

Official Transcript of Proceedings
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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

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Location: San Luis Obispo, California

Date: Wednesday, March 3, 2010

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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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PRESENT: (Cont'd)

MICHAEL PECK, Senior resident inspector, Diablo Canyon

TONY BROWN, Resident inspector, Diablo Canyon

DREW STUYVENBERG, Project manager, Division of License

Renewal

KIM GREEN, Project Manager, Division of License

Renewal

DAVE WRONA, Branch chief, Division of License Renewal

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P R O C E E D I N G S

(6:30 p.m.)

1
2
3 MR. CAMERON: Welcome to tonight's
4 meeting. Our topic tonight is the Nuclear Regulatory
5 Commission, the NRC's, environmental review of Pacific
6 Gas & Electric's application to renew the license for
7 the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant. And my name is
8 Chip Cameron and I work for the executive director for
9 Operations at the NRC, and it's my pleasure to serve
10 as your facilitator for tonight's meeting, and in that
11 role, I'll try to assist you in making sure that you
12 all have a productive meeting tonight.

13 And tonight, I'm going to be assisted by
14 Mike Fuller, who's right here, and Mike is in our
15 facilitator training program at the NRC. And I just
16 wanted to go over a few items about the meeting
17 tonight, the meeting process, so that you know what to
18 expect this evening, and I'd like to talk about the
19 format for the meeting, and then the ground rules for
20 the meeting.

21 And then I want to introduce the NRC staff
22 who are here tonight to listen to you.

23 In terms of format, it's a two-part
24 meeting. The first part of the meeting is to give you
25 some information on how the NRC conducts its review of

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1 this license renewal application, particularly the
2 environmental part of the review, and we have Drew
3 Stuyvenberg, right here, who is the project manager
4 for the environmental portion of this review, and he's
5 going to give you a brief presentation on the NRC
6 review process, and how you can participate in that
7 process.

8 We'll have a small amount of time, after
9 Drew's presentation, where we can go out to you for
10 some questions about the NRC review process, to make
11 sure that we were clear on how that all happens.

12 And then we're going to move into the
13 second part of the meeting, and that's an opportunity
14 for the NRC staff to listen to you, your comments,
15 your advice, your recommendations on what the NRC
16 should consider when it does its environmental review.

17 And we're taking written comments on these
18 issues also. But anything that's said by you tonight
19 will carry the same weight as those written comments.

20 And you may hear something tonight from the NRC, or
21 from others in the community, that would prompt you to
22 submit some written comments. Or you may want to
23 amplify on the comments that you give tonight.

24 And if you do want to speak, I would just
25 ask you, most of you have already done this, fill out

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1 a yellow card that we have at the desk, and that gives
2 us an idea of how many people want to speak tonight.

3 If you get the urge, that you do want to
4 speak, and you haven't filled out a yellow card, you
5 can do so during the meeting itself. I would just ask
6 you to give us those cards before 9:30, okay, so that
7 we know how many people want to talk. And in terms of
8 ground rules, first, please wait until Drew is
9 finished with his presentation before you ask
10 questions.

11 And then when we go to the question
12 period, if you could just signal me and I'll bring you
13 this cordless microphone, please introduce yourself,
14 and then we'll take your question.

15 And I would just ask you to limit it to
16 questions--a lot of times a question will morph into a
17 comment, and we'd like to save the comments for the
18 comment portion of the meeting.

19 And if we can't get to all the questions
20 that you have during the question period, the NRC
21 staff will be here after the meeting to talk with any
22 of you about your questions, whether they're about the
23 NRC review process, or something about the Diablo
24 plant. Now a second ground rule is that I would ask
25 that only one person speak at a time, and that's so we

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1 can give our full attention to whomever has the floor
2 at the moment. But it also helps us to get a clean
3 transcript. We're taking a transcript of the meeting,
4 and this is Pam Hollinger, who is our court reporter,
5 and Pam will know exactly who is talking, and that
6 transcript will be your record of the meeting and
7 it'll be our record of the meeting.

8 And a third ground rule is I would ask you
9 to be brief, be economical in your comments, so that
10 we can hear from everybody who wants to speak tonight.

11 We have quite a few people signed up. And I'm going
12 to set a 3- to 5-minute ground rule, and I'll let you
13 know when you're getting near the five minute mark,
14 and I apologize, in advance, if I have to ask you to
15 stop speaking, so that we can go on to the next
16 person, because I know that you have spent a lot of
17 time preparing your comment. So I apologize for that.

18 But if you don't have time to give your complete
19 comments, you can amplify, in writing, send that in to
20 the NRC, or we do have forms out by the desk where you
21 can write a comment and we'll take that back to
22 Washington, and put it on the record.

23 Please note that the NRC staff is here to
24 listen to your comments tonight. They're going to
25 listen carefully, and they're not going to be

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1 responding to any comments. They're not going to be
2 responding to any questions that might be asked from
3 the podium when we get to the comment part of the
4 meeting.

5 But when the NRC staff prepares the
6 scoping report on this meeting, they will address the
7 comments and questions that they heard tonight.

8 And the final ground rule is I would just
9 ask everybody to just extend courtesy to everybody in
10 the room. You may hear opinions tonight, that you
11 don't agree with, but just please respect the person
12 that is giving them, and the courtesy rule obviously
13 applies to the NRC staff as well as everybody else in
14 the room.

15 Thank you for being here to help the NRC
16 with its decision, and I always like to stress, that
17 this is one, this meeting is one data point. Drew
18 Stuyvenberg is going to give you phone numbers and
19 contacts for NRC staff. Please feel free, if you have
20 concerns, questions, to call them, or e-mail them, and
21 we can maintain some continuity in this rather lengthy
22 process of deciding whether the licenses should be
23 renewed, or not.

24 And I've introduced Drew to you. I'm
25 going to introduce the rest of the staff, so that you

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1 know who they are, if you want to talk to them, and
2 they wanted to hear from you in person, to talk to
3 you. That's why they're here tonight.

4 I'm going to start at the "top of the food
5 chain," so to speak, and start with Eliot Brenner, who
6 is the director of our Office of Public Affairs at the
7 NRC in Rockville, Maryland. And Becky Schmidt, who's
8 the director of our Office of Congressional Affairs in
9 Rockville.

10 We have Troy Pruett. Where is Troy.
11 Troy. Troy Pruett, who is the deputy division
12 director for Reactor Safety in NRC's Region IV office
13 in Arlington, Texas. We also have Victor Dricks, who
14 is our senior public affairs officer, again in Region
15 IV, in Arlington, Texas. And we have Laura Uselding
16 who is public affairs officer in Region IV, and Agnes
17 Chen, who you all met, who's helping us with the
18 administrative part of the meeting.

19 We have our resident inspectors. These
20 are the people who are actually at the operating
21 reactors, and these are the residents that are Diablo
22 Canyon, and we have our senior resident, who is
23 Michael Peck right here, and then we have our other
24 resident, Tony Brown, right here. And we have our
25 license renewal team, Drew, the project manager for

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1 the environmental part, and we have Kim Green, right
2 there, who's the project manager for the safety part.

3 The branch chief of renewal projects is Dave Wrona,
4 who's here, and I introduced Mike Fuller, and I think
5 that's it, and we're just going to go to Drew now for
6 a presentation, and then we'll be back out to you for
7 questions.

8 MR. STUYVENBERG: All right. Thank you,
9 Chip. Before I get started this evening, I'd like to
10 briefly explain the term, environmental scoping, as it
11 pertains to today's meeting. In short, we want your
12 input on environmental issues that we ought to
13 consider in our review of the proposed license
14 renewal.

15 There are two major pieces to this
16 process. One is that we're looking for your input on
17 the potential environmental impacts of continued
18 operation of Diablo Canyon. In short, what would
19 happen to the local environment if the two units are
20 granted an additional 20 years of operation?

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

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1 We're also interested in gathering
2 information about the environmental impacts of those
3 alternatives. With that as preface, I'll begin my
4 formal presentation.

5 The purpose of today's meeting is for the
6 NRC staff to receive input from you all on
7 environmental issues and license renewal. Generally,
8 NRC will be in a listening mode today. We have a
9 brief question-and-answer session to address any
10 questions on our process, and then we'll begin the
11 formal comment period. All comments that you present
12 will be formally transcribed for later consideration
13 and response by NRC staff as we continue the
14 environmental review.

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

20 We plan to publish that compilation prior
21 to the time that we publish the draft Environmental
22 Impact Statement. Also, you may have noticed the
23 video crew here. This meeting will be recorded and
24 rebroadcast on SLO-Span, a number of times over the
25 next 30 days.

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

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

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

12 In the course of the environmental review,
13 the NRC staff consults with local, state, federal, and
14 tribal officials. We also request input from the
15 general public and interested groups.

16 Part of that process is today's public
17 meeting to receive your input.

18 You may also notice the box in this
19 diagram that refers to NRC's adjudicatory hearing
20 process. That is another opportunity for the public,
21 groups, and governments, to use, to formally raise
22 issues related to either the safety or environmental
23 reviews.

24 We have instructions on how to use that
25 process on the table out in the lobby.

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1 NRC's regulations implementing the
2 National Environmental Policy Act, often referred to
3 as NEPA, require that we prepare an Environmental
4 Impact Statement to document our environmental review.

5 In our Environmental Impact Statement, we'll compare
6 the likely environmental impacts of license renewal to
7 the likely environmental impacts of alternatives to
8 license renewal.

9 These alternatives include other means of
10 generating electricity or dealing with electrical
11 loads, other than the current power plant. These can
12 include, for example, fossil fuel generation, renewal
13 generation, or other means of addressing electrical
14 demands.

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

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

23 As you can see, this includes a number of
24 issues that are of concern in this area. I will
25 mention two of these, in particular. The first, at

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1 the top of this list, are the impacts from the
2 facility's once-through cooling system. NRC staff
3 will evaluate impacts from continued operation of the
4 cooling system on aquatic life.

5 Specifically, we will look at how the
6 cooling system affects aquatic life through
7 impingement, or what happens when organisms are
8 trapped against the plant's intakes, entrainment, or
9 what happens when organisms are pulled through the
10 plant.

11 And finally, we'll look at the thermal
12 effects from the plant's heated discharged.

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

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

23 For this plant, that means we are
24 continuing to monitor and respond to new seismic
25 information. That said, in considering severe

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1 accident mitigation alternatives in the Environmental
2 Impact Statement, an assessment of seismic risk is an
3 input to determining whether the proposed mitigation
4 alternatives will be cost-effective.

5 This range of issues also includes those
6 issues for which we have reached a generic
7 determination, as documented in our generic
8 Environmental Impact Statement for license renewal.
9 In the scoping process, we are looking for any new and
10 potentially significant information that may challenge
11 our generic determinations. One of these areas that
12 is of substantial local interest is the issue of waste
13 management for the facility during the proposed
14 license renewal period.

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

19 If you are interested in reviewing the
20 generic Environmental Impact Statement, we have
21 several reference copies available on the tables in
22 the hallway.

23 As I mentioned at the beginning of this
24 presentation, we are not only looking for in on the
25 impacts that may result from continued operation of

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1 Diablo Canyon. We will also look at potential
2 alternatives to continued Diablo Canyon operation, and
3 the impacts that could result from reliance on those
4 alternatives. In this case, alternatives are other
5 means of generating electricity or dealing with
6 electrical load.

7 We've already heard that considering an
8 array of energy alternatives is an important issue in
9 this area.

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

16 For example, when it comes to planning for
17 energy demand, and dealing with approving or denying
18 means of generating electricity, the state Energy
19 Commission and Utilities Commission have authority,
20 respectively.

21 We've already been in touch with staff
22 from both organizations as part of this review, and
23 several staff from the Energy Commission are currently
24 in attendance this evening. The Utilities Commission,
25 in addition, also holds authority over electric rates.

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1 While NRC staff will consider issues related to water
2 use and quality, the state's Water Control Boards
3 exercise permitting authority over these matters.

4 In addition, the Coastal Commission
5 specifically addresses coastal land use, and the Air
6 Resources Board addresses air quality and air
7 permitting.

8 NRC's evaluation of environmental issues
9 relating to these matters will not preempt any
10 decisions made by these state level authorities. NRC
11 does, however, have primary oversight for plant safety
12 and for the plant's operating licenses.

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

17 If you have a written statement, or
18 written comments that you would like to provide to any
19 NRC staff person, you may do that this evening. If
20 you come up with additional comments after this
21 meeting, you may submit them via e-mail or via regular
22 mail, and we'll provide those addresses at the end of
23 this presentation.

24 We'll handle all of your comments in the
25 same manner, and afford them the same consideration,

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1 whether you've submitted them in person, in hard copy,
2 or electronically.

3 We will continue to accept comments on the
4 environmental review through April 12th of this year.

5 As I mentioned earlier in this presentation, anyone
6 who provides contact information, either a blue or
7 yellow card, will be added to this mailing list to
8 receive the compilation of all comments received by
9 NRC, as well as the NRC staff responses.

10 Today's meetings are part of a broader
11 environmental review for the proposed license renewal
12 of Diablo Canyon. Later this year, we plan to return
13 to the power plant site to conduct an on-site audit.

14 After reviewing the information we gather
15 from scoping, from the on-site audit, and from any
16 information requests that we make of PG&E, we plan to
17 publish our draft Environmental Impact Statement in
18 October of 2010.

19 We then plan to hold an additional set of
20 meetings, similar in format to this meeting, in this
21 area, in December of this year. Now many of you may
22 be mindful that we've received several requests to
23 delay the license renewal review until PG&E completes
24 certain studies for the state.

25 We are currently reviewing those requests,

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1 and we plan to have a decision in response to those
2 requests by the end of this month. Until that time,
3 we will proceed with the review, as scheduled. Though
4 it's not listed here on the schedule, I wanted to let
5 you know that NRC staff will return to this area as
6 part of ongoing safety oversight, in six to eight
7 weeks, for the end-of-cycle meeting. This meeting
8 will provide an opportunity for questions and answers
9 as well as extensive interaction with the NRC staff.
10 We will issue a press release and take out ads in
11 local papers prior to that meeting, to publicize it.

12 If, during the course of this meeting, you
13 wish to review the environmental information that PG&E
14 submitted to the NRC as part of its license renewal
15 application, or to review NRC guidance or background
16 documents on environmental impacts of license renewal,
17 we have hard copies available for your review in the
18 lobby, as well as copies on CD that you may take with
19 you.

20 In addition, copies of the license renewal
21 application are available for public review at local
22 libraries in San Luis Obispo and Paso Robles. You can
23 also link to them through the NRC Web site.

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

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1 through April 12th. Now as I mentioned earlier, you
2 may submit additional comments through a variety of
3 means. I'll leave this slide up for you during the
4 remainder of the meeting.

5 With that, I will conclude my presentation
6 for this meeting, and note that there are a few
7 remaining slides in your packets. Those contain
8 contact information for me and my safety counterpart,
9 Kim Green, as well as additional information about how
10 to petition the NRC for an adjudicatory hearing.

11 And with that, I'll turn the meeting back
12 over to Chip. Thank you.

13 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very much,
14 Drew. Drew's given you a high-level overview of the
15 NRC review process.

16 Are there any questions, so we can make
17 sure that all of this was clear to you, questions
18 about the process? Anybody have a question?

19 [No response]

20 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Well, we're going to
21 get right into comment, and we're going to go to
22 Barbara Byron of the California Energy Commission.
23 Barbara. Barbara Byron.

24 MS. BYRON: Thank you. Good evening. My
25 name is Barbara Byron. I'm a senior nuclear policy

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1 adviser with the California Energy Commission. We
2 appreciate the opportunity to provide comments here
3 today regarding the scope of the environmental review
4 for the Diablo Canyon license extension application.

5 My comments will be brief since we plan to
6 submit written comments at the end of this month. In
7 November 2008, as required by California Assembly Bill
8 1632, which was authored by Assemblyman Sam Blakeslee,
9 the California Energy Commission completed a
10 comprehensive assessment of Diablo Canyon and San
11 Onofre Nuclear Power Plants. We also completed two
12 additional integrated energy policy reports in 2008
13 and 2009, and all of these reports are available at
14 our Web site, www.energy.ca.gov. And if you're
15 interested, I can, in the break, or after the meeting,
16 I can give you--help you get to these sites, or give
17 you the Web link.

18 We completed these studies, and this
19 assessment included studies of the seismic hazards at
20 Diablo Canyon, and San Onofre, and the seismic
21 vulnerability of these plants.

22 We found, through this assessment, that
23 important data on Diablo Canyon seismic hazard and
24 vulnerabilities are incomplete or are outdated.

25 In addition, just prior to the completion

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1 of our assessment, PG&E announced the discovery of the
2 Shoreline Fault, which you've heard a lot about today.

3 As a result, the Energy Commission recommended that
4 PG&E conduct a number of additional seismic hazard and
5 plant vulnerability analyses.

6 The California Public Utilities Commission
7 also directed PG&E, in 2009, to report on the major
8 findings and conclusions from these studies as part of
9 its license renewal feasibility studies for Diablo
10 Canyon.

11 These important studies include updated
12 seismic tsunami hazard studies, including using three-
13 dimensional seismic reflection mapping, and other
14 advanced techniques, to explore fault zones near
15 Diablo Canyon. Assessments of the long-term seismic
16 vulnerability and reliability of the plant, focusing
17 on switch yards and non-safety related components.

18 An evaluation of additional preplanning,
19 or mitigation steps that PG&E could take to minimize
20 plant outage times, following a major seismic event,
21 such as the event that occurred after the major
22 earthquake in Japan in 2007, that affected their large
23 nuclear power plant. And then finally, an evaluation
24 of the adequacy of access roads to Diablo Canyon and
25 surrounding roadways, for allowing emergency personnel

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1 to reach the plant and local communities and plant
2 workers to evacuate.

3 PG&E's completion of these seismic studies
4 is particularly important in light of the nearly three
5 year outage of the Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power
6 Plant in Japan, following the 2007 earthquake.

7 The Energy Commission and the Public
8 Utilities Commission have also identified a number of
9 other studies that are needed, in order to determine
10 the economic, environmental and reliability
11 implications of relicensing Diablo Canyon.

12 These studies would answer the following
13 questions. What would be the local economic impacts
14 of continuing to operate the plant, and how would
15 these impacts compare with potential alternate uses of
16 the Diablo Canyon site?

17 What would be the low-level nuclear waste
18 disposal costs, and spent fuel costs, in estimated
19 storage, and disposal plans for spent fuel from the
20 plant's operation, the 20 year license extension, and
21 decommissioning?

22 What alternate power generation options
23 could be used in place of power from Diablo Canyon,
24 and what would be the reliability, economic and
25 environmental impacts of these options, compared to

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1 the impacts of Diablo Canyon?

2 What mitigation plans may be needed to
3 ensure the integrity of the Diablo Canyon reactor
4 pressure vessel over a 20 year license extension, in
5 light of any updates to the estimated seismic hazard
6 at the site?

7 And finally, what are the options and
8 costs for complying with California's once-through
9 cooling policy?

10 The seismic studies, and these additional
11 studies, are all needed to assess the cost and benefit
12 to the state of continuing to operate Diablo Canyon
13 for an additional 20 years.

14 In addition, some of these studies are
15 also relevant to the NRC's evaluation of the
16 environmental and safety implications of continuing to
17 operate the plant. For example, an updated seismic
18 hazard assessment is needed to assess the
19 vulnerability of aging plant components to an
20 earthquake.

21 This is especially important for those
22 reactor components, such as the reactor pressure
23 vessel, that have been embrittled by neutron
24 bombardment.

25 In addition, the environmental assessment

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1 should consider possible changes to Diablo Canyon's
2 cooling system, resulting from the state's emerging
3 once-through cooling regulations that are required by
4 provisions of the U.S. Clean Water Act, and updated
5 assessments of site evacuation plans.

6 Therefore, we request that the NRC
7 evaluate the safety and environmental implications of
8 these studies, as recommended in the AB 1632
9 assessment, and that have been identified by the
10 California Public Utilities Commission and the Energy
11 Commission, and require that these seismic studies,
12 and the other state-mandated studies, be reviewed as
13 part of the Diablo Canyon license renewal review
14 proceeding. Thank you very much.

15 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Barbara. Next
16 we're going to go to Chris Joyce, and then Chris
17 Ungar, and then Barbara Scott. And this is Chris
18 Joyce.

19 MR. JOYCE: Good evening, and thank you
20 for the opportunity to speak tonight. My name's Chris
21 Joyce. I've been here, I've been blessed enough to be
22 a part of this county, part of this--I came to Cal
23 Poly in 1978 and they couldn't get rid of me. I
24 managed to get a job with PG&E. So I am a plant
25 employee. But tonight I speak on behalf of myself,

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1 not on behalf of the plant.

2 And what I would say, if you look at
3 Diablo Canyon, particularly, the NRC is looking at the
4 environmental, I would suggest that there would be a
5 much larger impact to the county of San Luis Obispo,
6 and the State of California, if Diablo Canyon were to
7 go away, because just as much as I am a part of this
8 county, my wife, my family, my kids--everything--we
9 have grown, we're a part of this community, it would
10 be much more environmental impact if there were no
11 Diablo Canyon.

12 Diablo is, has been a fantastic
13 environmental steward. I've been driving that access
14 road for a number of years, and I look at the things
15 that I do, I do look at the thing that my peers do in
16 the community, and, you know, we're soccer coaches,
17 we're worship team leaders, we're active in a number
18 of things. We're docents. We're a lot of things to
19 this community.

20 So I look at the environmental, and again,
21 just a real simple statement. I think that for Diablo
22 Canyon to not be here would be a far greater impact
23 than the impact Diablo Canyon is going to make in
24 terms of relicensing for 20 years. The way I see it,
25 relicensing for an additional 20 years is zero impact,

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1 because it has grown and it is a part of the
2 community, just like I am here today. That's all I
3 have. Thank you.

4 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Chris.
5 Chris Ungar. Then Barbara Scott.

6 MR. UNGAR: Thank you. I'm Chris Ungar
7 and I'm a trustee of the San Luis Coastal Unified
8 School District, and I'm here to talk tonight about
9 the financial impact of the power plant to our school
10 district as a public service. As most of you know,
11 billions of dollars have been cut from school
12 districts throughout California. Thousands of layoffs
13 of teachers and program cuts have affected countless
14 children throughout our state.

15 Because of the complexity of the state
16 revenue system, which is, in part, based on property
17 taxes, we're fortunate enough to have the power plant
18 in our jurisdiction and within our boundaries. We
19 received several million dollars in property taxes
20 because of PG&E and because of the nuclear power
21 plant.

22 This directly benefits our children and
23 our community. Without this, we would lay off
24 teachers, classified staff, including teacher's aides,
25 custodians, and other members of our community.

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1 In addition, PG&E employees donate
2 thousands of dollars and many hours of time to our
3 local schools. We consider this a valuable resource
4 which contributes to the education of our students and
5 to the San Luis Coastal Unified School District
6 community. Thank you.

7 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much. And
8 this is Barbara Scott.

9 MS. SCOTT: Thank you. My name is Barbara
10 Scott, and I bought a newspaper, in case you hadn't
11 noticed that a plane had gone into an IRS building.
12 And I thought about the safety of Diablo, immediately.

13 The fact that it could happen--this is a disgruntled
14 person. How many disgruntled employees, how many
15 "crazies," in psychological terms, who fly planes? We
16 have no restriction on flying over Diablo as far as I
17 know, and I want to point that out.

18 And as far as Diablo being part of the
19 community, of course it is, and the idea that we could
20 have an alternative windmill, or geothermal, or solar,
21 aspect to this, and really reduce the possibility of
22 having harmful, spent fuel rods sitting in our back
23 yard. Thank you.

24 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Barbara. We're
25 going to go to Jim Bennett next, and then to June,

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1 June Cochran.

2 MR. BENNETT: Thank you. My name is Jim
3 Bennett. I am also an employee at Diablo Canyon.
4 I've lived here since 1975, and raised my family here.

5 I'm here tonight speaking on my own behalf. I'm not
6 a spokesman for Pacific Gas & Electric. I'm a
7 bargaining unit, hourly employee, so that affords me
8 the opportunity to walk around in the plant and
9 actually work on the equipment.

10 I feel Diablo Canyon, myself, is a very
11 safe place. I'm very glad, and have the opportunity
12 to work there, and even though I know I'm a thorn in
13 management's side from time to time, raising issues,
14 I'm very pleased, and here to tell you, that there's
15 not one issue that I've raised, that they haven't
16 really addressed.

17 The management at Diablo Canyon takes
18 nuclear safety and this community very seriously, and
19 I'm really proud to work for them. I plan on retiring
20 here in a few years, and going to continue to make
21 this my home, and I graduated from Cal Poly and met my
22 wife there. I graduated in 1980. And so I don't
23 necessarily need Diablo Canyon to be here when I
24 retire. I don't need the job. But our community
25 needs Diablo Canyon. It provides a great opportunity

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1 for a lot of people here. It enriches our community
2 and provides a lot of opportunities.

3 And, you know, so as far as environmental
4 stewardship, it's a beautiful drive, too bad that the
5 general public doesn't have the opportunity to drive
6 out to the plant. PG&E takes very good care of the
7 property as far as I can tell, down to the point where
8 we're even limited on how we rinse our cars off in the
9 parking lot.

10 So they're--from my perspective as an
11 employee working out there, I'm very impressed with
12 the way management addresses environmental
13 stewardship, and the safety, and the general public at
14 large. Thank you very much.

15 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Jim. And June
16 Cochran's going to join us, and then we're going to go
17 to Jill Zamek and Jane Swanson.

18 MS. COCHRAN: My name's June Cochran, and
19 I live in Shell Beach, which is where the plume would
20 hit, if there was an accident, and we saw with the big
21 rig accident, just last year, that Highway 101 is the
22 only way in and out of this place, and it was clogged
23 up for hours. Imagine, if there was an evacuation.

24 And no one has addressed these issues,
25 really. It is a two-lane road, in and out of Avila,

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1 and it is a very narrow 101 that goes through San Luis
2 Obispo County, trying to get out of the area. That's
3 one segment.

4 The next is that let's not waste money on
5 an old plant, with aging parts, on top of this seismic
6 nightmare. Instead, let's see what we can do in the
7 next few years--and maybe it's a good thing that PG&E
8 asked for this license now, because now we can start
9 thinking about the alternatives. As Drew said, we
10 need to be thinking about wind, solar, and new
11 technologies. Wave. There's so many things coming
12 out.

13 Santa Barbara, Ventura, and San Luis
14 Obispo County have gotten together, and they're
15 talking about fossil-free by thirty-three. Well, in
16 their plan, they don't really have nuclear as part of
17 the equation.

18 We're hoping to make up the difference by
19 conservation, by education, and by new technologies.
20 And there's new technology in the solar field, it just
21 came out in USA Today, just this weekend. So this is
22 a very viable thing to do.

23 One of the things that concerns me in
24 addition to the aging plant, and the cable systems--
25 you've seen my pictures before of the cables

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1 corroding, the pipes corroding, and there's no way to
2 know how many of these pipes are corroded, and
3 whenever I ask PG&E, are you going to dig these up,
4 especially the fire system, the fire protection
5 system, which was almost the first thing that went in,
6 they go, no, we'll just wait till we have a problem
7 with it, which they have, and that's why we have the
8 pictures of it.

9 And Diablo Canyon would be so perfect--
10 there's a nice windstream in there to put more wind
11 up, we could have a retraining session, so that these
12 wonderful PG&E employees that love the area and do so
13 much community work can stay here, and just retrain
14 into the renewable fields, and continue with their
15 community service.

16 So the waste problem is the next thing,
17 and the last thing I'll talk about. We have these
18 casks up there, and there's several things that worry
19 me about the casks, and the gentleman from the school
20 district is concerned about the children not having
21 money. But I would be concerned about the children
22 having waste in their backyard for hundreds of
23 thousands of years, and the casks are not all that
24 well made. There's been a lot of studies that talk
25 about the welding being a problem. They have to be

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1 relicensed every 20 years, infinitum. How is that
2 going to be financed?

3 Our grandchildren are going to have to do that.

4 We're already going to have all the waste
5 from what it's come up with now. Or do we really want
6 20 more years of waste there? I don't think so. So
7 thank you.

8 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, June. And Jill,
9 Jill Zamek, and then we're going to go to Jane
10 Swanson, and then we're going to go to Rochelle Becker
11 on video.

12 MS. ZAMEK: My name is Jill Zamek, and I'm
13 speaking on behalf of the San Luis Obispo Mothers For
14 Peace. In the NRC environmental review for PG&E's
15 license renewal, Mothers For Peace requests that the
16 issue of inadequate design basis documentation be
17 included. NRC document titled "Frequently Asked
18 Questions on License Renewal of Nuclear Power Plants"
19 states that, quote, the current licensing basis, the
20 CLB, is the particular set of NRC requirements
21 applicable to a licensed operating nuclear power
22 facility. End quote.

23 These CLB changes are noted in documents
24 such as the Final Safety Analysis Report, Technical
25 Specifications and License Amendments.

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1 10 CFR 54.29 requires that, quote, there
2 is reasonable assurance that the activities authorized
3 by the renewed license will continue to be conducted
4 in accordance with the current licensing basis, and
5 that any changes made to the plant CLB in order to
6 comply with this paragraph are in accord with the Act
7 and the Commission's regulations.

8 Mothers For Peace asserts that the design
9 basis documentation is lacking at Diablo Canyon, and
10 that these design and configuration deficiencies could
11 affect the operability of required equipment,
12 interfere with the functionality of aging structures
13 and components, and raise unreviewed safety questions.

14 Recent NRC inspection reports identify
15 multiple examples of PG&E making unauthorized changes
16 to its facility.

17 10 CFR 50.59 allows PG&E to make changes
18 without prior NRC approval, if certain conditions are
19 met. Otherwise, a license amendment is needed.

20 PG&E has a history of poor implementation
21 of this regulation. An adverse trend has been noted
22 by the NRC inspectors regarding issues related to poor
23 licensing and design basis management.

24 In the NRC integrated inspection report
25 from August 5th, 2009, noted violations demonstrating-

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1 -and these are all quotes--failure to maintain
2 adequate plant design basis, weakness in the
3 licensee's programmatic processes to evaluate problems
4 associated with maintaining the plant licensing basis;
5 failure to implement the industry 50.59 program;
6 failure to understand when prior NRC approval is
7 required for change to the facility; and failure of
8 the licensee to recognize a condition outside of the
9 plant design basis.

10 These violations involved a variety of
11 systems--off-site power, spent fuel pool, 500 KV
12 switch yard, containment sump, emergency diesel
13 generators, and explosive mixtures of oxygen and
14 hydrogen.

15 In the NRC inspection report, from the
16 recent one, February 3rd, 2010, identified an adverse
17 trend in problem evaluation, which includes eleven--
18 quote--11 NRC documented findings with problem
19 evaluation crosscutting aspects.

20 The inspectors concluded that most of the
21 NRC-identified examples of less-than-adequate problem
22 evaluation during the first two quarters of 2009 were
23 related to a poor understanding of the plant design,
24 licensing basis, or implementation of administrative
25 regulatory programs. End quote.

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1 In April 2009, PG&E completed a root cause
2 analysis of the adverse trend, and concluded that,
3 quote, Diablo Canyon evaluations were focused on
4 meeting historical compliance based on licensing and
5 design positions, or relied on previous evaluations.

6 The licensee concluded that contributing
7 to this trend was that the complex Diablo Canyon
8 licensing basis is not well understood or
9 communicated.

10 The inspectors concluded that the
11 licensee's corrective actions, associated with October
12 2009 apparent cause evaluation, were insufficient to
13 identify and correct past inadequate evaluations that
14 have led to incorrect changes in the plant licensing
15 basis. End quote.

16 Examples of the adverse trend provided in
17 this inspection report included inadequate 50.59
18 evaluation of steam generator tube rupture; less-than-
19 adequate replacement reactor head modification design
20 control; and less-than-adequate change evaluation to
21 the facility as described in the final safety analysis
22 update, involving the critical seismic damping values.

23 Unresolved items in the corrective action
24 following degraded off-site power system; containment
25 sump recirculation valve position interlock failure

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1 due to inadequate testing.

2 Given PG&E's demonstrated lack of a clear
3 understanding of the current licensing basis, Mothers
4 For Peace claims that PG&E cannot offer reasonable
5 assurances of its ability to manage the effects of
6 aging into the renewal period.

7 Mothers For Peace seeks a thorough
8 examination of all the discrepancies between the
9 current licensing basis and the plant design basis.
10 All inconsistencies must be rectified and confidence
11 restored, before the NRC can grant a license renewal.

12 Thank you.

13 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you very
14 much, Jill. And now we're going to go to Jane
15 Swanson, and then will we be ready to play the video?

16 Okay. This is Jane.

17 MS. SWANSON: Yes. Jane Swanson speaking
18 on behalf of San Luis Obispo Mothers For Peace.
19 Before I present our prepared scoping comment related
20 to seismic issues, I want to share a news report that
21 came to our attention over the dinner hour.

22 A 6.4 earthquake is reported to have
23 happened in Taiwan at dawn on Thursday. So that was
24 just a very few hours ago. Taiwan of course is on the
25 Ring of Fire, along with Chile and Japan, sites of

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1 recent great quakes.

2 The dozen faults in the vicinity of Diablo
3 Canyon Nuclear Power Plant are also on this Ring of
4 Fire. Add to that the quake in Haiti, and we are
5 reminded that tectonic plates are moving and we need
6 to take them into account. Okay. On to our prepared
7 scoping comment.

8 In the NRC environmental review for PG&E's
9 license renewal application, Mothers For Peace
10 requests that the issue of new seismic information and
11 potential environmental impacts of postulated severe
12 accidents be included.

13 Although seismic issues are codified as
14 category one, or generic, in the NRC license renewal
15 environmental protection rule, the NRC does allow for
16 the identification and analysis of new, significant
17 information.

18 Furthermore, the National Environmental
19 Policy Act focuses on environmental impacts which are
20 considered in the site-specific supplement to the
21 generic Environmental Impact Statement. The
22 environmental review takes into account the
23 environmental effects of postulated plant accidents
24 that might occur during the license renewal term.

25 Mothers For Peace thus argues that the

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1 issue of the potential for environmental impacts as a
2 result of seismic activity on the newly-discovered
3 fault is within the scope of this license renewal
4 process.

5 On November 14th, 2008, PG&E notified the
6 NRC that preliminary results from ongoing studies by
7 PG&E, and the U.S. Geological Survey, indicated the
8 presence of a result, referred to as the Shoreline
9 Fault, approximately 25 kms. in length and located
10 approximately one km. offshore from Diablo Canyon.

11 PG&E and the NRC attempt to placate the
12 public with assurances that the newly-discovered
13 Shoreline Fault adds no additional risk to a severe--
14 no additional risk of a severe accident.

15 In the January 20th, 2010 NRC Summary of
16 January 5, 2010 Meeting with PG&E regarding Shoreline
17 Fault--that was a title--it was, quote: Concluded that
18 any damage due to secondary faulting is very unlikely
19 and the impact on the Diablo Canyon Power Plant
20 seismic core damage frequency is negligible. Unquote.

21 PG&E admits in this same summary, however,
22 that data collection and interpretation are not
23 complete.

24 Mothers For Peace asserts that the
25 discovery of the Shoreline Fault is significant and

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1 has serious implications for environmental impacts
2 during the renewal term. The consequences of an
3 earthquake on this unreviewed fault has the potential
4 to cause a grave accident at Diablo Canyon Nuclear
5 Power Plant, resulting in considerable environmental
6 impacts.

7 PG&E has not provided evidence, or
8 reasonable assurance, that the newly-discovered
9 Shoreline Fault will not adversely affect the
10 operations at Diablo Canyon during the license renewal
11 period. Data is incomplete, studies have not been
12 completed, an independent analysis has not yet been
13 performed. Barbara Byron of the California Energy
14 Commission spelled this out in her statement.

15 Mothers For Peace argues that PG&E and the
16 NRC cannot legitimately claim the impact--I'll start
17 that sentence again. Mothers For Peace argues that
18 PG&E and the NRC cannot legitimately claim the impact
19 of the Shoreline Fault to be, quote, negligible,
20 unquote, until studies are complete.

21 The burden of proof lies with the
22 applicant, not with Mothers For Peace. The NRC cannot
23 draw a conclusion favorable to the applicant unless
24 and until a complete and independent study provides
25 objective evidence to support such a conclusion.

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1 The NRC cannot meet the licensee renewal
2 rule requirements until the new earthquake fault has
3 been proven to be within the current licensing basis.

4 Mothers For Peace seeks five things. One. A
5 completed, thorough study of the Shoreline Fault and
6 its interactions with other faults in the area. Two.

7 Independent and peer-reviewed analysis of the
8 significance of the data. Three. Analysis of the
9 effects of an earthquake on transformers, containers,
10 piping, and the mechanical and electrical equipment
11 that are not built to withstand a significant seismic
12 event. Four. Analysis of the effects of an
13 earthquake on ageing seismic components. And finally,
14 a delay of the license renewal process until the
15 results of these studies have been examined.

16 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Jane. We're
17 going to show a video of Rochelle, Rochelle's
18 comments, and I'm going to turn these lights out so
19 you can see it.

20 [Videotape of Rochelle Becker shown]

21 MS. BECKER [on video]: Good evening. My
22 name is Rochelle Becker and I'm executive director of
23 the Alliance For Nuclear Responsibility. I'd like to
24 thank the NRC for allowing this unusual presentation
25 tonight, but we are on our way, as we speak right now,

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1 to meet with Commissioner Jaczko, the chair of the
2 Nuclear Regulatory Commission, to discuss our biggest
3 concern, seismic activity and the relicensing of the
4 nuclear power plant for an additional -- 1800 feet
5 offshore of Diablo Canyon. But we had asked them to
6 look at some seismic studies five years previous to
7 that, when the NRC came to San Luis Obispo to license
8 an on-site radioactive waste dry cask storage
9 facility.

10 Now the facility has been built with no
11 seismic hearings, whatsoever. Now you're expected to
12 live with this waste in a temporary manner, but the
13 NRC has no definition for temporary. Yucca Mountain
14 has been ostensibly cancelled, and therefore we are
15 living with highly radioactive waste on a seismically
16 active coast, less than three miles from two major
17 active earthquake faults.

18 If earthquakes are foreseeable then to
19 Diablo Canyon, I don't know what is. I don't know why
20 the NRC refuses to make sure that the state-required
21 studies aren't being finished before they continue
22 with the license renewal application process. I don't
23 know why PG&E refuses to do these seismic studies and
24 get them out of the way.

25 We do know that the state spent a great

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1 deal of time doing an in-depth analysis, and
2 recommended that high-level, high-definition, new
3 seismic studies be done. 3-D studies. 3-D mapping.
4 These are new studies. These are studies that haven't
5 been done before, and we need them completed, and we
6 need them completed now.

7 The NRC is not to be trusted with this
8 information. The NRC has proven in the past, that
9 when PG&E said no, don't look any further, and no, we
10 tell you everything is okay, that that hasn't been the
11 case. And when they did this in the past, they cost
12 us \$4.4 billion, according to the CPUC's own staff.
13 It's time to start this process. It's time to do it
14 right, to do the collaboration that the NRC talks
15 about, to do the transparent and open proceedings that
16 the NRC talks about.

17 It is time to do the seismic studies.
18 Quit spending money coming to our community to talk
19 about scoping and process, when the one issue, the one
20 issue that this community cares most about--
21 earthquakes, nuclear power plants and radioactive
22 waste are being ignored. We need these studies done
23 now, we need to stay in the process now, we need a
24 joint panel with the NRC, the USGS, and state
25 oversight agencies now.

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1 Anything less is not what this community
2 deserves. We need these studies now and we hope you
3 are listening. Thank you.

4 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Karen Swift, and Jeff
5 Buckingham, and Henriette Groot. This is Karen Swift
6 coming up to join us.

7 MS. SWIFT: Good evening, everyone, and
8 thank you, NRC staff, for being here to hear and
9 hopefully listen to public commentary regarding the
10 relicensing of PG&E.

11 I was here earlier this afternoon, between
12 1:30 and 4:30, as well as now, and I've heard
13 perspectives, as everyone has, on the relicensing.
14 Some of those views expressed would like immediate
15 closure of the plant, if that were possible, due to
16 reasonable concerns about there being two major fault
17 lines within the near vicinity of PG&E, one only 1800
18 feet from the plant.

19 I do not need to outline these concerns,
20 once again, because others have been very good at
21 doing so. Others we have heard from would like to
22 have quick renewal, without any further delays, no
23 more seismic surveys.

24 Yet anyhow, there have been two kind of
25 overlapping views expressed by people. One is

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1 economic concern. I understand that most people would
2 like to have job stability, would like PG&E to
3 contribute to the tax base, and would like PG&E to
4 contribute to the school system. Yet we have not
5 looked at other renewable job possibilities. I'd like
6 to mention two studies, recently.

7 One has been by the University of
8 Massachusetts, Political Economy and Research
9 Institute, in which they looked at--I can pass out the
10 survey later, in a moment--they looked at if you were
11 to invest \$1 billion into an economic recovery
12 package, for example, that would create four times as
13 many jobs, that would otherwise have been created
14 within the oil industry, which is about equal, if not
15 more jobs, than within the nuclear industry.

16 Another study that has been conducted is
17 that by Navigant Consulting, which shows that if
18 utility companies were to invest--or were to create 25
19 percent of their energy from renewable sources, they
20 would create up to 274,000 jobs.

21 There are many possibilities, and I think
22 people are lacking creativity and looking at solutions
23 into this, and looking at renewal, 15 years from now,
24 when we have yet to come up with new technologies.

25 Photovoltaic, by the way, has become

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1 cheaper. A few years ago it seemed unfeasible. Now
2 people are putting it up, continually. I don't know
3 what it'll be in 15 years, but even General Electric's
4 chief engineer has stated that by 2015 there will be
5 equal amounts of energy--I mean, in terms of money, it
6 will be cheaper, if not equal to current conventional
7 energy production.

8 Another issue that has been expressed is
9 the fear of climate change. Understandable. And
10 nuclear energy, some have said, is necessary to avoid
11 catastrophic climate change. Yet let's look at the
12 UNFCCC conference in Copenhagen which didn't show very
13 much optimism in terms of government doing anything
14 toward this.

15 So let's not get too far from this topic
16 and let's see. If nothing is done by 2013, the
17 glaciers may melt, who knows what will happen, and
18 we're talking about renewing this plant 15 years from
19 now.

20 I think we need to think about these
21 issues in a broad perspective. We also need to think
22 about the potential of human creativity and new
23 technologies that can be created. Thank you.

24 MR. CAMERON: Thanks, Karen. And Jeff.
25 Jeff Buckingham.

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1 MR. BUCKINGHAM: Hi. I'm Jeff Buckingham.
2 I live on a ranch outside of Los Osos, and I think
3 it's important, when we look at this plant, and the
4 relicensing process, that we really look at the whole
5 environment here. We've already paid whatever price,
6 environmentally, we needed to pay to have the plant in
7 place today.

8 And I find it really interesting, that
9 when you look at the way PG&E is structured and
10 compensated, PG&E as a company is viable, producing
11 power through whatever means that it produces. The
12 real benefit to the plant being here is really to all
13 of us as ratepayers and as citizens.

14 For PG&E, they'll be fine. They could
15 make power any way they want. We've paid the
16 price for this plant. It's here today. We get the
17 benefit of the electricity from this plant as we
18 actively pursue many other ways to provide
19 environmentally-safe power, and of course PG&E has
20 been a champion of that.

21 As I mentioned, I live on a ranch outside
22 of Los Osos. I actually live off the grid. I'm
23 probably one of the only people in San Luis Obispo
24 County who's not a customer of PG&E. However, I have
25 several sets of high-power lines that cross the ranch,

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1 and I have an opportunity to interact with PG&E all
2 the time.

3 And a couple of things I've noticed about
4 PG&E. One of them is their stewardship of the land
5 around Diablo Canyon is exemplary, and I often wish
6 that I could afford to put as many resources in to
7 protecting my land as PG&E puts into protecting
8 theirs. Last weekend, my wife and I were out with our
9 shovels, trying to kind of do some thing that PG&E had
10 done a much better job of. We were doing them by
11 hand. But they set an example for that.

12 And in my experience with working with
13 PG&E, I've seen them in all kinds of situations, and
14 what I see is they do the right thing when nobody else
15 is even around to look, and I think given that, and
16 the way that they've run this plant, and the price
17 that we've paid for, to have it, we certainly ought to
18 continue to use it as long as possible while we
19 explore all other kinds of sources for power, you
20 know, in the future. Thank you.

21 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Jeff. Henriette.

22 And then we're going to go to James Patterson, who's
23 a supervisor, here, in San Luis Obispo County.

24 MS. GROOT: Good evening. My name is
25 Henriette Groot. When fishermen out at sea want to

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1 call another boat, they go, "Hey, Johnny, you got your
2 ears on?" meaning have you got your radio turned on.
3 I'm glad the NRC has got its ears on tonight. We have
4 talked about some of these things before but we are
5 again doing so.

6 I do want to talk to you about fish and
7 fishermen. We are told by health professionals to eat
8 more fish, but the fish we can find to eat often comes
9 from far away. Our local coast is getting "fished
10 out," is getting more empty.

11 In an effort at conservation, fishermen
12 are severely restricted in where they can fish, what
13 they can fish, and how much. Some of them have gone
14 out of business, consequently, and that, in the State
15 of California, called by a Pew study from some years
16 back, the state with the fifth largest ocean-related
17 economy in the world. The biggest fisherman of them
18 all, Diablo, is still in business, and even asking to
19 be relicensed for another 20 years on top of the
20 current expiration date after 2025.

21 How does Diablo take fish? Diablo uses
22 2.45 billion gallons of sea water per day to cool its
23 turbines. That is not just water they are using.
24 That is fish, fish larvae, and invertebrates. They
25 catch live fish, as has been explained earlier, is

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1 called impingement. In 2008, Diablo had to shut down
2 because of so many jellyfish were plugging up its
3 intakes.

4 In 2004, it was San Onofre Nuclear Plant
5 which was stopped by masses of sardines.

6 One time, Diablo even caught a live scuba
7 diver that way.

8 But that is not even the worst. More
9 disastrous is what is called entrainment. Many, many
10 fish larvae and invertebrates are sucked into the
11 plant and killed that way.

12 That's what does the real damage. That is
13 what does the damage to future generations of fish,
14 because the breeding stock is being depleted. There
15 are some who say that fish produce so many eggs, so
16 many larvae, that it does not really matter that much.

17 But here we get to the issue of cumulative
18 impact. Year after year, fewer fish are producing
19 fish, to the point where eventually, a population may
20 collapse.

21 Think of it. Extending the license would
22 be a death warrant for how many more fish in the
23 future? Are we going to get to the point where there
24 will be no fish in the water to worry about? The sea
25 water would then, indeed, be just sea water.

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1 Of course the water quality control people
2 have been trying to do something about this problem
3 for years. Various approaches have been tried over
4 the years, but basically they have not succeeded in
5 finding a way and making it stick.

6 This very month, though, the State Water
7 Board will come out with new regulations to control
8 the damage done by once-through cooling, to finally
9 satisfy the requirements of the environmental--of the
10 EPA.

11 Coastal power plants will be required to
12 reduce their impact on marine life, about ninety, or
13 is it 95 percent of what would be the impact, if they
14 changed over to cooling towers.

15 Nuclear plants are not exempt this time.
16 They will be required to do studies about how to
17 reduce their impact, and they will be required to
18 report on these studies three years after the new OTC
19 policies went into effect. So that would be,
20 hopefully, three years from now.

21 And then by December 2021, they are
22 supposed to be in compliance with the policy. So why
23 would we, at this point, already extend the nuclear
24 power plant licenses? We need to know the results of
25 seismic studies, and we need to know how the marine

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1 impacts are going to be reduced, in accordance with
2 the new OTC regulations.

3 And the NRC should also address--now this
4 is kind of a separate issue--whether it makes any
5 sense, any more, to have large power plants generating
6 electricity, and to send that power over long
7 transmission lines to distant cities.

8 If I remember correctly, there's supposed
9 to be about a 15 percent loss over long transmission
10 lines. Some recognition of that fact is already seen
11 by the newer facilities that are being built closer to
12 where the power is needed.

13 And so it's my opinion that the California
14 Energy Commission and the PUC, who have not approved
15 this application to extend Diablo's license, that they
16 need to do so, need to look at this first. They have
17 the duty to do that. They need to decide whether
18 large coastal power plants are what is best for the
19 energy needs in our future. Thank you.

20 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you,
21 Henriette. Supervisor Patterson.

22 MR. PATTERSON: I first want to take a
23 moment to thank the NRC for responding to local
24 requests to have multiple hearings, here, in San Luis
25 Obispo. The Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant has

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1 been a fixture here--well, actually, the process has
2 been going on since the mid '60s, and there is a lot
3 of passion revolving around the plant, and I think
4 it's very important that the community have an
5 opportunity to "weigh in."

6 I want to thank all of you also for taking
7 advantage of this opportunity to speak directly to the
8 NRC about your concerns relative to the plant. I know
9 tonight's meeting is focusing on scoping for the
10 environmental impact report for the relicensing of the
11 plant. But before I make my comments relative to the
12 scoping, I want to comment about the relicensing.

13 I've been following this for the past
14 several months. As you all know, there's been a new
15 earthquake fault discovered off the plant. They are
16 calling it the Shoreline Fault. The California Public
17 Utilities Commission has asked for a thorough analysis
18 of that fault and its connectivity to other faults
19 offshore. Our Assemblyman Sam Blakeslee has also made
20 the same requests of the NRC to postpone any
21 relicensing procedures until we have the full data on
22 that newly-discovered Shoreline Fault.

23 And I have to concur with the California
24 Public Utilities Commission as well as Assemblyman
25 Blakeslee. I think it's premature to pursue licensing

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1 at this point in time. It's been stated that the
2 relicensing process--and the NRC has completed about
3 fifty of those, I understand, and there's still
4 another twenty or twenty-five actually in process now.

5 But they take an average of about five years to
6 complete, and here we are with reactors that are 14 to
7 15 years, under their current license, left to
8 operate.

9 And we need to keep that in mind. That
10 the plant is licensed to operate for another 14 or 15
11 years. We have an opportunity, during that time, to
12 do a thorough analysis of the seismic potential off of
13 the coast. We have additional time to review and
14 analyze alternatives to nuclear power for electrical
15 generation, renewable technologies, and other energy-
16 producing means are rapidly developing. They're
17 becoming more and more cost-effective, by the day,
18 literally, and so we need to keep that in mind.

19 And we also need to keep in mind that the
20 more money we invest in this process, the more
21 difficult it is to alter that process or back out of
22 that process as we move along.

23 So I think we need to be more logical in
24 the pursuit of relicensing for Diablo Canyon and we
25 need to be more physically responsible in that

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1 pursuit.

2 Relative to the issues of greatest concern
3 to me is obviously that newly-discovered earthquake
4 fault. We've just, in recent weeks, seen the
5 devastation of earthquakes throughout the world, and
6 it could happen here, and I have to ask, are we
7 tempting fate here, with moving forward, without
8 having all the information that can be available to
9 us, within the next year or two, if we focus our
10 energy and effort on completing the seismic studies of
11 those faults?

12 So that's a huge concern to me. Another
13 issue is I think in the environmental analysis we need
14 to take a robust look at alternative technologies,
15 energy efficiency and conservation, and do the
16 economic analysis that goes along with that, to see
17 what alternatives are available to us.

18 The once-through cooling that has been
19 proven to be a significant impact on marine resources
20 off our coast, we need to consider that, we need to
21 take a look at the on-site storage, both the dry cask
22 storage and the cooling ponds that they now use. For
23 many years, they were beyond their design capacity
24 because we didn't have alternatives for storage, so we
25 need to take a very close look at the storage options,

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1 the long-term storage opportunities.

2 Do we have it? Are we going to have a
3 storage facility, here, in San Luis Obispo County,
4 indefinitely, because there's no place else for that
5 nuclear waste to go?

6 So that's very much a part of it, in my
7 mind. I think we ought to focus our energy and
8 efforts, here, in the next year or two, on analyzing,
9 again, the newly-discovered fault offshore, and see
10 how that would potentially impact the future of Diablo
11 Canyon Nuclear Power Plant. It's the fiscally
12 responsible and sensible thing to do, and I would hope
13 that the NRC would recognize that fact, and help us
14 move forward with those analyses. Thank you.

15 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much,
16 Supervisor. We're going to go to Larry Womack, and
17 John Lindsey, and Charlie Smith, right now, and this
18 is Larry.

19 MR. WOMACK: Thank you for this
20 opportunity to speak before you this evening. By way
21 of background, I first settled in San Luis Obispo
22 County in 1978. I'm now a resident of South County,
23 where my wife and I are raising our two young
24 children. I retired from PG&E in 2004. I am not
25 under the employment of PG&E nor am I spokesman for

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1 PG&E. I do not own any shares of PG&E stock.

2 I have confidence in the continued
3 operation of Diablo Canyon. Other than being a
4 customer who wants reliability and controlled cost, I
5 don't have a stake in this endeavor.

6 Let me give you a little background, so
7 that my comments can be put into perspective. I was
8 under the direct employment of PG&E for nearly 27
9 years.

10 More than twenty of those years were
11 associated with Diablo Canyon, where I had
12 responsibilities such as systems and design
13 engineering, licensing, and operations, where I
14 received a senior reactor operator's license from the
15 Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

16 The remainder of my PG&E career comprised
17 responsibilities in fossil, geothermal and hydro
18 generation, where I held direct day to day operational
19 and long-term planning responsibilities for PG&E's
20 non-nuclear generation assets, at both the director
21 and at the officer level.

22 Through that process, I became familiar
23 with the short- and long-range integrated generation
24 resource planning undertaken by PG&E, the California
25 Energy Commission, the California Public Utilities

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1 Commission, and the Federal Energy Regulatory
2 Commission, as well as the day to day, hour by hour,
3 minute by minute operation of the Northern California
4 electrical power grid.

5 It's with this background that I make the
6 following comments, and I am only going to hit the
7 high points here. Three to five minutes allows no
8 more.

9 My first point. Diablo Canyon is vital to
10 the Northern California electric grid. Baseload
11 generation capacity and voltage support cannot be
12 easily or quickly replaced. Diablo Canyon produces
13 approximately 20 percent of the energy needs for
14 Northern California and approximately 10 percent of
15 California's energy needs.

16 Arguably, Diablo is the lowest incremental
17 cost source of energy amongst PG&E's generating
18 assets. Possibly only one or two hydro river systems
19 generate at a lower incremental cost. And Diablo
20 operates at a comparatively low all-in cost, or the
21 total cost of operation in going forward, and it is
22 amongst PG&E's best.

23 Diablo's 2300 megawatts of capacity
24 provide a sizeable corner for the California electric
25 system foundation. Energy and capacity are critical,

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1 both for the safety of California and to its economy.

2 Diablo provides critical voltage support to the 500
3 kV, or kilovolt, main transmission backbone, the
4 backbone of California's electrical grid.

5 And in particular, Diablo, and some other
6 resources, provide the responsiveness to "push or
7 pull" the reactive power needs of the grid, that many
8 other sources of generation invoked today cannot
9 supply, such as solar or wind power.

10 My second point. Diablo is a diverse
11 energy supply. Not unlike diverse investments, a
12 diverse energy supply is vital to PG&E's customers,
13 others in this room, and me, as well as the vitality
14 of the California economy. Diversification in our
15 electric supply protects us from the annual
16 fluctuations. In the rains, PG&E gets hydro power not
17 only from its own system but also from the Bonneville
18 Power Administration in Washington State, and British
19 Columbia Hydro. Those vary with the annual rainfall,
20 and as the prices of natural gas vary.

21 California fossil generation supplies are
22 predominantly gas-fired. As well as the daily and
23 seasonal fluctuations in wind and solar generation.
24 As such, Diablo provides diversity comparable to the
25 stability of bonds in a diversified retirement

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1 portfolio.

2 My third point. Geography and limited
3 electrical import capability require California to be
4 more self-sufficient than most of the rest of the
5 United States, where the grid is more interconnected,
6 underscoring the importance for native generation.

7 Fourth point. The resource planning
8 horizon for energy and capacity needs is underway.
9 The fundamental elements of generation and capacity
10 planning are carried out decades in advance of
11 anticipated need. It is for this reason that PG&E
12 seeks license renewal ten years in advance of license
13 expiration.

14 With or without Diablo Canyon, I am
15 confident that PG&E will line up the necessary
16 generation to serve its customers. Which brings me to
17 my next point. Costs.

18 PG&E will recover the full cost of Diablo
19 Canyon. That's a given. Similarly, PG&E will recover
20 the costs of future generation and energy purchases
21 made on behalf of its customers.

22 As I mentioned in my preceding comment,
23 PG&E will obtain the resources needed to supply its
24 customers. Accordingly, logically, it makes infinite
25 sense to me to continue the operation of Diablo

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1 Canyon, whose costs will be fully recovered, rather
2 than to cease Diablo operations, replace it with other
3 supplies, and recover those costs on top of the
4 investment we, the customers, have already made.

5 My last point. Diablo is environmentally
6 friendly. Diablo does not use fossil fuels to produce
7 energy. As such, it has a negligible carbon
8 footprint. California and the United States have set
9 ambitious goals for greenhouse gas reduction.

10 Not only can these objectives be met with
11 a generation portfolio containing nuclear elements,
12 but arguably, must employ substantial environmentally
13 friendly nuclear supplies.

14 In conclusion, Diablo is the preferred
15 California energy choice for today and the foreseeable
16 future. Diablo is a key ingredient of a safe,
17 reasonable cost, California energy portfolio.
18 Resource planning decisions for the next 10 to 30
19 years are being made now, right now.

20 As customers, we don't need, much less
21 want, to pay twice. Allow us to reap the benefit of
22 the investment we've already made in Diablo Canyon.
23 Few resources can provide the generation reliability
24 provided by Diablo. Those needed for minute to
25 minute, day by day, year in, year out needs of this

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1 state.

2 And lastly, nuclear energy is a critical
3 ingredient if California and the United States are to
4 reduce production of CO2 and other greenhouse gases.
5 Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

6 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Larry.

7 MR. WOMACK: I hope it was not too long.

8 MR. CAMERON: Just a little bit, but was
9 very articulate so--at any rate, this is John. John
10 Lindsey. And then we're going to go to Charlie Smith.

11 MR. LINDSEY: First of all, I'd like to
12 thank the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for allowing
13 us to make these comments to the public. Second of
14 all, my name's John Lindsey and I am a PG&E employee.

15 As a kid growing up in Sonoma County in Northern
16 California, I fell in love with the ocean by doing
17 quite a bit of diving off the coast of Sonoma County
18 and Marin County.

19 At that point I joined the Navy and spent
20 24 years in the Navy, and had the opportunity to dive
21 throughout the world, from the Red Sea, the Indian
22 Ocean, to the Eastern Pacific, Western Pacific.

23 And in 1990, I began my career at Diablo
24 Canyon, and was asked to join the PG&E dive team, and
25 I said of course. I could tell you that over my years

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1 of diving into the intake cove--the intake cove, by
2 the way, is 32 feet deep. Consequently, the currents
3 going into the intake structure are very gentle, less
4 than a foot per second, and doing bar rack
5 inspections, you could actually see the fish swimming
6 in and out of the bar racks, and, you know, large
7 divers, like myself, were never impinged upon the bar
8 racks. And just, just the number of fish and marine
9 mammals, and invertebrates, were just amazing.

10 I could tell you that the coast lying
11 along Diablo Canyon is some of the richest and most
12 diversified, and healthy waters I've ever had the
13 opportunity to dive in before. Along with diving in
14 the intake, I've had the opportunity to dive in the
15 discharge cove, and once again, the discharge cove is
16 an amazing place to dive in, and I wish that all of
17 you could actually see that. It is really remarkable.

18 Along with the subtidal areas of our coastline,
19 along this particular coast, I could tell you that the
20 intertidal zones are just as productive, and rich and
21 healthy, as the subtidal areas. I usually take my
22 kids, my son and my daughter, to the intertidal zones,
23 and we explore the tide pools in Montana de Oro State
24 Park. And I could tell you that the contrast between
25 Montana de Oro tide pools--we--I think we love them to

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1 death, and the tide pools along the Diablo Canyon
2 coastline, once again, is a stark contrast.

3 The tide pools along the Diablo Canyon
4 coastline are absolutely pristine, with a tremendous
5 amount of life and diversity. Now where the land
6 meets the sea is the intertidal zone. But also the
7 land, the land stewardship program that Diablo, that
8 PG&E sponsors, is also remarkable. I think Sally
9 Krenn said it eloquently, when she talked about Bob
10 Blanchard and his managed grazing on the north
11 property.

12 Once again, it's just remarkable, the
13 stewardship that PG&E has practiced on the Diablo
14 Canyon lands. And I just want to say thank you very
15 much for your time, and have a great night.

16 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much. And
17 this is Charlie Smith.

18 MR. SMITH: I'm Charlie Smith from
19 Templeton. I don't represent anybody, just myself.
20 Last month, I was able to speak to two local students
21 who went to the Copenhagen conference, and I asked
22 them, was nuclear power brought up as part of the
23 solution for climate change. They were very
24 surprised, because many of the leaders there in
25 Copenhagen mentioned that nuclear power had to be part

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1 of the solution.

2 This was something they didn't expect,
3 and, to me, that was really good news. I know, in
4 listening to some of the speakers here, a question
5 came up. I know everybody's talking about switching
6 to solar power, solar panels. My question is, if we
7 have a 7.5 earthquake, what's going to survive? The
8 Diablo Canyon or a bunch of solar panels?

9 I don't know if that issue has been
10 addressed, or not, the durability of solar panels to
11 earthquakes. Even the windmills, I'm sure, can be
12 very vulnerable in an earthquake.

13 The issue--again, if you want to push for
14 solar power, I feel that within ten years, a lot of us
15 are going to be driving plug-in hybrid cars. If you
16 want to charge your car up overnight, you're not going
17 to do it with solar panels.

18 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Charlie.
19 The next three speakers. Dave Christy. Judy Evered,
20 and Joe Boysen.

21 MR. CHRISTY: Hi. I'm Dave Christy from
22 San Luis Obispo. I got interested in this issue, when
23 I saw, in a recent newspaper article, the proposal
24 that the relicensing effort be postponed until the
25 completion of the 3-D seismic studies that are

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1 proposed for the offshore fault that has been
2 identified, because at the conclusion of this study,
3 we then know if it was going to be safe.

4 This concerns me because I think that it's
5 an attempt to either deliberately misunderstand what
6 science can do, or to politicize science and
7 manipulate it. At the end of this study, we won't
8 know, conclusively, what will happen to that fault.
9 But we'll know a lot more, and it'll trigger us to do
10 another study, and another study after that, because
11 that's how science proceeds.

12 It's not a matter of doing a single study,
13 collecting some data, having people decide, here's the
14 answer, and it's finished. We don't understand
15 cancer. We don't understand AIDS. We don't
16 understand global warming. We don't understand a lot
17 of things. But if we believe that science is a method
18 by which we can understand the world that we live in,
19 then we have to commit ourselves to the systematic
20 step by step analysis.

21 If the proposal to postpone the
22 relicensing effort is to use this argument, I think
23 that it's fallacious. And I think that the Nuclear
24 Regulatory Commission is one of the public standards
25 of scientific knowledge in our society. Just like we

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1 expect NASA, and the Office of Surgeon General, and
2 the National Institutes of Health, and the Centers For
3 Disease Control, to act responsibly about scientific
4 information, and to educate the public about what we
5 can and cannot expect from science, I would really
6 hope that the NRC rejects this particular approach to
7 postponing the relicensing effort.

8 If there are other reasons to postpone it,
9 let the proposers suggest those. But I would rather
10 not see science be manipulated or distorted for this
11 purpose. Thank you.

12 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Dave. Judy, are
13 you ready? This is Judy Evered.

14 MS. EVERED: I'm from Santa Barbara, and
15 I'm the only one here from there, but we're very
16 interested because we know that we're in the plume of
17 the downwind from Diablo. So some--I've been very,
18 very interested in nuclear power for many years,
19 because we lost our son at the age of six years. Our
20 first born was in England when the Windscale nuclear--
21 well, it was called Atom Research, had an explosion,
22 and it didn't get reported in the Sunday, or the
23 London Times. It merely said the explosion was under
24 control, and that they threw 200 gallons of
25 contaminated milk into the Irish Sea. But of course

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1 they didn't tell people that it was polluted until
2 about maybe a week after the accident.

3 So my son drank a lot of milk, and we
4 didn't know that it was going to kill him. So he died
5 about four years later, and we're pretty certain that
6 was the reason. There was no other thing. So cancer
7 is caused by radiation, and they're finding, now, that
8 a lot of small exposures are as bad as one big one,
9 and sometimes much worse.

10 So I followed earthquakes, because they're
11 often associated with the dangers of nuclear power.
12 Now, for instance, Lucy Jones, the earthquake
13 specialist from CIT, said that the earth can be moved
14 10 feet in a second with ground motion. And I guess
15 we haven't talked much about ground motion. There's
16 been talk of tsunamis here, and in 2004, a 98-foot
17 high tsunami originated in Thailand, and we're not
18 safe anywhere, really. I have to be amused, to think
19 that we can understand and predict earthquakes, when
20 some of them originate 25 miles underground.

21 In 1975, PG&E engaged six seismologists,
22 really clever, well-researched people, and they asked
23 that these seismologists would prove that it's safe,
24 Diablo Canyon is safe. But the outcome of that--
25 probably it took a year--for them to come to the

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1 conclusion that it would take a 100 men or a 100
2 people more than a 100 years, perhaps, to actually try
3 to prove something like that.

4 But to get to another point, it doesn't
5 take an earthquake, or an accident, to kill people
6 from nuclear power. There's some brilliant research
7 done by someone called Jay Gould & Associates, and he
8 reported this work in a book called "The Enemy
9 Within," and I guess he's meaning nuclear power is an
10 enemy because it kills. And he did--he was a very
11 clever statistician, and he went to the health
12 departments in many counties where they had a nuclear
13 power plant. And he proved that up to 50 miles, there
14 was more cancer than over 50 miles, and under a 100
15 miles, there was less, but over a 100 miles, still
16 less. So he did this for 50 plants throughout the
17 country.

18 Now he didn't do Diablo Canyon, but we can
19 be sure that it's happening here.

20 For instance, in, I think it was 1994,
21 there was a public meeting in San Luis Obispo, that
22 about a dozen of us came up from Santa Barbara to
23 hear, and people there were furious at the amount of
24 cancer. There was a doctor there that said he was
25 going to stop being a doctor because too many of his

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1 patients had lung cancer. And then people from Pismo
2 Beach, I remember saying they were furious at the NRC.

3 They said you are killing us. And that fits right in
4 with Jay Gould's research. And so you don't need an
5 earthquake to be killed by nuclear power pollution.

6 So I think that's just about all I need to
7 say for now. I'm writing a book about Diablo Canyon,
8 the protests that were made in '81, and the thousands
9 of people who were against the nuclear plant. Not the
10 people in the nuclear plant, because we think that
11 there should be economic conversion, because more
12 workers are needed for wind, solar, thermal, and so
13 on, than are needed in nuclear power, without the
14 expense of nuclear power, and without the dangers.

15 So thank you for your attention.

16 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Judy. And now
17 we're going to hear from Joe Boysen.

18 MR. BOYSEN: My name is Joe Boysen, and I
19 live in Sunset Palisades, and have for about 22 years.

20 And I was here today, so I'm not really addressing
21 any of my remarks to the NRC people, because I think
22 they have heard about as much as they want to hear
23 from me. I'm hoping to reach people in the audience
24 who are perhaps of a like mind.

25 I hope we can count on the NRC. I think

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1 they're fine people, especially this handsome leading
2 man who is quite an asset to them, I think, Troy
3 Pruett. But I don't think that--I think they're going
4 to approve this, you know, and I think we have to look
5 elsewhere. The score, right now, is 57 to nothing.
6 They've approved 57 extensions.

7 I don't know why they have twenty more. I
8 mean, I think there's 63 plants and locations, 104
9 reactors. So if they've approved 57, it seems like,
10 you know, they've all been given a new lease on life.

11 I am a little disturbed by so many things,
12 but one of them is I think that it's a bit of abuse of
13 the process to have so many PG&E loyalists speaking,
14 naturally, on behalf of, you know, the company, that
15 they have a lot of loyalty to.

16 I've heard some comments I want to try to
17 respond to. The beautiful drive in on--which one of
18 the fellows mentioned--why he regretted that we can't
19 enjoy it. And I would say why can't we enjoy it?
20 12,000 acres. I would point out that if Judy does
21 write her book, that's a squalid history. That land
22 is land of Chumash people. That's land of people that
23 were put in internment camps in 1942. That's land of
24 old white ranchers facing bankruptcy. That land has a
25 bad chain of title, and I think that the real story is

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1 even worse.

2 They own that land, and they bought it
3 with our money. We're the sovereigns here, we're the
4 rich people, not PG&E. I, and others, pay 85 percent
5 of the school cost in San Luis Obispo Coastal, as
6 taxpayers, and that should be taken into account. The
7 appearance here of a school superintendent today was a
8 little upsetting. And then to have somebody from the
9 board of trustees--it seems to me like that
10 politicizes. We're the 85 percent. We're the rich
11 people. The money that PG&E has is money that has
12 been obtained from us.

13 We need a grassroots opposition group, I
14 think here, and if anyone wants to throw in on that,
15 because we're be--as far as this NRC process, no
16 matter that--they're going to interpret this the way
17 they do. It's scary here. I tried to put an ad in
18 the Tribune, and was just locked out. They just so
19 heavily censored it, that to get announcements out to
20 people--you know? Because I know what has to happen
21 is phone calls.

22 But that was a very upsetting experience.

23 I went in and--including after this Chilean thing. I
24 thought, for sure, they would relent. They wouldn't
25 let me talk about earthquakes and tidal waves.

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1 Wouldn't do it. Too much red meat. Had an interview
2 with the KSBY 6 today. Didn't show up on the news.
3 Okay. I don't need the exposure. But the people need
4 to hear these things.

5 We are the sovereigns here. We are the
6 rich ones. We're playing Russian roulette with
7 Murphy's Law, and with Mother Nature. With Murphy's
8 Law, in so far as we are dealing with the most
9 dangerous technology in the history of mankind. With
10 respect to Mother Nature, the Pacific Ocean, the tidal
11 wave threat that's present in this county, on this
12 coast. Where I live was destroyed in 1907. There was
13 a brand new refinery. It lasted three weeks.

14 It was a place called Oilport. Actually
15 existed. There was a harbor--what do you call it?
16 You know, the pier was destroyed, and the buildings,
17 and never functioned after that.

18 Avila was destroyed by a tidal wave in
19 1878. God only knows what else the record would show.

20 This jobs argument. We hear that all the time. The
21 20 percent--there's going to be plenty a jobs. I
22 mean, the county was probably better off before. 20
23 percent argument. That we get 20 percent of the
24 power. Well, it's been used to finance growth that we
25 don't need and don't want.

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1 We can--the one, clearest solution, is the
2 one that's available from conservation. And this
3 business about bashing. This is now being used to
4 push this Obama plan, to reinvigorate the nuclear
5 industry. And this business about bashing carbon.
6 Global warming is one thing, and that's fairly well-
7 acknowledged.

8 But the carbon--the scientists are
9 standing against the carbon as the causative force
10 there. They say it's like being a Holocaust denier.
11 They're just shut down. They can't get their word
12 out.

13 Subsidy of unlimited growth. Altitude
14 questions. I've asked this over and over again. I
15 think that plant's lower than 85 feet, and that
16 storage is lower than 300 feet. I was told, first, it
17 was a mile back. It's a quarter-mile back. Jeff said
18 we have already paid the environmental price. Well, I
19 hope he's right, but I think we haven't paid the
20 environmental price. That's what we're concerned
21 about paying, is the environmental price, which would
22 be--imagine trying to--that plant needs to be shut
23 down now.

24 You couldn't get a license for it now and
25 you don't extend a license, and it shouldn't be

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1 extended. But why would you extend a license if you,
2 if you--in other words, if you don't extend the
3 license, that means you have to shut it down now,
4 rather than take another 15 years of risk.

5 We wouldn't, we wouldn't give the license
6 now, so we're the ones that are on the line. It's not
7 PG&E. PG&E's broke. Abuse of--jobs argument--
8 environmental-friendly. Larry said it was
9 environmentally-friendly. I don't know how you can
10 say that with a straight face, when you're creating
11 fuel, spent fuel that will, many thousands of years
12 from now will still be--and you're storing it on site,
13 and they have eight casks out there but there ought to
14 be eighty.

15 They have another eight they're going to
16 fill. But there's so much stuff in the ground, they,
17 they already have 87 of them spoken for. They need
18 three and a half a year, and this--we'll end up with
19 two hundred--

20 MR. CAMERON: Mr. Boysen, I'm going to
21 have to ask you to wrap up.

22 MR. BOYSEN: Okay. Can I just wrap up
23 here?

24 MR. CAMERON: Okay.

25 MR. BOYSEN: This business about the tide

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1 pools, and, you know, it's so much better down by the
2 plant than it is over by Montana de Oro, so I guess we
3 ought to put a reactor out there, so they can clean
4 the water up. I would say, those who have confidence
5 in--a lady said today, she said they wouldn't be
6 operating if it wasn't safe, and this fellow said
7 NASA, you know, that's something we can look up to.
8 Well, NASA was in charge of the Challenger fiasco, and
9 I hope I'm not like the guy that they wouldn't listen
10 to on the O rings.

11 One-legged birds and pristine tide pools.

12 What I remember are the one-legged birds that used to
13 hang over by Fat Cats, and I think I don't see them
14 anymore because I think they're extinct.

15 MR. CAMERON: Okay.

16 MR. BOYSEN: If anybody wants to--

17 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much.

18 MR. BOYSEN: --join up, let me know.

19 Thank you.

20 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. And we're going
21 to go to Chuck Linden at this point.

22 MR. LINDEN: Good evening. I'd like to
23 thank the NRC, being here, and allowing this open
24 session with everybody here. I am from the Midwest.
25 Life's a lot different. We don't have earthquakes.

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1 We've got tornadoes and hail, and other things that
2 create "dimpled darlings" out of your cars.

3 But the fact is we do have problems like
4 you. There's faults in Missouri. There's faults all
5 over the world. There was recently a Japanese nuclear
6 power plant that experienced a direct hit by a
7 earthquake. They inspected it. It's up and running.

8 I'm not saying it's a perfect world. As far as
9 solar, I tried to price solar for my home, so I could
10 have a carbonless green footprint.

11 Yes. Thirty-, \$40,000, you can have one.
12 They're there. But let me tell you a little bit
13 about the NRC from my years of experience. Since
14 1978, I have slept with reactors on nuclear
15 submarines, lived with them for years. I have worked
16 with the NRC, and trust me, I hate to work with them
17 on a good day but I'd rather not work with them on a
18 bad day either. They are very thorough, very direct,
19 and they don't leave a stone uncovered. And that's
20 their job. Their complete job is to ensure that we
21 produce safe electricity using nuclear power for
22 peaceful application.

23 If we had not used nuclear power as a
24 weapon in World War II, I don't believe any of us
25 would be here, talking, today. We'd be using it all

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1 over. And several other things. I have worked for
2 TVA, Exelon. I've been all over the country with
3 nuclear power plants. My primary job for Calhoun
4 Station was to be in charge of valves required to
5 perform safety-operated functions, to shut down the
6 plant if anything were to occur, for any reason.

7 And I spent ten years of my life
8 researching it, to make it better, to improve
9 operation. In 1980's, nuclear power plants were
10 running about 84, 85 percent capacity factor. Well,
11 today, now, they're pushing high in the nineties, with
12 unreal success. I didn't believe they could ever ring
13 another megawatt out of a nuclear power plant.

14 Today, they're going to power upgrades,
15 successfully. They've reextended licenses several
16 ways, one by getting a five-year extension through
17 license granted through construction. A little
18 oversight there, not a bad oversight, but a good
19 thing, because they weren't running for five years.
20 They were being built.

21 So these were allowed. And today, they've
22 examined our--we've been challenged, we're extending
23 licenses for power plants. Our country cannot whip up
24 any more power right now. Everybody is running with
25 minimum extra surplus energy on the grid. You don't

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1 have it. It's growing at a phenomenal rate.

2 These extensions, the 20 year extension,
3 they go all the way back to the plant current license
4 basis. I hear about people talking they're not
5 current, they're not this. Nothing's current. Have
6 you looked at your financial records? The same thing.

7 You have to--it's a dynamic situation. As new
8 technology arises, we're updating, improving things
9 rigorously, every time. We constantly raise the bar.

10 Victor Petrenko, in the Olympics,
11 recently, lost. Why? Because the bar raised and the
12 system changed. The system is working for us. We are
13 making improvements in nuclear power that I never
14 believed possible. And the NRC, along with several
15 other organizations, such as INPO and WANO, constantly
16 peer pressure for us to improve, improve, improve.

17 And findings are routine in our business,
18 because we want to know what's going on with our
19 plants. They're there for a purpose, so that we can
20 learn and improve. Sometimes bad news is also a
21 little bit a good news, because you learn from it, you
22 improve, and you perform in the community, responsible
23 manner. I believe that PGE--I've worked with them for
24 the past six months, over the past 10 years, off and
25 on--is a very responsible thing.

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1 You heard from your own peers in your
2 community that work for this company, even retirees,
3 scuba divers, and everything, what it's like there.
4 It is a wonderful plant, very upbeat attitude, and I'm
5 proud to be associated with them. Thank you very
6 much.

7 MR. FULLER: Thank you, Mr. Linden. Next
8 we'll have Mark Phillips, and after Mr. Phillips,
9 we'll have Jack Biesek or "Bysek." I hope I'm not
10 messing that name up too badly.

11 Mr. Phillips.

12 MR. PHILLIPS: Good evening. My name's
13 Mark Phillips. I'm a registered professional engineer
14 in the State of California, mechanical engineer, and I
15 have several comments I'd like to make. Regarding the
16 Shoreline Fault, I'd like to echo the statements of
17 several other people that say that we should be
18 studying that, up-front, we should find out what we
19 can from a complete study of that, with all the tools
20 that we have at our disposal. That should be like
21 order number one of priority.

22 The fact that it's not, to me, just tells
23 me how much PG&E doesn't really want to know. You
24 know, they don't want to look at something if they're
25 afraid the answer might not be something they want to

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1 hear. So they don't look, or they don't look very
2 hard, or they don't look very soon.

3 A lot of people that work for PG&E have
4 come up here and told you how great it is to work for
5 them, and how they'd like to stay here and live in
6 this area, and they like the paycheck they're getting.

7 It's all very understandable. It's also why you
8 don't really want PG&E being the ones doing this sort
9 of work, because they have such a vested interest in
10 the outcome. They're not independent, or, or--I mean,
11 they, they have their agenda. So those sorts of
12 things bother me.

13 I'm really getting tired of people saying
14 things that don't turn out to be true, that don't be
15 turned out to be backed up by facts. One of the worst
16 is--well, I mean, nuclear power, in terms of new
17 plants, is horrifically expensive.

18 The cost per kilowatt hour generated
19 ranges from 50 to 21 cents by one study. That
20 compares with about 7.5 cents for wind. So we're
21 talking two to three times more expensive for nuclear.

22 People try to say that nuclear's going to,
23 you know, save us, global climate-wise. That's also a
24 fallacy. A dollar spent on nuclear will remove about
25 5 to 8 kilograms of carbon, but for that same dollar,

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1 you can remove 13 kilograms of carbon by--with wind.

2 And if you use energy efficiencies, what
3 they call negawatts, the watts that you don't use, you
4 can save 50 to a 100 kilograms per dollar spent.

5 So clearly, if global warming is the
6 issue, if that's what we're trying to accomplish, then
7 spending it on renewables and wind is the smart,
8 sensible way to go. Spending it on nuclear power is
9 suicidal. In particular, when you consider how long it
10 takes to build a nuclear power plant, it's even more
11 suicidal.

12 One of the biggest problems we have here,
13 though, is the problem of trust. People in this
14 community need to trust PG&E, we need to trust the NRC
15 that things are going to be handled in a sensible
16 manner, in an honest manner.

17 That would be great if that were true, but
18 the evidence, again, doesn't support that. I'm
19 looking particularly at what's been going on up at the
20 Vermont Yankee Plant. There's a gentleman up there,
21 Ernie Gunderson, who used to work for the owners of
22 that plant, he found many violations of NRC
23 regulations, he went to his boss to tell him about
24 these and was promptly fired.

25 He worked, as best he could, to try and

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1 expose these, and got no help from the NRC. Again and
2 again, in his story, he talks about how the NRC did
3 not help him at all.

4 He found out that--he was the one that
5 found out that there were underground pipes at this
6 plant. The operators of this plant denied it for over
7 a year. And where was the NRC? Where was the NRC,
8 the watchdog, the people that are supposed to be
9 verifying this stuff? Nowhere to be found.

10 It was Ernie Gunderson who finally found
11 that they, there were pipes under there, and these
12 pipes are leaking radiation tritium, even now.

13 He--the operators of the plant have lied
14 several times, they've been fined twice so far,
15 they've had horrible accidents there, the transformer
16 fire, a cooling tower collapse, and they've lost
17 nuclear fuel.

18 These are some of the reasons why the
19 Vermont legislature voted not to extend the license
20 for this plant. It's the only time that's happened.
21 Vermont's the only state that has the ability to do
22 that, and they looked at the record of Vermont Yankee
23 and said no, we do not--we don't want any more of
24 this. So they just recently, in the last few days,
25 voted to not re, you know, renew that license.

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1 Again, Ernie Gunderson found these many
2 violations, tried to enlist the NRC's support, could
3 not get their support. The NRC finally went in to
4 look, to try to verify his claims. They found no
5 evidence of, of any problems, but yet, when John Glynn
6 and some others went into the plant, they found seven
7 serious violations.

8 They also found that the NRC was taking
9 illegal gratuities from the owner of the power plant.

10 Again, how are we supposed to trust the NRC if
11 they're taking gratuities from the people they're
12 supposed to control and regulate?

13 So I guess that covers most of my
14 comments. Thank you very much.

15 MR. FULLER: Thank you, Mr. Phillips.
16 Next we have Jack--and please, when you get up, go
17 ahead and pronounce your name for me, so I'll stop
18 messing it up so bad.

19 MR. BIESEK: Biesek.

20 MR. FULLER: Biesek. Thank you.

21 MR. BIESEK: Good evening. My name is
22 Jack Biesek. I'm a 40 year resident of San Luis
23 Obispo, and I am opposed to nuclear power at the
24 Diablo Canyon Power Plant. In my opinion, it has not
25 proven to be a logical, economical or a sustainable

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1 resource for our county. Rather, it's proved to be
2 just a hell of a way to heat water and create steam.
3 It definitely has not lived up to the promises that
4 were given, that go back 40 years ago, 30 years ago,
5 when it was announced and first developed.

6 On a broader note, shouldn't we be here
7 tonight to discuss putting solar panels on every
8 household in California? What if the \$50 billion
9 spent at Yucca Mountain was put into solar panels?
10 The gentleman who spoke about a 30- or \$40,000 expense
11 could be given a subsidy, a tax break, or whatever.
12 Who is supporting this kind of logic and common sense,
13 the soft footprint of solar?

14 It's a better, more sustainable way, and a
15 way to lighten our foot--our foot, carbon footprint.

16 But on a broader note, too, maybe we need
17 to speak about money and follow the money. Yes, the
18 county gets money. Yes, the schools get money. But
19 that is short-term unsustainable thinking. It's
20 really more like a bribe, to help with immediate
21 needs, but ignore the long-term needs. We're talking
22 about hundreds, thousands of years of storage.

23 Who is taking the long view here? And we
24 also need to consider where that money comes from. It
25 comes from the ratepayers. That is us. This

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1 expensive nuclear industry, including what's going on
2 here tonight, the planning, the studies, the research,
3 is being funded by you and me. Frankly, I've had
4 enough of that. We need to consider where the money
5 is also going.

6 It is going to PG&E stockholders, PG&E
7 executives, PG&E lawyers, PG&E lobbyists, nuclear
8 industry lobbyists, and other, others that profit from
9 nuclear power industry, including the NRC staff and
10 its employees, many who have probably flown in here
11 tonight at our expense, ultimately.

12 Why is it that a few people get to make so
13 much money at the expense of the environment and at
14 the expense of the ratepayers?

15 Where--when, in the history of mankind,
16 did we encourage this kind of profit-taking activity?

17 Who's looking out for this oversight? Do we need an
18 oversight group to oversight, look at the NRC? And
19 what is fair from a humanist, balanced Earth
20 standpoint?

21 Maybe we should change the name of Diablo
22 to Lemming Canyon Nuclear Power Plant, because that's
23 what I see--all of us just giving in and letting go,
24 and following the status quo.

25 But someone needs to speak up for the

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1 environment, and for the humanist aspect. I'm
2 concerned about the long-term deterioration of Diablo,
3 as well as the projected cost to maintain a nuclear
4 waste dump for hundreds and thousands of years.

5 In effect, we are borrowing money and
6 maintenance efforts from future generations, by
7 putting the responsibility for storage of the waste
8 into their hands.

9 What happened to the pay-as-you-go
10 lifestyle? What happened to being responsible for our
11 actions? What happened to stepping up to the plate
12 and living within the means of what we're given?

13 We are making a big mess for others to
14 clean up. What lasts for 10,000 years? Who can even
15 think in those terms? What happens when the cost of
16 storing the waste is more than what the funding
17 reserves can cover. The original plant was estimated
18 at \$800 million to construct. Recently, the steam
19 generators were \$800--\$800 million to replace. I
20 don't think we need an accountant to tell us that the
21 future is going to be way more expensive than we
22 thought it would be.

23 We were promised, in 1977, that
24 radioactive nuclear waste would be stored in a
25 repository, a safe storage site outside California, to

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1 be provided by the U.S. Government, and that Diablo
2 was only going to temporarily hold these wastes.

3 What is the status of that promise today?

4 It's a broken promise. And what are the current
5 plans for removing the waste? No plans. We're going
6 to be the dump, a nuclear waste dump for a permanent
7 storage of the waste.

8 And what is the status of PG&E being
9 responsible for current and future efforts? They can
10 file bankruptcy. They have. They can go away. What
11 are we left with then? Why would we be granting a new
12 license to store waste in our backyard? This is
13 ludicrous, unfair, unjust, and unsustainable.

14 What kind of planning process and EIR
15 would allow hazardous materials to be stored for
16 thousands of years, and what kind of logic are we
17 following here as a human species?

18 I submit that the only reasonable plan
19 would be to close Diablo until a storage site is
20 approved, thereby stopping the generation of hazardous
21 material that might end up as a terrorist bomb, a
22 terrorist target, or any other unforeseen nuclear
23 disaster.

24 Let's look at recent history. How many
25 nuclear plants have been opened since Three Mile

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1 Island? Zero. Let's look at our state. Humboldt
2 Nuclear Plant. Closed. Rancho Seco Plant. Closed.
3 The Yankee Plant now is slated to be closed.

4 Let's look at the world. Chernobyl. What
5 a waste of human resource, and a shame upon the human
6 race. I don't know how many of you executives have
7 been to Chernobyl, but I hope there's a lesson to
8 learn from that.

9 Are we going to repeat that kind of
10 disaster here, in California? Are we going to have
11 this kind of threat in our neighborhood for decades to
12 come? We hope not, and that is why I am here tonight,
13 to ask the NRC to hold on any licensing until Diablo
14 can--until a permanent waste storage is found and
15 until nuclear power is truly clean and recyclable.
16 Zero waste would be what I would support. Anything
17 less is selfish, greedy thinking. Let's live within
18 our means and be stewards for the future, and be
19 sensitive to the human race. Thank you.

20 MR. FULLER: Thank you, Mr. Biesek. Next
21 we'll have John Holloway, and after him Mr. Steve
22 Zawalick. And then Will, Mr. Will Landreth. Mr.
23 Holloway.

24 MR. HOLLOWAY: Hello. My name is John
25 Holloway and I'm a maintenance electrician at Diablo

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1 Canyon, and the whole reason that I drove down here--I
2 live in Atascadero, I have for 41 years, I'm 45 years
3 old, I'm married and have three young children. And
4 the whole reason I drove down here today was to try to
5 convey to people in this audience right now, the
6 safety that is encouraged at Diablo Canyon Nuclear
7 Power Plant.

8 I've been an electrician for 20 years, and
9 10 years of those has been at Diablo Canyon. And I
10 can tell you right now, that it's the safest place
11 I've ever worked. The safety commitment is there.
12 Every morning, when we go to work, the first thing we
13 do is we have a crew meeting, and at that crew
14 meeting, the first question asked is are there any
15 safety or human performance issues that anybody would
16 like to discuss.

17 And invariably, there's always somebody in
18 the crew, there's 35 of us electricians out there,
19 there's always somebody that raises their hand and
20 says, yes, you know what? this happened to me
21 yesterday. And we all learn from that.

22 And at Diablo Canyon, the management at
23 Diablo Canyon not only expects that but they encourage
24 it. And just like one of the speakers before me
25 mentioned, there's never been an issue that I have

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1 seen, or I have heard of, as far as nuclear safety or
2 personal safety, that has been brought up, that has
3 not been addressed at some point, whether that be that
4 same day, depending on the severity of the issue, or
5 maybe a week or two later. But the safety issues that
6 are brought up at Diablo Canyon are always addressed,
7 and I feel very strongly about that, because like I
8 said, I have there young children and I'm raising them
9 in Atascadero.

10 I might not be in the plume, I'm not even
11 really sure what that is, but I'm close enough, that I
12 know that if my children--my children are safe, and
13 that, as parents, I'm sure all of you--everybody that
14 is a parent understands that. My children are safe
15 and I feel very--very good about that.

16 Another thing that we do at Diablo Canyon
17 also is any job that we perform, we are expected to
18 have a questioning attitude. And that's a great human
19 performance tool. And when management expects you to
20 have a questioning attitude, what that means to me is
21 if there's something that I'm not really sure about
22 with the job that I'm asked to perform, is I'm to--I'm
23 to stop. I'm to stop and say, hey, time out. I'm
24 going to ask for direction here. You know what?
25 There's something about this that is just not right,

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1 and every single time before that job is performed,
2 before that maintenance is performed, that issue is
3 addressed, to my satisfaction, and it always has been.

4 I would like for the NRC--first of all,
5 thank you for giving me the opportunity to come here
6 today. And I would like the NRC to take these issues,
7 and what I'm saying about safety, please take these
8 into account when you do your review for the
9 relicensing of Diablo Canyon. Thank you.

10 MR. FULLER: Thank you, Mr. Holloway.
11 Next we'll have Mr. Steve Zawalick, and then after him
12 Mr. Will Landreth, and then we have--I'm going to
13 apologize, the last name is Moffatt and I cannot read
14 the first name. So--okay. So after that, Ms.
15 Moffatt.

16 So Mr. Zawalick.

17 MR. ZAWALICK: Hi. Thank you very much
18 for letting us all speak, and say our piece. I
19 appreciate it. Thank you, everyone here, and those
20 that will watch this eventually on TV, for listening.

21 My name is Steve Zawalick. I didn't grow
22 up in California. I grew up in Wisconsin. I was an
23 only child. I grew up in the country, so I spent the
24 vast majority of my childhood out in the woods or on
25 the water, and I'm an environmentalist, and I care

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1 deeply about Mother Earth, and the planet that we've
2 been given to take care of.

3 And I figured it was only natural for me
4 to speak here tonight, because this is all about the
5 environmental impact of this operation, and should we
6 continue.

7 I think it's important that we all realize
8 that we are not in an ideal situation. As a
9 civilization, we have issues. There are too many
10 people on this planet and population control is not on
11 the table as a discussion topic yet. That being said,
12 electrical demand in this country is not decreasing
13 any time soon. It's a serious issue.

14 You know, we've tried our best at, you
15 know, energy efficiency measures, and I can't find
16 another place in my house for a fluorescent light
17 bulb. But, nonetheless, we keep having people--we
18 keep buying things at Best Buy. We keep increasing
19 the electrical demand load, including--now we're going
20 to talk about using electrical cars, which would be a
21 huge increase in electrical demand.

22 I spent the vast majority of my adult life
23 studying nuclear power. When I was a child in high
24 school, I grew a plant in radioactive water and mapped
25 the nutrient flow. That's what we did in high school

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1 in Wisconsin.

2 I got degrees in nuclear power, nuclear
3 engineering, a degree in physics from the University
4 of Wisconsin-Madison. I've been licensed to operate a
5 research reactor and have a certificate for a senior
6 reactor operator license at Diablo. My current job,
7 I'm involved in oversight at this facility, and I'm--
8 part of my job is I look at the problems. I look at
9 the organizational impact of what we're doing, why
10 we're doing it, and is it the right thing to do.

11 And I work daily with the Nuclear
12 Regulatory Commission and I--you know, I'm proud to
13 call them peers. I think they're doing an excellent
14 job out there, and they're doing the right thing, and
15 I think a lot of people have issues with trust here,
16 and that's a big thing. You know, we need to trust
17 people. There's a pause there, okay, on purpose.

18 We need to trust seismologists because
19 they've spent their lives studying that. We need to
20 trust engineers. They've spent their lives studying
21 that. Okay.

22 I understand there's fears out there,
23 there's concerns, but at some point you can't do
24 everything. You need to trust. And the people who
25 are in charge of this power plant, the people who do

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1 the oceanography studies, the people that do
2 maintenance out there, the people that operate the
3 plant, have come here, repeatedly, and told you it's
4 okay, we've look at it and it's okay.

5 So that's all. Thank you.

6 MR. FULLER: Thank you. Next we have Will
7 Landreth and then Ms. Moffatt. And then we'll hear
8 from Mr. Carl Dudley.

9 Mr. Landreth. Did Mr. Landreth leave
10 before we had a chance to hear from him? It seems so.

11 Okay. Ms. Moffatt. Oh. And could you please state
12 your first name. Thank you.

13 MS. MOFFATT: I sure will. My name is
14 Carolyn Moffatt. I'm president of the San Luis Harbor
15 Commission. As the nearest neighbor to PG&E Diablo
16 Canyon Power Plant, the district wishes to ensure that
17 the following five issues are addressed prior to
18 relicensing. The first cannot be overemphasized, so
19 it's not redundant, nor is it manipulative. The
20 district believes the precursor to any discussion of
21 relicensing must be a comprehensive evaluation of the
22 hazards of seismic activity.

23 PG&E is currently conducting additional
24 studies and three-dimension mapping. The relicensing
25 application should be put on hold until such time that

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1 these studies are complete, have undergone a
2 significant level of rigorous peer review, and have
3 shown that the plant can continue to operate and store
4 waste safely.

5 This is not only common sense. It should
6 be economically prudent in the long run.

7 The second issue that we've been asked to
8 address is economic impact of the one mile water
9 exclusion zone around the plant on the livelihoods of
10 commercial fishing fleet, which are cumulative and
11 incremental when added to the impacts of the marine-
12 protected areas. What does this zone actually
13 accomplish? How effectively can it be enforced for
14 security purposes?

15 The zone should either be lifted or
16 factually justified. By comparison, there is not a
17 no-fly zone over the plant.

18 The third item that we'd like to address,
19 the harbor district lies less than a half an hour
20 downwind from Diablo Canyon, given the prevailing
21 meteorological conditions. There continue to be
22 shortcomings in the ability of the district, the
23 county, PG&E, and OES, to provide for safe evacuation
24 from the port and beach facilities in the event of an
25 incident at the plant.

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1 Specifically, but not exclusively, this
2 relates to the ability of emergency response vessels
3 to respond to the harbor due to excessive shoaling
4 near the near-shore facilities which require annual
5 maintenance dredging. The lack of facilities for
6 water-based evacuation at Point San Luis lighthouse as
7 well. Absent a U.S. Coast Guard present at the Port
8 San Luis, a number of security and safety functions
9 fall to the district's harbor patrol.

10 These concerns should be addressed prior
11 to relicensing of the plant for an additional 20
12 years.

13 An additional impact that we'd like to
14 address is that of the once-through cooling system for
15 the ecosystem support, supporting forage and habitat
16 of marine species adjacent to the plant.

17 This should be evaluated and directly and
18 indirectly mitigated. Cooling alternatives should be
19 evaluated in project level detail. Finally, the
20 EIR/EIS for temporary dry cask storage facility works
21 for a hundred years, or until Yucca Mountain was
22 opened in 18 years, and did not include relicensing.
23 The elimination of Yucca Mountain requires a new
24 EIR/EIS for waste management for relicensing. This
25 should include evaluation of new technologies for

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1 management of spent fuel as dry cask storage may be
2 obsolete before the end of the current license.

3 We will submit additional detailed
4 comments before the end of the scoping period, and I
5 thank you very much for this opportunity to speak to
6 you and address our concerns. Thank you.

7 MR. FULLER: Thank you, Ms. Moffatt. Next
8 we'll hear from Carl Dudley, and then after him Mr.
9 James Byerley, and then finally Sonja Swift.

10 MR. DUDLEY: Good evening. I'm Carl
11 Dudley. I'm a resident of San Luis Obispo, San Luis
12 Obispo County. To answer one question, to start off
13 with, how many power plants have been opened since
14 Three Mile Island? There's been at least two, because
15 Three Mile Island happened in 1979. So we've had the
16 two here that have at least been opened.

17 I believe that the relicensing process
18 needs to continue, but the first and foremost issue is
19 soundness and safety. And I challenge anybody from
20 the NRC, the employees of PG&E, that if there is
21 something wrong, to get it out in the public so that
22 it is fixed.

23 After that, nothing else really matters,
24 other than the safety and soundness. I trust the NRC.
25 I trust the "evil," big company PG&E, and I trust

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1 their employees, and I specially trust Mr. Womack and
2 other people like him, that are retired, know the
3 intricacies of the plant and are still here. I look at
4 them as the "canaries in a tunnel." If they're still
5 here, we're still okay.

6 And I believe that we do have to go
7 forward with this. I do believe that solar, wind,
8 wave, all have a place to play in our energy needs,
9 but I do not believe that they can give the power, on
10 a consistent basis, that a nuclear power plant can
11 give.

12 I believe that Diablo Canyon, in our area,
13 has been an excellent citizen of our community. They
14 have given a lot to the nonprofit community, and it's
15 not only to nonprofits in general, but to nonprofit
16 organizations that fight against them. So I think
17 it's a strange bedfellow but it does happen, and I
18 think that says a lot about them. It says a lot about
19 the regulatory process.

20 There was a question that was brought up
21 about the earthquake fault. I believe that that
22 should definitely be studied.

23 This process, though, should not be
24 stopped, in spite of that. If there is a serious
25 issue with the earthquake fault, then I believe the

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1 plant has another issue, and I don't think we ought to
2 wait till 2024 to decide what we're going to do about
3 it. That's something that needs to be done right
4 away, if it's severe. I have other, but in the
5 interest of time, thank you.

6 MR. FULLER: Thank you, Mr. Dudley. We'll
7 now hear from Mr. James Byerley, and then Sonja Swift
8 after that, and then that's all we have signed up at
9 this point. After Ms. Swift, we will hear from Dave
10 Wrona of the NRC, who will wrap things up for us this
11 evening.

12 Mr. Byerley.

13 MR. BYERLEY: Thank you. Well, I was told
14 in elementary school not to be nervous, to imagine
15 everybody in their underwear, so if you'll excuse me.

16 I spent four days in jail, civil disobedience, back
17 in the '80s, protesting Diablo. So that'll give you a
18 hint on what I'm about to say.

19 I want to thank all the great speakers
20 I've heard and I want to thank the Commission for this
21 democratic moment. I've heard several--I got here
22 late but I heard several workers reassuring us to
23 trust them, and that Diablo's safe. Safe. Safe. Why
24 do we need to hear that over and over? Because it's
25 one a--plutonium and the waste is one of the most

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1 toxic substances known to human beings.

2 I believe that if everyone in this
3 community knew that, was well-informed, we would not
4 have Diablo Canyon. I call it an invisible Pandora's
5 Box. It's invisible. All of us still mourn 9/11,
6 because you could see the planes. All of us watched
7 it on TV. And you could see the terror, and so many
8 horrors.

9 You cannot see plutonium when you ingest
10 it, when you breathe it in, when it pops up in cancer,
11 five, ten, fifteen, thirty years later. Yes, I know
12 where it came from. I propose a study, before
13 relicensing, to examine the health of all the workers
14 at Diablo Canyon who've worked there, what kind of
15 health problems that they've had.

16 Is it any coincidence, is anybody trying
17 to tell us something, that we've having this meeting
18 tonight right after the Chile earthquake? Right after
19 the Haiti earthquake. What does Diablo mean in
20 Spanish? I say shut it down. Let's think ahead. In
21 Katrina, and many other disasters, they're behind the
22 eight-ball, and they clean up after the disasters.
23 Let's all think ahead.

24 Let's shut it down now. Thank you all for
25 listening.

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1 MR. FULLER: Thank you, Mr. Byerley. We'd
2 now like to hear from Sonja Swift. Then after that,
3 like I said, we'll hear from Dave Wrona, to sort of
4 wrap things up for us tonight.

5 MS. SWIFT: Good evening. I appreciate
6 the chance to speak. I can't--tonight, I wonder if
7 these words will be heard. Like many of the words of
8 the audience, there doesn't seem to be much of a track
9 record for listening to these concerns; but I'll share
10 a few. Let's see. Some other attempts at creating
11 renewable energy, such as what's been going on in
12 Marin County with the Marin Energy Authority, which is
13 the renewable energy alternative to the sources of
14 power, but still, to be delivered through PG&E's grid.

15 They--well, this is their project, and
16 PG&E doesn't want to cooperate with these other
17 attempts at securing alternative energies, and is
18 adamantly opposing such possibilities.

19 Prop--so in June, on the June ballot,
20 there will be a Prop 16, as it's called, which would
21 mandate any local agencies wanting to sell retail
22 electricity to customers. They would need to first
23 get two-thirds of the local electricians to sign on, and
24 this is kind--you know, if this is passed, it's
25 basically quite likely that it would end local efforts

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1 to create energy cooperatives, and PG&E is using a
2 good \$30 million to push Prop 16 forward. So this is
3 an interesting reminder that we are dealing with a
4 monopoly.

5 In California, although a fee-and-tariff
6 system was implemented, it only allows individual home
7 owners who put up solar panels to sell back excess
8 energy to the grid, until their meter turns to zero.

9 Further, the size of eligible systems is
10 capped at 5 megawatts per household and individuals
11 are not allowed to put up more solar panels than what
12 would generate their historical power usage.

13 In my mind, individual homeowners should
14 be able to sell their energy into the grid, without
15 limits. As it is now, you can only do that if you are
16 an energy corporation. A few thoughts to share, think
17 about. I'd encourage you all to vote no on Prop 16.

18 I heard a few people earlier on
19 associating Bob Blanchard and his rotational grazing
20 practices with PG&E's environmental track record, and
21 I just find that rather absurd, given that he leases
22 the land, and I think he was there before Diablo. I
23 just wanted to mention that.

24 And I live up Clark Valley Road on the
25 same lands I grew up on. I've been here since I was

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1 born, and we have a siren in our back valley, and what
2 that siren means is--if it goes off, I need to, with
3 everyone else, run as fast as I can and never return.

4 You know, this is a little insane. So one
5 more thing. While I don't think it's necessary to
6 restate the concerns regarding seismic activity, let's
7 just not be arrogant, or cage ourselves in denial of
8 this blatant risk. Thank you.

9 MR. FULLER: Thank you, Ms. Swift. We'd
10 like to now hear from Dave Wrona. He's our branch
11 chief in the Division of License Renewal, and Dave,
12 you'll kind a wrap things up for us. thank you.

13 MR. WRONA: Okay. Thank you, Mike. First
14 off, I'd just like to thank everybody for coming out
15 tonight, taking time out of your busy schedules to
16 participate in our environmental scoping process. All
17 the comments we've heard today, earlier in the
18 afternoon and then this evening, will help us define
19 our scoping for the environmental review.

20 All of the comments will be addressed in
21 our environmental scoping summary report, which is
22 currently scheduled to be issued around the October
23 timeframe, or before the DSEIS which is scheduled to
24 be issued in the October timeframe.

25 If you signed up and provided your contact

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1 information on one of those blue or yellow cards,
2 you'll receive a copy of the environmental scoping
3 summary report.

4 If speakers today made you think about
5 other comments that you didn't have a chance to
6 provide to us today, as Drew pointed out on one of his
7 slides, you can provide that to us via the U.S. mail
8 or through an e-mail, with a deadline of April 12th.

9 How we address the environmental scoping
10 issues will be documented in our draft supplemental
11 Environmental Impact Statement. We will be back here
12 around the December timeframe to specifically, in
13 meetings very similar to this, hear comments from you
14 on that document.

15 The last thing I'd like to say that the
16 NRC staff will be here for a short period of time,
17 cleaning up our stuff and breaking down.

18 If you didn't have a chance to ask some
19 questions that were, you know, not related to license
20 renewal, or even that are related to license renewal,
21 take the advantage of stopping and seeing one of us.
22 We'll try to address your questions. If we don't have
23 the right folks here, we'll take your contact
24 information and get the right person in contact with
25 you.

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1 And with that, I'd just like to thank
2 everybody again for coming out and participating in
3 our process.

4 [Whereupon, at 9:38 p.m., the public
5 meeting was concluded.]

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