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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. 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 Vandell 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.)
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