

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

COURTHOUSE ANNEX • SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA 93401 • 805-543-1550, EXT. 321



September 16, 1976

Members of the Board
HANS HEILMANN
M. E. WILLEFORD
KURT P. KUPPER
HOWARD MANKINS
DR. RICHARD J. KREISA

Mr. Lee V. Gossick
Executive Director for Operations
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Mr. Gossick:

Thank you for your response (19 August 1976) to Congressman Lagomarsino's inquiry on my behalf regarding nuclear accident preparedness in San Luis Obispo County.

The report I prepared was simply a summary of the main findings of two independent student surveys. While the report seemed to you to paint "a rather black picture", I can personally vouch that some of the actual replies received by the students were far bleaker! In writing my summary of their efforts, I edited out the most incriminating evidence and comments made by the agencies surveyed. I did this intentionally as I did wish to give all the agencies the opportunity to "get their act together" if they felt any moral or legal obligation to do so. I did not wish to alienate any person or any agency.

I certainly wouldn't intend to challenge the documents which you say you have on file "which seem to indicate that the emergency preparedness capabilities are better than indicated". I can tell you unequivocally that, except for the Sheriff's Department Evacuation Plan, there is no County plan at this time. The Sheriff's plan only speaks to the six mile LPZ, an area with less than 18 people, but about half the population of our County is located within a 12 mile radius of the plant and there is no plan for their evacuation! Perhaps NRC is satisfied that the Diablo Canyon facility emergency plan "meets all of the requirements of the licensing regulations" but I am not.

Regarding our readiness to assist, as expressed in the letter from Mr. Russell Powell to Mr. Raymond White, dated 18 December 1972: That letter is more a hollow promise of hoped for bureaucratic intent than an actual statement of fact. It has no substance at all since our first "County Emergency Plan" (which is also a compilation of what might be done rather than an implementing instrument) was not

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Exhibit E

September 16, 1976

adopted by the Board of Supervisors until mid-1975 and copies were not printed and available for agency distribution until June, 1976. Incidentally, Mr. Powell is a member of the County staff; not a member of the Board of Supervisors. The Board was probably never aware of Mr. Powell's letter!

You also quote a letter from Sierra Vista Hospital (25 January 1973) which indicated that they "would be able to provide the necessary facility and services". It is my understanding that, as of about four months ago, no such arrangement now exists between Sierra Vista Hospital and P.G.& E. nor with County General or French Hospital!

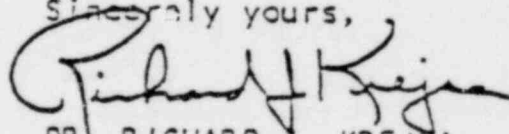
It is good to know that P.G.& E. has responsibility beyond the exclusion area. To my knowledge such responsibility has never been publicly admitted, as my student reports indicated.

Prior to three weeks ago, you would be hard pressed to find anyone around here who would be willing to make a statement such as that made by Mr. Powell four years ago. I am slightly pleased, however, to report that three weeks ago our Board of Supervisors finally took action (on a 3:2 vote) to move the accident preparedness issue from the back burner. An administrative team was formed and the first meeting of an informal County "Disaster Council" was held September 14th. A time table has been set to get a preliminary Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan draft to the Board of Supervisors on October 25th. Admittedly, this is an 11th hour response, but it is a giant leap forward for our County. I doubt it would have occurred if I hadn't persisted in our efforts to make this negligence known to the people. Even so, our County staff is equipped only to handle the tactical aspects of evacuation and coordination. We lack the technical expertise and equipment to detail and document what it is that we are evacuating people from. Whose responsibility is it to provide this expertise and equipment? And at what cost? Who will pay?

I anxiously await the draft of the response plan. I sincerely hope that, for the well-being of the County residents, it is not as shallow as previous promises.

Thank you for your concern and consideration of my remarks.

Sincerely yours,



DR. RICHARD J. KREJSA
Supervisor, Fifth District
San Luis Obispo County

RJK:d

cc: Lagomarsino

POOR ORIGINAL

PG&E says nuclear plant safety beyond requirement

By JOHN SEYMOUR

Times News Editor

AVILA BEACH — Pacific Gas and Electric Co. representatives said Thursday safety planning for the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant has been thorough and goes beyond what is required.

They said many of the concerns raised during a hearing that lasted all day and well into the night had been dealt with in their planning.

The hearing was conducted by the California Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission.

Commissioners on hand with members of their staff were Alan Pasternak and Ronald Doctor. The commission is to decide if San Luis Obispo County's emergency response and evacuation plans for the Diablo plant are adequate.

Periodically throughout the hearing, Pasternak and Doctor clashed. Pasternak accused Doctor — chairman of the hearing — of being responsible for "an imbalance" in testimony critical of nuclear plants.

Doctor charged that Pasternak's perception was "narrow" and said Pasternak's statements bordered on "paranoia" and were "unbecoming of your office."

Doctor was responsible for having a conference telephone set up at the

meeting. Transcontinental testimony was taken from two scientists. Dr. Jan Beyer, Princeton University environmental studies researcher, and Dr. Henry Kendall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor and member of the Union of Concerned Physicists.

On hand for additional testimony that was critical of nuclear plant safety planning were Dr. Roland Finston, health physicist from Stanford University and Dale Bridenbough, nuclear engineer who formerly worked for General Electric and represented Mothers for Peace.

Dr. William J. Lindbald, PG&E project engineer at Diablo, said almost everything Bridenbough advocated was already a part of the planning at Diablo Canyon. Bridenbough said in his testimony that he was not familiar with the engineering for Diablo Canyon.

"At times we thought he (Bridenbough) was testifying for us," said Dr. Lindbald.

Dr. William Brunot, PG&E nuclear engineer, charged Dr. Finston's testimony contained "some inaccurate statements." He said Finston "misused the data."

Finston painted a frightening picture of what he said might be an expected outcome to a major disaster

at Diablo based on information from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Rasmussen report on reactor safety done in 1973.

Finston pictured hundreds of people suffering affects as far away as Lompoc and Santa Maria, with the prediction that "77 per cent of the inhabitants of Avila Beach would die within 60 days."

Along with Beyer and Kendall, he called for "site specific studies" to help determine what could happen.

Dr. Brunot said Dr. Finston's accident was not "most likely" and labeled it "nonsense." He said the report cited by the Stanford professor actually figured out to be a one in 1-million theoretical possibility.

"It would be the least likely accident..." he said.

"The risk of public exposure would be very small" at Diablo, said Dr. Brunot. He said safety and "the prevention of accidents is a major concern" for PG & E.

Dr. Brunot stressed the "outstanding record" of safety in the nuclear energy industry. He said the risk from accidents was "much smaller" in the nuclear energy industry than in other industries.

He said that extensive site specific studies have been done.

He added that "public risk at

Continued on page 1

2-Santa Maria, Calif. Times, Fri

5/6/76

Nuclear Plant Safety

Continued from page 1

Diablo is lower than at other nuclear plant sites, and there are fewer people in the plant area.

Dr. Richard Kresja, member of the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors, criticized his county's pace and level of expenditures in preparing plans involving evacuation procedures and other safety concerns relating to the Diablo plant.

He raised several critical points, including the charge that PG&E has no formal agreement for medical care from nuclear accidents with any hospital in the county, only with some doctors.

PG&E disputed the contention and said they do have a formal agreement with Sierra Vista Hospital for treatment.

(Glenn Carlson, administrator at Sierra Vista Hospital, told The Times by telephone that the hospital does not have a binding agreement, or any kind of agreement with Pacific Gas and Electric. He said there has been contact between the two, including a letter, but "no agreement.")

Doctor called Kresja's charge "astounding."

Burt Townsend, staff member with the SLO County Health Agency; Tony Morris, licensed medical technician at SLO County Hospital and Dr. David Lenderts, engaged in emergency medicine in San Luis Obispo, all raised concerns about medical staff willingness to treat victims of nuclear accidents. They also said there has been inadequate training for such treatment.

James Haywood, regional Office of Emergency Services, said the commission could obtain studies that showed such fears were probably unfounded.

George Silva, civil disaster coordinator for San Luis Obispo County, outlined the county's plans for evacuation if it were ever necessary. He said agreements have not been made with incorporated cities, but suggested an accord could be reached.

Numerous witnesses raised concerns about safety planning and the adequacy of the county's evacuation planning.

James Shiffer, PG&E nuclear engineer, said Diablo's emergency plans were predicated "on any accident" that might occur.

Exhibit F

POOR ORIGINAL

- 18 E-8 The motion of Supervisor Krajsa, seconded by Supervisor Kupper, to adopt a resolution declaring opposition to construction of mid-term or permanent nuclear waste disposal sites or processing centers in San Luis Obispo County, lost on the following roll call vote, to wit:

AYES: Supervisors Krajsa, Kupper
NOES: Supervisors Heilmann, Willeford, Chairman Mankins

I, MISBETH WOLLAM, County Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Luis Obispo, and ex-officio Clerk of the governing body for all other special assessment and taxing districts for which said Board so acts, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a fair statement of the proceedings of the meeting held May 15, 1978, by the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Luis Obispo, and ex-officio the governing body of all other special assessment and taxing districts for which said Board so acts.

MISBETH WOLLAM
County Clerk and Ex-Officio
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

BY: Lillian L. Stewart, Diana R. Maddux
Deputy Clerk

Monday, May 15, 1978

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

COURTHOUSE ANNEX • SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA 93401 • 805-543-1550, EXT. 321



July 16, 1976

Members of the Board

HANS HEILMANN

M. E. WILLEFORD

KURT P. KUPPER

HOWARD MANKINS

DR. RICHARD J. KREISA

Mr. Richard L. Maullin, Chairman
State Energy Resources
Conservation and Development Commission
1111 Howe Avenue
Sacramento, California 95825

Dear Mr. Maullin:

Regarding order No. 76-512-3, Docket No.:
76-SIT-1, in which you invite comments on the plans
of electric companies to operate nuclear power
plants, I wish to make the following comments.

On October 6, 1976, the Nuclear Regulatory
Commission will hold evidentiary hearings on the
environmental portion of the operating license for
Unit One of the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant
here in San Luis Obispo. An additional hearing on
Safety will be held later in the year, no date has
yet been set.

Many of my constituents and I are concerned
about the lack of nuclear preparedness of local
public and private agencies in the event of a nuclear
accident or emergency.

Recently, I attempted to have our Board of
Supervisors fund an additional half-time position for
our Civil Disaster Coordinator who now occupies only
a half-time position. The additional funding would
have enabled:

- 1) an earlier completion of our Nuclear Power
Plant Emergency Response Plan;
- 2) distribution of information and material
related to Civil Disaster and emergency
plans to interested agencies and the public;
- 3) planning of test exercises and mock emergencies
in order to determine weaknesses in our system
when the N.P.P.E.R.P. is finally adopted. The
Board of Supervisors turned down this request.

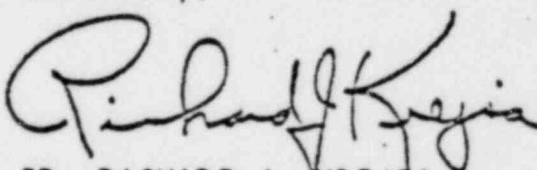
(F)

There exists an unfortunate but general assumption that the State and Federal Government is responsible for nuclear energy and everything connected with it. Since local government's role in the existence and siting of large energy projects has largely if not entirely been pre-empted by State and Federal agencies, we are now somewhat reluctant to have local taxpayers carry the burdensome costs of studies, plans, emergency services, and health precautions associated with and made necessary by the presence of a nuclear power plant.

I am interested in all six of the issues listed in paragraph 11, but especially in items 2, 4, and 5, relative to evacuation alert, plans and monitoring. At this time I do not know whether I will be able to attend either of your scheduled hearings on August 23 or August 25th. In the event that I cannot make a personal appearance, I enclose 12 copies of a report I recently prepared relative to the present lack of preparedness in San Luis Obispo County in the event of a nuclear emergency. If our current status is in any way typical of other areas, currently under construction or proposed for nuclear plant siting, your Commission will have an ample share of work to perform in the immediate future.

Thank you for your consideration of my letter and the enclosed report.

Sincerely,



DR. RICHARD J. KREJSA
Supervisor, Fifth District
San Luis Obispo County

RJK:d
encl:12

- a) letter to Board of Supervisors
- b) survey of Nuclear Accident Preparedness

ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO
19TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

1319 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
202-225-3801

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

COMMITTEE ON
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND
SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR
AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEE
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

July 1, 1976

POOR ORIGINAL

Dr. Richard Krejsa
Vice Chairman and
Supervisor, 5th District
San Luis Obispo County
Courthouse Annex
San Luis Obispo, California 93401

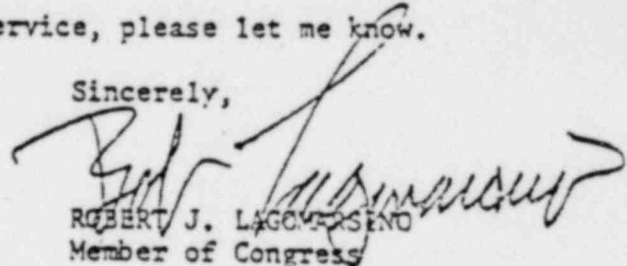
Dear Dr. Krejsa:

Thank you for your letter and survey.

I have referred your letter to the U.S. Nuclear Reg-
ulatory Commission, the agency which has federal responsibility
for seeing that all nuclear plants are properly prepared
for a nuclear accident. As soon as I receive a response
from the NRC, I will forward it to you.

If I may be of any further service, please let me know.

Sincerely,



ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO
Member of Congress

RJL:djw

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

COURTHOUSE ANNEX / SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA 93401 / 805-543-1550, EXT. 321



Members of the Board

HANS HEILMANN
M. E. WILLEFORD
KURT P. KUPPER
HOWARD MANKINS
DR. RICHARD J. KREJSA

October 20, 1976

The Secretary and Members
Energy Resources Conservation
and Development Commission
1111 Howe Avenue
Sacramento, Ca. 95825

Dear Members of the Commission:

I wish to comment orally at the November 4th hearing regarding the matter of emergency response, evacuation plans, and civil preparedness associated with the Diablo Canyon nuclear facility.

On July 16, 1976, I forwarded 12 copies of an information packet regarding this matter to Mr. Richard Maullin, Chairman of the Commission, in preparation for the hearings that were initially scheduled for August 23rd and 25th. Those copies apparently have been lost so I am sending another packet of 12 sets of back-up information regarding the oral testimony I intend to present on November 4th. I trust that this information packet will be perused by each member of the Commission prior to my testimony.

Specifically, my 30 minute testimony will speak to the lack of preparedness of our County and primary agencies to implement and fund any of the actions necessary in the event of an off-site (primarily) emergency resulting from activities at Diablo Canyon or from the trans-shipment of nuclear materials or spent fuel through our County.

I look forward to addressing and meeting your honorable Commission on November 4th.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Richard J. Krejsa", written over a horizontal line.

DR. RICHARD J. KREJSA
Supervisor, Fifth District and
Vice Chairman
San Luis Obispo County

RJK:d

encl.: 12 information packets

F

Krejsa Says Nuclear Waste Safeguards Watered Down

SAN LUIS OBISPO — County supervisor Richard Krejsa charged Tuesday that a preliminary solid waste management plan had been "watered down" in connection with nuclear contingencies and hazardous wastes from what was originally drafted by the county staff.

Krejsa made his remarks during a Board of Supervisors meeting to consider the preliminary plan. Consideration of the proposal, continued from May 17, was postponed again to an indefinite date after budget hearings this week.

Discussion touched on the plan's call for mandatory garbage collection in all unincorporated areas where feasible, what is agricultural "waste" and what is agricultural "by-product", and hazardous radioactive wastes in connection with the possibility of nuclear accidents — specifically at the PG&E Diablo Canyon plant.

Krejsa said the plan was weakened because when sections were discussed last fall a nuclear forum was held, public interest was high and the community was divided. So much of the original wording was softened, he said, or eliminated.

Krejsa said it was assumed then that the county would include much of the deleted material in a "nuclear power plant emergency response plan" but indicated it has not been included and probably won't be. He said the stronger language should be restored.

For instance, Krejsa said, a section saying "prepared emergency plans, in some

cases, are not immediately available to the agency authority," should be replaced by the original:

"Prepared emergency plans have been buried in the bureaucracy and would take too much time to find, let alone implement (in the event of an emergency)."

And where it says there "should be one place within the county" with copies of all

emergency plans, Krejsa said the wording should be "There is no place within the county..."

Krejsa said the county is not prepared for a nuclear accident at Diablo, and even if agencies' personnel were prepared, they are not trained to cope with one.

Chairman Hans Heilmann said nuclear waste is "an explosive item... completely

out of our province" and under federal jurisdiction.

Fred Strong, executive director of Citizens for Environmental Balance and Economic Stability, said he would like to see the nuclear waste issue cleared up by the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission rather than have the county's plan "get all tied up in that particular political football."

POOR ORIGINAL

Krejsa takes on plan

San Luis Obispo County Supervisor Richard Krejsa will criticize the county evacuation plan for Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant at a hearing before the State Energy Commission.

The state commission will review the plan at a public hearing scheduled for 10 a.m. Thursday, Nov. 4 in the Paso Robles City

Council chambers, 1030 Spring St.

The local community is in a poor position to respond to a nuclear accident at Diablo Canyon because there is no coordination between county agencies and a lack of training for county personnel, Krejsa said.

A study conducted by some of Krejsa's Cal Poly students found "most of the

agencies don't know what they are supposed to do," Krejsa said.

For instance ambulance personnel don't know what to do with a radioactive accident victim and there are no hospital rooms for contaminated patients, he said.

A later check of county agencies found little improvement, he said.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

COURTHOUSE ANNEX • SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA 93401, • 805-543-1550. EXT. 321

Testimony to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Atomic Safety Licensing Board Environmental Hearings
for the operating License at P.G. & E's Diablo Canyon
Nuclear Power Plant - Madonna Inn Wine Cellar

Members of the Board

HANS HEILMANN

M. E. WILLEFORD

KURT P. KUPPER

HOWARD MANKINS

DR. RICHARD J. KREJSA

December 7, 1976

Madame Chairperson and members of the Committee:

Thank you for allowing the people to sing.

You stated that this is not a town hall meeting. But since the people's options are limited in so many other ways by lack of informational access, etc., I don't think you ought to limit their expression of spontaneity; it's one of the few things they as yet can do without being taxed for it!

My name is Dr. Richard J. Krejsa and I am a resident of San Luis Obispo. I am a biologist by profession and a County Supervisor for District 5, by the will of the people. I concur with the earlier statements of all those who urge caution.

Mr. Kidwell, my former colleague on the Board of Supervisors, who testified earlier this morning, is a former colleague specifically because he no longer represented the majority of his constituency. I was recently re-elected to another 4-year term by a healthy 54% majority. My views on and concern for nuclear power safety have never been secret and I believe are reflective of a major portion of my constituency.

Yet, as an elected public official, I feel the burden of representation most heavily when attempting to place in balance the issues surrounding nuclear power as discussed so carefully, colorfully and soberly by the various residents who testified here today.

One side argues environmental hazard and lack of public safety; the other side argues jobs and tax assessments and an unyielding faith in technology. But people are no longer willing to accept bland official assurances or re-assurances.

Exhibit G

The nuclear plant does not pollute with smoke and fumes, or with ash. But it does produce radioactive substances which, although unseen, are potentially very dangerous pollutants.

The industry however does not, it seems, want to educate the public on these facts. Rather, their pamphlets soft pedal the issue with neutral words. Nowhere do the words "dangerous" or "hazardous" appear in the several educational pamphlets available to the public from P.G. & E. While such extremely dangerous land reactor wastes are stored in carefully-engineered containers, we have no way of safely disposing of the wastes. The public is not reassured by utility and ERDA promises that "something will turn up".

How can we believe that something will "turn up" when our best scientists are still trying to figure out a way to rid the world of some of the pollution introduced with the industrial revolution 150 years ago? The mother who spoke this morning said to her children: "Clean up one mess before making another."

The report of Britain's Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, issued in September 1976, indicates that an alternate strategy is necessary and that Britain should go slow. According to Sir Brian Flowers*, its Chairman, the Commission: "believes first of all that for something as basic as energy, one should not rely on a process that produces in quantity a by-product as dangerous as plutonium unless one is absolutely convinced that there is no reasonable alternative course of action."

With regard to waste disposal, Sir Flowers says, "in spite of some good ideas, no single method has yet been established beyond reasonable doubt."

And further: "The relevant research has only just begun, and even now the resources being devoted to such work are negligible compared with its importance. If pursued with adequate vigor this work might take 10 or 20 years to reach fruition. We doubt whether it is wise to contemplate national reliance on nuclear power until it has been established that there exists at least one method to dispose of its insidious by-products."

"What concerns us is that this country, and indeed the world, should not commit itself to reliance on nuclear power until that course is seen to be inescapable, and then only if it has been adequately prepared for."

10 years ago, in December 1966, P.G. & E. applied to the California P.U.C. for authorization to build unit one. After public hearings which began in February 1967, the P.U.C. granted the necessary certificate and after public hearings the A.E.C. granted a permit to build the first nuclear unit in February, 1968.

*Sir Brian Flowers, F.R.S. (In) Bull. Atomic Scientists, 32 (10): pp. 24-27, December, 1976.

Dec. 7, 1976

All the hearings, which granted initial permission for the start of this safe, clean, highly-taxable, energy project were held within a one year's period of time 10 years ago, when almost everyone believed in Santa Claus too! At any rate, it was a different world and a different economy. Even P.G. & E. believed that the cost of Units One and Two would be \$400 million, a figure that has now approached \$1 billion.

Now, a decade later, and approximately 4 months before P.G. & E.'s desired start up time for Unit One, we find ourselves in the following circumstances:

- A last minute push in 1975 by the State Office of Emergency Service to get a nuclear accident response plan for each nuclear unit in the State of California.
- An even later crash program by the County to piece together in 6 weeks, a response "plan" and an evacuation "plan" for a "planned" accident which cannot be seen, heard or felt by the general public. The plan, at present, is unworkable.
- An as yet general belief by the public, fostered by 10 years of industry propaganda through the media and in almost every monthly electric bill, that an accident at Diablo Canyon is extremely "unlikely"; that the radiation from a nuclear power plant reactor is "insignificant" or "almost immeasurably low", etc.; that the "peaceful atom" -- "benefits agriculture" -- "treats maladies that beset both man and beast" and get this -- "moves our modern nuclear Navy". The peaceful atom moves our Navy!
- That the peaceful atom is good for the environment. The first gentleman who spoke this morning (on the basis of a misunderstanding of the diversity of species concept) postulated that a new species will arise as a result of the warm water. No new species will likely arise or be created unless there is some irradiation-caused mutagenic agent to do so! Some existing warm water species might migrate in from Southern California...but that does not improve the environment.

- Hosgri Fault - spoken to by Ms. Walters, I concur.

- 10 CRF 50, Appendix E, Section IV-D states that an applicant must make arrangements with local officials and agencies for any help that may be needed in an emergency. An applicant must, as you know, determine that he has met the requirements. The NRC's Safety Evaluation Report, dated October 16, 1974, states that the "NRC staff reviewed the Diablo Canyon facility emergency plan and found that it conforms with Appendix E and was acceptable." (On basis of two letters - SV Hosp. January 25, 1973, and one from Russ Powell.)

Dec. 7, 1976

But there exist at the present time no arrangements for medical treatment with any public or private physicians or hospitals in the event of an accident involving off-site release. (Repeat.)

Only recently an arrangement between P.G. & E. and private physicians to care for on-site emergency medical treatment for up to 5 injured was made.

Madame Chairperson, I might repeat something that was said earlier.

The automobile no longer serves that purpose for which it was invented, i.e., to move people about. It's primary function now is to keep the economy alive. If we don't sell 10+ million cars this (past) year, our economy will plunge once more.

We are aware now that there are more workers involved in cancer research than there are people with cancer! Professor Ivan Illich believes and documents that there is more disease caused by the medical profession than is cured by it. Man-made disease is a function of the Industriosphere.

We now utilize 9.5 industrial calories for every one calorie of edible energy. The cost of energy going into some crops is greater than that which we get out, yet we are willing to provide more and more power for less and less food!

Will the nuclear power industry also pervert the original intent of its creation -- i.e., safe electrical energy -- to produce power at any cost to people, to our standards of living, to our environment?

I doubt that any agency would have allowed any initial permits based on what we know now.

I submit copies of correspondence documenting my concern with safety aspects over the past years and urge, that for the safety of the people, and the environment as a whole, you take your charge most seriously. I wish you God's blessings on your final deliberations, which I view as one of the most critical decisions ever to be made in our County. In the words of the song sung earlier: "Don't let it slip away."

DR. RICHARD J. KREJSA
Supervisor, Fifth District
San Luis Obispo County