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**NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**

Title: Waste Confidence Proposed Rule and Draft  
Generic Environmental Impact Statement  
Public Meeting

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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WASTE CONFIDENCE PROPOSED RULE AND DRAFT GENERIC  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PUBLIC MEETING

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WEDNESDAY

NOVEMBER 20, 2013

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The Waste Confidence Public Meeting  
convened at the Courtyard by Marriott San Luis  
Obispo, 1605 Calle Joaquin Road, San Luis Obispo,  
California at 7:00 p.m., Chip Cameron, Co-  
Facilitator, presiding.

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PRESENT

CHIP CAMERON, Co-Facilitator

MIRIAM JUCKETT, Co-Facilitator

CARRIE SAFFORD, Deputy Director, Waste Confidence

Directorate

SHELDON CLARK, Office of General Counsel

VICTOR DRICKS, Office of Public Affairs

CATHY HANEY, Director, Office of Nuclear Material

Safety and Safeguards

THOMAS HIPSCHEMAN, Senior Resident Inspector, Diablo

Canyon

ANDY IMBODEN, Chief of Communications, Planning, and

Rulemaking Branch, Waste Confidence

Directorate

LISA LONDON, Office of General Counsel

KEITH MCCONNELL, Director of the Waste Confidence

Directorate

PAUL MICHALAK, Chief of Environmental Impact

Statement Branch, Waste Confidence Directorate

T.R. ROWE, Waste Confidence Directorate Staff

SUSAN WITTICK, Waste Confidence Directorate Staff

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

(7:03 p.m.)

MR. CAMERON: Welcome to tonight's meeting. Thank you for being here and it's nice to see all of you. My name is Chip Cameron and my colleague and I, Miriam Juckett, from the Center for Nuclear Waste Regulatory Analyses. We've been facilitating the meetings on the subject of Waste Confidence that the NRC has held all over the country.

And our topic tonight is a Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Proposed Rule on Waste Confidence. And the objective of the meeting is to hear from all of you, your comments, your recommendations, on that Draft. EIS is the acronym we're going to use for that, then of course, NRC for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. And, you know, things are going to go a little bit smoother if we just don't have people shouting out things, and I would just ask you to refrain from doing that.

Many of you have pre-registered to speak tonight and a lot of people have signed up at the

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1 desk when they came in. What I'm going to do is,  
2 when we get to the comment part of the meeting, I'm  
3 going to call your name and ask you to come up here  
4 to the podium and just introduce yourself and provide  
5 us with your comment.

6 The NRC is also asking for written  
7 comments on this subject and those comments that you  
8 give tonight, they're going to carry the same weight  
9 as written comments. The staff is not, NRC staff are  
10 not going to be responding to your comments tonight,  
11 but they will be listening to them carefully and they  
12 are going to carefully evaluate them, and in the  
13 Final Environmental Impact Statement, there will be a  
14 comment response section of that Final Environmental  
15 Impact Statement, so that you can see how your  
16 comments were addressed.

17 In terms of ground rules, very simple,  
18 just to help us all have a productive meeting. First  
19 of all, I would just ask that only one person speak  
20 at a time. Two important reasons for that, one is so  
21 that we can give our full attention to whomever has  
22 the floor at the moment, but secondly, so that we  
23 could get what I call a clean transcript.

24 Lee Miller is our stenographer here and  
25 he's taking a transcript for us and when we only have

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1 one person speaking at a time, he will know who that  
2 is, be able to identify them. And that transcript is  
3 going to be your record and the NRC's record of what  
4 transpires here tonight.

5 Second ground rule is, I'm going to ask  
6 you to be brief, and in fact, I'm going to ask you to  
7 follow a three-minute time limit because we have a  
8 lot of people who want to talk tonight, but when  
9 three minutes are out, nothing dreadful is going to  
10 happen to you, okay, and I'll just ask you to wrap-up  
11 for us.

12 To help you out, we have Sheldon Clark  
13 right here. Sheldon's from our Office of General  
14 Counsel. He has a sign that says, "One minute  
15 remaining", okay, and that's just to give you a guide  
16 to when you do have one minute remaining, and then  
17 I'll ask you to sum up at some point, and we've been  
18 using the three-minute time limit at all of the other  
19 meetings because of the fact that we've had so many  
20 speakers.

21 And usually, we've found that three  
22 minutes is enough for you to summarize your main  
23 concerns for the NRC. Fortunately, there's other  
24 ways to comment. You can expand on your comments  
25 tonight by filing a written comment. You can fill-

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1 out one of the -- Shawn, can I just see that? You  
2 can fill this. It's called a feedback form. It's an  
3 NRC form that helps the NRC to evaluate how a public  
4 meeting went, so you can use it for that purpose.

5 But if you want to write a comment about  
6 the Draft EIS or the Proposed Rule, you can write it  
7 on here and leave it with the NRC staff, or it's  
8 already what they called franked, okay? You don't  
9 have to put a stamp on it. You can just put it in  
10 the mail and it will get to the NRC.

11 Finally, another way to add to your  
12 comments is that there's going to be a phone-call-in-  
13 only opportunity for people on December 9th, and the  
14 staff will tell you how you find out information  
15 about the toll-free number to call in. You can call  
16 in and give comments on December 9th also.

17 This is a feedback form. Yes, we'll  
18 make sure that we get more of them in here for you,  
19 but they're on some of the seats, but we'll make sure  
20 that there's plenty available for you. Thank you.

21 And this is the final ground rule, I  
22 would just ask everyone, all of us, to just be  
23 courteous tonight, because you may hear viewpoints  
24 that are different from the viewpoints you have, and  
25 I would just ask you to respect the person giving the

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1 viewpoint even if you don't agree with that  
2 particular viewpoint.

3 And I'm going to introduce the NRC  
4 staff, and I'm going to introduce the two people who  
5 will be speaking to you first. One is Carrie  
6 Safford, and Carrie is the Deputy Director of the  
7 Waste Confidence Directorate, and then we're going to  
8 have Andy Imboden. Andy's the Chief of the  
9 Communication Planning and Rulemaking Branch in the  
10 Waste Confidence Directorate. So they're going to  
11 talk to you.

12 We have Keith McConnell. Keith is the  
13 Director of the Waste Confidence Directorate. And we  
14 have the Director of the Office of Nuclear Material  
15 Safety and Safeguards. That's where the Waste  
16 Confidence Directorate is located, organizationally,  
17 in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. We have the  
18 Director, Cathy Haney, here, and right over there  
19 against the wall is Paul Michalak. He's another  
20 Branch Chief in the Waste Confidence Directorate.  
21 It's the Environmental Impact Statement Branch.

22 And that's where all the technical  
23 information is developed for the Environmental Impact  
24 Statement. We do have two attorneys with us, Lisa  
25 London, and we've deputized Sheldon Clark to do the

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1 time-keeping for us tonight, and Tom Hipschman.  
2 Where's Tom? Tom, who you may know, he's the senior  
3 resident at Diablo Canyon, and they're the eyes and  
4 ears for the NRC in terms of ensuring that NRC  
5 regulations are met. He's over there.

6 And we have the Public Affairs Officer  
7 from Region 4, Victor Dricks. He's in the back, and  
8 let me introduce the two women who take care of all  
9 the logistical details for these meetings, and we  
10 have T.R. Rowe right here, and Susan Wittick, and  
11 thank you for doing all this for us.

12 We're not going to have time for  
13 questions. We want to get right to the comment.  
14 There's something that you should know about parking,  
15 okay? Okay. Could you please not do that, okay?  
16 Just have some respect for the people in this room,  
17 okay? So please don't do that, okay? This is  
18 several times. Don't do it, okay? If you're double-  
19 parked out there, I've just been told there's a tow  
20 truck, okay? So if you think that you're not parked  
21 correctly, you might want to check that, okay?  
22 Miriam?

23 MS. JUCKETT: I was informed that  
24 there's a Motel 6 whose parking lot is connected. If  
25 you want to park in that lot, then you can avoid

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1 getting your car towed. So if you're double-parked  
2 or parallel parked in an area that does not have  
3 proper parking, you can move over to that lot, and  
4 they'll allow you to park there.

5 MR. CAMERON: Okay. So we have staff  
6 out in the foyer, NRC experts and consultants, if you  
7 have a question on technical or legal issue, please  
8 talk to them, but note that if you go out and talk to  
9 them, ask a question, that's not going to be on the  
10 record, it's not going to be on the transcript, so if  
11 you want to put that on the transcript, you have to  
12 include it in your formal comments in here, okay?  
13 And with that, let's go to Carrie Safford.

14 MS. SAFFORD: Thank you, Chip. Good  
15 evening everyone, and welcome to tonight's meeting.  
16 My name is Carrie Safford. I'm the Deputy Director  
17 of the Waste Confidence Directorate at the NRC.  
18 Thank you for coming out tonight. I'm sorry, there's  
19 feedback from the microphone. It's a little  
20 disconcerting. The purpose of tonight's meeting is  
21 to obtain your comments on the Waste Confidence  
22 Proposed Rule and Draft Generic Environmental Impact  
23 Statement.

24 Both of those documents were published  
25 on September 13th. We're going to start out with a

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1 short presentation on the Proposed Rule and Draft  
2 Generic Environmental Impact Statement. Following  
3 that, there will be a brief question and answer  
4 period on process, but as Chip mentioned, if you have  
5 specific comments on any of the technical aspects of  
6 the documents, we do have NRC staff out in the open  
7 house area who are available to speak with you.

8 I want to start off tonight with just a  
9 few general comments on rulemaking. Rulemaking is  
10 one of the most important things that we do here at  
11 the NRC. Regulations are our vehicle for  
12 implementing national and international policy, and  
13 for achieving the NRC's goals on safety and security,  
14 and maintaining public health and protection of the  
15 environment.

16 It's an extremely important activity and  
17 one that we take very seriously. Over the past year,  
18 the Directorate has been involved in an effort to  
19 assess the environmental impacts of continued storage  
20 of spent nuclear fuel beyond a reactor's licensed  
21 life for operation. The Draft Generic Environmental  
22 Impact and Proposed Rule are the results of that  
23 effort.

24 We've strived to provide an open and  
25 transparent process throughout this effort, and now

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1 we look forward to hearing your comments tonight. I  
2 also want to point out that in the Proposed Rule,  
3 there are some specific areas that the NRC  
4 Commissioners have asked for your feedback. Your  
5 input in these and other areas will help us to  
6 improve the final documents and they'll provide  
7 valuable input to the Commissioners during their  
8 deliberations on the Final Rule and Generic  
9 Environmental Impact Statement.

10 And finally, I'd like to mention  
11 briefly, a few points about the schedule. We've had  
12 to reschedule a number of our public meetings. All  
13 of the meetings have now been re-noticed and the  
14 remaining schedule is as follows. We have three more  
15 meetings, one in Perrysburg, Ohio on December 2nd,  
16 Minnetonka, Minnesota on December 4th, and a new  
17 meeting has been added. We'll have a facilitated  
18 teleconference line from 1 o'clock to 4 o'clock p.m.  
19 Eastern Time on December 9th.

20 In light of this new meeting schedule,  
21 the public comment period has been extended to  
22 December 20th. The dates, locations, and times for  
23 each of these meetings has already been noticed,  
24 they've been announced on our website, through the  
25 *Federal Register*, and notices have gone out through

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1 W.C. Outreach, our email distribution list, and on  
2 our website.

3 So once again, welcome. Thank you for  
4 participating tonight. I'll now turn it over to Andy  
5 Imboden to make his presentation. Thank you.

6 MR. IMBODEN: Thank you, Carrie. My  
7 name is Andy Imboden. I'm the Chief of the  
8 Communications, Planning, and Rulemaking Branch, and  
9 I'd like to add to her welcome and thank you all for  
10 participating today. And in case you're interested,  
11 there's a hardcopy presentation of the slide show out  
12 in the hall.

13 So at tonight's meeting, I'll first give  
14 a brief history of Waste Confidence, outline key  
15 aspects of the Draft Generic Environmental Impact  
16 Statement and the Proposed Waste Confidence Rule, and  
17 explain how you can comment on the documents, and  
18 we'll get to the public comment portion, which is the  
19 heart of the meeting.

20 Waste Confidence accomplishes two  
21 things. It generically addresses the environmental  
22 impacts of continued storage and makes a  
23 determination on the feasibility of safe storage and  
24 the timeframe for a repository availability. The  
25 Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement for

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1 Waste Confidence satisfies part of the Commission's  
2 National Environmental Policy Act, obligations for  
3 reactor licensing, and re-licensing, and the  
4 licensing and re-licensing of spent fuel storage  
5 facilities.

6 The Draft Environmental Impact Statement  
7 also serves as the regulatory basis to support  
8 changing the Waste Confidence Rule. The  
9 Environmental Impact Statement and Proposed Rule only  
10 cover the timeframe after the licensed life for a  
11 reactor in operation. However, it's important to  
12 note that the Proposed Rule on Waste Confidence does  
13 not license any particular site or facility, nor does  
14 it allow long-term storage of spent nuclear fuel at  
15 any site.

16 The NRC's history with Waste Confidence  
17 began when the Commission issued the Rule in 1984.  
18 Since then, the Rule has been updated on several  
19 occasions, most recently in 2010. In 2012, the Rule  
20 was challenged and the Court of Appeals for the D.C.  
21 Circuit vacated the 2010 rulemaking. The Court  
22 identified three deficiencies with the Commission's  
23 environmental analysis that supported the 2010 Waste  
24 Confidence rulemaking.

25 The Court found that the analysis did

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1 not evaluate the environmental effects of failing to  
2 secure permanent disposal of the spent nuclear fuel.  
3 It also directed the Commission to provide a forward-  
4 looking assessment of spent fuel pool leaks and the  
5 environmental consequences of spent fuel pool fires.  
6 The Court stated that a generic approach, either with  
7 an Environmental Assessment or an Environmental  
8 Impact Statement, would appropriately address the  
9 issues associated with Waste Confidence.

10           Following the Court's decision, the  
11 Commission directed the staff to prepare an  
12 Environmental Impact Statement evaluating these  
13 issues with the possibility of issuing an updated  
14 Waste Confidence Rule. So there are two things that  
15 I'd like for you to remember. The first is that,  
16 Waste Confidence is just a small part of the overall  
17 environmental review for a reactor or storage  
18 facility licensing and re-licensing.

19           Secondly, the Waste Confidence Rule does  
20 not license any facility or authorize storage after  
21 the expiration of a facility's license. The draft  
22 statement describes the impacts of continuing to  
23 store spent nuclear fuel beyond the licensed life for  
24 operation of a reactor, whether in spent fuel pools  
25 or at independent spent fuel storage installations

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1 located at both reactor and away from reactor sites.

2 The Draft Statement describes why the  
3 NRC is revisiting Waste Confidence, it discusses the  
4 alternatives considered, it describes how the  
5 environmental impacts were evaluated, it describes  
6 what facilities are covered, and the environmental  
7 impacts of continued storage at reactor sites and  
8 away from reactor sites.

9 It also contains information on the  
10 costs of the alternatives to the rulemaking, it  
11 describes the cumulative environmental impacts of  
12 continued storage, and it contains information on the  
13 feasibility of a repository and the feasibility of  
14 safe storage of the spent fuel.

15 The Draft Statement assessed impacts of  
16 continued spent fuel storage for three timeframes  
17 based on when a repository would become available.  
18 The first timeframe is the short-term timeframe,  
19 which is 60 years following license expiration; the  
20 second is long-term, 100 years beyond the short-term,  
21 for a total of 160 years following license  
22 expiration; and the other timeframe that was analyzed  
23 was the indefinite storage timeframe, where no  
24 repository becomes available.

25 The Draft Statement serves as the

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1 regulatory basis for the Proposed Rule. The Proposed  
2 Rule would generically address the environmental  
3 impacts of continued storage. These impacts would  
4 not be revisited in future site-specific licensing  
5 proceedings unless the NRC discovers something about  
6 the site that would make the application of the  
7 conclusions in the Environmental Impact Statement  
8 inappropriate.

9 The Proposed Rule would revise the  
10 Nuclear Regulatory Commission's regulations;  
11 specifically, the citation is Title 10 of the Code of  
12 Federal Regulations, Section 51.23. The Proposed  
13 Rule states that the analysis supports the  
14 Commission's determinations that it is feasible to  
15 safely store spent nuclear fuel following the  
16 licensed life for operation of a reactor.

17 It also states that it is feasible to  
18 have a mined geologic repository within 60 years  
19 following the licensed life for operation of a  
20 reactor. We are specifically seeking comment on  
21 whether the Final Rule should contain these last two  
22 statements. So there are several ways for you to  
23 comment. To ensure that your comments are  
24 considered, they must be received by December 20,  
25 2013. Mailed comments must be postmarked by that

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1 date; December 20th.

2 All comments, whether submitted in  
3 writing or provided orally, are considered equally.  
4 So some have already commented and others will  
5 comment later, and we're here tonight so you can tell  
6 us your comments on the Draft Generic Environmental  
7 Impact Statement and the Proposed Rule. Tonight's  
8 comments are being transcribed and will be considered  
9 part of the record.

10 You can also leave written comments with  
11 the NRC staff located at the registration table in  
12 the hall and we will make sure that your comments are  
13 added to the docket. You may also email, fax, or  
14 mail your comments to the NRC, or you may also  
15 provide comments using the Federal e-Rulemaking  
16 website, [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov). So that concludes the  
17 NRC presentation and thank you for your attention.  
18 Chip?

19 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Andy,  
20 and thank you, Carrie, and we're going to go right to  
21 the comment, but first, let me introduce Shelly  
22 Abajian, who is from Senator Feinstein's office, and  
23 Shelly is with us here tonight, and thank the Senator  
24 for having you here. We're going to go to Adam Hill  
25 first, and then we're going to go to Fred Collins.

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1 Adam.

2 MR. HILL: Good evening. I'm Adam Hill  
3 from the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors.  
4 I represent the 3rd District in which the Diablo  
5 Canyon Power Plant resides. Happy to see so many  
6 people turn out tonight, members of our community,  
7 and folks from other communities as well. At the  
8 request of Mothers for Peace, my Board, two weeks  
9 ago, had a presentation and discussion on the storage  
10 and transfer of spent fuel.

11 We're grateful to the Mothers for Peace  
12 for urging us to have this discussion, we're grateful  
13 for PG&E for its willingness to present to and answer  
14 questions from our Board of Supervisors, and we felt  
15 that it was important as the representatives of our  
16 community to send a letter into the NRC expressing  
17 the concerns that we heard from you. We do so  
18 without any of our own internal conclusions, but I  
19 wanted to highlight some of these areas.

20 I've already sent in a letter and I  
21 believe my Board will be sending in a letter very  
22 shortly. Well, I think we all agree, all of us have  
23 agreed, that the lack of a permanent disposal policy  
24 by the Federal government is a terrible burden on our  
25 community. Some of the areas that we heard from the

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1 public that we would like the NRC to better address  
2 has to do with the storage and transfer of spent  
3 fuel. Concerns are chiefly over the density and  
4 configuration of assembly storage and spent fuel  
5 pools before they're transferred to dry cask storage.

6 The concern about this practice is that  
7 the current allowable density and configuration of  
8 highly radioactive material is far more vulnerable to  
9 a variety of accidents or even natural disasters, and  
10 thus, more threatening to our populations. Thus, my  
11 colleagues and I have been asked to urge the Nuclear  
12 Regulatory Commission to better address this  
13 potential danger to our citizens by creating,  
14 adopting, and implementing regulations to further  
15 reduce the likelihood and/or better mitigate the  
16 potential for any kind of spent fuel disaster.

17 We will be following up, I know, with  
18 the NRC Commission itself. They have been very  
19 responsive in the past to our concerns, including  
20 Chairperson McFarland, so we hope to be able to bring  
21 this back up to your Board of Supervisors in the  
22 coming months as well. So my letter is in, the  
23 Board's letter is forthcoming, and again, I  
24 appreciate everybody being here tonight. Thank you.

25 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Adam.

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1 Thank you. Now, Fred Collins, please come up and  
2 join us.

3 MR. COLLINS: Okay. I want to thank you  
4 for having this meeting here in San Luis Obispo,  
5 making available for all the people that live here.  
6 My name is Fred Collins. I'm Tribal Administrator  
7 and Chair for the Northern Chumash Tribal Council.  
8 Where the plant sits is my family's home. My family  
9 lived in that very spot where the plant is for over  
10 9000 years. I and my family have been here in San  
11 Luis Obispo continuously for over 20,000 years.

12 For us, life is all about the energy.  
13 Energy of connectivity. Connectivity to all living  
14 things; living things in the ocean, living things on  
15 the land. We have to look at this Waste Confidence  
16 issue from a very small level, molecular level, where  
17 it affects the area. It affects us here where we sit  
18 today. I mean, we are being bombarded by the waste  
19 that is being stored out there at Diablo and here in  
20 this room.

21 You know, nuclear energy passes through,  
22 at a molecular level, tremendous distances. The  
23 effect that the storage of waste at the nuclear plant  
24 has on the environment and the cultural landscape of  
25 my ancestors and the occurrent families of Chumash

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1 people that live here is unacceptable. We, as Native  
2 people, have not granted the permission for this  
3 facility, nor the storage of this waste material.

4 The treaties of Guadalupe Hidalgo were  
5 never ratified by the United States Government. The  
6 plant sits on land that we still own and land is  
7 ours. And we're not giving the Waste Confidence  
8 Commission permission to move forward with this  
9 project, or with, even, the EIS. We believe that it  
10 is being done without the whole picture and for us,  
11 it is a highly volatile and a very harmful storage,  
12 and the continued buildup of this waste material in  
13 this very small part of our coastline is extremely  
14 dangerous.

15 It's extremely dangerous to the future,  
16 the seven generations that are to come, so we do not  
17 give the NRC permission to re-license this plant, nor  
18 do we give the Waste Confidence Commission permission  
19 to move forward with this Generic EIS. Thank you  
20 very much.

21 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very  
22 much, Fred. I'm going to call the next five speakers  
23 and we're going to go to Gerald Strickland, Jerry  
24 Brown, Elizabeth Brousse, Willow Walking Turtle, and  
25 John Geesman, and this is Gerald Strickland.

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1 MR. STRICKLAND: Good evening. My name  
2 is Gerald Strickland. I'm the Director of Nuclear  
3 Projects for Diablo Canyon, and part of my  
4 responsibilities through time has been the storage of  
5 used fuel. PG&E has had a comprehensive fuel  
6 management program in place to safely store used  
7 nuclear fuel until the time that the Federal  
8 government can assume their responsibilities.

9 As a utility, we have long advocated  
10 that the Department of Energy act on its commitment  
11 to collect used fuel. We support the establishment  
12 of the President's Blue Ribbon Commission and its  
13 recommendations to advance a workable storage  
14 solution that includes, also, the establishment of  
15 the interim consolidate storage facilities.

16 In the absence of an existing Federal  
17 repository, PG&E will continue to store used fuel  
18 assemblies onsite at Diablo Canyon in safe, secure,  
19 and Federally monitored storage facilities. With the  
20 continued delays in collection of the used nuclear  
21 fuel, most nuclear facilities, including Diablo  
22 Canyon, have had to develop dry storage facilities,  
23 and the need to develop these dry storage facilities  
24 is to augment the existing wet storage facilities.

25 As many of you know, our wet storage

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1 systems are comprised of heavily reinforced concrete  
2 structures that are embedded in rock and lined with  
3 stainless steel. Although both wet and dry storage  
4 systems are safe, PG&E is systematically moving the  
5 used fuel from our wet storage systems into our dry  
6 storage facilities.

7 Our dry storage system utilizes a multi-  
8 purpose canister that is designed to store and  
9 transport used fuel. The dry storage system was  
10 initially specified for the higher seismic  
11 requirements that are appropriate for our Central  
12 Coast. We licensed, permitted, and designed our dry  
13 storage facility to hold all of the fuel that is  
14 discharged from the plant during its 40-year licensed  
15 life.

16 Initial construction of our dry storage  
17 facility was limited to 38 of the 138 casks that it  
18 was designed for, and that was based on the premise  
19 that the Federal government would assume their  
20 responsibilities and develop Yucca Mountain in a  
21 timely manner. With the continued delays of the  
22 development of a Federal repository, PG&E will be  
23 expanding the number of foundations that we have in  
24 our storage facility in 2014 to be able to  
25 accommodate all 138 casks, to be able to accommodate

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1 all the fuel discharged during the 40-year licensed  
2 life.

3 This will allow us to continue to move  
4 the used nuclear fuel from our wet storage systems  
5 into our dry storage systems. To date, a full 1/3 of  
6 the fuel that's been discharged through the operation  
7 at Diablo has been moved from wet storage to dry  
8 storage. PG&E is committed to the continued safe  
9 storage of used nuclear fuel using both our wet and  
10 dry storage technologies.

11 Tonight, there will be a number of  
12 questions and comments tendered to the NRC associated  
13 with high-burnup fuel. PG&E has used fuel that is  
14 greater than what's termed 45 gigawatt-days per  
15 metric ton of uranium, and that meets the definition  
16 of high-burnup fuel. This fuel is safely stored in  
17 both our wet and dry storage systems in accordance  
18 with the licensed requirement set forth by the  
19 Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

20 Lastly, we are very proud of the safety  
21 record that we have accumulated over the years of  
22 operation and the clean energy that we provide to the  
23 State of California. We'd also like to invite those  
24 of the public that have not seen the facility to take  
25 advantage of the tour program and be able to see the

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1 facilities firsthand. Thank you for coming out and  
2 participating tonight and providing your comments to  
3 the NRC.

4 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Gerald.  
5 Next talker, Jerry Brown.

6 MR. BROWN: Good evening. My name is  
7 Jerry Brown. I'm the Director of the Safe Energy  
8 Project of the World Business Academy in Santa  
9 Barbara. I want to start out with a little analogy.  
10 And we represent businesses large and small in  
11 California and around the world. In the business  
12 world, if you're being asked to have confidence in  
13 something, to invest in something, you have an  
14 opportunity to look at the track record. What's the  
15 track record here of the NRC and a long-term  
16 repository?

17 After the first reactor was opened in  
18 Shippingport in 1955, over a half a century ago, we  
19 were promised a high-level waste storage. That did  
20 not happen. Now we're being asked again to have  
21 confidence that maybe within another 60 years we'll  
22 get a break. We'll get brakes applied to this  
23 nuclear car.

24 I think fool me once, shame on you, fool  
25 me twice, shame on me. Given the impossibility of

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1 addressing, in a brief amount of time, the full U.S.  
2 Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Waste Confidence  
3 Proposed Rule and Environmental Impact Statement, I  
4 want to make, on behalf of the World Business  
5 Academy, simply, two recommendations.

6 First, if the Nuclear Regulatory  
7 Commission is seriously concerned about the health  
8 and safety of the citizens living on the Central  
9 Coast of California, it should, one, immediately  
10 suspend the operating licenses of the Diablo Canyon  
11 Plant until that nuclear plant is brought into  
12 compliance with existing NRC safety regulations  
13 regarding earthquake threats.

14 And two, immediately move all of the  
15 fuel stored in spent fuel pools to an offsite  
16 location not vulnerable to earthquake risks and  
17 subsequently transfer them to dry cask storage. To  
18 elaborate, the abstract of the Environmental Impact  
19 Statement says, the objective of this Draft, Waste  
20 Confidence Generic Environmental Impact Statement, is  
21 to examine the potential environmental impacts that  
22 could occur as a result of the continued storage of  
23 spent fuel at reactor and away from reactor sites  
24 until repository is available.

25 The cruel irony of the timing of this

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1 public hearing is that, as we speak, we and the world  
2 are witnessing the ongoing international  
3 environmental impact of the stricken nuclear plant at  
4 Fukushima, which is in such dangerous condition that  
5 a future earthquake, of which there is a high  
6 probability, "Could trigger a disaster that could  
7 decimate Japan and affect the entire West Coast of  
8 North America," according to prominent Japanese-  
9 Canadian scientist David Suzuki.

10 The only components of the four damaged  
11 reactors that survived the earthquake tsunami, loss  
12 of coolant, and reactor explosions relatively intact  
13 were that portion of the 11,000 fuel rods that were  
14 in dry cask storage. According to PG&E's statement  
15 that you just heard, only 1/3 of the spent fuel  
16 assemblies are now in dry cask storage.

17 A recent report by the Union of  
18 Concerned Scientists says that, in the case of Diablo  
19 Canyon, the NRC is ignoring its regulations, unfairly  
20 exposing millions of Americans to undue risk.

21 MR. CAMERON: Could you wrap-up for us,  
22 please?

23 MR. BROWN: Certainly. There is a one  
24 in six risk of an accident, an earthquake, a serious  
25 earthquake at Diablo Canyon every year that this

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1 plant operates. One in six. Until this life-  
2 threatening situation is addressed, the World  
3 Business Academy can only conclude that the Waste  
4 Confidence Rule is a confidence game and we have no  
5 confidence in it. Thank you.

6 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Jerry.  
7 Is Elizabeth -- oh, Elizabeth, then please introduce  
8 yourself. Okay.

9 MS. BROUSSE: Good evening. Thank you.  
10 My name's Elizabeth Brousse. Rhymes with moose.  
11 What do you do when you're in a hole? Do you keep  
12 digging, even if the shovel is silver? We are in a  
13 hole. We've been in a hole for quite some time.  
14 Americans are very pragmatic dreamers. We keep  
15 thinking nuclear power is clean. It's cheap. It's  
16 safe. It won't leave a fossil imprint, not like  
17 coal, not like oil, nuclear is safe.

18 So here we are tonight, hundreds of us,  
19 thinking about this very issue. What has really  
20 brought it to our attention is Fukushima, and Jerry  
21 just referred to the possibility of earthquake in  
22 case -- during the time that they're removing the  
23 rods off the ceiling of Reactor 4. Well, just Monday  
24 night, about 11 o'clock, I'm looking at my computer  
25 and there's the announcement that there's been a 5.8

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1 earthquake off the coast of Fukushima on the very day  
2 that they've started removing.

3 Now, the scientist David Suzuki, says  
4 that if the earthquake reaches 7 point, that's when  
5 we head for the hills, because that will result in an  
6 evacuation of the West Coast and the destruction of  
7 Japan. So this is not something to fool around. I  
8 know that the people in the NRC are making a  
9 wonderful income, most of us here tonight are  
10 retired, and we're not making that income. We're  
11 here because we care. We want out of this hole.  
12 Thank you.

13 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thanks, Elizabeth.  
14 Willow Walking Turtle is going to talk to us next,  
15 and then John Geesman.

16 MS. WALKING TURTLE: Wow, good evening,  
17 kin. In the morphic field of resonance, quantum  
18 physics, we all remain connected, and Michael, thank  
19 you for reminding us of that. And I think if the  
20 people from the NRC felt that connectedness, they  
21 wouldn't come here with the oxymoronic phrases like  
22 Waste Confidence. It's like having confidence in  
23 Bernie Madoff and the Ponzi scheme, or waste -- you  
24 know, using the term spent fuel, another oxymoron,  
25 and depleted uranium, another one.

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1 I feel like Rachel Carson when she tried  
2 to tell people that when you have pesticides and you  
3 have reactor emissions, then you have really high  
4 rates of cancer, and the press, the corporate press,  
5 castigated her and called her conspiracy theorist.  
6 And she talked about the enemy within. I don't know  
7 how many of you have read this book, but I wish you  
8 would. It's an old book, but it tells about what  
9 happens around nuclear power plants and how many  
10 cancers occur all the time.

11 And I want to -- my father is sitting  
12 here on my shoulder. My father, the War Department,  
13 after the war, sent him to Fukushima -- or no, to  
14 Nagasaki, sent the soldiers to clean up. They called  
15 it mopping up. They gave them no protective gear.  
16 He came back and he had a 16-year post traumatic  
17 stress syndrome, they called it shell shock, and he  
18 lived 16 miserable years, and he died of  
19 lymphosarcoma at age 51. I had a real early  
20 awakening of the diabolical effects of ionizing  
21 radiation.

22 And I want to leave you with this  
23 statement: you can't play a song of freedom on an  
24 instrument of oppression, and that's what I see as  
25 ionizing radiation. It remained an instrument of

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1 oppression. Thank you.

2 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. And next we're  
3 going to hear from John Geesman, and then we'll go to  
4 Jane Swanson and Linda Seeley.

5 MR. GEESMAN: My name is John Geesman.  
6 I'm an attorney for the Alliance for Nuclear  
7 Responsibility, a former member of the California  
8 Energy Commission. It's impossible to have  
9 confidence in any aspect of this Federal program.  
10 Tonight, I would like to speak to the very narrow  
11 issue of the pace at which waste is moved from the  
12 liquid pools into dry cask. And I'd like to direct  
13 my remarks to the NRC staff.

14 For five years, the California Energy  
15 Commission has directed California's two nuclear  
16 utilities, PG&E and Southern California Edison, to  
17 accelerate the transfer of waste from the pools to  
18 dry casks with the very important caveat, consistent  
19 with all NRC rules. For five years, that direction  
20 has been stonewalled by both utilities.

21 Now, I recognize that, for many at the  
22 NRC, this was regarded as unwelcome interference and  
23 second-guessing by the State of California in  
24 decisions that are considered to be, exclusively, the  
25 realm of the Federal government. That is not the

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1 case. These are rate-payer-driven decisions and they  
2 are entitled to considerable deference for that very  
3 reason.

4 The origin of the policy was based upon  
5 reports from the National Academy of Science, expert  
6 testimony from a variety of distinguished  
7 professionals in the field, and in particular, a very  
8 highly-esteemed geologist who used to be known as Dr.  
9 Alison McFarland. The issue of cost is often raised  
10 in the NRC's background reports about conversion to  
11 dry casks.

12 Your own studies show that over a long  
13 period of time, the cost of security for storage in  
14 pools is about twice as much as the cost for storage  
15 in dry casks. Now, if you're on the customer side of  
16 the equation of nuclear power, you recognize that the  
17 Federal government is obligated by contract to take  
18 delivery of this waste, and we've been successful in  
19 securing hundreds of millions of dollars in court  
20 judgments to store the waste while we're waiting for  
21 the Federal government.

22 From a cost standpoint, there's no  
23 question as to the benefit to rate payers from  
24 storing in dry casks. I ask you to give serious  
25 consideration to the recommendations from the state.

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1 The Southern California Edison Company, last month,  
2 told the Public Utilities Commission that now that  
3 its plant is in decommissioning, it was going to  
4 attempt to move waste from the pools to dry casks,  
5 consistent with all NRC rules, as soon as  
6 practicable.

7 The very words in the State of  
8 California's policy. If you live here in Central  
9 California, or Northern California, you're familiar  
10 with PG&E's latest advertising campaign. Every day  
11 we're working to do the right thing. I have a  
12 suggestion, starting tomorrow, why don't you step-up  
13 the pace of moving this waste from the pools to dry  
14 casks? Thank you.

15 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. Thank  
16 you, John, and we have Jane Swanson coming, then  
17 we're going to go to Linda Seeley, Jill Zamek, Judith  
18 Bean, and Joe Racano.

19 MS. SWANSON: Jane Swanson. I'm a  
20 spokesperson for the San Luis Obispo Mothers for  
21 Peace. Commercial nuclear reactors have been  
22 regulated, "regulated", by the AEC and now the NRC  
23 since 1954. Almost 60 years have passed and there is  
24 still no solution to the fundamental problem of what  
25 to do with the deadly radioactive waste.

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1           The Draft Waste Confidence GEIS and Rule  
2 being discussed at this meeting do not offer  
3 solutions. They only perpetuate the unjustified  
4 assumption that spent fuel can be stored for a  
5 quarter of a million years at reactor sites with no  
6 serious impacts on the environment. The wording  
7 incorporates this assumption into the licenses for  
8 all reactors, thereby, fencing out any further public  
9 discussion of individual reactor licensing actions.

10           No one will be allowed to raise the  
11 question of whether the creation of additional  
12 radioactive waste should be allowed at any given site  
13 if this waste rule is adopted, so we object to it on  
14 that ground. In the case of Diablo Canyon, the  
15 stakes are far too high to allow these false  
16 assumptions. Number one, Diablo's two reactors are  
17 surrounded by 13 earthquake faults.

18           One of them is only 1 kilometer away,  
19 the Shoreline Fault. It comes that close. And  
20 there's the Diablo Cove Fault, a little sub-fault  
21 that goes directly under Unit 1 Reactor and connects  
22 with the Shoreline Fault. The stakes are really  
23 high. In determining the risks of a spent fuel pool  
24 accident, the NRC is relying on a 1994 study of  
25 plants east of the Rocky Mountains.

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1           And then, in a totally unsupported,  
2           unscientific leap of faith, the NRC concludes that  
3           the assumptions they have about the plants east of  
4           the Rockies will apply to the coastal plants on  
5           California's coast. I've attached to my written  
6           statements, a direct quote from the DEIS to show  
7           where this assumption is made.

8           Another statement in the Draft GEIS is  
9           that the waste will be transferred to new storage  
10          casks every 100 years. This would require that  
11          government institutions function safely for the  
12          quarter of the million years that these wastes will  
13          remain lethal. No human institutions have been known  
14          to last even 10,000 years, let alone 250,000 years.

15          Mothers for Peace asserts that the Waste  
16          Confidence Drafts are not worth the paper they're  
17          written on. Scrap them. Start over to find the  
18          least dangerous ways to store the waste already  
19          created and shutdown all operating nuclear power  
20          plants in an orderly way so that no more of this  
21          terrible stuff is created.

22          Lessons, the NRC is responsible for the  
23          health and safety of future generations; it is not  
24          responsible for the profit margin of Pacific Gas &  
25          Electric Company. Do the right thing.

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1 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Jane,  
2 and this is Linda, Linda Seeley.

3 MS. SEELEY: My name is Linda Seeley and  
4 I'm a spokesperson for San Luis Obispo Mothers for  
5 Peace, and I'm also on the Nuclear Free Campaign of  
6 the CRF Club. I love my home, my children, and my  
7 grandchildren, and the land where we live. That's  
8 why I'm here tonight. I'm also here because I think  
9 you, NRC, need to be reminded of what your job really  
10 is. In this Draft GEIS, you hurriedly tried to  
11 address the issues that are so significant to us.

12 What if there's never a permanent  
13 repository for permanent waste? Oh, you say, it's  
14 obviously safe and fine just where it is, right?  
15 It's fine. For how long? A hundred years? Three-  
16 hundred years? Forever? But don't worry, you people  
17 who live near nuclear reactors, we're sure that there  
18 will be an underground final repository when it's  
19 needed.

20 We say it's needed now, but we know that  
21 that's ludicrous because there's nowhere to put it.  
22 In your Draft GEIS, you say, "Storing highly  
23 radioactive spent fuel out onsite at Diablo Canyon is  
24 just the same as storing it at Prairie Island Nuclear  
25 Power Plant in Minnesota." Except, Diablo Canyon is

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1 built on the intersection of 13 earthquake faults on  
2 a fragile coastline on the ocean. Prairie Island is  
3 built on an island in the middle of the Mississippi  
4 River where there's been terrible flooding in the  
5 past few years.

6           You say it's safe to store it onsite  
7 anywhere.       It's actually insulting to the  
8 intelligence of anyone who's concerned about the  
9 dangers of nuclear power to make that kind of  
10 assertion. Of course, your calculations do not take  
11 into account the core meltdowns that have already  
12 happened all around the world. I guess those are  
13 statistically inadmissible to your Draft GEIS.

14           There have been absolutely no studies on  
15 the extended storage of nuclear waste, either in  
16 spent fuel pools or in dry casks. You need to have  
17 those data before you can write a Final EIS, but the  
18 research hasn't been done. The dry casks are  
19 guaranteed for 20 years. You assume they will last  
20 longer, but you don't know because they haven't been  
21 tested, and you don't know how high-burnup fuel acts  
22 in dry casks.

23           Does it embrittle the casing? I  
24 understand that you've just started a study on the  
25 characteristics of high-burnup fuel in casks, but it

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1 won't be finished until 2016. How can you issue a  
2 Final EIS before you know the results of that  
3 investigation? It's like writing a cookbook before  
4 you've even prepared any of the food before you  
5 publish the book, except you're dealing with the most  
6 lethal substance on Earth, not bread dough.

7 MR. CAMERON: And, Linda, can I ask you  
8 to wrap-up?

9 MS. SEELEY: And one more thing.

10 MR. CAMERON: Go ahead.

11 MS. SEELEY: I will. If the NRC were  
12 actually looking out for the welfare of the people  
13 and the environment, the Commissioners would order  
14 the immediate shutdown of Diablo Canyon. It's  
15 seismically unsafe and it's America's potential  
16 Fukushima, but your mandate is to protect the public  
17 while facilitating the use of nuclear power. Those  
18 two directives are inherently incompatible. I want  
19 you to know that we will fight every step of the way  
20 and we will use all of our resources to protect the  
21 future generations from this intolerable legacy we  
22 are leaving for them. It's a real David and Goliath  
23 battle, but we will never give up.

24 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Linda.  
25 And Jill. This is Jill ZamEk, and then we'll go to

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1 Judith Bean, and then to Joey Racano.

2 MS. ZAMEK: Jill ZamEk with the San Luis  
3 Obispo Mothers for Peace, and my messages are simple.  
4 One, nuclear power is obsolete. It's expensive, it's  
5 dirty, it's dangerous, and it's not sustainable, so  
6 we must abandon this technology. Two, safe storage  
7 of high-level radioactive waste is a myth, and  
8 Fukushima is our proof. The proposal to store this  
9 waste indefinitely on our seismically active  
10 coastline dismisses the value of the health and  
11 prosperity of all of us living in this community.

12 Nearly all of this waste is currently  
13 being stored in overcrowded and unprotected pools  
14 when a safer alternative exists. So my third message  
15 is this, help protect us and future generations by,  
16 one, requiring the accelerated transfer of the waste  
17 from the pools into the more secure concrete and  
18 steel dry casks, and two, stop being the generation  
19 of more of this dangerous material by closing all  
20 nuclear facilities. Thank you.

21 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Jill.  
22 Judith? Is Judith Bean here? Judith.

23 MS. BEAN: Good evening. I'm Judith  
24 Bean. I live in Los Osos and I work in Arroyo  
25 Grande, and I don't think anyone here is too keen

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1 about having spent fuel stored at Diablo Canyon.  
2 That being said, the Department of Energy is the  
3 agency that needs to take ownership of this issue.  
4 Why aren't we recycling and reusing fuel as they are  
5 doing in France, Russia, and the United Kingdom?

6 So far, almost 90,000 tons of used fuel  
7 from commercial power reactors has been reprocessed.  
8 Why aren't we doing that in the U.S.? This isn't  
9 anything new. In fact, according to the World  
10 Nuclear Association, over the last 50 years the  
11 principle reason for reprocessing used fuel has been  
12 to recover unused uranium and plutonium, gaining up  
13 to 30 percent more energy, but the secondary reason  
14 is because it reduces the volume of material to be  
15 disposed of to about 1/5, and the level of  
16 radioactivity in the waste from reprocessing is much  
17 smaller, and falls much more rapidly than in used  
18 fuel itself.

19 PG&E has a detailed and regulated spent  
20 fuel management program in place. The wet storage  
21 fuel pools, where the solid spent fuel is housed, are  
22 robust concrete and steel structures designed to  
23 withstand extreme events such as earthquakes, floods,  
24 hurricanes, and tornados. The most likely of these  
25 scenarios for here on the Central Coast is

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1 earthquakes, but the NRC's analysis shows that even a  
2 powerful earthquake is unlikely to damage a used fuel  
3 storage pool to the extent that it would lose water.

4 Even in the case of Fukushima, where  
5 there was a loss of all offsite electrical power for  
6 weeks, and explosions resulting from hydrogen buildup  
7 in containment structures, all seven fuel pools at  
8 the Fukushima Power Plant in Japan remained intact  
9 and the used fuels in the pools remained safely  
10 covered with cooling water. PG&E has been and  
11 continues to be a good neighbor in our community.  
12 They have layer upon layer of safeguards in place to  
13 manage and monitor spent fuel.

14 Like I said earlier, we're none too keen  
15 on storing spent fuel at Diablo Canyon, but unless  
16 the Federal government follows through on their  
17 responsibility, it's my opinion that PG&E has done  
18 everything possible to deal with the situation.  
19 Thank you.

20 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Judith. And  
21 now we have Joey Racano, and then we're going to go  
22 to David Weisman. Go ahead Joey.

23 MR. RACANO: Honorable friends at home,  
24 my name is Joey Racano. I am representing the Nukes  
25 Templar. We're a religious order and our mandate is

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1 to watch that people are safe from this nuclear spent  
2 fuel for 250,000 years. And in doing so, we're not  
3 saying we're against nukes, we believe in nukes;  
4 93,000,000 miles away there's a great nuclear plant  
5 out there called the sun.

6 We are here to direct the Nuclear  
7 Regulatory Commission to change their name to the  
8 Nuclear Removal Commission, and we just want to say  
9 that it's our feeling that no one has the right, or  
10 ever had the right, to light matches that they  
11 couldn't put out for 250,000 years.

12 Unfortunately, one of those little boys  
13 now sits on the Supreme Court of the United States.  
14 I would say, with Fukushima, no one can explain that,  
15 so instead of buying your kid an iPod, now you have  
16 to buy him a Geiger counter. So I've created this  
17 five-point plan. The five-point plan would be,  
18 number one, stop production. Don't go find a place  
19 to put nuclear fuel. That'll only let them keep  
20 making it. First, stop production.

21 Second, move it all into dry cask  
22 storage. Third, remove that dry cask storage spent  
23 fuel from the Pacific Rim of fire. Then, number  
24 four, weld shut the sea water cooling intake pipe and  
25 save our sea life. And then five, prosecute all

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1 those responsible for this hideous crime against the  
2 future. Thank you for this opportunity to address  
3 you today.

4 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thanks, Joey.  
5 After David Weisman, we're going to go to Bob  
6 Armstrong and Jay Adams. This is David Weisman.

7 MR. WEISMAN: Good evening. David  
8 Weisman, the Alliance for Nuclear Responsibility, and  
9 I will just put two points out to the folks from the  
10 NRC tonight to consider from these hundreds of pages.  
11 Let's take one. Section 1-14, institutional  
12 controls; we heard that alluded to briefly, earlier,  
13 that is the concept that some form of governmental  
14 control over this process could possibly exist to an  
15 indefinite period in the future. I think we heard  
16 mention of societies for 10,000 years, was Jane  
17 Swanson, and so forth; I don't think we need to look  
18 that far.

19 Institutional controls, the continued  
20 regulation of spent nuclear fuel will continue. This  
21 assumption avoids unreasonable speculation regarding  
22 what might happen in the future regarding Federal  
23 actions to provide for the safe storage of spent  
24 fuel. For purpose of this analysis, the NRC assumes  
25 regulatory control of radiation safety will remain at

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1 the same level as currently exists today.

2 Let me say, we don't need to look back  
3 10,000 years. They are making a provision for 160  
4 years. So I did a little math and I went back 160  
5 years, arrived in the year 1853. There was Federal  
6 regulation, or a Federal program in effect at that  
7 time. We talk about institutional policies, this was  
8 a peculiar institution, you may recognize that  
9 phrase; it was called slavery, and it was assumed to  
10 be unchanging, and in place, and going to continue.

11 Other metaphors aside for the way we  
12 live today, it isn't. You can have a major change in  
13 the policy and the Federal government approach to  
14 regulation, like human cattle and property, for  
15 example, actually changing in our Constitution. So  
16 the idea that you can have any form of governmental  
17 institution you can be secure about for that long of  
18 period is, in our own, almost living memory, an  
19 impossibility.

20 Secondly, I did a search on the  
21 document. I searched the word fiscal. It only  
22 brought up fiscal year. I searched the word  
23 fiduciary. No results. Searched the word  
24 responsibility, only in relation to the word  
25 environmental responsibility. Searched the word rate

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1 payer. No results. Brings up the question, you  
2 discussed costs, how much it'll cost; there is no  
3 mechanism for paying it.

4 How can we assume the utility remains  
5 whole and fiscally solvent to maintain even the  
6 security that is required, the training, the  
7 workforce, that is required? What rate payer  
8 mechanism do they think the state will put in place  
9 to charge us money to guard something 100 years after  
10 the last kilowatt of revenue generating power left  
11 the facility? Who is going to pay for this?

12 And I know there might be saying and  
13 feeling that the public utilities commissions are  
14 corrupt, for example, will pass on these charges, but  
15 I think at a certain point in the future, the realism  
16 will set in. You're creating what may be the largest  
17 unfunded government mandate associated with our  
18 energy program, and that needs to be addressed.  
19 Thank you.

20 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, David. Thank  
21 you. We're going to Bob Armstrong, Jay Adams, and  
22 then Klaus Schumann. Okay. Bob must not be here.  
23 Jay Adams. This is Jay.

24 MS. ADAMS: My name is Jay Adams, and  
25 I'm reading a statement tonight from Marti Brown, who

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1 is unable to be here due to her work schedule. Marti  
2 lives in Atascadero. She has lived in the county for  
3 41 years and raised her children here. "I am here  
4 this evening to support the reasoning of many in this  
5 county who have a great concern over the huge and  
6 growing amount of nuclear waste accumulating at  
7 Diablo Canyon Plant."

8 "The high-level waste of the cooling  
9 pools is of critical importance. If and when a  
10 repository is found, and accepted by the community  
11 where it is located, the transport of high-level  
12 radioactive waste across this country will be on a  
13 terrorist to-do list. There are approximately 70,000  
14 metric tons of commercial spent fuel across our  
15 country; 78 percent of it in pools."

16 "These pools have the largest  
17 concentration of radioactivity on the planet. The  
18 cooling pools literally sit on earthquake faults  
19 here, are unprotected from air strikes, and are  
20 overcrowded, even now, having four to five times the  
21 amount of fuel rods than they were designed for. You  
22 must demand that PG&E transfer the fuel rods from the  
23 cooling pools to dry cask storage starting  
24 immediately."

25 "Better yet, shut the plant down. Stop

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1 producing nuclear waste and let PG&E stand behind  
2 what they claim is their mission; to use sustainable,  
3 clean energy, which nukes are not. Diablo is the  
4 last nuclear energy active waste-producing plant in  
5 California. It's an old plant that will be over 60  
6 at the end of licensing period."

7 "We don't miss Humboldt, which shutdown  
8 in '76, or Rancho Seco, which shutdown in '89, or San  
9 Onofre, which shutdown earlier this year. The lights  
10 are still on. The nuclear waste left behind is a  
11 grim reminder that they were there. Your job and the  
12 responsibilities that come with it are awesome. You  
13 make decisions that not only affect us today, but  
14 generations to follow."

15 "Not only human health and life, but  
16 virtually every living organism will be affected if  
17 there is an accident or a terrorist attack on any of  
18 the 104 reactors in this country. According to your  
19 NRC mission statement, your focus is on regulatory  
20 actions that protect health and safety of the public  
21 and the environment. Please prove to us that you  
22 mean it; dry cask storage immediately." Thank you.

23 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Jay. Thank  
24 you. We're going to go to Klaus Schumann, Stratton  
25 Kirton, and Charlotte.

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1 MR. SCHUMANN: Good evening. My name is  
2 Klaus Schumann. Thank you to the NRC for being here  
3 today and bringing some rain with you. It was badly  
4 needed here for the county, but something else that's  
5 also very badly needed, and that's safer storage of  
6 nuclear waste here at the Coast. The proposed --  
7 well, I should say, I was actually a member of the  
8 Nuclear Waste Management Committee of San Luis Obispo  
9 County from 1996 to 2002, and already, some 12 years  
10 ago, we came to the conclusion that the dry cask  
11 storage would be a lot safer way to go.

12 The Proposed Waste Confidence Rule is  
13 severely flawed on many accounts. Many assumptions  
14 are based on outdated studies, wishful thinking, and  
15 declarations of confidence. I strongly agree with  
16 organizations, such as Union of Concerned Scientists,  
17 Nuclear Information Research Service, your own  
18 Nuclear San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace, Alliance  
19 for Nuclear Responsibility, as well as with hundreds  
20 of citizens, groups, scientists, and individuals,  
21 locally and nationwide, which have correctly  
22 identified the many problems with this Rule.

23 I make their comments part of my own.  
24 Personally, I believe it is time to scrap the entire  
25 document and start all over. I was especially

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1 appalled to learn that the conclusion in the draft  
2 against accelerated transfer of spent fuel assemblies  
3 from the pools to the dry casks is primarily based on  
4 a cost/benefit analysis.

5           Given the catastrophic consequences of a  
6 mishap in the pools, this conclusion seems to be  
7 questionable at best. At the heart of this analysis  
8 lies the use of probabilistic risk assessments. Yet,  
9 such assessment suffers fundamentally from the fact  
10 that the results don't reflect the remotest real-life  
11 occurrences.

12           The reason it appears to be, that  
13 classical probability risk assessments cannot  
14 accurately predict nuclear catastrophe because of the  
15 low base rate for events in the past, and that such  
16 events usually have a multitude of causes and/or  
17 causes based on human error, or contributables, which  
18 are not calculable in mathematical equations.

19           Examples: Three-Mile Island occurred  
20 after 500 reactor years, while the prediction was  
21 once in 3 million. Chernobyl, after 300 reactor  
22 years; the prediction was once in 10 million. And  
23 the prediction for Fukushima would have been off the  
24 scale all together. For three reactor meltdowns and  
25 pool problems all at once, the series of unpredicted

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1 events, combined with unforeseen human errors: the  
2 beyond design basis quake, the drop in the coal  
3 slime, insufficient sea walls, emergency generators  
4 in the basement, and battery backup power for just  
5 eight hours.

6 Remarkably, at Fukushima, dry cask  
7 remained intact, while the pools still present  
8 enormous problems two and a half years later.  
9 Clearly, cessation of further production of spent  
10 fuel is the safest way for the future. The less  
11 highly-radioactive waste is produced, the less future  
12 generations will be burdened.

13 Common sense dictates, if you're in a  
14 hole, stop digging.

15 MR. CAMERON: And could you wrap-up for  
16 us, Klaus?

17 MR. SCHUMANN: I shall.

18 MR. CAMERON: Thank you.

19 MR. SCHUMANN: For the already existing  
20 spent fuel, dry casks are far safer than crowded  
21 pools, and in conclusion, I suggest that you use EISS  
22 for each nuclear power plant individually; the  
23 production of more spent fuel must cease; for the  
24 already produced spent fuel, certified dry casks for  
25 high-burnup fuel is ASAP; return storage fuels to low

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1 density ASAP; and employ hardened onsite storage for  
2 the independent spent fuel storage insulation. Thank  
3 you.

4 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Klaus. How  
5 about Stratton Kirton? Here's Stratton, and then  
6 we're going to go to Charlotte.

7 MR. KIRTON: Good evening. My name is  
8 Stratton Kirton. I'm here on behalf of the CASEnergy  
9 Coalition, also known as the Clean and Safe Energy  
10 Coalition. We are a pro-nuclear group that supports  
11 the use of nuclear power as a climate-friendly zero  
12 carbon emission source of electricity. We represent  
13 members all across the country in many of the states,  
14 if not all 50 states, and from all walks of life.

15 So I'm here today on behalf of the  
16 Coalition, and I'd like to start by thanking the NRC  
17 for holding this meeting, and thank everybody for  
18 coming out here tonight for a spirited discussion.  
19 So we believe that it's important that the NRC make  
20 sure that nuclear energy facilities keep doing what  
21 they have done best, which is producing zero-carbon  
22 emission clean-air energy.

23 I'm here to express my support and my  
24 confidence in the storage of spent nuclear fuel  
25 onsite. The industry has shown, over the course of

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1 decades, that it can store spent fuel onsite safely.  
2 Now, I think many of us are in agreement that onsite  
3 storage was never meant to be a permanent solution  
4 and we want a permanent solution, but we shouldn't  
5 punish our nation's number one source of greenhouse-  
6 gas-free electricity because of a political problem  
7 in Washington.

8 Now, these structures meet rigorous  
9 requirements that have been set by the NRC, and the  
10 industry has invested, literally billions and  
11 thousands of man hours over the last few decades,  
12 upgrading both the physical structure and the  
13 security of these facilities. Now, diverging a  
14 moment from the specific rulemaking here, why this is  
15 important to me is because of the issue of climate  
16 change.

17 I grew up in a very small town on the  
18 water, and my town has seen increasing storms and  
19 increasing storm surges. Now, whether it's the IEA,  
20 or the IECC, we all know that right now, the globe is  
21 on path to reach almost 4 degrees Celsius by the end  
22 of the century, far surpassing what is said is the  
23 threshold in terms of safe rising temperatures, which  
24 is 2 degrees Celsius.

25 Now, nuclear energy represents 19

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1 percent of our country's electricity, but 64 percent  
2 of our carbon-free electricity; that means it's the  
3 number one source, by far, of carbon-free electricity  
4 in our country. Now, I understand concerns --

5 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Could you just let  
6 him finish, please?

7 MR. KIRTON: So we should continue to  
8 invest in renewables like wind and solar, but if  
9 we're serious about climate change, we shouldn't be  
10 so eager to attack our country's number one source of  
11 clear-air electricity. We shouldn't cutoff our nose  
12 just to spite our face. So as the NRC continues  
13 these series of public hearings, I would like to  
14 reiterate my support for an industry that's shown it  
15 can and has safely secured spent fuel onsite, and an  
16 industry that's at the forefront of clean-air  
17 electricity technology.

18 During the NRC's rulemaking process, I  
19 would simply encourage it to support a process that  
20 strengthens our nation's commitment to clean-air  
21 technologies, including nuclear energy. Thank you.

22 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you,  
23 Stratton. How about Daniel See? Hi, Daniel. And  
24 then we'll go to Kenneth Schrader. And this is  
25 Daniel See.

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1 MR. SEE: Thank you. The room looks a  
2 little bigger from up here. My name is Daniel See.  
3 I've lived in San Luis Obispo for over 11 years, and  
4 consider this area my home. I attended Cal Poly for  
5 both my Bachelor's and Master's degrees in civil  
6 engineering. I also taught at Cal Poly for  
7 approximately five years, starting during my Master's  
8 program, up until about two and a half years ago.

9 I have to point out that I am not an  
10 official spokesperson for PG&E or Diablo Canyon. I'm  
11 here as a resident of this community and because of  
12 my personal experience through my position as a  
13 contract engineer at Diablo Canyon. I believe in  
14 nuclear energy as a means for providing our nation  
15 with clean, reliable-based load power, and in Diablo  
16 Canyon specifically, as a safe source of that power.

17 For approximately the past two-and-a-  
18 half years, I have helped maintain Diablo Canyon as  
19 one of the safest plants in the industry. In all the  
20 work that I do, safety is at the forefront of my  
21 mind, for myself, my co-workers, our friends and  
22 families, and the entire community; all of you here.  
23 I grew up as the son of a PG&E employee, my mother  
24 worked as a meter technician in Stockton for PG&E for  
25 37 years.

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1 I've witnessed the company's focus on  
2 safety my entire life, throughout the countless  
3 training sessions and meetings my mother had to  
4 attend, often out of town. I continue to see that  
5 same focus at a companywide level and as demonstrated  
6 in my interactions with personnel at the plant. The  
7 safety of long-term onsite storage is a political  
8 issue, not a technical one. I support all of you in  
9 petitioning our government representatives for  
10 finally accepting responsibility for the long-term  
11 storage of the nuclear fuel that powers all of our  
12 lives. Thank you.

13 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very  
14 much, Daniel. And Ken Schrader and then we'll go to  
15 Lucas. This is Ken Schrader.

16 MR. SCHRADER: Thank you. My name is  
17 Ken Schrader. I live in San Luis Obispo. I'm not an  
18 official spokesperson for PG&E; however, I do work at  
19 Diablo Canyon and I have 30 years of experience with  
20 nuclear energy. I'm here to support the NRC Waste  
21 Confidence Ruling. I appreciate the NRC holding this  
22 meeting and allowing a very vigorous discussion on  
23 this issue.

24 Used fuel has been stored safely at  
25 nuclear plants for many years and with the

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1 engineering technologies we have nowadays, we can  
2 continue that for many years in the future. Nuclear  
3 energy is an important contributor to our nation's  
4 grid, providing 24/7 power. Also, nuclear energy, as  
5 was previously stated, our largest zero-carbon  
6 contributor to electricity right now, and it's key to  
7 reducing our greenhouse gas emissions in support of  
8 our U.S. clean energy goals.

9 Also, I think we have a really good  
10 example of the impact of nuclear plants with the  
11 shutdown of San Onofre. California's CO2 emissions  
12 this year will go up above 35 percent. I'm  
13 personally not very happy about that. Also, the  
14 bills have went up about double for the people in  
15 that community, and happy that I'm not living there.  
16 Thank you.

17 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Ken.  
18 Lucas? Is Lucas here? How about Milton Carrigan,  
19 and Lee Andrea Caulfield, and Diane Conn? And this  
20 is Milton. Great. Come on, Milton. Milton's going  
21 to go first, and then we're going to go to you. Oh,  
22 okay. It's Milton.

23 MR. CARRIGAN: I'm Milton Carrigan, as  
24 you already know. I live in San Luis Obispo, within  
25 15 miles of two aging nuclear reactors and

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1 radioactive waste from some 30 years in their  
2 operation at Diablo. I'd like to also, just off-the-  
3 cuff, say to claim that nuclear power does not  
4 contribute to global warming and is carbon free is  
5 preposterous.

6 If you look at mining uranium and  
7 following the whole process, there's tremendous  
8 energy that's used and contributes to global warming.  
9 Moving on. I'd also like to thank Representative  
10 Diane Feinstein, who I'm relieved to know that she's  
11 here. In 2011, after touring the power plants at  
12 Diablo and San Onofre, Senator Feinstein commented  
13 that what jumps out at you is that some spent nuclear  
14 fuel rods are stored in pools, similar to the ones  
15 leaking radiation at a crippled Japanese reactor.

16 At a subsequent Senate Subcommittee  
17 Meeting, chaired by Senator Feinstein, she was having  
18 a hard time understanding why the NRC had not  
19 mandated, not encouraged, but mandated more rapid  
20 transfer of spent fuel to dry casks, as there were no  
21 problems with dry cask storage at Daiichi. Senator  
22 Feinstein is not alone in urging a speedier move to  
23 dry cask storage.

24 The Union of Concerned Scientists has  
25 described the pools as a weak link in plant safety.

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1 It's of the opinion, that's their opinion, that the  
2 worst dry cask storage is immeasurably safer than  
3 vulnerable spent fuel pools. Astonishingly, the NRC,  
4 in its post-Fukushima recommendation, did not call  
5 for an acceleration of transfer of waste out of the  
6 pools.

7 Let me just add that, in a tour of  
8 Diablo Canyon, I had the privilege of sitting next to  
9 a member of the Independent Safety Committee, with  
10 over 20 years of experience in the States and with  
11 the International Atomic Energy Agency, and he told  
12 me, off-the-cuff, we have to stop building these  
13 nuclear reactors until we know what to do with the  
14 waste.

15 My level of confidence in his assessment  
16 is higher than that for any official comment from the  
17 NRC and industry spokespersons during the last  
18 decade. As for my level of confidence in the  
19 environmental and public safety of permitting long-  
20 term storage of nuclear waste at Diablo Canyon, it  
21 couldn't be lower.

22 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Milton.

23 MS. CAULFIELD: My name is Lee Andrea  
24 Caulfield and I live in Los Osos. I have no  
25 confidence in the NRC's radioactive waste policy.

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1 Make the current licensing moratorium permanent. The  
2 NRC is exposing us all to the possibility of a  
3 horrendous nuclear accident. The Union of Concerned  
4 Scientists state, and I quote, "Tens of thousands of  
5 tons of radioactive waste is being stored in unsafe,  
6 insecure, overcrowded spent fuel pools, which puts  
7 the American people at risk."

8 They call for the accelerated transfer  
9 of spent fuel into safer dry casks. There is no  
10 scientifically proven solution for safely disposing  
11 of nuclear waste. The only solution is to stop  
12 making the waste by shutting down Diablo and moving  
13 the waste to dry casks as soon as possible. The NRC  
14 is mandated by the Atomic Energy Act to put the  
15 health and safety of people above the economic  
16 interests of the nuclear power industry.

17 A major earthquake greater than Diablo  
18 was built to withstand is possible according to the  
19 U.S. Geological Survey. What will happen then?  
20 Another Fukushima?

21 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Lee.  
22 I'm going to go to Diane Conn, and then Phyllis  
23 Davies, and Simone Malboeuf. Hi.

24 MS. CONN: I'm not high enough. Good  
25 evening, ladies and gentlemen. I'm used to

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1 addressing a Commission and seeing the President or  
2 Chair of the Commission, so I don't know where the  
3 Commission is, but hi, welcome to San Luis Obispo  
4 County and thanks to the staff for being here. Is it  
5 as weird as it sounds?

6           Anyway, is there an echo? Is that good?  
7 Okay. My name is Diane Conn and I now live in Los  
8 Osos, but for many years, I lived in Santa Barbara,  
9 actually, in Isla Vista, under the shadow of Diablo,  
10 and it's been over me since 1980, which is long  
11 enough. In 1981 and '82, I studied all aspects of  
12 the nuclear industry, the economics, the waste, the  
13 history, the mining, the accidents; I studied all the  
14 aspects, and Diablo specifically, and I was there  
15 when they put the reactor in backwards, and said, oh,  
16 it's just a minor mistake. It's all right.

17           And from '81 to '82, I continued to  
18 study the nuclear industry and Diablo, to defend the  
19 arrest of 500 people who protested the licensing of  
20 Diablo, and it's still here today. It's painful to  
21 study the nuclear industry. You know, I'm standing  
22 here. I'm going, what can I say to the NRC, or to  
23 PG&E, or to my friends and neighbors that can make  
24 your heart or your mind, kind of really, honestly  
25 grapple with this, because, you know, we're supposed

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1 to clean up our mess, and I know this is kind of a  
2 sore subject in this areas, but we don't even know  
3 how to keep the poop out of our groundwater and our  
4 ocean, much less deal with radioactive waste.

5 We don't know what we're doing and we're  
6 leaving a horrible legacy. Hanford's one example of  
7 how we don't know what to do with nuclear waste.  
8 Humboldt-- took them 20 years for PG&E to put the  
9 radioactive waste into dry casks and now they're  
10 supposedly decommissioning it, but some would say  
11 it's just sinking into the wetlands, which it'll  
12 continue to contaminate the area.

13 The NRC made us a promise that if we  
14 allow the nuclear industry to move forward, they  
15 would protect us and our interests, and our safety,  
16 and you're not doing it. If you were, and if the  
17 nuclear industry had to adhere to the rules like I do  
18 every day as an individual, there would be no  
19 operating power plants. None.

20 So first, I would just like to say, or  
21 perhaps, last, the DEIS is inadequate because it  
22 fails to articulate a method to safely store waste  
23 out west for 250,000 years. We think the future is  
24 going to be better than we are. I'd like to think  
25 so, but our pattern hasn't proven that point. Keep

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1 the faith, keep standing up, and you're right, we're  
2 going to fight you at every turn, because we have not  
3 done what we're supposed to do to make nuclear power  
4 safe. Thank you.

5 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Diane.  
6 And Phyllis Davies, and then we're going to go to  
7 Simone Malboeuf, and then to William Blogie. This is  
8 Phyllis.

9 MS. DAVIES: Yes.

10 MR. CAMERON: Okay, Phyllis.

11 MS. DAVIES: Thank you, all, for taking  
12 your time this evening to join us in the opportunity  
13 to speak out about something that is really not very  
14 sensible. Waste needs to not be produced unless  
15 there's a place for it to go, and there is not a safe  
16 place for nuclear waste to be permanently stored.  
17 That doesn't add up to me. And there's an  
18 interesting echo on my voice, but you get the point.  
19 Let's stop producing it and what we have, let's get  
20 into permanently safe storage that is not water-  
21 based. Thank you.

22 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. Simone?

23 MS. MALBOEUF: I am Simone Malboeuf from  
24 Los Osos. Retired public school administrator.  
25 Member of the San Luis Obispo Ministerial

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1 Association. When we mine uranium, we deplete a non-  
2 renewable resource that eventually will be  
3 unavailable for future generations. Spent fuel rods  
4 create extremely toxic waste that cannot be safely  
5 disposed of. From an inter-generational justice  
6 point of view, nuclear power plants are inherently  
7 unethical.

8 The total cost of electricity from  
9 nuclear power plants cannot honestly be calculated.  
10 It includes many unknowns left out of the equations,  
11 including, but not limited to, the cost of storing  
12 spent fuel rods for at least 1000 years, lifelong  
13 medical care for people harmed by the nuclear  
14 industry, irrevocable damage to the environment.  
15 When all this is added together it is clear that the  
16 real total cost of nuclear power is incalculable and  
17 morally unacceptable.

18 This is not inter-generational justice.  
19 Instead, we need to explore other technologies that  
20 can provide needed power and allow us to meet our  
21 obligations to future generations. Nuclear energy  
22 has been imposed on the human race as an ongoing  
23 social experiment for long enough. The jury is no  
24 longer out. If Fukushima has not taught us that,  
25 then what will?

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1           Clearly, the truth about Fukushima has  
2 not been told. Nuclear efforts say there's nothing  
3 in the books on what we can do. They are making it  
4 up as they go. Helen Caldecott warns that the ace in  
5 the hole for the nuclear energy industry is the  
6 incubation period of radiation exposure. Its damage  
7 does not show up for a long time. You cannot prove  
8 that it was caused by the nuclear power plant.

9           It's two to five years for lung cancer  
10 to show up; 15 to 17 years for solid cancers. The  
11 U.S. is still working on the plan for long-term  
12 storage of nuclear power plant waste. Please raise  
13 your hand now if you have confidence in the NRC's  
14 radioactive waste storage and environmental impact  
15 plan. The first and only storage repository in the  
16 world is under construction in Finland.

17           Onkalo should be completed around 2020.  
18 The estimated price tag? About 818 million Euros, to  
19 be paid for by the power consuming customers. Just  
20 how stable is the world's political situation, and  
21 for how long? Diablo Canyon sits near 13 fault lines  
22 on an unprotected coast. It's fuel rods are in  
23 overcrowded water pools. A temporary holding place,  
24 we are told. They need, now, to be stored as safely  
25 as possible in dry casks and moved to a permanent

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1 storage facility as soon as that is available by the  
2 Federal government, away from San Luis Obispo County.

3 I believe it's time for the experiments  
4 with nuclear power on the inhabitants of the Earth to  
5 cease. We already know the answers. The costs are  
6 too high; the risks are too great.

7 MR. CAMERON: Could you wrap-up for us,  
8 Simone?

9 MS. MALBOEUF: Yes. There are now  
10 proven ways to create electrical power that are  
11 different than this and don't leave the risk. Let's  
12 now step up to the plate. Let's become the world  
13 leader in developing safe electrical power. If not  
14 now, then when? Thank you.

15 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Simone.  
16 William?

17 MR. GLOEGE: Hello, everybody. My name  
18 is William Gloege. I live in Santa Maria,  
19 California, just down the road. Thank you, NRC.  
20 Thank you very much for having us here. I respect  
21 everybody's opinion. I don't think there's anybody  
22 here who has ulterior motives. Everybody's sincere,  
23 whether they're pro or con, so, you know, our media  
24 kind of teaches us nowadays to distrust the next  
25 person; the next race; the next gender. You know, I

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1 trust everybody. I think everybody is very sincere.

2           And I'm sincere too, and I feel like  
3 we're faced with global warming. This is what we  
4 should keep our eye on; the big picture. I mean,  
5 nuclear may have an accident, there may be leak,  
6 there may be a terrorist thing; maybe so, maybe not.  
7 We know for sure that global warming could kill a lot  
8 of people. I mean, James Lovelock, one of the  
9 leading scientists in earth science says, 4 to 5  
10 billion people will be killed if emissions of CO2 are  
11 not curbed.

12           I urge you to go ahead and read his  
13 book. He's got a book called, "The Vanishing Face of  
14 Gaia." By the way, he's the guy that came up with a  
15 solution to the ozone hole. He's a wonderful man,  
16 he's a U.K. scientist, and he invented something that  
17 could figure out what was causing the ozone hole.  
18 He's the same man that said global warming is going  
19 to kill a lot of people eventually.

20           Read his book, "The Vanishing Face of  
21 Gaia." So I'm just asking everybody -- oh, and one  
22 other thing I want to be sure and get in, there's new  
23 nuclear technologies that are much safer, and I know  
24 you're skeptical, but keep an open mind and do some  
25 reading.

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1 Thorium, look up thorium nuclear power,  
2 it's a new kind of reactor, and there's a lot of  
3 excitement about it. It's unpressurized; the vessel  
4 is unpressurized. The operators have to work to keep  
5 it going as opposed to our current nuclear  
6 technology, where they have to be there to make sure  
7 it doesn't go out of control. With thorium, they're  
8 there to keep it going, so look up thorium nuclear  
9 power.

10 I love solar cells. I've lived on them  
11 on my sailboat for the last 18 years. They're just  
12 not enough to power our world today.

13 So keep an open mind, read all you can,  
14 read the other side, what they have to say, and make  
15 sure you read stuff that is peer-reviewed good  
16 scientific stuff. There's a lot of people talking  
17 about these things that don't have the backing.  
18 Anyway, thank you very much and we're going to fix  
19 this problem. Thank you.

20 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much.  
21 Savannah, were you going to -- were you going to talk  
22 tonight? Okay. Savannah, come on up, and then we'll  
23 go to Bruce Severance, Bill Bean, and Andrea Devitt.

24 MS. BAILEY: Hello. My name is Savannah  
25 Bailey and I am here on behalf of the Clean and Safe

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1 Energy Coalition, or CASEnergy Coalition,  
2 representing over 3300 individual and organization  
3 members in the business, environmental, academic,  
4 consumer, and labor communities across America. Our  
5 members support the expanded use of clean-air nuclear  
6 energy to ensure an affordable and reliable supply of  
7 electricity for America that also plays an active  
8 role in our fight against climate change, which  
9 stands as one of the most important issues faced by  
10 my generation.

11 As a supplier of nearly 2/3 of our  
12 country's carbon-free electricity, the use of nuclear  
13 energy has and must continue to play a role in  
14 reducing potentially dangerous emission levels across  
15 the U.S. Now, moving to the topic of tonight's  
16 discussion, spent nuclear fuel is currently stored  
17 onsite at facilities across the country in well-  
18 designed, well-protected facilities and storage  
19 casks.

20 Both facilities and storage casks are  
21 robust structures made out of steel linings and  
22 reinforced concrete walls that are several feet  
23 thick. Spent fuel pools are often 40-feet deep and  
24 steel-lined with reinforced concrete walls. Further,  
25 the structures protecting these pools are built to

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1 seismic standards. The dry storage casks, where fuel  
2 is moved, are also strong structures made of concrete  
3 and steel.

4 For every 10 tons of spent fuel,  
5 facilities use 100 tons of concrete and steel to form  
6 a structure designed to the highest level of  
7 protection. While our coalition continues to support  
8 a Federal long-term storage solution, over the past  
9 30 years, nuclear energy facilities have proven that  
10 they can safely and securely store spent fuel onsite  
11 at facilities.

12 Beyond that, the NRC is committed to  
13 ensuring American nuclear facilities adhere to the  
14 strictest regulations and operate in the best  
15 interests of the public. As such, operating  
16 facilities are subject to onsite inspections by NRC  
17 staff 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and 365 days a  
18 year. Nuclear energy has shown that it is a  
19 responsible source of electricity and a valuable  
20 community partner.

21 Safe, clean, and reliable nuclear energy  
22 provides nearly 20 percent of our country's electric  
23 power and supports more than 100,000 high-paying jobs  
24 that contribute to our growing economy. The timely  
25 resolution of this rulemaking is important for the

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1 long-term planning of our nation's electricity  
2 infrastructure and meeting our country's ambitious  
3 goals for greenhouse gas reduction.

4 This issue directly impacts the re-  
5 licensing of nuclear plants and approval of pending  
6 construction applications, both of which are vital if  
7 we are serious about our commitment to slowing  
8 climate change and ensuring a reliable, affordable  
9 source of electricity for all Americans.

10 In closing, I would like to thank the  
11 Commission for holding these public hearings to  
12 discuss such an important issue. Thank you, all.

13 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Savannah.  
14 Bruce. This is Bruce Severance, and then we're going  
15 to go to Bill Bean.

16 MR. SEVERANCE: So if that sounded like  
17 an industry-written script, it was. Savannah, bless  
18 her heart, and Stratton Kirton from CASEnergy  
19 Coalition, represent themselves as a consumer  
20 protection agency concerned about climate change  
21 mitigation, but it is, in fact, 100 percent paid for  
22 by the nuclear industry, and I think it was a moral  
23 choice to neglect to mention that as they got up  
24 here.

25 So if that pisses you off just a little

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1 bit, how many people would show up at an event at the  
2 Diablo Plant and bring at least ten of their closest  
3 friends sometime in the next month? Will you stand  
4 up? Don't just raise your hand, stand up. Okay.  
5 That's it. For what purpose? To object to the  
6 ongoing use of nuclear energy in our community under  
7 the illusion that it is somehow safe for us, our  
8 children, and all future generations, under the  
9 illusion that, somehow, it is less expensive than  
10 clean alternative energies, which actually do  
11 mitigate climate change.

12 What they've neglected to mention, what  
13 CASE has neglected to mention, is that nuclear energy  
14 does not have a zero-carbon footprint. It has a very  
15 significant carbon footprint. According to some of  
16 the NRC spokespeople and physicists out here, there's  
17 quite a bit of energy that goes into the embodied  
18 energy of the materials, that go into the plant, the  
19 construction of the plant, the management of the  
20 plant, it is not a zero-carbon footprint energy by  
21 any means.

22 So I'm in the cost tradeoff analysis,  
23 and what that really means is, okay, how much does it  
24 cost to do this versus that? What I'm interested in  
25 is, what would it take to decommission Diablo and

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1 offset that power in another way? If we did 50  
2 percent reduction, I'm a PG&E authorized energy  
3 upgrade contractor, I'm a general contractor, so I'm  
4 all for some of the things that PG&E does, if they  
5 focused the \$2 billion of upgrades that this plant  
6 actually needs on offering expanded energy upgrade  
7 grants to retrofit, increase the energy efficiency of  
8 existing homes, 2.2 million homes would eliminate the  
9 power that's, you know, consumed by this power plant.

10 So why aren't we spending the money on  
11 an alternative that makes sense? We don't have to  
12 put up windmills, we don't have to put solar panels,  
13 this is the cheapest way for us to move into the  
14 future without energy, and it happens to also create  
15 200,000 jobs in the State of California. If you  
16 retrofit these homes, the return on investment to the  
17 consumer is seven to ten years.

18 So after seven to ten years, the energy  
19 savings alone have paid for the retrofits, and they  
20 continue to pay for themselves for the next 100  
21 years, at a time when energy rates are continuing to  
22 climb. There's nothing that makes more sense than  
23 this. It makes more sense than even solar power. I  
24 greatly am a proponent of taking the Diablo facility,  
25 only if the Native Americans present agree, and

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1 taking that land, and making it a symbol of what wind  
2 power, wave generation, and solar power could do in  
3 this country.

4 MR. CAMERON: And, Bruce, I'm going to  
5 have to ask you to wrap-up for us, okay?

6 MR. SEVERANCE: Okay. So I would say,  
7 in wrapping up, that there is no waste confidence,  
8 there is only waste incontinence.

9 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Bruce.

10 MR. SEVERANCE: As exemplified by the  
11 currents, which are projected to increase the  
12 radioactivity of our waters off the California coast  
13 tenfold over what they are off the coast of Japan  
14 right now.

15 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. How  
16 about Bill Bean or Andrea Devitt? This is Andrea.

17 MS. DEVITT: Hi. My name is Andrea  
18 Devitt and I was born and raised in the City of San  
19 Luis Obispo and chose to return to the City of San  
20 Luis Obispo and raise my children here. I have  
21 toured the plant and I believe in the work that PG&E  
22 is doing there, and I support the work that PG&E is  
23 doing there. I now believe it's time for the Federal  
24 government to step up and promised --what they  
25 promised all of us and provide a permanent storage

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1 facility for the used fuel. Under three minutes.  
2 Thank you.

3 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Andrea. Carl  
4 Dudley, Billy Tapiano, Fred Frank, and Henriette  
5 Groot, but how about Carl Dudley? Is that you, Carl,  
6 coming up? Billy Tapiano. And who are you, sir?  
7 Oh, okay. Let's go with Fred Frank.

8 MR. FRANK: My name is Fred Frank. I  
9 live in Atascadero, and I appreciate the NRC for  
10 being here. Unfortunately, it took a court decision  
11 to get them to wake up. I also served on the County  
12 Waste Management and Nuclear Waste Management  
13 Committee with Mr. Schumann, and I've been concerned  
14 about nuclear waste for many years. The Draft Waste  
15 Confidence Generic EIS is a troubling euphemism. We  
16 here in San Luis Obispo County feel risk, not  
17 confidence.

18 We feel this is an unacceptable risk for  
19 several reasons. Number one, a generic rule is  
20 inappropriate for Diablo because of unknown seismic  
21 risk. The plant is located on a web of known, and  
22 perhaps unknown, faults. The plant is now being  
23 operated under questionable seismic assumptions.  
24 Number two, the spent fuel pools now contain over  
25 1900 assemblies, many times the original design.

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1           The EIS stated that dry storage was an  
2 optional choice for safe storage, but cost concerns  
3 dictated pool storage. Three, about 80 percent of  
4 the fuel stored in the pools are high-burnup  
5 assemblies prone to cladding failure; they are much  
6 higher temperature and higher radiation levels than  
7 conventional fuels. Cladding failure could release  
8 radioactive gases into the environment, since there  
9 is no containment over the pools.

10           An accident beyond design basis  
11 earthquake, a terrorist attack, could release orders  
12 of magnitude more radiation than the pools -- from  
13 the pools than from dry casks. Five, all spent fuel  
14 pools will be needed to move to dry cask, so the cost  
15 of early transfer would be substantially offset, even  
16 if the high-burnup fuel dictates using more casks.

17           Considering the above, we feel that the  
18 costs should not override safety and the NRC must  
19 rule that spent fuel assemblies be transferred to the  
20 pools to dry cask as soon as possible, regardless of  
21 cost. Thank you.

22           MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Fred. And is  
23 Henriette with us? Is she coming up? And then David  
24 Hafemeister, Debbie Highfill, and Will Landreth.

25           MS. GROOT: My name is Henriette Groot.

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1 I'm a member of the San Luis Obispo Mothers for  
2 Peace. My major concern is with the long-lasting  
3 nuclear waste. You can tell me anything tonight  
4 about how fine the plant is working, and how safe it  
5 is for right now; what about the thousands of years  
6 in the future? Can you look into the future and say  
7 you could guarantee that that will be safe then?

8 I want to give you a quote from John  
9 Adams. Remember him? The second President of the  
10 United States. One of our founders. He liked to  
11 say, "In everything, one must consider the end." In  
12 everything, one must consider the end. Now, that has  
13 not been done in the whole nuclear industry; that is  
14 not being done by the NRC. I think we ought to  
15 shuttle that, as Klaus suggested, and maybe fire all  
16 of you guys.

17 MR. CAMERON: All right. David? This  
18 is David Hafemeister.

19 MR. HAFEMEISTER: Thank you very much.  
20 It's good to be here tonight. I date back on this  
21 particular issue a long time and I think it would be  
22 worthwhile to revisit history, probably more than  
23 anybody in the room here. In '75 to '79, I was,  
24 first, with the Senate, and then the State  
25 Department, and it was right after the Indian bomb of

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1 1974, and at that point there were about six nations  
2 that were going to be building reprocessing plants,  
3 et cetera, and we were heading to build the breeder,  
4 and do reprocessing, and have a plutonium economy.

5 And the end result is, the six  
6 reprocessing plants did get shutdown, but along the  
7 way an issue came up, and of course, if you're not  
8 going to reprocess the fuel, what are you going to do  
9 with it? And of course, re-racking came in and I was  
10 in the State Department, so I didn't do any  
11 calculations, but of course, the government did  
12 calculations about re-racking, but the one thing they  
13 didn't know is-- it was 35 years since then, since  
14 this took place-- and of course, you exceed what they  
15 could have from a safety point of view.

16 Now, these things can be calculated in  
17 terms of if you have too many watts per square meter,  
18 and how much air circulation you lose if you have too  
19 much racking, but it's clear there are, in some  
20 cases, you can have uranium fires, so I support  
21 moving them out, but I wouldn't say exactly at what  
22 point you make that decision, because I don't know;  
23 because I have studied it. It's been a long time.  
24 But clearly, you should move them into dry cask  
25 storage, which is pretty safe.

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1           Lastly, I want to end with a little  
2           lecture for the group, and I won't be popular for  
3           this, but I don't care. I have more of an  
4           international focus. I worked for the Senate Foreign  
5           Relations Committee, the State Department, the Arms  
6           Control Agency, et cetera, and I've been to a lot of  
7           embassies and so forth. And I see California is the  
8           state we import about a quarter or so of our  
9           electricity.

10           The County of San Luis said no to  
11           natural gas at Morro Bay, even the Sierra Club  
12           opposed topaz, coal is out of there, everybody knows  
13           that, it's going to be replaced by fracking. So in  
14           other words, somebody has to have some kind of big  
15           think going on, and it's very easy to be against  
16           something, but then finally, what are you really for  
17           other than just saying solar? And I have a Leaf car.  
18           I have PBs on my roof. I love it. I love it.

19           But, you know, the American Physical  
20           Society says, until you get energy storage cracking,  
21           you know, it's not going to go beyond 20 percent. So  
22           I think you have to have some broader view than just  
23           saving my life. You have to look at, well, what  
24           about the other people? Thank you.

25           MR. CAMERON: Thank you. And this is

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1 Debbie Highfill.

2 MS. HIGHFILL: I'm Debbie Highfill. I'm  
3 a retired teacher from Lucia Mar District. And I  
4 wanted to speak to the staff of the NRC about  
5 perspective. There's a world of difference between  
6 theory and reality. We who live in the evacuation  
7 zone, we live with the reality of the risk of an  
8 accident. We're reminded day in and day out when we  
9 drive on the highway, drive in our communities, the  
10 speaker boxes on the tall poles, if that siren goes  
11 off, we run.

12 And when we saw the Japanese people  
13 running, we saw ourselves. That is us. And so it's  
14 a real issue for us. The NRC perspective is one of  
15 theory. They don't live here. They don't have to  
16 worry about what the heck they would do if the siren  
17 goes off. So it's not a real perspective. And my  
18 message to the NRC Commissioners would be, you have a  
19 lot of power, you have the authority to make  
20 decisions that affect our lives.

21 And when you make those decisions, make  
22 it from your higher consciousness. These are real  
23 people that live here. We already receive more  
24 contamination, as everyone does, who lives within 50  
25 miles of a nuclear power plant. That's fact-checked

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1 online. So we're already more at risk. And as far  
2 as the supposition that we have -- we need nuclear  
3 power to put a stop to global warming, I recently  
4 came home from Germany on a rainy day, I was riding  
5 through the country, I was blown away by all the  
6 solar collectors on the roofs, far more than I see in  
7 California.

8 And then I remembered, after Fukushima,  
9 the Germans were marching in mass and they got Merkel  
10 to take a stand. All their nukes will be shut down  
11 by 2024. Twenty-four percent of their energy comes  
12 from nukes, so thank you.

13 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. We're going to  
14 go to Will Landreth, Rick London, Mark Phillips, and  
15 Linde Owen. And this is Will. Thank you.

16 MR. LANDRETH: Good evening. Everyone  
17 hear me okay? My name is Will Landreth. I live here  
18 in San Luis Obispo and work for Pacific Gas &  
19 Electric Company at Diablo Canyon Power Plant. I'm  
20 not an official spokesperson for PG&E or Diablo  
21 Canyon. I'm here as a resident of this county and  
22 beautiful country. I'm a husband, an expecting  
23 father, and someone who has personal nuclear  
24 experience through my job at Diablo Canyon.

25 To start, I'd like to thank the Nuclear

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1 Regulatory Commission for the opportunity for myself,  
2 and so many others, to say a few words here tonight.  
3 I started working at Diablo Canyon in February of  
4 2009. My first impression of the facility was that  
5 it was very safe and open. Everyone watching out for  
6 one another. The culture of Diablo Canyon is one  
7 that is centered on safety and doing the right thing.

8 I've held various positions at Diablo  
9 Canyon in design engineering, mechanical system  
10 engineering, and regulatory services, exposing me to  
11 a variety of technical and regulatory issues.  
12 Throughout them, I've witnessed and participated in  
13 some tough decisions. These tough decisions were  
14 made to take the high road, the conservative road,  
15 the safe road.

16 Rather than letting cost make the call,  
17 or schedule pressure make the call, safety always  
18 makes the call. With regard to spent nuclear fuel,  
19 the NRC has been thorough in their evaluation and  
20 then providing a comprehensive and reliable Generic  
21 Environmental Impact Statement. This Impact  
22 Statement concludes that it is feasible to safely  
23 store spent fuel following the licensed operating  
24 life of a nuclear facility without significant  
25 environmental impact.

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1           Having seen the dry cask storage at  
2           Diablo Canyon, I believe that it is a safe and secure  
3           way to store our spent fuel until a long-awaited  
4           permanent repository is available. Having seen the  
5           spent fuel pool and worked with reactor engineering  
6           during fuel inspections, I believe that the pool is  
7           safe and well-designed. I know and worked very  
8           closely with the engineers, the operators, security,  
9           and training personnel of Diablo Canyon. We work  
10          very, very hard in everything we do to ensure the  
11          health and safety of the public; of ourselves too.

12                 I'm confident that the future of Diablo  
13          Canyon is in good and skilled hands. And in closing,  
14          I'd like to thank you, my neighbors, the NRC for your  
15          time, and remember, please drive safely. It's the  
16          first rain. Have a great evening.

17                 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Will. Is Rick  
18          London? Okay. And then we'll go to Mark Phillips  
19          and Linde Owen.

20                 MR. LONDON: Good evening. I'm Rick  
21          London, CEO of United Way of San Luis Obispo County.  
22          First, I would like to acknowledge my respect, trust,  
23          and confidence in PG&E and its employees. For  
24          several decades now, PG&E and its employees have been  
25          our caring and involved community partner. Over the

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1 years, they have supported our mission by generously  
2 sharing their resources through volunteer time and  
3 donations. They continue to sit on our Board and are  
4 the parents of some of our youth board members.

5           Additionally, I have always been pleased  
6 with the way they operate the Diablo Power Plant from  
7 the several opportunities I have had to visit and  
8 tour the plant. On a personal note, I grew up with  
9 an acceptance of nuclear power. My father was an  
10 electronic engineer with a small manufacturing  
11 company, Time-Trol, Inc., located in Van Nuys,  
12 California, where he developed some of the first  
13 temperature control devices utilized in reactors  
14 early on as we were harnessing the force of nuclear  
15 energy.

16           So for me, my trust in my dad and his  
17 understanding of the sciences nourished my level of  
18 comfort with the source of energy that brings us here  
19 this evening. Continuing on my journey through life,  
20 I ended up having a couple of not-so-comfortable  
21 experiences with nuclear reactors. In a previous  
22 career, I was part of a touring entourage where we  
23 were scheduled to appear on March 29, 1979 in  
24 Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the day after the Three-  
25 Mile Island accident, and then I made several

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1 business trips to the Soviet Union shortly after the  
2 Chernobyl disaster. Those stories are for another  
3 time.

4 Where my concern lies, which is relevant  
5 to this evening's public meeting on Waste Confidence,  
6 comes from my 14 years living on Long Island, New  
7 York. My concern comes from the fact that during the  
8 11 years it took to build the Shoreham Nuclear Power  
9 Plant, Suffolk County residents were promised an  
10 evacuation plan that ended up not being possible.  
11 The plant was never approved for operation and most  
12 of the \$6 billion cost was passed on to the Long  
13 Island residents.

14 To this day, I wonder why the Long  
15 Island Lighting Company was ever allowed to break  
16 ground. Of course, it was because we were promised  
17 the certainty of a safe and sound evacuation plan.  
18 In that same regard, I fear the possibility that we  
19 may not be able to come up with a viable solution for  
20 the long-term storage and disposal of spent fuel,  
21 even if we give ourselves 60 years to figure it out.  
22 What cost might that prove to be to our children's  
23 children?

24 I respectfully submit that the U.S. NRC  
25 reconsider Proposal Rule 10 in that we have a mined

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1 geologic repository before the end of the licensed  
2 life for operation of any reactor. Thank you.

3 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much. And  
4 it says Mark Phillips. And we're going to go through  
5 a few more cards, and then we're going to take a  
6 short break, and then we're going to come back and go  
7 to all of you who've signed up tonight. So we're not  
8 adjourning at 10 o'clock, if any of you are worried  
9 about that, because we want to hear from you. Go  
10 ahead.

11 MR. PHILLIPS: Hi. And I want to start  
12 by acknowledging some of the people who have spoken  
13 for all the great people that work at PG&E and their  
14 ethic of safety and everything. I'm sure they're  
15 very, very dedicated and intelligent people, and  
16 they're doing their very best to make that a safe  
17 plant. And I just don't want to discourage any of  
18 them, but unfortunately, there's just so many  
19 different things that can go wrong in a complex  
20 system.

21 And Charles Perrow, in his award-winning  
22 book, "The Normal Accidents: Living with High-Risk  
23 Technologies," talks about this phenomenon. And he  
24 describes what happened at Three-Mile Island. I'd  
25 like to read you this story. I think it's revealing.

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1 "The incident began when leaking moisture from a  
2 blocked filter inadvertently tripped valves  
3 controlling the flow of cold water into the plant's  
4 cooling system. Redundant backup valves should have  
5 intervened, but were inexplicably closed, which would  
6 have been clear from an indicator light, but the  
7 light was obscured by a tag hanging from a switch  
8 above."

9 "A tertiary line of technological  
10 defense, the relief valve, should have opened, but  
11 did not, while a malfunctioning indicator light  
12 erroneously indicated that it had. This led to a  
13 partial meltdown at Three-Mile Island." Now, if  
14 anybody had been smart enough and creative enough to  
15 think of this particular sequence of events, they  
16 would have calculated it to be one in a million, I  
17 don't know, one in a billion, but there are a million  
18 or a billion of these things out there that we don't  
19 even know about, that we can't calculate, so in the  
20 end, it becomes inevitable.

21 This is particularly true with complex  
22 systems, and it's particularly true with long  
23 timespans. The nuclear waste that's generated by  
24 these power plants, according to the EPA, I know I've  
25 heard numbers like 250,000 years, but the EPA thinks

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1 it's a million years. That's 50,000 generations of  
2 our descendants who are going to have to take care of  
3 this waste so we can boil water for 50 years.

4 One of my deep concerns is that  
5 somewhere in those 50,000 generations they're going  
6 to learn time travel and they're going to come back  
7 and kick our ass for doing this to them. And the  
8 people who support the continued operation of these  
9 plants, I just want to know what they're response is  
10 to these 50,000 generations. What do you say to them  
11 to justify your boiling water for 50 years?

12 There's a lot I'd like to comment on,  
13 I'm not going to have time, just real quickly here.  
14 We talk about -- somebody mentioned that, Carrie  
15 Safford, I believe, said that rulemaking is one of  
16 the most important things we do at the NRC, that's  
17 what we're talking about, this Rule on waste; well,  
18 that's all good and well, but if you don't obey your  
19 rules, if you don't follow them, then it doesn't mean  
20 anything, and we're currently not following them  
21 regarding the license at Diablo Canyon.

22 They are exceeding -- well, we don't  
23 know the seismic risk of the Hosgri and Shoreline  
24 faults; it may very well exceed the design basis of  
25 the plant. We don't know because the calculations

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1 haven't been properly done. If the rules were being  
2 followed, Diablo would be shut down right now, and  
3 they're not doing it. So in some sense, this meeting  
4 is kind of a farce because, if you don't follow the  
5 rules, what's the point of talking a whole lot about  
6 what they're going to be? Thank you.

7 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. And this is  
8 Linde Owen, and go ahead, Linde; then we're going to  
9 go to Nikohl Vandel and Blain Rethmeier. This Linde.

10 MS. OWEN: Good evening. Linde Owen  
11 from Los Osos. Thank you, NRC, for coming this  
12 evening and spending some time here with us that live  
13 with this nuclear plant. I agree that I believe most  
14 of the employees at PG&E are good, responsible  
15 employees, and they love their jobs, and that's all  
16 fine and dandy, but they are dealing with the most  
17 toxic item on the planet. And we could have an  
18 environmental disaster, we could have a terrorist  
19 event, or we could have human error, and all three of  
20 those are very possible in this world.

21 I just wonder if everybody remembers  
22 that great old phrase: safe, clean, and too cheap to  
23 meter. I don't think that. I think it's proven  
24 incorrect. We were also told that we could put the  
25 waste someplace safe. That's also incorrect. So

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1 there really isn't a whole lot to look forward to  
2 with nuclear energy production, except for potentials  
3 like the Fukushima even.

4 I believe that we're all wishing for  
5 something safer and I agree that it's a difficult  
6 task to figure out how we will produce enough energy  
7 to take nuclear energy out of our lives and store  
8 that stuff for eternity someplace. But I've spent 16  
9 years of my life in third-world countries, and they  
10 have the challenge of having energy production that  
11 is not as well-funded as ours is, and it's a  
12 lifestyle that I think I would be more than willing  
13 to go back to if I could feel that I wasn't going to  
14 be in the midst of a radiation event that could  
15 possibly happen just ten miles from my home.

16 And then, I want to also say that I took  
17 the tour at Diablo earlier this year, and I asked how  
18 many solar panels they had installed. Well, they  
19 have about 15 of them on some light poles. They have  
20 no solar production. It's embarrassing. So I  
21 challenge them to continue shutting this plant down.  
22 It is too old to be safe. And I would ask that you  
23 begin tomorrow designing wind, safe solar that does  
24 not kill birds, wave generation, and then get us on  
25 to a good rooftop program, and give us a chance to

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1 shut that thing down and have enough energy.

2 And then, you need to put that waste  
3 into dry cask storage. Give us some confidence.

4 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. And this is  
5 Nikohl.

6 MS. VANDEL: So the issues, number one,  
7 I'll send a memo. Number two, I'll send a memo.  
8 Number three, the Commission seeks public comment on  
9 whether the discussion portion, Section 3 of the  
10 *Federal Register* Notice of the Statement of  
11 Considerations, should be streamlined by removing  
12 content that is repeated from the DGEIS, in order to  
13 improve clarity of the discussion, now that the NRC  
14 has prepared an Environmental Impact Statement to  
15 support the Rule. I agree, because all of this  
16 should have been streamlined. I think we had about  
17 people say the same thing.

18 Number four, the Commission seeks public  
19 comment on whether the title of the Rule should be  
20 changed in light of a GEIS being issued instead of a  
21 separate Waste Confidence decision. Absolutely. How  
22 the hell is the NRC going to make any kind of  
23 statement on Waste Confidence with Fukushima still  
24 uncontained, and why haven't our entrepreneurs, who  
25 want to go out into space, put some money where their

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1 mouths are and turn that PG&E rocket fuel from our  
2 nuclear poop?

3 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Blain, and then  
4 we're going to go to Duane Waddell, Theresa  
5 Weissglass.

6 MR. RETHMEIER: Hello. My name is Blain  
7 Rethmeier. I am an Avila resident, where I live with  
8 my three children in Avila Valley. My children go to  
9 the Bellevue Charter School right about five miles  
10 from the plant. And I first wanted to thank the NRC  
11 staff. I know the rulemaking process is a lot like  
12 sausage making, and, you know, really respect you  
13 coming out and hearing everybody's point of view  
14 tonight.

15 I'll be brief. I want to focus my  
16 comments on three important areas. The first is  
17 that, you know, as citizens we are all reliant upon  
18 energy, and I certainly believe that nuclear energy  
19 and its benefit should continue to be part of those  
20 different sources of energy that we utilize on a  
21 daily basis. The second is that, as a resident  
22 living not far from the plant, I certainly have the  
23 confidence in PG&E and their ability to continue to  
24 store the spent fuel and operate the plant in a safe  
25 and secure manner.

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1           It's informative to hear everybody's  
2 views tonight, and I'm glad that I came, and as we  
3 look about addressing this challenge; you know, I  
4 think we can either choose to live in the problem or  
5 choose to live in the solution, and I think the  
6 solution in this situation is abundantly clear, and  
7 that's that the Federal government needs to establish  
8 a permanent disposal facility, and that is it.  
9 Period.

10           Once that decision has been made, I  
11 think we can go on and continue to live our daily  
12 lives. And that is all. Thank you very much.

13           MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Duane Waddell?  
14 Here's Duane, and then we'll go to Theresa, Rosemary  
15 Wilvert, and Kristin Zaitz.

16           MR. WADDELL: I'm baffled by the fact  
17 that we're still coming to these meetings. I don't  
18 know how many I've attended and all the wise,  
19 articulate people that have spoken about the harmful  
20 effects of nuclear power, and the waste that goes  
21 with it. This is why I'm here. And I hope that a  
22 picture is as strong as a thousand, a million, words.  
23 These are my grandchildren. They live with their  
24 parents in Morro Bay.

25           This is Odin Skywalker. Their mother is

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1 a teacher. She's a stay-at-home mom now. She's  
2 involved in the school system. Their dad works right  
3 over the hill from the nuclear power plant. He's a  
4 teacher at the outdoor school there. He's a  
5 naturalist. A couple hundred kids come over from  
6 Kern County every week and spend a week there  
7 learning about the ocean and the land surrounding it;  
8 the tide pools.

9 I don't know what else I can say. Well,  
10 PG&E, and the CEOs, and the stockholders, they get --  
11 I mean, they get the profits and we get the power,  
12 even though the rates have gone up; continue. And  
13 they get to deal with the waste and everything that  
14 goes with it for who knows how long. How many  
15 generations? How can we morally justify passing this  
16 on to them because of power that we're using in such  
17 a short period of time? Doesn't make sense.

18 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. Thank  
19 you, sir. Theresa Weissglass. How about Rosemary?  
20 Rosemary, or are you Theresa? Okay.

21 MS. WEISSGLASS: Thank you. I very much  
22 appreciated hearing everyone's thinking. This is one  
23 of the most exciting things about living in our  
24 country, that we still can voice our strong thinking  
25 and our passionate thinking about any side of an

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1 argument. I'm speaking tonight as a concerned  
2 citizen, a parent, a grandparent, a retired educator,  
3 and a taxpayer.

4 I live near Santa Barbara, down the  
5 coast, and since before the inception of Diablo  
6 Canyon, I've paid a lot of attention to nuclear  
7 energy issues and risks. I've read many, many  
8 reports, so my comments, probably, they'll reflect  
9 what a lot of people have said, but I'm thinking not  
10 only about Diablo Canyon, but about all the other  
11 sites across the United States, places like Vermont  
12 Yankee and Brown's Ferry come to mind, as well as  
13 reports about all the near misses that are reported,  
14 and the problems that happen, despite everybody's  
15 efforts not to have them happen over and over again.

16 You can read those in the Union of  
17 Concerned Scientists reports. I have serious  
18 concerns about the long-term, and potentially,  
19 indefinite onsite storage of spent nuclear fuels, and  
20 the DGEIS did not lessen those concerns at all. I  
21 disagree with it when it determines that  
22 environmental impacts of continued onsite storage of  
23 spent fuel will be small. In almost every category  
24 that they assessed, small, in big capital letters,  
25 SMALL, not just over the short-term, up to 140 years

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1 old spent fuel, not for the next 100, but of course,  
2 indefinitely.

3 And that small means, not detectable, so  
4 minor that they won't destabilize or noticeably alter  
5 the resources. No one has certain knowledge about  
6 the future. We can assess risks, but then we can  
7 only conjecture. We don't know what the economic,  
8 social, political, geologic, or climactic constraints  
9 will be facing future communities and states with the  
10 power plants.

11 We don't know how much funding will be  
12 available for the personnel, for the maintenance, for  
13 the security, that continues to guarantee safety in  
14 the storage, no matter what the term, short or long.  
15 We don't know, for example, what future emergency  
16 response, or evacuation, or relocation capacity would  
17 exist, for example, in the area surrounding Diablo  
18 Canyon in the event of a catastrophe. No one knows  
19 the future water demands of communities across the  
20 United States in the future and how that will be  
21 impacted by the need for water use or continued  
22 storage of spent fuel.

23 We don't know if the licensees will  
24 still be in business decades from now, or if funding  
25 will be sufficient for the NRC to be adequately

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1 monitoring the more and more accumulated fuel that's  
2 in storage.

3 MR. CAMERON: And, Theresa, can you  
4 wrap-up?

5 MS. WEISSGLASS: I will wrap-up. Yes.  
6 I believe that a fundamental flaw, then, in this  
7 DGEIS statement are these conclusions as to knowing  
8 what is going to happen, and I am deeply concerned  
9 that this overconfidence can promote government,  
10 industry, and public complacency instead of the  
11 vigilance that's needed, instead of the allocation of  
12 resources that is needed.

13 Yes, they are very good at making  
14 regulations, but I rarely hear about the word  
15 enforcement, and without that, we are all in great  
16 danger.

17 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Theresa. Is  
18 Rosemary here? This is Rosemary, and then Kristin.  
19 Rosemary.

20 MS. WILVERT: Rosemary Wilvert. I live  
21 in San Luis Obispo. My granddaughter helped me make  
22 this poster. It says, "The safest distance from a  
23 nuclear reactor is 93,000,000 miles." And that's  
24 because the spent fuel that comes out is a million  
25 times more radioactive than when it went into

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1 Chernobyl, Fukushima, Diablo. If the ancient  
2 Egyptians had built nuclear reactors instead of  
3 pyramids, we'd still be guarding their waste for  
4 235,000 years.

5 Now, instead of government subsidizing  
6 the nuclear industry or the fossil fuel industry, if  
7 they subsidized clean energy like solar, and wind,  
8 and wave, plus the job training, our whole economy  
9 would be a lot healthier, as we would be as  
10 individuals.

11 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much.

12 Kristin.

13 MS. ZAITZ: Hi, everybody. My name is  
14 Kristin Zaitz. I'm a PG&E employee. I'm not here on  
15 behalf of the company. I'm not a company  
16 spokesperson. I'm definitely speaking for myself.  
17 I've been a resident of this area for many years. I  
18 was born here in San Luis Obispo and I also attended  
19 Cal Poly. I'm the past president of an organization  
20 in the United States, Canada, and Mexico called the  
21 North American Young Generation in Nuclear. We're  
22 10,000 members who believe in nuclear science and  
23 technology and the benefits that it brings to all of  
24 our lives.

25 I firmly believe in the benefits of

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1 nuclear science and technology, and specifically, in  
2 nuclear energy. I believe that nuclear energy in the  
3 United States is safe. And so on to the topic of  
4 Waste Confidence.

5 As I was preparing, you know, reading  
6 through the documents for this meeting, and looking  
7 at the history of Waste Confidence issues, it's  
8 pretty obvious that the United States has been  
9 dealing with this issue since before I was born, and  
10 I have two children now, and they're going to be  
11 dealing with it if we don't do something about it  
12 now, and that's why we're all here.

13 My oldest son is now four. When he gets  
14 into a challenging situation, he closes his eyes, and  
15 I don't blame him, he's four years old, right?  
16 Sometimes I want to do that, too. But when you look  
17 at all of the misinformation and the political  
18 agendas that have hindered a long-term solution for  
19 the storage of nuclear fuel through the years, it  
20 seems that we, the people, and we, the government,  
21 have been closing our eyes at this difficult issue.

22 And in doing so, we're really  
23 handicapping our future generations and leaving our  
24 issues for them to deal with later. And as I read  
25 more about the history, I see that a lot of these

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1 issues are really political and not technical, and  
2 that's frustrating. I have a vision for my children,  
3 you know, I want them to grow up in a society where  
4 we deal with our problems instead of leaving them for  
5 the next guy.

6 So that being said, I definitely support  
7 a spent fuel storage policy, and specifically, long-  
8 term storage solutions, and encourage that to move  
9 forward. A rulemaking that generically addresses  
10 Waste Confidence issues is absolutely a step in the  
11 right direction. Thank you.

12 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thanks, Kristin.  
13 Okay. We're going to take a break now for -- why  
14 don't we do ten minutes, but we're going to start --  
15 in ten minutes from now, we're going to start calling  
16 people to come up and talk, okay? And if anybody  
17 pre-registered, but you didn't hear my call your  
18 name, please see me during the break. Thank you.

19 (Whereupon, the foregoing matter went  
20 off the record at 9:42 p.m. and went back on the  
21 record at 9:53 p.m.)

22 MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Hi. My name is  
23 Timothy Hollingsworth. I've got a company, Green  
24 Gold Naturals, kind of an environmental, ecological  
25 approach to agriculture, and my background's in

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1 engineering. My education and work has been in  
2 engineering, and then applied to the work I do, and  
3 then also with a background in particle physics.

4 When I graduated college, at that point,  
5 I had considered going into the field of high-energy  
6 plasma fusion, and at that point, it was projected by  
7 the year 2000 or 2005 that this would be a technology  
8 in place. Unfortunately, under the Reagan  
9 administration, all the funding was pulled for that  
10 program, and if it had not been, probably, nuclear  
11 fission and the wastes that go with it wouldn't even  
12 be an issue at this point.

13 Anyway, there were just a few points,  
14 three or four maybe, I just wanted to mention.  
15 Somebody had mentioned nuclear regeneration. I did  
16 read, at one point, that President Putin from Russia,  
17 had made an offer to this country to purchase any  
18 kind of nuclear waste for regeneration, that they  
19 would take any that we would give them, so that does  
20 exist. Also, for nuclear waste, there is the, what  
21 some call, isotope economy that these nuclear wastes  
22 can be used for medical purposes, et cetera.

23 There is a technology that exists for  
24 nuclear remediation. It's called Brown's gas. It  
25 was developed by a Dr. Yule Brown, who was on the,

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1 what was it?-- Tesla Board, and also was a speaker  
2 for the Tesla Convention until he died in the late-  
3 1990s, but he does have a technology called Brown's  
4 gas for remediation of nuclear waste, that I  
5 understand is totally effective.

6 The other thing that I have been pushing  
7 recently that is kind of -- oh, and also, I wrote  
8 down a website. That one's called -- that's  
9 associated with Dr. Brown's work. It's called  
10 zapnuclearwaste.com. So if anybody's interested in  
11 Dr. Brown's work, or the possibility there.

12 I also see that, in this country right  
13 now, we're in kind of a production collapse, and  
14 really, to restore the high-productive forces in our  
15 country, we are going to need energy that is high-  
16 flux density per capita and per square area.

17 MR. CAMERON: And I'm going to have to  
18 ask you to wrap-up.

19 MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: And there is a  
20 technology called ICF fusion. It actually can use  
21 the nuclear wastes that are available now to produce  
22 fusion energy. It can actually use those to  
23 eliminate them as a transition into full nuclear  
24 fusion and no nuclear waste.

25 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much,

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1 Timothy. Sharon Rippner and Sherry Lewis, and then  
2 we're going to go to Crystal Baker. This is Sharon.

3 MS. RIPPNER: Thank you. My name is  
4 Sharon Rippner and I live in Squire Canyon. Thanks,  
5 everybody, for your attention. I know it's getting  
6 late. When I first read over your proposal tonight,  
7 or the Rule proposal, given that my long-term  
8 planning at this point is about 30 years, you lost me  
9 on short-term planning that would make my, as yet,  
10 unconceived grandchild, the father of a very old man  
11 or woman before we get into your long-term planning.

12 So I'd like to have a much shorter range  
13 solution to Diablo Canyon, and that would be to have  
14 it be converted to solar, wind production, wave  
15 production, and for decommission. Most people agree  
16 that the outcome of possible future events is best  
17 predicted by the outcome of similar past events. I'm  
18 sure that on March 10, 2011, TEPCO, Japan's nuclear  
19 power company, would have assured their public that  
20 its power plants and waste storage systems were safe  
21 and able to withstand natural disasters. We all know  
22 what happened the next day on March 11th.

23 Fukushima, Japan is still very much in  
24 the news. Two days ago, however, PG&E's senior vice  
25 president and chief nuclear officer, Mr. Halpin,

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1 attempted to convince readers of the Santa Maria  
2 Times that there has been no damage to Fukushima's  
3 open storage pools. We all know that recent pictures  
4 and articles appearing in numerous respected U.S. and  
5 foreign news outlets provide a very different  
6 description.

7           What makes the situation at Fukushima  
8 right now, with the dangerous transitions from their  
9 open pools to their dry casks is that, this all was  
10 very unnecessary. All of Fukushima's dry casks  
11 containing spent fuel assemblies that were stored  
12 prior to the earthquake tsunami have survived without  
13 damage or release into the environment. The  
14 similarities between Fukushima and Diablo Canyon are  
15 chilling in the type of plant, the manner of storage,  
16 the proximity to earthquake faults, and the lack of  
17 government insistence that storage regulations be  
18 followed.

19           Events that are similar to Fukushima  
20 could happen here. We are not immune to disasters.  
21 Currently, the NRC is allowing Diablo Canyon to  
22 exceed -- or to continue to store, the spent fuel  
23 assemblies in open storage. This must stop. The  
24 stark lessons of Fukushima should prompt you, the  
25 Nuclear Regulatory Commission, to require PG&E to

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1 move its spent fuel into dry cask storage in a  
2 meaningfully accelerated rate. Thank you.

3 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Sharon.  
4 And this is Sherry Lewis, and then we're going to go  
5 to Crystal Baker, and then to Quinn.

6 MS. LEWIS: I am Sherry Lewis from San  
7 Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace. Boy, it sounds funny.  
8 Does it work right?

9 We are in an impossible situation. When  
10 the spent fuel pools were first licensed, there were  
11 fewer assemblies placed in open racks where water  
12 could circulate freely to help cool down the very hot  
13 and very radioactive spent fuel rods. Circulating  
14 water is the best way to absorb the heat and also to  
15 shield against radiation.

16 But early on, a more highly-enriched  
17 uranium fuel, we now call high-burnup fuel, was  
18 developed. Unfortunately, the waste created from  
19 high-burnup fuel is even hotter and also more  
20 radioactive than before. At the same time, the  
21 capacity for storing all this waste was becoming a  
22 problem. Nuclear waste is not simply spent fuel or  
23 energy used up. It has served its purpose, as the  
24 present chief nuclear officer at PG&E called it a  
25 couple weeks ago at the County Board of Supervisors

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1 meeting.

2 He referred to spent fuel as energy used  
3 up. It has served its purpose. It drove me nuts.  
4 Nuclear fission is not a chemical reaction like  
5 burning a log in a fireplace, where the leftover is  
6 charcoal and ashes. No, nuclear fission is taking  
7 one heavy element, uranium, bombarding it with a  
8 particle, a neutron, which creates a little heavier  
9 form of uranium that is so unstable that it  
10 immediately breaks into lighter daughter elements.

11 These new creations are things like  
12 cesium, and strontium, and plutonium. These are not  
13 charcoal and ashes. These are not spent elements.  
14 They are new completely different elements with their  
15 own horrible, highly-radioactive, extremely dangerous  
16 characteristics. The reason this process works so  
17 well to generate electricity is because when the  
18 unstable uranium atom breaks apart into its lighter  
19 daughter elements, a piece of energy is released,  
20 free to heat up the water in the reactor.

21 And that is why fission, this breaking  
22 apart, is considered clean. No smoke, or charcoal,  
23 or carbon dioxide is created; just heat. Well, just  
24 heat and the daughter elements of things like cesium,  
25 strontium, plutonium, all of which are very

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1 radioactive and very dangerous for a long time.

2           The problem now is that we are running  
3 out of room to store this awful stuff. The U.S.  
4 government has promised to find a permanent  
5 repository by 1998 and tried to get Yucca Mountain,  
6 but that didn't work out; also, it is not as safe a  
7 location as people first thought it was. In fact, it  
8 may be that there is no such thing as a safe,  
9 permanent repository for all this nuclear waste, and  
10 that's because it is radioactive for so long.

11           Some of it, like cesium and strontium,  
12 take 300 years to become safe, and that's the short  
13 end. Other elements, and there are many kinds  
14 created in the fission process, not just the three I  
15 mentioned, take hundreds of thousands of years to  
16 decay into safety, and some, even a million years.  
17 So we create these new elements now in the nuclear  
18 fission of uranium in order to use the extra release  
19 of energy to heat up the water to power the  
20 generators with steam.

21           And the result of all this is centuries  
22 and millennia of dangerous toxic elements that must  
23 be kept out of the environment. When you take all of  
24 that into account, it doesn't sound very cost  
25 effective to me.

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1 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Sherry. And  
2 here's Crystal Baker, and then we'll go to Roberto  
3 Monge, Peter Byrne, and Steve Zawalick, and this is  
4 Crystal.

5 MS. BAKER: Yes. Hello. My name is  
6 Crystal Baker and I am a representative of the North  
7 American Indigenous Peoples Caucus. I am one of the  
8 indigenous peoples that meet down in San Diego and we  
9 come together. It's indigenous peoples of Canada and  
10 the United States. We had a very long discussion on  
11 nuclear waste, so I'm coming to you as a messenger of  
12 them.

13 Today we are speaking on behalf of all  
14 life. We recommend that Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power  
15 Plant be decommissioned immediately and halt any  
16 further production of spent fuel. Since time and  
17 memorial, there are stories that have been handed  
18 down from generation to generation of dangers of  
19 Diablo Canyon. There is also documentation in the  
20 mission records, even more in recent history, as well  
21 as current studies, which is enough proof that Diablo  
22 Canyon Nuclear Power Plant is in a catastrophic  
23 location without projecting potential dangers of  
24 climate change.

25 As stated before, Diablo Cove faults run

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1 directly under Unit 1 Reactor. Seismologist Jim  
2 Brune proved the faults around Diablo Canyon Nuclear  
3 Power Plant would give vertical acceleration. With  
4 evidence that uranium mining contaminates waterways  
5 and water tables, and with the fact that dry casks at  
6 several storage facilities around the world,  
7 including the United States, have been leaking into  
8 these water tables by trillions of tons of nuclear  
9 waste.

10 The idea that storing nuclear waste at  
11 Yucca Mountain, or Diablo Canyon, or anywhere, is not  
12 a resolution. We suggest PG&E and the Federal  
13 government go back to the drawing board. These ideas  
14 are unacceptable. There is no safe storage for toxic  
15 waste. And in the words of the Russian Prime  
16 Minister, after the asteroid landed five miles away  
17 from a nuclear power plant, he had stated, "Nothing  
18 nuclear is safe for the human race." Thank you.

19 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Crystal. Is  
20 Quinn here? Okay. How about Roberto? Okay. We'll  
21 call him when he gets back. Peter Byrne. Okay. And  
22 then Steve Zawalick, and we'll come back to Roberto.

23 MR. BYRNE: My name is Peter Byrne.  
24 I'll just make a few quick comments here.

25 Last August, there was ruling by the

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1 U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia,  
2 the NRC acted illegally when it suspended its work in  
3 2011 on the Yucca Mountain Nuclear Waste Repository,  
4 and the Court ordered the NRC to continue its  
5 evaluation of the nuclear waste site.

6 The NRC then ordered staff to finish and  
7 release safety evaluations that were shelved two  
8 years ago when the current administration in  
9 Washington withdrew support for the project. This  
10 was done without regard to the consequences of  
11 storing nuclear waste above ground in dry caskets or  
12 in water pools. The NRC claimed that there was  
13 limited funding to continue work on the project.

14 Although dry cask storage is relatively  
15 safe, removing the waste to the Yucca Mountain  
16 Repository would be far better than storing it above  
17 ground as it is now. At Yucca Mountain, the used  
18 nuclear fuel will be isolated 1000 feet below dry  
19 rock and 1000 below the water table, and within 1000  
20 years, I've read, 99 percent of the radioactivity in  
21 the used fuel would be eliminated through the natural  
22 process of radioactive decay.

23 A good solution? No, but we do have the  
24 waste fuel now that needs to be taken care of, and we  
25 have a perfectly safe solution at Yucca Mountain,

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1 which including taking the risk of transporting the  
2 fuel to the repository. Speeding up the removal of  
3 the waste from the water pools into dry casks, as  
4 recommended, does not solve the problem. Ironically,  
5 a problem that was created in the first place by  
6 opposition of environmental groups, such as the  
7 Mothers for Peace, and others, to the Yucca Mountain  
8 Project.

9 After 60 public hearings and completed  
10 studies recommended by the National Academy of  
11 Science, the Department of Energy, and the U.S.  
12 Geological Survey, among others, the Department of  
13 Energy, in 2002, certified that Yucca Mountain meets  
14 site selection requirements. I'm asking that local  
15 and state leaders put aside politics and provide  
16 political support for fully-funding and reopening the  
17 Yucca Mountain Repository.

18 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Peter.  
19 Roberto, and then we're going to go to Steve Zawalick  
20 and Bill Walter. This is Roberto.

21 MR. MONGE: Hello. My name is Roberto  
22 Monge. I'd like to take a little show of hands, how  
23 many people have had to move from their homeland  
24 because of power environmental destruction? Four?  
25 Can I get a hand? Okay. We got one person over

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1 there. I'm going to raise my hand too. My family  
2 lived along the river valley in El Salvador. We got,  
3 basically, flooded out due to the damming of Rio  
4 Lempa, which is the biggest river in El Salvador.

5 And my family and generations forward  
6 have not recovered from this. Imagine if tomorrow  
7 you heard the sirens and you had to leave. That's  
8 what 160,000 near Fukushima, within 12 miles, were  
9 standing, probably around 9 miles from Diablo as the  
10 crow flies, as radiation clouds fly. I loved  
11 surfing, so I watch the weather; I watch wind  
12 patterns. The prevailing winds tend to be 8 to 10  
13 miles an hour from Diablo. That means you have an  
14 hour to leave as soon as the sirens go.

15 And that means -- so we're right here is  
16 Los Osos Valley Road. It's the only place in the  
17 county that probably has consistent traffic, and my  
18 children go to school between Los Osos Valley Road  
19 and Higuera. I would not be able to pick them up  
20 within an hour if the sirens went off. How many  
21 people have had family, or themselves, had cancer?  
22 Raise the hands.

23 Okay. What would you have done to  
24 prevent that? Would you give up, you know, some  
25 financial gain, some benefit, maybe possibly, a job?

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1 My father died of stomach cancer. I don't wish that  
2 on anybody. I would have done anything to prevent  
3 that. Within an hour, all of us would probably have  
4 some kind of cancer. My children, I have a little  
5 picture of them here, right there, and one thing that  
6 haunts me is the question; when you knew Diablo was  
7 not safe, what did you do?

8 I hope we can, one day, say that we shut  
9 it down. You can't see it very well, but this is a  
10 map of Fukushima, the 12-mile radius is there; this  
11 is pretty much us, which is about 8-1/2 miles. I'm  
12 not just speaking as a parent and as a, you know,  
13 crazy liberal, if you will. I am a mechanical  
14 engineer, a software engineer; I have never had a  
15 design fail where I thought it would fail.

16 I appreciate all of the Diablo engineers  
17 talking about how safe they think it is. I actually  
18 worked at PG&E at one point, and I understand how  
19 things fail, and it's not how you expect it. I'm  
20 also Maya Lenca. My civilization peaked about 1000  
21 years ago. Our pyramids are still standing. There's  
22 no one manning them in terms of dry casking, which  
23 requires about, every 100 years, that you swap them  
24 out. That is the design.

25 MR. CAMERON: And, Roberto, could you

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1 finish up, please? Thank you.

2 MR. MONGE: Okay. Sure. What is the  
3 ROI of indefinite cask replacement every 100 years?  
4 Indefinite. I understand infinity, and that usually  
5 doesn't play very well into ROI calculations. I'm  
6 going to leave you with a little haiku just because  
7 of Fukushima, and this goes, Diablo, you are inside  
8 of us, Diablo means devil in Spanish, by the way, the  
9 chief convenience we love, my core melts.

10 One last thing, we have an ordinance  
11 here in San Luis Obispo. It's called the  
12 Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance. You have to  
13 bring in your garbage cans within 12 hours of putting  
14 it out.

15 MR. CAMERON: Okay.

16 MR. MONGE: So I would like Diablo to  
17 take in their garbage.

18 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Roberto.  
19 Seventeen syllables. Thank you very much, Roberto.  
20 Is Steve Zawalick here? Oh, here's Steve.

21 MR. ZAWALICK: Okay, hi everyone. My  
22 name is Steven Zawalick. I want to thank everyone  
23 for being here. I know there's a lot of passion in  
24 the room, and I think there's been some really  
25 graceful consideration of all these different

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1 opinions. And I know that's not always easy. It's  
2 not always easy for either side, to be honest.

3 I live in Pismo Beach. I have two  
4 daughters that I've raised here. And I'm an  
5 environmentalist. I grew up in Wisconsin actually.  
6 I've been here since 1995. But as a child I spent  
7 almost all my time, almost all of it, sailing.

8 I had a sticker on my car that said,  
9 "Split wood, not atoms" and in the end I became a  
10 nuclear engineer. And I work at the plant. I'm not  
11 a spokesperson. I guess I'm supposed to say that.  
12 But I do work there and I wanted to share some  
13 things.

14 In college I studied all methods of  
15 creating power. I thought that getting into the  
16 energy industry would be a good, safe career. I  
17 studied everything. And really there are no perfect  
18 answers. We all have to live with the fact that  
19 nothing's perfect.

20 You burn coal you're going to be dumping  
21 tons of radioactive crap in the air. You're going to  
22 be dumping tons of radioactive ash into the soil.  
23 You damn up rivers you're going to make people move,  
24 as the previous speaker said. You have wind turbines  
25 that are incredibly expensive. Solar, you're killing

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1 birds, you're wasting the land. There's nothing  
2 that's perfect, okay?

3 All I can say is that I do trust the  
4 people I work with and I trust the company I work  
5 for. I think they're good people. I think they mean  
6 to do the right thing. I think we're all in a very,  
7 very difficult situation because of the government  
8 that we are all in.

9 The nuclear industry paid for, ahead of  
10 time, the Waste Repository and the U.S. Department of  
11 Energy never came through, and that's a shame. I  
12 stood on Yucca Mountain. I went out and toured it.  
13 It's a perfect spot. I say let's put it there for  
14 now. Let's go get it, when we can use it, later.  
15 Thanks for your time.

16 MR. CAMERON: Thanks very much. Thanks,  
17 Steve. Bill Walther? Diane Duenow? Susan Atlee?  
18 Vicki Connor?

19 MS. CONNOR: I'm here.

20 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you very much.  
21 Vicki and then Jeffrey, and then Cameron. This is  
22 Vicki.

23 MS. CONNOR: Thank you. Vicki Connor.  
24 I think that this evening we've had a great deal of  
25 good articulation about some of the risks of nuclear

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1 energy in Diablo Canyon.

2 I guess I'm in the minority though  
3 tonight in believing a little bit in the ability of  
4 the human spirit and human ingenuity to perhaps find  
5 some solutions in the next 250,000 years for some of  
6 the problems we've been discussing. Meantime, I  
7 think that there is some, at least in my view, a  
8 reason for some level of confidence in PG&E's ability  
9 to do the right thing or to safely manage the problem  
10 in the short term.

11 I think where we would all agree is in  
12 the fact that the long-term storage needs to be  
13 addressed and that the government, Federal  
14 government, has a real responsibility to accept the  
15 obligation to provide long-term storage and a long-  
16 term strategy that can take advantage of the  
17 economies of scale of a national initiative. Thank  
18 you.

19 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thanks, Vicki.  
20 How about Jeffrey, Jeffrey Stahl? Or Cameron?  
21 Cameron Clapp? Mary, Mary Silberstein? Mark  
22 Skinner? Molly Johnson? Penelope Rothe? Penelope?  
23 Thanks, Jerry. Nancy? Nancy Foley? How about Pete  
24 Evans? Pete?

25 MR. EVANS: Well I've found so many

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1 people left. My name is Pete Evans. I live in San  
2 Luis and I'd like to say I'm a recent immigrant to  
3 this area. I've only been here for 44 years.

4 But I'm proud to share this room with  
5 two Americans since all the rest of us are either  
6 immigrants or descendants of immigrants. And our  
7 first speaker, Brad, and the lady about five speakers  
8 back are actually the only Americans in this room.

9 So, with that, I'd like to say that when  
10 this room was full I would have said that many of  
11 you, 35 years ago, went to jail protesting the  
12 building and the licensing of this plant with the  
13 very fear that we are addressing tonight. Didn't we  
14 all say back then, what are you going to do with the  
15 waste?

16 We were told that something would be  
17 figured out. Thirty-five years, energy too cheap to  
18 meter. What, do we have the most expensive  
19 electricity in the nation now? There's a lot of  
20 suits here taking our testimony because they have to.  
21 They're very well paid by us. The fleet of PG&E  
22 lawyers that come to every NRSE meeting are  
23 ultimately paid for by us against our couple of  
24 attorneys.

25 And I just mainly want to say tonight

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1 that I am in full support of our legal interveners,  
2 the Mothers for Peace, who have for over 40 years,  
3 represented us in trying to protect our best  
4 interests, the people of this state, and not private  
5 commercial interests.

6 And I hope that you folks that are here  
7 to listen to us will put that foremost in your mind  
8 and heed the words of the two Americans who spoke  
9 tonight and many of the immigrants who spoke, raising  
10 the alarm of the legitimacy, validity and safety of  
11 this plant and especially our atrocious treatment of  
12 the waste storage problem. Thank you.

13 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you,  
14 Pete. Steve Silberstein? Or Carmela Vignocchi?  
15 Ingrid Gutierrez?

16 MS. GUTIERREZ: Good evening everybody.  
17 Thank you to everyone who has stayed tonight. I know  
18 it's late, we want to go home. But we're here  
19 because we care. My name is Ingrid Guttierrez. I am  
20 from Los Angeles but I have been living in San Luis  
21 Obispo for the past two years while studying  
22 Environmental Management and Protection at Cal Poly.

23 I stand here today as an act of  
24 resistance. I will not allow other young people who  
25 work for Clean and Safe Energy Coalition and are

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1 funded by the nuclear industry to speak for my  
2 generation. I especially won't let them speak for me  
3 because these people were so shameless that they  
4 failed to disclose that they are funded by the  
5 nuclear industry and live nowhere near a nuclear  
6 power plant or disposal site.

7 I am here because I care for all the  
8 life of, for the life of all creatures on this  
9 planet. Most of my activism work has revolved around  
10 environmental racism that affects my community in Los  
11 Angeles. It is through being on the front line of  
12 environmental injustice that I have learned to be  
13 analytical of state sanctioned programs.

14 I believe that nuclear power is not only  
15 inherently unsafe but also the entire process,  
16 including the extraction of uranium, has  
17 disproportionately affected indigenous and  
18 communities of color. This is why I stand here  
19 today, to demand that there is no new nuclear power  
20 licenses granted, that all existing power plants are  
21 decommissioned and that the spent fuel is transferred  
22 from the pools to the dry casks. Thank you.

23 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you,  
24 Ingrid. Is Vaughn, Vaughn Fosmo here? Vaughn? And  
25 then we're going to go to Patrick McGibney. This is

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1 Vaughn.

2 MR. FOSMO: I certainly have agreed with  
3 very much that has been shared. Primarily I'm going  
4 to speak of getting it into the dry casks as soon as  
5 possible. Spend the money. Money spent now, it may  
6 seem like a bunch. Later on it will seem to you, I  
7 believe it will seem to us to have been money well  
8 spent.

9 I lived in Nevada a lot and I'm not an  
10 authority on storing this material there. But when  
11 the man spoke of removing it and dealing with it  
12 later, after storing it in Nevada, perhaps that's  
13 best.

14 We have three forms of reality,  
15 physical, mental, and spiritual reality. On an  
16 immature planet such as this we need to tune into the  
17 fact that we're all brothers and sisters. In my  
18 mind, I can't prove it, I could spend all day long  
19 arguing about it, in my mind I believe that God is  
20 our parent. We are all brothers and sisters and we  
21 need to learn how to act upon that.

22 I believe we're all eternal and as we  
23 are fusing with that fragment of God that dwells  
24 within each one of us we become a mature, eternal  
25 personality. Primarily I want to speak to putting

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1 the material in the dry casks. I'm not an authority  
2 on it but it seems to me that's valid. Thank you.

3 I guess I want to speak of the  
4 underwater landslides that exist off of the coast of  
5 Isla Vista in Santa Barbara. It would take 12  
6 minutes for a tsunami, rumor has it, to go from that  
7 location to San Pedro. How long and what would be  
8 the size of that tsunami from that location?

9 You look on the map, you will go under  
10 the sea. There are three landslides there. I guess  
11 I'd better stop.

12 MR. CAMERON: Thanks, Vaughn. Thank  
13 you. And Patrick?

14 MR. MCGIBNEY: I am Patrick McGibney.  
15 I'm sorry to be redundant but this is going to be  
16 recorded and I'd like it to be in the record.

17 I have a rhetorical question to ask, and  
18 please just humor me, but how many people have heard  
19 of Fukushima Daiichi? Would you please raise your  
20 hand? Okay, for those that haven't raised your  
21 hands, I'm just kind of wondering where your head had  
22 been in the last couple of years.

23 But, so now could you raise your hand if  
24 you've heard of Fukushima Daiichi three years ago?  
25 Okay, not too many people. And why would that be?

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1 It would be because Fukushima Daiichi had a very safe  
2 record at that time, just like Diablo does.

3 Diablo will be safe until something  
4 happens. And it will happen. The USGS says that we  
5 are over 50 years due for a major earthquake. And we  
6 have 14 earthquake faults just sitting off of Diablo.

7 People talk about what are we going to  
8 do without nuclear power. Well I think most of us  
9 here remember the oil embargo in the early 70s.  
10 Jimmy Carter had a national conservation plan going.  
11 We saved 15 percent of our energy needs at that time.  
12 That was more than nuclear power was putting out.

13 We don't talk about conservation. We  
14 can do this. Nuclear power is only putting out 19  
15 percent right now. If we had a national conservation  
16 plan we could save more than that. We do not need  
17 nuclear power. We do not need Diablo Canyon.

18 I have lived 7 miles, for the last four  
19 years, from the Diablo site. And you ask about  
20 confidence. How much confidence do we have in the  
21 NRC judgment? We were lied to when we were told that  
22 nuclear power would be so cheap that it would cost a  
23 penny per kilowatt. We were lied to when we were  
24 told plutonium was safe enough to sprinkle on your  
25 breakfast cereal, you know, how like putting Brewer's

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1 yeast or a handful of almonds over your Cream of  
2 Wheat or something.

3 We were lied to when we were told that  
4 the toxic nuclear waste storage would be offsite,  
5 that there would be a safe permanent storage in the  
6 very near future. That was over 30 years ago, as  
7 stated in the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982. We  
8 were lied to and we still have no confidence in the  
9 NRC judgment.

10 A question I ask is why is there no  
11 permanent safe storage? And the answer is because  
12 that's an oxymoron. There is no permanent safe  
13 storage. This toxic waste will be a liability for  
14 millions of years, with the half-life of plutonium-  
15 239 at 250,000 years.

16 These are time spans that really have no  
17 meaning. What are we talking about? 250,000 years?  
18 A million years? And when we talk about infinity, I  
19 mean, do we understand what infinity is? Do we  
20 understand what a trillion dollars is? These are all  
21 words that are just thrown out there. We have no  
22 idea what we're talking about. Civilized man hasn't  
23 even been around for 250,000 years, let alone a  
24 million years. How can you possibly project that far  
25 ahead in time with any confidence at all? You can't.

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1 MR. CAMERON: I'm going to have to ask  
2 you to finish up, Patrick.

3 MR. MCGIBNEY: And I will finish up.

4 MR. CAMERON: Thank you.

5 MR. MCGIBNEY: Two things I'd like to  
6 say is stop making nuclear waste and accelerate the  
7 schedule for transferring spent fuel rods from over-  
8 crowded spent fuel pools into dry casks. Thank you.

9 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you,  
10 Patrick. Steve? Steve Crimmel? 10:34:59?

11 MR. CRIMMEL: Wow, thanks for sticking  
12 around. I appreciate it. Good evening fellow county  
13 residents. Good evening NRC staff. I'm so glad  
14 you're here. I'm glad to have the opportunity to  
15 speak. And the echo is really messing with me, I'm  
16 sorry.

17 One thing I want to point out, I've  
18 noticed that throughout the evening that most of the  
19 people supporting Diablo tend to work there. And I  
20 think it's just human nature to support whatever's  
21 putting money in your pocket. I think it's kind of  
22 what everybody does.

23 But I'll try to make this short and to  
24 the point. This is for the record. I just want to  
25 say that I'm opposed to storing any spent fuel at all

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1 at Diablo. I just heard that radioactive water  
2 entering the Pacific Ocean at the Fukushima site in  
3 Japan is expected to reach the West Coast of the  
4 United States sometime around March of next year,  
5 2014.

6 Nuclear power and the waste that it  
7 creates is deadly to most living things. I also feel  
8 it's the most deadliest form of pollution man has  
9 ever created. I feel we must phase out all nuclear  
10 power plants as soon as possible. And, for the  
11 record, I just want to say I have no confidence in  
12 safe storage of nuclear waste. Thank you.

13 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you,  
14 Steve. Is Mark, Mark Krist? And then we're going to  
15 go to Nick, Nick Homick. Mark?

16 MR. KRIST: Good evening. My name is  
17 Mark Krist and I'm a Cal Poly graduate. I'm a local  
18 citizen. I've been a supporter of Mothers for Peace  
19 and the work they're doing.

20 As a graduate of the Natural Resources  
21 Management Department I look at the nuclear industry  
22 with a "is this sustainable" aspect. And it's pretty  
23 clear that there is no solution to nuclear waste.  
24 And I'd implore you all to consider that when you  
25 make these decisions for the future.

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1           Transporting nuclear waste, nobody wants  
2 this in their backyard. Nobody's comfortable with  
3 it. I hear corporate shills say that it's carbon-  
4 free and safe. Safe? You know what's happening in  
5 Fukushima, right? Or Three Mile Island or Chernobyl?  
6 Imagine, say, feeling if you hear those alarms. I'm  
7 not 30. I have concerns for my little brother who  
8 has to deal with this waste and that potential of  
9 danger.

10           I want to mention I do not support the  
11 GEIS. I find it flawed. I've read EIS's and I don't  
12 think it's fully considered. Consider the slide that  
13 was so quickly breezed over where the man mentioned  
14 that we could use the NRC as the NRC's own check and  
15 balance if, maybe, we don't need to do another site  
16 analysis. That sounds to me like the wolf guarding  
17 the hen house. That's crazy.

18           You can't just carte blanche they will  
19 check themselves. People have expressed concern  
20 about where's the licensing, the follow-through.  
21 Sure. Confidence? No, I don't have confidence. I'm  
22 concerned.

23           We can't blame the Federal government  
24 for not yet making a repository. We're still  
25 creating the nuclear waste. That's not --let's just

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1 throw the blame to the Federal government because  
2 they haven't given us a solution. We have not  
3 stopped making the waste.

4 Please look in the mirror. Ask  
5 yourself, are you comfortable with nuclear energy and  
6 what the potential for future generations having to  
7 deal with this mess is. And if you are, look into a  
8 child's eyes and tell them that you are supportive of  
9 nuclear energy. Thank you.

10 MR. CAMERON: And thank you very much.  
11 And this is Nick coming up. And then we'll go to  
12 Rosanne Livingston and Adrienne Davis.

13 MR. HOMICK: Hello, my name is Nick  
14 Homick. I've lived here since 1981. And I believe  
15 that we're here to talk about this, which has nothing  
16 to do with Diablo Canyon. This is what the policy  
17 that is going to affect 103 communities that live  
18 with nuclear power.

19 When I asked my friend, Liz Apfelberg,  
20 one of the founding members of Mothers for Peace,  
21 what Waste Confidence is she says well, they're  
22 confident that they're going to make waste, and they  
23 don't know what to do with it.

24 Within this document there are lies and  
25 misleading information. The first one I'd like to

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1 bring up is on Roman numeral Page 34 when it says  
2 that the environmental justice impact is small.  
3 Well, Fred Collins said that he was displaced from  
4 his ancestral homeland.

5 And if I think about the people that,  
6 according to the 1805 Zebulon Pike Treaty, the  
7 Mdewakanton Dakota people that were displaced from  
8 their homeland of Prairie Island and now live with  
9 their childcare center 500 yards away from the waste  
10 storage facility on Prairie Island, I would say that  
11 the environmental justice impact is large, not small  
12 as this document states.

13 Okay, on Roman numeral 41 it says long-  
14 term storage and indefinite storage impact could be  
15 small, moderate, or large. What? They don't know?  
16 Okay, public and occupational health, Roman numeral  
17 43; it says that it's small, that there is no public  
18 or occupational health. That is also a lie.

19 On Roman numeral page 44 it says that  
20 the impact of terrorism would be small. This is a  
21 lie. If that pool was drained at Diablo Canyon we  
22 would have a Fukushima type incident here.

23 Okay, and the thing which is not  
24 discussed in this is societal collapse. No  
25 civilization has lasted more than 1000 years on this

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1 planet. So for us to say that we can safeguard  
2 radioactive waste for the next 25 millennia or  
3 longer, I think is foolhardy.

4 Now the most important thing that I wish  
5 to say is that the creation, the artificial creation  
6 of composite generic non-existent nuclear sites, is  
7 inherently flawed to perform qualitative analysis.  
8 You see, the geological, socio-political, geographic,  
9 environmental, and epidemiological considerations are  
10 unique to each site.

11 Moreover, the mechanical operation of  
12 each of these plants and storage facilities is also  
13 unique. So you cannot make a generic plan based on  
14 things that are so inherently unique. There is not  
15 one generic nuclear power plant in the United States.  
16 They're all unique. So the people of San Luis Obispo  
17 reject this because it is scientifically invalid.

18 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank  
19 you, Nick. Is Rosanne Livingston here? Okay, and  
20 then Adrienne Davis and Reo Cordes.

21 MS. LIVINGSTON: Hello everybody. My  
22 name is Rosanne Livingston. I moved to Santa Barbara  
23 seven years ago from New York City, where I lived  
24 less than 30 miles from the most dangerous nuclear  
25 power plant in the United States, Indian Point, which

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1 affects over 20 million people.

2           Since the catastrophic events of March  
3 11, 2011, I've become deeply concerned about the fate  
4 of nuclear energy in California, especially the fate  
5 of Diablo Canyon.

6           There are 430 commercial nuclear power  
7 reactors in the world, in 31 countries; 70 more are  
8 now under construction. These statistics that I'm  
9 reading came from the World Nuclear Association dated  
10 November 2013. Eleven percent of the world's  
11 electricity comes from nuclear power, only 11  
12 percent. Fifty-six countries operate a total of  
13 about 240 research reactors and a further 180 nuclear  
14 reactors power some 150 ships and submarines.

15           Of the 104 commercial nuclear reactors  
16 in this country, 4 have been closed this year, 4 are  
17 slated to close within the next year. Closed does  
18 not mean over. The highly radioactive fuel rods left  
19 behind as so-called waste pose catastrophic dangers  
20 that we must live with for 250,000 years per rod.

21           Keep in mind that the fuel rods are only  
22 beneficial for somewhere between one to two, I'm  
23 sorry, one to three years and then they are retired,  
24 to be cooled down in pools, where they continue to  
25 generate enormous heat and produce a by-product of

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1 radioactive water.

2           When cool enough, they are supposed to  
3 be stored in dry casks. The number of partially used  
4 fuel rods or, as you call them, spent fuel rods  
5 continues to grow at a staggering rate. The rods are  
6 not spent. Spent means used up. This is hardly the  
7 case when the rods are removed from the reactors. We  
8 know that, and so do you.

9           Sustainable energy sources,  
10 photovoltaics, wind turbines, wave action turbines,  
11 et cetera, are no longer simply experimental sources  
12 of energy, as you would like to make us think. You  
13 know that and so do we. The site at Diablo Canyon  
14 offers a perfect opportunity for a conversion to  
15 safe, renewable energy sources, sources that could  
16 provide economic possibilities that are staggering.

17           By the way, terms like generic and  
18 feasible do not inspire confidence. Political will  
19 and greed are holding us hostage. You are holding us  
20 hostage. The utilities are holding us hostage.  
21 Nuclear energy makes C-E-N-T-S to you and no S-E-N-S-  
22 E to the safe perpetuation of life on earth. The nuc  
23 --

24           MR. CAMERON: Could you wrap-up, please?

25           MS. LIVINGSTON: Okay.

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1 MR. CAMERON: Thank you.

2 MS. LIVINGSTON: The nuclear energy has  
3 turned our beloved planet Earth into a ticking time  
4 bomb. Don't let NRC be translated as Not Really  
5 Caring, Not Really Concerned, Not Really Conscious.  
6 Thank you.

7 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you. We  
8 can go to Reo. And is that Adrienne? Why don't you  
9 come up, because I want to call Rena right after Reo,  
10 okay? Come on, Adrienne, you were, thank you.

11 MS. DAVIS: Good evening, representatives  
12 of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, ladies and  
13 gentlemen. My name is Adrienne Davis, resident of  
14 Santa Barbara, California, native of California.

15 I'm here because of love, love for my  
16 children, all children. It's too late to believe  
17 that you believe in your Waste Confidence. It's now  
18 time for the truth. As members of the NRC you must  
19 completely shelve the present Draft EIS and start  
20 anew with the truth and with us.

21 We're not asking please, but with a  
22 strong and fair demand, to write a truly factual  
23 account of the liabilities and how spent fuel rods in  
24 open pools on a web of faults, grids of destruction  
25 on massive tectonic plates, will affect our land, our

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1 state, our country.

2 We, the citizens, must be an active part  
3 of this enterprise, reasonable negotiators for a fair  
4 and balanced management contract, something new and  
5 responsibly purposeful. We're all in this quandary  
6 together. And you don't want to kill a state, the  
7 bread basket of the country, while Fukushima Daiichi  
8 has already begun to sicken us and destroy the  
9 Pacific Ocean.

10 The onus of responsibility, personal  
11 responsibility, falls on each of you, on your  
12 shoulders, to engage and include the citizenry in the  
13 plan to make Diablo Canyon safe, really safe, for the  
14 present and for the next 250, 000 years or more.  
15 Thank you.

16 I heartily suggest that the NRC use its  
17 leadership to hasten PG&E's mitigation of its spent  
18 fuel rods by transferring the remaining two-thirds of  
19 all those cool enough to dry casks, safer storage,  
20 not in years' but in months' time. This plant must  
21 be shut down and buried, all those plants around us  
22 must be.

23 While this is in operation it would be of  
24 great benefit to PG&E and its customers to design  
25 benign and sustainable energy alternatives suited for

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1 its surrounding campus for a steady replacement of  
2 new energy. Yours and PG&E's reputation will change.  
3 You can become a graceful good neighbor. Thank you.

4 I'm a parent and proponent of  
5 conservation. If we put conservation to work we  
6 could save 45 percent of our energy. Solar, wind,  
7 and tidal energy is within grasp. Thank you.

8 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank  
9 you, Adrienne. Let's go to Reo and then Rena and  
10 then Anita. Reo?

11 MR. CORDES: My name is Reo Cordes. I am  
12 a 33-year resident of San Luis Obispo County. I am  
13 not a PG&E representative or spokesperson and if I  
14 had, I was being born in 1980, so I couldn't protest  
15 the building of Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant.

16 I do support San Luis Obispo City  
17 upgrading their street lights to LED. I urge  
18 everyone here to switch out their light bulbs to LED  
19 light bulbs, conserve as much power as you can. And  
20 we should be transitioning to renewable energy.

21 I urge the NRC to fast track the transfer  
22 of spent fuel from spent fuel pools to dry cask  
23 storage as quickly as possible. I also urge the NRC  
24 to not renew the license for Diablo Canyon power  
25 plant when such license renewal is submitted.

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1 I suggest the NRC create a rule to  
2 require nuclear power plants in coastal zones such as  
3 Diablo Canyon power plant to provide a secondary,  
4 beyond what it is already doing, a secondary backup  
5 power source, provided by a renewable energy onsite,  
6 such as solar power at the surrounding hills of  
7 Diablo Canyon.

8 We have some beautiful south-facing hills  
9 there which could be providing electricity from the  
10 sun. And that's all I have right now. Thank you.

11 MR. CAMERON: Thanks. Thank you. Thank  
12 you, Reo. And this is Rena Spooner.

13 MS. SPOONER: All right, hello everybody.  
14 I wanted to start by thanking the NRC and PG&E for  
15 holding this meeting. And I know it's not easy to  
16 have a bunch of hecklers but we're all passionate  
17 here for a reason.

18 So I would also encourage  
19 environmentalists to be as polite as they can when  
20 engaging people they feel are their enemies. I  
21 worked for an environmental non-profit and I found  
22 that we were the most successful when we all came to  
23 the table and focused on our goals. And that's when  
24 we were able to be successful and actually achieve  
25 those goals.

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1           So I would also invite-- like to invite  
2 people who do not like having Diablo nuclear power  
3 plant in their backyards to, on a regular basis,  
4 visualize it being decommissioned. Think about the  
5 positive. What do you want to happen, not what do  
6 you hope never happens.

7           And then, to the NRC, I would like to  
8 specifically recommend, and this has to do with the  
9 rulemaking, that in light of the fact that nuclear  
10 energy is the most dangerous substance known to man  
11 in the universe, that they should require that  
12 nuclear waste be handled and stored using these  
13 absolute safest methods available no matter what, not  
14 the method that their cost benefit/risk analysis  
15 shows to be the best, but the safest no matter what.  
16 That just makes the most sense to me.

17           I also, let's see, in reference to their  
18 Proposed Rule on this little paper here I, let's see,  
19 my other recommendation to the NRC is to require that  
20 all spent fuel rods be transferred to dry casks as  
21 soon as possible, way sooner than 60 years after the  
22 nuclear power plant is decommissioned.

23           I also recommend that they discontinue  
24 the authorization of the use of pools out in the open  
25 for long-term storage or temporary storage as soon as

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1 possible. And, oh, I also recommend that Diablo  
2 nuclear power plant not be allowed to apply for re-  
3 licensing unless they have a permanent offsite  
4 storage solution. And I actually, thank you, I don't  
5 think they should re-license Diablo, period, but  
6 that's just my opinion. I think that it makes the  
7 most sense that they should have a plan for that.

8 And I would hope that all of us,  
9 including the NRC, would have the ability to put  
10 pressure on the Federal government to follow through  
11 with their permanent storage facility plans for all  
12 nuclear waste. I talked with the NRC representatives  
13 out in the hallway and learned a lot from them so I  
14 would encourage you to also engage them in  
15 conversation.

16 MR. CAMERON: Thank you.

17 MS. SPOONER: And I'm --

18 MR. CAMERON: Could you wrap-up for us?

19 MS. SPOONER: Yes, I will wrap up here in  
20 just a minute, actually less than a minute.

21 MR. CAMERON: Less than a minute.

22 MS. SPOONER: Oh, this is really  
23 important. Because an accident could affect the  
24 entire Pacific Rim I recommend that the NRC invite  
25 the entire Pacific Rim, and I'm dead serious. I know

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1 it sounds silly, but to engage in this dialogue as  
2 well whenever you have this type of review because it  
3 really does affect them.

4 What happened in Japan is going to affect  
5 us. And so they never asked us if we wanted, you  
6 know, that thing over there. So yes.

7 MR. CAMERON: And --

8 MS. SPOONER: And I had one more comment  
9 because I live in Los Osos. They've had a moratorium  
10 on building more toilets, in other words, having more  
11 poop, because they don't have a sewer. And I think  
12 there should be a moratorium on nuclear, which is way  
13 worse --

14 MR. CAMERON: Okay.

15 MS. SPOONER: -- than poop.

16 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you,  
17 Rena. Thank you very much. Anita Henry and then  
18 Marion Mellow, Bruce Campbell. This is Anita.

19 MS. HENRY: This is Anita Henry, and I  
20 live in San Luis Obispo. And I really agree with a  
21 lot of what Patrick and a lot of other people had to  
22 say tonight.

23 I'm not happy to be here and I don't  
24 appreciate that the NRC has called this meeting.  
25 They have to call this meeting. I'm actually really

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1 disturbed that 34 years after the first NRC meeting I  
2 went to we're still discussing the exact same unmet  
3 safety needs. It's exactly the same. The same  
4 promises were made that, oh, by the time we run out  
5 of room we will have come up with a way to store it.

6 Now we're being asked, once again, oh, in  
7 60 years we'll have come up with a way to store it.  
8 I'm not buying it. I don't have any confidence. I  
9 have no confidence in that. I have no confidence in  
10 the availability of mine storage 60 years after plant  
11 closure. I have no confidence in dry cask storage  
12 because you're not doing it.

13 You can make all the regulations you  
14 want. If you don't enforce them they're meaningless.  
15 My mom taught me that when I was a toddler. She  
16 counted to three and whacked me. She didn't abuse  
17 me, but I knew there was a consequence.

18 I live off Johnson. Everybody speeds  
19 down Johnson except for when? Except for when the  
20 cop is there. Otherwise they're doing whatever they  
21 want. And to think that we can monitor this for time  
22 immemorial is insane. I think it's a flawed GEIS.

23 I'm very concerned about a generic  
24 approach with no chance to revisit at individual site  
25 re-licensing hearings. That makes no sense

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1 whatsoever. None.

2 If that made sense then I would get to  
3 just have my business wherever I wanted it in San  
4 Luis, because there was one business they said was  
5 okay, so it must be okay for me to do it at my house.  
6 It's okay if they do it over there. It doesn't make  
7 sense for anyone. Why would it make sense for a  
8 nuclear power plant?

9 I also agree that there should be no--  
10 they shouldn't be able to apply for re-licensing  
11 without the storage issue being addressed. We all  
12 know it can't be addressed. That's why they're  
13 allowed to reapply. And the burden in our community  
14 isn't the lack of a Federal repository. The burden  
15 on our community is the continued creation of nuclear  
16 waste.

17 We keep doing it and we don't have to.  
18 When I was arrested 34 years ago for protesting, I'm  
19 almost 60 now, I was 25 years old when I was  
20 arrested. They asked me why I did it. Three  
21 reasons. We don't need nuclear power, it's not cost-  
22 effective, there's nowhere to put the waste.

23 I repeat, we don't need nuclear power,  
24 it's not cost-effective, not without the nuclear  
25 welfare program that we have going in our country.

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1 The taxpayers pay for most of it and will continue  
2 thanks to the Price Anderson Act that limits  
3 corporate liability to \$12.5 billion. Fukushima's  
4 already up to hundreds of billions of dollars.  
5 That's not going to change.

6 And I'm going to wrap this up here but I  
7 wanted to, I need to dispel the big lie. We do have  
8 choices. We do have options. But the idea that our  
9 choice is between climate change, global warming, or  
10 nuclear power, that's the big lie. We have had no  
11 Federal program for alternative energy and for  
12 renewables.

13 And our own renewable energy lab states  
14 that, this is our government, our research --

15 MR. CAMERON: Okay, I'm going to have to  
16 ask you to wrap-up.

17 MS. HENRY: This is my last thing here.  
18 Renewable electricity generation from technologies  
19 that are commercially available today, in combination  
20 with more flexible electric system, is more than  
21 adequate to supply 80 percent of total U.S.  
22 electricity generation by 2050.

23 MR. CAMERON: And can --

24 MS. HENRY: While meeting electricity  
25 demand --

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1 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank you  
2 very much.

3 MS. HENRY: -- on an hourly basis in  
4 every region in the country. That's 34 years from  
5 now.

6 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Marion?  
7 Marion Mellow? And then Bruce. Marion first. And  
8 then Joan Carter, Greg Mihilla, and Archie McLaren.

9 MS. MELLOW: Thank you very much staff,  
10 ladies and gentlemen. The Diablo Canyon nuclear  
11 power plant was built before the truth was known  
12 about the many earthquake faults that are beneath and  
13 near the plant.

14 With the truth known, that plant would  
15 never have been built then, and it would not be  
16 allowed to be built today. Given the known facts, to  
17 even consider extending Diablo's operating license  
18 defies all common sense.

19 It will be a complete disregard of public  
20 safety if the NRC allows the continued production and  
21 onsite storage of highly radioactive nuclear waste in  
22 a seismically active location which jeopardizes the  
23 life, the health, and the property of every one of us  
24 who lives here.

25 I hope that we can have confidence the

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1 NRC will do the right thing, halt the production of  
2 deadly radioactive waste which will be a danger to  
3 each and every person who lives here and for  
4 generations to come. Diablo Canyon nuclear power  
5 plant is in an unsafe location. Shut it down before  
6 it's too late. Thank you.

7 MR. CAMERON: Thanks, Marian. Thank you.  
8 And Bruce Campbell's joining us and we'll see if Joan  
9 Carter is here.

10 Mr. CAMPBELL: Good evening all. It is a  
11 pretty strange echo. So I agree with the two or  
12 three speakers talking about the generic issue. You  
13 know as well as I do that many U.S. nuclear power  
14 facilities are very unique. These are not cookie  
15 cutter facilities. Thus, you need specific site  
16 analysis for each nuclear power facility.

17 You should withdraw the Draft Generic EIS  
18 immediately. But due to this generic situation I  
19 don't think it makes sense to even do a revision.  
20 But anyway, it should be withdrawn and if a revision  
21 is done I hope that these are two of the alternatives  
22 considered. One is analyze an alternative which  
23 halts the generation of additional radioactive waste  
24 from U.S. commercial nuclear power facilities.

25 Another analyzed alternative should be a

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1 phase-out of nuclear reactors beginning with the west  
2 coast reactors along the Pacific Rim of Fire, while  
3 also including Vermont Yankee and other GE Mark I  
4 reactors, plus Salem, New Jersey and Indian Point,  
5 New York. And then move on to shut more reactors  
6 down.

7 Also, I went to a recent forum on  
8 radioactive waste and likely changed my mind about  
9 the need for a geologic repository, as compared to  
10 any other way to deal with the rad waste. However,  
11 making--- no more radioactive waste should be made  
12 before they establish the geologic repository. And  
13 obviously Yucca Mountain isn't the proper spot,  
14 because it's in an active volcanic area and had, I  
15 think it was a 5.6 quake on the Ghost Dance faults in  
16 the last 10 or 15 years.

17 I've heard that there might be a need for  
18 two geologic repositories due to the huge increase in  
19 the burning of high-burnup fuel. I thought it was  
20 disingenuous that Daryl at PG&E Diablo was talking  
21 about construction to be able to store 138 casks  
22 rather than 38, but he didn't even go into the  
23 difference between the more traditional spent fuel  
24 and the spent fuel from high burnup fuel.

25 So also I've heard, though I'm for fairly

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1 rapid transfer when safe, to dry casks from cooling  
2 ponds; however, I also-- I saw-- got an email that  
3 said 26 technical data gaps for dry cask storage.  
4 And a DOE website stated there are 94 technical data  
5 gaps in dry cask storage.

6           Anyway, try to make dry cask storage  
7 safer and anyway the --

8           MR. CAMERON: Bruce, I'm going to have to  
9 ask you to finish up, okay?

10           MR. CAMPBELL: -- withdraw the generic  
11 beast.

12           MR. CAMERON: Okay.

13           MR. CAMPBELL: And then also, obviously,  
14 facilities are unique as far as seismicity. A  
15 tornado hits a uranium enrichment facility in  
16 Paducah, Kentucky in the last few days and then  
17 there's flooding along the Missouri River.

18           MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank  
19 you, Bruce.

20           MR. CAMPBELL: Unique --

21           MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much. Joan?  
22 Joan Carter? How about Greg? Greg Mihilla? Or  
23 Archie, Archie McLaren from, Archie McLaren? How  
24 about David Nelson? There's David. And maybe  
25 Patricia Miller? Andrew Christie and Pat Renshaw?

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1 That's all we have. All right.

2 MR. NELSON: Good evening. My name is  
3 David Nelson. Let me first say that I'd like to see  
4 a rule immediately putting all the spent fuel, at  
5 least, in the concrete cylinders.

6 A Generic Environmental Impact Statement.  
7 I've been going through these things for a lot of  
8 years but this is a new low. This is ridiculous.  
9 We've got to stop what we're doing.

10 I moved here in 1979. And I was honored  
11 to go to some protests over at Diablo Canyon, voicing  
12 my disapproval of what was going on back then. Yet,  
13 and you've heard it before, other people have stood  
14 here saying the same thing.

15 We asked backed then, and I was here. I  
16 talked to the NRC back then and I said well, what are  
17 you going to do with the waste. Oh, we're going to  
18 take care of the waste. We're talking about, I mean,  
19 this is half my lifetime ago and we still have  
20 nothing for the waste. We keep making the waste.

21 We keep hearing-- now we have PG&E saying  
22 it's the government's fault, because my lobbyists  
23 made them write these rules that turned everything  
24 upside down. I feel like I live in a parallel  
25 universe.

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1           The people that are in here telling you  
2 that, still telling me, that it's safe and clean,  
3 what do, who do they think they're talking to? I  
4 mean, we've been around for decades, using simple  
5 logic, saying what are you going to do with the  
6 waste. 250,000 years. We can't read hieroglyphics  
7 in Egypt and that's only a couple thousand years ago.

8           This is insane, that's all it is. It's  
9 money-driven insanity and the Indians used to say  
10 that if you take more or you destroy your environment  
11 that you're insane. And they used to deal with  
12 people. We don't deal with them. We're making them  
13 heroes. We're giving them big paychecks. They get  
14 paychecks of \$100,000 and over because, let's see,  
15 oh, I know, because our government gives PG&E a bonus  
16 to manage all of this for us. They're doing us a big  
17 favor.

18           Well, the favor, the rule that I'd also  
19 like to see is that they have to carry an insurance  
20 policy so that everything I've worked for over in  
21 Morro Bay, when you screw up this place, somebody  
22 compensates me for it, because they're not going to.  
23 We know that. I mean, look at Fukushima. They're  
24 giving people \$20,000 for the land that they've been  
25 on for nine and ten generations.

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1           This is a sick thing that we're doing  
2 here. And I believe in Karma, and we'll leave Karma  
3 to Karma. And we will all pay for your  
4 indiscretions. You can push me, but I've been here  
5 six hours and I wait longer anyway.

6           MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Patricia?  
7 Patricia Miller? Or Andrew Christie or Pat Renshaw?  
8 Okay, thank you all for staying around so late in the  
9 night and for all the heartfelt comments and courtesy  
10 to other people. And I'm going to ask Carrie Safford  
11 to close the meeting out for us. Carrie?

12           MS. SAFFORD: Thanks, Chip. I just  
13 wanted to echo Chip's thanks. Thank you for coming  
14 out tonight, for participating, for providing your  
15 comments. And we will read every comment and  
16 consider it when we put together our final document.  
17 So thank you very much.

18           (Whereupon, the foregoing matter went off  
19 the record at 11:15 p.m.)  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25

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