

PG&E DIABLO CANYON DECOMMISSIONING ENGAGEMENT PANEL

PUBLIC MEETING

COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER

BOARD OF SUPERVISOR'S ROOM

1055 MONTEREY STREET

SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 2018

7:00 P.M. - 9:03 P.M.

REPORTED BY CAROLYNN E. SPERE, CSR #10091

1 MR. ANDERS: Good evening everyone. My name is
2 Chuck Anders, and I am the local facilitator for the
3 Diablo Canyon Nuclear Facility Decommissioning Engagement
4 Panel. And I would like to welcome you on behalf of the
5 panel and PG&E to our second public meeting.

6 It says it is on.

7 Thank you. I would like to remind everyone that
8 we are going to have the opportunity for public comment
9 tonight so please, if you intend to submit and make a
10 comment, please fill out this card and hand it to one of
11 the PG&E folks here in the blue shirts. And you can also
12 fill out this card and write something on the back. You
13 don't have to speak, but they will be reviewed by the
14 panel.

15 Before we begin the meeting, we would like to
16 start with a safety moment, so I will turn that over to
17 Adam Pasion.

18 MR. PASION: Thank you, Chuck. So concerning
19 safety, this evening we have our Diablo Canyon Fire
20 Department here. They are back in the rear of the room in
21 uniform. And should we need their assistance to begin to
22 administer first aid or CPR, they will do so. My
23 colleague, Brandy Lopez, will call 911 in the event of an
24 emergency and meet emergency services.

25 And if we experience an earthquake this evening,

1 let's just duck and cover as best we can, and let's wait
2 for the shaking to subside and evacuate the building. And
3 evacuation, if you just go to the lobby here, to the left
4 will be Monterey and to the right is Higuera, so we'll
5 assemble out there.

6 And with that, I'll turn it back to you, Chuck.
7 Thank you.

8 MR. ANDERS: Thank you.

9 Next, I would like the panel to briefly
10 introduce themselves with their name and the city they
11 reside in.

12 Lauren, start with you.

13 MR. BROWN: My name is Lauren Brown, and I live
14 in San Luis Obispo.

15 MS. WOODRUFF: Hi, everyone. I am Kara
16 Woodruff, and I'm also from the San Luis Obispo.

17 MR. MECHAM: I'm Frank Mecham. I live in
18 Paso Robles.

19 MS. BELLMAN: Dena Bellman, rural Arroyo Grande.

20 MR. BALDWIN: David Baldwin, Atascadero.

21 MS. DANOFF: Sherri Danoff, Avila area.

22 MS. SEELEY: Linda Seeley, Los Osos.

23 MS. O'MALLEY: Nancy O'Malley, Avila Beach.

24 MR. FRANKE: Jon Franke, and I am with PG&E, and
25 I live in Pismo Beach.

1 MR. KARLIN: Alex Karlin, and I live in San Luis
2 Obispo.

3 MR. ANDERS: And Jon, would you want to do a
4 welcome on behalf of PG&E?

5 MR. FRANKE: Absolutely. Welcome to both the
6 panel members and members of the community. I just want
7 to thank the panel. For those of you in the community,
8 you have got a tireless group up here representing you.
9 And I want to thank them for their time. You see them a
10 few hours right now by our current schedule, a month in
11 public meetings, but behind the scenes, they really are
12 very engaged with information we are providing them,
13 asking questions. The effort is not a small one, and I
14 want to thank the panel, again, for their engagement.
15 It's very important to us, as the community and the
16 stewards of the facility and the lands, to get the input
17 that we are receiving.

18 I will give a quick update on a few things.
19 One, we did receive word today that in the State Assembly,
20 State Bill 1090 passed out of subcommittee to the overall
21 assembly. This is the bill that is addressing community
22 impact, among other things, following the eventual
23 shutdown and decommissionings to help mitigate community
24 impact. So we are continuing to track progress of that
25 state bill, and I know that the community is following

1 that closely because there is ties to support for the
2 community in that statebill.

3 Tonight is going to be a lot about the processes
4 that we will be going through, specifically the processes
5 that help provide the funds required for the eventual
6 decommissioning activities for the Diablo Canyon site. As
7 we've indicated in a previous meeting, we're looking for
8 over \$3 billion worth of funding, most of which is already
9 in a trust fund, but we're moving towards a very clear
10 cost estimate for the remaining work, and we wanted to
11 inform the community of that process. Today and tonight
12 is an opportunity to learn more about that.

13 And so with that, again, thank the panel for
14 their involvement, and we welcome the community comment at
15 the end when the presentation is done and your questions.
16 Our goal is to continue to be twofold: one, continue to
17 operate the plant safely, reliably through the end of its
18 current operating license, the most important aspect of
19 our job; and then following that, to prepare for a
20 successful and efficient and effective decommissioning
21 process for the facility after shutdown, having engaged
22 the community in a very transparent and open process. We
23 continue to work through that with this panel tonight. So
24 thank you.

25 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Jon.

1 I really want to go over the agenda very
2 quickly. There are copies of the agenda back on the
3 table. And again, this is discussing the timing
4 proceeding -- or triennial -- Nuclear Decommissioning
5 Triennial Cost Proceeding, and we're talking about the
6 process of how that works. So today's agenda is going to
7 focus on the regulatory process, the planning that's
8 required, approvals for future state and project
9 execution, and we will be hearing from experts on each one
10 of those topics. The panel will have the opportunity to
11 ask questions of the presenters between each of the
12 presentations, and then we are going to take a break.

13 And so anyone that wishes to speak, again, fill
14 out a blue card and submit it by the break, which will be
15 8:30. So please get those in. And if you don't get your
16 card in by that time, you are, unfortunately, not going to
17 have the opportunity to speak. Then we are going to have
18 public comment session, and the panel is going to ask some
19 questions. And then we will discuss the next meeting
20 topic and do a review of our meeting, so that's tonight's
21 agenda.

22 So with that, I just want to note that this
23 meeting is being live-streamed, and the meeting will also
24 be available to review by video after the meeting. So if
25 you go onto the decommissioning panel website, you will

1 see a link to see a live-streaming and also a link to the
2 previous meetings.

3 Let's talk about our presenters who are going to
4 talk about the process. And Deanna Toy is our first
5 presenter. She is going to talk about regulatory process;
6 and Eric Nelson will talk about the planning process; Tom
7 Jones, the approvals that are necessary; and Loren Sharp
8 about actual project execution.

9 So I would like to introduce Deanna. Deanna Toy
10 is a PG&E director of regulatory affairs. Her team is
11 responsible for the development and management of PG&E
12 electric and regulatory filings at the California Public
13 Utilities Commission, and that includes nuclear
14 decommissioning. She has over 20 years of utility
15 experience and is a proud graduate of Cal Poly. So with
16 that, I will turn it over to Deanna.

17 MS. TOY: Okay. Thank you, Chuck.

18 And good evening everyone. So I am going to
19 walk you through the regulatory process that California
20 has set up to ensure that there is adequate funding for
21 nuclear decommissioning.

22 So first, who has the authority over ensuring
23 that there is sufficient funding for nuclear
24 decommissioning in California? And that is the California
25 Public Utilities Commission, or "the Commission" as I may

1 refer to them. That's a state agency that was established
2 in 1985, and they regulate privately-owned utilities in
3 California. That includes electric, gas, water and
4 telecommunications utilities. Specifically, they regulate
5 and review nuclear decommissioning costs and projects, and
6 that jurisdiction was granted to them under the California
7 Nuclear Facility Decommissioning Act.

8 Now, "decommissioning" is defined as removing
9 nuclear facilities safely from service and reducing
10 residual radioactivity to a level that permits release of
11 the property for unrestricted use. So the 1985 Act was
12 passed by state legislation to ensure that there is
13 sufficient funding available to decommission nuclear
14 facilities upon shutdown.

15 As early as 1983, the CPUC has ordered PG&E to
16 begin forecasting its nuclear decommissioning costs to,
17 one, make sure that there is adequate funding; and two, to
18 make sure the decommissioning costs would be distributed
19 equitably over time among all customers who benefit from
20 the operation of Diablo Canyon.

21 So what does the Commission do to confirm that
22 there is adequate funding for decommissioning? Under the
23 1985 Act, the Commission established the Nuclear
24 Decommissioning Cost Triennial Proceeding, or the NDCTP,
25 as a proceeding to examine nuclear decommissioning costs,

1 funding levels for the trust fund that each utility
2 establishes to fund decommissioning, and then the
3 assumptions associated with that funding level.

4 Specifically, the NDCTP application that the
5 Commission will approve that PG&E puts forward is to
6 collect sufficient revenues in customer electric rates to
7 cover reasonable and prudent decommissioning costs. So
8 PGE files its NDCTP application every three years. And in
9 that application, we propose an annual revenue requirement
10 to cover nuclear decommissioning costs over a three-year
11 period. In the approved revenue requirement is the amount
12 that PG&E is authorized to collect from its customers.

13 Now, the revenue requirement can and will be
14 adjusted every three years with subsequent NDCTP
15 applications as new information becomes available. We
16 filed our last application in March of 2016, and our
17 intent is to file our next application in March 2019.

18 So what is in the NDCTP? What does PG&E do to
19 ensure that there's adequate funding for decommissioning?
20 The application includes a decommissioning cost estimate
21 and assumptions around how that cost estimate is
22 developed; a review of any decommissioning projects that
23 were completed since the last application was filed, and
24 also any assumptions around the trust fund, the rate of
25 return and funding requirements.

1 So specifically, the revenue requirement that
2 PG&E requests in its NDCTP application is based on the
3 beginning balance of the trust fund, any market growth
4 assumptions for the trust fund, including the rate of
5 return productions, the updated decommissioning cost
6 estimate for Diablo Canyon, and then actual costs of any
7 decommissioning projects that have been completed.

8 So for the upcoming NDCTP application that we
9 will be filing in March of 2019, we will be including a
10 site-specific decommissioning cost estimate for Diablo
11 Canyon, and you will hear more from Eric Nelson about
12 that. That will also include an assessment for expediting
13 dry cask loading.

14 We will also be including the estimate of costs
15 for completing a public stakeholder process prior to
16 disposition of Diablo Canyon's facilities and surrounding
17 lands. And we will also be including an estimate of cost
18 of emergency planning activities, including maintenance of
19 the public warning sirens and funding of community and
20 statewide planning functions until termination of the
21 license.

22 So how long does the process take? When we
23 filed our 2015 application, it took approximately
24 14 months. We filed in March. We got a decision in May
25 of the following year. There were several steps to the

1 process. In Month 1, this is where interested parties who
2 had been granted party status by the Commission will file
3 comments on our application. A prehearing conference is
4 scheduled by the assigned administrative law judge. And
5 in that prehearing conference, the applicant, PG&E, and
6 the interested parties will comment on the scope and the
7 schedule for the proceeding. A Scoping Memo is issued,
8 which will, then, outline the schedule and the scope for
9 the proceeding. In our 2015 application, a technical
10 workshop was required by the Commission, and it was held
11 up at Humboldt to review decommissioning work that had
12 been completed there.

13 For our 2015 application, and we also expect in
14 our 2019 application, evidentiary hearings are held. And
15 this is where witnesses who have sponsored testimony in
16 the application will be submitted to cross-examination by
17 interested parties. And following that, opening and reply
18 briefs are filed by the applicant and interested parties
19 summarizing the benefits of their proposal and rebutting
20 the key components of intervener or opposing proposals.

21 For our 2015 application, it was roughly six
22 months after briefs were filed that a decision was issued,
23 a proposed decision, by the administrative law judge. And
24 then shortly thereafter, the decision was approved by the
25 full Commission.

1 So thank you for your time. And I did want to
2 just wrap up by saying that it is a very robust and
3 transparent process to ensure that there is adequate
4 funding for decommissioning at Diablo Canyon.

5 Are there any questions?

6 MR. ANDERS: Great. Thank you.

7 Does the panel have any questions?

8 Frank.

9 MR. MECHAM: I do.

10 I know currently PGE, they collect a fee towards
11 this effort of the decommissioning of Diablo. At what
12 point does that cease to be billed?

13 MS. TOY: So that fee would cease once the trust
14 fund is fully funded, based on the decommissioning cost
15 estimate for Diablo Canyon.

16 MR. MECHAM: So it can be ongoing past the
17 decommissioning date of 2025?

18 MS. TOY: Yes.

19 MR. MECHAM: Okay. Thank you.

20 MR. ANDERS: Kara.

21 MS. WOODRUFF: I am just curious, you had
22 mentioned that the last filing in 2016 took 14 months to
23 prepare. Do you feel like you're on track for the
24 submission by March of 2019?

25 MS. TOY: Yes, we do.

1 MS. WOODRUFF: So you've already started it
2 before today?

3 MS. TOY: Yes.

4 MS. WOODRUFF: You've been lucky.

5 MS. TOY: Yes.

6 MS. WOODRUFF: Thank you.

7 MR. ANDERS: Sherri, did you have a question?

8 MS. DANOFF: No.

9 MR. ANDERS: Anyone else?
10 Linda.

11 MS. SEELEY: I have two short questions. The
12 trust fund, you mentioned that PG&E manages the trust
13 fund, right? Who manages the trust fund?

14 MS. TOY: I believe -- I don't know the answer
15 to that question.

16 MR. FRANKE: I can answer that. Yeah, we -- I
17 don't remember the name of the firm, but we oversee the
18 management of the trust fund. The actual oversight
19 includes oversight by a board of directors, but we have a
20 professional investment company that manages the trust
21 fund for us. Now, that is subject to CPUC review to
22 ensure that we are doing it in a manner that best
23 supports, you know, the customers' interest.

24 MS. SEELEY: Okay. Thank you.

25 And the second question, you mentioned expedited

1 dry cask loading. Could you explain that?

2 MR. JONES: Yes. So the CPUC order asks us to
3 investigate the time frame that Southern California Edison
4 is utilizing, and their time frame is seven. Our previous
5 estimate looked at a decade for cooling cycles in the used
6 fuel pool, and that becomes a critical path for other
7 activities associated with decommissioning, and that
8 translates to the customer in a longer carrying cost. So
9 the last order from the Utilities Commission on their
10 decision this year -- or on the last, excuse me, the last
11 NDCTP stated, "Please benchmark San Onofre's seven-year
12 schedule and see if you can match that." So we will be in
13 the process of doing that as well.

14 MR. ANDERS: Nancy.

15 MS. O'MALLEY: I think it would be useful for
16 everyone to hear, is there adequate funds now? And if
17 not, how much are we falling short?

18 MR. JONES: We don't believe there are now, but
19 we are making a transition from what's called a generic
20 estimate, which is an industry average based on volume for
21 the two-unit station like we have. But at this time, we
22 are transitioning to a site-specific estimate. So it will
23 be affected in a couple of ways: One, what do you
24 actually have on site; two, what are our actual regulatory
25 requirements in California versus the generic average; and

1 then three, drivers, like that fuel time we just
2 mentioned, will affect that ultimate cost. And then the
3 fourth thing that we are contemplating, that wasn't in the
4 previous estimates, is if there is repurposing, those
5 repurposed items, if we're not paying for the demolition
6 and removal of, would help reduce the overall cost.

7 Mr. Nelson will talk a little bit more about that in his
8 presentation. His is the next presentation that's up.

9 MR. FRANKE: It is probably worth noting to the
10 panel and the community, the funds we're talking about
11 were not funds that the company gains any value from.
12 There is no profit margin. There is no -- this is funds
13 that are, you know, provided by our customers to pay for
14 decommissioning. There is no profit involved there.
15 There is no percentage. So our goal, quite frankly, is to
16 reduce those costs to our customer in a manner that still
17 meets the technical and, you know, prudent and proper way
18 of completing decommissioning at a cost that is the best
19 cost for our customers. There is no profit.

20 MR. ANDERS: David.

21 MR. BALDWIN: Yes. So right now, PG&E estimates
22 that there is a shortfall in the amount of money. Is that
23 attributed to -- I know in the last 20 years, we've had a
24 couple major market collapses, or does PG&E have other
25 reasons they believe that there is a shortfall in the

1 amount of money?

2 MR. JONES: In our last filing, we felt, for
3 instance, that the amount that was allocated for security
4 was insufficient for some of the -- potential out-of-state
5 waste disposal issues were a cost driver, and we have been
6 ordered to reexamine those costs.

7 The trust fund over time has performed well. It
8 is authorized for its collection to be around 2.4 billion,
9 and its performance is north of 2.7 billion. So over
10 time, there have been ebbs and flows to it, like you
11 suggest based on some market forces, but the investment
12 strategies have proven to be pretty sound.

13 MR. ANDERS: Alex.

14 MR. KARLIN: Yeah. In terms of the adequacy or
15 inadequacy of the trust fund, I think it's important to
16 point out that I believe that, at least the last time you
17 went through the triennial proceeding, PG&E asked for
18 approximately \$3.5 billion, if I got it right, to do the
19 decommissioning, and they had a decommissioning cost
20 estimate. And the PUC looked at that and said, "Wait a
21 second. You haven't really shown that these costs are
22 necessary. We're going to sharpen our pencils and
23 reevaluate," and they came up with a cost that was \$2.5
24 billion, I think it was.

25 And so PUC believes that that \$2.5 billion is

1 adequate. And PG&E, you know, may think, "Well, we wanted
2 more. We wanted more money," but as far as PUC, who is
3 the authoritative regulator on this matter, PG&E has
4 adequate funds to decommission the plant. And they can
5 come back in this time -- and in fact, that's what we want
6 them to do, to more fully explain and justify any
7 additional costs that may be needed, and we would support
8 that fully and we want to do that. But as far as the
9 regulator is concerned, they believe PUC has adequate
10 funds.

11 And oh, by the way, NRC regulates this very
12 carefully and very heavily as well, and if NRC thought
13 they didn't have adequate funds to cover this, they would
14 be on top of them immediately. And NRC seems to think
15 they are okay. So I would suggest that, you know, as far
16 as the regulators are concerned, they have to maintain
17 adequate funds, and they do have adequate funds.

18 Now, I have a question, sorry, for Deanna, I
19 guess. Let's go back to page 10, if we could, of your
20 slides. In that one, you said something about the lands
21 issues. It is not in a bullet there, but could you repeat
22 what you said there, Deanna.

23 MS. TOY: I believe I was referring to the fact
24 that we would include an estimate of costs for completing
25 the public stakeholder process prior to disposition of

1 Diablo Canyon's facilities and surrounding lands.

2 MR. KARLIN: Right. Now, this is not the time
3 or place. Jon and I have talked, Tom, the whole panel has
4 talked briefly about that issue. Perhaps we ought to put
5 it in a different point to this evening, and I don't
6 expect you guys to have an answer for this one, but I
7 think it is important to point out that in January of this
8 year, the PUC, in approving the retirement of Diablo
9 Canyon, mandated and ordered PG&E to set up a process.
10 They said PG&E will not dispose of the lands and take no
11 action regarding the lands until, quote, "completion of a
12 process including a public stakeholder process." And so
13 this panel is part of that process, I suppose.

14 And a very important question that you guys are
15 going to be working on and give us an answer on the
16 website, hopefully, which is when do you think that -- how
17 do you interpret that phrase, that "completion of a
18 process"? What process are we completing? Because there
19 is many, many processes going on here. What process do
20 you mean and when do you think it is going to be complete?
21 Because at that moment, whenever it is, presumably PG&E
22 can dispose of the lands and at least be free of that
23 commitment, so we probably want to get clarification on
24 that point. And it's not something to do today, but this
25 process is part of the process which ultimately helps

1 devalue what is going to happen with the lands.

2 MR. ANDERS: So that is a specific question you
3 would like PG&E to respond to at some future time?

4 MR. KARLIN: Yes. And they know that and we're
5 going to work on it.

6 MR. FRANKE: And thank you for your question,
7 Alex. It's probably worthwhile to talk just very briefly
8 about it. What actually -- what has occurred is in our
9 last filing associated with the joint proposal, we -- as
10 part of the filing, we proposed a public process like
11 this. As Alex indicated, the Commission codified our
12 recommendation for a community engagement panel. And this
13 panel is exactly that. It's in order to gain transparency
14 and interaction with the community because the lands issue
15 is so important.

16 And it's always -- and being an interesting and
17 exciting issue, we want to rush to a decision, okay, but
18 the reality is, you know, the plant is going to continue
19 to operate through 2025. And so -- and subsequent to
20 that, there is a number of years to get the fuel in dry
21 storage and to start the decommissioning of the facility.
22 So much of the land is really going to be under the
23 control of that activity for many years.

24 What I would characterize this engagement panel
25 is a start of a long conversation with the community, to

1 get their input, to gain the insight of how the community
2 sees this wonderful resource to be used in the future.
3 And some of those lands we may be able to deal with
4 earlier and some later, but none in any soon activity.
5 These are all decisions that will take years to finalize.
6 And we are lucky and fortunate to be able to have a
7 opportunity like this to have good, rich discussion with
8 the community prior to making those decisions.

9 MR. ANDERS: Thank you all.

10 One more question. Frank.

11 MR. MECHAM: Is there some place that we would
12 be able to see -- if the funding that you suggest is there
13 to do the decommissioning, what is that funding attributed
14 to? Is there a budget of some sort that shows where
15 certain money goes to?

16 MR. FRANKE: We're going to learn more about
17 that tonight, Frank, just recognize it in a couple
18 elements of the funding. The money has been provided by
19 our customers over the years that the plant has operated.
20 We believe that that funding is best provided by those
21 customers that benefit from the generation provided by the
22 facility, so we would like to provide cost estimates that
23 lead to funding decisions that will provide the funding
24 necessary by the time the plant shuts down.

25 You know, Humboldt Bay, we are continuing to get

1 some funds from the customers, and that plant has been
2 shut down for many years. So it's very important that we
3 develop a very good cost estimate. We are going to hear
4 more about that later tonight. And that cost estimate
5 that the company provides becomes the basis for our filing
6 that Deanna spoke to, and then that filing is reviewed by
7 the Commission, and the decision to recover those funds
8 from our customers are made by the CPUC.

9 MR. MECHAM: Thank you.

10 MR. ANDERS: Great. Thank you all.

11 Out next speaker or presenter is going to talk
12 about planning. And this discussion was a great segue
13 into that, this presentation.

14 Eric Nelson is the director of the Diablo Canyon
15 decommissioning projects and oversees the creation of the
16 new cost estimate, known as the Nuclear Decommissioning
17 Cost Triennial Proceeding. Eric has an extensive project
18 management background and has been with PG&E for over
19 25 years.

20 Eric.

21 MR. NELSON: Thank you. I appreciate the
22 opportunity to talk tonight.

23 So what I am going to do is talk about how we
24 are going through the process of developing the
25 site-specific decommissioning cost estimate. And it

1 really is PG&E's obligation to submit a thorough cost
2 estimate to the CPUC to be able to justify the funds that
3 we are looking for to complete decommissioning.

4 So what is a site-specific decommissioning cost
5 estimate? Well, because, if you look in our plant's
6 history, we have been planning actively for relicensing
7 for quite some time. So our previous filings in the
8 triennial process have been done using industry-generic
9 estimate and tool and vendor, and we have done that
10 because that really has sort of been the industry
11 standards. So it might take a look at what does it take
12 to decommission a standard two-unit pressurized water
13 reactor of a certain size. And that's how really the
14 estimate is developed. Now, there is some site-specific
15 information put into that, some things specific to Diablo
16 Canyon, but it's really the basis is much more of an
17 industry-generic one.

18 And we have -- since we filed the last
19 submittal, we now know when we want to start
20 decommissioning. We want to start to go into
21 decommissioning immediately after cessation of operation
22 of the plant, which leads me to the sub-bullets. Again,
23 our preferred approach is go on with DECON, which is
24 immediate dismantling and decommissioning as opposed to
25 SAFSTOR option, and Tom Jones did a good job of going

1 through that last time.

2 So how are we going to go about that? And
3 again, part of the reason we want to go -- let me be
4 clear, part of the reason we want to go into
5 decommissioning immediately is, one, it overall has lower
6 costs to the PG&E customers; two is it allows us to get a
7 better transition of the knowledgeable folks at Diablo
8 Canyon and take advantage of those resources and that
9 knowledge base as we transition immediately into
10 decommissioning.

11 And, quite frankly, part of the reason the panel
12 is here is that the sooner we go into that, the sooner we
13 can complete decommissioning and to be able to really do
14 whatever we are going to do with the future of the land.
15 Whatever the future land use determines to be, we can get
16 there sooner. Those are some of the reasons we really
17 want to go into decommissioning immediately.

18 So we're going to be doing this -- as opposed to
19 an industry-generic estimate, we're really building this
20 from the ground up. What does it take to decommission
21 Diablo Canyon specifically? And that really takes into
22 account what are some of our regulatory requirements. We
23 have a dual-unit site. We have the common spent fuel pool
24 building. We have a lot of intricacies associated
25 specifically to Diablo Canyon. And we are in the

1 beautiful state of California, which comes with its own
2 permitting requirements and disposal requirements and
3 things like that. So that's really how we are building up
4 that estimate.

5 Now, we've taken some really high-quality folks
6 from the plant to help us with that, but we also recognize
7 -- and we have used Loren Sharp and his team's expertise
8 at Humboldt Bay to help inform us, but we've also used
9 industry subject-matter experts. We've gone out and said,
10 "Who's done decommissioning? Who's helped develop
11 estimates?" to really get a good cross-section of
12 knowledge to better bolster, one, the quality of the
13 estimate; and two, to be able to demonstrate to the CPUC,
14 because it had been something raised by them before, that
15 we were really doing sort of a PG&E internal estimate, and
16 we really wanted to get more external expertise, so we've
17 really done a good job of that.

18 And on top of that, we're also getting
19 third-party reviews of some of the more critical items.
20 Like, as an example, we have a contractor helping us to
21 develop the specific security cost estimates that were an
22 issue that the CPUC, talked about that a few minutes ago.
23 And then we're going to have a third-party person take a
24 look at that, so we want to get that extra layer of
25 oversight.

1 And then we come to really what we call the
2 public stakeholder process that Alex described earlier.
3 This is the engagement panel and the public input. So I
4 am going to take -- use one specific example, something we
5 can sort of all coalesce in our minds, I hope, is that we
6 talk about something called "the marina" at Diablo Canyon.
7 It's really -- the marina is really there's a boat dock
8 down there and there's two large breakwaters that exist
9 down there. And right now, what we are going to submit is
10 we are going to submit a cost estimate that shows us
11 removing all of that breakwater, because we need to do
12 that because that's consistent with -- it's really
13 consistent with the CPUC order, but it's also consistent
14 with the lease under which we were able to build the
15 plant. So we need to put together a cost estimate that
16 accurately reflects what it takes us to comply with our
17 requirements.

18 Having said that, that, to me and to most, is an
19 opportunity for repurposing. So that breakwater could
20 continue to stay there. It could be part of a research.
21 It could be used as a safe harbor for those people, like
22 me, who kayak and boat. It could be used for that
23 opportunity.

24 So what would that do? Well, if we did that,
25 that, one, would eliminate the cost of having to do that

1 portion of decommissioning, which is in the couple of
2 hundred million dollars, probably, of total costs. So
3 that saves the PG&E customers money. Two is it repurposes
4 that and uses that for, really, beneficial uses going
5 forward. And three is we have done the calculations
6 now -- and this is part of that doing the site-specific
7 cost estimate -- and we have determined that the amount of
8 concrete associated with the two breakwaters is greater
9 than the total concrete for the rest of Diablo Canyon and
10 its structures combined.

11 So if you think about how many truckloads, or
12 however you want to get it out, of concrete that is to try
13 and remove, it's massive. Just the environmental impact
14 of taking all of that out, plus the impact of removing all
15 of that, there is an opportunity there that with working
16 with the public input process, we might be able to find a
17 sort of a win, win, win for, you know, everybody. So
18 that's really kind of my goal for the public stakeholder
19 process.

20 And again, from a transparency standpoint, I
21 just want to be clear, our 2018 NDCTP submittal will
22 include the full costs of removal because we know that we
23 are not going to have agreements on how we might
24 disposition land or have a future land use for that.
25 We're going to put in the submittal how we intend to go

1 through that process. We'll describe how we are working
2 with the communities on that, but we are going to need to
3 put in -- to comply with the CPUC order and to comply with
4 our lease, we are going to put that full cost in there.
5 And I will talk in a minute about other opportunities to,
6 perhaps, refresh that cost estimate.

7 So which is a good lead-in to what's the 2018
8 NDCTP approval. Well, this is a supercritical submittal
9 for us because it's really the transition from the
10 industry-generic estimates to the site-specific
11 decommissioning cost estimate, but it does some other
12 things. Having that detailed project description in this
13 submittal and getting approval allows us to move forward
14 with detailed project descriptions that we're going to
15 need for permitting. So permitting is going to take a
16 long time.

17 You know, Tom Jones, at the prior meeting,
18 talked about look at the swim lanes and how long that
19 permitting process takes, and that's important. And it
20 also allows us to proceed with Nuclear Regulatory
21 Commission licensing efforts. And we're going to have to,
22 whether it's submitting exceptions or whether it's
23 submitting license amendment requests, we're going to have
24 to do those to implement effective decommissioning.

25 And part of our 2018 NDCTP submittal is going to

1 include requests for cost recovery for funds that we need
2 to do that planning process, to do the planning process
3 from 2019 to 2024 so we can be prepared to effectively go
4 right into decommissioning and so we can have that process
5 planned out so it's the most effective process that it can
6 be. So there's, I'd say, sort of a larger gap in the
7 2018, from where we are now to where we need to go in
8 2018.

9 In 2021, we are also going to be submitting
10 another update as far the triennial process. We are going
11 to be updating that with available results of licensing,
12 permitting and repurposing approvals. And in addition,
13 there is also regulation changes going on right now --
14 they are in process with the NRC -- that effect
15 specifically around decommissioning, so there may be
16 changes in the regulations associated with decommissioning
17 that we are going to need to factor in. So that will be
18 part of the 2021 NDCTP submittal.

19 And then in 2024, we sort of have the last
20 chance before we start into the decommissioning process,
21 which is our last chance before the licenses expire. And
22 then we're going to include in that submittal, results
23 will have -- we should have some issued permits from
24 there, talking about permitting conditions, and the
25 licensing approval. So that's really our last opportunity

1 to submit that just prior to entering into
2 decommissioning.

3 So again, from a key takeaway standpoint, we are
4 engaging the public. And part of the public is an
5 engagement panel, talking about the industry, getting
6 industry expertise to help us with the development of the
7 cost estimate and really third-party reviews to help
8 refine that, to help build a successful decommissioning
9 plan that we're going to submit to the CPUC to justify the
10 costs that we believe we need to do effective
11 decommissioning. And again, after this critical 2018
12 submittal, we will have two additional opportunities to
13 update that. And again, reiterating, our preferred
14 approach is to go straight into decommissioning.

15 And with that, thank you for your time. And I
16 would like to open it up to any questions you guys might
17 have.

18 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Eric.

19 Panel members, any questions?

20 Okay. Frank, and then Lauren.

21 MR. MECHAM: If I understand correctly, 2021 is
22 where the repurposing approvals, based upon that scenario
23 you gave about the breakwater, that would be determined?

24 MR. NELSON: So that's a good question. I
25 wouldn't commit to that. Here is what I can say is that

1 in 2018, when we do the submittal, we know we won't have
2 time to reach the agreements and determine how we would --
3 if there is like a lease change, or a regulation change,
4 or something we would need to do to implement whatever
5 agreements we want to do. 2021 would represent really the
6 first opportunity, if we have any of these agreements
7 reached, to do that.

8 What I was talking about in terms of the 2021 is
9 when we go through the permitting process, if we're going
10 to have to do -- get permitting to get that done, we
11 should be able to, in that update, the submittal that we
12 do, with the results in that permitting, where we are in
13 that process, how far along we are with respect to any
14 licensing submittals that we are doing with the NRC. But
15 that would be, I would think -- getting a little far out
16 of my field -- but that would be really the first
17 opportunity if there hadn't been any decisions made that
18 we would provide it as part of the submittal for the
19 triennial submittal process.

20 MR. MECHAM: So that time frame, you'd probably
21 be hearing if there is interest in doing something in that
22 regard, but no final approval would be made at that point?

23 MR. JONES: Correct, and this is Tom Jones. And
24 also, the condition of our current lease with California
25 State Lands Commission, we have to give them an update on

1 our decommission plans by mid-2021, so it would be a year
2 in front of that submittal as well. And just keep in mind
3 the time frame. While it's the 2021 submittal, it would
4 likely be on the cadence in March of 2022. So the year on
5 the application is a year in front of, usually, when it's
6 submitted.

7 MR. MECHAM: Thank you very much.

8 MR. ANDERS: Lauren, and then Alex.

9 MR. BROWN: I understand that on this 2018
10 filing, you have to put into the filing the assumption
11 that you are going to have to like take out the marina or
12 things like that. So my question is what's the history of
13 the CPUC in terms of flexibility in them entertaining
14 modifications of previous filings? So if you go to them
15 in 2021 with a plan to modify that, are they typically
16 completely open to considering that or does it sort of --
17 are they arduous to stick with what you previously
18 outlined?

19 MS. TOY: So to answer your question, I would
20 say that they will examine the record for that particular
21 proceeding. And if there is new information that is
22 compelling, they can potentially change their direction.
23 Does that answer your question?

24 MR. FRANKE: If we cover the cost reduction,
25 they are going to want to hear that.

1 MR. BROWN: Okay.

2 MR. ANDERS: Thank you.

3 Alex, and then Linda.

4 MR. KARLIN: Yeah, a follow-up to that. I think
5 that we should point out that the last triennial
6 proceeding decision by PUC in June of 2017, just about a
7 year ago, PG&E came in with a specific proposal,
8 site-specific proposal for the removal of the marina and
9 all of the rip-rap and the concrete associated with that.
10 You said that it would cost \$312 million to take all that
11 material and ship it off the site, through Avila, out of
12 state to some out-of-state disposal facility. And PUC
13 said, "Not so fast. You have not shown that any of that
14 is necessary."

15 So A, that was a site-specific proposal, and it
16 was for \$312 million. And what PUC said, "Well, you
17 haven't proven that that's required at all. We see that
18 there is an executive order out there of some couple of
19 decades ago. It doesn't seem like that's being enforced.
20 You need -- PG&E needs to go back to all those regulators
21 and dot the I's, cross the T's, and answer the question,
22 'Does California law really require that stuff to be
23 shipped out of state and off site?'" Because it's a scary
24 scenario you have painted which is, "Oh, my God, thousands
25 and thousands of trucks are going to go through Avila

1 Beach." But the PUC says, "Wait a second. We haven't
2 seen how that's needed at all. And until you can show us
3 that there's a necessity for that, we're not going to give
4 you \$312 million, or cause the rate payers to pay \$312
5 million."

6 So this is -- and that's what PG&E is going to
7 try to do now, revise the site-specific proposal and say,
8 you know "Either you say we don't have to do it, or we do
9 have to do it, and here is what our best estimate of the
10 costs are." So it's not sort of "Well, either we remove
11 all the stuff or we repurpose it." I think the first step
12 is, obviously, this one coming up in the next submission,
13 which is answer PUC's questions, which are directing you
14 to go to those agencies and answer, "Do they really
15 require that stuff to be torn out and shipped out of sight
16 or not?"

17 Have you focused on that, Eric?

18 MR. JONES: We have. And so that consultation,
19 some informal, has begun, and we'll have through March of
20 next year to complete that; however, I would suggest to
21 you that the lease from the State Lands Commission was
22 exceptionally clear that all items without their
23 affirmative decision must be removed if we don't have
24 authorization for that.

25 So those parameters, we felt, while entered in

1 the record, weren't considered, so we are going to bolster
2 that with further consultation. But again, by PG&E's own
3 volition, we simply have to pursue removal because we
4 don't have the authorization in place.

5 MR. KARLIN: Well, State Lands may require
6 removal of the marina, but it doesn't mean that all the
7 stuff has to be shipped off site and out of state. That
8 is a different issue that the PUC balked at and said, "You
9 haven't proven that, so we're not going to give you
10 \$312 million."

11 MR. JONES: Well, that's correct, but they
12 balked at both the removal and then the disposal path. I
13 will suggest also that Southern California Edison has
14 arrived at that decision and their cost estimate does
15 include shipping out of state, so that seems to be in the
16 proceeding as well from another proceeding.

17 MR. ANDERS: Thank you.

18 Linda.

19 MS. SEELEY: At the breakwater or where the
20 outflow pipe is, is that called the "breakwater"?

21 MR. JONES: That's the discharge.

22 MR. NELSON: That's the discharge. The
23 breakwater is really there to protect the inlet so that
24 the outfall would be on the northern side.

25 MS. SEELEY: Isn't the outfall -- isn't there a

1 big pile of rocks there too?

2 MR. JONES: There is a staircase that goes out,
3 so there is not a breakwater like a jetty, like you might
4 be thinking of.

5 MS. SEELEY: No? Okay.

6 MR. JONES: There's a staircase that goes out
7 into the inner tidal zone up a very short distance, and
8 that's just to absorb the energy from the water so it
9 doesn't scour out the bay, but that's a radically smaller
10 structure than the intake.

11 MS. SEELEY: Okay. So question -- my question
12 is, do you sample the bottom and the rocks to see if they
13 have radiation?

14 MR. NELSON: Loren will take that one later as
15 part of his presentation.

16 MR. SHARP: It is my presentation.

17 MR. ANDERS: It will be covered in a future --

18 MS. SEELEY: And then the other question is
19 about the license amendments. Do you know what they are
20 going to be yet? Are you already thinking about what
21 license amendments you are applying for?

22 MR. NELSON: Yes.

23 MS. SEELEY: And how can we find out what they
24 are?

25 MR. NELSON: I'll let -- the answer is we have a

1 very specific and have very specific knowledge of exactly
2 which ones we intend to submit. And I'll turn it over to
3 Tom in terms of how you get access to them.

4 MS. SEELEY: Okay.

5 MR. JONES: Our intention now -- so for
6 instance, let's say if we were to pursue a spent fuel pool
7 island, like Southern California Edison did, that would
8 reduce our dependence on ocean water for cooling, that
9 would require a license amendment request. So there are
10 amendments like that, because we have to show the measures
11 we are taking are effective prior to implementation, so
12 that would require approval. So that's an example of the
13 type of license amendment request we'd pursue.

14 MS. SEELEY: And then how do we find out what
15 they are?

16 MR. JONES: We have a list of the project
17 schedule so that we can develop that --

18 MR. NELSON: We can develop that and figure out
19 a way of providing that.

20 MR. FRANKE: And then, Linda, remember that any
21 NRC license amendment would go through the license
22 amendment process. It's a public process that would be
23 engaged with the NRC.

24 MR. NELSON: And I would say also that's part of
25 -- the permitting and the licensing is really a lot of the

1 thrust that we plan to do because of 2019 and 2024. And
2 because that process takes so long, and because it has the
3 appropriate public input, that process takes a while.
4 That's part of our filing is going to be in 2018 to say,
5 "We really want to make sure we have the time and the
6 resources to be able to do that so we can really save the
7 PG&E customers money." Because if we do a more effective
8 planning job in decommissioning, we can really do a better
9 job of implementation.

10 MS. SEELEY: Thank you.

11 MR. ANDERS: Okay. One more question. Kara.

12 MS. WOODRUFF: It's more of a comment. I just
13 wanted to mention, both at the last public meeting and
14 this meeting, the issues of the fate of the land that
15 surrounds the plant, how facilities might be refurbished
16 or reused by others always comes up, and they are issues
17 that are extremely important to this community.

18 And so I just wanted to remind everyone that
19 there will be two meetings devoted just to the land and
20 reuse questions. So at the end of August and again at the
21 end of September, we are going to really devote both of
22 those meetings to these topics. So anybody who is
23 interested should be encouraged to attend those meetings.
24 We're also going to be scheduling some opportunities for
25 people to take tours of the land during those months, and

1 there may be some additional public workshops. So even
2 though we keep touching on these issues, there is going to
3 be really, I think, a great opportunity for people to have
4 a lot of chance to say what they think the outcome of the
5 land and the facilities might be.

6 MR. FRANKE: And Kara, I'd like to say that
7 those two meetings you mentioned are two meetings this
8 year, you know. And we're going to continue, I'm sure, on
9 this topic over future years as well.

10 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, all. Thank you, Kara,
11 for reminding us of that.

12 Our next presenter is going to talk about
13 decommissioning approvals and future state. And as PG&E
14 director of strategic initiatives, Tom Jones oversees the
15 regulatory and engagement strategies for the
16 decommissioning process. He works collaboratively across
17 PG&E lines of business to ensure that the project and the
18 company are aligned.

19 Tom.

20 MR. JONES: Thank you, Chuck.

21 So tonight, we're going to focus on some of the
22 key state regulatory drivers that will be cascading from
23 what we hope to be a successful estimate or NDCTP filing.
24 And it's not going to go into detail on the license
25 amendments, but rather the main drivers from the state

1 perspective. Okay?

2 So we have a couple of main drivers. One is the
3 California Environmental Quality Act, CEQA. And this is a
4 framework in which we operate -- all projects in
5 California operate to provide information to public
6 agencies and decision-makers, and it seeks to identify and
7 reduce impacts to the project through alternatives and
8 mitigation. So for instance, when Eric had mentioned
9 there might be some approvals, if we think about the
10 schedule when we could submit -- we will talk about that
11 in a few minutes -- potentially in '21 or 2022 for these
12 discretionary permits from the state, some of these
13 alternatives to the land use will be included those, in
14 that CEQA process. So your project description describes
15 everything you wish to do, and there is some alternative
16 analysis in there.

17 So at that time, all of those types of impacts
18 and public policy tradeoffs will be evaluated. That will
19 result in something called the Environment Impact Report.
20 That's the master document. Think of that as the umbrella
21 from which all future permits -- something as simple as a
22 grading permit -- would be included in that overall
23 analysis of the project. And again, just like the Nuclear
24 Regulatory Commission process or the CPUC process, all of
25 these are rigorous public-participation processes as well.

1 The other one is the California Coastal Act.
2 Most of the plant, but not all of the site, is in the
3 coastal zone. So when we did, for instance, our 2008
4 steam generator replacement project, and Mr. Mecham was
5 then Supervisor Mecham, when those things came through,
6 most of that was in the coastal zone, but areas inland
7 were only subject to county purview under a conditional
8 use permit. So that's one of things that complicates why
9 we're not certain what the lead CEQA agency will be yet.

10 And the last thing with the Coastal Act that I'd
11 like to mention is the original jurisdiction, so there is
12 two other players that come in once we hit the tide line.
13 So the county has a local Coastal Program, and that's the
14 terrestrial areas. Once we get the marine environment,
15 the Coastal Commission will have original jurisdiction.
16 So things like the breakwater, things like the discharge
17 structure will be in their purview. And then lastly is
18 also a CEQA alternative under the law, or equal under the
19 law. So you can have analysis done under the Coastal Act
20 or the Environmental Quality Act, and they are determined
21 equal under California State law.

22 When we do that, there is two levels of
23 analysis. There is a project-level analysis, an
24 Environmental Impact Report, and that's very specific
25 information. For instance, if you were talking about the

1 demolition of a building, it would talk about the
2 excavation, the type of backfill on the soils, what type
3 of trucks you would use, what are their emissions, what
4 the disposal location would be, all of those types of
5 things. You also have the opportunity for something
6 called "programmatic." And that's more of a global view,
7 when you are not quite ready to determine all of those
8 specific activities, but you want to frame the issue and
9 get approval to approve the next step.

10 We foresee a blended approach where we make both
11 project and programmatic filings at the same time. And as
12 a update to the panel, the Draft Environmental Impact
13 Report was issued this afternoon at 2:00 for the
14 San Onofre decommissioning. And it's a 706-page document,
15 and it has a fair -- it will give you a good idea of what
16 we will be looking at. I would suggest to you our project
17 will be a little more complex because of the repurposing
18 standards, the repurposing ideas that might come, and also
19 that we're, again, not just a coastal project but we have
20 some inland things as well.

21 When we look at that program level, again it is
22 just the broad policy perspectives. It's the conceptional
23 framework, and then subsequent regulatory proceedings and
24 applications will be covered under that. So I think that
25 this is -- you think about this large complex project over

1 time, you know some things up front you are going to want
2 to do and then you have concepts or ideas, so you get
3 approval, you execute the work. Some things might change,
4 like technologies. For instance, we might have a way to
5 reduce emissions. And other things can change over time,
6 so you have that second and third phasing of the project
7 and you want to keep narrowing or closing that gap and
8 keep moving forward on the project and keep securing
9 approvals. And that gives you the most efficient path and
10 it gives also probably the most accurate information for
11 decision-makers to act upon.

12 And so some of those important considerations,
13 sometimes we hear, "Well, we'll just do this or that and
14 take our time," but there is a concept called "piecemeal"
15 under the Environmental Quality Act, and you can't take
16 little bits and pieces of your project and do it. You
17 need to have that fulsome overview to begin with, and then
18 anything you wish to do must fall under that umbrella. So
19 that's why you can have both the programmatic and the
20 project-level analysis going on so that you keep
21 everything inside. And if you have to reframe that issue,
22 that's the advantage to the phasing project because if
23 it's not in your project description and it hasn't been
24 analyzed, you can't do it. So that's really the important
25 thing to keep in mind here. And again, the Coastal Act is

1 a CEQA alternative under the law.

2 So here is an example time line of what we're
3 talking about. And I know in our previous meeting we
4 talked about swim lanes and we have these concurrent
5 regulatory approvals. You see on that track, you know,
6 State Lands process for a couple years, a Coastal
7 Commission process for a couple years, the County and the
8 NRC licensing process. All of that is represented in this
9 first box on the left called the "Approval phase."

10 So we think about the approval of this NDCTP
11 that we are talking about tonight, and Eric's team gets
12 the estimate and the form and my team has the permitting
13 ready to go, we then submit for those discretionary
14 permits around 2020 is what our schedule shows now. We
15 know that to be a three- to four-year process. And then
16 let's assume we get that. During the approval phase on
17 that bar graph, on the left to right, you can see it falls
18 under the time line, so we show you the approval process
19 from 2020 through 2025. And then during that, we'd be
20 submitting for two things -- a programmatic level
21 description of all of the activities and a project-level
22 description for things we wanted to execute beginning in
23 2025.

24 So in just a minute, I have a visual picture of
25 the power plant site, and we will color code it to these

1 colors. So just keep in mind blue will be immediate
2 action; green would be the second phrase; and there is
3 actually the third phase, which is what do you do with dry
4 cask storage, which we contemplate right now to remain
5 longer than the plant, or breakwater/marina demolition or
6 repurposing.

7 And so here is a project phasing that includes
8 all three. So you can see the time line just drags out.
9 And again, it's quite a long time frame. I believe the
10 end of Phase 3, I'm 103 years old. So again, to Jon's
11 point about the pacing in the project, this is a
12 multibillion dollar, multidecade project, but we want to
13 get the bulk of those activities completed in 2035 or
14 sooner, 2037 or sooner.

15 And so what that looks like is here is the site.
16 So that Phase 1 that would go in for submission around
17 2020 would be all of these blue areas here, so the bulk of
18 the power plant site, all the way from, basically, when
19 you came down the hill into the station, all the way
20 through the power block. It would include the 230,000
21 volt or 230 KV switchyard. That's a fill location. We
22 would actually use some of that material on site to fill
23 in some other excavations to reduce truck trips and
24 bringing some other soils. When you think about those
25 impacts, this is a way to help reduce the scope of the

1 project on site. We would also look at these areas back
2 here. And this is the old steam generator storage
3 facility that I mentioned from the 2008 project. This is
4 outside of the coastal zone. The coastal zone boundary is
5 right about in the middle of the switchyard.

6 And then I look at that Phase 2. Right now for
7 estimating purposes, we would have that demolition, for
8 costing reasons, in Phase 2. And then in Phase 3 would be
9 the dry cask storage. And as a support facility here,
10 this is our security firing and training range, and as
11 long as we have the security requirements, we would keep
12 the ancillary support facility. And so this is a small --
13 this is about the size of this building, if you're looking
14 at a footprint, but we would have those two in that
15 Phase 3 submittal that then would look for execution in
16 the 2070/2072 time frame.

17 So again, this submittal phase happens while the
18 plant is still operating. We don't consider this site
19 available for project until after 2025 when the plant
20 stops to operate, based on the current plans.

21 So the key takeaways: All of the work I just
22 described is predicated that we meet our burden and we
23 satisfy the regulator, and that we are in a position to
24 get in there and do that work. And we know what it is,
25 based on our third-party expertise, that we didn't have

1 last time, for this much stronger, site-specific estimate.

2 The CEQA process allows for that evaluation of
3 alternatives and there will also be a host of technical
4 studies that we will need to do around submission for
5 those projects as well. And this slide, you know I
6 drafted this last week. And as I mentioned, while we were
7 guessing it would be the next quarter, it was issued
8 today, the San Onofre Draft Environmental Impact Report.
9 Lastly, our team will do an analysis of that report, and
10 we've sent you the link already so you can evaluate on
11 your own, but we're going benchmark that and also offer
12 peer technical review to our sister utility.

13 Be happy to answer any questions you might have.

14 MR. ANDERS: Any questions of Tom?

15 Alex.

16 MR. KARLIN: Yeah. Could we go to slide 27,
17 page 27. That's the time frame, and I think I understand
18 a lot of it. And here is one of the things. We are
19 talking about the CEQA process.

20 MR. JONES: Correct.

21 MR. KARLIN: And on page 23, you say that there
22 is also the CDP process. So that there is a CEQA process
23 and then there is a Coastal Development Permit, CDP,
24 process. And you're indicating that that can, in some
25 areas, serve in lieu of the CEQA process; is that right?

1 MR. JONES: Yeah. They're companions.

2 MR. KARLIN: Right. Okay. And then we go to
3 the page 27, and it's talking about the CDP submittal.
4 You see at the bottom, April 2020. And what is that? I
5 take it that's something that PG&E submits to somebody, a
6 submittal by PG&E?

7 MR. JONES: Correct. So for instance, if we
8 submitted just the Coastal Development Permit to the
9 California Coastal Commission, they would do their
10 analysis under the Coastal Act only. If we submitted that
11 same Coastal Development Permit to the County of
12 San Luis Obispo, they would use the CEQA process. And so
13 they are companion processes, but they're not fully
14 aligned. It's like a really tightly overlapped Venn
15 diagram, with slightly different authority, slightly
16 different analysis, slightly different processes.

17 MR. KARLIN: So are you going to submit the CEQA
18 materials at the same time or at a different time?

19 MR. JONES: I would see us doing one filing. So
20 for instance -- so we would file everything we needed to
21 at one time. So for instance, when we filed our license
22 removal application in 2009, we filed with the Coastal
23 Commission as well for their ancillary review to support
24 the NRC process. We did that on the same day.

25 MR. KARLIN: Okay. So again, so the kind of

1 question I have is when, the timing of when? And this
2 slide helps somewhat. When will the CEQA/CDP process
3 occur in this sense? Presumably PG&E has to submit a
4 bunch materials, a big, hundreds-and-hundreds-pages-long
5 sort of submission. That's not the EIR, because the
6 agency issues the EIR.

7 MR. JONES: That initiates that process.

8 MR. KARLIN: Right. The agency requires you to
9 submit something as a prerequisite to them doing a Draft
10 EIR. When do you think, if you submit things on
11 April 2020, that the agencies would generate a Draft EIR
12 for public comment?

13 MR. JONES: I would anticipate two to
14 three years. So for instance, the Southern California
15 Edison draft that came out today --

16 MR. KARLIN: Yeah.

17 MR. JONES: -- was based on an application that
18 was submitted in 2015.

19 MR. KARLIN: Okay. So the public comment on the
20 CEQA/CDP would be April of 2023?

21 MR. JONES: There's -- it depends on which
22 process, yeah.

23 MR. KARLIN: I mean, I am just trying to get a
24 ball park of when the public gets to weigh in on that.

25 MR. JONES: There is a number of steps along the

1 way. That's driven by the agency. So for instance, they
2 can do workshops for the areas contemplated, then they
3 issue a Draft Environmental Impact Report.

4 MR. KARLIN: Right.

5 MR. JONES: There is a public comment window for
6 that. That then closes and the agency must address that
7 comment, and then they would prepare their staff report
8 for the hearing. So in the case -- let's take the
9 San Luis Obispo County track, you would have the Planning
10 Commission hearing. You would have the workshops in front
11 of that. You would have the Planning Commission take some
12 action, and I would assume a likely appeal to the County
13 Board of Supervisors. And then you would have those
14 appeal issues before the Board. And then I would also
15 assume, for my scheduling purposes, an appeal from the
16 San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors to the
17 California Coastal Commission, which could start the
18 analysis over.

19 MR. KARLIN: Does that, all of those things you
20 mentioned, do they occur before the agency issues a Draft
21 EIR or after?

22 MR. JONES: In the case of San Luis Obispo I
23 just mentioned, the Draft EIR would be in front of the
24 Planning Commission. They would use the certified EIR for
25 their decision-making.

1 MR. KARLIN: Okay.

2 MR. JONES: And then the Board of Supervisors
3 would rely on that document as well.

4 MR. KARLIN: So all of these things are going to
5 happen after April 2023?

6 MR. JONES: Right. So that's why we show a
7 four- to five-year time line for that approval.

8 MR. KARLIN: Right. And that's right before
9 2024, when the first unit ceases operation.

10 MR. JONES: That's correct. There is a lot of
11 work to do. And I look at it as that's why this NDCTP is
12 so important so that we have a good, thorough project
13 description so that I don't get in a do-loop where I don't
14 have enough information to satisfy one my regulators
15 downstream.

16 MR. KARLIN: Yeah. I am just thinking the
17 CEQA/CDC process, as far as public involvement, other than
18 this panel, perhaps, is 2025 -- 2023, a long time.

19 MR. JONES: Yeah, it's a long time. Many, many
20 opportunities, both for the comment process and during
21 creation of the documents and the hearing process.

22 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Alex.

23 Sherri, and then Linda.

24 MS. DANOFF: Tom, I'm not sure what is meant by
25 the "CDP is a CEQA alternative under California law."

1 MR. JONES: Well, so they're agency equivalents.

2 So the California Coastal Commission that has their own
3 process, that's the equivalent under CEQA but they don't
4 have to follow all the same rules that, for instance, the
5 county does. That's what I am trying to point out.

6 MR. ANDERS: Linda, and Frank, and then Nancy.

7 MS. SEELEY: I seem to remember that the State
8 Lands Commission also was going to require an EIS or an
9 EIR when the -- when the plant shuts down. Is that right
10 or am I not remembering that correctly?

11 MR. JONES: What they required is our
12 decommissioning plan to be submitted by 2020. And this
13 estimate will, we think, serve that purpose, but we'll be
14 in consultation with that group. If they're the lead CEQA
15 agency, they would then run the EIR process. That hasn't
16 been determined yet, which agency would be the overall
17 lead.

18 MS. SEELEY: So there will be one EIR. There
19 won't be multiple?

20 MR. JONES: I think there will be multiple EIRs,
21 but one at one time. So when I talked about those phases,
22 there could be a second -- there could be a supplemental
23 Environmental Impact Report when we move those later
24 phases from programmatic to project, but we would like to
25 get a consolidated approach and deal with one lead agency

1 and then have other commenting agencies. That's the goal.

2 So for instance, the Southern California Edison,
3 because they are not part of a local Coastal Program area,
4 and they are on federal land, the State Land Commission is
5 taking the lead. Here we could have the opportunity to
6 have the county do it. The Public Utilities Commission
7 actually did it for our steam generator Environmental
8 Impact Report, or you could have the State Lands
9 Commission do it. So there are some definite options and
10 the jurisdictions overlap, so it's not a clear, simple
11 answer like you are building a house in San Simeon, for
12 instance.

13 MS. SEELEY: But the Coastal Commission, could
14 they do it?

15 MR. JONES: They could. The county has a local
16 Coastal Program, so there is a legal avenue where they can
17 create like a consolidated approach, but the county would
18 be waiving some rights. And so that would be a county
19 decision that they would want to look to for that
20 expedited or consolidated process.

21 MR. ANDERS: Nancy and, then, I think it was
22 Frank.

23 MS. O'MALLEY: Can you elaborate a little bit on
24 the alternative analysis -- can you elaborate a little bit
25 on the alternative analysis that CEQA does, and maybe can

1 you give some examples? For example, is that when they
2 determine things like how the concrete is trucked out or
3 whether or not the marina should be removed? What are
4 some examples?

5 MR. JONES: So there is everything from the
6 project you propose to different things that they might
7 respond to from public comment, or the agency might have
8 their own ideas. And there is also something called the
9 "no project alternative" that CEQA looks at, like what
10 happens if you do nothing. If you do nothing, everything
11 stays in place, right? So that's probably not a viable
12 alternative in this instance that would satisfy the public
13 policy goals of California.

14 So an alternative analysis could be, for
15 instance, ways of shipping. It might say, "We understand
16 you are looking at trucking. You could look a combination
17 of truck and rail. You could look at some supplemental
18 barging." It would evaluate those issues and see what's
19 the best outcome, and then the decision-makers would
20 ultimately rule on that. They have to make findings that
21 support their decision.

22 MS. O'MALLEY: Just one other comment. It seems
23 so strange that you have to come up with your costs before
24 you really have this analysis of what's the best method.

25 MR. JONES: So that's the importance that Eric's

1 slide laid out tonight of the 2018 will reduce that gap,
2 but then the 2021 and 2024 filings will be further
3 informed by these permit processes. So we are going to
4 keep narrowing down and learning more, right? So we just
5 want to keep reducing uncertainty and improving the plan
6 for the overall project over the filings, both on the
7 environmental front and the financial front with the
8 Utilities Commission. So just keep thinking, we're just
9 trying to get closer, narrow, understand, agree, closer,
10 narrow, understand, agree, and that's the approach.

11 MR. ANDERS: Frank.

12 And David, did you have a comment too?

13 Okay, Frank.

14 MR. MECHAM: Tom, if I understand correctly, I
15 was looking at page 24, "After certification of the EIR by
16 the lead agency," we don't have a lead agency at this
17 point?

18 MR. JONES: That's correct.

19 MR. MECHAM: Okay. And then also, if you are
20 looking at page 27, as you get out -- let's say you get
21 out to 2035, and all of a sudden something develops to
22 where there's a project or something that is being
23 proposed, that's going to extend the time of an EIR or
24 will it be a supplemental EIR based upon whatever that
25 project would be?

1 MR. JONES: I would suggest it would be a
2 supplemental filing. You mentioned 2035 or 2037. I
3 wouldn't be getting work without a certified EIR a decade
4 upstream, but there is going to be changes over time.
5 That is an incredibly complex process. And also when
6 we're doing this over the lifespan, and I like to think --
7 because Dan and I were talking about this earlier today --
8 you know, the legislature has the opportunity to improve
9 or change the rules every year, as does the regulatory
10 bodies can promulgate new regulations.

11 So the standard with which we're approaching
12 this today, I would hope is at that 90/10 level, but we
13 know some things will change over time. I'm sure the
14 Coastal Act will be modified between now and then. And I
15 am sure there will be other changes to CEQA between now
16 and then. And air emission standards are likely to
17 change. So that's why once we get closer, we will have
18 those filings and get some certainty and hopefully have
19 the permits in hand by 2024. And then those will really
20 inform that 2024 filing with the Utilities Commission for
21 costs.

22 MR. MECHAM: I see. I'm thinking around 2050, I
23 hope I am looking down and see this project being done as
24 opposed to looking up and not.

25 MR. ANDERS: One last question on this topic,

1 David.

2 MR. BALDWIN: Yeah. With regard to the 2016
3 NDCTP, how was it presented? Is it presented as both a
4 SAFSTOR versus DECON and the two cost scenarios? Is that
5 how PG&E would present?

6 MR. JONES: Yes.

7 MR. BALDWIN: And it sounds clear like PG&E's
8 choice is to move in the DECON direction?

9 MR. JONES: Correct.

10 MR. BALDWIN: Which I would support too. So
11 looking at -- I guess Humboldt is not a good example
12 because they went into the SAFSTOR, but for SONGS, for
13 instance, how did -- repurposing is being presented as a
14 cost savings, or at least that's how it sounds from most
15 of the discussion I've heard so far, so how was
16 repurposing addressed for SONGS, or was it? I don't know
17 what their facility is like compared to Diablo.

18 MR. JONES: It's a little different. They are
19 an on a leasehold from the Department of the Navy. And
20 they also don't have a clear NEPA standard, National
21 Environmental Policy Act standard, from what the Navy is
22 expecting as well. So they have a multiphase project.
23 Their phasing, I believe, is six or seven phases, as
24 opposed to the three we're postulating right now. And
25 their site doesn't lend itself to the same type of

1 repurposing. It's a very, very small site that's very
2 constrained, because they are only 85 acres total.

3 MR. BALDWIN: Today you seemed to talk mostly
4 about the intake, not the structure but the breakwater for
5 repurposing, but there is a lot of other facilities at
6 Diablo too that we've talked about briefly in our other
7 meetings so those would be on the table, I would imagine
8 also, right?

9 MR. JONES: Yeah. And the sites are just very
10 unique. Their site is very constrained. They don't have
11 near the parking that we do. They don't have the same
12 support infrastructure. And if anyone has visited the
13 site, it's kind of like a tree house. I mean, it's
14 vertical. I mean, you will go up and down staircases.
15 It's truly for a power plant. It doesn't lend itself to
16 those.

17 MR. SHARP: And the specific difference is it's
18 on Navy land, and Navy wants to use all that land for
19 training so they want everything removed for their sole
20 mission.

21 MR. BALDWIN: Okay. And then I will just finish
22 up. So at what point should we expect there not to be any
23 more discussion about SAFSTOR versus DECON? When does
24 that actually get decided?

25 MR. JONES: I hope that's by 2019 to 2020.

1 2020, mid-2020.

2 MR. SHARP: And we are going to go in with a
3 recommendation. There can always be issues that might
4 arise and cause some kind of a discussion, but I don't
5 anticipate that. I will say it that way.

6 MR. BALDWIN: Thank you.

7 MR. ANDERS: Thank you.

8 One quick question.

9 MS. SEELEY: What could arise that would make
10 you switch to SAFSTOR? Could there be anything that you
11 can think of?

12 MR. JONES: Sure. We don't satisfy the
13 discretionary permit process from the State of California,
14 and so we would be in some sort of SAFSTOR until we were
15 able to obtain those permits. So for instance, Southern
16 California Edison with San Onofre, you know, the plant
17 stopped running in 2012. They elected to not try to
18 repair the plant in 2013, but then they didn't have any
19 permits in hand, right? So now we're looking at their
20 draft. So from 2013 to today, that's the five-year span,
21 a half a decade to have that Draft Environmental Impact
22 Report. And you can't begin without it, as a certified --
23 without the environmental impact report and a permit in
24 hand. So that's why this concurrent pursuit of the
25 funding and the discretionary permits is so important for

1 this project so that we can begin in 2025.

2 MR. SHARP: I would add one thing too, is that
3 remember -- Tom is right -- most of the areas that would
4 cause a challenge are in that area. And one of the main
5 reasons why Humboldt Bay went into SAFSTOR is there was no
6 known technology to be able to transfer the fuel from the
7 wet storage to the dry storage. And so every site has a
8 different driver mechanism and may find themselves like
9 SONGS did. When they were shut down without any time to
10 prepare and not have the permits, they had to go and not
11 do decommissioning because they weren't approved for it,
12 so they had to go in really a SAFSTOR phase. Every site
13 is different.

14 MR. ANDERS: Okay. We need to move on to our
15 next presenter. And that's going -- Loren is going to
16 talk about decommissioning project execution, which
17 hopefully will answer your questions.

18 Loren Sharp is a PG&E senior director for
19 nuclear decommissioning. Loren is responsible for the
20 overall decommissioning of Humboldt Bay Power Plant, which
21 is near completion, and for launching the new Diablo
22 Canyon decommissioning project. Loren brings decades of
23 experience to bear, ranging from designing, constructing
24 and operating nuclear power plants, destroying chemical
25 nerve agent weapons, to serving as the senior director of

1 engineering for Diablo Canyon.

2 Loren.

3 MR. SHARP: Thanks, Chuck.

4 So to start out a little bit from a direct
5 experience perspective, as we look at all the things that
6 we need to do as we prepare the estimates and do
7 execution, what we did in the Humboldt experience, to give
8 a little bit of perspective there, is we brought in 36
9 individuals who had experience from a variety of over 24
10 decommissions, be it utilities, Department of Defense,
11 Department of Energy sites. And of those 36 people, we
12 spread those through all the organizations so that as we
13 started to create our estimates and, in particular, our
14 executions, we had valuable experience as we came up
15 against each of these unique challenges or different
16 processes that we had to evolve as we put together work
17 packages or plans for execution. So that's how we started
18 the process at Humboldt Bay.

19 We also went in and we found those leaders of
20 those sites that had recently completed decommissions were
21 like Yankee plants -- Main Yankee, Yankee Rowe -- some of
22 those. And we brought those individuals in and asked them
23 questions about what went well, what didn't go well, and
24 that was part of our overall process of how we made our
25 estimates and how we executed. So in a similar vein,

1 that's really what Eric was talking about today. I mean,
2 we are using some of the same resources to help drive the
3 estimating pieces for this detailed cost estimate, but it
4 also is the experience that you've gained as we've done
5 this.

6 Now, in the past 10 years that we've done
7 decommissioning at Humboldt Bay, there has only really
8 been three major decommissionings: one going on at
9 Humboldt Bay, one going on at Zion, similar to the Diablo
10 Canyon facility, and then one in Spain. So there's not
11 been a lot of folks in decommissioning. It's a very small
12 group. And a number of my folks have already gone to
13 decommissioning sites in Fukushima, Zion, Fort Calhoun, a
14 number of them to SONGS. And so you will see as the
15 manpower goes up and down for the different projects, a
16 lot of the staff will move. When they are done with their
17 mission on your site, they will move to other sites to
18 help other decommissioning sites.

19 So that's kind of how we're going to ensure we
20 have enough detailed experience to not only get the
21 estimates, but also to ensure we have enough backgrounds
22 to do execution. Clearly, decommissioning is not a core
23 expertise of most of them operating a facility. You have
24 to supplement it with some site-specific skills from the
25 decommissionings that have gone on in the past.

1 We've also had a lot of decommissioning trips to
2 Zion. There will be others starting. We're going to have
3 Oyster Creek is getting ready to shut down, go into
4 SAFSTOR, but we're going to end up with a number of them,
5 like SONGS, Unit 2; San Onofre, Unit 2 and 3; as well as
6 Vermont Yankee getting ready to get on the cusp of getting
7 started. So those will be other activities that occur as
8 we are in this time frame that we can watch to see how the
9 technology emerges or advances to make sure that if there
10 is things we need to consider to be more effective, then
11 that's what we will look at.

12 Spent fuel pool movement, as soon as we shut
13 down in '24 and '25 with Diablo Canyon's 1 and 2, we'll
14 move the fuel from the reactor vessel into the spent fuel
15 pool very quickly. As was mentioned earlier, we are
16 looking to match or be able to accommodate a seven-year
17 time frame for storage in the -- wet storage in the spent
18 fuel pool before we move it to dry cask storage. That
19 will require a number of interactions with the Nuclear
20 Regulatory Commission to make sure we get our licenses
21 approved. We have the conditions in our tech specs that
22 would allow us to move at that time frame. Assuming we
23 can accomplish all those technical interactions and
24 licensing discussions, that would then move to the time
25 frame that we would complete moving all the fuel from the

1 wet storage to dry cask storage by the 2032 time frame.

2 During that time frame, as we mentioned earlier,
3 the best thing that we can do for reducing the cost for
4 Diablo Canyon execution is to make sure that the
5 permitting costs are done, that the designs for the spent
6 fuel pool island, to make sure I can reduce the amount of
7 staff and the amount of equipment I need to operate while
8 I'm in that wet storage time frame. You want to be able
9 to do that as quickly as possible so you are not waiting
10 for a long period of time.

11 Some of what's happened down south in San Onofre
12 is because they didn't have this opportunity to go ahead
13 and design spent fuel pool island early. That would give
14 us an advantage. So that's a good thing for us to have
15 this window of opportunity to do the designs, get it
16 implemented shortly after we shut down, so that we could
17 then reduce some of our costs and then be more effective.

18 Cold and Dark is really a safety issue. From a
19 Cold and Dark, or some sites call it "Cool and Dim," what
20 you want to do is you want to make sure that you remove
21 the power from essentially everything that you are not
22 going to need. So when I eventually go in to demolish the
23 plant, whether I am breaking into a room, or a pipe, or a
24 concrete, that my workers don't hit an energized circuit.
25 This is all about making sure I know where the power is

1 when I am doing demolition. So Cold and Dark is a plan
2 to, basically, remove the power from the plant and then
3 strategically place the power back in the things that I
4 need during decommissioning. So that's a design effort,
5 much like spent fuel island, where you design how you are
6 repowering the pieces that you need to have power to
7 during decommissioning. You don't want power through the
8 whole plant. That would be a problem.

9 Temporary site infrastructure change is -- a
10 good example here is security. I mean, once we have this
11 massive power block and all these things we used to have
12 to protect while we were in operations, we can go back in
13 and block entrances so I can reduce security posts, so I
14 can reduce less manpower, so I can still protect the
15 things I need to but I don't need to protect the whole
16 site in the way I used to have to.

17 Another good example, like we have flowing of
18 water from the ocean up through the intakes, you don't
19 have to worry about that too much while we're operating
20 because it was full of water, but we'd still increase the
21 security posts that were going to be required to protect
22 those kind of areas. So there is a put and a take on
23 security. You want to get as many miles as you can, but
24 you don't want to spend too much time protecting yourself
25 when you're getting ready to demolish the site as well.

1 So we're looking at modifications where they are
2 appropriate to do what we need to do.

3 Building demolitions, there will be some
4 buildings that might be in the way, for instance, for
5 security to see. Decommissioning, we might just take some
6 of the infrastructure down so it's not in the way either
7 for transport, or for security, or things that are more
8 impactful to us in, I'll say, a production mode of getting
9 the waste off site. And then we'll move forward as a
10 power block.

11 Once we get the fuel out of the spent fuel pool
12 into dry cask storage, we can go more aggressively into
13 facility demolitions because we've removed the power and
14 we can go remove those nuclear systems that might be a
15 concern or hazardous waste, like asbestos or PCBs, that
16 they existed from some of the infrastructure from
17 operating the plant. We will remove those items to make
18 sure we don't have a hazardous mix of waste, and then
19 we'll just knock down the buildings and remove that
20 debris. So that's kind of how you do building demolitions
21 as time frame moves on year by year.

22 We do own a yard, a rail yard out in Pismo. We
23 are looking at enhancing that rail yard and adding
24 probably five rail spurs to that existing site, so we'll
25 have more ability to handle parallel rail shipments for

1 waste. There is a lot of waste in decommissioning, I will
2 tell you that. It doesn't matter what site you are on,
3 there's a lot of waste. And we are a dual-unit site,
4 we're going to have a lot of waste.

5 Final site surveys, more to Linda's question.
6 We're required to submit a License Termination Plan to the
7 NRC no later than two years before we shut down and ask
8 for the -- or two years before we ask for the Part 50
9 license to be released. Many sites offer that to the NRC
10 earlier than that. Some sites wait, but the License
11 Termination Plan has a methodology of how you are going to
12 do your final status surveys of the ground.

13 And I will tell you it's typically in three
14 phases. There is like a zone where you knew you had
15 radiologic isotopes, and that requires a hundred percent
16 sampling to be able to accommodate the NRC rules and
17 criteria, to make sure you remediated it or cleaned it up.
18 The area that's next adjacent to that where you don't
19 believe you had any risk of radiological, those are
20 typically about a 50 percent sampling profile. And then
21 those, say, that are way outside, like maybe an admin
22 building outside the protected area, those are going to be
23 like a 10 percent sampling criteria. So that's kind of
24 how the process works. We go through and show them how
25 many isotopes we are looking at, based on each unique

1 site's footprint of what we've had on the site during
2 operations and maintenance. They, then, agree to whether
3 or not that's the right isotope mix, and then we look at
4 the locations.

5 And so in particular in the discharge case, that
6 would be an area that would most likely be in the
7 50 percent sampling criteria, and we would sample out in
8 the actual ocean outside of the discharge. So that's
9 typically how that part is done. And we would, then,
10 submit those packages to the NRC. They review that. I
11 would also mention that in this particular instance, not
12 only do they review the License Termination Plan, they
13 actually have a contractor called ORAU, out of Oak Ridge,
14 and they will send out teams periodically to take split
15 samples and do their own sampling on site to make sure
16 that our results are the same as theirs. So both of those
17 typically happen in decommissionings.

18 Site restoration is really once we've completed
19 the nuclear remediation and we are now working towards the
20 site restoration based on any permits we had within the
21 state of California for how we're going to grade that
22 existing contour into more of a natural contour as it is
23 right now. We'll have discussions about, you know, where
24 our mitigation areas are. Whether there is upland
25 habitat, or marine habitat, or whatever they think are the

1 right negotiations, that will be Tom's area to have
2 discussions about what permit conditions are appropriate.

3 And once the nuclear remediation is complete,
4 then we begin doing -- making sure we have no hazardous
5 materials, be it lead, or PCBs, or asbestos. Whatever
6 might exist on the site from a long time ago, even before
7 we owned the land, we could still have to be doing
8 remediations for that kind of activity. Then we would do
9 the remediations, contour of the land, and we would
10 replant with the GRI 2 vegetation, which typically has a
11 five-year monitoring time frame. After we've planted the
12 land, we'd make sure that the material we planted is big
13 enough or we will plant some more.

14 So for our key takeaways, with the direct
15 experience that we have on the team, the industry
16 benchmarking that we have and will continue to get, and as
17 we watch in the next seven or eight years while we
18 operate, we're going to get a lot more insights from how
19 the industry is progressing as we have more and more sites
20 entering decommissioning.

21 And then we will enhance those schedules or
22 strategies that we have to try to accommodate any of those
23 that might make improvement in our schedule or costs as we
24 get further in execution. So with the required approval,
25 the key thing for us is we want to be ready with the

1 designs, the permits and the plans so that on the day we
2 shut down, we have the ability to implement those things
3 that are appropriate to minimize that waiting with a high
4 overhead with making no benefit on decommissioning. We
5 want to be able to move forward as fast as we can.

6 MR. ANDERS: Great. Thank you, Loren.

7 Any questions?

8 Yes, Sherri.

9 MS. DANOFF: Yes. I'm wondering what
10 alternatives you see as possible to trucking and rail
11 transport of waste.

12 MR. SHARP: Well, unfortunately, as we've looked
13 at this, my personal opinion is we're probably going to
14 end up with a significant number of trucks going to Pismo
15 and then putting them on the massive rail cars to get out
16 of the state. Many of the waste traffic routes are going
17 to go typically to Clive, Utah or Arlington, Texas, maybe
18 a few up to Grand View, Idaho, but you wouldn't want to
19 spend trucking routes the whole way. I would say, based
20 on the previous engagements that I've had with the
21 regulators, we will evaluate the barging options, but I
22 hold little hope that that's going to be a success path.

23 MS. DANOFF: Thank you.

24 MR. ANDERS: Any other questions?

25 Okay, Panel, thank you very much. And

1 presenters, thank you very much.

2 We are going to get a break now. It is about
3 8:31, and we're going to have a 10-minute break, so let's
4 come back at 8:42. It will give us 10 minutes. And
5 please, immediately now submit your cards if you would
6 like to speak, and we will have public comment directly
7 when we come back.

8 Thank you very much.

9 (Break taken.)

10 MR. ANDERS: Okay. Thank you very much
11 everyone.

12 Before we begin our public comment period, I
13 would just like to summarize some of the opportunities or
14 pathways that we have for public input. We have the
15 opportunity to speak at public meetings, like some of the
16 people today. We have public workshops, public comment
17 meetings, public kiosk in the adjoining room where you can
18 submit comments, and you can also submit comments on-line
19 directly on the community engagement website, and in
20 person to any of the panel members, and they will get
21 those comments to us. So there is numerous opportunities
22 for public input.

23 I'd just like to review the input we have had so
24 far which is, to me, surprisingly low, but we do
25 anticipate that there is going to be a lot more interest,

1 especially when we get into talking about repurposing of
2 lands. So far, we've had 23 comments through various
3 pathways. Next slide, and you can see here, they pretty
4 much commented on a full range of the topics and issues.
5 The blue bar are the comment forms through the Internet or
6 the kiosks. The orange are comments to panel members --
7 and are the red, I mean. And the orange are comments at
8 public meetings so far.

9 So with that, let's proceed to our public
10 comment period. And we have two speakers today, so the
11 first is Loreli Capel.

12 Loreli. Please state your name and your address
13 and any affiliation, please.

14 MS. CAPEL: Great. My name Loreli Capel. I'm
15 with Economic Vitality Corporation, 735 Tank Farm Road.

16 Thank you for having me this evening, and thank
17 you all for your time that you're committing to this very
18 important project. We really appreciate your community
19 service.

20 I just wanted to introduce myself and let you
21 know that the Economic Vitality Corporation, which is a
22 501c3 nonprofit, is, you know, here specifically with the
23 last 25 years helping start and grow business on the
24 Central Coast really to ensure the economic vitality of
25 our region. We are working with community stakeholders in

1 a public/private partnership for the analysis and strategy
2 for the planning -- for the economic planning of the
3 Diablo powerplant closure. So ultimately, we are just
4 here to let you know that we're here to better understand
5 the economic impacts. We know that you'll be talking
6 about that in your process later this year.

7 I wanted to let you know about our project. You
8 can follow that on our website at SLOEDC.org. We have a
9 Diablo page that's set up. We've just began work on June
10 1st with our consultant team. We'll be taking looks to
11 really better understand the economic impacts on our local
12 communities, all the way to the ZIP code level, and
13 develop a strategy to offset or mitigate those impacts.

14 We're going to be working on this for
15 approximately two years and have a very robust public
16 outreach process that will engage residents, business,
17 community, local organizations, education and local
18 government in a number of ways, through a series of
19 workshops and one-on-one meetings and small group
20 meetings. But really, the overall goal of our project is
21 to build capacity and really work on a shared-ownership
22 strategy for helping our region recover from this. This
23 will be the single largest economic impact that the
24 Central Coast will probably ever see. And this is
25 something that, you know, we are very focused on and

1 really excited to work with the community on. At the end
2 of this project, we will have a strategy that shows us the
3 best ways to mitigate or offset the impacts to our
4 communities, and more importantly, an implementation
5 strategy and a monitoring plan to make sure we're making
6 success towards our goals.

7 So with that, I look forward to talking with
8 you, perhaps when you are ready to talk a little bit more
9 about economic development later this year. And in the
10 meantime, feel free to reach out with any questions
11 specific to this topic. And you can find me on our
12 website. Thank you.

13 MR. ANDERS: Thank you very much.

14 Our next speaker is Jane Swanson. Jane.

15 MS. SWANSON: Thank you. Yes, Jane Swanson. I
16 am with San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace and a
17 spokesperson.

18 First of all, I want to thank the PG&E
19 presenters and everybody on this advisory panel for being
20 so very well informed. The structure of this meeting is
21 excellent and clear. And the slides that PG&E has shown
22 us have been very useful, so thank you for all the hard
23 work that's gone into it.

24 I have two questions. Number one, after all
25 this spent fuel is put into dry casks -- I believe the

1 year was 2032 -- will the spent fuel pool or the cask
2 loading part of it be kept available just in case of a
3 need to repackage one of the dry casks or more than one?
4 I am thinking that repackaging possibly might be needed in
5 the event of corrosion or leaking of a cask or, hopefully
6 extremely unlikely, sabotage of some of the dry storage
7 casks. So that's question one about the ability to
8 repackage.

9 Question number two is about the trucking of
10 waste products of waste from the plant. I understand that
11 the thought is the most likely scenario is trucking,
12 followed by rail. And I am envisioning both the
13 radioactive waste and the heavy concrete and cut-up
14 components of Lord knows what all being removed from the
15 site. And I am wondering if the -- well, I kind of
16 personally doubt that the roads, the bridges, the
17 overpasses and the rail beds are qualified to handle such
18 extremely heavy loads. I can't think of anything else
19 that goes on a train through our county and down through
20 Los Angeles that would be nearly as heavy as the stuff
21 that would be coming from a nuclear power plant, so that's
22 my second question. Thank you very much.

23 MR. ANDERS: Thank you very much.

24 And that concludes our public comment period for
25 this evening. Again, there are multiple avenues of public

1 input, and we encourage you, if you have any questions or
2 any comments for the panel, to take advantage of those
3 pathways.

4 Now is the time for the panel to have a
5 discussion of anything you've heard or any questions you
6 might want to ask.

7 MR. MECHAM: I am wondering if PG&E would like
8 to respond to the questions that were posed by the lady.

9 MR. SHARP: See if I can recall both of your
10 questions, Jane.

11 So for the first question, as I recall, it was
12 associated with waste, the transport of waste over and
13 through -- the process from roads to rail. What I would
14 say is we have been sending the rail cars from Humboldt
15 Bay to Andrews, Texas. We typically load the cars through
16 the process of ensuring that we get the right weight as
17 allowed by the railroads. And we have sent, I want to
18 say, probably thousands of shipments through the process
19 through the rail yards. And through that same avenue of
20 rail track is what we are going to use down here, so I
21 don't foresee that overall railroad track bed an issue.

22 Typically, the waste from site are size-reduced
23 to make sure that they are cut up in small enough pieces
24 to make sure we either make the truck or the rail
25 capacity. So again, I don't think either one of those

1 issues are a problem. There will be, I am sure, some road
2 maintenance that we will have to deal with regardless of
3 how we proceed.

4 You had one other question I was trying to
5 remember.

6 MS. SWANSON: The spent fuel pools --

7 MR. SHARP: Oh, yes. Good question. So on the
8 spent fuel pool, once the fuel is moved from wet storage
9 to dry cask storage, we will demolish the spent fuel pool.
10 That is part of our decommissioning requirements as we
11 must require that we remove all the radiological areas and
12 make sure we clean up the land underneath it, so we will
13 have to take that out.

14 The only related comment that I can respond to
15 in your other question for the ability to reload, that is
16 part of the subject matter currently under review and
17 discussion by the NRC in the proposed rulemaking, and so
18 it is too early for me to say how that might turn out. So
19 I don't know an answer to that one yet.

20 MR. MECHAM: Thank you.

21 MR. ANDERS: Thank you.

22 Any other questions?

23 Dena.

24 MS. BELLMAN: Well, it's not a question. I have
25 sort of a comment. I wanted to respond to some

1 information that Tom was delivering. And for those that
2 don't actively work in CEQA or with the Coastal Commission
3 and then doing CDP applications, I'm sure, and correct me
4 if I am wrong, but normally the applicant, or whoever is
5 putting the project together, is working cooperatively
6 with those agencies throughout the time, shaping,
7 strategizing what the best application is going to look
8 like, so they don't show up one day and just say, "Ta-da.
9 Here is my application." Everybody is aware of what's
10 happening and you manage expectations. And so when that
11 final goes in, most of those agencies are aware and they
12 usually have some idea of how they are going to respond
13 already. And PG&E will also know if there are things that
14 they are asking for and that maybe that agency isn't as
15 accepting of and they'll have to negotiate with them on.
16 So that's just one comment I wanted to make.

17 Also, I wanted to thank EDC for being here
18 tonight and also for just being really proactive in this
19 effort because it is significant. We've been talking
20 about it in a lot of different circles for a while. And
21 so being proactive for our community is -- we're very
22 thankful for that.

23 MR. ANDERS: Lauren.

24 MR. BROWN: Would it be possible to put up the
25 agenda items for the rest of the meetings that we have

1 scheduled for the benefit of the folks in the audience
2 here so that we could help them plan for when they might
3 particularly want to be in attendance.

4 MR. JONES: Give us about five seconds.

5 MR. ANDERS: Yes, we do. We will put it up.

6 There it is. So there is our agenda that you
7 approved at the last panel meeting in May. So the lands
8 issues, deal with in August and September. And you also
9 discussed the possibility of holding separate workshops
10 and inviting the public to participate and provide
11 presentations and comments during those workshops.

12 October is emergency planning; November, used
13 fuel storage; and December is economic impacts.

14 Any other comments? Questions?

15 Alex.

16 MR. KARLIN: One thing, Chuck, Jon and I were
17 talking about it briefly. And we have this discussion
18 and, you know, the contrast between DECON and SAFSTOR, and
19 that's sort of a regulatory category established by NRC.
20 And DECON is defined as, you know, promptly cleaning up
21 the site, basically, to background levels. And SAFSTOR
22 is, well, waiting for a time period until some radioactive
23 decay occurs or for some other reason, and may extend
24 under the NRC regs to, essentially, 60 years from the date
25 that the facility stops operating, so that would be 2085.

1 But the important -- one important point is that
2 it's not a black-and-white thing. It's not either 2085 or
3 immediately. They kind of gradate, and it's a spectrum
4 into each other. And you can have DECON takes five, six,
5 ten, fifteen years. You can have SAFSTOR that starts at
6 year twenty-five or thirty. So it's a spectrum. And even
7 in the DECON, all NRC asks is that the site be cleaned up,
8 quote, "promptly," which, you know, means like with all
9 deliberate speed. And it could be, you know, a very short
10 period or it could be a little bit longer depending on how
11 the plan is laid out, and NRC will probably go along with,
12 pretty much, anything that is a reasonable approach on
13 that. So it's not a black-and-white distinction. It's a
14 spectrum.

15 MR. ANDERS: Great. Thanks for that
16 clarification and sharing that.

17 Kara.

18 MS. WOODRUFF: Thank you. Just two quick
19 comments. First, thanks to PG&E. I thought the
20 presentations were really clear and really helpful. So
21 thank you. I learned a lot tonight.

22 And secondly, for those of you who are
23 interested in particular to the land-use issues,
24 everything that is related to the topic, we try to keep
25 posted on a Facebook page called, "Friends of Wild Cherry

1 Canyon." So if you're interested in that issue in
2 particular, just keep checking it. When new information
3 comes up -- obviously, any hearing dates, we are always
4 posting on that site -- it's a good place to get
5 information.

6 Thanks again. Great information. Appreciate
7 it.

8 MR. ANDERS: Any other comments? Questions?

9 Well, let's discuss our decommissioning topic
10 for the next meeting in July.

11 Tom.

12 MR. JONES: Thanks, Chuck. So next month, we go
13 further into the funding mechanisms, and that will look at
14 when funds become available, what is the source, what is
15 their purpose, and how does it affect the overall
16 schedule. And your peer, Mr. Karlin, had put together a
17 primer for you on that on who funds what, when.

18 And so some of these things -- for instance,
19 repurposing is a good example. It would have a very
20 different funding impact than the traditional rate-based
21 decommissioning where customers have funded it and it's
22 just a simple removal. So that, we'll have a good, robust
23 discussion on that, but that really set us up for the
24 lands discussion the following two months. I think we
25 will have all of the decommissioning fundamentals out of

1 the way to really get into the more meaty topics as well,
2 so that 's what we have on the cadence for next month. And
3 depending on the agenda time, we can be prepared to set
4 the stage, I think, based on our setting those workshop
5 dates between now and then, to really get people ready for
6 August and September aswell.

7 MR. ANDERS: Thank you, Tom.

8 That brings us to the close of our formal
9 agenda. In the interest of continuous improvement for our
10 meetings, I would like to take just a couple of minutes
11 and talk about the things that you liked about this
12 meeting and then opportunities to improve the meetings.

13 So does anybody have any comments about positive
14 aspects?

15 Yes.

16 MR. MECHAM: This was the most informative
17 session that I've attended. I mean, I learned an awful
18 lot tonight. I really compliment PG&E on the slide
19 presentation, their presentation, each of you that did the
20 presentation. This was really, really good, and I
21 appreciate that.

22 MR. ANDERS: Thank you.

23 Any other comments?

24 Lauren.

25 MR. BROWN: I think it has been helpful how you

1 have rolled out the planning, public notification, getting
2 agenda items out, getting the slides out so that we can
3 review them in advance. Very helpful.

4 MR. ANDERS: Great. Thank you.

5 Anything else? Opportunity --

6 Linda.

7 MS. SEELEY: Yeah. I really -- this helped me
8 understand about like no matter what we might want, there
9 are things that we have to do and that you have to do and
10 that you are attending to that. And it gives me -- I'm
11 very happy with the way you are doing it. I think you've
12 -- you're trying to get your ducks in a row really well.

13 MR. ANDERS: Thank you.

14 How about opportunities for improvement? Any
15 suggestions?

16 MR. MECHAM: You did a great job.

17 MR. ANDERS: Thank you.

18 Before we adjourn, I would like to express our
19 appreciation to -- I'm sorry. I wanted to thank our
20 stenographer,Carolynn Spere. And the transcript should
21 be available in about two to three weeks. And it's
22 available on the website, and you can see the actual
23 transcript in addition to the full video of this meeting.

24 And also, I would like to express our
25 appreciation to Julia Townsend and Katie Voice for the

1 hearing interpretation and assistance.

2 So I will turn it over to Jon for comments and
3 adjournment.

4 MR. FRANKE: I think that's what Tom's body
5 motion there was to give me an opportunity to also thank
6 the panel and the community.

7 Actually, Linda, I appreciate your comment about
8 how important it is to get our ducks in a row, and I can't
9 agree with you more. We understand that as a company and
10 as stewards of the resource out there. To that end, we
11 have a truly rare opportunity in San Luis Obispo County
12 and at Diablo site. Most plants -- in fact, I would say
13 all other nuclear plants did not have this planning
14 horizon that we have. As a consequence of that
15 opportunity, we owe the obligation to do that
16 ducks-in-the-row planning that Linda talks about. And
17 this community engagement is really critical to that.

18 And you think about the time lines that Tom
19 showed us, in order to get to work, you really have to
20 have the submittal of some of the regulatory requirements
21 as much as five years ahead of time to just be able to
22 expect to go straight into DECON. As Alex mentioned, many
23 plants have shut down. And one of the reasons -- for
24 example, the reason in San Onofre right now why they are
25 not actively decommissioning the facility is they are

1 essentially in SAFSTOR right now because they can't go to
2 work. Their Environmental Impact Report has only now come
3 out. Until that is resolved, much of the work is on hold.
4 And as a consequence, stations have not be able to take
5 advantage of the opportunity to go straight into
6 decommissioning, as we plan to do, which is our
7 preference.

8 And so this community engagement is very
9 important, particularly over the next few years, so that
10 we will have the ability to submit the required
11 applications to allow us to go straight into
12 decommissioning, and that's really critical to us. I want
13 to thank the panel and the community that helps support
14 our needs to be ready to do that so we can take advantage
15 of this rare opportunity.

16 And with that, thanks again for the panel's time
17 and energy, and the community for the input and
18 engagement.

19 MR. ANDERS: Thank you.

20 With that, the panel meeting is adjourned.

21 Thank you all.

22 (The proceedings adjourned at 9:03 p.m.)

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