

PG&E DIABLO CANYON DECOMMISSIONING ENGAGEMENT PANEL

PUBLIC MEETING

COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER

BOARD OF SUPERVISOR'S ROOM

1055 MONTEREY STREET

SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 2018

6:38 P.M. - 9:33 P.M.

REPORTED BY MELISSA PLOOY, CSR #13068

1 MR. ANDERS: Good evening, everyone. My name
2 is Chuck Anders and I am the facilitator for the Diablo
3 Canyon Decommissioning Engagement Panel and welcome to
4 the sixth meeting of the panel, sixth public meeting.
5 Tonight's topic is emergency planning. Before we begin
6 the meeting, we want to take a moment to go over our
7 safety procedures. So, Adam, if you could brief us,
8 please.

9 MR. PASION: Thanks, Chuck. Would all with the
10 safety assignments please raise your hands. Thank you.
11 So we have an exit here, to the left of here, and you
12 can also exit out the rear here and to exit to the lobby
13 and go right or left and you'll be on Monterey or
14 Higuera Street, and if we experience an earthquake
15 tonight, just duck down and cover as best as you can and
16 then we have an instance lead who will assist us in
17 evacuating the building. Thank you, Chuck.

18 MR. ANDERS: Thank you very much. Next, we
19 want to hear from our PG&E representative, Mr. Tom
20 Jones.

21 MR. JONES: Thanks, Chuck. On behalf of Jon
22 Franke, Vice president of safety, he's unable to attend
23 the meeting. His travel schedule had a little wrinkle.
24 So the understudy gets to finally participate. So Jon
25 sends his regrets and he'll be watching the replay of

1 the tape.

2 A quick update on the project here. First of
3 all, the project is still on track for making its filing
4 in December with the California Public Utilities
5 Commission. So that's a good development. Eric Nelson
6 is here if you have any questions after the meeting, he
7 and his project team.

8 Second, we had a workshop last week with the
9 Public Utilities Commission that dealt with some of the
10 pre-planning activities we'd like to do where we filed a
11 request for what's called a memorandum account and that
12 was to pool some of those planning dollars forward by
13 years to shorten the project overall. The
14 administrative law judge assigned to that attendant, as
15 well as President's Picker's office and representatives
16 from TURN, The Utility Reform Network. So that public
17 workshop ran about two hours and we'll send out to the
18 panel the scope of order what that procedure will look
19 like over the next coming months because it will affect
20 this project. We're hoping for a favorable ruling again
21 to pool some of those planning dollars forward so we
22 don't have to wait until a certain period of time.

23 Today was a very busy day and, ironically,
24 tonight we're working on emergency planning. Today was
25 our biannual exercise, it's called an evaluative

1 exercise, to demonstrate to your regulators that we can
2 protect the health and safety of the public. This is a
3 massive emergency planning drill that involves several
4 hundred people, including the full complement of PG&E's
5 Emergency Response Organization and members from the
6 County Office of Emergency Services, local
7 jurisdictions, the State of California and also the
8 Nuclear Regulatory Commission. So that result will come
9 out in a couple of months, but that evaluated exercise
10 occurred today. So some of our members are here. They
11 started about 7 this morning and ran about a 9-hour
12 drill.

13 And then, also, tonight we're joined by Bruce
14 Watson. He's the chief of the reactor decommissioning
15 branch. He'll be presenting to you, as well as Ron
16 Alsop from the County Office of Emergency Services, who
17 was in the aforementioned drill. So that's the lineup
18 we have for you tonight. Thank you for your support and
19 all the time you put into this committee. It's much
20 appreciated.

21 MR. ANDERS: Thank you very much, Tom. Moving
22 on to the next agenda, I just want to go over the agenda
23 for this evening. Mr. Bruce Watson from the NRC will
24 provide an overview of reactor decommissioning process.
25 We will take a break after that and Tom Jones and

1 Mr. Alsop from the county will then talk about the
2 regional emergency planning process during
3 decommissioning. We'll have the opportunity for public
4 comment and the panel will then discuss and make
5 observations with regard to the public comment and
6 anything else that they've heard, then we'll go through
7 an introduction of our next meeting topic and summary of
8 the meeting. So that's our basic agenda for this
9 evening.

10 With that, I would like to introduce our first
11 speaker, Mr. Bruce Watson. He is chief of the reactor
12 decommissioning branch of the NRC. So he is going to
13 talk about --

14 MR. KARLIN: Chuck, may I just take a moment to
15 recognize and thank the Diablo Canyon Independent Safety
16 Committee members who are here this evening, the
17 distinguished guests. They are meeting today and
18 tomorrow down in Avila Beach and they are an entity that
19 have been in existence for 28-plus years. There are
20 three members. All of them are Ph.D.s in nuclear
21 engineering, Dr. Peterson, Dr. Bob Budnitz and Dr. Peter
22 Lamb, and we very much thank the fact that they have
23 come to observe. They are not here to speak or on the
24 agenda and, also, they have brought some of their key
25 staff people who helped them, Fernan Wardell and Rick

1 McWarder. Some of us attended their meeting today and I
2 will attend their meeting tomorrow and it's a
3 conjunction of events that they happen to be meeting
4 today, as well. So thank you for coming. Thank you,
5 Chuck.

6 MR. ANDERS: Alex, thank you for recognizing
7 them. We'd like to proceed with the first speaker, and
8 before we do, I want to indicate that anyone who wants
9 to make any public comments tonight need to fill out a
10 blue card. The blue cards are in the back of that part
11 of the room and provide them to one of the PG&E folks in
12 either the white or blue shirts and provide that before
13 the break. So during the break, we will compile those
14 cards and then we'll provide the opportunity for public
15 comment.

16 So, Mr. Watson. Bruce is right up here. As I
17 mentioned, Bruce is chief of the reactor decommissioning
18 branch of the NRC. Go ahead, sir.

19 MR. WATSON: Okay. Thank you for having me
20 invited tonight. We'd like to share some of the process
21 we follow. I'm sure there's lots of questions about the
22 decommissioning process and the rulemaking that's in
23 progress. So with that, I'll go ahead and start.

24 Next slide. Do I control it here? Okay. I
25 don't think you can read the bottom line there, but our

1 regulations went into effect in 1997, the
2 decommissioning regulations, along with a major issuance
3 of guidance and how to implement those regulations.
4 Since 1997, we've terminated more than 80 complex
5 radioactive material facilities and that would include
6 10 nuclear power plants, about 18 research reactors and
7 the rest being complex material sites.

8 As you can see, in the last year, we terminated
9 three sites, a major fuel cycle facility, which is a
10 very complex site with lots of groundwater issues,
11 another complex site, which was basically a burial
12 ground that was remediated, and then the third was a
13 State University of New York at Buffalo Research
14 Reactor, which was quite a nice facility to decommission
15 with its laboratories. So it's fairly complex.

16 Next slide, please. The guiding principals for
17 decommissioning are, of course, protection of the
18 workers, making sure the plant stays secure, protection
19 of the public, communications and outreach with external
20 stakeholders. Up on the one picture on the left there,
21 you can see a steam generator being prepared for
22 shipment as a large component and then the picture down
23 below is a public meeting at Vermont.

24 Next slide. The process of decommissioning is
25 basically removing the reactor's facility safely from

1 the operating mode to a permanent shutdown and condition
2 and reducing the residual radioactivity to a level that
3 permits the release of the property for unrestricted use
4 and termination of the license. We have strict
5 requirements in a process we follow for ensuring that
6 the radioactive material is removed. We do surveys to
7 confirm that when the licensee is completing the
8 decommissioning work. In pictured here is Maine Yankee.
9 In this case, the state of Maine and the utility agreed
10 to go to a green field. It's not a requirement of the
11 NRC. So you have the plant on the left and picture on
12 the right is one that I took where the reactor and
13 everything used to be. So it was green-fielded, but as
14 I say, it's not a requirement of the NRC.

15 Next slide, please. The initial steps for
16 decommissioning, basically there's two certifications
17 have to be made by the licensee. They have to say --
18 send us a letter saying that they have certified that
19 they have permanently ceased operations and they are
20 required to send us a letter that says that they have
21 permanently refueled -- defueled the reactors, so all
22 the reactor fuel has been removed from the vessel,
23 reactor vessel, and, at that point, they can no longer
24 put the fuel back in the reactor and operate the plant.
25 So the plant is officially in decommissioning with that

1 second certification. Up until that point, they can
2 change their mind. So that's where they have to go.
3 We've had plants announce they're shutting down and then
4 continue to operate because they got rate release in a
5 few cases. The other key thing that's submitted to us
6 is they have to submit to us the post-shutdown
7 decommissioning activities report and you're going to
8 hear me refer to that as the PSDAR.

9 So the next slide, please. The PSDAR has to be
10 submitted to us prior to the plant shutting down or
11 within two years after its shutdown. So they could
12 submit that at any time, but it has a description of
13 their planned decommissioning activities, it has in it
14 what I'll call a high level schedule for the planned
15 activities for the decommissioning. It will include a
16 site-specific cost estimate for the decommissioning and
17 they will take a review of -- again, at the
18 environmental impacts of the decommissioning to make
19 sure that the existing environmental assessment or
20 environmental impact statement are valid. If not, if
21 there's anything new, they have to report that to us.
22 The picture on the right is, of course, the recent
23 PSDAR. We got what was received from the Oyster Creek
24 Plant, which shut down in September. It's about 30
25 pages long, not a great large document. It just has to

1 be submitted to us. It allows the NRC, basically, to
2 outline our resources needed to inspect and continue to
3 license the plant during the immediate years of the
4 shutdown and start of the decommissioning.

5 So let's go on to the next slide. The review
6 process for the PSDAR, we notice it in the federal
7 register and we request public comments. We schedule a
8 meeting in the vicinity of the site to get public
9 comments. We consider those public comments in our
10 review of the document. The plant owner, or the
11 licensee operator, can begin decommissioning within 90
12 days after we receive the PSDAR. So they can start. If
13 they're in a position to start decommissioning, they're
14 ready to do that. Two documents on the right, which are
15 regulatory guides, that are guidance, one is 1.184,
16 which describes the decommissioning process, and the
17 other one is 1.185, which describes the requirements for
18 the content of the post-shutdown decommissioning
19 activities report. So there is some information. You
20 can read up on those, get that from our public website.

21 The next slide, please. Basically, there are
22 two options in our regulations. We call it DECON, which
23 is immediate dismantling. Basically, the licensing --
24 licensee begins decommissioning the plant, starts
25 removing components and other things to get the plant to

1 a point where they're going to actually terminate the
2 license for unrestricted use.

3 Now, what do I mean by unrestricted use?

4 Basically, when we terminate the license for
5 unrestricted use, the land can be used for any purpose.
6 The NRC has no requirements on that land. It's up to
7 the owner and the state what they do with the land after
8 it's decommissioned, after we terminate the license.
9 The other option is to go into a SAFSTOR or deferred
10 dismantlement, which they can allow the -- basically,
11 place the plant in a stable condition and can wait for
12 typically 50 years to allow radioactive decay of the
13 plant and then they have to complete decommissioning in
14 60 years.

15 I will tell you that in our guidance, there's a
16 mentioning of entombment, but we have never published
17 any regulations because no one's ever requested
18 entombment as a means for decommissioning and so,
19 basically, they're either going to decommission it right
20 away or wait or they can go back and forth and many
21 utilities have chosen to do that.

22 So next slide, please. How long does it take
23 to decommission the plant? Well, under the NRC
24 regulations, they have 60 years to complete the
25 decommissioning. For power reactors, 60 years they have

1 to complete decommissioning. Site restoration is
2 determined by the owner and the state. So in the
3 picture here on the left, that is Rancho Seco. It's a
4 picture I took. We terminated the license in 2009.
5 That's a picture I took in 2013. As far as I know, they
6 still have all the structures remaining on the site.
7 The Utilities -- Sacramento Municipal Power District --
8 Utility Power District -- Municipal District, I guess it
9 is, SMUD, has decided they're not going to spend the
10 money to demolish the buildings yet, but the site was
11 released for unrestricted release. So levels of
12 residual activity meet all our requirements and so we
13 terminated the license in 2009. So they're not in any
14 hurry to do anything with it.

15 But I want to make sure everyone understands
16 that the decommissioning typically takes seven to ten
17 years. I think San Onofre has a 20-year schedule, which
18 includes all the fuel transfers. It's another large
19 facility like Diablo Canyon, two very large pressurized
20 water reactors, but a single unit will typically take
21 seven to ten years to do and it's not done in a hurry,
22 it's done very methodically and it's a deconstruction
23 project, if you want to call it that, to get the plant
24 cleaned up and all the components removed.

25 Next slide. I kind of cut this decommissioning

1 process into three phases: Before cleanup, during and
2 after. So let's go ahead and look at the before
3 cleanup. Next slide. Basically, the utility makes the
4 plant ready for decommissioning. They will drain all
5 the systems that aren't needed anymore to operate the
6 plant, they will remove all their remaining radioactive
7 waste from the facility so all the tanks and systems are
8 all drained and the waste is shipped off site, they will
9 treat all the water, they will generally move the spent
10 fuel to dry cask storage. Typically, they can start
11 that in three years. I used to say five, but there is a
12 new cask that are licensed to do it that will allow it
13 to be transferred in three. So many utilities are
14 transferring the fuel at the three-year mark. They will
15 submit and update the PSDAR as needed to allow us to
16 communicate not only with us, but with the public on
17 what their plans are for decommissioning. So they
18 prepare the plant for decommissioning, meaning they can
19 either -- when they're finished preparing the plant,
20 they can either go to SAFSTOR or they can start
21 dismantling.

22 Next slide, please. During cleanup, they
23 remove the structures and the components, they do any
24 soil remediation that needs to be done and they do a lot
25 of radioactive material shipments, radioactive waste

1 shipments. So the material leaves the site and goes to
2 a disposal facility.

3 Next slide, please. After cleanup, the NRC
4 will eventually terminate the license. Obviously,
5 they're going to have spent fuel on the site to continue
6 to manage and they will restore the site to whatever
7 condition they choose to do, along with whatever the
8 requirements from the state are. One of the things we
9 will do is we will do confirmatory surveys of the plant
10 and the lands to make sure that they've met the cleanup
11 criteria for unrestricted release. So we will do --
12 take an active part in actually doing surveys and
13 sampling of the facility to make sure it meets our
14 requirements.

15 Next slide, please. Right now, I want you to
16 know that there are six units in active decommissioning.
17 There's 15 units in SAFSTOR around the country. There's
18 12 plants, including Diablo Canyon, that have announced
19 that they will be shutting down. As I mentioned before,
20 we have completed the decommissioning at 10 power
21 reactors. So we have a lot of experience with this and
22 so we have, I'll call it, proven regulations on how to
23 do this and methodologies for doing it, also.

24 There is a new business model out there that --
25 for decommissioning, which you may have heard of. It's

1 Zion and LaCrosse. The license was transferred from the
2 utility to a company to do the decommissioning. At the
3 completion of the decommissioning, that company will
4 transfer the license -- actually, they're terminating
5 the license, but they'll transfer the license with the
6 fuel back to the utility to manage. The newest model is
7 what we call -- is called -- being called an asset sale
8 and license transfer. In this case, the utility's
9 actually selling the property, the plant, and
10 transferring title for the fuel and the license from the
11 NRC to a company who is going to decommission it and own
12 the plant, the land and the fuel until it's moved off
13 site. You may have seen that. That's what the Oyster
14 Creek is claiming, the one that recently shut down, but
15 I want you to know that LaCrosse in Iowa -- no. It's
16 actually in Wisconsin, it's across the river, you fly
17 into Iowa, and Wisconsin is under -- is nearing
18 completion of decommissioning. We expect that we'll
19 terminate that license either in 2019 or 2020, depending
20 on when they actually complete all the paperwork and we
21 do all the surveys to verify. Zion Units 1 and 2, which
22 are also large pressurized water reactors, very similar
23 in size to the Diablo Canyon Plant, will be completing
24 their decommissioning in the same time frame. We're
25 expecting them to terminate their license possibly by

1 the end of 2020 -- excuse me -- 2019 or beginning of
2 2020, and, of course, we have Humboldt Bay, which PG&E
3 has been decommissioning, and we're expecting them to
4 be -- have their license terminated next year or in
5 early 2020, also. So there's a lot of additional
6 experience, recent experience that's been going on. All
7 21 of these reactors are in my branch for managing
8 from -- for the licensing, and, of course, we continue
9 to inspect all these plants to the very end.

10 Next slide, please. Our inspection program or
11 oversight program continues after shutdown. There's --
12 some people believe we go away, but the NRC stays until
13 the fuel is gone. Okay? So we will be there to monitor
14 the licensee's performance and inspect the -- that
15 ensure compliance with safety requirements, and if
16 you're interested, you can go to our website. There's
17 two inspection manuals you can look at, Inspection
18 Manual 2561, which is the Reactor Decommissioning
19 Inspection Manual, it's got almost 40 procedures
20 associated with it that we follow during the inspection,
21 and an Inspection Manual 2690.

22 Next slide, please. Like I said, the
23 inspection program continues after shutdown. As a
24 minimum, even the plants that are in SAFSTOR have the
25 core procedures and are inspected at least annually

1 where we conduct our core inspection procedures to make
2 sure they're staying compliant with their license and
3 there's a ton of discretionary inspections which can be
4 done throughout the life of the decommissioning. So our
5 inspectors are quite busy during the time. So -- but
6 the implementation and actual amount of inspection is
7 commensurate with the risk of the activities that the
8 licensee is doing. So if there's no work going on,
9 we're only going to be there once a year or so to verify
10 the safe -- the plant is safe. If there's a lot of
11 active decommissioning going on, if the fuel is still in
12 the pool, we're going to be there quite often and, of
13 course, if the -- once the interactive decommissioning
14 and the fuel is removed to dry storage, it's not quite
15 as intense, but we're still there inspecting, and, of
16 course, we will continue to inspect the fuel facility
17 until that also gets removed, whenever that might be,
18 and, of course, we do do final surveys and we're here --
19 we're at the site significantly to do confirmatory
20 surveys during the final stages of the decommissioning.

21 Next slide, please. So people want to know
22 what happens to the spent fuel. Well, it's removed from
23 the spent fuel and it's placed into dry storage. Diablo
24 Canyon presently has 44 containers with 32 fuel bundles,
25 and if I did the math, that's 1,408 fuel bundles that

1 are already in dry storage there. Appears they have the
2 capacity to expand that to remove the remaining fuel to
3 the pool -- to the PAD, as we call it, but our safety
4 and security programs remain in place and they stay --
5 they will stay in place until the fuel is removed from
6 the site.

7 Next slide, please. One question we get from
8 the public a lot is are the spent fuel pools safe.
9 Well, yes, they are. They're robust structures, as we
10 would call it. They're designed to withstand natural
11 events, such as earthquakes and other things, such as
12 hurricanes and other things. They have strictly
13 regulated design features and they have operational
14 procedures in place to make sure that the spent fuel
15 stays safe.

16 Moving on to the topic of the day, let's move
17 to the next slide, please. Does the emergency planning
18 change? Yes, it does, but we have emergency plans that
19 remain in place. They're just not as big and large as
20 they used to be. We will go to an all-hazards approach
21 for the emergency planning versus the big, large formal
22 off-site -- preplanned off-site radiological response
23 plans. So a lot of the transitions that I'm going to be
24 talking about are in the proposed rule and the draft of
25 that proposed rule is with the commission right now. So

1 the commission will decide whether we agree with the
2 staff and what changes we're planning, they can reject
3 them and send us back to the drawing board, but it's the
4 commission's review that is what's -- agreement that
5 that's the path we're going to follow. There will be
6 another opportunity for public comment because the
7 process has numerous opportunities for public comment.
8 So after the commission, we hope it does approve what
9 we've written. Because it's a very large rulemaking, it
10 covers a lot of different areas, even though the areas
11 are, I'll say, vast in our regulations because the
12 regulations weren't -- were not intended when they first
13 were written for plans going into decommissioning. So
14 there's subtle little changes that have to be made in
15 the regulations to allow the efficiency for the
16 transition from operations of decommissioning to go
17 forward more efficiently from not only the NRC
18 standpoint, but for the utility.

19 One thing I want to make sure you're aware of
20 is that none of these change the safety aspects of the
21 decommissioning. They just replace the amendments and
22 exemptions that we would normally grant. There's about
23 20 of them we do when a plant shuts down that will be
24 codified so it will be based on plant conditions, and
25 when that plant reaches those conditions, they can make

1 the changes themselves. So there's no safety changes in
2 the process.

3 So the next slide, please. Basically, we will
4 be employing -- we are planning to employ because we
5 haven't got the blessing from the commission yet, but
6 level one, basically, is when the plant is --
7 permanently ceases operations and all this fuel is in
8 the spent fuel pool. Level two, the spent fuel has
9 sufficiently decayed, and I use the technical term
10 there, but, basically, the fuel is so cool that it
11 doesn't meet the same level of cooling and other things.
12 So it basically is getting to the point where it can be
13 moved to dry storage, but it's where the zirc fire can
14 no longer -- is no longer credible to have from the
15 fuel. So at that point, you can't have an off-site
16 release of radioactive material that would reach the EPA
17 protective action guidelines. The third level, of
18 course, is that all the fuel in dry storage, so it's
19 under its own emergency plan there, and the fourth level
20 is when we really don't have any emergency plan anymore
21 because the plant's gone and the fuel's gone.

22 So next slide, please. So the post-shutdown
23 emergency plan basically starts after we docket the two
24 certifications and the transition period for that PSEP,
25 or plant shutdown emergency plan, is about 16 months for

1 a pressurized water reactor and that's about the time it
2 takes for the fuel to cool or decay -- radioactively
3 decay so it's no longer generating enough heat that it
4 causes a zirconium fire where you could actually have an
5 off-site release of radioactive material. After that
6 point, the fuel is cooled such that it is pretty benign
7 from an accident standpoint.

8 So next slide, please. Our proposed changes
9 will reduce the Emergency Response Organization staffing
10 at the site and it will have a revision to the emergency
11 action levels and there's no longer required for
12 updates. There will be an annual dissemination of
13 information still to the public and that should include
14 something on the plant's future status and, of course,
15 we've revised the exercise schedule, but we still have
16 required drills.

17 Next slide, please. The permanently defueled
18 emergency plan basically reduces, like I said, the
19 Emergency Response Organization. Their only events that
20 can be classified as the notification of an unusual
21 event or an alert. There's no site emergency anymore or
22 any general emergency. So at this point, there's no
23 off-site radiological emergency response plan required.
24 So there are no defined emergency planning zones beyond
25 the site boundary because you can't reach the dose to

1 require that should there be a fuel problem with the
2 spent fuel.

3 Next slide, please. The permanently defueled
4 emergency plan will have revisions to the emergency
5 action levels. We will allow the site to combine the
6 technical support center, the operation support center
7 and, of course, the emergency operations facility. They
8 can all be combined into one on-site organization so it
9 saves the utility a lot of money. They will be
10 requiring a biennial exercise, which is every two years,
11 and, of course, the security EALs will be maintained.

12 Next slide, please. The changes in the
13 regulations are listed here. I just consider this a lot
14 of busy slide, but, basically, we're still going to be
15 looking at the emergency planning every two years and
16 we'll still be inspecting the emergency plan as it
17 exists. Yes?

18 MR. KARLIN: Bruce, may I ask a clarifying
19 question? Just on the permanently defueled emergency
20 plan, is that once the fuel has been removed from the
21 reactor to the pool or from the pool to the cask?

22 MR. WATSON: It's still the fuel is in the
23 pool.

24 MR. KARLIN: It's still in the pool?

25 MR. WATSON: Still in the pool.

1 MR. KARLIN: Okay. Thank you.

2 MR. WATSON: Yeah. It takes about --

3 MR. KARLIN: Is this level two then of your
4 chart?

5 MR. WATSON: Yeah. So it takes about 16 months
6 to get there, but, normally, the fuel is still in the
7 pool generally up to three years. So it's about halfway
8 there before they can move it to the dry storage. So
9 it's still in the pool. Good question.

10 Next slide, please. And then once it's moved
11 to the dry storage, there is an independent spent fuel
12 storage installation-only emergency plan, which only
13 applies to the fuel then. The rest of the plant is
14 basically what I would call an all-hazards plan. It
15 still has a plan for fire protection support, personal
16 injury, contaminated personal injury. So all those
17 parts of the plant still stay in place. We still have
18 to maintain the industrial -- what I'll call the
19 industrial, but it's radiological emergency plan at that
20 point in place, but all the requirements for the spent
21 fuel storage, I call it, the -- once it's in dry storage
22 is under the separate regulations under Part 72. So
23 it's no longer under Part 50 of the emergency planning
24 requirements.

25 Next slide, please. So the rulemaking will

1 change the process. Right now, we have to do exemptions
2 from the rules. They take time not only from the staff,
3 but, also, the utility has to submit them and, also, the
4 commission now has been having to actually vote on them
5 because they voted a number of years ago that any
6 reductions in emergency preparedness effectiveness have
7 to be approved by the commission. So once we codify
8 this, we no longer have to go to the commission. The
9 safety still remains the same, it's just that the
10 process is much more streamlined. Like I said, the --
11 we are all issuing guidance to accompany this. This
12 guidance is publicly available. It's on our website.
13 It's called DG-1349, which is draft guide. So it's
14 available for you to look at and so it's a step-down
15 thing, graded approach to emergency planning.

16 Next slide, please. So we go from power
17 operations to a level one change, I guess, which is the
18 post-shutdown emergency plan, which basically takes --
19 is in effect for 16 months after the fuel is removed
20 from the reactor and put in the spent fuel pool.
21 Approximately three to five years later, the permanently
22 defueled emergency plan is in effect until the fuel is
23 all moved to the PAD to dry storage, and, at that point,
24 once all the fuel is in dry storage, it has its own
25 standalone emergency plan for the dry fuel storage

1 facility and, of course, that remains in effect until
2 the fuel is removed. Once the fuel is removed from the
3 site, there's no longer any NRC involvement and the site
4 center no longer is an emergency plan we would look at.

5 Next slide, please. One question I generally
6 get is how will plant security change. Well, the plant
7 security controls will remain in place. All the key
8 features in intrusion, detection, response, assessment
9 of alarms and off-site assistance, when necessary, all
10 remain in effect. So it really doesn't change very
11 much. The security footprint actually changes down to
12 the spent fuel pool because the whole purpose of the --
13 excuse me. The primary purpose of the security is to
14 protect the fuel and then that gets transferred to the
15 dry storage.

16 Next slide, please. We continue to have public
17 outreach. Like I said, we do have a public meeting to
18 discuss the decommissioning process and the plant's
19 post-shutdown decommissioning activities report when
20 that's submitted to us. We typically will provide
21 people, such as me, to come to public engagement panels
22 and talk about specific topics. I know I've spoken at
23 the one in San Onofre two or three times now on specific
24 topics. There's always an opportunity for hearing with
25 any amendment or other change process during -- when

1 other applications or permits -- excuse me -- amendments
2 or exemptions -- not exemptions, but amendments are
3 issued, submitted from the utility to the NRC as part of
4 the process and we do hold a public meeting on the
5 license termination plan. Now, I haven't spoken much
6 about that, but the license termination plan is
7 submitted to us a couple years before they plan to
8 terminate the license. It's a highly technical document
9 on how they're going to perform all the radiological
10 work to ensure they're going to demonstrate to us they
11 can meet the unrestricted residual radioactivity
12 material criteria.

13 Next slide, please. I thought I'd just run
14 through some of the decommissioning experience here in
15 California. Like I said, the picture I have there is
16 one I had in the beginning. That's Rancho Seco. As you
17 can see, all the facilities are still there. The
18 license was terminated in 2009. So it's still there and
19 it's up to the utility to demolish the buildings. They
20 have built two combust -- combustion -- combined cycle
21 combustion units on the site so they have some other
22 generation there to take advantage of the grid and the
23 cooling water.

24 Next slide, please. This is San Onofre. I
25 will actually use the pointer this time, but right here

1 is Unit 1. There is where Unit 1 used to be. This is
2 all gone. This is now the dry fuel storage facility
3 that they're loading fuel in, they have been for the
4 last year and probably will go until early next year to
5 complete that. So this is the existing dry fuel storage
6 right there and then it's -- here's the existing one
7 there and this is all new this year, and as you can see,
8 Unit 1 is gone. The only thing left of Unit 1 other
9 than a license, because they haven't terminated the
10 license yet, is there's a container with a reactor
11 vessel all packaged, ready to be shipped and disposed
12 of. So for -- they haven't asked for license
13 termination. They still have a number of years to go
14 with that before they actually have to submit the
15 paperwork.

16 So next slide, please. This is GE Vallecitos.
17 This is a research reactor here. It's been shut down
18 since 1968, I believe it is, and these are the two
19 original prototype boiling water reactors that were
20 built and they are approaching their 60-year requirement
21 for decommissioning. They've asked us for an exemption.
22 We are evaluating that exemption, but right in here,
23 right in here is an operating research reactor where
24 they continue to do commercial work for fuel
25 remediation. We are in the process of reevaluating the

1 structures and we're expecting a major engineering
2 report from them on the condition of those plants.

3 Next slide, please. This is Humboldt Bay,
4 which is -- I'm sure everybody knows is north of San
5 Francisco and Eureka. PG&E has been managing the
6 decommissioning of this site and has had an excellent
7 safety record on it. You can see the site there on the
8 left when the plant was shut down. On the right is some
9 of the dismantling activities. There are actually two
10 fossil units there, too, that they also dismantled and
11 disposed of and then the reactor building is actually
12 this building right here and that reactor itself was
13 actually underground and so this is the giant excavation
14 major engineering project to excavate the entire
15 containment, which is very unusual in decommissioning,
16 to remove the entire containment, and they safely did
17 that and I believe the hole was all filled in now, but
18 this is a major engineering job to do with a lot of
19 effort to get that done. It was done safely. On your
20 right is -- lower here, there's -- I believe there's six
21 or seven canisters of dry fuel storage. It's all on the
22 top of the hill. Actually, right up here. It's the
23 highest point in the area and it is in an earthquake
24 tsunami area and so if you -- if the earthquake alarm
25 goes off, you run up to the fuel and hang out with the

1 fuel until the water subsides. It's the highest point
2 around. So kind of interesting that you would run to
3 the spent fuel facility to get out of the water.

4 So the next slide is what the site looks like
5 today. As you can see, all the structures are gone.
6 The one here on the right is the fuel facility on the
7 top of the hill there and then this is a 10-unit gas
8 units I think they put in to help stabilize the grid in
9 that area. As you can see there, all of the structures
10 are pretty much gone. I guess there's some other
11 buildings -- administrative site buildings off to the
12 side there, but they're non -- I believe those are
13 non-radioactive. So they've been submitting to us our
14 final status survey reports. We have been doing surveys
15 of the lands to make sure that they meet our criteria.
16 We do employ a contractor from Oak Ridge Associated
17 Universities to do that work. They're experts at what
18 they do. They supplement our inspectors. So we have
19 been working with them to -- we expect probably to go
20 back and do an additional set of confirmatory surveys
21 with the final survey reports that they will be
22 submitting. So it's up to them to then request, once
23 they complete all those and we approve those surveys,
24 that the survey results that we will terminate the
25 license. So it's a matter of time on that. It's just

1 been a tremendous project and it's been safely done.

2 So with that, that's my remarks on the
3 decommissioning process. I hope you realize that we
4 have a lot of experience in regulating decommissioning.
5 We have a proven inspection program that's got a lot of
6 experience in it. We have continued to upgrade those
7 procedures in the lessons learned from the ten plants
8 that completed decommissioning back in the '90s. We are
9 doing some rulemaking to make it more efficient to move
10 the plants from operations to decommissioning, makes it
11 more efficient, saves the money for the utility from the
12 decommissioning fund and resources of the NRC to do
13 that. There's absolutely no safety implications to that
14 because we would have approved the amendments and stuff
15 as we went along.

16 So with that, I'll entertain your questions.
17 The next slide just has a bunch of references that I've
18 talked about. We have a tremendous amount of guidance
19 available to review, too, also available -- publicly
20 available on our website.

21 MR. ANDERS: Thank you very much, Mr. Watson.
22 Panel, questions? Lauren.

23 MR. BROWN: Does the NRC also monitor the
24 status of the trust fund that provides funding?

25 MR. WATSON: Oh, yes. Oh, yes. While the

1 plant's in operations, they're required to submit to us
2 the status of their fund every two years. They also
3 required -- within five years of shutting down, they're
4 required to submit to us a site-specific detailed
5 decommissioning fund -- or cost estimate to decommission
6 the site. There will also be one in the post-shutdown
7 decommissioning activities report submitted when they
8 shut down. Now, once they shut down, they're required
9 to send that information to us each year. So by March
10 of each year, we will get the previous year's status of
11 the fund, what they've expended, how much money's left
12 and we know what activities are still left to do. So we
13 will keep monitoring that until the license is
14 terminated.

15 MR. BROWN: And with all the decommissionings
16 that have been handled up to this point, what has been
17 the experience of the trust funds being sufficient to
18 actually cover all the costs?

19 MR. WATSON: They've been -- they've had
20 adequate funding to get the job done. Now, we have the
21 plants that just recently shut down and some of their
22 plants take into account they're going to wait to
23 decommission the plant, say, 50 years from when they
24 shut down. Now, I understand PG&E is pretty much
25 planning to go into -- basically, start the

1 decommissioning right away, is what I'm hearing. So
2 they have, I think, 1.2 billion in the Unit 1 fund and I
3 want to say 1.7 billion in the other Unit 2 fund, or
4 1.5. Anyway, they have a lot of money in the trust
5 fund. So I think it more than meets the minimum
6 requirements the NRC has in its regulations for
7 decommissioning.

8 MR. ANDERS: Thank you. Any further questions?
9 Yes, Kara.

10 MS. WOODRUFF: Thank you for your presentation.
11 I thought it was very interesting and helpful. I just
12 have three questions. You mentioned this PSDAR report.
13 In this case, PG&E wouldn't prepare that until 2024,
14 '25; is that right?

15 MR. WATSON: No. They can submit it today.
16 The regulation actually says prior to or within two
17 years after you shut down. So they can submit that any
18 time. So it's a matter of them putting their plan
19 together and putting the cost estimate together and
20 doing the environmental review and submitting it to us.
21 So it can be done any time.

22 I laugh because, you know, some people wait
23 until the very end to do things, but, you know, I hear
24 they're preparing. So I don't know when they're exactly
25 going to submit that. I don't want to speak for them,

1 but I expect it will be done probably before the plant's
2 shut down.

3 MS. WOODRUFF: It might be interesting at some
4 point to hear from PG&E on that issue because it starts
5 another public process, sounds like.

6 The second question is -- it's a little off
7 topic, but you had the map of all the units that are
8 closing or have closed and we understand why Diablo
9 Canyon is closing, but what do you think is driving the
10 closure of all the 12 units?

11 MR. WATSON: Well, most of it's economic, is
12 what the utilities are telling us. They're not making
13 any money, and so when they start losing money, they
14 start looking at the bottom line and why operate a
15 facility that's losing money because they can't recover
16 the cost from the ratepayers. So they have to take it
17 from stockholders or whatever, and so losing money,
18 they're going to shut down.

19 Now, a lot of the states, Illinois -- Illinois
20 and New York did pass -- made some changes that gave
21 them some tax credits, enabled a few quad cities and
22 Clinton to keep operating in Illinois. They had
23 announced they were shutting down. All the plants in
24 New York in the northern part of the state, Nine Mile
25 Point 1 and 2, Fitzpatrick are all going to continue to

1 operate because of those tax credits in New York. They
2 did not give one to any point because there was another
3 agreement with the governor to shut it down, but most of
4 them are economic. Three Mile in Unit 1 is scheduled to
5 shut down next year, along with Pilgrim up in
6 Massachusetts, and they're all citing economic issues as
7 the reason they're shutting down.

8 So we can't order them to operate, but unless
9 there's a safe -- we can't order them to shut down
10 unless there's a safety issue, but we can't order them
11 to operate, either. So it's really business decisions
12 that are driving most of these.

13 MS. WOODRUFF: Very interesting. My last
14 question is we heard so much about Yucca Mountain. Now
15 it's kind of off the table. What do you think? Do you
16 think that in the future we're going to see some
17 centralized spent fuel repository or what do you see as
18 the future? Does fuel --

19 MR. WATSON: Well, I hate to say it, but the
20 track record is pretty miserable in getting the
21 permanent repository in place. So I would encourage you
22 to write your public officials to get it done, but right
23 now, there's two applications in to the NRC for what's
24 called interim consolidated storage. One's in New
25 Mexico, one's in Texas and so we're looking at those

1 applications. It's a couple companies that are going to
2 go venture into the fuel storage business and hopefully
3 they will make money because the DOE has to pay for all
4 the expenses and hopefully the 70 some sites were --
5 there's fuel stored in the United States, will all be
6 consolidated into one or two places until the federal
7 government does resolve the permanent repository issue.

8 MS. WOODRUFF: It still sounds a little
9 unknown.

10 MR. WATSON: Well, I can't -- we regulate
11 safety. So whatever they decide to do, make
12 application, we'll make sure that the facility is safe
13 to -- to SAFSTOR and security for the fuel if they -- we
14 do approve an interim consolidated facility. We had
15 issued -- I think we got to the point where we issued
16 the license for major paperwork for getting Yucca
17 Mountain from a regulatory standpoint ready to be --
18 accept fuel when they were ready, finish the
19 construction. So we were this far from getting -- kind
20 of getting it done when the funding was cut or removed.

21 MS. WOODRUFF: Thank you.

22 MR. JONES: If I could just answer Kara's
23 question about the PSDAR. We have that in our schedule.
24 So coming attractions, that will be part of our filing
25 in December of 2018, but we do have that accounted for

1 well in advance of the termination of operations and
2 that schedule could be affected by this desire to pull
3 some of the work forward that's part of the memorandum
4 account that we're seeking with the Utilities Commission
5 now.

6 MR. ANDERS: Thank you. We have Frank, Nancy,
7 Linda and Alex. Frank.

8 MR. MECHAM: I'm good, Chuck.

9 MR. ANDERS: Nancy.

10 MS. O'MALLEY: Thank you for your talk. You
11 have a wealth of information and experience in
12 decommissioning of the plants. Which plant, in your
13 experience, would you say compares the most to Diablo
14 Canyon if we wanted to compare?

15 MR. WATSON: Well, the only one that's been two
16 plants decommissioning at the same time has been Zion 1
17 and 2 and they've been -- they're -- they're going to
18 pretty much finish the decommissioning in about seven
19 years.

20 MS. O'MALLEY: And that's with a private
21 company?

22 MR. WATSON: Yeah. The Energy Solutions,
23 which is a Waste Management company and they actually do
24 decommissioning work, is another product line --
25 business line they have. So the Exelon transferred the

1 license to them to do the decommissioning and they
2 actually moved all the fuel to the dry storage, and then
3 when they complete the decommissioning, they'll be
4 transferring the license from the fuel facility, dry
5 storage facility back to Exelon and Exelon will --
6 they'll -- when the license terminated, they'll also
7 maintain ownership of the land it was on, on all the
8 land that the power plant owned or Exelon owned
9 beforehand.

10 So it's an interesting concept and so I think
11 that one probably most compares. They're both large
12 pressurized water reactors. I think there were, like,
13 1,200 megawatts each. I think Diablo is a little bigger
14 than that maybe.

15 MS. O'MALLEY: You had mentioned something
16 about complex sites. Would you consider Diablo Canyon a
17 complex site?

18 MR. WATSON: Yes.

19 MS. O'MALLEY: It is?

20 MR. WATSON: Yeah. Our definition of complex
21 sites is -- it's a fairly complicated dismantling. You
22 know, dismantling the reactor internals is all highly
23 radiated metal. It's going to have high dose rates, it
24 will have a lot of strict controls on dismantling it and
25 sectioning it up. It will all have to be done

1 underwater. So it's quite a complex thing, along with
2 the fact that you have very heavy loads that will be
3 lifted, the steam generators, the reactor vessel. So
4 it's got a lot of safety issues with it, radiological
5 safety issues.

6 By definition, though, our complex plants
7 generally have some groundwater issues also and I don't
8 know of any groundwater issues at Diablo, but we do have
9 a few power plants. You've probably heard about tritium
10 in the groundwater if you -- so that would also qualify
11 them, but most of the plants don't have groundwater
12 issues, and so Zion is one that has none, but it's still
13 a very large complex decommissioning.

14 MS. O'MALLEY: And then my last question is
15 just about inefficiencies. So what would you say are
16 the most common inefficiencies that slow down the
17 decommissioning process?

18 MR. WATSON: Believe it or not, I kind of
19 believe, based on the ones from the 1990s, a lot of --
20 there were a lot of inefficiencies in how they managed
21 the plant staff. A couple utilities actually thought
22 they could use the plant staff to decommission the
23 plant, different skill sets. So they kept plant staff
24 around much longer than they actually needed to and
25 instead of going to people that, you know, do

1 dismantling work.

2 So I think that was one of the biggest
3 inefficiencies and there were a number of technologies
4 they used that have been replaced by much better
5 technologies now. The Connecticut Yankee had a devil of
6 a time dismantling the reactor internals and that's done
7 fairly -- right now they're using mechanical means and
8 it seems to improve the performance and time for doing
9 that underwater work. So -- but technologies keep
10 getting better.

11 The other one is we used to ship a lot of large
12 components like reactor vessels. Trojan actually
13 shipped their reactor vessel whole because they were on
14 the Columbia River. Disposal site was up the river. So
15 they put it on a barge and moved it up. At Zion, they
16 actually sliced the reactor vessel up using a
17 technology, which is really an old one, diamond wire
18 cutting. It works beautifully. They sliced and diced
19 this thing up. You do it remotely. You go set it up
20 and you walk away from it and you let it do and you save
21 lots of radiation exposure for the workers and it does a
22 very efficient job of cutting it up and you just take
23 the parts and ship them. So not quite so much glory
24 engineering jobs in those kind of things, but they work
25 very effectively.

1 MR. ANDERS: Linda, Alex and David.

2 MS. SEELEY: Thank you for coming tonight. I
3 have a couple of questions. One, you said in order for
4 you to release the property to the finish, you have to
5 have achieved residual radioactivity to a level that
6 permits the release of the property for unrestricted use
7 and termination of the license. Do you have a number?

8 MR. WATSON: Yeah. Sure.

9 MS. SEELEY: Okay.

10 MR. WATSON: The NRC regulations require 25
11 millirem per year, plus the implementation of the ALARA
12 concept. So they're continuing to reduce their activity
13 as low as reasonably achievable. I can tell you that
14 that sounds kind of high, 25, but the reality is is that
15 the 10 power reactors that we've decommissioned and
16 terminated license, the actual dose was around one to
17 three millirem per year. So when you practice ALARA and
18 you can -- you actually remove all the activity that you
19 detect in most cases. So it comes out to a trivial
20 amount of dose.

21 MS. SEELEY: So that's for, like, after it's
22 decommissioned and it's open to the public?

23 MR. WATSON: Right.

24 MS. SEELEY: Okay. And then the -- you also --
25 I have a question about the spent fuel. If -- you said

1 that the spent fuel pools are very -- really safe. Why
2 do they then want to move the spent fuel out of the
3 pools as quickly as possible?

4 MR. WATSON: Well, it enables the plant to be
5 decommissioned. They don't have to worry about
6 impacting the fuel. In many cases, the spent fuel pool
7 is an integral part of the facility. Especially in a
8 boiling water reactor, it's actually next to the
9 reactor. It's in the same building. Most of the
10 pressurized water reactors are in a separate building,
11 but, still, they do not want to affect the fuel in any
12 way. So move it first and make it safe. You're going
13 from an active situation where you need systems to keep
14 it cool to a passive system, which is all cooled by
15 natural convection and air and so -- and it's also
16 consolidated in its own kind of security envelope in the
17 concrete Mussolini, as I call them, the cylinders or --
18 so it's all managed more efficiently.

19 MS. SEELEY: Okay. And then to my
20 understanding, it was that they had to keep this spent
21 fuel, especially high burn-up fuel, in the pools for,
22 like, five to seven years.

23 MR. WATSON: That was what the casks were
24 licensed for. The actual cask that the fuel gets
25 transferred into, the fuel had to be cooled to a certain

1 point to meet that criteria. Okay. Since then, at one
2 point, it used to take about five to seven years to get
3 there. Right now it's three because there's some
4 upgraded casks, licensed casks that will allow you to
5 move the fuel at a certainly higher -- slightly higher
6 heat load. Doesn't have to be high burn-up fuel, but
7 the heat load allowed in these casks is a little higher
8 and so they can move it over in three years. So it's a
9 function of the container it's going in and the actual
10 heat load or heat disbursement from the fuel bundle. So
11 it's...

12 MS. SEELEY: And then my final question is
13 about -- you said about the security of the spent -- of
14 the dry cask storage --

15 MR. WATSON: Uh-huh.

16 MS. SEELEY: -- that it's maintained and it's
17 robust. Will that mean that they also keep that zone
18 around the one-mile perimeter around the plant for no
19 boats in -- we're not allowed to have boats in there now
20 within a mile. Will that stay that way or will that
21 change?

22 MR. WATSON: I can't speak to that because it's
23 a new thing to me. I would imagine that once all the
24 fuel's up on the hill, some of that might be able to be
25 relaxed. I can't comment on it definitively because

1 obviously the distance is much farther from the
2 oceanfront. So I just -- I'm not familiar with that
3 particular aspect of Diablo Canyon.

4 MS. SEELEY: Thank you.

5 MR. WATSON: Uh-huh.

6 MR. ANDERS: Okay. Alex. Sorry. Alex and
7 then David.

8 MR. KARLIN: Thank you, Bruce for coming. It's
9 very helpful and thorough and I think it helped our
10 panel understand the process. Talking about the
11 evolution or the movement of the spent fuel from the
12 reactor to the pool to the casks, you had a slide there
13 in the emergency planning zone. I think it was Slide
14 32. Could we bring that up? It had a horizontal sort
15 of set of arrows showing the steps. Yes, that's --
16 that's it. Very helpful. As I understand -- that's --
17 this is decommissioning emergency planning levels and
18 under the --

19 MR. WATSON: Different plans, yeah.

20 MR. KARLIN: -- the proposed reg -- the
21 proposed reg that the commission may or may not bless
22 and actually issue, this is how it would work; is that
23 correct?

24 MR. WATSON: Right. This is how the -- this is
25 what you would normally do through the amendment or

1 exemption process --

2 MR. KARLIN: Yes.

3 MR. WATSON: -- today if we didn't have these
4 rules in the works.

5 MR. KARLIN: Okay. Right. So -- and as you go
6 from level one to level two, level three, level four,
7 the emergency planning requirements would be less
8 because the -- as I understand it, the risks --

9 MR. WATSON: Right.

10 MR. KARLIN: -- would be less; is that right?

11 MR. WATSON: Uh-huh. Yes.

12 MR. KARLIN: And so at each level, when you go
13 from moving the fuel from the reactor to the pool,
14 there's a reduction in risk to the public and then,
15 therefore, emergency plan can be relaxed or at least is
16 not as stringent as need be?

17 MR. WATSON: Right.

18 MR. KARLIN: Right. It seems to me that a
19 major significant reduction in risk occurs when you take
20 it from the pools and put it into the casks. Would you
21 agree with that?

22 MR. WATSON: Well, I think the NRC and, also,
23 there was a Blue Ribbon Panel Commission that -- from
24 the -- I guess from the President Obama, basically it
25 concluded that the fuel was safe to be in the pool and

1 it's just as safe in the dry storage, it really doesn't
2 matter. The design of the spent fuel pools are robust
3 such that it's safe there.

4 So you can technically keep it there forever,
5 but, in reality, it's better to manage it in a passive
6 system and also have the security reduced down to just
7 that one area because right now when you enter the
8 plant, I'm sure everyone's been in the plant, you go
9 through metal detectors, what's the other one, explosive
10 detectors that blow air all over you and so everything
11 gets searched. A lot of that can go -- be reduced when
12 the fuel is in its own facility because then you go
13 through that only there.

14 MR. KARLIN: Right. So the spent fuel in the
15 pool is safe --

16 MR. WATSON: Yes.

17 MR. KARLIN: -- the pools are safe and they
18 meet NRC requirements and I understand that, I just --
19 as I understand it, when it's moved out of the pool to
20 the dry casks, it's even safer, is the one way I would
21 look at it.

22 MR. WATSON: Yeah. You can do that.

23 MR. KARLIN: It's still safe, but -- because,
24 otherwise, they say, well, why do you move it to the dry
25 casks at all, just leave it in the pools, but it's a

1 risk reduction that seems to occur there.

2 MR. WATSON: Yeah. There's actually one plant
3 that's been shut down for 16 years now and they still
4 have the fuel in the pool and it's -- we inspect it and
5 it's safe and it's what they've chosen to do now.

6 One of my comments I always make to the
7 licensee is when are you going to move the fuel to the
8 PAD because they already have a PAD for the other
9 operating units, it's just they don't want to spend the
10 money right now to do it.

11 MR. KARLIN: Okay. Thank you.

12 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Alex. We have time for
13 three more questions, quick ones. We've got about three
14 minutes before our break. So David and then Frank and
15 then Lauren.

16 MR. BALDWIN: Perfect. I've got three
17 questions. They're all real quick ones.

18 So you talk about the -- how hot the spent fuel
19 is and the time frame about when it comes out of the
20 pool into the dry cask. When you're talking hot, are
21 you talking heat hot --

22 MR. WATSON: Yes.

23 MR. BALDWIN: -- or radioactive --

24 MR. WATSON: Well, it's both, actually, because
25 the heat is generated from the radioactive decay of the

1 fuel.

2 MR. BALDWIN: But you're most worried about the
3 heat that the cask can withstand, not the
4 radiological --

5 MR. WATSON: Right.

6 MR. BALDWIN: -- part --

7 MR. WATSON: It's all about the heat -- the
8 heat -- the heat transfer levels from the fuel have to
9 go down and go down as the radioactive material -- as
10 the radioactive materials decay away and it's fairly
11 prompt.

12 MR. BALDWIN: And so when will the last fuel
13 be -- I'm wondering if it's moved out -- the last fuel,
14 after it comes out of the reactor and the plant ceases
15 to generate power, goes into the spent fuel pools, at
16 what point does it move up to the dry cask, and is that
17 done in one operation or over a long period of time?

18 MR. WATSON: I think the casks that they're
19 using right now have 32 fuel bundles in it. So,
20 obviously, you load one cask at a time.

21 MR. BALDWIN: But they'll all be ready to move
22 around the same time?

23 MR. WATSON: Yeah, but if you have -- I don't
24 know how many bundles they have in the pool right now,
25 but looks like they have quite a bit because the PAD

1 looks like it has lots of expansion available to it.

2 So you're talking generally about -- I'm trying
3 to think of the schedule at San Onofre. I think they're
4 doing one cask per week or something along that line.
5 So it takes a while.

6 MR. BALDWIN: And my last question is are --
7 the panel's discussed on several occasions the ISFSI
8 facility, the dry cask storage facility, and as -- right
9 now as the facility is, I'm assuming that there's
10 monitors for radioactivity on the dry cask storage site
11 or around the site. Will that change after the last
12 casks are put onto the PAD or will that continue the
13 same or how does that work?

14 MR. WATSON: I would imagine it's going to stay
15 the same as it's licensed for right now, and I didn't
16 really look to see whether they have any -- what
17 monitoring they have up there, but you maintain what
18 I'll call somewhat of an environmental program where
19 you're monitoring the area around the facility for
20 radiation and you can do that with thermoluminescent
21 dosimeters and other things and they will go out
22 frequently and do surveys of the concrete structures and
23 the vents and make sure the vents are clear. There's a
24 whole bunch of surveillances they do to make sure the
25 fuel stays --

1 MR. BALDWIN: But, additionally, they have
2 on-site alarm system or something, I'm assuming --

3 MR. WATSON: Right.

4 MR. BALDWIN: -- that's in place --

5 MR. WATSON: Uh-huh.

6 MR. BALDWIN: -- 24/7 --

7 MR. WATSON: Right.

8 MR. BALDWIN: -- rather than someone come out?

9 MR. WATSON: And there's security guards there
10 24/7.

11 MR. BALDWIN: Okay. That's all I have.
12 Thanks.

13 MR. ANDERS: Tom, you had clarification.

14 MR. JONES: Yeah. Just one clarification. The
15 improved transfer times that Mr. Watson referred to are
16 not currently licensed at Diablo Canyon. We have a
17 site-specific dry cask storage license called Part 72
18 license. So if we were to change and the Utilities
19 Commission has asked us to look at that because right
20 now our transfer time is closer to 10 years based on the
21 technology we have licensed, we would pursue a license
22 amendment request with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
23 to update our license to address the new materials that
24 would be required for that multipurpose canister, the
25 inner cask that holds the fuel. We would need to change

1 that through the licensing process. We can't just act
2 unilaterally and go contract for it today.

3 MR. ANDERS: Thank you. Frank and then Lauren.

4 MR. MECHAM: Just quickly, and, Tom, this may
5 be more for you, I'm not sure, but I remember when I was
6 on the board and we had a presentation by PG&E, I think
7 that there was a strong emphasis to get as much as you
8 can in the dry cask as soon as possible. Is that not
9 true?

10 MR. JONES: Correct. So, specifically, the San
11 Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors had asked
12 Pacific Gas & Electric Company to expedite fuel loading
13 as quickly as possible, and this was post Fukushima. So
14 we had planned for modest loading campaigns of about
15 four casks a year and we accelerated that to get to the
16 minimum levels of fuel allowed in the spent fuel pool.
17 There's a regulation called B5 Bravo. Basically, you
18 have four old fuel assemblies for every one new one.
19 They help absorb heat that way. So we got down to those
20 minimum levels where we are today. So we did much
21 larger loading campaigns. We loaded 10 casks for each
22 evolution. Keep in mind the casks take about two years
23 from the date you sign the contract to where one shows
24 up that's manufactured at your site.

25 MR. MECHAM: And then going back to -- I know

1 the discussion has been about trying to either
2 centralize or try to bring in a lot of the spent fuel
3 into one particular area, Yucca Mountain's been kicked
4 around forever, but if, in fact, that were to happen,
5 why would anyone want to leave things in spent fuel
6 pools as opposed to dry cask if they'd have to get it
7 into dry cask to move it?

8 MR. WATSON: I don't have an answer other than
9 they decided -- I know one utility hasn't done it. They
10 have two other operating units and so they do load the
11 fuel from that to keep the space in the spent fuel pool
12 for the operating units, but the other unit's been shut
13 down for 16 years and we've made it -- I've made it
14 clear to them that, you know, I would really like for
15 you to move it to the pool -- to PAD. Makes my life a
16 little easier for inspection resources. I don't have to
17 go there if you're going to be, as we call it, in
18 SAFSTOR cold and dark. No activities. I don't have to
19 spend time inspecting the spent fuel pool, going through
20 the S&M inventories and all that stuff and doing testing
21 of the Boral neutron absorbers and other things that
22 cost. They have to do the cost and money, too.

23 MR. MECHAM: I would think the cost from the
24 security standpoint would be greater leaving it in the
25 pools as opposed to dry cask.

1 MR. WATSON: The plant is actually within the
2 same security envelope as the operating one. So there's
3 no real cost savings associated with it because you
4 still have the same plant entrance with the same
5 requirements and everyone's badged the same.

6 MR. MECHAM: Thank you very much. I've learned
7 a lot from you tonight. Thank you.

8 MR. WATSON: You're welcome.

9 MR. ANDERS: Lauren, last question.

10 MR. BROWN: Okay. I want to shift to the
11 transportation of the low level waste that comes out of
12 this. You know, given the geography of our area, all
13 this is going to have to pass through the little town of
14 Avila, narrow streets, or go out by barge. Are there
15 lessons that you might share with people that live in
16 this area about the transportation of low level waste to
17 help assure folks here that it would be a safe process?

18 MR. WATSON: A couple things come to mind. To
19 me, the number one way to ship the radioactive waste is
20 by rail and I don't know if that's a possibility here
21 because you can do large shipments. Railcars hold a
22 whole lot more than trucks and so you can reduce the
23 number of trucks by loading railcars, but I don't know
24 what the situation is, if that's even a possibility. I
25 know at Zion they did -- almost all their waste goes out

1 by rail. They actually put a spur off -- but right near
2 the plant, there's the main rail line between Milwaukee
3 and Chicago's there. So they just spliced it to it and
4 they ship dozens of railcars of waste at the same time.
5 So that's one thing to look at. I don't know the barge
6 situation. Eventually, you're going to have to take
7 that waste somewhere. One plant, I know, is taking
8 waste to the rail head to load it onto a railcar, but
9 they had to go by truck to get there.

10 So, you know, one lesson at Connecticut Yankee,
11 it's probably worse than the situation you have here
12 because the plant was located -- there's a bunch of
13 residential areas along the entrance, the plant road,
14 kind of winding road through the Connecticut hills, and
15 to get to the plant, you had to go through all these,
16 I'll call them, residential neighborhoods and stuff and
17 so the locals didn't want the traffic and they were
18 concerned about all that. So the utility actually
19 worked with the local sheriff's department to make sure
20 there was a sheriff out -- a sheriff's deputy out there
21 to make sure these trucks and everybody else wasn't
22 speeding. So they gained a lot of revenue from people
23 speeding in the neighborhood and kept the speeds down
24 and the noise down and everything else. So -- but that
25 was -- you know, when I used to go there, I would make

1 sure I put the speed control on 25 because that was the
2 speed limit, but you knew when you went there that was
3 going to be the local law enforcement to make sure
4 you're obeying the laws.

5 The other thing is look at some creative
6 scheduling. I can tell you that most of these
7 decommissioning projects work Monday -- they work a 4-10
8 schedule. They work Monday through Thursday and then
9 they work Tuesday through Friday. So they have a
10 four-day weekend and a two-day weekend and so the
11 opportunity there is that the waste would be shipped
12 during the week, maybe either at night or during the
13 middle of the day when you depend on a lot of tourism
14 around here, would be shipped on weekends and so less of
15 a, I guess, congestion issue or possibility that people
16 might be concerned about it. So there's a lot of ways
17 to try and manage that. I'm sure PG&E will be looking
18 at that since they know the roads better than I do.

19 I can tell you, though, that when I left the
20 plant yesterday, five trucks came up the hill when I was
21 going down. So there's still quite a bit of traffic
22 right now and, you know, those things can be scheduled
23 maybe a little bit better than what's happening right
24 now with material going in and out of the plant.

25 So, you know, it's just a short-term problem

1 that you have to endure until the material gets off
2 site, especially the radioactive material shipments. So
3 the benefit is it's out of the area and it's gone,
4 right? So -- but they can also look at other means for
5 transportation of the waste or even some of the debris
6 that's going to come out of there, non-radioactive
7 material that -- I don't know what they're all going to
8 do. They have to come up with a plan for it, I'm sure.

9 I was going to mention one thing. That
10 excavation, I didn't go into detail, but most plants
11 don't have to remove all of the containment building.
12 They normally go down about six to eight feet, is the
13 standard, but it's all clean concrete underneath there
14 and sometimes they'll take clean concrete and backfill
15 the containment holes and building holes with that and
16 then plant -- you know, recover the plant -- the area
17 that way. That's pretty standard in most demolition
18 work. You don't necessarily pull everything out of the
19 ground again. It's not contaminated, it's just there,
20 and so that was very unusual for PG&E to actually remove
21 the entire concrete structure from the containment at
22 Humboldt Bay. So Connecticut Yankee goes down about --
23 I think four feet they had to go down and then -- it's
24 so tree roots can grow in and all that stuff, the depth
25 of that. So it's not common practice to do that. The

1 more common practice is leave the foundations in place.

2 MR. ANDERS: Great.

3 MR. WATSON: In any demolition type,
4 decommissioning of a factory or anything, too.

5 MR. ANDERS: Well, thank you very much,
6 Mr. Watson. Very informative, very helpful.

7 It is time for a 10-minute break. I would
8 remind anyone from the public that would like to speak
9 during our public comment period to turn in your cards
10 now right over here, and, with that, let's adjourn and
11 we will come back at 8:05. Thank you very much.

12 (Recess.)

13 MR. ANDERS: Okay. If everyone can please find
14 your seats. Okay. The next item on our agenda is a
15 discussion of emergency planning during decommissioning
16 at the local level and to kick that off is Tom Jones.
17 Tom?

18 MR. JONES: Thanks, Chuck. So my presentation
19 tonight will build off of Mr. Watson's presentation and
20 it will focus on the assets that PG&E has in current
21 service, some of the things that might be available for
22 repurposing and changes to the emergency plan as we
23 move forward. Our slides, instead of level one and
24 level two, we call them phase one and phase two, but
25 they're the same risk-informed step-downs Mr. Watson

1 already talked about. As the physical properties of the
2 spent fuel change, so does the risk profile, so will our
3 regulatory strategy and our emergency planning strategy.

4 So to the next slide. We have a number of
5 emergency response facilities that are across the
6 county. Some will remain available once we're done with
7 our emergency plan for the Part 50 license of the plant,
8 some will simply go away.

9 So, for instance, when we pursue active
10 decommissioning while the control room and that
11 technical support center are on site, and I'll show you
12 a picture of that in a minute, they will be removed as
13 part of the decommissioning activities while other
14 things like our joint information center or our
15 emergency operations facility off of Kansas Avenue where
16 we partner with the county will actually transfer to
17 county ownership. That's already been decided by a
18 lease, but then we have the third set of assets, which
19 are neither spoken for, nor part of the plant, like the
20 siren system, that will work with the county and other
21 stakeholders as part of our repurposing discussion to
22 determine where they ultimately reside or if PG&E
23 retires those.

24 So on the on-site facilities, the technical
25 support center and the control room, the control room is

1 in between the two containment domes, I think you're
2 familiar with that from your tour, the technical support
3 center is in the front of the plant in that brown
4 building. There's some other assets that we also use on
5 site, accountability areas that are part of the
6 emergency plan, and then some of our beyond design basis
7 equipment that I'm going to talk about in a little bit,
8 that's a post Fukushima set of equipment that is beyond
9 the equipment that was originally part of the plant's
10 original license.

11 The local facilities I've mentioned are about
12 the county here, the lower left area, you can see that's
13 Diablo Power Plant site, that's where the control room
14 and the technical support center are. The energy
15 education center with which most of the folks in the
16 community are familiar with is actually a part of our
17 emergency plan. There's some backup facilities there,
18 the decontamination shower, things like that. So those
19 will be part of emergency plan for a while. We have a
20 backup ops facility that's part of our emergency plan.
21 You can also sound the sirens from that location.
22 That's where our construction yard is at the bottom of
23 Higuera Street. We have a new alternate technical
24 support center off Kendall Road near the airport. It's
25 a very robust structure, it's brand new and it can

1 operate totally independently of the power plant or
2 other assets. We have our joint information center that
3 I mentioned. That's where we conduct press conferences,
4 that's where Mr. Alsop was today during the drill, and
5 just down the street on Kansas Avenue we have a
6 two-story structure that's the emergency operations
7 center for PG&E and the emergency operation facility for
8 the county and that's also where the county locates its
9 911 call center. So all of those assets in that code
10 located facility are off of Kansas Avenue and, again,
11 that asset is already deemed to be transferred to the
12 county by 2029.

13 One of the most notable and important assets
14 from an all-hazards perspective is the emergency warning
15 siren system across the county. There's 131 sirens and
16 our zone is about twice the size than what's required by
17 regulation. Our regulation requires a 10-mile area and
18 ours is 18 by 22 miles. So it's quite a bit larger. We
19 won't need those siren systems once we retire the Part
20 50 license and we're dry cask only.

21 So the question becomes who maintains that
22 system and who operates it. So right now we maintain
23 that system as part of our emergency plan, but the
24 County of San Luis Obispo operates it through the
25 sheriff's watch commander and then those instructions to

1 activate that come from the county through its emergency
2 plan. I always like to remind the public they're not
3 nuclear-specific, they're all-hazard and they tell you
4 to turn on your radio and get more information. So they
5 could be used for a tsunami warning, they could be used
6 for a wildfire. So it's a valuable asset that has a
7 service life beyond the operations of the plant. That's
8 something we're considering right now. We've begun
9 benchmarking. Other cities and other municipalities use
10 this exact same system.

11 City of Denver, for instance, uses this exact
12 same siren system and their cost of maintenance when you
13 don't have to meet that nuclear standard is about an
14 order of magnitude less because we do very frequent
15 testing maintenance on a quarterly basis with a growl
16 test where someone goes out and makes sure that it can
17 sound and then we do a large annual test where we do
18 extensive public outreach, you know, six figure amount
19 to make sure the public knows what we're doing and why
20 and then make sure the sirens pass that test.

21 I had mentioned that Fukushima-type equipment.
22 It's called beyond design basis. It's a lot of
23 ancillary equipment. In case the backup to the backup
24 to the backup failed, you'd use this backup and so it's
25 a lot of pumps, there are some trucks and specialized

1 equipment, and so those assets won't be required for
2 Diablo Canyon at a certain point in time. It's all,
3 essentially, brand new equipment. It's in one or two
4 locations. We have a warehouse that's part of our fire
5 department when you drive into the plant. That's the
6 newly repurposed building that the Chumash had asked
7 for. That's called Building 113 and that's where our
8 fire department also currently resides, and then at
9 about 300 feet above sea level past the dry cask storage
10 facility, we have a specialized PAD that has shore power
11 much like an RV park would have so that all the
12 equipment's constantly charged and maintained. That
13 area would also not be needed once we pass certain
14 points in our emergency plan.

15 Here's some more of that equipment. We have
16 the skip loaders here in case there was a landslide or
17 anything that obstructed our ability to get to the
18 plant. We have one of these loaders back at that
19 310-foot elevation, we have another by the front gate
20 so that if we had a landslide or something else, we
21 could make sure that the plant was not in a stranded
22 condition after a certain amount of time.

23 What we see on the right is some ancillary
24 pumping water equipment that we test. So there they are
25 drawing it in from the reservoir and then shooting it

1 back in the reservoir, but we have the ability to draw
2 water directly from the Pacific Ocean if needed. So
3 that equipment will be surplus at some point in time.

4 The emergency response crew out there, our
5 industrial fire officers, are especially trained for
6 that response. We have five on a crew, and that
7 equipment, also, over time, its use will change. So we
8 will see that scale over time and it will be
9 risk-informed.

10 We have a lot of off-site monitoring equipment,
11 as well. We heard reference to that earlier tonight.
12 We have geophysical monitors that's part of our
13 long-term seismic program where we can -- we monitor the
14 ground motions here and the plant has designed a certain
15 seismic standard. We have our meteorological towers
16 that would help with off-site dose projection if there
17 was an event and we recently updated that equipment.
18 Air Pollution Control District has access to all that
19 equipment now so if there was, for instance, a wild land
20 fire, they could tell you where the plume would likely
21 go. It uses the same modeling that was developed for
22 the nuclear asset, but it would work for anything like a
23 chemical release or, again, a fire plume.

24 So, again, these assets, they can either be
25 taken out of service by PG&E as part of the

1 decommissioning or transferred to somebody else for a
2 public benefit and we think there's merit to that
3 discussion.

4 The nuclear funding for emergency planning in
5 California is different than many states. We've had
6 three different bills, one by then Senator Jack
7 O'Connell, then Assemblyman Sam Blakeslee, then
8 Assemblyman Katcho Achadjian to the most recent bill,
9 Assembly Bill 361, and that requires the Utilities
10 Commission to reimburse the utility and local agencies
11 and the State of California for costs associated with
12 the emergency planning activities with Diablo Canyon.
13 That currently sunsets when Unit 2's license expires in
14 2025.

15 So as part of that, the joint proposal
16 contemplated what happens once the plant is
17 decommissioned. This is one area when San Onofre, which
18 was covered by this legislation, as well, that applied
19 to the operating Nuclear Power Plants in California,
20 they found themselves in a gray area when they suddenly
21 shut down. It wasn't expected. Now you technically
22 don't have an operating plant, what was the utility's
23 obligation for funding, and the Utility Commission's
24 obligation to reimburse for those costs. No one had
25 contemplated that.

1 So the CPUC decision from the joint proposal
2 said, yes, look at these costs and PG&E had committed in
3 a settlement with counties and cities to pursue
4 additional funding that would continue as long as the
5 Part 50 license that -- the license that run the nuclear
6 power plant was still held by PG&E until we could
7 achieve that release criteria that Mr. Watson had
8 mentioned earlier. So SB-1090 references that and says,
9 yes, PG&E shall apply for that.

10 So this upcoming NDTCP, the estimate we're
11 filing in December will also list those costs to
12 continue for the local government until the Part 50
13 license is retired. So that's a couple million dollars
14 a year to ensure that the County of San Luis Obispo has
15 its full-time equivalence to continue emergency planning
16 throughout the period until we complete that
17 decommissioning and retire the Part 50 license. So
18 you'll see that in the application in December.

19 Mr. Watson referred to those levels. Here is a
20 graph representation that shows the step down that we
21 will pursue over time. So the phase one Emergency
22 Response Organization that's PG&E personnel will
23 essentially stay the same for that first 16, 18 some odd
24 months. Then once the possibility of a zirconium fire
25 is gone, we will follow the regulations and our

1 Emergency Response Organization will contract a
2 significant amount, then we look at assuming a 7-year
3 loading time to move the fuel up to dry cask storage.
4 That would be approximately 2032. We'd be in that dry
5 cask-only or ISFSI-only emergency plan and that's where
6 we'd have a lower threshold that Mr. Watson had already
7 described to you today.

8 So at the top of this graph, just to try to
9 make it a little more clear, everything with regard to
10 emergency planning is covered by Statute 2025. It's
11 very clear. We spend it, the county or the state has a
12 need, they recover those costs through the Utilities
13 Commission and PG&E. We call this other period -- we
14 were trying to make a distinction. It's
15 legislative-inferred right now. The legislation does
16 say PG&E shall do this, as does the settlement, but it
17 doesn't guarantee the outcome from the Utilities
18 Commission. That will be an important part of these
19 proceedings and the county's already indicated that they
20 intend to be an intervenor in the proceedings to ensure
21 that that funding and their perspective on why it's
22 necessary is represented in the hearing process.

23 And then the last part is a lot of these things
24 will be affected by that rulemaking that's in play with
25 the Nuclear Regulatory Commission right now and there's

1 a concept you can't reduce effectiveness of the
2 emergency plan without permission from the NRC. So this
3 is the type of thing that absent this rule change, every
4 one of these steps and changes would require a filing
5 with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and asking for
6 that change to follow the risk. So that's what he
7 talked about in terms of streamlining. These would be
8 expected steps that the licensee would know how to
9 follow.

10 So that is a quick overview of it. I know you
11 might have some questions, but, really, in concept with
12 this committee -- or this panel, it's really about the
13 filing and the revenue for the local governments and
14 then the ultimate disposition of those assets, which is
15 one of the things we've always contemplated. It didn't
16 get a lot of attention in our repurposing meetings
17 because it's more of a government responsibility.
18 They're the likely stewards of that equipment rather
19 than a for-profit entity or someone that wanted to reuse
20 a specific building. So those are the discussions we'll
21 have on an ongoing basis and Mr. Alsop can speak to that
22 tonight, as well.

23 The county is updating its plan in terms of
24 what's life like after Diablo Canyon. They have a
25 working document that's already over 100 pages. It's a

1 very thoughtful analysis of some of the advantages that
2 they have because of this all-hazard emergency plan and
3 how they would intend to incorporate that into the
4 future. I'd be happy to answer any questions that you
5 might have.

6 MR. ANDERS: We have the opportunity for
7 questions, a few questions. Linda.

8 MS. SEELEY: Thank you, Tom. That was very
9 interesting. I had no idea about most of that. What I
10 want to ask is about you have earthquake monitoring
11 equipment and do you have a plan for that?

12 Will somebody take that over and -- or will you
13 offer it out -- or would somebody have to buy it? Would
14 an entity have to buy that equipment and then run it
15 or -- and how long will -- will -- I don't -- I guess it
16 was so fast, I didn't understand how long it will be in
17 operation, and then the radiation monitoring, too.

18 I want to clarify right now about the spent
19 fuel storage, the ISFSI, that if the radiation
20 monitoring there -- is that 24-hour-a-day radiation
21 monitoring that is available to the public or is it
22 available -- is it 24-hour-a-day radiation monitoring,
23 number one?

24 MR. JONES: So we'll take a look up on the
25 specific of that. I'll answer the last part of that

1 question first, which is, no, we don't have our systems
2 readily available for the public at large. Some of our
3 emergency response equipment is monitored or available
4 to both the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and
5 specifically in San Luis Obispo County. The
6 meteorological equipment I talked about is available to
7 the Air Pollution Control District and other members of
8 the County Office of Emergency Services when they would
9 want it. That portion of our emergency plan is called
10 UDAC. It's the Unified Dose Assessment Center and
11 there's where meteorologists and health physicists from
12 PG&E, the state and the county, in this case, the Air
13 Pollution Control District, all get together to confer
14 on what the airborne hazard could be as part of an
15 emergency plan and then the utility would make a
16 protective action recommendation. At the same time, the
17 county ultimately would issue what's called a PAD, a
18 protective action decision, based on the evaluation of
19 the risk.

20 MS. SEELEY: Okay. And then my -- that
21 question about the radiation monitoring and the
22 perimeter of the ISFSI, is that there 24 hours a day?

23 MR. JONES: The physical assets are there. I
24 think what your real question is can we ping it every
25 minute of every single day to get a reading. That I

1 don't know and we're going to take a technical look on
2 that and hope to have an answer for you by the end of
3 the night.

4 MS. SEELEY: Okay. And then one more thing.
5 You said you have to file for the funding for the
6 emergency sirens and stuff, but since it was ordered by
7 the legislature, the PUC couldn't turn down -- refuse to
8 fund it, could they?

9 MR. JONES: I'll bifurcate the answer here. So
10 between now and 2025 for operations, it's the reasonable
11 cost. If we did something that was irresponsible, our
12 shareholders would have to cover that cost, but there
13 are statutory guidance between now and when we cease
14 operations. The SB-1090 said that it would -- it says
15 it approves the joint proposal by application number and
16 associated settlements. The settlement says PG&E shall
17 seek this funding from the Utilities Commission
18 specifically in its 2018 filing for the MDTCP. Okay?
19 So that's why we say legislative-inferred instead of
20 mandated.

21 Now, PG&E and the county and the other parties,
22 including the Alliance For Nuclear Responsibility, this
23 was one of the cornerstones of the joint proposal for
24 them. All those parties will be at the table speaking
25 with one voice that, yes, this is an appropriate

1 expenditure to help protect the health and safety of
2 public until such time as the Part 50 license has been
3 retired, but it's not an automatic conclusion from the
4 legislation.

5 MS. SEELEY: Okay. Thank you.

6 MR. JONES: You're welcome.

7 MR. ANDERS: Thank you. Any other questions?
8 Nancy.

9 MS. O'MALLEY: Just a quick question. You'd
10 mentioned about a zirconium fire. Can you clarify what
11 that means?

12 And after the fuel has been in wet storage for
13 16 months or so, you can step down on the emergency
14 response because there's no longer a risk for a
15 zirconium fire?

16 MR. JONES: Correct. The physical properties
17 no longer exist for that event to be credible for it to
18 happen. So it's no longer a combustible source. That's
19 what Mr. Watson was referring to. So the physics
20 fundamentally change with that decay he mentioned. So
21 the fuel assemblies can no longer generate that heat
22 from the decay radiation to achieve that combustible
23 path. That's what he's referring to. Think of the old
24 fire triangle, fuel, heat and oxygen. The heat source
25 is no longer present on its own to make that happen.

1 MR. ANDERS: Okay. Thank you. Our next
2 speaker is Mr. Ron Alsop. He is head of the county
3 emergency services program and Ron's going to talk about
4 the county's emergency services activities.

5 MR. ALSOP: Thank you. Good evening. Again,
6 Ron Alsop here and I'm going to go over a few things and
7 we're doing now and what we want to continue and touch
8 in with what Tom talked about with the -- some of the
9 proposals that are coming up.

10 And, first off, I'll get into -- I think we all
11 know that we're federally required to do emergency
12 preparedness here in the county. That's part of the
13 condition of the license for Diablo Canyon. They're
14 required to not only meet their on-site requirements,
15 but they're required to meet the federal requirements
16 for off-site response emergency planning, which is that
17 is, in essence, the public and the areas within the
18 emergency planning zone.

19 So as part of that, FEMA oversees that portion
20 of it. So the NRC oversees directly -- excuse me --
21 oversees directly with the PG&E. So, for example, the
22 previously mentioned drill exercise was held today. NRC
23 is responsible for overseeing what PG&E did and FEMA is
24 responsible for overseeing what we local agencies did,
25 referred to an off-site response agency I'll talk to in

1 a moment.

2 So that's done through a FEMA program called
3 the FEMA radiological emergency preparedness program.
4 There's numerous -- hundreds of criteria that we're
5 responsible for complying with related to our Diablo
6 Canyon emergency response plans and FEMA reviews our
7 plans. We have a number of standard operating
8 procedures I'll talk about here shortly that are
9 developed by us. We work with local agencies to keep
10 them up-to-date. FEMA concurs with those and then FEMA
11 also, as they did today, evaluates our procedures, both
12 the procedures and the demonstration to see if --
13 provide a reasonable demonstration or demonstration we
14 can reasonably demonstrate that we can protect the
15 health and safety. So FEMA oversees that with us. It
16 is noted it evaluates the planning preparedness
17 activities and evaluates the exercises as they did
18 today.

19 In passing reference off site, there's a formal
20 FEMA term referred to as off-site response organization.
21 So that's, in essence, we agencies are off site. Public
22 agency's responsible for emergency planning and
23 preparedness related to Diablo Canyon. So it's the
24 county, city, special districts and related agencies are
25 the RORs, the Off-site Response Organizations.

1 Unique to -- actually, unique to the whole
2 nation is that ROR, the Off-site Response Organization,
3 is overseen by the county, the County Office of
4 Emergency Services and we have, as noted here, San Luis
5 Obispo County City's Nuclear Power Plant emergency
6 response plan and one of our roles in the county and we
7 ask is to coordinate with the various cities, the five
8 incorporated cities that are within the emergency
9 planning zone, the numerous special districts and
10 locally based state agencies, CHP, Caltrans and a number
11 of other agencies, including state parks. So we
12 coordinate with those local agencies and, in turn, we
13 represent all the off-site response organizations with
14 the state. In our case, with the governor's office and
15 emergency services and also directly with FEMA. It's a
16 joint program that, in fact, a number of years ago was
17 recognized when we had a large exercise here, the USEPA
18 Region 9 for the Western United States that presented an
19 award for excellence in emergency planning because
20 having one joint plan. Many other -- most other plan --
21 all other plans that I'm familiar with have a separate
22 process where, for example, the SONGS, the San Onofre,
23 each jurisdiction would have -- they would have to
24 coordinate -- each jurisdiction makes their own
25 determination on things like protective actions, when to

1 sound the sirens.

2 In our case here with our joint plan, when the
3 County Emergency Services director, by a county
4 ordinance, the county administrative officer makes a
5 decision in the emergency operation center, that
6 decision is valid for the entire emergency planning zone
7 for the five incorporated cities of special districts
8 and so forth. So it's a good plan here and it works
9 very effectively.

10 The overall plan is we have our master plan, if
11 you will. The administrative plan gives procedures and
12 policies and so forth and references and there are over
13 50, about 54, 55 right now, what I refer to as standard
14 operating procedures, and for jurisdictions, and you
15 have, for example, the City of Pismo Beach, their SOP is
16 basically the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant
17 emergency response plan for the city and it ties in with
18 all the other cities and our master plan and then we
19 also have a number of others specific to emergency
20 public information. There's a standard operating
21 procedure for that.

22 So there are 50 of these that they're pretty
23 extensive plans. I'll touch one, is the CHP is well
24 over 100 pages and they have in the CHP standard
25 operating procedure the locations where they will have

1 traffic control points, how many officers will be needed
2 for a certain area, and they even have what their units'
3 numbers would be, the call signs for each particular
4 officer. So these are pretty extensive plans.

5 I noted here a public school relocation. The
6 schools each have their own plans, school districts,
7 County Office of Education has a plan and how we reach
8 out to them, and to choose an example, at the County
9 Office of Education today is they were in, as they're
10 assigned to be, in our emergency operation center --
11 excuse me -- then they reach back to their office --
12 their county office of education center across from
13 Cuesta College and they have what's referred to as a
14 department operations center and then they, in turn, are
15 reaching out to the schools. The same concept that we
16 have, that the county when we reach out, there's a
17 public works -- a representative -- representatives in
18 our county emergency operations center, we reach back
19 downtown here. They have a department of operations
20 center that they use during storms and so forth. So we
21 reach out and coordinate with all these various
22 entities, and there are a lot of other things in here,
23 ingestion pathway issues reach out. There's actually a
24 50-mile zone in addition to the emergency planning zone
25 that Tom Jones talked about. There's a 50-mile area

1 referred to as ingestion pathway zone and that's related
2 to agriculture. If there's a release, then we want to
3 ensure that there was not some particulate that got out
4 so far that's going to affect the crops or cattle or
5 other agricultural assets, including poultry. So
6 there's extensive planning for that process.

7 One thing that's a single example of a benefit
8 from Diablo Canyon to the rest of the county is there's
9 a note up there called carless collection and we have
10 carless collection points within the emergency planning
11 zone. If somebody doesn't have a car, there's
12 predetermined locations they can walk to or have a
13 neighbor get to them and we have been working with the
14 Regional Transit Authority and other bus resources, the
15 resources to get to them.

16 Quick note on how some of this works and how
17 the agencies work together, within our emergency
18 operations center, we have the County Office of
19 Education we noted and the Regional Transit Authority
20 and other transportation resources actually physically
21 located together so when things get going -- when the
22 school districts don't need the buses and we have RTA
23 buses and we have ride-on buses and all the other buses,
24 basically those get pooled countywide so they can be
25 used for evacuations anywhere needed and we use these

1 for other than Diablo Canyon, too. In early 2017 when
2 we had the heavy winter storms, there was immediate need
3 to evacuate Sycamore Hot Springs. It started flooding,
4 they couldn't get the cars out. So we got a call from
5 County Fire -- Cal Fire, we need resources to
6 evacuate -- I think it was 100 people. We called
7 Regional Transit Authority and they sent buses out there
8 and we had that system in place because of our Diablo
9 Canyon emergency planning.

10 Moving on, as I noted, the exercise is required
11 to be evaluated by FEMA, but we go beyond that. Prior
12 to the evaluated exercise today by FEMA for us and by
13 the NRC for PG&E, we had basically a dry run in
14 September. We asked FEMA to come out and evaluate us
15 for that, too, because we want to make double sure that
16 we're doing things right. So even when we're not
17 required to be evaluated, we ask for these courtesy
18 evaluations, as they're referred to, to come out and
19 give us some tips and to make sure we're doing things
20 correctly.

21 That second bullet lists a number of our
22 exercises that we have, including plume, which was
23 today, and plume infers simply that there was a release
24 of the radiological plume going somewhere and we deal
25 with that and then a fast time frame, a time crunch and

1 we simulate that and generally get it done within the
2 day.

3 Ingestion pathway zone, as I mentioned, there's
4 a 50-mile ingestion pathway zone. That's generally --
5 that is, not generally, that is a three-day exercise and
6 we had one a number of years -- a few years ago. We'll
7 see a slide on here coming up shortly. So that's a
8 three-day exercise that also involves Monterey County,
9 Santa Barbara County and state agriculture folks. So
10 it's a pretty extensive exercise.

11 Monitoring and decontamination, we have two
12 locations, one at Camp Roberts and one at the New Tech
13 High School in Nipomo. It's the high school next to
14 Nipomo High School where people can go to be monitored
15 and, if necessary, decontaminated. We do those
16 exercises. There's a medical exercise where we're
17 required by FEMA to work with ambulance companies and
18 hospitals to ensure that a contaminated person, whether
19 it's from the plant or the public, can be taken care of
20 by local ambulance companies and the hospitals. That
21 responsibility falls to us even though these other
22 agencies are doing it.

23 In a hostile action-based scenario, which is
24 very extensive and is a relatively new one from the past
25 decade or so and it -- basically, it's an extensively

1 more -- extensively more involved for the off sites than
2 the security drills that they have at the plant, they
3 may have a mock of attempts to take over the plant and
4 so forth. This one involves a hostile action-based
5 scenario where there's a large scale and it's the
6 criminal aspect of the FBI, our sheriff's office, Diablo
7 security working together with the rest of us. We're --
8 on our side, we're kind of doing the regular drill
9 having to protect the people, on the other side, the
10 FBI, sheriff's office and Diablo security are
11 determining how to protect the plant, and some of these
12 exercises, Tom mentioned a number of players today. I
13 think we have around 500 all total. The region is from
14 200 to a thousand players with a thousand players being
15 the hostile action-based. So they get quite involved.

16 Close out here with the next couple here. This
17 slide is from an ingestion pathway exercise we had in
18 2016 and I wanted to point out in here -- I can't really
19 see them, but the county administrator at the time,
20 Public Works director at the time, who is now the county
21 administrator, folks from our office, Sheriff Parkinson,
22 the county fire chief, the CHP's in here, just a bit out
23 of the picture is our county health officer, standing up
24 in the background is folks from the radiological
25 protection unit, and my point being here, this is a

1 Diablo Canyon exercise, okay, but we have all these
2 people in here, the community leaders that are doing
3 this exercise that are face-to-face and they're doing it
4 together, they know each other, and then bingo, and
5 another example here -- real life example is when we had
6 the tsunami -- the earthquake and tsunami that caused
7 the problems with Fukushima, you may recall we had an
8 earthquake warning along our coastline here. So we
9 activated our emergency operations center. About 4
10 a.m., I looked around and said, you know, these are the
11 same people that participated in Diablo Canyon drills
12 and the point I want to make with that is that our
13 office, the primarily -- not primarily, significantly
14 rely on Diablo Canyon emergency preparedness to carry us
15 over for all the other emergency preparedness, too.
16 There are some weak areas that are not NPP, but this is
17 an illustration of how important NPP is to us because it
18 works for other things, too.

19 Of course, when decommissioning is complete and
20 the plant transitions out and we transition out of the
21 power plant emergency plan, we're still going to have to
22 do this. The earthquake warnings are still going to be
23 here, Tsunami warnings are still going to be here and
24 other things are still going to be here that we're going
25 to need to do.

1 So there's a slide in here that I wanted to
2 close out with. Let me look at my notes here because I
3 have the slide in here related to what we're moving on
4 to related to decommissioning is that PG&E has noted
5 it's proposing -- PG&E is proposing to continue
6 emergency planning preparedness through the
7 decommissioning period pending, as Tom Jones explained,
8 PUC approval and the development of the site-specific
9 decommissioning estimate and process will include the
10 proposed emergency planning, so continuing the emergency
11 planning, and then future resources such as the early
12 warning system sirens that Tom mentioned and other
13 assets will have to be addressed jointly by county and
14 PG&E and that's going to be a big discussion on policy
15 issue because the sirens, even though once we took them
16 over at the county level and we don't have the NRC
17 requirements, there's still going to be an expense that
18 we're not taking on right now, and even things like the
19 emergency operations center when the lease expires will
20 take it over. PG&E is paying for that right now, the
21 generator out there and the elevators, it needed a new
22 roof some time back.

23 So all these assets we are going to have to
24 take a look at in the coming time period as we progress
25 through decommissioning and see what we can keep. It's

1 going to be a policy decision with the Board of
2 Supervisors and others, what we want to keep and address
3 funding other than Diablo Canyon, but that's some time
4 off. As we can see here, it's going to be quite a long
5 time before we get to that, but as Tom mentioned, we do
6 have a document. We've started that process on where
7 are we, where do we want to go, where do we need to go
8 and how can we start getting there. It's just the
9 beginning. With that, I will be happy to take any
10 questions.

11 MR. ANDERS: Frank.

12 MR. MECHAM: Just one, Ron. Thank you. I know
13 that if the county does take over some of these or
14 whoever starts to put the funding forward, I would
15 assume that some of the cities would be participatory in
16 that.

17 MR. ALSOP: Well, yes, they could. There's a
18 couple of ways to do that, is other than Diablo Canyon,
19 the cities are independent right now as is, really, with
20 the rest of the nation. So if we had -- well, the
21 tsunami is an example. We recommended evacuations along
22 the coastline. It's part of the process of evacuating
23 emergency operations center. So we recommended Pismo
24 Beach to evacuate a certain area and they did not agree.
25 They only wanted to evacuate about half the area that we

1 recommended, and that's certainly their right as an
2 independent jurisdiction, and they turned out to be
3 right. The area wasn't affected. So they can make that
4 decision on their own.

5 So, currently, right now with all of this
6 together, as I noted earlier, when the county emergency
7 services makes a decision to evacuate, whether it
8 includes incorporating cities or not, that's going to
9 happen, but all that funding that they're getting is the
10 same funding we're getting. So PG&E pays the State of
11 California, the state pays us and we, in turn, pay out,
12 in this example, the City of Pismo Beach.

13 So they're in it with this right now related to
14 the nuclear power plant planning, but not with the
15 other, for lack of a better term, all-hazardous
16 planning. So that's something to look into. In other
17 counties, they do have -- there's different models where
18 they do have what's referred to as operational area
19 planning where all the cities kick in and they do one
20 countywide emergency plan, but many other models have
21 where each jurisdiction does their own thing. So I'm
22 not sure how much they'd be willing to kick in after the
23 plant.

24 MR. ANDERS: Sherri.

25 MS. DANOFF: Ron, thank you for your

1 representation. I noticed on one of your slides that
2 you mentioned you've got evacuation time estimates and
3 I'm wondering if you might have brought any of those
4 with you. I'm particularly interested in evacuation
5 times from Avila.

6 MR. ALSOP: Yes. That document -- it's
7 actually a document that is developed. It's a -- PG&E's
8 required -- one of the many NRC regulations. So it's
9 required evacuation times estimate or evacuation times
10 assessment. It's a fairly large document. It's about
11 500 pages or so that does go through the different
12 scenarios of what if it's raining, what if it's summer
13 and, you know, what if school's in and so on and so
14 forth and it gives hundreds and hundreds of various
15 evacuation scenarios. That's not a document that we
16 have readily available. It is on the Internet. I'm not
17 sure how to find it, but I think if you go -- if you
18 search Google for Diablo Canyon evacuation times
19 estimate or evacuation times assessment, it should come
20 up and it will come up on an NRC page.

21 MS. DANOFF: Okay. Thank you.

22 MR. ALSOP: Certainly.

23 MR. ANDERS: Any other questions? Thank you
24 very much, Mr. Alsop.

25 MR. ALSOP: All right. Thank you.

1 MR. ANDERS: Excellent presentation. Thank
2 you.

3 MR. ALSOP: Thank you.

4 MR. ANDERS: We now have the opportunity to
5 hear from the public. So last count, I think we had
6 five speakers that communicated a desire to speak and
7 Adam will put their names up on the screen, I believe,
8 and what we'd like is to actually -- we're going to use
9 both podiums and just come up to the podium, and when
10 your name is shown and if you're second on the list,
11 please be ready to speak. Speakers will have three
12 minutes. So our first speaker is Jane Swanson.

13 MS. SWANSON: I'd like to request that David
14 Weisman go before me because my comment is going to
15 bounce off of something he's going to say. Is that okay
16 with everybody, we'll trade places?

17 MR. MECHAM: Whatever happened to ladies before
18 gentlemen?

19 MR. WEISMAN: But I'm no gentleman, it's her, I
20 assure you. Come on. You all don't know what famous
21 film that comes from. Mae West was involved, I believe,
22 okay, yeah, Carrie Graham.

23 MR. ANDERS: David, why don't you go ahead.
24 You want to speak immediately after David?

25 MS. SWANSON: That would be logical, if that's

1 okay with everybody.

2 MR. ANDERS: Okay. Bill, is that okay? Okay.

3 So go ahead, David.

4 MR. WEISMAN: All right. Well, witticisms and
5 film quotes aside from the evening, my name's David
6 Weisman, Alliance For Nuclear Responsibility, and my
7 comment tonight is this: Unable, apparently, for
8 scheduling reasons to attend this evening, but invited
9 by San Luis Obispo County by the aforementioned Diablo
10 Canyon Independent Safety Committee whose three members
11 Mr. Karlin introduced at the outset of the meeting was
12 Dr. David Victor. Dr. David Victor is the chairman of
13 the somewhat analogous San Onofre Community Engagement
14 Panel that has been assembled for ostensibly a similar
15 purpose and he's come to share his experiences because
16 they've got four years now under their belt doing this.
17 He's not here this evening, but Dr. David Victor will be
18 appearing and making a presentation tomorrow morning
19 sometime after 8:30 a.m., which is the start of the
20 Diablo Canyon independent safety meeting at the Avila
21 Lighthouse Inn and Suites there in Avila Beach at 8:30
22 tomorrow morning. He'll probably come on a little bit
23 after they introduce themselves. That will be broadcast
24 over AGP video so people watching this at home, but
25 maybe not able to attend tomorrow morning can find

1 Dr. Victor's presentation on AGP video where I'm sure it
2 will be archived and available for future use.

3 We, as the Alliance, have submitted a series of
4 questions to him about their panel's composition,
5 agenda, prioritization and he did provide written
6 answers, which we then formulated into an ongoing set of
7 questions. Those questions, his answers, our analysis
8 and commentary on them can be found on our website,
9 www.A4NR.org -- the number 4 -- NR.org. It's right there to
10 download as a PDF file right at the top of our web page.
11 We invite and welcome the public and, furthermore, we
12 really invite anyone who'd like to listen to what
13 Dr. Victor says because, again, four years of experience
14 operating in an analogous situation and we found a lot
15 of his answers to be relevant and to affect where this
16 panel might consider its future membership agenda and
17 prioritization of issues. So thank you for that.
18 Again, www.A4NR.org and you can find our comments and
19 please tune in for Dr. Victor at the safety committee
20 tomorrow morning. Thank you.

21 MS. SWANSON: Thank you for accommodating me.
22 Jane Swanson speaking for San Luis Obispo Mothers For
23 Peace. Mothers For Peace has read the comments that
24 David Weisman referred to, the comments made by the
25 Alliance For Nuclear Responsibility. They are comments

1 not ours, but we can't resist commenting on them. We
2 find them very valuable and we do agree with all the
3 points made in them and I'm sure all the members of this
4 panel will have a chance to read those if you haven't
5 already. I'm sure he also submitted them to the
6 comments of this organization.

7 We would like to thank PG&E and the
8 hard-working members of this panel. We'll want to
9 implement the recommendations made by the Alliance as in
10 the opinion of Mothers For Peace. Doing so will add to
11 the credibility of the work of this panel. I will refer
12 to only one of the Alliance's recommendations, that the
13 engagement panel select its own chairperson and
14 executive committee and prioritize the topics and timing
15 of the processes of the panel.

16 So far, PG&E has done all the organization and
17 all the prioritization and they've done a good job. I'm
18 not saying anything negative about them, but, by now,
19 the panel is very well-oriented and I think it would add
20 to the credibility of the work of the panel if -- it
21 would show their independence if the panel itself made
22 some of those decisions.

23 It's understood that PG&E has the
24 responsibility for the decisions about decommissioning
25 completely, not the panel, that's understood, but it's

1 my assumption that one of PG&E's goals in creating the
2 panel is to create confidence in the greater community
3 about the issues associated with decommissioning.
4 Giving the panel this additional measure of independence
5 would, I believe, support that goal of encouraging the
6 community to buy into the decisions ultimately made
7 about decommissioning. Thank you.

8 MR. KARLIN: May I ask a question to clarify?
9 You're referring to the Alliance For Nuclear
10 Responsibility's comments, and as I understand, Mothers
11 For Peace endorsed those comments. Are these the
12 comments that are contained in the October 24th, 2018,
13 letter by Rochelle Becker to the panel?

14 MS. SWANSON: Those are the comments I'm
15 referring to and Mothers For Peace did not see them
16 until after they were submitted. We had no input into
17 them. That's the work of the Alliance. I'm just saying
18 we read them and we thought, ooh, goody, this is a lot
19 of comments in here.

20 MR. KARLIN: So you endorse those comments?

21 MS. SWANSON: We endorse them fully.

22 MR. KARLIN: Thank you. All right.

23 MR. TOMAN: Good evening, members of the panel.
24 I'm Bill Toman. I live in Los Osos. A little bit of
25 news. Referring to last month's focus of repurposing

1 Diablo assets, this past Friday, October 19th, the
2 federal agency that is in charge of leasing seabed off
3 the shore of California for activities such as oil
4 drilling or offshore wind, floating wind facilities
5 published a call for three offshore areas in California
6 for potentially hosting offshore wind facilities. The
7 three areas, one is off of Humboldt County, they call it
8 the Humboldt area, and then two off the Central Coast,
9 the Morro Bay call area and the Diablo Canyon call area,
10 and it's a 100-day public comment period. It's not an
11 auction or a bid for these areas, it's an
12 information-gathering exercise. The areas that have
13 been identified were the result of years-long
14 stakeholder process with -- including the California
15 Intergovernmental Task Force on Renewable Energy and so
16 this is an area -- these are all areas that the offshore
17 wind industry has said they would have an interest in
18 and that it has the resources of wind and other
19 important characteristics that would make it feasible.

20 One of the things that was in Friday's register
21 announcement was a caution in that -- and I'll just read
22 a couple of paragraphs here. It says interested parties
23 should also be aware that the Morro Bay and Diablo
24 Canyon call areas on the Central Coast contain blocks
25 that have been assessed as incompatible with wind energy

1 development by the Department of Defense. Department of
2 Defense is currently reviewing additional detailed
3 project information supplied by the offshore wind
4 industry to determine if any of the areas previously
5 identified by the Department of Defense is incompatible
6 in the Morro Bay call area, may be identified as
7 compatible upon further analysis. The Diablo Canyon
8 call area is heavily utilized by multiple Department of
9 Defense components, and based upon current and future
10 expected use, previous assessments have found
11 development there to be incompatible with a wide array
12 of critical Department of Defense activities.

13 So it is open for public comments. One of the
14 commenters, of course, will be the Department of
15 Defense. This is the very beginning of a process that
16 will take at least a couple of years for offshore seabed
17 leasing for offshore wind. Stay tuned. Thanks a lot.

18 MR. KARLIN: Bill, one clarification. Is that
19 federal registered by BOEM?

20 MR. TOMAN: Yes.

21 MR. KARLIN: And Bureau of --

22 MR. TOMAN: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.

23 MR. KARLIN: Okay. And last --

24 MR. TOMAN: Which is under interior.

25 MR. KARLIN: Last Friday?

1 MR. TOMAN: Yes.

2 MR. KARLIN: Okay. Thank you. I'll look for
3 that.

4 MS. SEELEY: Bill, is it possible that the
5 Department of Defense would change its view if they
6 received -- will they see the public comment or not or
7 how would that be dealt with or do you know?

8 MR. TOMAN: I've been in several meetings over
9 the past year both sponsored by the Energy Commission
10 and by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management with the
11 Department of Defense. They have tried to accommodate
12 proposals for offshore wind developments and my view is
13 that they have not changed their view for accommodating
14 offshore wind off the Central Coast. Humboldt is much
15 less conflicted, but there's -- it does not have the
16 transmission assets that the Central Coast has or the
17 people and so it may be that the Humboldt area is the
18 one that goes forward after all the comments here, but
19 that's just my view.

20 MR. ANDERS: Thank you. Next speaker.

21 MS. LEWIS: Hello. My name is Sherry Lewis and
22 I'm also from San Luis Obispo Mothers For Peace. I have
23 a couple of questions about this panel.

24 First of all, I realize that you're all
25 volunteers. Do you have a goal and a time frame? Like,

1 are you supposed to come up with some answers or some
2 ideas within a certain time, like, maybe January or
3 something? I'd like an answer.

4 MR. ANDERS: Our comment period is to make
5 comments.

6 MS. LEWIS: Well, but I'm asking questions.

7 MR. ANDERS: I understand. If you can ask the
8 questions and then the panel will respond to those
9 questions after all the speakers have talked.

10 MS. LEWIS: Hmm. Well, what I'm wondering
11 about is if the time is limited, which I think maybe it
12 is, and that you do have to come up with some answers
13 for the nuclear decommission -- decommissioning
14 triennial proceeding, NDTP, if that's the case and if
15 you have limited time to deal with certain issues, then
16 some of the most important issues if you have to be
17 done -- be ready by January, say, some of the important
18 issues are like emergency planning, which is only coming
19 up now, and waste management, and so I'm wondering if --
20 well, I'm wondering if that's the situation, if you're
21 being -- if you're allowing too little time left to deal
22 with the complex problem of waste management and
23 emergency planning and if you have enough experts on
24 your panel that can help -- help with the panel and help
25 in understanding so that you'll have a more -- shoot --

1 have more understanding of what it is you're talking
2 about, what you're supposed to be dealing with. Okay.
3 Thank you.

4 MR. NELSON: Good evening. My name is Dr. Gene
5 Nelson. I have a Ph.D. in radiation biophysics and I'm
6 speaking today on behalf of the non-profit Californians
7 For Green Nuclear Power Incorporated, abbreviated as
8 CGNP. I'm their legal assistant and government liaison.
9 In the cart before the horse department, I would like
10 everyone, everyone in the room, including the people in
11 PG&E, to note that the CPUC website shows that A1608006,
12 which is the application PG&E made to retire the plant,
13 is still reopened. Wishing no disrespect, at an earlier
14 engagement meeting, I noted that CGNP is working to put
15 this panel out of business. We are serious. As a next
16 step, Californians For Green Nuclear Power filed a writ
17 petition right here in the second appellate district.
18 CGNP's documents were filed today, October 24th, 2018.
19 Our total length of our filing is about 900 pages. We
20 are serious. In plain language, CGNP is suing the
21 California Public Utilities Commission. CGNP is
22 challenging the legality of granting permission to
23 Pacific Gas & Electric to voluntarily retire their
24 highly functioning Diablo Canyon Power Plant in 2025.
25 CGNP's case number is B293420. Central to CGNP's

1 argument is that CPUC decisions must be for the public
2 good, taking into account considerations of the
3 environment, of cost to ratepayers. CGNP's challenge is
4 particularly significant as the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory
5 Commission in the federal register notice dated April
6 23rd, 2018, granting PG&E's request to withdraw their
7 Diablo Canyon license renewal application stated that
8 that permission was conditioned on the CPUC approving
9 PG&E's request to retire the plant. I invite your
10 questions during the questioning period. Thank you very
11 much.

12 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, speakers. Now we have
13 the opportunity for the panel to discuss any comments or
14 questions. Frank.

15 MR. MECHAM: I would like, Tom, if you would,
16 to explain the panel, and, apparently, Ms. Lewis didn't
17 know how the panel was formed or what our goal is and
18 when we're supposed to get something done. We made that
19 determination. Can you convey that so that the public
20 knows our report that we're going to be putting out?

21 MR. ANDERS: I am sorry, Frank. I didn't quite
22 catch all that.

23 MR. MECHAM: Okay. Tonight we talked about the
24 meetings that we are going to have and the annual report
25 that we're going to be providing. If you can let folks

1 know when that might be so she knows what the goal of
2 this board is or this panel is and, no, I don't believe
3 any of us are nuclear scientists on the board. I did
4 stay at a Holiday Inn Express one time, but we do have
5 the ability to access those experts to answer the
6 questions for the public.

7 MR. ANDERS: And I think we'll have the
8 opportunity to discuss this a little further as this
9 meeting goes on. Linda and then Kara.

10 MS. SEELEY: We actually -- the panel -- the
11 PG&E did not arrange the sequence of our meetings. The
12 panel voted on the sequence of the meetings. We are
13 going to create a report, an end-of-year report, but
14 it's an ongoing proceeding at the CPUC. What we have --
15 what we decided initially was that -- first of all, we
16 didn't know each other when we came together in May. We
17 had -- there were two meetings that we had to have about
18 the timeline. What was the second one? The what?

19 MR. ANDERS: The topics.

20 MS. SEELEY: Oh, the financing, right, of
21 decommissioning. Those were two that were mandated and
22 then we looked at all the different topics that we had
23 to address and we thought that going -- starting with
24 the use of the land, and I hope Kara will talk about
25 that, and the repurposing of the facility would be kind

1 of a very basic sort of non-contentious part for us to
2 start with. Process-wise, we needed to establish the
3 trust that we have in our -- among us on our panel and I
4 personally think it was a good idea for us to wait on
5 the -- the emergency planning we didn't have really
6 anything to do with. We learned all about the emergency
7 planning situation tonight. The spent fuel is the big
8 one and that is we've decided that we want to give that
9 enough time to -- so that the public -- to have some
10 public workshops and to have our public meeting about it
11 and to -- I think tonight we decided to postpone it
12 until January so we can give full notice to people maybe
13 wanting to come in out of town to address this topic and
14 also so that we can prepare ourselves well for it. We
15 are going to write a report, but the report is -- we
16 have completed one part of the report so far and that's
17 due at the end of the year, but it's an ongoing process.
18 It's not like it's due on December 31st and then it's
19 over. We can add to it because the process of the -- of
20 the CPUC process is an ongoing process. So we will add
21 to that and we will make a thorough report about the
22 spent fuel. That's, to me, the biggest, most important
23 thing that we will ever do on this panel and, indeed,
24 none of us are experts, but tonight we met with the
25 Diablo Canyon Independent Safety Committee and they're

1 going to be giving us technical assistance explaining
2 things to us about the things that we don't understand
3 and we're going to be able to have a much more open
4 process by doing it this way rather than trying to
5 squeeze it all into this -- you know, we just started in
6 May and this is October and we have the holidays coming
7 and I, personally, did not want to have that meeting in
8 November or December because I didn't think that people
9 would pay -- you know, people start hunkering down in
10 November and December and so I think it will be a lot
11 better meeting if we have it in January.

12 MR. ANDERS: Thank you. Kara.

13 MS. WOODRUFF: Thank you, Linda. I agree with
14 what Linda said. When we first formed, we needed to
15 start with the basics, what is the time frame for
16 decommissioning and how is it going to be financed. We
17 felt like we had to address that to begin with. The
18 issues of land and even repurposing the facilities have
19 huge popular appeal. So we felt like we had to address
20 that and it's also the only topic that the PUC said that
21 we had to address. In fact, that topic had to be
22 addressed so we concluded -- so that it can be included
23 in PG&E's December report. So we were really forced to
24 address that issue early on.

25 I also want to reiterate the topics that we

1 decided and how they were scheduled, that wasn't PG&E,
2 that was the panel independently. We are all, I think,
3 of the opinion that there are some issues that are
4 extremely important that deserve high focus and storage
5 of the spent fuel is probably the number one topic.
6 Originally, that was planned for next month, but on
7 reconsidering that, we didn't feel like we had adequate
8 time, nor was one public hearing sufficient. So we're
9 thinking about putting that off until the first quarter
10 so we can invite parties that will probably come from
11 all over the country to make presentations at a workshop
12 so that when we have the public hearing we can come
13 forward with a lot of background knowledge.

14 And so one more word about the report. We are
15 putting together a report, but it's only going to
16 address more of the simple issues that we've heard
17 about, especially the land issue because we have to, but
18 we fully expect to provide addendums or additional
19 volumes to the report when we've heard about these
20 really complex issues that come later on.

21 So I've read the Alliance letter. I really do
22 believe we are independent. None of us are being paid
23 to be here. I haven't seen any evidence that anybody
24 here has any bias towards the utility. I agree we don't
25 have all the expertise that we want and we hope to turn

1 to the experts, especially when it comes to fuel storage
2 in January, but I think we really do take this job very
3 seriously and, again, we addressed the land because we
4 had to. It was ordered by the PUC and because it has
5 incredible importance to this community. You probably
6 saw we have hundreds and hundreds of public comments.
7 So to not address that issue when people were asking us
8 to address it would have been probably not correct, but
9 we take the issues very seriously. Thank you.

10 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Kara. Alex.

11 MR. KARLIN: Yeah. Thank you. I think,
12 Sherry, you've raised some good questions and I have a
13 different perspective than what you just heard on some
14 of those issues. Your questions seem to be do we have a
15 plan or an assignment, do we have a deadline by January,
16 do we have enough expertise on the panel to do our job
17 such as it is. I think those are good questions. I
18 think the Alliance For Nuclear letter has raised some
19 important issues. I don't agree with everything in
20 there, but I agree with a great deal of it and I think
21 these are grounds for some concern.

22 First, I would say this panel has worked very
23 hard and in good faith. All the people on this panel
24 are working hard and in good faith towards our goals or
25 our joint efforts. No one is slacking, no one is a

1 stooze for PG&E or, otherwise, you know, hiding some
2 agenda like that and so I think we're doing good work
3 and we're proud of what we're doing and I also add that
4 PG&E has been helpful. All the way down the line,
5 they've been paying for all the time and effort. Not
6 us. They don't pay us, but they've got to pay for this
7 hall, they've got all their people who are responding to
8 our questions. So that's a lot of time and effort that
9 they're doing and I think they're proceeding in good
10 faith, too.

11 However, I would said that, you know, PG&E
12 decided to create this Diablo Canyon Decommissioning
13 Engagement Panel. This panel was not specifically
14 required by the order. The order required that they
15 involve a stakeholder process before they dispose of the
16 lands and the reuse of the property. They didn't have
17 to create this panel. They decided this was one part,
18 perhaps, of the public stakeholder process. I don't
19 know what their decision was, but they've created this
20 and I would say that when we had our first meeting, PG&E
21 said to us one of the main things we want you to do is
22 to help us so that we can submit our next
23 decommissioning cost triennial proceeding submittal,
24 which is due in December of 2018, and we need you to
25 help us with that and we need to be able to report that

1 you've helped us with that, so that's what we created
2 you for and that's your mission, and after that's done,
3 we'll decide whether or not the panel needs to continue
4 in existence.

5 Subsequently, we've clarified that they believe
6 and we believe that the panel does need to continue in
7 existence, but that was the initial assignment, that
8 this is what we need you for and they had the topics
9 that they wanted to incorporate in their triennial
10 proceeding submission in December 2018 and those are
11 pretty much the topics we've covered in our various
12 meetings.

13 So the PG&E basically defined the topics, told
14 us what we were here to do is help them with that and we
15 tweaked the sequence of those topics a little bit and
16 looked at the different -- maybe we'll do this first,
17 this one second, how we do it, but, you know, that was
18 kind of how we approached it and we were a bunch of 11
19 people who really hadn't worked together and we said,
20 okay, that sounds good, let's roll our sleeves up and
21 start working on that and that's what we've done.

22 Properly speaking, lands is an important issue
23 to this community. I don't think there's a whole lot of
24 disagreement about the lands. Everyone wants the lands
25 to be a park, not particularly controversial. Different

1 people want different uses for it to -- not different,
2 but they all want it to be preserved. We all agree with
3 that. Land use has not -- got a lot to do with
4 decommissioning, in the proper sense of the word, what
5 Bruce Watson explained to us in terms of the nuclear
6 regulatory decommissioning process. I mean, we're a
7 decommissioning panel and we've worked with lands and
8 maybe it's good to go in the lands issue as -- I'm not
9 sure it's been put to bed, but we certainly have some
10 ideas and hopefully there are things going on with Wild
11 Cherry Canyon that will be good, be great for the
12 community, but, I mean, I think that's where we are.

13 Now, this PG&E will submit something to the PUC
14 in December, which is the triennial proceeding cost
15 estimate. They're going to -- hopefully, they're going
16 to attach a vision statement, we're calling it, that we
17 are generating and working on now. It's not complete
18 yet, but we're getting there. It's not going to be that
19 long, but I think it will be helpful and they can add
20 that. It won't cover spent nuclear fuels as requested
21 in the concerns raised by the letter from Alliance
22 Nuclear, but PG&E may have a deadline of December 2018
23 to submit their thing. We don't have such a deadline.
24 We can submit anything we want, just send a letter to
25 the judge and to the PUC and say, hey, we've got an

1 addendum, we want to submit something about spent
2 nuclear fuels that we've thought about and we're going
3 to submit that in March of 2019. So, yes, there is this
4 deadline for PG&E. We're trying to work with that to
5 the extent we can come up with something for PG&E, but
6 with regard to spent nuclear fuels, I agree with Linda
7 and Kara that this is a critical and important issue.
8 There's not a whole lot we can do with spent nuclear
9 fuels, but we're going to hear a lot of people wailing
10 and gnashing their teeth about it and we'll listen to
11 that and then we'll submit our report. We're
12 reinventing a wheel that's already been developed down
13 in SONGS.

14 Finally, I would say with regard to the
15 expertise, no, we really don't have the expertise to
16 really assess what's the best thing to do with regard to
17 spent fuel, but we can ask PG&E what it thinks. They
18 have experts who will tell us what they think, we can
19 ask some other entity what they think, we can ask the
20 Diablo Canyon Independent Safety Committee what do they
21 think about spent fuels, but if that's all we're doing,
22 then why are we in existence? If we can't exercise
23 judgment, I think we need some more -- maybe we need
24 additional people on this panel who have some
25 substantive knowledge, expertise depth on some of these

1 issues that can allow us to make judgments and
2 assessments on some of these things rather than relying
3 on the Independent Safety Committee or PG&E to tell us
4 what the answer is.

5 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Alex. Any further
6 questions or comments? Yes, Nancy.

7 MS. O'MALLEY: I just want to make a comment,
8 also, that we have time. It's still seven years before
9 the plant closes. So there really -- you know, I didn't
10 sense there was a rush and urgency to get through every
11 single topic before the first of the year. It can't be
12 done, it can't be done well and we do have time.

13 And, you know, regarding the spent fuel, there
14 are new technologies coming out all the time. So, I
15 mean, there's no decision that needs to be made right
16 now and we do want to keep in mind that there is time
17 and research is -- ongoing research is taking place, and
18 whatever decision is made now, there will be new
19 technologies coming up down the line, let's hope, and
20 new policies.

21 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Nancy. David.

22 MR. BALDWIN: I just didn't want it to get lost
23 in the conversation here. I appreciate all of the other
24 panelists' comments. At least, as I understand it, we
25 were engaged not as experts in nuclear field, but as a

1 community engagement panel. The idea was that probably
2 because we come from different backgrounds or different
3 lines of work and different parts of the community that
4 the idea was that we would then, with our circle of
5 influence or the people that we have contact with, bring
6 ideas back to this panel, ultimately back to PG&E. PG&E
7 is obviously doing the same thing on their own, but the
8 whole idea here was to engage the community and we do it
9 by this meeting that we're having here and we have
10 ability to engage them online, people can leave
11 comments, we have a kiosk, a number of different ways,
12 and then that -- ultimately, that information that we
13 gather then can give an accurate reflection back on the
14 report that will be produced or any reports that are
15 produced from us of what the community really wants and
16 that was the largest part of what I felt like we were
17 here for, or at least the line share of it. So I just
18 didn't want that to be lost in the discussion. Thank
19 you.

20 MR. ANDERS: Sherri.

21 MS. DANOFF: I just want to emphasize that the
22 panel decided independently of PG&E, but with PG&E's
23 assistance and arrangements, to talk to various agencies
24 that are players in decommissioning, try to get a handle
25 on what their requirements are, and then we are fully

1 responsible for what we'll be learning and what the
2 community will be learning in terms of spent fuel
3 storage, storage and the technologies and so forth that
4 are involved even in the dry casks, and then, as has
5 been said, we're planning an addendum to the report
6 that's due at the end of the year. We want to give
7 plenty of time to inform ourselves. Thank you.

8 MR. ANDERS: Yes, Linda.

9 MS. SEELEY: And, also, we're going as a panel
10 to the San Onofre Community Engagement Panel meeting on
11 November 29th and so we're -- and we're going to be able
12 to talk to them and find out what they've learned in
13 their experience. So I think that's going to be very
14 helpful and we wanted -- I, personally -- I don't want
15 to speak for anybody else. I wanted to wait to address
16 spent fuel issue until after we go to that meeting and
17 hear what we may be experiencing with our community when
18 they come out to talk about the spent fuel. So that's
19 going to be a very significant trip for us.

20 MR. ANDERS: Thank you. Any further comments
21 or discussion? Lauren.

22 MR. BROWN: I also read the letter from the
23 Alliance. One of the things that I picked up from that
24 is that they thought pretty strongly that the focus of
25 this group, this panel should be almost exclusively on

1 safety issues related to the operation of the plant
2 following the end of the power generation and the
3 composition of this panel should be changed. I would
4 like to offer this thought. I think we are composed of
5 a group of people that pretty well represent this
6 community from Paso Robles down to Arroyo Grande in
7 geographical terms, in terms of broad experience of
8 people's backgrounds and perspectives and I think we are
9 more accurately representing the community's full
10 concerns and those do include what's going to happen to
11 the land afterwards. It includes what's going to happen
12 to some of the valuable infrastructure that exists out
13 there. If you look at the attendance tonight, it is a
14 fraction of the attendance of people who expressed their
15 support for some kind of measures for conservation of
16 the land. So I think we're doing a pretty good job in
17 terms of representing the community.

18 I also want to just clarify one thing. Right
19 from the beginning, there was no time frame set on
20 sunsetting this panel. In fact, PG&E asked if we could
21 set up a class schedule. So some of us are one-year
22 term, some of us are two years, some of us are
23 three-year terms, so that there is the opportunity for
24 renewal of this committee and it reflects, I think,
25 PG&E's commitment to keep this going as long as it is

1 helpful and productive and addressing issues that are of
2 concern to this community.

3 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Lauren. Alex, we need
4 to move on. Just a brief comment, please.

5 MR. KARLIN: Yes. I do remember, however, that
6 PG&E said at our first meeting that we need you to help
7 us with the triennial submission, and once that's over
8 with, we can decide -- we, PG&E can decide whether it's
9 worthwhile to continue the panel and so it's within
10 their control to continue us or not as they think we are
11 helpful.

12 My main point, however, is that I have put
13 together a small chart that is going to be on our
14 website, which compares this panel. There are
15 decommissioning panels associated with many of the
16 nuclear power plants around the country and our
17 composition on this panel is very different than any of
18 them you'll see around the country, Vermont Yankee,
19 Indian Point, Oyster Creek, Pilgrim, these other sites,
20 and major, you know, decommissioning processes are
21 dominated by elected officials and appointed
22 governmental officials and designated union
23 representatives and maybe a few people from the
24 community. That's how they operate. That's how SONGS
25 operates, dominated by appointed government officials

1 and state officials who are from agencies who are
2 elected or not. We're very different in that respect
3 and I think that we ought to learn some lessons from
4 what the -- and they're set up by state law. Many of
5 them are established by state law, not just simply
6 voluntary that the PG&E or the utility sets up. They're
7 mandated by state law and we're very different in many
8 respects and I think that is the basis that maybe we
9 need to be put -- and I'll put that on the website.
10 Chuck will put it on the website, anybody who wants to
11 look at the comparison and contrast against eight or
12 nine others. Thank you.

13 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Alex. One last
14 comment, Sherri, and then if we could pull up the public
15 participation sheet.

16 MS. DANOFF: Just a brief comment. It does
17 appear from the information that Alex presented that we
18 do have a different composition and so forth; however,
19 the state did set up the Independent Safety Council and
20 that's unique amongst all the examples that you had.

21 MR. KARLIN: Yeah, but it's not a
22 decommissioning entity.

23 MR. ANDERS: Great discussion, everyone. I
24 want to speak very quickly about the responses we've
25 gotten so far from public comments and questions. As

1 you know, there's multiple avenues for the public to
2 participate. They can speak to a panel member and a
3 panel member actually documents that comment that they
4 had with that individual or a group. The public can go
5 on the panel website and online and submit comments and
6 concerns. We've gotten multiple comments through
7 public -- through the workshops that we've had, through
8 presentations and through the public commenting there
9 and we also have the public comments at the public
10 meetings that you're holding on a monthly basis. So
11 this chart totals up the comments and questions we've
12 gotten so far by topic, actually, and just in the last
13 month since last meeting, we've gotten approximately 50
14 additional comments. Most of those were in the
15 repurposing category and some lands, but you focused on
16 repurposing and lands to a great extent. You can see
17 the amount of public input that the panel received. The
18 panel has access to all these comments and I know
19 reviews them for their information. So I want to
20 encourage all the public to please submit your comments
21 and you can submit more than one. If you have something
22 on your mind, please share that, it's important, and the
23 panel does get all this information.

24 So, Tom, do you want talk about our next topic?
25 It was going to be spent fuel storage, but, again,

1 things have changed.

2 MR. JONES: Yeah. I think Linda and Kara
3 adequately described it. So the schedule will change in
4 November. It will slide used fuel back or help the
5 panel prepare for a meeting in the first quarter with a
6 workshop similar to how we conducted the land and
7 repurposing meetings.

8 I'd also add that based on the discussion
9 tonight and just seeing the metrics that Adam had
10 brought up, that I suggest that we modify that to also
11 have a specific comment and category to track specific
12 comments on used fuel so that it's not under the other
13 category because that doesn't seem appropriate given the
14 attention paid.

15 MR. KARLIN: Spent fuel. Spent fuel.

16 MR. JONES: We'll defer to the gentleman three
17 to my left that it will say spent fuel. So that issue
18 is also put to bed.

19 I'd also like to quickly clarify our intention
20 with this panel is that we have -- in this filing and
21 coming attractions in 2018, you'll see that we offer it
22 for the PUC's consideration throughout the duration of
23 the decommissioning project. So that will run, if you
24 look at our Phase 3, through the year 2072. So that is
25 a significant commitment and we expect to keep this

1 panel throughout that period and we seek the CPUC's
2 concurrence on that. That will be an item that will be
3 available to all the intervenors to participate in on
4 what shape, composition, funding, et cetera, should be,
5 but that will be in there. So I want to make sure that
6 that is crystal clear to the public and the members of
7 this panel.

8 So we will see in November an update on the
9 report that people had asked about tonight. The panel
10 will talk about where they are in the process, what some
11 of their findings might be. I think that will also be a
12 coming attractions night for folks and there will be
13 additional time, like most of our meetings, with public
14 comment for folks, as well. That also shows that the
15 panel discussion tonight was also that they would like
16 to go dark in December because of the holiday period and
17 getting ready for that filing and then they'll produce
18 their 2019 schedule, tentative schedule, as well.

19 MR. ANDERS: Thank you. This is the
20 opportunity -- the meeting is complete as far as our
21 agenda; however, we do always take the opportunity to do
22 a meeting evaluation. So a normal format is to talk
23 about things that you want to repeat in future meetings,
24 anything you liked about this meeting, all the pluses,
25 and then we'll talk about anything that you might want

1 to see changed. Any comments with regard to pluses? I
2 know this is, what, our sixth meeting. So we've got it
3 down to a process that most people seem to support.

4 Yes, Linda.

5 MS. SEELEY: I loved the comment -- the public
6 comments tonight and the obvious very deep caring that
7 people have about this process.

8 MR. ANDERS: Thank you. Anyone else? Anything
9 that we did tonight that we could change to improve the
10 process in the future?

11 MS. SEELEY: One more comment. Maybe we, me,
12 be a little quicker in our comments, not talk so much.

13 MR. MECHAM: I second that.

14 MR. ANDERS: Okay. Thank you.

15 MR. JONES: Chuck, I would just add we have
16 some improvements to make on the metrics for folks both
17 in delineation, like we just mentioned, used fuel, but
18 also in the presentation so that the panel and the
19 public can also start to see trending data in terms of
20 the level of interest and how that relates to the
21 schedule of the project, and I think, over time, we
22 think about the seven years leading up to the eventual
23 work on this, that we'll see peaks and valleys on
24 different things, but that that will be really
25 informative to the panel on we can at that point tell we

1 did something here and we saw the effect on the public
2 and so I think that will be a really important tool
3 going forward.

4 MR. ANDERS: Okay. Great. Sounds good.
5 Anything else? Thank you. Thank you, everyone, for
6 your time and attention and the meeting is adjourned.

7 (The proceedings adjourned at 9:33 p.m.)

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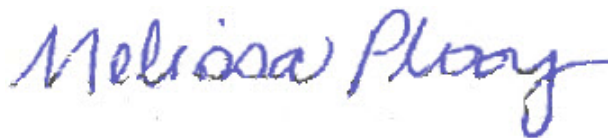
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