

PG&E DIABLO CANYON DECOMMISSIONING ENGAGEMENT PANEL

PUBLIC MEETING

ZOOM VIDEOCONFERENCE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 2021

6:05 P.M. - 9:10 P.M.

REPORTED BY MELISSA PLOOY, CSR NO. 13068

ORIGINAL

1 MR. ANDERS: Hi. My name is Chuck Anders and I
2 am the facilitator for the Diabale Canyon Decommissioning
3 Engagement Panel. First, we want to apologize to the
4 public attendees this evening for starting the meeting
5 late. Right before we were going to start, our monitor
6 who is managing this web system crashed. So we were
7 scrambling and we may still have some technical issues.
8 So I hope you will bear with us.

9 To begin the meeting, I want to introduce Bill
10 Almas, one of our newer panel members to welcome you and
11 discuss the meeting. Bill.

12 MR. ALMAS: Thank you, Chuck I want to welcome
13 all the participants on the panel, PG&E and the public
14 to the Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Panel meeting.
15 Tonight the meeting will focus on the most recent
16 California Public Utilities proposed decision on the
17 NDCTP, or what's called the Nuclear Decommissioning Cost
18 Triennial Proceeding. That sounds dry, but this is a
19 very important decision. If it is approved, it will
20 allow PG&E to move directly into decommissioning in 2025
21 and this will greatly accelerate the decommissioning
22 process.

23 We'll also focus on update process and ideas
24 associated with repurposing of Parcel P. That is only a
25 portion of the PG&E held lands. We are not intending on

1 talking about the other portions of the PG&E holdings
2 out there, just Parcel P, which is where the site --
3 where the plant and site is currently.

4 Additionally, PG&E representatives will give an
5 update on various ongoing tasks leading to
6 decommissioning. We wanted to particularly recognize
7 four experts that will be talking with us today and
8 supporting the discussions. Megan Somogyi, who is
9 outside counsel for the County of San Luis Obispo, will
10 be talking; Eli Harland, who is advisor to Commissioner
11 Karen Douglas of the California Energy Commission, will
12 also speak; Richard Gollis, who is a real estate
13 consultant for PG&E; and Larry Kramer, who is director
14 of public infrastructure at Cannon Associates, talking
15 about aiding with background on desal, but, lastly, I
16 want to give special thanks to the public participants.
17 You're the reason we have these meetings and your
18 involvement and comments are critical to the
19 decommissioning process. So we do appreciate you being
20 here. Chuck.

21 MR. ANDERS: Great. Thank you, Bill.

22 Next to -- consistent with PG&E's safety
23 culture, the panel has always started their meetings
24 with a safety briefing and we're very fortunate to have
25 a panel member, Dr. Timothy Auran, who is going to

1 provide a safety briefing this evening. So Tim.

2 MR. AURAN: Thanks, Chuck. I'd again like to

3 start with our continuing public health crisis with the

4 coronavirus and particularly the Delta variant. I'm

5 sure everybody's seen the news and heard about the

6 recent spikes. The Delta virus in particular is a more

7 transmissible version of the coronavirus. It is also

8 talked about as a more severe disease. There's a

9 current spike in cases across the entire country. San

10 Luis Obispo historically has been late to the party in

11 these spikes, which is also the case that we have seen

12 recently. There have been a significant increase in

13 cases in the past week or two in town, but has

14 significantly affected the hospitals. These spikes,

15 especially for viral illnesses, do follow characteristic

16 patterns and the viruses that are more easily

17 transmitted tend to have a higher upstroke and a quicker

18 downstroke, meaning that people get sick more quickly

19 and a tighter cluster of people get sick at the same

20 time, which continues to strain all of the health care

21 facilities in an area. The primary way that we need to

22 prevent this is vaccination. It obviously is the best

23 way to prevent severe illness, as well as reduce

24 transmission. However, there is always a possibility,

25 especially with Delta virus, to have an asymptomatic

1 carrier that can actually be infected and transmit the
2 virus. The best thing for everyone to do is to wear
3 masks when you're indoors. This is not currently a
4 requirement. It is a recommendation by many health
5 authorities, but I believe that given the recent
6 upstroke, we may actually have a recommendation from the
7 Public Health Agency for people to continue wearing
8 masks if not a mandate. This will prevent spread among
9 vaccinated individuals, as well even spread among
10 vaccinated individuals will continue to prolong the
11 spike that make more and more cases occur. I've heard
12 some people be reticent to wear a mask indoors because
13 many times the presumption is the only reason you're
14 wearing the mask is you didn't get vaccinated. We don't
15 want to have people think that they didn't get
16 vaccinated, but I would hope that more and more people
17 do take the time and effort and think about others
18 around them who may not be adequately vaccinated for
19 reasons beyond their control to go ahead and wear masks
20 inside. That is the best thing that we can do on top of
21 vaccinations to help reduce the current spike that we
22 have and get through it without having any more
23 unnecessary deaths. Chuck.

24 MR. ANDERS: Great. Thank you, Tim.

25 Real quickly, Bill introduced many of our panel

1 members. Let me see if this works. I need to -- I want
2 to share a screen here real quick. Anyway, let me just
3 go on. I just want to provide a quick overview of
4 tonight's meeting and that is that we're going to first
5 talk about the CPUC proposed decision on the 2018 NDCTP,
6 then we're going to talk about some repurposing
7 alternatives, wind energy, and also some real estate
8 alternatives and desalinization, and then after that,
9 we'll take a quick break and then we will have the
10 opportunity for public comment, and after that, later an
11 update from PG&E. The public comments is going to take
12 place around 8:30 p.m. So hopefully people will have
13 the opportunity to provide comment.

14 This is a webinar format. So only people --
15 you can view the presentations, provide public comment
16 by voice. The agenda and resource documents are
17 available on the panel's website at
18 DiabloCanyonPanel.org and the public can also submit
19 written comments at the panel website and that will
20 become part of the public record. This meeting is also
21 being recorded and a written transcript will also be
22 provided and will be available on the website after the
23 meeting.

24 So with that, let's go ahead and move into our
25 next agenda item and that is the information with regard

1 to the CPUC preliminary decision on the 2018 NDCTP.

2 And, Tom, hopefully I will be able to share
3 this presentation and I'll bring it up.

4 MR. JONES: Thanks, Chuck. So I'm Tom Jones.
5 I'm the director of strategic initiatives of PG&E and I
6 work on our decommissioning process. The slides tonight
7 I'm going to share with you are identical to the slides
8 that we shared in the public workshops in San Luis
9 Obispo in 2019. Chuck, I think the slides are done.
10 Stay there, please. And we had two days of workshops
11 that the CPUC hosted and so this was talking about the
12 updated 2018 Nuclear Decommissioning Cost Triennial
13 Proceeding filing by PG&E, and while this filing is
14 required every three years, 2018 was very different.
15 Before we had been using a generic industry estimate
16 because remember, in context, the company was talking
17 about relicensing. So we thought decommissioning might
18 be a 2045 discussion, not a 2016 discussion, but once we
19 announced that we weren't relicensing Diablo Canyon, we
20 switched from a generic estimate to our first
21 site-specific estimate. So that far more detail, we
22 brought in expert third parties for different portions
23 of the work, whether it was analyzing the further
24 security plan or how to take apart the reactor vessel,
25 how you can segment that thick vessel. So we had a lot

1 of third-party reviews and then an overall construction
2 firm called High Bridge did a review our project as well
3 and they found gaps that they thought we can do things
4 faster and more efficiently.

5 So with that, we also had one major decision as
6 a company. We elected to go and pursue our funding and
7 our regulatory strategies directly into decommissioning
8 rather than to go to something called SAFSTOR, which is
9 what we did at our Humboldt Bay facility. And the
10 reason that's important is under the NRC regulatory
11 framework, utilities have up to 60 years to decommission
12 a nuclear facility. And so at Humboldt Bay, we didn't
13 start in earnest for about 30 years and we're continuing
14 that work this year, and keep in mind that plant stopped
15 running in 1976. So here we are wrapping up in 2020.
16 So that was the second major issue in our NDCTP.

17 If we can go to the next slide, please, Chuck.
18 And so that amount that we submitted to do all of these
19 things was prior to receiving a lot of feedback from
20 this engagement panel and our community and so the total
21 you see in the bottom circle there was approximately 4.8
22 billion dollars in 2017 dollars. So escalate that up by
23 a several percentage point since then. So it's a
24 massive project. I always use the simple phrase
25 multi-decade multi-billion-dollar project, but then if

1 we look at some of these line items like Line Item 17,
2 just the breakwater specifically was nearly 300 million
3 dollars and now we seek to retain that and have that
4 serve the public for some future access rather than
5 removal and sending it to a landfill. It's items like
6 that that the engagement panel help us and community
7 input help us frame. So you'll see above the settlement
8 that Ms. Somogyi and Ms. Zawalick will talk about a
9 little bit how the curve-down reduced time and impacts
10 with those settlements.

11 So we can go to the next slide, please. And so
12 in 2015, we also had an unfavorable decision from the
13 Public Utilities Commission. They were -- they gave us
14 a lot of homework, which we ended up having to do and it
15 was for the better for our consumers, our customers for
16 PG&E. So, for instance, in our 2015 estimate, our
17 current dry cask storage system takes ten years to
18 receive fuel from the spent fuel pool. The CPUC,
19 California Public Utilities Commission, found it
20 reasonable that we look to seven years and so that
21 moving it three years sooner saves literally hundreds of
22 millions of dollars and we've made progress since then
23 that Maureen will talk about in her slides in just a few
24 minutes.

25 Next slide, please. So we can see we had one

1 other really major important thing that made us
2 different from other nuclear power plants. Most nuclear
3 power plants when they start decommissioning or planning
4 for decommissioning, it's because either the economics
5 changed and they elected to shut down the plant or there
6 was an operational issue like either San Onofre or
7 Crystal River in Florida where they no longer run the
8 plant and then they find themselves in a space to start
9 decommissioning, but because we had a nine-year planning
10 horizon, the allocation from funds from the Nuclear
11 Regulatory Commission was not adequate and so we did a
12 request to both the Utilities Commission and the Nuclear
13 Regulatory Commission to fund that nine-year planning
14 limit, which no other power plant's ever had, and the
15 Nuclear Regulatory Commission agreed and then it seen
16 the proposed decision. The CPUC also found it wise to
17 plan early and really detail to go directly in that
18 decommissioning because no other nuclear power plant has
19 done that other. So there's a number of firsts here,
20 but again we're taking advantage of this long planning
21 horizon from history input and from our community input
22 through our engagement panel decommissioning focus.

23 So if we can go to the next slide, please.
24 That was a good recap -- quick recap of what we turned
25 in in 2018 December and that was the basis for the rate

1 case, which is like a legal proceeding that Ms. Somogyi
2 will now dispense.

3 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Tom. I hope everybody
4 will bear with me. Because of the technical issues, I
5 am doing double duty here. So before we introduce
6 Megan, I am going to see if I can bring up the next
7 slide presentation.

8 Okay. Thank you and really pleased to
9 introduce Megan Somogyi. Megan is a partner with
10 Goodin, MacBride, Squeri & Day and she is outside
11 counsel to San Luis Obispo County for CPUC matters.

12 So we're really pleased to have you here
13 tonight, Megan. Please go ahead.

14 MS. SOMOGYI: Thank you, Chuck and I'm pleased
15 to be here, as well. Thank you to the panel for having
16 me come and speak. I am going to address a lot of the
17 CPUC process that led to the current proposed decision
18 to approve the settlement agreement on the 2018
19 decommissioning cost proceeding application and my
20 slides don't contain a detailed breakdown of the terms
21 of the settlement agreement. The bulk of the agreement
22 addresses technical utility rate-making and a lot of
23 issues that don't necessarily lend themselves to
24 interesting presentations or brevity for that matter,
25 but the highlights are that the settling parties agreed

1 that PG&E would receive approximately 3.9 billion
2 dollars to fund the work of actually beginning the
3 decommissioning and undertaking the decommissioning
4 planning work that was the brand new proposal in the
5 2018 application. That was a roughly 1-billion-dollar
6 reduction over the original dollar amount that PG&E had
7 requested in its application. The settlement agreement
8 also asks the commission to approve PG&E's withdrawal of
9 that 187 million dollars from its decommissioning trust
10 that the NRC also approved because it was very important
11 to the settling parties that PG&E be able to undertake
12 the planning work now in these years while the plant is
13 still operating so that PG&E can proceed straight to
14 decon when Unit 2 shuts down in 2025. The settlement
15 agreement did also adopt that shortened seven-year
16 transfer period for the spent fuel from the cooling
17 pools to the dry cask storage. So those are the big
18 headline settlement items.

19 So the CPUC's decision itself, which -- in
20 which the CPU proposes to approve the settlement
21 agreement, it was issued on August 6th. So very
22 recently. That was approximately 18 months after the
23 settling parties submitted the settlement agreement to
24 the CPUC. The proposed decision adopts the settlement
25 agreement almost entirely without change. The decision

1 does propose to change the time period in which PG&E
2 will collect the decommissioning funds from its
3 customers. The proposed decision shifts that 7-year
4 collection cycle back about two years. The settlement
5 agreement contemplated a 2020 start date and the
6 proposed decision is currently looking at about a 2022
7 start date. That change was likely a function of the
8 fact that it took the CPUC so long to actually approve
9 the settlement agreement.

10 And in terms of the substantive issues
11 presented in the settlement, the commission found that
12 the agreement was reasonable in light of the whole
13 record, it was consistent with the law and it was in the
14 public interest and we'll talk a little bit more about
15 what that actually looks like in a few slides and the
16 earliest that the CPUC can approve the proposed decision
17 and the settlement agreement is at its upcoming
18 September 9th voting meeting.

19 So if we go to the next slide, we can see and
20 Tom also previewed some of the work that the parties did
21 during the course of the proceeding. How the commission
22 and the parties got to the settlement agreement and to
23 this decision involved a robust proceeding that had a
24 number of active parties and it really spanned the
25 entirety of 2019, and, you know, in the process of

1 examining PG&E's application and addressing the issues
2 that were raised putting forth their own issues, you can
3 see that there were a number of procedural milestones
4 along the way over the course of that year and that
5 included extensive written testimony from PG&E and the
6 other parties, significant discovery whereby the parties
7 really expanded the factual record and evidentiary
8 hearings where witnesses were cross-examined. So this
9 proceeding was about as close as one gets to a trial or,
10 you know, a regular court proceeding for CPUC matters.

11 And after all of that, the settlement agreement
12 was submitted to the commission for its consideration
13 and approval in January of 2020 and the CPUC
14 subsequently issued three consecutive decisions
15 extending the statutory deadline by which the CPUC had
16 to conclude the proceeding. It's not unusual for the
17 CPUC to extend proceeding deadlines in general. There
18 are a lot of proceedings where the commission just needs
19 a little bit longer than the 12 or the 18 months the
20 statute provides, but in this proceeding, the delay was
21 a bit unusual because this involved a settlement
22 agreement that was not hotly contested and the
23 settlement involved most of the active parties. So the
24 delay here was noticeable.

25 If we can go to the next slide. So when we

1 think about what CPUC approval actually entails, the
2 commission's Rule 12.1 sets out the requirements for
3 what the commission has to find in order to approve a
4 settlement agreement and there's three things. It has
5 to be reasonable in light of the whole record, so not
6 just the evidentiary case put on by the utility, but by
7 the evidence proves by all the other parties, as well,
8 it has to be consistent with the law and it has to be in
9 the public interest.

10 And so if we go to the next slide, we can see
11 what that looks like in practice. These are excerpts
12 from the proposed decision that show how the commission
13 was thinking about those three elements. The commission
14 found that the settlement agreement presented a
15 reasonable decommissioning cost estimate to be collected
16 from the customers and the commission reached that
17 decision by looking at the dollar amount, as well as the
18 potential for reuse at the Diablo Canyon site and other
19 issues that were raised by the parties. The commission
20 also found that the settlement struck an appropriate
21 balance between all of the parties' interests while
22 still allowing sufficient funds to allow PG&E to
23 undertake the decommissioning work and the commission
24 did also find that the settlement didn't contravene any
25 statutory provisions or commission decisions. So it was

1 lawful. And generally when you have reasonable facts
2 and a lawful decision, it is also found to be in the
3 public interest, as was the case here.

4 So if we can go to the next slide. And so when
5 parties of the CPUC decide a proceeding by settling
6 instead of waiting for the CPUC to issue its own
7 decisions on the issues that the parties raised, that
8 doesn't actually reduce the CPUC's authority over the
9 utility, the issues or, you know, the actions that are
10 going to be undertaken under the agreement and the
11 proposed decision addressed the CPUC's sort of retention
12 of its jurisdiction and authorities. This is a very
13 common thing you see with settlement agreements and
14 reiterated two points of well-established precedence,
15 one of which is that the settlement agreement does not
16 create precedence for the CPUC and that means that when
17 PG&E files its next nuclear decommissioning cost
18 application, which I understand is going to be in the
19 next few months, and any application on the three-year
20 cycle thereafter, the facts and the issues and the
21 thinking that went into the settlement agreement and
22 went into the CPUC's approval of that agreement are not
23 going to bind the commission's examination, analysis or
24 ruling in the next decommissioning proceeding or any one
25 thereafter. So the commission, as well as the parties,

1 are going to come to the next application with a blank
2 slate, and then, of course, the CPUC also noted that the
3 settlement agreement does preserve the agency's
4 jurisdiction over the actual issues that were presented
5 in the proceeding, as well as over the parties with
6 respect to how the settlement agreement is interpreted,
7 implemented and enforced.

8 So if we can go to the next slide. So where we
9 go from here, I expect that the commission is going to
10 approve the proposed decision and thereby the settlement
11 agreement during the September 9th voting meeting. I
12 imagine that there are not going to be substantive
13 changes to the proposed decision with the potential
14 exception of the commission may decide to reinstate the
15 original cost recovery time line that was contemplated
16 in the settlement agreement. So instead of having
17 PG&E's cost recovery for those 3.9-billion-dollar start
18 in 2022, it will be backdated through some rate-making
19 mechanism that will be decided through an advice letter
20 starting in 2020. So that is, I think, one potential
21 likely change that we may see, but it's doubtful that
22 the commission will make any other substantive changes
23 to the decision and, of course, the public can access
24 the voting meeting agenda, the decisions that the CPUC
25 is going to be voting on and the web cast link so you

1 can watch the voting meeting all through the CPUC's
2 website and that concludes my presentation and I'll turn
3 it back over to PG&E.

4 MS. ZAWALICK: All right. Thank you, Megan.
5 This is --

6 MR. ANDERS: Thank you. Give me just a minute,
7 Maureen.

8 The next speaker is Maureen Zawalick and
9 Maureen invites us to business technical services. She
10 is also a panel member.

11 So, Maureen, why don't you go ahead and open up
12 the discussion and response to PG&E's response to the
13 preliminary decision and I will see if I can pull up
14 your PowerPoint presentation.

15 MS. ZAWALICK: Appreciate that. Thank you very
16 much and good evening, everyone.

17 So Tom and Megan have covered a lot of very
18 good information and background and details. I'll try
19 not to repeat any of that and just add on some
20 additional information regarding the proposed
21 settlement. So while Chuck is bringing that up on the
22 second page, which is one advance to that, I did want to
23 call up the very diverse partners -- or parties, I'm
24 sorry, that participated in the settlement that was
25 filed January 10th of 2020 about a year after the

1 December 13th, 2018, filing and Tom gave a lot of that
2 history, I won't repeat it, but here's a list here if
3 you can go one more slide, Chuck. There, yeah. Here is
4 the list of the active parties. So you've got the
5 Utility Reform Network and Alliance For Nuclear
6 Responsibility, Public Advocate's Office, the County of
7 San Luis Obispo, Women's Energy Matters and ytt Northern
8 Chumash and of course PG&E. So a very diverse group,
9 which is what we want, right, and everyone that is
10 providing input and participation in this very important
11 process.

12 Just to dive down and go to the next slide,
13 dive down into a high level what is the cost estimate
14 savings in this settlement agreement. We can call it a
15 4, 3, 2. I'll go from the bottom up. And each of them
16 are subject to regulatory approvals either on a state or
17 federal level. 400 million cost savings related to the
18 breakwater repurposing, Tom mentioned that line item and
19 showed that on his presentation. He added some
20 transportation and so forth and you get that number
21 close to 400 million. 300 million to reduce the spent
22 fuel cooling period. Tom talked about how federal
23 regulations and our requirements to operate right now
24 are ten years for that spent fuel cooling period, then
25 the commission came back and asked for seven years and

1 then what we've done in this proposed settlement is move
2 it even more to four years or less, and so moving it to
3 that four years or less is another 300 million dollars
4 in savings, and then, finally, leveraging and tapping
5 into the possibility opportunities for general
6 repurposing allows for another approximately 200 million
7 dollars in savings. So you get that 900 million and
8 that's where you see the 4.8 billion dollar from
9 December 2018 filing to the settlement.

10 Go to the next slide. A couple more highlights
11 and then we can wrap it up here. So some additional
12 highlights to talk about and Megan talked a bit about
13 cost recovery and time lines and so forth, but the
14 settlement also provided a revenue requirement recovery
15 over eight years that created about 112.5 million
16 dollars there and then also they have created or
17 provided an opportunity for nine qualified trust use,
18 meaning that we can be using the money that Tom talked
19 about that had been pre-approved to spend from the trust
20 fund prior to shutting down. So we can do all this at
21 very important preplanning work to mitigate the risk of
22 SAFSTOR. So we can go right into decommissioning and
23 not have to do a lot of regulatory or site
24 characterization work or we can move forward with that
25 procurement of the used fuel system while we're

1 operating and not have to wait until November 2024 and
2 then start doing all these activities. So this was
3 really key and a great strategy and it took all parties
4 working together to help with that smooth and efficient
5 and timely immediate transition to decommissioning and
6 avoiding SAFSTOR risks.

7 One thing I do want to call out has been a very
8 big interest of many people is the contracting strategy.
9 Another way to say that is how are we going to
10 decommission Diablo Canyon -- and you can see it behind
11 me there. How are we going to do it and there's many
12 different models out there in the industry that folks
13 are well aware of and so but this proposed settlement
14 does not talk about the proposed contracting strategy.
15 That will be part of the 2021 filing that we make later
16 in this year. So just we get a lot of questions on
17 that. I wanted to make sure we highlighted that and
18 just want to touch upon that we are fully vetting and
19 evaluating the various vendors for the spent fuel
20 storage that have new cask designs for the spent
21 four-year offload I talked about. So we're on track for
22 that. You know, Tom will talk about that a little bit
23 later in the evening, but just wanted to mention that,
24 as well, and this settlement agreement proposed decision
25 and an eventual voter approval that Megan talked about

1 is critical to setting that budget and all of the
2 funding and scoping that is needed for this preplanning.
3 Then on to the next slide is the high level
4 time line focusing on that contracting strategy piece of
5 it, how we will decommission it. We started the process
6 last summer. We did a lot of outreach regarding request
7 for information on the industry and key operating
8 experience and what other nuclear facilities are
9 experiencing. We've gotten a lot of that internal and
10 external input and that has helped inform our internal
11 decision process. We have not made a decision yet. We
12 expect to make a decision, meaning a PG&E recommendation
13 to the California Public Utility Commission in October,
14 November -- October time frame. The commission
15 ultimately would be the decision-makers on how we will
16 decommission and we will be engaging with key
17 stakeholders like the Engagement Panel and the county
18 and other parties to the joint proposal and the Nuclear
19 Decommissioning Cost Triennial Proceedings settlement,
20 as well as our unions that we have at Diablo Canyon and
21 so that will occur in October and November time frame
22 and then we will make it public, and the process in
23 which we make it public will be through the 2021
24 December of this year Nuclear Decommissioning Cost
25 Triennial Proceedings application where we will describe

1 what PG&E's putting forward as our recommendation on how
2 to decommission Diablo Canyon.

3 And then, finally, the last slide is just a
4 repeat of what Megan has already stated, key dates
5 August 6 when we got the proposed decision and then the
6 earliest that the commission can vote is the 9th. She
7 shared at great length about it being publicly available
8 to watch and we're working with the commission on just
9 providing comments and so forth. Nothing other than the
10 what Megan talked about, as well as the start date for
11 cost recovery time just because it took about 18 months
12 for them to issue this proposed decision.

13 So that wraps up my remarks and additional
14 details. I hope I didn't repeat too much from Tom and
15 Megan. So I'll turn it back to you, Chuck.

16 MR. ANDERS: Great. Thank you, Maureen. We
17 have a few minutes now for some questions and answers.
18 Any members of the panel have any questions of Maureen,
19 Megan or Tom? Any questions on the settlement
20 agreement? Please raise your hand and I'll call on you
21 in order. Okay. We have Dena, Scott and then Kara. Go
22 ahead, Dena.

23 MS. BELLMAN: Thank you. Thank you, everyone,
24 for your descriptions and information about the
25 settlement and the ruling and I think that's the crux of

1 my question. I just want to make sure that folks
2 understand how -- I think it sounds odd to say there was
3 a settlement and then the CPUC made a ruling on it. So
4 can one of you clarify what those two different terms
5 mean and how we got there and if that's usual?

6 MS. SOMOGYI: Sure. I can jump in for a start.
7 That is very usual at the CPUC. That is, in fact, the
8 only way that a CPUC-regulated utility can settle
9 anything to do with its operations or its funding. The
10 idea is that because the utilities are fully regulated
11 by the commission, the commission has to make sure that
12 their rates are reasonable, that their operations are
13 also reasonable and safe and, you know, the CPUC has to,
14 essentially, look at, think about and sign off on just
15 about everything that PG&E or any of the other utilities
16 do and that includes any matters that the utility and
17 the interested stakeholders may want to settle. So
18 that's why there's the two-step process with the CPUC
19 having to sign off.

20 The settlement agreement itself is also a
21 relatively common occurrence in CPUC proceedings. The
22 utilities will file applications to do a wide variety of
23 things and the stakeholders who view matters differently
24 or would like to see the utilities change things will
25 engage in the process and will raise concerns.

1 Sometimes there's testimony, sometimes it goes to
2 hearings, but just the way parties can settle their
3 differences between themselves in civil trials, that's
4 also a way that the parties at CPUC proceedings can
5 settle their differences and the CPUC does encourage
6 settlement agreements where possible because it saves
7 the parties time and resources, it saves the CPUC's time
8 and resources, and so notwithstanding the fact that the
9 commission will ultimately have to review and approve
10 the settlement agreement, it's still very much a favored
11 process because it's just best for everybody involved if
12 the parties can reach agreement amicably. Does that
13 answer the question?

14 MS. BELLMAN: It does. Thank you.

15 MR. ANDERS: Great. Okay. Scott and then
16 Kara.

17 MR. LATHROP: Thank you. My question relates
18 to the savings, the 900-million-dollar savings, and just
19 for clarification, I think I understand the breakwater
20 issue and also the savings for a new cap, but as you
21 relate to the 200 million repurposing savings, I think
22 what you're saying or for the public's purposes, like,
23 for example, I believe the training facility or training
24 building would be tentatively scheduling to be removed,
25 but if for some purpose -- for some reason we find a

1 user for that building where it does not come down, is
2 that part of that 200-million-dollar projected savings?

3 MR. JONES: This is Tom Jones. I'll take that.
4 Yes, Mr. Lathrop, that's correct. In addition to those
5 avoided costs, we would also sell that asset and that
6 process is also regulated by the Public Utilities
7 Commission called 851 Filing. If something is
8 encumbered by utility rates on behalf of customers, the
9 commission needs to approve the disposition of that
10 asset once a tentative deal is reached. So two parties
11 at A and PG&E agreed that they want the building used in
12 your example, we would come to terms and take that
13 before the Public Utilities Commission. If it's above 5
14 million dollars, it's a full hearing. If it's below 5
15 million dollars, they issue a letter for the
16 transaction.

17 MR. LATHROP: Understood. Also, just kind of a
18 follow-up, as far as the estimate, though, of the 200
19 million, that has taken into consideration not tearing
20 down the building, plus a potential sale or it would be
21 proceeds of a potential sale improve that estimate?

22 MR. JONES: Yes and yes. It's how we think we
23 can get there for deals yet to be discussed, right? We
24 don't have those offers. It's our best estimate.

25 MR. LATHROP: Like a placeholder. Okay. Thank

1 you.

2 MR. JONES: And Ms. Somogyi highlighted
3 something very important in this decision, does not
4 preclude parties for new information in the subsequent
5 NDCTPs. So come to resolution for the savings are
6 greater if we adjust that in the future filings.

7 MR. LATHROP: Understood. Thank you.

8 MR. ANDERS: Okay. Kara, you had a question.

9 MS. WOODRUFF: Thank you, Chuck. Thank you,
10 everyone.

11 So the CPUC's proposed decision allocated 3.9
12 billion dollars and that's ratepayer money for all costs
13 of decommissioning and one of the questions I've
14 received and just wanted to clarify, does that number
15 include all the costs of getting the spent nuclear fuel
16 out of the reactors, into the pools, into dry cask
17 storage including the cost of those casks itself, as
18 well as long-term security and storage means for several
19 decades to come or where does -- what is covered in the
20 form of spent nuclear fuel? Is it entirely covered by
21 that 3.9 billion?

22 MR. JONES: The answer is yes, it is covered
23 and then we go on to recover those costs from the
24 Department of Energy because they are a breach of
25 contract. So then we recollect those costs and put them

1 back into the general funding of PG&E to offset ongoing
2 costs.

3 MS. WOODRUFF: Okay. Thank you.

4 MR. ANDERS: Great. Any other questions before
5 we move on to our next -- Bill, I see you have your hand
6 up. Go ahead. Bill Almas?

7 MR. ALMAS: I didn't have a question until I
8 listened to Kara's question and now I have a follow-up.

9 So, Tom, does the estimate, the 3.9 billion,
10 include the -- what's your assumption for the time
11 period for storage of the nuclear fuel?

12 MR. JONES: There's something called the Waste
13 Policy Act and the NCR and the Department of Energy
14 offer guidance to utilities. It assumes an approximate
15 pickup time -- I don't have the document in front of
16 me -- concluding in the 2060s era. What the assumption
17 also makes is that they don't come pick it all up at
18 once, right. If we can continue storing the 32 fuel
19 assemblies per cask, we would have 138 casks. This
20 assumes they start picking up in the 2040s and they take
21 five casks a year. Then we have an empty dry cask
22 storage facility and then we would decommission that
23 facility because it's a separate licensed facility from
24 Diablo Canyon.

25 MR. ALMAS: And just to follow then, if the

1 transfer was not possible in the 19 -- in the 2040 time
2 period, then you would still have recourse against the
3 federal government for those additional costs?

4 MR. JONES: We do. It's ongoing and there's
5 usually -- we're coming up on a renewed settlement
6 period, but we do that on a regular basis and we also do
7 these proceedings with the Utilities Commission on that
8 three-year basis. So there's a constant drum beat for
9 funding to assure that we have the resources we need to
10 safely operate and protect the used fuel and conduct a
11 thoughtful decommissioning.

12 MR. ALMAS: Thank you.

13 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Bill. And with that,
14 I'd like to thank Megan and Tom and Maureen for your
15 presentation and let's go on to the next agenda item and
16 the next item is the update of the repurposing for
17 Diablo Canyon, and as Bill mentioned in his
18 introduction, we were focusing on the repurposing
19 tonight of Parcel P. The panel will address the
20 surrounding lands at a later time, and to kick things
21 off, to kind of introduce the topic of repurposing
22 Parcel P, I'm going to introduce Tom Jones. And Tom --

23 MR. JONES: Chuck, I'll take care --

24 MR. ANDERS: -- I'll see if I can bring up your
25 slide.

1 MR. JONES: Chuck, I'd like to share my screen
2 because I need to do some Zoom features with my slides.
3 So what we have on this slide is the
4 repurposing outreach plan and how PG&E intends to
5 evaluate potential offers for consideration and this was
6 filed with the Public Utilities Commission by our now
7 senior vice president Robert Kenny on June 30th of 2020
8 and part of that recreated a web page and email accounts
9 that people can contact utility and we basically made a
10 free -- I call it a mini due diligence page. You can go
11 to the page, you can have a third-person view of the
12 assets, you can see square footage of the buildings, you
13 can see the layout and then you can request additional
14 information. We've had a number of site requests that
15 were actually delayed during COVID and we'll continue
16 that outreach at least until 2023, but what I'm going to
17 do is zoom in on the screen here and use my mouse and
18 hopefully you can see to show what we're doing.

19 So in this top oval, this is the outreach
20 through at least 2021 and we work with this diagram
21 here, which is difficult to see. This is our Engagement
22 Panel model where utility does things like tours, runs
23 the website and then the Engagement Panel does its own
24 outreach and hosts things like tonight. We also deal
25 directly with, to the left, conservation groups. We've

1 done outreach to different government entities, have the
2 Engagement Panel website itself, we've done tribal
3 outreach. We're starting now on the real estate
4 channels and you'll hear from some of these experts
5 tonight and then we'll be following up with the trade
6 press releases. Basically, anyone in the energy
7 business that might be interested in a substation or
8 things like offshore wind, it was big news when Diablo
9 Canyon was closing not just because it was California's
10 last nuclear power plant and such a sizeable asset, but
11 that meant that that transmission corridor was going to
12 be in play for some future source of generation energy
13 storage or combinations thereof. So that got a lot of
14 people's attention.

15 So once we had all that information up and
16 running on these websites here, the criteria that the
17 utility will look at includes some of the CPUC, the
18 California Public Utilities Commission guidance, this
19 Engagement Panel's strategic vision, and advisory
20 measure in the year 2000 called the Dream Initiative, it
21 has a land and map with assessment parcel numbers on it
22 so people can look independently to see what
23 encumbrances are on the parcels. For instance, one of
24 the parcels has a cell tower. If you were interested in
25 purchasing it, you should know that. It has other

1 zoning information so people can understand the
2 regulatory construct. Interested parties then reach out
3 to PG&E. We can exchange information with them, which
4 is that diamond-shaped square in the center. If they're
5 no longer interested, they exit the process. If they're
6 still interested, they ask PG&E for more information or
7 express an interest. We then evaluate against that
8 criteria, the regulatory construct, and then if it's not
9 consistent with those goals or viable in PG&E's
10 determination, they exit the process if we can't come to
11 terms. If they are consistent with those goals, we can
12 include it in a subsequent CPUC proceeding for further
13 action.

14 So that's the long story short. This
15 information is available on the Engagement Panel website
16 and on the PG&E website and the California Utility's
17 website. There's a four-page narrative that goes with
18 this, but it's a pretty simple process, actually.
19 People express interest and we react to that.

20 So, Chuck, that concludes my remarks and I will
21 stop sharing and give you back the screen.

22 MS. WOODRUFF: Hey, Tom, real quickly, could
23 you please provide the website address and email address
24 so if people want to provide the input you described,
25 they can easily do that?

1 MR. JONES: Yeah. I'll have Chuck say the
2 panel website, but the email address is Diablo Canyon
3 repurposing, all one word, @PG&E.com. So again, that's
4 DiabloCanyonRepurposing@PG&E.com.

5 MS. WOODRUFF: Thank you.

6 MR. JONES: And a simple oversearch of the
7 Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Engagement Panel brings up
8 both websites one PG&E maintains and one the panel
9 maintains. Those are your first two hits.

10 MR. ANDERS: Great. Thank you, Tom. Our next
11 speaker is going to talk about offshore wind energy
12 opportunities and status and originally California
13 Energy Commission Commissioner Karen Douglas was going
14 to speak, but, unfortunately, her schedule and itinerary
15 changed, but we are very fortunate to have Eli Harland.
16 Eli is the advisor to Commissioner Douglas and will
17 provide an overview of what's going on with offshore
18 wind energy. Harland, are you on?

19 MR. HARLAND: Yeah. Hopefully you can hear me.

20 MR. ANDERS: Do you want PowerPoint?

21 MR. HARLAND: That would be good, Chuck.

22 Good evening, everybody, and thank you for
23 inviting me to present to the panel. As Chuck
24 mentioned, my name is Eli Harland and I do work at the
25 California Energy Commission, currently an advisor to

1 Commissioner Karen Douglas, who had hoped to make a
2 presentation tonight, but was unable to adjust her
3 schedule, but I will do my best to fill in for her
4 tonight and definitely be sure that I share my key
5 takeaways from the meeting tonight with her and the
6 purpose of the presentation tonight is to provide an
7 update on offshore wind energy planning. Commissioner
8 Douglas is the point person for the State of California
9 for offshore wind, which means that she helps coordinate
10 state agency activities and she's also the interface
11 with the Federal Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, and
12 so before I jump into offshore wind, I just wanted to
13 establish some context for why planning for offshore
14 wind.

15 So next slide. So California Energy Commission
16 is kind of a quick overview. I think that this group
17 has a good understanding of state agencies involved with
18 energy and especially the CPUC, but for those not
19 familiar with the Energy Commission, or the CEC, as we
20 call ourselves, we have a pretty broad portfolio of
21 activities. The CEC is ran by five governor-appointed
22 commissioners who all work full time and responsible for
23 providing policy oversight to the work of the CEC. My
24 boss, Commissioner Douglas, is currently in her third
25 term and is the longest standing person on the

1 commission right now. So some of you have probably
2 worked with her in her career in that capacity.

3 Some of the keys functions CEC does in addition
4 to planning for renewable energy development is we
5 establish the state energy building code, or Title 24,
6 as you might know it by. The CEC administers 100
7 million dollar annual ratepayer research and development
8 program called the electric program investment charge.
9 We are responsible for licensing thermal power plants
10 larger than 50 megawatts in the state and we also are
11 responsible for developing the statewide demand forecast
12 that's used as a key input into the state and utility
13 resource planning processes. So I'll touch on some of
14 the renewable energy planning and offshore wind in a
15 bit.

16 So next slide please. So California climate
17 energy goals, I also think this is something many of you
18 are familiar with on the panel. I just wanted to share
19 these as sort of -- kind of a key driver of why we're
20 talking about offshore wind and a lot of that has to do
21 with the 2045 policy for 100 percent clean energy in
22 California and all of that is -- is -- main driver is to
23 reduce greenhouse gasses and mitigate climate change.

24 So next slide please, Chuck. And then over --
25 so over the years, so to grow the renewable industry,

1 the states had many longstanding policies that have
2 really been drivers of that. One of the most important
3 is the renewable portfolio standard, or RPS, which
4 requires specific percentage targets for California
5 Utilities to include renewable technologies and the
6 portfolios they have that deliver energy. The RPS
7 requirement was first established almost 20 years ago,
8 and as you can see in the graph, you ramp up around
9 2010, which wasn't in response to the RPS being
10 increased and also in response to the American Recovery
11 and Reinvestment Act, which really stimulated a lot of
12 renewable energy growth in California and one way that
13 the state has really helped facilitate these policies,
14 especially the CEC has been through landscape -- what we
15 call landscape level planning processes in areas that
16 have high valuable -- highly valuable renewable energy.
17 So this is included planning in the California Desert,
18 the San Joaquin Valley and then also offshore wind
19 energy. So that's what's really gotten the CEC involved
20 in doing a lot of this planning.

21 So next slide. So a bit about SB 100. SB 100
22 was passed in 2018. This is the policy that establishes
23 a 60 percent renewable portfolio standard by 2030, as
24 well as establishing a zero carbon policy for the
25 electric sector by 2045. So this policy is going to be

1 a major driver of zero carbon technologies and renewable
2 technologies. SB 100 requires the CEC, the CPUC and the
3 Air Resources Board to complete a joint agency report
4 every four years that analyzes the SB 100 policy. The
5 first report for -- the first joint agency report was
6 completed earlier this year and some of the major
7 findings are that it shows that SB 100 is technically
8 achievable, but there are lots of opportunities and
9 challenges. Technology diversity and geographic
10 diversity are really important within the resource mix
11 and the portfolio that's used to achieve that policy.
12 One of the major findings of the report was that there
13 is a -- sort of a record setting resource build rate.
14 So the amount of new resources that need to be added to
15 the grid is unprecedented in 2045 to achieve that. The
16 SB 100 report is a directional report and informs
17 planning work. So it doesn't set out -- it doesn't set
18 out procurement, but it does -- it does inform the
19 long-range planning, and one thing that the report did
20 find in some of the computer modeling that was done for
21 the report is that key technology is offshore wind as an
22 opportunity because it really adds diversity to the
23 portfolio mix and the resource profile of offshore wind
24 can complement California's solar energy production. So
25 doesn't mean that offshore wind energy is a given, but

1 it does confirm a lot of what we believe are the values
2 of the resource.

3 So next slide. So a bit about the technology
4 itself and following kind of this overview of the
5 technology, I'll get into an update on kind of the
6 status of planning for it and there are -- there are
7 many experts that work on this, especially the National
8 Renewable Energy Laboratory more inrealm that could
9 spend hours and hours describing and discussing the
10 technology. So I think I'll kind of touch on some of
11 the key attributes of it, but there are some great
12 resources from inrealm that I would suggest checking out
13 if you wanted to go into more depth about the technology
14 itself.

15 The photo shown on the slide here is a
16 prototype of an offshore wind floating platform. This
17 is about a two-megawatt scale wind turbine on a floating
18 platform off of Portugal. And so, you know, why
19 floating platforms? And, really, it comes down to the
20 fact that the Pacific OCS is very deep and the waters
21 off California are very deep and so if you're going to
22 have wind energy production in the ocean off of the
23 California coast, you're going to -- it's going to
24 require floating platforms. The floating platform
25 concept is not unique to California. So there are

1 countries in Europe and Asia that have piloted projects
2 and are also actively planning to deploy the technology
3 and have some pretty hard commitments and a development
4 pipeline for the floating technology, and also in the
5 Gulf of Main in Hawaii and even recently in Oregon, the
6 technology is being considered. So it's not really --
7 so it's an emerging technology, but not just emerging in
8 California.

9 Also on this slide, there's an image of two of
10 some of the ocean wind technology. So the first two
11 that you see there are what are called fixed bottom
12 technology. These are technologies used in shallower
13 waters and their foundations are driven directly into
14 the seabed. If you've seen offshore wind and you're up
15 near the one project off of the East Coast of the west,
16 you'll have seen these projects, which are on these
17 fixed platforms. So pretty prevalent in Europe. The
18 technology has been around at scale for well over a
19 decade and on the East Coast it's really starting to
20 ramp up, as well. There's many projects that have been
21 contracted on the East Coast by utilities and under
22 state directives and a lot of them are in the
23 environmental review stage, two that have completed
24 their environmental reviews and several others that are
25 in environmental reviews.

1 Also in this image are three floating platform
2 technologies and so these are the technologies that
3 could be deployed in California. These floating
4 platforms really borrow their design and engineering
5 from other floating ocean infrastructure technologies
6 such as floating oil and gas platforms and this is
7 really where the technology is evolving and a lot of
8 competition is happening. I also wanted to add a stat
9 on this slide or reference because it's hard to get a
10 sense of scale when you look at an image like these, but
11 it has created a reference floating wind turbine and at
12 a scale of a 15-megawatt turbine, which California is
13 and sort of the rest of the globe is sort of planning
14 around it, expecting will exist, and that's a very large
15 wind turbine, 15 megawatts. The height from the water
16 to the top of the blade is close to 900 feet and that's
17 taller than the towers of, like, the Golden Gate Bridge
18 from the top of the ocean. So when thinking about
19 scale, these are -- these are very large projects and
20 the scale of technology and, really, the uniqueness of
21 the ocean and importance of coastal communities, you
22 know, that means there's a lot of work to do and that's
23 why the Energy Commission and the states started working
24 with BOEM in 2016.

25 So next slide. So we really started assessing

1 offshore wind in 2016 in response to an unsolicited
2 lease request at that time from a developer for an area
3 off of Morro Bay. Following that, the state and the
4 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, or BOEM, established
5 what's called an intergovernmental task force because
6 there was a finding that the company who submitted the
7 unsolicited lease request wasn't the only company
8 interested. So there was confirmed commercial interest
9 to develop this technology in federal waters off
10 California. The task force that was established first
11 met in 2016 and since that first meeting has convened
12 three times. The purpose of the task force is to
13 coordinate federal, state, local and tribal governments.
14 It's non-regulatory and serves as a -- as a forum and
15 sort of a place to communicate, but like I said, it's
16 not a decision-making body, but it does bring together
17 decision-makers and BOEM has set these task forces up in
18 many coastal states where there's confirmed interest in
19 offshore wind. So following that first task force
20 meeting, BOEM and the state worked together to hold a
21 lot of meetings with stakeholders along the entire
22 coast. The purpose of those meetings was to educate
23 folks on the BOEM process, as well as to begin gathering
24 information and data to help inform where potential
25 areas could be for consideration. The spatial

1 information was gathered and added to an Internet web
2 portal that we call the California Offshore Wind Energy
3 Gateway. There are over 700 data sets on that gateway
4 that cover everything from environmental information,
5 existing ocean uses and other important data that's used
6 in the planning process. So the data and gathering --
7 the outreach and data gathering led BOEM in October 2018
8 to identify what are three call areas in federal waters
9 off the California coast and so the map on the slide
10 shows those three areas. One area is off of Humboldt
11 Bay on the north coast of California and two of them are
12 off of the Central Coast. One is called the Morro Bay
13 and one's called the Diablo Canyon call area. Following
14 the 2018 call and collection of public comments, BOEM
15 and the state identified a pretty significant -- with
16 the Department of Defense and their operations and their
17 mission to test and train and carry out their readiness
18 activities and the -- and sort of through leadership on
19 the Central Coast. So representatives of office and
20 other federal and state during 2018-2019 began to work
21 on negotiating a path forward for the Central Coast and
22 identified some potential areas kind of in and around
23 that Morro Bay call area that could reduce the DOD
24 conflicts. There was a public process around that. The
25 outcome was really to continue negotiations and get to a

1 path forward for the Central Coast and the north coast.
2 So next slide. So the continuing negotiation
3 resulted in an agreement that was announced on May 25th
4 of this year between the Biden administration and the
5 Newsom administration to move forward with leasing off
6 the Central Coast. On the Central Coast and east and
7 west extension to the Morro Bay call area was
8 identified. This has been called the Morro Bay 399 area
9 and you can see that in the map on the slide.
10 Additionally, the existing Humboldt call area was
11 advanced as what's called a wind energy area, which is
12 sort of the next step in BOEM's process to go from a
13 call to a wind energy area. And then on July 13th of
14 this year, the task force met for -- this was the fourth
15 meeting, fourth time it convened, and the purpose was to
16 describe to the task force and get input on the next
17 steps for implementing the agreement that was reached on
18 May 25th, and shortly after, the task force meeting,
19 BOEM initiated a new call for information for the 399
20 area for those two extensions on extension on the east
21 and extension on the west and BOEM initiated a scoping
22 for the environmental assessment for the Humboldt wind
23 energy area. Those two processes are currently in
24 public comment period and the public comment period for
25 those closes on September 13th, 2021.

1 Next slide. So BOEM has some pretty great
2 graphics on their time line. So I borrowed from their
3 graphics here, but this is an overview of the
4 authorization process of BOEM's authorization process.
5 So for projects in federal waters. It shows at a high
6 level the phases of planning and permitting that lead up
7 to construction. The box around the planning and
8 analysis is the phase that we're currently in and have
9 been in since 2016 and it's the phase that we're hoping
10 the recent agreement will have unstuck so that we can
11 begin working with BOEM and federal colleagues to move
12 this forward and I think and I just want to emphasize
13 here a lot needs to happen to get to deployment.
14 Following the issuance of a lease, there's a site
15 assessment and a survey by a leaseholder and that leads
16 up to submittal of a construction plan and BOEM has
17 estimated that from the time a lease is issued, it could
18 take up to -- so not necessarily seven years, but up to
19 seven years to approve construction.

20 So next slide. So in order to even get to that
21 leasing phase, this slide is a little bit more detailed
22 about the box that I just described in the process.
23 Before this -- before this slide and what it does show
24 is the immediate next steps. So we're currently -- or
25 BOEM is currently in the public comment process for the

1 call on the east and west extensions for the Morro Bay
2 area. Following the call, BOEM will go through the area
3 ID process and that will look more to what's currently
4 happening for the Humboldt call area. So the Morro Bay
5 area is going to catch up with where the Humboldt call
6 area is and then there's a process to do an area ID and
7 there's an environmental review of the area. The focus
8 of that environmental review will be on the leasing
9 activities in the area and not like a citing level
10 review. That occurs later in the process when there's
11 an actual project proposed. So that's when BOEM will
12 initiate that, and I just want to also point out that
13 the proposed sale notice point in time on this time line
14 is a period of time where there will be a state -- a
15 request by BOEM for a state action. So this is where
16 the Coastal Commission will -- where BOEM will request a
17 consistency determination from the Coastal Commission
18 with the Coastal Zone Management Act and of the coastal
19 policies. So this is an important step where the state
20 has an opportunity to be part of the federal BOEM
21 process outside of -- outside of just collaborating and
22 working with BOEM, there will be an actual action that
23 the state will have soon, and then if the process
24 follows these steps in this time line, there will be a
25 lease sale option for off the California coast in 2022

1 and that would most likely be in the fall looking at,
2 kind of, the current dates.

3 So next slide. This is my last slide. I just
4 wanted to also highlight the recent state budget
5 allocates about 20 million dollars to support state
6 agencies and an inner agency approach to offshore wind
7 energy. This is the first real investment by the state
8 in the offshore wind energy at this level. I think it's
9 really an indication of the administration's and the
10 legislature's priorities around moving forward in a way
11 that advances offshore winds and protects the
12 environment and coastal and ocean users. So there's a
13 couple bullets summarizing where some of that spending
14 will happen and I want to make sure I leave time for Q
15 and A. So I think that's the last slide and, Chuck,
16 I'll turn it back over to you.

17 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Eli. So now is the
18 opportunity for the panel members to ask any questions
19 and please raise your hand. So first Patrick and then
20 Kara.

21 MR. LEMIEUX: First, thank you so much, Eli,
22 for this presentation. It's very informative and great
23 to see the whole process on how this whole thing works.
24 So it's clear that there's very tight hand-shaking that
25 takes place between the Bureau of Ocean Energy

1 Management on the federal level and California Energy
2 Commission, which you're representing here, and your
3 nine slides there sort of outline this whole thing all
4 the way through installation and one question that comes
5 to my mind is I don't see the role of the local
6 representatives on this. In other words, I see a lot of
7 interaction and a lot of negotiation and work on the
8 part of the federal and the state government, but what
9 about the local community? What about, say, the San
10 Luis Obispo County representatives? Do they have a say
11 in the permanent process of these wind farms given that
12 at the end of day, the tie-in occurs in San Luis Obispo
13 County?

14 MR. HARLAND: Yes. That's a good question.
15 Thank you. And I will say that I borrowed BOEM's time
16 line because their time line and graphic looks so great
17 and they on that time line don't go into that level of
18 detail, but that is -- that is something we have been
19 mapping out at the state level, is the role of local
20 government, the role of non-federally recognized tribes
21 who are also not represented on the task force, but are
22 important to this process and then so that is something
23 we're beginning to map out and each -- sort of each
24 local government has a different role depending on where
25 the -- where a project might interconnect let's say with

1 the grid that crosses over private land versus public
2 land, crosses over the city versus county jurisdiction
3 and so we've looked at that on both north coast and
4 Central Coast on a very high level and see that there
5 are differences in how that plays out especially where
6 there's a local coastal plan or not or where there's an
7 agreement with the State Lands Commission to serve in a
8 lead role in their process as well. So I don't have a
9 direct way to say that until there's really, I think, a
10 project proposal to know how that works.

11 MR. LEMIEUX: But where does it fit on the time
12 line? Are we looking at just before installation when
13 this would happen or how does it fit in?

14 MR. HARLAND: I mean, informally, it's at the
15 task force level, I think, and it's through, you know,
16 whether it's meetings like this or other outreach
17 informal level. Formally, it's more than likely when
18 there's a project that's been proposed that has an
19 environmental review associated that I can think of and
20 Coastal Commission will -- they will be the ones that
21 will have to do the first review to determine
22 consistency with coastal policies and some places that
23 have local coastal plans, they'll have to look to those
24 to inform what they're going to have to decide on.

25 MR. LEMIEUX: Thank you.

1 MR. HARLAND: Yeah.

2 MR. ANDERS: Great. Thank you, Patrick and
3 Eli.

4 Next, Kara and then Scott has a question. Go
5 ahead, Kara.

6 MS. WOODRUFF: Thank you.

7 Thanks, Eli. Nice to have you here and really
8 appreciate your presentation.

9 So as I understand it, we have to these two
10 call areas or regions in California where we may see
11 offshore wind facilities down the road. One of them is
12 Humboldt and the other one is offshore of Morro Bay and
13 I understand that the Humboldt call area is a little bit
14 ahead of maybe Morro Bay because they started the
15 environmental review, but what I don't understand is
16 it's my understanding that in Humboldt, the capacity to
17 take that energy and transmit it to the state grid is
18 reduced from that capacity off of Morro Bay, which can
19 tie into the grid just as Diablo Canyon has. So I was
20 wondering if you could speak to the difference in how
21 soon these two different call areas could go online and
22 does that transmission capacity issue and Humboldt
23 create a problem in generating the kind of energy that
24 people are expecting from these projects?

25 MR. HARLAND: Yeah. That's a good question.

1 Allows me, I think, to clarify the time line, as well.
2 So when I say that they're behind, they're not
3 necessarily behind. They're sort of on a different
4 schedule now and it's because there's a new call that
5 BOEM has initiated for the east and west areas outside
6 of the Morro Bay call area and Humboldt -- at the same
7 time that that call started, Humboldt started
8 environmental review for Humboldt to do their wind
9 energy area but the plan that BOEM has articulated and
10 they shared this at the task force meeting is they would
11 really like to arrive at the sale at the same time for
12 both areas and so next year everything stays on time
13 line and stays on track. Next year there will a point
14 in time where both catch up to each other and you can
15 have a lease sale that occurs at both areas at the same
16 time and absent the site surveys and the things that a
17 developer would have to do to construct and deploy, and
18 just thinking about it from sort of an electric
19 infrastructure point of view, we have always really been
20 focused on trying to find an area on the Central Coast
21 that can work because of the potential to use the
22 existing infrastructure that's there to deliver energy
23 to the grid because the Humboldt area is -- it's really
24 like an energy island on the north coast where they've
25 got two small interconnections to the broader bolt grid

1 and really serve a lot of the reliability needs of the
2 local power. So to really scale up the Humboldt area
3 will take creativity and high level energy or some
4 pretty significant investments in the infrastructure.
5 So I imagine that if there is the ability to use the
6 existing infrastructure on the Central Coast for
7 offshore wind, that you might see a small project on
8 Humboldt go forward because it's smaller and can do it
9 quicker and I can see a larger project going forward off
10 the Central Coast before it goes forward on the north
11 coast.

12 MS. WOODRUFF: Thank you. That's helpful.

13 MR. ANDERS: Thank you. Next question from
14 Scott and then Bill.

15 MR. LATHROP: Yes. Eli, the way I'm seeing it
16 in reference to repurposing of Parcel P as it relates to
17 land, I really do see an opportunity in two ways. One,
18 of course, would be the connection to the grid, which
19 seems that it would work well for the existing location,
20 but then the other issue is, of course, the port. What
21 I have read through the BOEM reports is that the ideal
22 location distance from the wind field or wind farm is
23 roughly 40 nautical miles, which it seems to me that in
24 order for it to be economically feasible for the wind,
25 that people would have to look real serious about a port

1 somewhere on the Central Coast and that's kind of
2 probably the bigger issue as far as the opportunity
3 because that seems like a major development that would
4 have a hard time going through the process.

5 So that leads us to another question, the --
6 any kind of application that would support wind on land,
7 who would actually be the lead agency for that? Because
8 I believe it would be a fairly large deal in reference
9 to try and place the port somewhere on the Central
10 Coast.

11 MR. HARLAND: Yeah. Absolutely need to have a
12 port and a port with the right characteristics is
13 important, as well. You've got to have the ability
14 to -- the spacing ability to construct and put together
15 a foundation and don't have any -- anything that's at
16 all in the way like a bridge, any deep waters for having
17 a ship be able to come in to acquire large boats. We've
18 started to look at the existing ports using that BOEM
19 study that you mentioned and some other work that
20 happened and, again, on the north coast, we definitely
21 see an opportunity with the Harbor District there to be
22 able to utilize the port and so part of some of the
23 state investments in this round of the budget will go to
24 support an application that they're putting into the
25 Department of Transportation to do some improvements,

1 but on the Central Coast, we haven't really gone much
2 further than looking at those existing ports. So Port
3 Hueneme and Port of Long Beach are two areas where we
4 started to have some conversations about some of the
5 opportunity there. As far as finding locations for
6 development of a new port, we definitely have seen the
7 proposals and engagement from the elective leadership
8 and the San Luis Obispo community for thinking about a
9 Central Coast clean energy port, but kind of above my
10 pay grade, so like really be able to say whether like
11 those areas make sense or that concept makes sense, but,
12 yeah, definitely agree with you there, a port is
13 absolutely necessary to make this happen or a couple
14 ports to come to it, right. So yeah.

15 MR. LATHROP: And just as a second quick
16 question, dealing with the different goals of 60 percent
17 and 100 percent by 2030 and 2045, of those percentages,
18 what amount would actually come from wind or what is the
19 projection for that?

20 MR. HARLAND: The SB-100 report that was
21 prepared, the portfolio includes 10 gigawatts, so 10,000
22 megawatts of wind energy from the ocean and it includes
23 another -- I think it's about 15 gigawatts from
24 terrestrial wind, a lot of that out of state, about 4 or
25 5,000 within the state. So, I mean, it's a really

1 large --

2 Q. Yes.

3 A. -- large number. So offshore wind is large in
4 itself and it fits within a much bigger context of
5 ramping up and scaling up development.

6 MR. LATHROP: Understood. Thanks.

7 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Scott. We're almost
8 out of time for our Q and A session, but we have two
9 more hands up. So let's -- Bill and then Miriam, if we
10 could really --

11 MR. ALMAS: I'm short.

12 MR. ANDERS: -- answer questions quickly.

13 MR. ALMAS: Mine's short, Chuck. There's two
14 blocks on the Central Coast identified for lease. One's
15 called Morro Bay, the other's called Diablo Canyon. Is
16 there any reason why Morro Bay -- if Morro Bay is the
17 lease area and this is established as the wind
18 generation location, that connection could not occur at
19 Diablo Canyon Power Plant or the site of the plant?

20 MR. HARLAND: Yeah. So interconnection point
21 hasn't -- hasn't been identified at this point because
22 that will be something done in the project development
23 stage or potentially done before by an independent
24 system operator or utility and the names of each of
25 those call areas, they were named that because of the

1 closest point of interconnection to the grid. So Diablo
2 Canyon, Morro Bay, but I can't see why a lot of the
3 infrastructure potential couldn't be used for the Morro
4 Bay.

5 MR. ALMAS: All right. Thank you.

6 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Bill. Eli, last
7 question from Mariam.

8 MS. SHAH: Yeah. My question isn't as much
9 about wind energy. It's kind of general repurposing
10 Parcel P question. So it might be more appropriate for
11 Tom.

12 My question is about housing and workforce
13 housing on Parcel P, and I hope I'm not putting you on
14 the spot, Tom, but I've asked you about this in passing
15 and I think it's important for the public to know, you
16 know, what are the hurdles or the possibilities in
17 regard to Parcel P ever having workforce housing?

18 MR. JONES: Actually, I think if we can hold
19 that question until after our real estate folks go
20 because they've done some of that analysis, but one of
21 the short answers is not compatible with the current
22 zoning, but that's a discretionary action by the Board
23 of Supervisors, but our guests in the next section,
24 Richard Lewis will go over that, and they've done some
25 analysis about that, along with other types of uses from

1 a market perspective separate from a land plan
2 perspective based on zoning or other things.

3 MS. SHAH: Okay. Thank you. Looking forward
4 to it.

5 MR. ANDERS: Well, thank you, Mariam. That was
6 a perfect segue into our next topic.

7 Tom -- first of all, Eli, I'd like to thank you
8 and the California Energy Commission for your time and
9 expertise in putting together the compensation. Thank
10 you very much.

11 Our next topic regarding repurposing is the
12 PG&E real estate consultant overview and, Tom, I'd like
13 you to introduce our next speaker and put this topic in
14 context.

15 MR. JONES: Thanks, Chuck. So a couple things.
16 As PG&E looks at the future of Parcel P that we ask
17 about or, you know, the area where the power plant
18 occupies today, we're not developers, we're not real
19 estate experts. So we've gone out to get professional
20 help. The company hasn't, but the corporation has, the
21 real estate department, and they count on some outside
22 independent experts, and so with that, we use the firm
23 JLL and we also use the Concord Group. So we have
24 Richard today with us or this evening with us from the
25 Concord Group. They're going to give you a market

1 analysis that looks medium and long-term and there's two
2 circles to this diagram. I just touched on them a
3 little bit ago with Miriam's question, and one is -- and
4 we have a local coastal program here. So what is
5 allowed in that area from a planning perspective on the
6 rules of the county and the Coastal Commission Center
7 and then separately, what is the market, right, and
8 those two things aren't mutually inclusive of each
9 other. What are investors willing to do, what does the
10 site lend itself best to from an investment opportunity
11 and then from a utilization opportunity. So I'm going
12 to hand it over to Richard in just a second and, Chuck,
13 I believe, will run his own slides. So he'll share
14 screen on that, and, Richard, you have the floor and
15 take it away.

16 MR. GOLLIS: Thank you, Tom. I'm going to
17 share this right here and also introduce my colleague
18 Brett Harper who is on the screen, as well, with me. As
19 you mentioned, we've done for PG&E in conjunction with
20 JLL a preliminary market assessment. So the objective
21 here was really to -- let me see -- the objective here
22 was really to look at the core parcels here that are
23 outlined and try and identify based on where the site
24 sits in the Central Coast, where the economic dynamics
25 are not only in the short run, but as Tom was saying, 15

1 to 20 years out directionally what kind of opportunities
2 might be in front of us. And so the things that we were
3 focused on were really commercialization of land use.
4 So we looked at resort hospitality and conferencing, we
5 looked at the idea of RV camping and glamping as a
6 terminology, the reuse of the marina as talked about
7 before, we looked at housing opportunities both on for
8 sale and resort-oriented, as well as from the prior
9 comment, a component of workforce housing, and that
10 workforce will define it for you as we get into the
11 conversation and the work is really preliminary at this
12 level and is looked at from the perspective of an
13 investor and developer who may come in as a third party
14 and look at these opportunities and what we concluded to
15 at least at this level is a very high level programming
16 recommendations that are going to require obviously over
17 the next number of years as this process unfolds much
18 more diligence both from market economic perspective and
19 certainly from a physical planning and then ultimately
20 from an entitlement and political perspective.

21 So a couple of key summary points. First off,
22 spectacular location. We all know that. I think the
23 number backdrops to the Zoom calls here showing some of
24 these pictures and so from a marketability perspective,
25 there's tremendous interest in this and we also see this

1 site, this specific core area as an economic development
2 catalyst for the broader area. So what we do here has
3 the opportunity to have spin-off effects. So it does
4 create more employment opportunities for the local
5 workforce, it can create better housing opportunities
6 and hopefully expand the economy of the local market
7 within the bounds of what the stakeholders are looking
8 for.

9 And most importantly, as an overall conclusion,
10 we are looking, again, at 15-year time frame. Order of
11 magnitude for these uses, about 150, 160 acres of
12 development in terms of hospitality, as we mentioned,
13 low touch, low impact RV and camping, marina on the
14 existing proper, plus ancillary uses that may surround
15 it depending on dry dock activities and storage,
16 opportunities for for-sale housing and certainly for
17 workforce and affordable either capital A or small A
18 affordable housing.

19 Importantly, as part of the process, JLL did a
20 number of broker outreach efforts to confirm the
21 marketability of these different assets for the site
22 across the uses and it was very consistent with the
23 marketability findings around hospitality, outdoor
24 recreation, the marina activity and housing. The lowest
25 marketability were really those that are blurring the

1 lines between market and institutional to whether
2 they're educational or whether they're governmental,
3 office is certainly small base in the economy, but the
4 idea is those were uses that they may show up, may be
5 difficult to plan and not the focus.

6 So I'm going to run through a few ideas what
7 that means. Some of the font is small, but give you an
8 idea where we concluded and we eliminated other uses,
9 but when we start talking about the hospitality and
10 lodging component, there are opportunities here for
11 luxury upscale, higher-end opportunities for visitation,
12 which will bring in fresh money and expand the economy,
13 also tie into possibilities for satellite canvases for
14 Cal Poly, having convention opportunities, not just
15 resort visitors, and how all that plays in is
16 significant opportunity we see for the site from
17 marketable perspective.

18 We look at the RV. This is a very interesting
19 trend. Not recent, but over the last tens years or so,
20 folks are looking for a lighter touch and folks looking
21 for opportunities to be part of the natural environment,
22 and clearly as we look at the property, those
23 opportunities are significant and we think there's an
24 opportunity here specifically to tap into that.

25 The marina use, again, depending on how, as Tom

1 mentioned, the entitlement process runs, a significant
2 opportunity -- very limited opportunities between Santa
3 Barbara and Santa Cruz and this geography is right in
4 line with opportunities both for a recreational, as well
5 as commercial opportunities around the waterfront.

6 Next is housing. A couple of different
7 dynamics here. The probability here is ground lease,
8 maybe not for-sale dirt, something that has to be
9 thought through and so that has some implications for
10 what we can do and typically there's probably a couple
11 of different segments that we focus on, some primary
12 housing at certain levels, but also opportunities for
13 second home, vacation and resort-oriented properties, as
14 well.

15 And then the last point would be the rental
16 residential and, again, looking at workforce housing as
17 was mentioned before, that definition typically in the
18 range of 80 to 100 percent of the area median income
19 targeted to local employment base, typically the service
20 industry as an important driver because if there's a
21 compelling reason to commercialize land uses with
22 hospitality and with other resort activities, certainly
23 with retail that may go with it, we need places for the
24 workers to live, not only those who are currently in the
25 county and in the neighborhood, but also those who may

1 be coming with the expanded opportunity and pretty
2 important.

3 So when we thought about this and kind of laid
4 it out over 15- or 20-year time frame, the opportunities
5 here range from -- and this will be obviously among the
6 website materials -- the opportunity for different hotel
7 properties again tying into conferencing, as well as
8 resort and secondary stays, the idea for the RV park
9 campgrounds and the yurts, as they're called, the marina
10 facilities and housing across for sale and workforce.
11 So overall, about 140 to 165 acres and, again, of a net
12 use. So this can be spread around, it can be
13 concentrated. Those decisions would be forthcoming
14 through the overall planning process.

15 As I mentioned in the early summary, JLL as
16 the -- really the largest brokerage firm now in the
17 United States that works with institutional investors
18 who is part of our team, did some surveys in
19 conversations among their team and others about, again,
20 marketability both short, medium and long-term,
21 long-term being that 25- or 30-year period, short-term
22 being within ten years, medium in the middle there, and
23 really came up with a consistent approach to what we had
24 looked at where the uses around resort hospitality, the
25 housing modalities were the strongest and possibilities

1 for longer term opportunities in education, government
2 and corollary uses. So in the interest of time, that's
3 my allotted segment. So with that, Chuck, I'll turn it
4 over to you.

5 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Richard.

6 Tom, I'll turn it over to you and you can turn
7 it over to Patrick.

8 MR. JONES: Thanks, Chuck. One thing we didn't
9 mention is PG&E is looking at the information that
10 Richard and his team looked at for just understanding
11 what might come to us. PG&E is not a developer of those
12 types of things. It's not our core mission. That would
13 be successor entity and the governments improve those
14 things, not PG&E.

15 Our next speaker is Larry Kraemer. I'll hand
16 it over to Patrick, but Larry Kraemer is an
17 infrastructure expert at Cannon Engineering in San Luis
18 Obispo and Larry is here tonight because he's been a
19 crucial partner for us over the last decade or more and
20 he's been a part of the Diablo Canyon desalinization
21 project, and also when we looked previously to expand it
22 to community use, Larry was our principal engineer
23 looking for design features for connectivity from the
24 power plant to the community.

25 So with that, I'll hand it over to Patrick and

1 Larry will have the floor after that.

2 MR. LEMIEUX: Great. Thank you, Tom. As you
3 said, our next segment is about desalinization and I've
4 been very passionate about this. I see the
5 decommissioning of the Diablo Canyon Power Plant as
6 having several opportunities for our community to make
7 our community better and we're all seeing and hearing
8 more and more in the news these days the upcoming
9 drought and this problem is becoming accelerated by the
10 faster and faster pace of climate change, and while
11 desalinization is not the be all end all solution to
12 this problem, it is certainly an important part of the
13 solution and in this particular case we happen to have
14 very close to us an existing desalinization plant and I
15 think it would be a shame to simply get rid of the --
16 scrap it at the end of this decommissioning process, but
17 instead we have an opportunity here to do something with
18 it for our community.

19 Now, the specific one we have at Diablo Canyon
20 is called a seawater reverse osmosis desalinization
21 planter, SWRO, and our next speaker is going to talk
22 more about this. There's many ways to do desalinization
23 and SWRO is only one of them, others are distillation
24 and electrodialysis, but SWRO is a well-proven method.
25 It's one of the most common scalable and cost-efficient

1 method for doing this and it is -- like I said, this is
2 something we have at Diablo Canyon. It's able to
3 produce about a thousand gallons per minute of drinkable
4 water. It's about a million and a half gallons a day
5 and so it's a significant source of potable water for
6 us. These types of systems are common. There's many
7 others in California, as well. Maybe the most
8 well-known one is the one that's in use at the Carlsbad
9 desalinization plant, which produces 15 million gallons
10 a day, so about 30 times bigger than the one at Diablo
11 Canyon, and one of the features of that site is it's
12 able to do this at a very reasonable cost, fractions of
13 a penny per gallon of water produced.

14 Now, the main cost of this water production is
15 the energy consumption. In the case of Diablo Canyon,
16 that wasn't a problem. It's sitting next to a nuclear
17 power plant. What we saw in the previous segment, we
18 have an opportunity here. We have this desal plan next
19 to switch yard next to power lines that are being
20 considered for large offshore wind farms bringing all
21 this electricity right next door to this desal plant and
22 I think that in our conversation about the
23 decommissioning of Diablo Canyon, we need to be talking
24 about the possible timing of those two things and one
25 possible use that's been proposed in the past in 2015

1 feasibility study is to construct a few miles of water
2 pipeline to connect the desalinization plant to one of
3 our local county reservoirs, drinking reservoirs, Lopez
4 Lake, which is, once again, in the middle of a lot of
5 stress due to the drought and so having access to water
6 replenishment will certainly help keep that lake in a
7 better state than it is now.

8 So with this, I'm going to let our next
9 speaker, Larry from Cannon, tell us more about the
10 desalinization plant at Diablo Canyon. Thank you.

11 MR. ANDERS: Okay. Thank you, Patrick.

12 Larry, do you want to share your screen and the
13 presentation or should I bring it up here?

14 MR. KRAEMER: If you could share, that would be
15 great because I've got my monitor set up and I think I
16 would probably mess it up. So if you could do that,
17 that would be great.

18 And I appreciate, Patrick, your commentary. I
19 think I can probably skip through the first five slides
20 because you touched on all of them, but this will be
21 good because I'll be able to reinforce what you just
22 said.

23 So I'd like to just start by thanking PG&E and
24 the panel for inviting me to participate in this
25 discussion tonight. I know the panel has heard -- has I

1 guess -- this isn't the first time the panel's talked
2 about desalinization. So my presentation is pretty
3 short and a primer to keep this conversation going.

4 So next slide, please. Let's see. So I'm a
5 civil engineer. I've been practicing for about 35 years
6 with an emphasis on water resources. I've been working
7 at Cannon Engineering for the last 20 years and I've
8 looked at a lot of the city's and county's water
9 districts and sanitation districts in the area over
10 those 20 years, and then prior to that, I worked for
11 Orange County water and Orange County sanitation
12 districts, who has pioneered a lot of these technologies
13 over the years.

14 So today I'm going to touch upon this water
15 desalinization basics and then PG&E's SWRO facilities
16 and then future reuse opportunities after
17 decommissioning.

18 Next slide, please. So the process of
19 separating salts from seawater is a fairly basic
20 three-step process and the first process is
21 pre-treatment where we remove all of the sedible and
22 suspended solids and debris and we basically use a
23 simple duo media filter to do that, which is just a sand
24 combination that removes a lot of that. Step two is the
25 reverse osmosis membrane technology that Patrick

1 mentioned earlier and that is where we remove the
2 dissolved solids and the predominant being chloride and
3 sodium, which make up 85 percent of the ions in
4 seawater. The membranes are made of a special thin film
5 composite material, which they continue to improve over
6 time. They've seen significant increases in
7 efficiencies over the last 30 or so years.

8 As was mentioned, this is the most
9 energy-intensive step and that it requires high
10 pressure. In the case of Diablo and the seawater plant
11 there, it's usually 900 psi to force water through the
12 membranes and leaving behind the high salinity brine for
13 disposal. And then step three, depending on the
14 downstream use, minerals are added back into the water
15 for taste and they're also used to stabilize the water
16 so it prevent corrosion. The membranes themselves are
17 actually still good at stripping all the materials, but
18 if you don't put something back in there, the water
19 becomes very aggressive and can strip things from the
20 pipe material.

21 Next slide, please. So this technology has
22 been around for 50 years, and as I mentioned, it keeps
23 getting better and better. Today you see it in a
24 variety of applications from under your sink to help
25 soften your water to your taste to entire countries

1 using this as a vital component of their overall water
2 portfolio. Both Israel and Saudi Arabia rely heavily on
3 desal.

4 Next slide. There are numerous facilities
5 along the coast of California that use this technology.
6 These are permitted facilities you see here. DCPD is
7 Location Number 7, and as was mentioned, it produces
8 about one million gallons a day. Santa Barbara at
9 Location 9 produces 3 million gallons a day and
10 Carlsbad, the one that we've all heard about, is a
11 significant project, produces -- that location produces
12 about 50 million gallons a day.

13 Next slide. So the basic process for many of
14 these facilities including Diablo Canyon is like the one
15 shown here. In step one, water is drawn in from the
16 ocean and then it goes through the power plant for
17 cooling and then it goes back out to the ocean, and then
18 as you see in step two, a very small portion of that
19 inflow is diverted to the three-step process we just
20 talked about, the three treatment, the RO filtering and
21 conditioning for downstream use, and then steps five and
22 six involve disposal of that brine back into that
23 outflow stream back into the ocean.

24 Next slide. So how does Diablo Canyon's work?
25 You'll see on the lower left intake structure, that's

1 where water is brought in. There's an orange line and I
2 don't know if you can see that, but there's an orange
3 line that leads up to the facility where we've labeled
4 it the seawater RO facility and that is -- there's a
5 blowup of that on the right. There is basically the pad
6 location where that equipment is stored. From there,
7 the clean water is piped up the hill to the two large
8 raw water storage pumps that you see there in blue.
9 These currently have a capacity of 5 million gallons of
10 storage and then the green line is the brine disposal
11 line and that takes the reject water back through the
12 portion of the intake structure that eventually goes
13 back out through the outfall.

14 PG&E owns all the infrastructure inputs and
15 outputs to this SWRO facility, including the land and
16 concrete underneath the equipment. SUEZ water owns,
17 operates and maintains the treatment equipment and SUEZ
18 and its predecessors have the expertise and have
19 successfully operated this plant for over 30 years.

20 Next slide, please. As was reported in the
21 previous panel discussion meeting, PG&E has extended a
22 contract with SUEZ for another 15 years of service and
23 that includes capitalizing many of the system
24 components. Those -- many of the prefiltration systems
25 will be replaced with filters in the backwash tanks, new

1 UV disinfection equipment and cartridge filters and some
2 of the pumping components.

3 Next slide. So on an average basis, the
4 current facility is running at about 50 percent
5 capacity, and when we looked at this in 2015, there was
6 about one acre foot per day of surplus capacity if the
7 plant was operated on more frequent basis. This equates
8 to about 500 acre feet a year. If the plant were sized
9 up to its permitted brine disposal capacity of 1.44 MTD,
10 there would be approximately a thousand acre fee
11 surplus. So to put this in perspective, the Los Osos
12 community uses about 2,000 acres a day for its domestic
13 water demand and the greater Five Cities area, to also
14 put it in perspective, uses about 15,000 acre feet a
15 day.

16 Next slide. Okay. So that brings us to some
17 considerations to think about when we start discussing
18 the PG&E use of these facilities. Some of the
19 advantages, I think it's part of the water -- it can be
20 part of the water sustainability solution, but it's not
21 really a panacea, as was mentioned. Another advantage
22 is there is existing infrastructure with remaining
23 useful life that could make this a very attractive
24 alternative. Some of the disadvantages, it is limited
25 in capacity and is it enough to get the water community

1 interested and also does it make economic sense if you
2 have to build a 7-mile pipeline when there are other
3 alternatives out there.

4 Next slide. There's always that question is
5 that we hear can we make another Carlsbad here another
6 50 million a day plan and there's significant challenges
7 with that, not the least of which is compliant with the
8 ocean water -- ocean plan. Excuse me. So there are
9 significant challenge with this. Increasing the
10 capacity would trigger new intake requirements as part
11 of the California ocean plan. DCP's shoreline is within
12 a marine-protected area where subsurface intake would be
13 required and the problem with subsurface intake is you
14 need a sandy bottom. DCP's shoreline is primarily rock
15 and this would not be conducive to a subsurface intake.

16 Next slide, please. So in summary, there's
17 certainly some advantages to repurposing DCP's SWRO
18 system, but there are still challenges and those
19 challenges, as we talked about earlier, will the water
20 community see it as an asset to diversify their water
21 portfolio and is there the political will to really push
22 through the permit renewals and the regulatory
23 requirements of operating without an active power plant.

24 Next slide. So at this point, I'll turn it
25 back to you, Chuck and Tom, for the Q and A.

1 MR. ANDERS: Great. Thank you, Larry.

2 So now we have the opportunity to ask questions
3 on both topics. Richard on the real estate study that
4 was conducted and Larry with regard to desal.

5 So panel, if you have any questions, raise your
6 hand. We have Sherri, Mariam and Kara and then Patrick.
7 So go ahead, Sherri.

8 MS. DANOFF: Okay. Well, I wasn't planning
9 this initially, but I want to thank Larry tremendously
10 for an excellent presentation. It really gives us a
11 good idea of what the obstacles are and whether there
12 should be serious consideration of desal despite all the
13 hopes that we've had, but thank you so much.

14 And then I also appreciate Richard's
15 presentation and I do have a couple questions of Richard
16 with the Concord Group. Were constraints considered of
17 the -- the types of uses that have high marketability?
18 What consideration might have been given to access? You
19 probably realize as Avila Beach Drive is the access.

20 MR. GOLLISS: That's a great question. It was
21 more from a broader economic perspective and the
22 critical issue, as we identified next, is do they fit,
23 is the access available and, sort of, those different
24 issues would need to be evaluated further.

25 MS. DANOFF: Okay. Okay. And then is this in

1 the same context then further evaluation, this thing
2 about workforce housing and the remoteness of the
3 location from urban services, so that would be future
4 consideration too?

5 MR. GOLLIS: Right. And also how in the
6 context of what's being developed, some of those
7 services may actually be incorporated in the master
8 plan. So there would be opportunities to do that, as
9 well, and, again, as Tom identified, it's really not
10 that PG&E would do it, but that the outside community
11 might have expressed interest in it, would then have to
12 assess how that might work.

13 MS. DANOFF: Okay. Very good. Thank you so
14 much.

15 MR. GOLLIS: Thank you.

16 MR. ANDERS: Okay, Mariam, Kara and then
17 Patrick.

18 MS. SHAH: Thank you. I had one question for
19 each of the speakers. I had a question about what I
20 often hear about desal, one of the negatives is dealing
21 with the brine and I was wondering if you can talk a
22 little bit about that and how it would work if it was
23 brought to Diablo and depending on how much water was
24 produced.

25 MR. KRAEMER: Well, good question. A lot of

1 times you hear brine as being a problem because you
2 don't have a place to discharge it and most water
3 facilities actually look for an ocean outfall to
4 discharge their brine. So when you see a lot of these
5 large plants like Orange County sanitation district
6 where I worked, they're recycling 100 million gallons a
7 day of wastewater and discharging that brine out into
8 the ocean. They can do that because they have an ocean
9 outfall. So an inland desal plant where you might be
10 treating a high salinity groundwater would have deal
11 with that brine and discharge it. The beauty of ocean
12 desal is that you have your proximity to the ocean and
13 ability to discharge it to the ocean, and so and in the
14 case of existing operation, it's ideal setup for the
15 brine disposal.

16 MS. SHAH: Okay. Thank you. And then my other
17 question about marketability of the property, as -- I
18 guess I'm having a little bit of trouble with the
19 process because the area's not zoned for any of the
20 things or most of the things that it seems most
21 marketable for and there's no guarantees that the water
22 exists, there's no guarantees that you're going to have
23 a Board of Supervisors that agrees with the idea. So
24 how do you go about the marketing and how realistic is
25 it that will get buyers?

1 MR. GOLLIS: Tom, do you want me to address
2 that?

3 MR. JONES: I will go first and I'll let you
4 clean it up, Richard.

5 From a planning perspective because of the port
6 or marina feature and the zoning of public facilities,
7 student housing and the recreational components that are
8 visitor servicing from the yurt to the luxury hotel have
9 a regulatory path for the zoning, as does things like a
10 campus that may also include student housing. The
11 straight housing alone doesn't have a straight path for
12 the zoning.

13 And then, Richard, you can talk about how the
14 market views risk for regulatory change.

15 MR. GOLLIS: Yeah. I think that's 100 percent
16 right. And usually, you know, when we look at these
17 projects, we start with a vision and then we work
18 towards identifying what the pathway is to achieve it as
19 opposed to starting with the regulatory hurdles and then
20 working within that. So I think it does go -- does go
21 hand and glove along those lines, about the majority of
22 those uses are, as Tom said, in a pathway towards, you
23 know, potential approval where some of those items would
24 need to be through that political process.

25 MS. SHAH: Thank you.

1 MR. ANDERS: Our next speaker is Kara and then
2 Patrick.

3 MS. WOODRUFF: Thank you both for your good
4 presentations. I just had more of a comment on
5 Richard's presentation and then a couple questions for
6 Larry.

7 In the last three years, the Engagement Panel
8 has been holding regular quarterly and sometimes more
9 frequently meetings and we have asked people on multiple
10 occasions for their vision on the Diablo Canyon lands
11 and Parcel P and potential repurposing and new future
12 uses in light of the decommissioning and I can say we
13 have received very, very few either as a number or as a
14 percentage of people who have spoken about any interest
15 at all in hospitality or glamping or heavy use of marina
16 or housing. So maybe those are marketability issues,
17 but I'm not sensing the support for that publicly or at
18 least it really, really hasn't been presented to us in
19 spite of many opportunities for the public to do that,
20 but my questions are actually for Larry Kraemer and, I
21 guess, Larry, I'm really interested in your judgment.
22 If you were the one who is going to make a call on
23 whether desal should be pursued or not, what would your
24 call be? And if you think it's something that it's
25 still not clear, would you recommend the next step to be

1 a feasibility study, and if so, do you have any estimate
2 of how much money you would need to do a responsible
3 enlightening feasibility study that can look at the
4 existing facilities and challenges, including new
5 regulatory hurdles like the ocean plan?

6 MR. KRAEMER: Okay. So I think there was three
7 questions in there and I think I'll jump to the second
8 one, which was do we need to do a little more homework.
9 Absolutely, and we need to find the willing water
10 purveyor that actually takes the water, manages it and
11 sells it to its customers and we've got -- we've got to
12 understand what it's going to take for them in terms of
13 wanting to diversify their water portfolio. Is it worth
14 it to them to spend the money on this or do they feel
15 that they have better options? And so I think a study
16 should be done to look and one similar to the real
17 estate, find the marketability of the water and then do
18 an assessment on how much it would take and I don't have
19 a good number to give you right now on what that would
20 take to do a feasibility study on that.

21 MS. WOODRUFF: So -- thank you. The
22 feasibility study, I think, in 2015, Tom, do you know
23 how much the cost of that ran?

24 MR. JONES: Tom Jones here. The County Board
25 of Supervisors had allocated \$900,000 to work out the

1 project design and everything else. All of the research
2 that they did, and they did some pretty outstanding
3 research on their website, cost them under \$85,000.

4 MS. WOODRUFF: So at least a million to take
5 the next step and explore marketability and feasibility,
6 I would guess.

7 MR. JONES: I would not comment on that number
8 because the 85,000 was an analysis and the water
9 purveyors are aware of their needs of future growth and
10 things like that. They look at it on a capitalization
11 cost and per acre cost and cost to their customer and
12 they're evaluating those options. They know their
13 needs. It's whether or not how you allocate a project
14 is it five entities or one entity where your cost per
15 gallons change. Water is pretty complex, but it's also
16 very dynamic. Larry, do you want to add to that?

17 MR. KRAEMER: And that's the problem with
18 desal. It's a significant investment and you have to
19 operate it and run it to take advantage of that
20 investment, but there's probably always going to be
21 cheaper alternatives that come at you like heavy winter
22 use like high rain seasons and Santa Barbara went
23 through this and they've ultimately said, you know what,
24 we don't have enough reliability in our surface water
25 and our groundwater supplies, we need to do something

1 different and so they've allocated a pretty significant
2 amount of their water portfolio to desal and I think
3 it's upward in the neighborhoods of 20 percent of their
4 overall water portfolio.

5 So as Tom mentioned, you really have to -- each
6 entity has to look at that and decide what they're
7 comfortable with and I know we work with a couple water
8 districts in this last drought and they were heavily
9 dependent on groundwater. They had no surface water and
10 they were going through contingency planning on how they
11 were going to start trucking water for basic human
12 needs. So it got pretty close last time and are we
13 in -- at the beginning of that? Possibly. So it may
14 become more marketable, as Tom said, as time goes on.

15 MS. WOODRUFF: Thank you.

16 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Kara.

17 Our last question -- and we've got about five
18 minutes before our break -- is from Patrick.

19 Patrick, go ahead.

20 MR. LEMIEUX: Great. Thank you, Chuck, and
21 thank you, Kara, for that very important question. That
22 was the part I wanted to touch on, the need and the
23 possibility of doing an updated feasibility study in
24 light of especially the California ocean plan.

25 With respect to that, one of the answers you

1 gave there, Larry, is we need to find a new water
2 purveyor and I've heard that many times as being one of
3 the hurdles that's keeping the desal plants represents
4 after PG&E is gone and I guess I'm hoping to understand
5 a little bit better how that works because you've
6 explained in your talk that currently SUEZ water runs
7 the site and that they've recently being renewed for
8 another 15 years, which clearly was beyond PG&E's
9 operation of the power plant. So assuming that this
10 renewal just happened now, there's going to be operating
11 10 years past the power plant, how are they going to do
12 that? There won't be the cooling through the reactor.
13 Where are they going to, you know, return to brine? How
14 is all that going to work? And can they not become that
15 water purveyor that you were talking about? Aren't they
16 the logical player in that -- in that area?

17 MR. KRAEMER: And I don't want if you want to
18 address that, Tom.

19 MR. JONES: I'll start. Patrick, we have a
20 number of discharge points and then our current coastal
21 development permit under evaluation by the County of San
22 Luis Obispo, we do show the ultimate demolition of our
23 discharge point, but we still show the intake for the
24 foreseeable future as part of the repurposing
25 breakwater. With that, the 15-year contract that PG&E

1 entered into with SUEZ on the extension is for water
2 throughout the decommissioning period. So we'll use
3 less water than the current power plant, but we still
4 have significant water needs for the hundreds to
5 thousand employees, for fugitive pest control or fire
6 suppression, you name it. So we're counting on that
7 throughout decommissioning.

8 The other thing is that there's a different
9 treatment criteria for our domestic water supply where
10 it's adding placable work versus admissible water
11 supply. So in the 2015 evaluation, the county looked at
12 the treatment it would need, and I'm going to hand it
13 over to the Larry to talk about the water traveling to
14 the pipe in the county, very different than how we
15 delivered water to the power plant.

16 MR. KRAEMER: And, yeah, Tom is exactly right.
17 The way PG&E operates that plant, there's actually
18 multiple plants within the plant. You have the seawater
19 RO plant, which processes water to a certain degree,
20 which is near drinking water standards, but it's not
21 disinfected and it's not ready for public consumption.
22 They actually have two other plants. They have an
23 ultrapure water plant that then treats that raw water
24 that's pumped up into the 5 million gallon storage and
25 that water is ultrapurified to steam standards and

1 that's what's currently used in the steam generators of
2 the plant, and then as Tom mentioned, there's a
3 mini-treatment plan that then polishes that raw water
4 into drinking water standards for all the domestic and
5 drinking water on site, and to my knowledge, SUEZ is not
6 in the survey drinking water the public business. Even
7 in the Santa Barbara plant, that one is -- the
8 equipment, to my understanding, is operated by IDE,
9 which is a company similar to SUEZ, but they're just
10 operating the RO and the interior workings. The City of
11 Santa Barbara is actually taking that water,
12 disinfecting it and selling it to its customers.

13 And as Tom mentioned, you know, there would
14 need to be some things looked at, additional
15 conditioning of the raw water that's produced from SWRO,
16 but also seven miles of pipeline, at certain times the
17 velocity would be so low that water would take probably
18 several hours to get from the SWRO unit all the way out
19 to Avila Beach. That travel time would need to be
20 factored in. You have residual disinfectant by the time
21 you get to the gate. So those are just some of the
22 challenges you'd have, not insurmountable, but things
23 you need to look at.

24 MR. ANDERS: Okay. Patrick, does that answer
25 your question? We do need to move on.

1 MR. LEMIEUX: Yeah. Thank you. And I
2 appreciate you being here. Thanks.

3 MR. ANDERS: Tim, I see you have your hand up.
4 Do you have a quick question?

5 MR. AURAN: Yeah. I think it's pretty quick,
6 Tom.

7 We had mentioned before there was significant
8 improvements in the membranes over the past 30 years and
9 also electricity energy cost in producing the filtered
10 water was the most significant part of the generation of
11 the water. Have these refinements reduced the energy
12 requirements or are we pretty much running up against a
13 fundamental law of nature how much energy is going to be
14 required to creat potable water and seawater?

15 MR. KRAEMER: That's a good question. I'm not
16 a membrane expert. So I don't know what future advances
17 they're looking at. I know the pressures for seawater
18 are the highest when -- on RO membranes that used in the
19 a lot of applications as I mentioned earlier from under
20 your sink with a low initial concentration, but seawater
21 is the highest raw water concentration, so to speak. So
22 I think you're always -- your pressures are going to be
23 pretty high, but they've done quite a bit to actually
24 recover a lot of that energy and they have energy
25 recovery units on the actual RO membranes themselves and

1 so I don't have those numbers for you, Tim, exactly how
2 much more energy-efficient they can come, but at some
3 point I'm sure there is a limit.

4 MR. JONES: And, Tim, for our purposes, a lot
5 of the energy is actually lifting the water from below
6 sea level over that 85-foot elevation. So when we think
7 about circulating in the future and we don't have an
8 operating plant, we don't intend to lift as much water
9 as high and intend to have discharge and dilution only
10 about 10 feet above sea level. So instead of lifting
11 that -- we're going to take that 75-foot elevation out
12 of the pumping for all of our dilution factor to try to
13 reduce those energy costs outside of the RO process. So
14 we look at it systemically, not just in the RO box.

15 MR. ANDERS: Thank you very much. We do need
16 to move on. I wanted to thank our speakers. Excellent
17 presentations and very good discussion.

18 We're going to have a break now. We scheduled
19 a 10-minute break, but we're running a little behind
20 schedule. So I ask that we have a five-minute break and
21 come back and at that time we'll have public comment.

22 I would like to get a handle on how many people
23 public attendees would like to make public comments. So
24 those of you from the public who are attending and
25 monitoring this meeting, would you please raise your

1 hand if you would like to make a public comment. We
2 will see how much time we have. Okay. Looks like we
3 have at least right now seven people who would like to
4 make a public comment.

5 So let's go ahead and take a five-minute break
6 and reconvene at 8:30 -- 8:35. I'm sorry. It's 8:30
7 right now. So let's reconvene at 8:35. Thank you.

8 (Recess.)

9 MR. ANDERS: Okay. Let's reconvene the meeting
10 and we have eight folks that would like to make a
11 comment and I will -- Matt Downing, Eric Greening, Jane
12 Swanson, Mary Lou Johnson, Jack Shoulders, John Gilesby,
13 Lauren Brown and Susan Harvey.

14 So if you didn't hear your name, please go
15 ahead and raise your hand to make sure you have the
16 opportunity to make a comment. So let's go ahead and
17 each person will begin in two minutes to make a comment
18 and let's start with Matt Downing.

19 And, Matt, you should be able to talk right now
20 and I will give you a heads-up in about 30 seconds.

21 MR. DOWNING: Wonderful. Thank you, Chuck.
22 Hopefully everybody can hear me okay.

23 MR. ANDERS: Yeah, we can hear you.

24 MR. DOWNING: My name is Matt Downing. I'm
25 the community development director for the City of Pismo

1 Beach. First of all, take the opportunity to thank
2 everybody on the panel. It always makes me happy seeing
3 my fellow community members participating in things like
4 this. That really means something to the greater
5 community. I've spoken to the group before about this
6 process and we -- I just wanted to reiterate some of my
7 comments. The desalinization option is great, but I
8 will say that we do have our project, Central Coast
9 Blue, that we are continuing to move forward with.
10 Granted, it's hit some speed bumps as of late, but we
11 are confident that we can work with our partner agencies
12 to smooth all of that all out and that will provide us
13 with the recycled water for our south county area that
14 we need.

15 I think it would be a terrible waste to get rid
16 of the marina. I know we've hinted at that in the past.
17 So I'll just put a plug in there. Anything we can do to
18 promote that marina would be a unique opportunity.
19 Having some type of commercial use out there, the
20 glamping idea is good, but as we know, anything with
21 that large commercial draw is going to bring -- because
22 of the remoteness that several of you spoke about is
23 going to bring what it always brings and that's traffic.
24 So really addressing the traffic issues, having one way
25 in and one way out to that area currently is going to be

1 the foremost for our community, as we do see vehicles
2 back up onto our local roadways from large events out in
3 Avila. So just wanted to make those comments and thank
4 you everybody for their time this evening and have a
5 wonderful rest of the night.

6 MR. ANDERS: Great. Thanks very much, Matt.
7 Our next speaker Eric Greening. Eric, go ahead. You
8 should be able to speak now.

9 MR. GREENING: All right. Thank you. Yes.
10 Thank you. I'm Eric Greening and excellent
11 presentations. Obviously, a lot of issues raised and I
12 think the previous speaker hit on something. If there
13 were to be a residential or resort used, I'm almost
14 positive the county would require a secondary egress.
15 We're not just talking about a secondary route through
16 Avila. We're talking about a complete secondary egress
17 from the site. That in itself would have a normal --
18 enormous environmental impacts creating that.
19 Certainly, if it were no longer a roadless stretch of
20 coast northward from there, that would have enormous
21 impacts and so wildfire issues obviously evacuation
22 issues from radiological and so on, there would have to
23 be more than one way out if there were people actually
24 living there.

25 Relative to the wind energy, my understanding

1 is current blades are made of unrecyclable materials
2 that become waste products. Would that be the case with
3 these absolutely enormous blades? What would their life
4 cycle be? What would their duration be? What would
5 their destination be once they cease to be useful? And
6 I would advocate that Cal Poly and all other potential
7 research partners look into bladeless options for
8 harvesting wind energy. I understand that there are
9 some increasing possibilities out there and I don't
10 think we should just assume the word wind means
11 turbines. There's marbled murrelets and wedge-tailed
12 shearwaters and other birds that would be knocked out of
13 sky by these blades and I think --

14 MR. ANDERS: 30 seconds, Eric.

15 MR. GREENING: -- to harvest the wind. Thank
16 you.

17 MR. ANDERS: Eric, you had a little more time.
18 Are you done?

19 MR. GREENING: I thought you were telling me my
20 time was up.

21 MR. ANDERS: No. I was saying you have 30
22 seconds left.

23 MR. GREENING: Oh, okay. Anyway, I think
24 definitely the whole characterization of future uses, of
25 course, depends on the site being safe and there's a lot

1 of information we need. My understanding is the county
2 has not yet accepted the application as complete and
3 some of it has to do with waste characterization and
4 handling. Do we have any idea when the scoping period
5 will be on the county's EIR? If there's anyone from the
6 county to answer that, I would be appreciative. Thank
7 you.

8 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Eric, and I think we
9 may be able to answer that in our next segment.

10 MR. LEMIEUX: Chuck, can I address one of
11 Eric's point briefly?

12 MR. ANDERS: We really need to -- we're going
13 to have a discussion period after this and I would
14 really appreciate holding that till that time.

15 MR. LEMIEUX: No problem.

16 MR. ANDERS: Thank you. Our next speaker is
17 Mary Lou Johnson and -- oh, I'm sorry. Jane Swanson.
18 Jane, go ahead.

19 MS. SWANSON: Thank you. Do you hear me? Do
20 you hear me?

21 MR. ANDERS: Yes, we can.

22 MS. SWANSON: Okay. Thank you. I have two
23 questions. Number one, given there are 750 acres in
24 Parcel P and given that this meeting is about the
25 repurposing of Parcel P, I was very surprised to hear

1 the real estate consultant refer to -- I thought he
2 referred to thousands of acres or did I misunderstand
3 that? I may have a misunderstanding. So I thought
4 clarification when he was talking about glamping and all
5 these touristy things, is that within the 750 acres or
6 is that beyond?

7 Second question. Yet to come in this meeting
8 is PG&E's update of the new nuclear fuel storage system
9 with discussion by panel members to follow. I don't see
10 on the agenda that there is an opportunity for the
11 public to ask questions following the panel discussion
12 and I'm hoping there is. So I would like clarification
13 on that. Will the public be able to ask questions or
14 clarifications following that report?

15 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Jane. Right now our
16 agenda doesn't have that opportunity for the public to
17 ask questions after that report. So if you have
18 anything on that topic, I would say it now.

19 MS. SWANSON: Well, I don't know how to ask
20 questions when I haven't heard the update from PG&E yet
21 because I -- that's my whole point.

22 MS. WOODRUFF: The update is scheduled to be
23 addressed by the panel in the first quarter of 2022,
24 Jane. So we'll have a meeting devoted entirely to that
25 topic and, yes, there will be public comment.

1 And in answer to your other question, the
2 commercialization marketability issues only refer to the
3 700 or so acres of Parcel P, not beyond that.

4 MS. SWANSON: Okay. Thank you very much for
5 the clarification, Kara. Appreciate it.

6 MR. JONES: Jane, this is Tom Jones. For the
7 spent fuel nuclear fuel storage system, our whole update
8 for five items is ten minutes. I'll give you the one
9 minute now. The request for proposal process remains on
10 schedule and on time, and as Kara Woodruff mentioned,
11 we'll be revealing the results of the successful vendor
12 in the first quarter of next year. So it's just that
13 brief of an update, on time, multiple vendors, multiple
14 viable technical options, still in discussions.

15 MS. SWANSON: Thank you. That's helpful.
16 Thank you.

17 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Jane. Our next public
18 comment is from Mary Lou Johnson. Go ahead, Mary Lou.

19 MS. JOHNSON: Thank you so much. Yes, I'm
20 here. Can you hear me?

21 MR. ANDERS: Yes, we can.

22 MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you so much to the
23 panel, especially Larry and Patrick. I am very
24 interested in maintaining the use of the desalinization
25 plant. I own two properties in Carlsbad and I'm very

1 familiar with that plant. We really do need to balance
2 out the consideration of a seven-mile pipeline versus
3 saltwater intrusion for highly valuable ag land in the
4 area Huasna, Oceano. I think we need to preserve that
5 extra water resource. Carlsbad is operated by Poseidon.
6 It's at no cost to the taxpayers and I think you could
7 probably get vendors to operate and provide the water
8 through the desal plant. I'm excited about that.

9 Also would like to see some extra camping and
10 glamping in the area. That's a beautiful area and I
11 think that would be a light touch and could afford a lot
12 of enjoyment for that area.

13 So those are my two -- I think the panel has
14 been wonderful, very informative and I'm excited about
15 learning more about this as we go ahead, but I really
16 hope that the desal plant is repurposed and continued
17 and we continue to learn and refine and figure out how
18 to power that resource. So thank you very much.

19 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Mary Lou. Our next
20 public comment is from Jack Shoulders. Jack, you should
21 be able to speak.

22 MR. SHOULDERS: Can you hear me?

23 MR. ANDERS: Yes, we can. Go ahead.

24 MR. SHOULDERS: I have several comments. I'll
25 be curt.

1 On the windmill issue, the 1920 Marina Act or
2 the Jones Act requires the ships that would install
3 these installations to be made in the U.S. and carried
4 by U.S.-owned and crude vessels and there's no such huge
5 ship that can install these devices in the United States
6 at all and for the very small number of East Coast
7 installations, they had to have a Dutch ship -- I think
8 it was Dutch -- come to Canada to take all of the
9 equipment and install it because there's no such ship in
10 the United States. So I think when we talk about the
11 feasibility of installing a few of these on the West
12 Coast, we need to be aware of the fact there's no way to
13 install it as I stated.

14 Secondly, on the desal issue, 18 months ago or
15 two years ago, this panel had a long presentation by the
16 engineer at Diablo Canyon that's in charge of the water
17 and a representative of the south county organization
18 that's responsible for water and that south county
19 person said he had no interest whatsoever in taking
20 Diablo desal water because of the cost issue and I'm
21 surprised no one seems to be aware of that.

22 Thirdly, when we talk about the massive amount
23 of renewable energy we need in this state to meet this
24 goal that the state has put forth, and I listen to the
25 galatial pace of accomplishing getting windmills

1 approved, it doesn't support the kind of goal that the
2 state has. You know, this is an existential climate
3 change and we need to do a World War II kind of thing.
4 So we need to cut through the bureaucracy. And,
5 finally, the access road --

6 MR. ANDERS: You have about two minutes, Jack.

7 MR. SHOULDERS: Just 30 seconds. The access
8 road, I'm particularly familiar with the -- if you look
9 at coming up the slope from the entrance, there's lots
10 of slippage that's occurred over time and there's a
11 massive threat there and an expense to keep that road
12 open and that needs to be considered when we talk about
13 using any installations further up north from the
14 entrance point. I'm done.

15 MR. ANDERS: Thank you very much.

16 Our next speaker is John Gilesby. John, you
17 should be able to speak now.

18 MR. GILESPY: I've been a long-time resident in
19 this area. I started fishing up here in 1970. I fished
20 this coast offshore in the area of this composed
21 development and know it very well and I'm also educated
22 in oceanography and I'm concerned about the very
23 interface with the water of the wind that normally would
24 be transiting that area and the possibility of all the
25 upwelling currents that drive the warm waters offshore

1 and commence the prime production process of plankton
2 and chlorophyl development and the basic process of
3 growing food fish and just fish in general. This plant
4 is 400 square miles. 200 of these gigantic windmills
5 could have an effect on this extremely important aspect
6 of the California coastline and especially at build-out
7 if they went all the way up the coast. I can tell you
8 when you interfere with the wind, the warm water comes
9 in and mandates the area and it will also have a
10 regional climate effect not only on the coastal
11 communities, but as well as those inland and as well
12 affect potential rain patterns and temperature patterns.

13 I guess I first got into this when I was
14 looking for was there any study about this and I didn't
15 see it. I had to get over the gag reflex of this
16 grotesque development --

17 MR. ANDERS: 30 seconds left, John.

18 MR. GILESPY: -- in this pristine ocean area
19 and its potential effects could alter the very aspect of
20 Pacific Ocean, which is a placid ocean that relies on
21 wind patterns and wind to commence and continue at
22 circulation. I don't know if I fell within that. I
23 could probably go on, but thank you. This panel is very
24 edifying and I appreciate their being part of it.

25 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, John. Appreciate your

1 comments.

2 Our next speaker is Lauren Brown. Lauren, go
3 ahead.

4 MR. BROWN: Okay. Well, first of all, I'd like
5 to thank the whole panel and the speakers for an
6 excellent program tonight. I very enjoyed it. I really
7 have a couple questions, no comments. The question I
8 had, maybe a missed the content of the speakers from the
9 California Energy Commission, but I'm wondering what is
10 the timing for proposals to be received for the offshore
11 wind?

12 My second question may be directed to Tom
13 Jones. Knowing that one of the aspects of the offshore
14 wind project that ties in with the decommissioning of
15 Diablo is making use of the power distribution system
16 and I'm wondering, Tom, have you received any feelers
17 whatsoever from anybody, any potential wind farm
18 operation about tapping into the distribution? That's
19 all I had.

20 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Lauren. We'll have an
21 opportunity to follow up on the questions after our last
22 public speaker and our next speaker is Susan Harvey.
23 Susan, you should be able to speak.

24 MS. HARVEY: Hi. Thank you, all. Are we all
25 set?

1 MR. ANDERS: Yes. Go ahead. I hit the mute
2 button. I apologize.

3 MS. HARVEY: Thank you all for the opportunity
4 to speak. Susan Harvey. I'm the chair of the
5 Congregation Committee of the Santa Lucia Chapter of the
6 Sierra Club and first I'd like to say that we are very
7 strongly committed to very local impact reuse of the
8 Parcel P whether it be recreational or low impact
9 research facilities.

10 My next thing, the idea of an industrial port
11 somewhere on the California Coast sort of shredded my
12 brain and I started wondering about the transmission
13 potential of the lines coming out of Morro Bay, what
14 that capacity was and the transmission capacity coming
15 out of Diablo and do the Morro Bay lines and the Diablo
16 lines feed into each other. I think that's really what
17 I was really curious about, especially with the concept
18 of the onshore facility that might be needed for wind.
19 Thank you.

20 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Susan.

21 That's all the hands up that I have now.
22 Anybody else from the public that wish to make comment?
23 Please raise your hand if you do.

24 I think, John, you raised your hand. I
25 think -- there you go.

1 Okay. There's no one else. So let's take a
2 few minutes to address some of the questions or
3 comments. Lauren Brown asked regarding the timing of
4 proposals for offshore wind and use of power
5 distribution. Tom, can you take that on?

6 MR. JONES: I can answer half of it. I won't
7 speak for BOEM or the Energy Commission presentation. I
8 don't recall the time lines specifically. So we'll set
9 that for follow-up.

10 The question about transmission at Diablo
11 Canyon and Morro Bay, I think, was asked by two people,
12 Lauren Brown and Ms. Harvey. So the Diablo Canyon
13 capacity is enough to handle 2.2 gigawatts of power
14 because that's what the power plant puts out. Morro
15 Bay's production historically was half of that. There
16 was four power plants there that had a total of 1.2
17 gigawatts. There were two 400 megawatts and two 200
18 megawatts. So you add those two together and that
19 transmission was built for roughly -- those two quarters
20 together roughly the size of what's proposed in the
21 Morro Bay call area, but I'll commit to we'll bring back
22 to the panel one of our transmission experts to talk
23 about how that works. I think Dr. Brown had received
24 inquiry and that process goes to California Independent
25 System Operator. PG&E has rights to those lines a few

1 years after power generation and others can seek it as
2 well and you heard a presentation in our repurposing
3 working shop in Atascadero and that team was interested
4 in obtaining transmission rights and also the
5 interconnect down near the Oxnard area where there's
6 another defunct gas natural power plant to have an
7 additional tie-in. They sought to support offshore wind
8 whoever was successful in obtaining the offshore leases
9 and connect it to two different marketplaces, Southern
10 California and central and Northern California.

11 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Tom. And if I recall
12 correctly, one of Eli Harland's slides from the Energy
13 Commission did have an approximate timetable on for when
14 dealing would take place. So those slides will be
15 posted on the Engagement Panel website by tomorrow. So
16 you can take a look at those and reference those also.

17 Panel, do you have any other comments or
18 questions? Patrick, you had a comment or question.

19 MR. LEMIEUX: Yes. I wanted to address a
20 comment that was made about recyclability of wind
21 turbine blades by one of the members of the public
22 there. It's an excellent question and it's a true
23 important problem. Wind turbines have a life span of 20
24 years and afterwards their blades need to be disposed
25 of. They're made of fiberglass and it can fill

1 landfills very rapidly. I'm speaking here, you know, as
2 a person who does wind power research at Cal Poly.
3 Recently, meaning over the past five years, that
4 problem's been addressed and now wind turbine blades are
5 actively being recycled by cement processor. So very
6 successfully wind turbines are able to be recycled in a
7 production of cement and concrete. So that problem has
8 been largely alleviated for that. So this is -- you
9 know, again, there is a solution to those problems and
10 the three-bladed wind turbine is the vehicle for
11 offshore wind, as well as onshore wind right now. It's
12 the most developed machine for that purpose. So that's
13 why these proposals all focus on that machine. There's
14 no mystery there.

15 MR. ANDERS: Great. Thank you very much,
16 Patrick.

17 Panel members, Karen, you have your hand up.
18 Go ahead.

19 MS. WOODRUFF: Yes. I just wanted to respond
20 to kind of a comment or query by Jeff Shoulders. He had
21 mentioned there there's no ship big enough to carry the
22 turbines and that's absolutely true, but there are ships
23 big enough to carry the parts and the parts have to be
24 brought to the coast, and as mentioned by Eli Harland,
25 at some point along the coast, it may be in multiple

1 areas, they have to build a port so that the assembly of
2 all those parts can be made and then they can be put
3 offshore.

4 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Kara.

5 Any other comments or questions by the panel
6 before we move on? I'd like to thank all the public
7 attendees for attending and for participating in the
8 public comment.

9 The next item on the agenda is the PG&E update.
10 So, Tom, I'll turn it over to you.

11 MR. JONES: Thanks, Chuck. I apologize to the
12 panel and the public that they have to hear from me yet
13 again.

14 So quickly here looking at the agenda, there
15 are four items. We already did spent fuel storage. So
16 I'll go in reverse order. Regulatory process update, I
17 think we touched largely on that tonight through the
18 Public Utilities Commission with the proposed decision.
19 When you look at the project globally, there are only
20 three simple things we need to do before execution. We
21 need to have the project funded, and we're on our way
22 for that now, we need to have the project licensed and
23 the storage components licensed by the NRC and we have
24 to have the project permitted by the County of San Luis
25 Obispo, the California Coastal Commission and the

1 ancillary agencies that will have subordinate permits to
2 the main permits for those two entities. So one
3 milestone almost met and we're in active processing on
4 those other two. So that goes with the decommissioning
5 planning process update number one. We are on track or
6 ahead of schedule in every area. There was a member of
7 the comment of the public that asked when will the
8 scoping meeting occur from the environmental impact
9 report. The county will update folks with that, but I
10 would suggest to you we are weeks away from being deemed
11 complete rather than months, and once we're deemed
12 complete, the county has a thoughtful deliberate process
13 how they will likely hold multiple public hearings
14 because the project managers and planning director,
15 Trevor Keith, made a very firm commitment for robust
16 public engagement for this very important process. So
17 they're very dutiful at discharging those duties. So
18 we'll hear more from them at a later date, but that's
19 where we are on those items.

20 The last one is the lands deed restriction, the
21 1,200 acres. Since we last spoke, the Coastal
22 Commission asked for a new legal exhibit, which we
23 created several weeks ago and turned them in. So we're
24 waiting for them to say we satisfied that request. Once
25 that occur, we can go for execution. And just for your

1 knowledge, I keep a box in my car and in my house on the
2 executed documents except for their signatures so I can
3 go down to the county and file it once I get back from
4 them, but we have followed up on their latest request
5 several weeks ago and await their response.

6 MR. ANDERS: Okay. Thank you.

7 MR. JONES: Oh, I'm sorry. One important
8 thing. Saved the best for last. We've seen someone on
9 video tonight pop in and out and that's our new
10 colleague, Teresa Alvarado, who has rejoined the
11 company. She had a tenure with the company that
12 overlapped in the late '90s to 2006. She's now our
13 regional vice-president and her region is from San Jose
14 down to where our service territory is near the Gaviota
15 Tunnel. So Teresa has been following along and,
16 Patrick, you'll be pleased to know she is passionate
17 about water resources in California, as well. So we'll
18 facilitate that introduction and so please welcome
19 Teresa as she looks forward to working with the panel in
20 the future.

21 MS. ALVARADO: Thanks, Tom. Hi, all.

22 MR. ANDERS: Teresa, would you like to say a
23 few words?

24 MS. ALVARADO: In the interest of time, I'll
25 save it for next time, but really great to be here and

1 I'm sure we'll have a lot of opportunities to
2 collaborate. Thank you.

3 MR. ANDERS: Amongst yourselves, any
4 observations, any comments, any questions? Everybody's
5 had questions answered? All presenters must have done a
6 very good job.

7 MR. JONES: Chuck, I see Patrick's hand is up,
8 but it blends in with his --

9 MR. ANDERS: Oh, I'm sorry. I'm not following
10 my own directions.

11 MR. JONES: And Mr. Almas is now raising --

12 MR. ANDERS: You guys are very polite. Patrick
13 and then Bill.

14 MR. LEMIEUX: Thank you. I think the
15 presentations tonight were excellent and I'm very
16 grateful for the speakers that we invited, but I think
17 the conversation is not over. I think we need to
18 continue to have, you know, follow-up conversations on
19 the repurposing of Parcel P in the future and I hope
20 that as a panel we prioritize that because that seems to
21 be a very important topic not just for us, but for the
22 community, as well. So thank you everybody who spoke
23 tonight and I hope that we keep the conversation going.

24 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Patrick.

25 Bill, go ahead. Bill, you have a comment?

1 Hold on. You're muted.

2 MR. ALMAS: Okay. Can you hear me now?

3 MR. ANDERS: Yes, we can.

4 MR. ALMAS: Thank you. Just a question and I
5 don't need it answered right now, but I'd like -- I'd
6 like it to be looked into. Are there any brackish water
7 resources on the PG&E lands? In the past life, we
8 looked into that for desal and those familiar with desal
9 know that as the salt content goes down in your feed
10 water, the processing costs and the needed energy goes
11 way down as well and so PG&E in the past has looked for
12 fresh water because they needed fresh water, but I'm not
13 sure if they looked for brackish water. So there may
14 be -- and they've got a lot of property. So that is a
15 question that I think should be answered at some point.

16 MR. JONES: We'll take a look at that for you.

17 MR. ALMAS: Thank you.

18 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Bill.

19 Any questions or comments from the panel
20 members before we wind the meeting up? Okay. The last
21 item on our agenda is introduction of next meeting
22 topics and I'd like to ask Mariam Shah to share with
23 everyone our next meeting and what we plan on talking
24 about.

25 MS. SHAH: Sure. Our next meeting will be

1 November 3rd from 6 to the 9 p.m. We will be discussing
2 the pending project application and CEQA documents that
3 are pending right now with SLO County and we'll also be
4 discussing recent updates to the Engagement Panel
5 strategic vision documents and it's my understanding
6 from reading through some of the background materials
7 there may be opportunities for the public to get
8 involved with that SLO County process possibly before we
9 meet again. So watch our website and watch public
10 announcements and we will try to get that word out if we
11 hear it so that the public can participate.

12 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Mariam.

13 And if there are no further questions, I'd just
14 like to thank the panel and all of the public attendees
15 for an excellent meeting and we'll consider ourselves
16 adjourned and enjoy what's left of the evening.

17 (The meeting adjourned at 9:10 p.m.)

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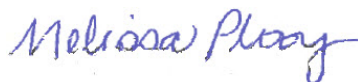
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