacts must fully mitigate impacts of the past, the present, and the future. Thank you.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mr. Christie.
Richard Krenzdorf. After that, we'll have Ermina
Karim. And after that we'll have Mr. Ed Waage.

MR. KRENZDORF: Thank you so much. I'm actually going to speak about--well, every time the NRC comes to town, I talk about one subject, and I get a thank you very much, and it goes into the vertical file.

I'm pleased--I'm a "happy camper" this afternoon because there's been more people speaking on the issue of safety, and specifically on the emergency plan, than I think I've heard in many years.

People who have serious questions with the present setup, such as Jane Swanson who spoke, David Weisman who spoke. People who said everything's fine. The police person who spoke some time ago, the fire person who spoke some time ago say not to worry.

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And so I'm very pleased individual, to see this subject being talked about at some length. We're dealing today with scoping, what should be in, as the NRC looks through the wealth of material. What should they be looking at? And yes, within safety, the issue of the emergency plan has, like the phoenix, risen, and I would hope the NRC would take a lot of time.

When I come to speak, when the NRC comes here, I speak about the adequacy of our emergency plan. Well, we heard people say that the on-site--I think PG&E said the on-site plan works just fine. Maybe so.

The police and fire people say it works 13 14 just fine. Maybe so. Though they don't know any more 15 than I do. Why? Because drills, including the public, 16 have never been held. I've been an employee, 25 years 17 or more, at Cal Poly. We have 20,000 people there on Monday through Friday, and over those 25 years, and 18 more, zero has been tested, to find out the adequacy 19 20 of the plan.

In Paso Robles, a year or so ago, one or two people died from an earthquake. In San Luis Obispo, we realized the necessity of upleveling, and therefore the retrofit program is going on.

And then there are the events around the

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world, most recently in Chile, and then in China, and so on and so forth. But we remain dumbstruck in terms of making sure that we have an emergency plan that's worth the paper that it's been written on.

And so I ask the NRC to make it as a condition of going ahead, one of many, the condition that full tests of the emergency plan involving individuals, and not just officialdom, be held at my university, in different communities in the county. Otherwise, we're blowing smoke, and it's time that we find out, in the event of an emergency--the odds are against it--but the whole idea is what happens if it's needed, what kind of program do we have?

14 And that we don't find out some time in 15 the future--whoops--sorry we didn't conduct that, we 16 didn't realize. And so I want to emphasize again, 17 that the NRC, in its scoping, look at the adequacy of the emergency plan, not just on paper, not just for 18 officialdom coming in here, but actually testing it. 19 20 Schools, hospitals, etcetera, etcetera. Without that, 21 as I said before, we're simply blowing smoke.

Thank you so much for giving me the time to speak to you this afternoon.

24 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. 25 Krenzdorf. Ermina Karim.

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MS. KARIM: Hi. Good morning. Or good afternoon. Sorry. Ermina Karim. I'm here today representing the San Luis Obispo Chamber of Commerce and our roughly 1500 small business members within the region. I'd like to thank the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the opportunity to provide input today.

The San Luis Obispo Chamber of Commerce believes that our community's quality of life, which is the basis of our great economic prosperity, is predicated upon, among other things, our clean air and water, our healthy and balanced economy, our excellent schools, and of course as a mother of a 4-year-old, our great personal safety.

But better speakers than I have already addressed safety in schools, so I'll focus my comments on the environment and economy.

Our Chamber is very focused on the urgent need to reduce fossil fuel consumption, minimize our community's GHG emissions, and are very active in promoting business involvement in energy and resource conservation. To this end, PG&E has been a tremendous community partner in this effort.

For this reason, we would like to better understand the air quality emissions that would result from replacement power. And like many other speakers

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today, we are focused on the economic impact that Diablo Canyon has on our community in the way of taxes, direct and indirect employment, and of course considerable charitable activities that the plant currently has on our local communities.

We look forward to better understanding the social, environmental, and economic impacts, and we thank you again for the opportunity to comment.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Ms. Karim. Next we'll have Ed Waage. I'm sorry. I'm probably not getting that right.

MR. WAAGE: It's "Waggee."

MR. CAMERON: "Waggee." Thank you. After that, we'll have Shelly Higginbotham and then Joe Boysen.

16 MR. WAAGE: Good afternoon. I'm Ed Waage. 17 I'm also on the city council for Pismo Beach but I am speaking on my own behalf. I'd like to touch on three 18 benefits of Diablo Canyon to our local community and 19 to the State of California. The first is it does 20 21 complement California's push for solar power. Ι 22 installed solar panels on my rooftop about two and a 23 half years ago, and at nighttime, the sun sets and I 24have no solar power. I rely on, for example, baseload 25 power, like Diablo Canyon, for my nighttime

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electricity. During the daytime, solar provides additional energy when we have the peak load times during the day. So it's a nice complement between nuclear and solar.

Especially in 2024, when the current license is up, we will need even more baseload to take care of the nighttime, when there is no solar power available.

Also the community is much better prepared, as several others have mentioned, because of Diablo Canyon. I think especially our own city is much better prepared, because of additional planning and preparedness that we've undertaken for Diablo Canyon.

Also, our local economy is much better off from Diablo Canyon. There's large numbers of very well-paying jobs as well as additional stays in our hotels, and people dining in our restaurants during outages.

I would ask also that you do not delay the licensing process because of the newly-found earthquake fault. I think those two processes can go forward in parallel.

And finally, on the issue of reprocessing, even Energy Secretary Chu has stated that reprocessing

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is something we should look at in the future, and I know France and Japan are also doing that. It's probably the best, the very best solution. Thank you.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mr. Waage. Next we have Shelly Higginbotham. After that, we'll go to--we just got a new one, Ms. Lawver. And then the last speaker we'll have is Mr. Boysen.

MS. HIGGINBOTHAM: Good afternoon. I'm Shelly Higginbotham. Thank you for the opportunity to 10 speak. When considering the relicensing, I'd like you 11 to consider these comments. The 20 year record of 12 Diablo Canyon. I've lived in the community for 30 I've raised my children here. 13 I live years. 14 downwind. So I'd like you to consider the 20 year 15 The catastrophic implications, economically, record. 16 should the plant case to exist, and they've already 17 been addressed here, from the employment base, the 18 school districts, the tax base, and it's just not coastal, it affects Lucia Mar, and it affects Paso 19 20 Robles, and we just read about that in the paper 21 today, and we'd be very naive not to consider the 22 economics of this plant.

The benefits of having inexpensive and reliable power, that we all enjoy every single day. And how will we substitute that power of 3 million

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homes? How do we substitute that in a short amount of time? Please consider that.

I am hopeful that you will allow the relicensing process to continue while the seismic investigations are continuing. They should be parallel. And there was a comment, a few minutes ago, from a gentleman about safety drills, and in Pismo did participate with our Beach, Ι emergency operations, and I can assure you that they are an 10 ongoing process with Cal Fire, with Diablo Canyon, 11 with all of the emergency personnel, in coordination 12 with the schools, and we have put our whole Public they've 13 Works Department online, and qone to 14 evacuation sites, and it is rehearsed, it is 15 practiced, and it is constantly ongoing, and we are 16 hyper-vigilant in that. So thank you very much.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Ms. Higginbotham. Next we're going to have Ms. Lawver, and then Mr. Boysen. We're going to finish up with Mr. Boysen. After Mr. Boysen, Dave Wrona from NRC is going to sum up for us.

Ms. Lawver. I hope I'm getting that name correct too.

MS. LAWVER: Perfectly. M.C. Lawver, citizen, resident, San Luis Obispo County. I came

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here today speaking, regarding license renewal. It reminds me of us objectors to the nuclear chain in the industry, and Diablo Nuclear Station, that we opposed licensing in the beginning. We remember Hoskins and Griffith, Hosgri Fault namers, United States Geological Survey, Union of Concerned Scientists as against Diablo as a site of seismic concern.

The NRC, Public Utilities Commission, Council of Governments, and PG&E, go along forming thermally-intense fission products, appropriately three miles from the Hosgri Fault on the Ring of Fire, till today.

As a person who does oppose licensing renewal, I'd like to speak to the fact that one 1000 megawatt reactor, such as Diablo, creates 500 pounds of plutonium per year. Operating two reactors, two 17 1000 megawatt reactors at that site, on the average, makes a 1000 pounds of plutonium a year.

Since 1984, the nuclear industry, you, have made approximately 13 tons of plutonium, which sits on the Ring of Fire, on the Hosgri Fault, and the new fault.

No more plutonium production; no more license. Promoters in the nuclear industry say that no deaths result from this ionizing radiation

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continuum. Objectors and researchers seek epidemiologists, cancer registries and mortality records, anything relating to biological results of environmental exposure.

We find agencies and the industry working together. Who will show documents of true exposure, mortality results? Please, no license renewal.

Please understand, living souls, as nuclear radiation, as medically contraindicated for 10 biological units, and life forms. Medically contraindicated. 24/7, routine releases from a 11 12 nuclear facility, low level, high level, however you want to term it, however you want to quantify it --13 14 rads, curies. Effluent and environmental exposures 15 result in because for concern. Inform yourselves by 16 reading Dr. Helen Caldicott, Dr. Rosalie Bertell, Dr. 17 Sternglass, Harvey Wasserman, Coughman. No license renewal. End safety concerns. End fission ionizing 18 radiation products in the nuclear chain. 19

Thank you for allowing public comment. I appreciate this, part of the democratic process, very valid in this community, in this society.

23 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mr. Lawver. Next 24 we'll have Mr. Joe Boysen, and we're going to have one 25 more, Ms. Willow Walking Turtle will speak after Mr.

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Boysen. Then we'll go to Dave Wrona.

Mr. Boysen.

MR. BOYSEN: Thank you. I want to warn all of you that I'm not ready for primetime. I'm not an experienced speaker and I'm not very well organized. My name is Joe Boysen. I live in Sunset Palisades, which is where I have lived--my wife and I, Mary, have lived for 22 years with our son Dane. And I have quite a bit to say. I hope you allow me to say some of it. I'm going to try to talk faster than I usually do.

12 And this is kind a going to be jumping around. I wanted also--I want to admit that I'm no 13 14 green, sixties flower child, and I'm not liberal. And 15 having said all that, I'm very much against this 16 license extension, and I'm very much against the 17 continuation of Diablo Canyon, in fact, any of the other power, nuclear power plants for one moment 18 19 longer.

So I have a definite--I didn't enter this with a bias, I don't believe, but I've become interested over the last few months, and it's been an interesting experience.

For the good of the order, I would like to suggest that there be future meetings, and that they

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be one meeting and not two meetings. I think the media tends to cover this afternoon meeting, and I'm very disappointed with the turnout. Last time, the evening meeting, which the media did not cover, was much better attended.

We feel like we have to go to both meetings. I think, in some sense, there's a "divide and conquer" element happening here, which is certainly not intended. But I think there should be one evening meeting, which more likely would be one that could accommodate us, so that as a community, we're at least together.

I want to comment that by my count, I'm speaker number 29, and I would say that there's been a sizeable number in favor of, more or less in favor of PG&E and in favor of Diablo, and so forth, and I do have the feeling that it was, there was some orchestration going on here.

We've heightened our effort. I tried to place an ad in the Tribune to stir up some more attendance, and that ad was heavily censored, I'm sorry to report.

I want to commend Adam Hill for coming here today and for staying as long as he did. One of the gentlemen said that he was going to protest that.

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Well, the other side of the coin, I'm very thrilled by that and by the congresswoman's letter.

On this question of nuclear power, these nuclear plants are unsafe, under any circumstances. We are playing Russian roulette with Murphy's Law. This is the most dangerous technology in human history.

In our case, we're playing Russian roulette with Mother Nature. We live where we live. 10 A history of tidal waves, of tsunamis. 1878 wiped out 11 Avalon. 1907 destroyed the power plant where I live These, and other instances, which doubtless 12 today. are available to one who studies such things. 13

14 I won't even mention the earthquake thing. You know, it would seem like this is--we don't even 15 16 need to have this meeting after what happened in 17 Chile. I would say that of the speakers here, many of them were people--this is a county that has a lot of 18 19 government employees, and retired government employees, and I think that the NRC should take that 20 21 into account. And there are people who--and by the 22 way, in all these things, the good people, good people 23 at the Tribune, good people at Diablo, good people on 24the NRC, good people on the Safety Committee.

So none of these comments are directed at

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any of those individuals, and it's a question of disagreement.

This earthquake business. The tsunamis. Spent fuel is forever. We're funding something on a completely insane basis of--we're creating something far into the future which we don't know how to handle.

This business about the 20 percent argument. We're using power, way too much power, that we don't need anyway, and we're doing it to fuel a runaway growth situation where we have 300 million 10 11 people instead of maybe the 240 million which, at most, we should have. And if we didn't have those 12 extra people--and those of us who have been fighting 13 14 growth--we wouldn't have those people, and close our 15 borders, and so forth--we wouldn't have the power 16 need.

Diablo funds excessive growth. The alternatives. There's plenty of alternatives, and I want to point out in this business of global warming and the carbon argument, there's two different arguments there, whether global warming's occurring or not and what role carbon has in it.

And there's a small body of scientists who are routinely shut off. There's a recent movie on this on Sundance channel, who maintained that the

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carbon argument is not what's causing the global warming, since the carbonization has been going on heavily since 1940, and this warming didn't occur until after that.

Rich PG&E. We're the ones who are rich. We're the sovereigns. We're the land owners here. PG&E is rich because they've gotten it from us. We don't have to adopt a war economy, or a broken glass economy, or employ our daughters as streetwalkers in order to be able to have a future. We're the rich 10 ones, not PG&E, so we oughtn't go hat in hand to PG&E.

12 Of course they've been good citizens. They're good people. What would you expect? But it's 13 14 our wealth. This "carbon bashing," I've mentioned. I 15 call it "carbon bashing theology." Jobs argument. 16 Ditto.

17 We have what we have. In fact, everybody's "on the ropes." The Tribune's on the 18 The Tribune was a strong organization when I 19 ropes. came here in '88. So in what way have they gained 20 21 from this wonderful economy? And the man said that he 22 can barely afford the power he already has. Well, why 23 the power so expensive, if everything's so is 24wonderful? While I'm on it, the fellow who--Walsh, I 25 guess it was, he made it sound like there wasn't any

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problem with these, this storage question.

Well, if there's no problem, what are we talking about?

MR. CAMERON: Excuse me, Mr. Boysen. If you could, please just go ahead and summarize.

MR. BOYSEN: I'm trying to.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you.

MR. BOYSEN: I'm trying to. Tax revenue. And don't be hurrying us. We're the sovereigns here. There is no hurry. The hurry is coming from the process. You are our representatives, NRC. You work for us. You don't work for PG&E.

Tax revenue argument. The costly cleanup.
I want to get this--

[Clapping]

MR. BOYSEN: Good; do it. Costly cleanup. 16 17 What kind of a cleanup will it be, if we have to do it in a negative environment after a disaster has 18 Think of that. What I'm recommending is 19 happened? that we decommission all of 20 these plants, but 21particularly this one where we live, and that we 22 dismantle it.

The cleanup can occur in an orderly fashion now. I can't even tell you what it would be like, if we were in a post-tragic environment. Just a

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Ι would question the timing of the application and the degree of orchestration vis-a-vis this business of the Obama plan to reinvigorate and build a bunch more on kind of a "dirty '30s" make-work public employment project. Everybody's using this jobs situation as an excuse to do these things.

The plant wouldn't be legal now--licensed Why extend a license which wouldn't be granted 12 now. If it weren't safe, they wouldn't be operating. 13 now?

14 Well, I'll let--one of the speakers said 15 That I hope that this can be evaluated in the that. 16 way in which it was said.

17 We have illegal cars, like the Volkswagen. You don't let them permit--permit them to be 18 19 manufactured anymore.

20 What about illegal plants? Shouldn't 21 there be illegal plants, that you permitted once but 22 no longer? We have cars that can't be made. You have 23 to buy an old one. Okay. Well, the same thing should 24apply to nuclear technology.

Living within our means versus unbridled

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growth. That goes without saying, and it goes without saying as far as energy.

Reprocessing isn't an answer. The reprocessing leaves 90 percent. I think there's been some orchestration here. I mention that--one-legged birds versus pristine tide pools. One-legged birds. Where do we see the one-legged birds? Well, maybe they're all extinct by now, but they used to be down at--what is it? Fat Cats. The birds down there were one-legged birds, and that was a result of, you know, birth defects. I say it--maybe you remember the onelegged birds. You still seeing the one-legged birds?

13 A government county, tide pools. We are, 14 again, the sovereigns, and I--we got to keep this 15 This is not okay. Suppressing ads, and so alive. 16 forth is not going to be a permanent thing. We're 17 going to be organized, we're going to be here, and we want--I want to hear an assurance from you that this 18 19 process is going to remain open, and not rush to a 20 judgment.

Again, will you brief the people tonight on what they missed today? I think that ought to be a routine part of this, since you have had two meetings, so that they are acquainted with what was said today. And with that, I thank you. I may eventually have to

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go to jail over this, but I don't think it will be today.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mr. Boysen. Next we have Ms. Willow Walking Turtle, and after her, we will entertain one more, Ms. Tracey Vardas.

MS. KELTEY: I have my turtle here, so you hear a turtle speaking. I dedicate this to all the turtles who might be out in the ocean, dying of ionizing radiation in different parts of the world. Also I want to thank Mr. Boysen. He took a lot of my ideas, and I'm glad he said them. I stand on a giant, and I appreciate that.

I also dedicate this to my father who's a 13 vet in the Second World War. He went to Hiroshima and 14 15 Nagasaki and "mopped up," what they called "mop-up." 16 They didn't have any kind of protective gear. He 17 came home, and about 17 years later, he died of lymphosarcoma from the exposure that he 18 got at 19 Nagasaki. Clean up. Mop up.

I'm going to give you a poem. You've probably heard this before. I don't want to stay long.

"Humankind did not move the web of life. We will remain a strand in that web. Whatever we do to web, we do to ourself." It's a quote from Chief

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Seattle in 1850.

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I feel that nuclear power violates, tremendously, the web of life. And Einstein, the father of relativity, made the statement: Splitting the atom changed everything, save people's way of thinking.

So I think we all need to start changing our way of thinking, and not supporting a form of energy that poisons the whole planet. I thank you, choose safely.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you.

Next we have Ms. Tracey Vardas, and then we'll finish up with Mr. David Wrona.

14 MS. VARDAS: Thank you for allowing me to 15 My name is Tracey Vardas, and some of you may speak. 16 have remembered me as working for the San Luis Obispo 17 County Office of Emergency Services. And I hope that when I tell you that I'm currently a employee of the 18 19 Pacific Gas & Electric Company, that you don't lose faith in what I have to say to you, because I 20 21 partnered with many of you for Mothers For Peace, and 22 Nuclear Alliance For Energy--sorry, I may have gotten that one wrong--when we've done our emergency drills 23 24and to provide you some information.

But what I'm doing today is talking as a

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PG&E employee, not a PG&E spokesperson, and also as a member of the community. I live in Pismo Beach, again, directly downwind of Diablo Canyon Power Plant, where I have two--I guess I can't say they're young anymore, they're 12 and 10; but they're still young.

They go to school in the CMR Unified School District. My husband is a council member for the city of Pismo Beach. We're highly invested in this community.

What I have to bring to you tonight is the fact that I have 16 years as an emergency manager under my belt, at both working--multiple places, actually.

14 Ι started with the State Office of 15 Emergency Services where I dealt directly with 16 facilities handle that and process hazardous 17 materials. Those facilities are responsible to report those materials they have on site, and if they have 18 the potential to cause harm to human health and the 19 environment, and if they think that they have that 20 21 potential, and if they may have spilled it, then they 22 have to report that information to the State of California and to the local certified, unified program 23 24agency.

I was directly involved in writing those

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regulations and implementing them.

A lot of times we'd get a question: I had a spill. Do I have to report it? Well, do you feel it has the potential to cause harm to human health or the environment? If they said no, they didn't have to report it. If it was then found to cause a potential for human health--harm to human health and the environment, then they could be fined.

But it would come across, if people
happened to discover it, maybe when they went to get a
building permit.

I have found since working with 12 What Diablo Canyon is not only do they have to report when 13 14 they feel an earthquake, or if they have spilled 15 hazardous materials, but they have to report 16 everything that they do, to protect this population. 17 They have to drill on that ability to protect this population, not only within themselves, but also 18 19 outside with the community.

So that gives me a very strong commitment, that we have the ability to protect the population of San Luis Obispo County. I didn't leave the county Office of Emergency Services because I was unhappy or because I didn't think things were going well. I left because I feel that this company, PG&E, has an

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extremely strong work ethic, and I like their views and policies on safety.

I felt that I could contribute, as an emergency planner, to Diablo Canyon, to continuing those policies and those views on this side of the bench rather than the other side.

I'm also very proud of the work that PG&E does in the community. I have a lot of community services that I do. I work with Public Health Department in providing Christmas gifts to local atneed children. I work on a homeless dinner on Christmas Day with my family.

And one of the things, as soon as I came on to PG&E, I was given the ability to work with our employees and our company on those efforts. So they supported me, in my own personal efforts to work in the community, by matching what we were doing.

So I'm really proud of the work that we do 18 19 in this community, and I believe that on a daily basis, we're looking at our seismic ramifications on 20 21any of the new studies that are out, and of our 22 environmental impacts, and I believe that we should 23 continue with relicensing, and that it should be 24concurrent to the current studies, and that we will 25 continue to be a good partner with this community.

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Thank you.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Ms. Vardas.

Next we'll have Dave Wrona. Dave, if you can sort of tell us what you heard.

MR. WRONA: I'm not going to summarize everything we've heard tonight, but I do want to thank you all for coming out, taking time out of your busy day to participate in our environmental scoping process. All of the comments that you've provided us help us define 10 today will the scope of our 11 environmental review. The comments will all be addressed in our Environmental Scoping Summary Report, 12 which will be publicly available. 13

If you provided us your contact information on one of those blue or yellow cards, we will mail you a copy of that report.

17 Just a reminder. Coming up and speaking here tonight, or providing us with written comments is 18 not the only way to provide comments to us. If you go 19 home tonight and a speaker prompted you to come up 20 with additional information--Drew had the slide up 2122 there with information on mailing comments to us, or 23 e-mailing comments to us. We'll take those comments 24until April 12th.

This isn't the last time that you'll be

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117 able to comment on the environmental review process. You'll be able to see how we've, besides addressed those comments, how we've analyzed those things in our Environmental Impact Statement. We'll publish a draft around the October timeframe, and we'll be out here again in December, asking again for your comments on our draft Environmental Impact Statement. It'll be a meeting very similar to this. And with that, I'd just like to thank you 10 all again for taking the time, and providing us with 11 some very thoughtful and detailed comments. [Whereupon, at 4:20 p.m., the 12 public meeting was concluded.] 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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