MEETING STATE OF CALIFORNIA LANDS COMMISSION

QLN CONFERENCE CENTER

EXHIBIT HALL

1938 AVENIDA DEL ORO

OCEANSIDE, CALIFORNIA

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 2019 9:10 A.M.

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER LICENSE NUMBER 10063

APPEARANCES

COMMISSION MEMBERS:

Ms. Eleni Kounalakis, Lieutenant Governor, Chairperson

Ms. Betty T. Yee, State Controller

Ms. Keely Bosler, Director of Department of Finance, represented by Ms. Karen Finn

STAFF:

Ms. Jennifer Lucchesi, Executive Officer

Mr. Colin Connor, Assistant Executive Officer

Mr. Mark Meier, Chief Counsel

Ms. Cynthia Herzog, Senior Environmental Scientist

Ms. Cheryl Hudson, Public Land Management Specialist

ATTORNEY GENERAL:

Mr. Andrew Vogel, Deputy Attorney General

ALSO PRESENT:

Mr. Javier Alvarado, Local 89

Ms. Nina Babiarz, Board Member, Public Watchdogs

Ms. Sarah Brady, Environmental Research Associate and Community Organizer, Committee to Bridge the Gap

Mr. Fred Briggs, community member

Ms. Danika Carson, Advocate, Public Watchdogs

Mr. Robert Estrella

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

ALSO PRESENT:

- Ms. Amy Foo, Legal Fellow, Surfrider Foundation
- Ms. Daryl Gale
- Mr. John Geesman, Attorney, Alliance for Nuclear Responsibility
- Ms. Donna Gilmore, representing SanOnofreSafety.Org and Samuel Lawrence Foundation
- Ms. Christine Gorman
- Ms. Christa Gostenhofer
- Ms. Shawna Hunt, Community Outreach Director, San Clemente Chamber of Commerce
- Mr. Torgen Johnson, Samuel Lawrence Foundation
- Dr. Vojin Joksimovich, General Atomic Retirees Association
- Mr. Charles Langley, Executive Director, Public Watchdogs
- Mr. Ray Lutz, Executive, Citizens' Oversight
- Ms. Alison Madden, representing self and Director, San Francisco Bay Marinas for All
- Mr. Val Macedo, Business Manager, Local 89
- Ms. Martha McNicholas, Trustee/Board Member, Capistrano Unified School District
- Dr. Gene Nelson, Legal Assistant, Californians for Green Nuclear Power, Inc.
- Ms. Katherine Partain, Chair, American Nuclear Society, San Diego Section
- Mr. Ted Quinn, President, Technology Resources, American Nuclear Society
- Mr Ron Rodarte, resident of San Clemente

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

ALSO PRESENT:

- Ms. Cori Schumacher, Councilwoman, Carlsbad
- Mr. Jeff Steinmetz
- Mr. Daniel Stetson, Executive Director, The Nicholas Endowment
- Mr. Gene Stone, Founder, Residents Organized for a Safe Environment (ROSE)
- Mr. Eric Syverson, Imperial Beach resident
- Mr. John Taylor, San Juan Capistrano City Councilman
- Ms. Madge Torres, Board Member, Citizens' Oversight
- Mr. Mel Vernon, Captain, San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
- Mr. Brian Woolley, Boat Captain, Dana Wharf Sportfishing

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ΙI	REGULAR CALENDAR	
	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY, SAN DIEGO GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, AND THE CITY OF RIVERSIDE (APPLICANT/LESSEE): Consider certification of a Final Environmental Impact Report (State Clearinghouse No. 2016071025); adoption of a Mitigation Monitoring Program, Statement of Findings, and Statement of Overriding Considerations; termination of Lease No. PRC 6785.1, a General Lease - Industrial Use; and an application for a General Lease - Industrial Use, of sovereign land located in the Pacific Ocean, San Onofre, San Diego County; for the use, maintenance, and decommissioning of existing offshore improvements associated with the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS) Units 2 and 3, consisting of two offshore intake conduits and two offshore discharge conduits, five navigational and environmental monitoring buoys, one fish return conduit, four large organism exclusion devices, and riprap. (PRC 6785.1; RA# 26215) (A 76; S 36) (Staff: C. Hudson, C. Herzog, L. Calvo)	3
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PROCEEDINGS

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Good morning, everyone.

Can I ask you please to take talk your seats.

I call this special meeting of the State Lands

Commission to order. All the representatives of the

Commission are president -- present. I am the Lieutenant

Governor, Eleni Kounalakis. I am joined today by State

Controller Betty Yee, and Karen Finn Representing the

Department of Finance.

For the benefit of those in the audience, the State Lands Commission manages State property interests in over five million acres of land, including mineral interests. The Commission also has responsibility for the prevention of oil spills at marine oil terminals and offshore oil platforms, and for preventing the introduction of marine invasive species into California's marine waters.

Today, we will hear requests and presentations involving the lands and resources within the Commission's jurisdiction. We recognize that the lands we manage have been inhabited for thousands of years by California's native people, and take seriously our trust relationship with these sovereign governments. Today, our gratitude goes to the Luiseño and Kumeyaay people who have inhabited the Oceanside area for countless generations.

The next order of business will be the regular calendar. Jennifer, are there any housekeeping items you would like to address before we get started?

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Yes. Thank you so much Chair, Commissioners. Good morning.

First, I wanted to let members in the audience know that if they have parked in the Kingdom Hall of the Jehovah Witness parking lot, that they should move their car, because we have been informed that they will be towed and cited for parking in that parking lot. So I just wanted to make that public service announcement.

Second, I want to remind those in the audience that we are here to receive testimony on the application in front of the Commission relating to the decommissioning of units 2 and 3 at the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station, and to please be courteous and respectful of all the speakers and the deliberation by the Commission. So towards that end, there will be no booing or cheering. If members of the audience want to express their support or their opposition to any statements made, they can wave their hands or show a thumbs down. But we do want to ensure that this is a courteous public meeting and respectful of all perspectives.

And finally, I also wanted to let the members in the audience and those watching the webcast that there

have been some changes to the proposed lease that's in front of the Commission today. Those changes are reflected in track change format, and can be accessed on our website. It's Exhibit E of our staff report. And there also should be hard copies on the table as you walk into the room.

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And with that said, I can turn that right -well, oh, I'm sorry. I have one other thing to mention in
terms of public testimony. Due to the number of public
speakers that we have and the length of time that we have
today, I recommend that we limit public speaking and the
testimony time to 2 minutes each.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. Item 1 is to consider certification of a Final Environmental Impact Report and an application for a general lease of sovereign involving the decommissioning of units 2 and 3 at San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station in San Diego County.

May we have the presentation, please?

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was presented as follows.)

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HUDSON: Good morning. Good morning, Madam Chair and members of the Commission. My name is Cheryl Hudson, and I'm a Public Land Management Specialist with the Commission's Land Management Division.

I'm here to present Item 1. Item 1 involves an application submitted by Southern California Edison Company, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, and the City of Riverside, collectively applicant.

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HUDSON: The application is for termination of an existing lease, issuance of a new 16-year lease. The proposed lease is for the use and maintenance and decommissioning of the existing offshore improvements associated with the San Onofre Nuclear Generating station.

Sorry, it's echoing.

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HUDSON: The CSLC lease facilities consist of two existing offshore conduits -- intake conduits, two offshore discharge conduits, five navigational and environmental monitoring buoys, one fish return conduit, four large organism exclusion devices, which we call LOEDs, and riprap.

The large organism exclusion device is a net-like device installed around the primary auxiliary offshore intake structures. LOEDs are in place to prevent the entrapment of large marine organisms.

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HUDSON: SONGS

is located approximately 50 miles northwest of the City of San Diego in San Diego County along Interstate 5, and on and adjacent to the Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base, and approximately 2 miles south of the City of San Clemente.

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HUDSON: The onshore components of SONGS lie landward of the ordinary high water mark on two parcels entirely within the boundaries of Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base on land owned by the U.S. Navy and outside the Commission's jurisdiction. This includes the walkway and the upland portion of the riprap.

The CSLC lease facilities are located in the Pacific Ocean offshore, waterward of the ordinary high-water mark.

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HUDSON: The proposed project activities would occur both onshore, outside of Commission's jurisdiction, and offshore.

Onshore, the applicant's proposed project involves de-contamination, dismantlement, and the removal of the above- and below-grad structures at SONGS.

The CSLC offshore activities involves units 2 and 3 intake and discharge conduits and associated structures, and removal of navigational and environmental monitoring

buoys and anchors.

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The proposed project would take place from 2019 through 2028. The restoration of SONGS site would be performed in accordance with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission requirements.

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HUDSON: The overall SONGS decommissioning plan, of which the proposed project is a part, has three components. The first component approved independent spent fuel storage installation, approved ISFSI.

Operation maintenance from 2015 through 2035.

This portion of the plan is located onshore in the upland area on federal property outside Commission's jurisdiction. In its separate already-approved project allowing for installation operation and maintenance of the approved ISFSI, this portion of the project was approved in 2015 by the NRC and Coastal Commission.

The second component is the proposed project from 2019 through 2028. This is the project analyzed in the Final EIR under consideration as part of the staff report.

The third is future activities, which are anticipated to begin 2035 and continue through the scheduled completion in 2051. The full extent of the future activities is currently unknown. And those

activities under land -- under the Commission -- I'm sorry excuse me. Those activities on lands under the Commission jurisdiction would not be subject to -- would be subject to future -- would be subject to future activities.

Excuse me. Sorry about that.

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HUDSON: The proposed project activity is occurring within the Commission jurisdiction to defined as the CSLC lease offshore activities. And they are -- primarily consist of removing the structures above the seafloor.

The intake and discharge conduit are buried beneath the surface and will not be removed during this project phase. This will be subject to future consideration and analysis under future activities.

The structures to be removed under the current projects are two primary offshore intake structures, and that's the POIS for units 2 and 3 intake conduits, two auxiliary offshore intake structures, which is the AOIS for units 2 and 3 intake conduits.

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HUDSON:

Twenty-three manhole access port structures, which is the MAPS, 12 from unit 2, and 11 from unit 3 intake and discharge conduits; 12 diffuser structures, six

for each units 2 and 3 discharge conduits; one fish return terminal rising above the seafloor; and three environmental monitoring buoys, which measure air and water temperature, and two navigational buoys and anchors.

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The CSLC lease offshore activities would require dredging during construction adjacent to the vertical conduit structure to remove the structures and install the mammal exclusion barriers.

The offshore structures would be removed using underwater divers, barges, tugboats, and would require anchoring and temporary seafloor laydown areas for the vertical structures during the de- -- de- -- construction equipment would vary -- can be --

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: You know, this is really complicated. Just slow down and take --

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HUDSON: I'm sorry. I lost it.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: It's okay. Just slow down and take your time so everyone can follow along. It's fine.

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HUDSON: Okay. I'm done.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: We have plenty of time.

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HUDSON: So the construction equipment would vary depending on specific

activities being performed.

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Cindy Herzog with the Commission's Environmental Planning and Management Division will now discuss the project's environmental settings.

Thank you.

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SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST HERZOG: Thank you Cheryl. Madam Chair, Commissioners, my name is Cynthia Herzog. I'm a Senior Environmental Scientist with the Commission.

The timeline for the proposed project EIR is shown on this slide. The Draft EIR was released for public review on June 27th, 2018 followed by public meetings on August 7th and 8th. The Final EIR was released on February 11th, 2019.

For some reason, I'm having trouble with the clicker.

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SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST HERZOG: There we go. Okay. We got it.

There are 14 resource areas analyzed in the EIR.

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SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST HERZOG: Out of those resource areas, impacts associated with both radiological impacts and air pollution emissions within

the South Coast Air Quality Management District were found to be significant and unavoidable.

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SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST HERZOG: In July 2016, the Commission's Tribal Liaison issued an invitation to consult under AB 52 to two tribes requesting notification. The San Luis San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Mission Indians and Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians.

In addition, notifications were sent to 24 tribes identified on the Native American Heritage Commission contact list to ensure those tribes would have an opportunity to provide meaningful input on the proposed project.

Responses were received from three tribes. The Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, and the Laposta Band of Mission Indians.

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SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST HERZOG: The responses indicated that there was at least one sensitive tribal cultural resource existing outside the proposed project area, that the presence of ethno-historic village suggests the possibility of a traditional cultural resource within the proposed project area, and that the

area is situated within holocene sediments, which represent a geological time that human occupation is known to have occurred in the area.

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Therefore, both applicant proposed and mitigation measures have been included to ensure that impacts to tribal cultural resources would be minimized.

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SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST HERZOG: There's been considerable public interest in the proposed project. Staff received comments on the Draft EIR from the applicant, elected officials, tribes, and tribal organizations, State and federal agencies, various other organizations and individuals, as well as over 5,400 form comment letters and 70 speakers at the two public meetings on the Draft EIR.

Since release of the Final EIR, staff has received over 400 -- oh, excuse me, 4,935 comments, approximately 400 -- excuse me, 4,900 of which were form letters.

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SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST HERZOG: For the most part, the comments on the Draft EIR focused on 10 issue areas that were addressed in the 10 master responses provided in the Final EIR.

These areas included: Project definition.

Commenters stated that the Draft EIR improperly piecemealed the project and should have analyzed impacts relating to handling and long-term storage of spent nuclear fuel;

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Transportation and removal of ISFSI dry casks.

Commenters expressed concerns regarding the transportation of decommissioning waste and the transfer of spent nuclear fuel to the approved ISFSI dry cask storage;

Baseline conditions. Commenters questioned the baseline conditions for the proposed project, specifically requesting that the approved ISFSI and the storage of spent nuclear fuel be treated as part of the proposed project;

Radiation monitoring. Commenters stated that SCE should not be allowed to self-monitor, and they requested real-time radiation monitoring. Real-time monitoring, as requested by the individuals and organizations during the draft EIR public meetings refers to the independent monitoring of radiation levels and the direct upload of that data to a publicly accessible website in real-time;

Earthquakes, tsunamis, and other hazards.

Commenters expressed concerns regarding the placement of the approved ISFSI in relation to earthquake hazards, tsunamis, sea level rise, and terrorist attacks;

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SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST HERZOG: Retention of spent fuel pools and canister incidents. Commenters requested the spent fuel pools be retained on the rationale that the pools would be used to facilitate the transfer of damaged canisters into new canisters for ultimate transfer off site;

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Emergency preparedness plans. Commenters expressed concerns regarding emergency preparedness, and the need for effective emergency preparedness plans;

Federal preemption. Commenters expressed disagreement with the Draft EIR's discussion of federal preemption, particularly related to the spent nuclear fuel storage and handling;

Commission jurisdiction and scope of approval.

Commenters expressed concern over the scope and limits of CSLC's jurisdiction over the proposed project and the larger SONGS decommissioning plan, including spent nuclear fuel storage and handling at the SONGS site;

Compensation for leaving the conduits in place.

Commenters requested additional mitigation for leaving the conduits buried beneath the seafloor.

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SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST HERZOG: The alternatives analyzed in detail in the EIR included:

The proposed project, which was found to be the

environmentally superior alternative; the no project alternative; the full removal of offshore conduits, which was analyzed to the same level of detail as the proposed project; partial removal of offshore conduits, which differs from the proposed project, in that it also includes full removal of the offshore intake and discharge conduits from the seawall to approximately 300 feet offshore; leaving the remaining portions of the conduit and the fish return conduit in place; and removal of all the diffuser reports on the discharge conduits, which are 126 in total; full or partial removal of onshore subsurface structures, which would include additional removal of onshore structures below 3 feet of local grade to no more than 21 feet below local grade.

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SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST HERZOG: As presented in the staff report, staff recommends that the Commission certify the Environmental Impact Report; adopt the Mitigation Monitoring Program, Exhibit C and the CEQA findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations, Exhibit D; authorize termination of the existing lease; authorize a new lease for the CSLC lease facilities; confirm that the ultimate disposition of the units 2 and 3 conduits and any structures remaining with Commission jurisdiction, after implementation of the proposed

project, will be considered at the time of lease expiration in 2035 or when future activities are proposed and have undergone additional environmental review; and, authorize the Commission and staff to advocate for the acceleration of the nation's efforts to identify and develop a safe, secure, long-term storage facility for the spent nuclear fuel currently stored at nuclear power plant sites around the country, including sending a letter to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Department of Energy, and Congress.

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This concludes staff's presentation. Thank you.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Next, we would like to invite the applicant up to provide their presentation to the Commission.

MR. BAUDER: Good morning, Commissioners. I'm

Doug Bauder, the Chief Nuclear Officer at San Onofre

Nuclear Station, and the Vice President of

Decommissioning. I've been working at Edison for about 10

years, and I have almost 25 years of nuclear experience.

I'm here for the four SONGS owners who are Southern California Edison, San Diego Gas & Electric, and both the cities of Anaheim and Riverside.

First, I'd like to start by thanking the Commission and its staff for its hard work in overseeing the environmental review and -- of the SONGS

decommissioning project.

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We're here today to request the Commission certify the final environmental report and approve the lease for the offshore conduits.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was presented as follows.)

MR. BAUDER: Our goal is to complete decommissioning at a safe, timely, and transparent cost efficient manner, while being responsible custodians of the environment. In meeting this goal, we're guided by three decommissioning principles: safety, stewardship and engagement. I will come back to these principles later in my presentation.

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MR. BAUDER: During decommissioning, SONGS will involve oversight and regulation by numerous State and federal agencies, a few of which are listed right here. These agencies play an important role during the decommissioning of SONGS by ensuring processes are in place to protect the environment, and the communities' interests involving the public, and informing decision-makers about the potential environmental effects of our proposed activities.

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MR. BAUDER: Now, the overall decommissioning

plan. The overall plan is a long-term effort that involves these three key components.

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First, the bulk of the work will occur during decontamination and dismantlement, called D&D, which is the proposed project. The proposed project will be reviewed in detail, and has been reviewed by California State Lands as part of the EIR. The D&D component involves removal of a majority of above-ground structures on the site and removal of certain below-grade structures as well.

The work is required to meet NRC regulations for radiological decontamination. In addition, the proposed project will include disposition of the offshore conduits. This work will be carried out under our NRC license and federal regulation.

In terms of State approvals to move forward with the work, we need a certified EIR and approved lease for the offshore portions of the work, and then we will be seeking approvals for the Coastal Commission for both the onshore and offshore work.

The second component of the overall decommissioning plan involves the storage of nuclear fuel onsite. Our fuel storage operations are governed and approved with NRC licenses, with the NRC exercising ongoing oversight.

We've already obtained the State approvals required for our existing dry storage facilities, from the Coastal Commission in 2001, and then in 2015. And we will return to the Coastal Commission to extend those permits as needed.

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We are prepared to safely store fuel onsite as long as necessary. However, our goal is to remove the fuel from this facility to a federally approved offsite storage location as soon as practical.

The final component of the decommissioning plan will occur down the road, once all the spent fuel has been removed from the site. During this final period, we would seek to terminate our NRC license, and restore the site to standards set by the landowners, the Navy for the onshore portion, and the State Lands Commission for the offshore facilities.

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MR. BAUDER: In terms of the D&D work, we will have both onshore and offshore facilities. The onshore portion shown here on this slide, this entire area falls within the Camp Pendleton Marine Base. Basically, we will be removing all structures associated with the operating plant. After we complete the work, the only remaining structures will be what you see highlighted here. And if you could -- you can barely see the pointer, that would be

switch yard, the dry fuel storage facility, the beach walkway and associated supporting structure for that walkway.

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All the above-ground structures shaded in gray on this slide will be removed. We will backfill and compact these areas into a condition that will allow the site to be stable and secure until the fuel is moved and we're ready to complete our final site restoration work.

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MR. BAUDER: Next, the offshore activities. And I realize that the staff presentation showed more detail here, so I won't dive into too much detail. I just wanted to show primarily a larger depiction of the components. So as for the offshore activities, the figure shows these that are included within the State Lands lease area. The conduits shown here were used for cooling the plant while it was operating and are no longer needed for this purpose.

Some of these structures extend offshore over 8,000 feet. The conduits you see here are actually buried below the seafloor by about 5 feet. The structures that protrude above the seafloor are intake structures, which would be these. And I will note that there's also auxiliary intake structures that were in the staff's presentation. And diffuser ports, this is an example of a

diffuser port. There's many of these. And the diffuser ports were used during operation to return water back to the ocean.

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So we have two sets of conduits, one for each unit, unit 2 and 3. We successfully completed the unit 1 offshore work in 2015, and we're proposing a similar approach for units 2 and 3.

In terms of the proposed project, we would remove the intake structures for both conduits. These are the largest components above the seafloor. We would remove some of the diffuser reports on each of the discharge conduits and replace them with barriers that contain holes to allow sand to infill those conduits.

The actual buried conduits would stay in place at least until 2035 when State Lands will make a final determination regarding their ultimate disposition. We think this carefully engineered approach makes sense, because it will minimize disturbances to seafloor and the impact on the existing marine habitat.

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MR. BAUDER: Now, moving over to our principles, to return to these three guiding principles I mentioned earlier: safety, stewardship, and engagement.

The proposed project will be carried out in a manner that adheres to each of these. Our first priority

is to protect public and worker safety. To that end, we're going to decontaminate to levels lower than the actual NRC requirements. As discussed in the Final EIR, we will be implementing a number of plans, programs, and procedures to ensure that the work will be performed safely, and in compliance with all regulatory requirements, especially those related to the proper handling and disposal of hazardous materials.

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We have a number of plans to address various contingencies that could occur as in any large industrial demolition. We will coordinate with California State Parks to protect the safety of recreationalists. We will provide advanced notice of deconstruction activities, including notifying the public and emergency responders of planned lane closures. Our workers will also receive extensive training on the proper handling of hazardous materials.

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MR. BAUDER: Moving on to stewardship. We're committed to leaving the community better off as a result of having been home to San Onofre and many of its employees for more than 50 years. While the Marine Corps and local communities have graciously hosted us, we also recommend the stakeholder's desire to see the land restored and returned to the U.S. Navy. Therefore, we are

committed to completing the radiological decommissioning as expeditiously as possible. We have already retained a contractor to complete this work.

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As stewards of the environment, we're committed to working with federal and State agencies including the Lands Commission and the Coastal Commission to ensure that impacts to the environment and surrounding areas are addressed throughout the decommissioning process.

The Final EIR incorporates a number of measures that involve extensive surveys and monitoring to project resources, including habitat, biological species, tribal and cultural resources. We will also employ specialized procedures during the offshore work to protect marine species. For example, acoustic monitoring will be used to protect marine mammals. As good stewards of the nuclear decommissioning trust, we will spend the funds wisely, and will work to be safe and efficient.

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MR. BAUDER: Engagement. We're committed to managing the decommissioning process in an inclusive, forward-thinking, and responsive way. Therefore, we will continue to focus on engagement as a key priority as we have since the plant ceased operating.

The Community Engagement Panel was created in 2014 to serve as open conduit between the public and

Southern California Edison. Our goal with the CEP has been to keep the public informed about the status of the site and our plans for decommissioning, as well as to listen the public's concerns. We've been offering public tours of the plant and will continue to do so.

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We're also taking several steps to provide greater transparency and information to the public throughout the D&D process. We will publish quarterly updates on our website that include the locations, types, and durations of planned activities for the next three months.

We've committed to providing advanced notice of planned NRC regulated releases to the ocean. These releases will be significantly lower than amounts actually discharged during plant operations, and will be well below any federal limits.

We currently conduct sampling of the ocean water, shoreline and ocean-bottom sediments, kelp, and other marine species. We have agreed to report on these parameters more frequently than actually required under our NRC license.

Importantly, although spent fuel storage is not part of the proposed project, we are voluntarily committing to install a radiation monitoring system around our spent fuel storage facility. This is something we

specifically offered in response to public concerns.

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We will designate a liaison to keep the community informed about the decommissioning process. And we have a toll free number to respond to all project-related questions and concerns within 72 hours.

Finally, we have a wealth of information on our website, the SONGS community website, which we will continue to update.

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MR. BAUDER: Again, although spent fuel storage is not part of the proposed project, we understand this is an area of great interest to the public and Commissioners, so I would like to spend a few minutes discussing it.

years. And we will continue to safely and secure the fuel onsite until and offsite storage location does become available. Our goal is safely managing and storing spent nuclear fuel and protecting our workers, the public, and the environment. Therefore, we're continuing the movement of fuel from the spent fuel pools to robust concrete structures. This is referred to as dry storage.

Our system at SONGS exceeds California earthquake requirements and is designed to withstand extreme conditions, such as fires, projectiles, flooding, and tsunamis. We are subject to strict oversight from the

Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and are actively working with the agency to address recent events related to our fuel transfer operations.

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We are taking steps to expedite the development of NRC and Coastal Commission required inspections and monitoring programs by next year in October.

The commercial nuclear industry has proven experience in spent fuel canister inspections, using various technologies, including robots. As we proceed with decommissioning, we will ensure that these activities do not impact the spent fuel storage facility.

Although, the federal government is ultimately responsible for removing the fuel from SONGS and other commercial plants around the country, there is not yet an approved location. Therefore, SCE is being proactive in exploring options for the relocation of fuel offsite. We have retained a team of respected experts and are preparing a strategic plan to explore offsite options.

Importantly, we are taking the first step necessary to -- for transporting fuel offsite by placing it into dry cask storage. Most of our fuel will be ready to ship by the end of 2020. And so placing it into canisters, ensures it is packaged for transport when an offsite facility becomes available.

We appreciate the staff's recommendation for the

Commission to send letters to the federal government to encourage action on the development of a long-term storage facility. We encourage others who are passionate about finding a solution to also take actions to support this effort.

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MR. BAUDER: In conclusion, the prompt commencement of decommissioning really is in the best interest of our stakeholders. It begins the process of restoring the local environment by removing prominent structures. It removes radiological material from the site. It eliminates potential industrial hazards. And finally, it starts a process to restore the property and return it to the landowners as soon as reasonably practical.

We're grateful for the communities that have hosted SONGS for all these years, and are committed to doing the right thing for our region throughout the process. I've already touched on the numerous commitments and voluntary measures SCE has taken or agreed to to provide greater transparency and to protect our environment.

To get us started on this important project, we respectfully ask the question to certify the Final EIR and to approve the offshore conduits lease today.

I'd be happy to answer any questions.

Thank you, Commissioners.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you very much.

Commissioner Yee, you have questions?

COMMISSIONER YEE: I do. Thank you for the presentation. I had a question I thought I might pose now, since I think we've gotten many communications with respect to the expected NRC decision or action on March 25th. Can you just describe what's anticipated? I think they're issuing a final decision with respect to the canister transfer.

MR. BAUDER: Okay. So you're referring to the canister transfer incident from August 23rd of last year?

COMMISSIONER YEE: Yes.

MR. BAUDER: Uh-huh. So --

COMMISSIONER YEE: And what's expected on March 25th. I know that's a date that many of the interested parties have raised with respect to possibly delaying our action today until after that time.

MR. BAUDER: Right the -- so the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has informed us that they will be holding -- and notified the public, that there will be a public webinar on Monday the 25th. During that public webinar, the NRC will relay their decisions on enforcement for us, based on the August 3rd incident. They will also

summarize their inspection findings at the station during two key inspection weeks, the week of January 28th and the week of February 11th.

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I'm not in a position to be able to say whether or not the NRC will make a final decision on fuel transfer at that time. I will tell you that we will not start fuel transfer until the NRC is satisfied with our corrective actions and we're fully ready.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Commissioner Finn.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FINN: Sorry. I wanted to go back to your presentation on your safety notes. The very first bullet you said the radio -- you expect the radiological decontamination to levels lower than the NRC mandated thresholds. Can you give us a sense of what that means and how you will do that?

MR. BAUDER: Right. So the NRC has a mandated threshold for decommissioning a nuclear station. And I'm going to throw out a few numbers. But the mandated threshold is roughly a radiation reading of 20 -- less than 25 millirem per hour, below 3 feet below grade.

We're going to a lower threshold, which is -- and once again, I'm speaking without notes in front of me on this, but 15 -- lower than 15 millirem per hour at that 3 feet below grade point, which I believe in NRC terminology is called resident farmer. So it's a -- it's a higher

level of decontamination or it's a removal of more radiological material than would be required under the standard regulation.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FINN: Okay. That was my -- so you will remove more than required.

MR. BAUDER: More. Uh-huh.

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ACTING COMMISSIONER FINN: And then, I'm sorry, one more question. You mentioned that you currently have been storing the dry fuel onsite for over 50 years. Does that mean you've never moved any offsite, or it's --

MR. BAUDER: So the comment was -- in looking back at my notes, I think I -- I mentioned we had been storing fuel safely onsite for 50 years or thereabouts.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FINN: Okay.

MR. BAUDER: That would be fuel in our spent fuel pools, as well as fuel in dry storage.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FINN: Okay.

MR. BAUDER: We were originally licensed in the year 2000 for dry storage of unit 1 fuel, and then again in 2001 from the Coastal Commission for unit 1, and then units 2 and 3 fuel, and then once again, in 2015, received another licence from the Coastal Commission to continue with the current facility and store additional fuel. So it's the entire time frame from spent fuel pole storage up through dry fuel storage.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FINN: Okay. Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. I think we're going to go ahead and move to public comment. I'm sure Commissioner may have more questions later. But we will start -- we have an elected official here. So I want to give him preference to come on up first. John Taylor, San Juan Capistrano City councilman.

Good morning.

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SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO COUNCILMAN TAYLOR: Good morning, Commissioners. As a neighboring city, we -- we are very concerned about the process, but we are ready and we would like to ask the Commission to approve the EIR and get started with this removal of the plant, with public safety being the number one -- the number one issue that we have. And that concerns all of us in this San Clemente and the neighboring cities.

As we can see, it's far easier to build one of these than it is to remove it. And that's the part that we're all learning. And I think it's time -- it's going to make many, many years, but it's time to start the removal.

Public safety again being number one. And I would ask that the Commission or that the -- that our city managers and our city staff be made aware prior to any

kind of risky or dangerous activities that might, you know, require just advanced notice that we're -- that we're -- our staff is -- at our cities are made aware of those things.

Thank you very much.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you very much.

We also have City Councilwoman Cori Schumacher from Carlsbad.

CARLSBAD COUNCILWOMAN SCHUMACHER: Thank you very much, Commissioners. My name is Cori Schumacher, City Council Member from the City of Carlsbad. Although, I am here on my own speaking on my own behalf.

The -- this issue has been on the minds of folks for quite a long time. I think especially starting in 2012 when there was a real push to decommission the plant, because of the safety concerns. And we continue to have those same safety concerns as we're moving into decommissionings, as we've seen some of the incidents that have occurred onsite with the canisters.

I'm going to be neutral on this item, but I do want to strongly suggest that the mitigation measure regarding communications is only five miles in radius, but the impacts, would something happen, are far larger than that. Similar to the councilman who spoke before me, I think it's incredibly important for cities in -- at the

very least a 40 to 45 mile radius be notified when any deconstruction updates or anything dangerous to the public health and safety occurs on this site.

We need to be included in the conversation. And so I would -- I would strongly request that the communication measures, the mitigation measure be expanded beyond the 5-mile radius to include our neighboring cities.

Thank you very much.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you very much.

Our next speaker is Martha McNicholas. And if you could also tell us which group you're representing. Thank you.

MS. McNICHOLAS: Good morning, My name is Martha McNicholas. I'm a trustee on the Capistrano Unified School District School Board, which is in southern Orange County.

I am an engineer, and I am very familiar with decommissioning and dry casks storage, having lived in the Humboldt Bay Area most of my life. I also serve on the SONGS Community Engagement Panel. But today, I do not speak for the school district, but I speak as a knowledgeable and involved citizen of south Orange County.

The school district's primary concern is for the safety of students and staff at our schools, which are the

closest to the project site and to the transport routes for the removal of the demolition debris.

In the Final EIR, I appreciate the addition of all the clarifying information regarding emergency preparedness plans, especially those involving our schools and our school safety plans coordinated with other public agencies.

I also appreciate the continued explanation of what the Lands Commission jurisdiction is and what it is not, the explanation of what the project includes, and what the project does not include, and what this EIR covers and what it does not cover.

I support the staff recommendations that $\mbox{--}$ to certify the Final EIR and approve the lease changes.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you very much.

Next speaker, and maybe I will just call the next few, so you know the order, Daniel Stetson, and then Fred Briggs, and then Katherine Partain.

MR. STETSON: Good morning. My name is Daniel Stetson, and I'm the President Emeritus of the Ocean Institute in Dana Point, currently serving as the Executive Director of The Nicholas Endowment, and I'm the Vice Chair of the Community Engagement Panel for the decommissioning of SONGS.

Today, however, I speak to you as a concerned private citizen. I want to thank you for the opportunity to address you today, and I also wanted to thank the staff for their comprehensive Environmental Impact Report.

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I recommend approval and certification of the EIR. However, I do have some suggestions and comments with reference to the offshore conduits.

As stated in the -- in section 2-44, the report says put simply, CEQA simply analyzes the impacts of new activities and facilities not the impacts of existing ones. As a result, CEQA does not provide a basis to require mitigation for leaving the offshore conduits in place, because the conduits are part of existing conditions. While there is no authority under CEQA to acquire mitigation for leaving the conduits in place, opportunities may exist for the -- may exist for compensation through the State Lands Commission's authority as landowner, acting on behalf of the State trustee, a sovereign trust public land or other authority outside of the CEQA context.

As such, while not specifically authorized under CEQA, I, along with many other environmental organizations, earnestly request the State Lands Commission exercise their authority and trust as landowner acting on behalf of the citizens of the State of

California to require mitigation for the abandonment of the offshore conduits.

When the conduits for units 2 and 3 were conducted, SCE agreed to remove everything, including the offshore conduits during decommissioning. While it now makes environmental sense to abandon them in place, this does not relieve SCE of their ethical responsibility to live up to the intent if not the letter of the agreement.

Abandoning the conduits in place will save \$100 million. Many of us support refunding 50 percent of this back to the ratepayer, which they would never even notice on their bills, and then putting the other 50 percent, or \$50 million into a fund perhaps administered by the California Coastal -- California Coastal Conservancy, or other like agency, where environmental organizations, such as Surfrider and others, could apply for grants and be awarded those based on the merit of their application.

Thank you very much in advance for your consideration.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you.

Fred Briggs.

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MR. BRIGGS: Good morning, Commissioners. My name is Fred Briggs. I've been a resident of this community for over 40 years. I'm a graduate nuclear engineer. And I spent the majority of my professional

life working at San Onofre. I participated in the design, the construction, and the operation of all three units there. And I am currently and happily retired and represent only myself this aft -- this morning.

The focus of my career was the overall safety of the units, the workers and employees, and the population at San Onofre. Was San Onofre safe?

Absolutely. I raised my family in the shadow and on occasion inside the site of San Onofre. No human process is perfect. Final disposition of spent nuclear fuel is a political, not a technical issue. The NRC has reviewed, approved, and will monitor the interim storage of the spent fuel onsite.

The nuclear oversight in this country is the best in the entire world. I believe in the integrity of the process and its ability to achieve safety. I am confident in the professionalism of the people and the organizations involved, because I helped to create them.

I urge the Committee to approve the final Environmental Impact Statement and let's get on with the work of the decommissioning.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you very much.

So next we have Katherine Partain. After that, Ted Quinn, and then Gene Stone.

MS. PARTAIN: Thank you, Commissioners. My name is Katherine Partain. I am the President of the American Nuclear Society, San Diego Section in this area. For my day job I work at General Atomics in San Diego,
California. I am a nuclear quality engineer. And for 25 years, I have worked on the technical aspects of making testing nuclear fuel, and for the past 12 years in quality assurance. I have been involved in decommissioning activities for several buildings, including our own hot cell, which I was the last principal investigator. And I've been working in decommissioning for about 20 years.

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I'm here for two reasons today. I took time off to be here, because of my concern about misinformation in the public domain that relates to nuclear and SONGS decommissioning. Second, I support the EIR for SONGS decommissioning, and I respectfully encourage the Commissioners to approve the EIR. It's a solid piece of work, and there is a lot of good points to it.

On the first point, I'd like to speak to set the report straight on a few things I believe are a distraction, which has been promoted here at San Onofre. There is some misconception about the possibility of like nuclear meltdown in relationship to what happened a Chernobyl or Fukushima.

It's not going to happen here. The fuel is

stored. It is in solid ceramic form. It's not radioactive goo. It is highly protected. And it is removed from reactor. There's no core meltdown here. There's no core at all. It's totally removed. It's cold, isolated, and nothing is going to happen.

So as far as the decommissioning is concerned, we should get on with the project. There is a lot of oversight to be done by NRC and by the State. There are certainly regulatory limits that are going to have to be made to do that both by the State and by NRC.

And we should just get on with it. Just do it, because the longer you wait, the more expensive it's going to get and the more difficult it is going to be.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you.

Ted Quinn.

MR. QUINN: Good morning. My name is Ted Quinn, and I'm a resident of Dana Point, located 13 miles from SONGS for 38 years.

I'm Past President of the American Nuclear Society, a society of engineers and scientists with over 12,000 members around the world, and in the U.S. I'm also a volunteer for the SONGS Community Engagement Panel since it started. And I'm not speaking for the Panel today, but for myself.

I have 44 years of Naval and commercial nuclear experience and 3 years I worked directly for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. I support the EIR for SONGS decommissioning and respectfully encourage the Commissioners to approve the EIR. This is an important step for SONGS, but more importantly for the community, and we shouldn't lose site of that.

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Environmentally speaking, decommissioning and dismantling the plant and removing the material that there is is a strong benefit. As you know, unit 1 was decommissioned over 10 years ago. It's the only site in the U.S. that was decommissioned at the time there were operating units on the site, and it was done on schedule and on cost.

You know the National Academy has stated, speaking about spent nuclear fuel, that the safest storage method is in -- is in dry cask storage. The NRC stated in January that there is no credible event that can lead to the release of radiation outside the site fence due to -- due to the age of the fuel.

The spent fuel should be moved to a permanent federal repository on a consolidate -- or a consolidated interim storage site as soon as it's available. We can and should work to make this happen.

I want to thank the Commission and its staff for

its work on the EIR, and again encourage its approval today. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you.

Next, we have Gene Stone, then Ron Rodarte, and then Laurenn Barker.

MR. STONE: Good morning, Commissioners. Thank you for holding this meeting. Thank you to the public who comes to speak up for safety in all regards. Thank you for California Edison. And thank you to the Union members who we will rely on to speak up for safety as has happened in reference to August 3rd.

My name is Gene Stone. And this is the bGeigie. This the geiger counter that was used at SONGS a few months ago September 6th to discover that there are radiation levels coming out that Edison has also spoken very concisely about. There's nothing leaking at San Onofre. But they never, ever admitted that the canisters are emitting radiation all day long, all night long.

Edison here stated this morning that they're prepared to safely store nuclear waste for a long period of time. But yet, they are not providing defense and depth in a way that's meaningful. To not have a fuel pool or not to have a hot box, and/or transportation cask as an emergency way to deal with a damaged canister, of which we may have several already.

I hope that this Commission will not find itself in the same position that the FAA has just found themselves in, in relationship to the plane crashes — recent plane crashes where they've — are now being called a captured agency. And the NRC has long been called a captured agency by the nuclear industry. So I submit that please do not rush into this. Give those of us in the opposition a chance to meet with you directly, have another meeting where you can hear us out, give us time to read the updated report. And I'd ask you to postpone your vote today.

Thank you very much.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: All right. Next, we have Ron Rodarte.

MR. RODARTE: Hello. Good morning. My name is Ron Rodarte. I live in San Clemente, approximately 9 miles from the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station and waste disposal site. I'd like to thank Mr. Stone for bringing up something pretty obvious this morning, that the systems of confirmation of FAA approval and other departmental approvals in this nation have become somewhat questionable because of the interaction between the corporation and other bodies and inspections that need to be made.

In fact, even to the university level of

schooling, it's questionable that many of our top individuals have actual certification to be where they're at.

A confirmation today of the Final EIR is premature. There are system risks outstanding in the cooperating agencies that are studying their results at this moment. As Gene mentioned, a recent aircraft catastrophe, failures are today suspected by invalid FAA certification because of information that was not included or overlooked on the systems redundancies that did not exist.

The EIR must not be confirmed today. We have ongoing studies that must be looked at. In addition, there is an unanswered public demand and need for public information paved with real-time radiation monitoring.

Any EIR must be inclusive of this need. My final comment is this EIR must not be approved today while cooperating agencies are in the process of rendering a report on the integrity of the Holtec system, which is different from the initial Holtec system put in for unit 1 and 2 storage. It is a whole different unit, and it is possibly defective.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you.

Laurenn Barker.

Then we will call Matt[SIC] Brady, and then Becky Mendoza, and then Helga Brown.

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MS. BRADY: Hello, Commissioner. My name is Sarah Brady and Becky and Matt and Helga have allotted their time to me, as a back-up, in case I couldn't use the 15-minute time slot that organizations usually get to read off their comments.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: I'm sorry, what is your name then?

MS. BRADY: My ane is Sarah Brady.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Sarah Brady. Okay. I have you here. Go ahead. So you're speaking for the four of you, is that right?

MS. BRADY: I'm speaking on behalf of Committee to Bridge the Gap, a nuclear safety and research organization that exposed crucial information about steam generator tubes, which lead to the shutdown of San Onofre in 2012. I am environmental research associate and community organizer for the Committee to Bridge the Gap. I was grew -- I grew up in Encinitas, and I am also a third-generation member of the San Onofre Surfing Club, and my dad here today is the President of the San Onofre Surfing Club.

Committee to Bridge the Gap submitted a joint comment with the National[SIC] Resource Defense Council,

Southern California Federation of Scientists, and
Physicians for Social Responsibility, Los Angeles on this
EIR to the California State Lands Commission on Monday.
will read off this joint comment. And since it is
lengthy, I will use the time that --

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: That's fine. Take your time.

MS. BRADY: Okay. And I've also provided the Commissioners with copies of -- and as well as some images for reference.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Yes. We have those, yes.

MS. BRADY: Okay. We write regarding the decision pending before the State Lands Commission whether to certify the San Onofre decommissioning project Final Environmental Impact Report and approve the new lease. The pending action is one of the more consequential that the State Lands Commission has to face -- has had to face.

It is important -- it has important ramifications for controversial plans to continue storing large quantities of highly irradiated nuclear fuel 100 feet from the ocean and just a few feet above the water table.

These plans have generated substantial public concern and desire that more appropriate alternatives be put in place. The State Lands Commission has the ability

to help induce implementation of a better alternative, and it should take advantage of the opportunity to do so rather than unconditionally agree to the FEIR and lease.

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We recognize that the State Lands Commission may feel that the storage matter is federally preempted and/or outside its jurisdiction. We wish to propose a path forward for your consideration, however, whereby the State Lands Commission can be responsive to the legitimate issues about the spent fuel storage plans while not facing preemption issues and remaining within your jurisdiction.

The State Lands Commission can utilize its land-use authority, which the U.S. Supreme Court has recognized as not preempted by federal law, to demand the spent fuel be moved off the beach and up to the safer Mesa site before the State Lands Commission will certify the FEIR or issue the license.

The Atomic Energy Act generally reserves to the federal government the power to regulate nuclear safety. We have long been critical of this restriction of State power to protect its residents, especially in contrast to how environmental law works in every other context. And we have long supported proposed legislative fixes to this problem.

We welcome State Lands Commission support in these efforts to address federal preemption of nuclear

safety matters. Nonetheless, that is the situation at present.

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With the above caution in mind, we remind the State Lands Commission that full preemption of State's roles in regulating nuclear plants within their borders is by no means absolute. Indeed, the kind of authority that rests within the State Lands Commission's jurisdiction - land use - is precisely one of the areas of authority over nuclear plants and high level waste long recognized by the courts.

The seminal case on preemption arose out of a challenge to a California law, the law prohibited, and to this day still does, new nuclear power plants in California, unless California -- the California Energy Commission determined that there would be adequate storage space for spent nuclear fuel and approved means for permanent disposal. PG&E sued, arguing federal preemption barred the California law. The U.S. Supreme Court found that while there is federal preemption of purely safety matters related to nuclear plants, the states exercise their traditional authority over the need for additional generating capacity, the type of generating facilities to be licensed, land use, rate making, and the like.

On that basis, the Supreme Court upheld the California law, even though it dealt with high level

nuclear waste and the conditions underwhich new nuclear plants would be allowed in California. Put simply, federal law does not absolutely preempt land-use decisions affecting nuclear facilities.

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In at least two prior high-visibility nuclear matters, the State Lands Commission has exercised its land-use powers in ways that limit nuclear power and waste storage protect — to protect Californians. The first occurred during two years ago when the State Lands Commission employed its power over leases for State-controlled submerged lands offshore from the Diablo Canyon Nuclear power plant. State Lands Commission's role in the Diablo Canyon nuclear plant matter rests on the fact that it is responsible for State lands offshore, the same role the State Lands Commission plays at San Onofre.

The nuclear plants required leases from the State for coolant inlets and outfalls placed on those offshore State Lands. In the Diablo Canyon case, the leases were expiring and PG&E requested State Lands extend the leases so that the plant could continue to operate beyond the expiration dates of the leases.

The decision facing State Lands on Diablo was completely discretionary. The land was State Lands Commission land and the State Lands Commission was free to extend or not extend the leases as it chose. Thus, the

State Lands Commission decided to use its authority in a salutary way to facilitate the phase-out of the reactors and replacement with renewables.

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The situation is quite analogous to the San Onofre matter, where State Lands Commission's involvement comes from State Lands Commission ownership and -- of, and leases for the submerged lands on which coolant inlets and outfalls are located.

The second example of State Lands Commission's prior, critical, and successful involvement in nuclear waste matters was the 1990 controversy over the proposal to bury waste from California and three other states at Ward Valley, a few miles from the Colorado River. For the project to go forward, federal land at Ward Valley had to be transferred to California. California State Lands Commission declined to approve the proposal unless serious safety issues were resolved. Again, State Lands Commission used its discretionary land-use authority to protect the State.

As discussed, the State Lands Commission has a history of protecting California on nuclear matters by exercising its discretionary land-use authority that the Supreme Court recognizes is not preempted by federal law. Here, we respectfully suggest State Lands Commission act similarly on the San Onofre matter by exercising its

land-use discretion and declining to grant the pending request from Edison and its partners regarding the lease of the State Lands, and alteration of the coolant intakes and outfalls that are on those lands, unless alternative action is taken to address the larger nuclear waste matter.

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The offshore coolant systems are important for the operation of the spent fuel pools. Right now, those pools are the only facility available in case a canister what a radiated nuclear fuel is damaged and needs to be repackaged. Dismantling the cooling systems without having in place an alternative way of repackaging damaged canisters would not be responsible, and the State Lands Commission should think twice before approving it.

We note that this issue is summarily dismissed in the FEIR based on speculative assertions that if such damage occurred, something would be figured out.

But in the absence of a functioning spent fuel pool, or as we suggest below, a hot cell or its equivalent, there is no realistic way of doing such repackaging, if needed.

The fundamental controversy about the State Lands
Commission certifying the FEIR for decommissioning of San
Onofre Nuclear Generating Station centers on the Southern
California Edison's plans to bury the waste 100 feet from

the ocean and just a few feet above the water table.

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There are obvious risks, for most of which is rising sea levels. Additionally, this site has unfortunate vulnerabilities to a terrorist attack, given access from the see and exposed nature of the site.

Furthermore, issues have been raised about the corrosive nature of the salt-infused sea air on the canisters and the lack of any facility for examining, repairing, and repackaging canisters that might get damaged, nor for minimizing radioactivity releases -- release.

There is a more sensible al -- sorry, one note. These are, of course, safety matters normally restricted to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. However, the NRC has long been criticized for its regulatory posture with respect to the industry oversees. Indeed, the troubles of involving the defense -- the defective replacement steam generators that resulted in San Onofre's permanent closure bear no repeating here.

Thus, we submit that public concerns are understandable. There is a more reasonable alternative -- more sensible alternative to this waste storage plan that State Lands Commission can require of Edison.

The irradiated fuel should be moved from the beach and placed in an atmospherically-controlled building

located higher up on Camp Pendleton, for example, at a location called the Mesa, currently leased from Pendleton by Edison. It is at a higher elevation, protected from sea level rise. Access is controlled, unlike the far more vulnerable position currently employed and can be much easier protected from terrorist attack.

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The building would be able to be shut down -- would be able to shut down ventilation in the case of a radioactivity release and thus prevent that radioactivity from getting into the environment, which is not the case with the current outdoor storage near the beach.

It could filter out the salt in the air to reduce the corrosion to canisters, and critically, it could have a hot cell or a similar feature whereby a damaged canister could be inspected, repaired, or repackaged.

We understand that the United States Marine Corps will need to be a part of this process, and they should be. The current San Onofre waste storage location is currently on land Edison leases from Camp Pendleton, and we suggest only a minor move on land leased from the camp. We are aware of the objection that the nuclear waste will not be departing for good to another site.

But there are permanent -- but until there are permanent national repository options, something unlikely for decades in any scenario currently under consideration,

that fuel realistically will be on Pendleton land.

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The only question is whether this waste stored in the interim will be more or lease vulnerable to attack, and more or less vulnerable to sea level rise.

We respectfully suggest that the State Lands
Commission decline to unconditionally exercise its
discretion regarding the requested changes to the lease of
State Lands and approval of changes to the cooling inlets
and outfalls. Instead, the State Lands Commission should
condition approval on Edison and its partners moving the
radioactive waste to an atmospherically controlled storage
building higher up, and away from the ocean, and more
capable of being protected where failing canisters could
be repackaged, and radioactive releases, if they were to
occur, kept from the environment.

In the alternative, the State Lands Commission could, at minimum, pass a resolution calling on its sister agency, the California Coastal Commission, to reconsider the spent fuel storage issue and take steps to move the spent fuel to a building on the Mesa or a similar nearby location away from the beach, and urge the California senators and the congressional delegation from that area to undertake steps to facilitate that change.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. Thank you, Sarah.

Sarah, can I just confirm Helga Brown was also part of your group?

MS. BRADY: Yes.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. Thank you for reading all of that into the record.

MS. BRADY: Thank you for listening to all of it. CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Before we continue with public comment, I'd actually like to ask the applicant just to respond to one piece of it, if you would. And as we know much of this is well outside of the jurisdiction of what we have authority over, and well outside of the action that we're looking at taking today. But there is one piece of it that's come up a few times that I'm thinking that might be helpful to have you answer, which is this idea that the wet storage facility should somehow remain there as a plan B or a back-up plan in case something were to happen to the canisters in dry storage. Could you just address that for us? And I understand the NRC has already addressed it. But I think for the benefit of everyone here, and for my benefit, and the Commission's benefit, it would be helpful to hear from you about that.

MR. BAUDER: Sure. Absolutely.

First, I'd like to correct the record,

Commissioner Finn. I believe you were asking about decontamination levels at the station. And I answered

in -- my answer was in terms of millirem per hour. I meant to say millirem per year.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FINN: Okay.

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MR. BAUDER: And regarding resident farmer, we're going below those NRC requirements in our decontamination efforts. And our contract specifies 15 millirem per year, not hours. So I thought it was pretty important to put that back on the record.

Now, regarding the spent fuel pools. First, I think we're -- you're aware that there's no regulatory requirement from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to maintain spent fuel pools at a decommissioning station. Throughout the country, wherever you look, Maine Yankee, Yankee Rowe, most recently the Zion station, completely dismantled their spent fuel pool as part of decommissioning. And the fuel there is in -- is safely stored in dry fuel storage.

So while we maintain the pools during the fuel transfer operations, following the fuel transfer operations, there's no requirement to have them. And that's because, first, there's no credible accident that could involve a canister that would involve any chance of the public receiving any dose from a canister incident. A canister incident is very -- a very slow moving event. We monitor the dry fuel storage area for radioactivity, and

we have time to take actions if we need to.

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There is no need -- there is no reason to think that keeping a pool in place would be the remedy for a situation involving a canister anyway. The canisters are licensed by the NRC for 20 years at a time. And during that period, the NRC stipulates an aging management program, for which we, as a licensee, put in place to monitor them.

And further, the canisters are good for a design life of 60 years, and technically, as the NRC has stated, a service life of more than 100 years. So these are really robust canisters.

So if there was in the very, very low chance some incident that would involve dealing with a canister, there are ways to do that through technology, first, monitoring, and then potentially even repairs in place involving weld overlays or some other techniques, as well as other ways to deal with it involving specialized vendors.

In general, it would not be a good -- a good assumption to make that putting it back in a wet spent fuel pool would be a remedy.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. And then can I just clarify, Mr. Stone held up a geiger counter and said that the canisters are leaking right now. Is that -- that's what I heard. Is that your --

MR. BAUDER: So in listening to Mr. Stone's comments what I heard was emitting radiation. I may not be exactly correct. It's what I recall. The canisters themselves do emit radioactivity in terms of typical radioactivity from the fuel, which is why they're stored in the vaults.

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Over time, the radioactivity emitted from a canister goes down, as the decay of the fuel and the fission products in the fuel goes down. But that radioactivity is, for the large part it, gamma radiation. It's not leaking radioactive particles. It's just radioactivity.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay.

MR. BAUDER: It's very similar to a strong x-ray, but it's in a vault, so that the radioactivity is very much minimized to workers and absolutely eliminated as far as the general public is concerned.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. All right. Thank you.

Commissioner -- Commissioner Yee

COMMISSIONER YEE: Yeah. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Ms. Brady's testimony with respect to the Mesa site. I'm not sure how that came to be where the Navy determined that that would be a disallowed site for the storage. But was that a formal request of the Navy at the

time or how did that to -- how did that determination come to be?

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MR. BAUDER: Well, from what I know, the Navy indicated to us that storing our fuel there was not an option. That it was the Department of Navy's decision to recover the facility. And, in fact, we're moving off the lease there as we speak. And we're working through that process with the Department of Navy.

Additionally, the Mesa site was never, and has never been, part of the licensed area for our nuclear -our nuclear plant. So if we were to attempt to move the fuel there, first, we'd need the Department of Navy's permission. Second, we would need a separate license for the facility through the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. It's called a Part 72 license. And that would take quite a bit of time, probably several years. And third, moving the fuel there would be an operation all by itself, because we would actually technically be shipping the canisters in, at that time, DOE-approved containers --Department of Energy approved containers. And, you know, the way we're licensed now, we're not permitted to ship a canister, unless it's to a federally licensed repository. So that would encounter a number of additional obstacles as well.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: And there isn't such a

federally licensed permanent location currently available?

MR. BAUDER: That's correct.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay.

COMMISSIONER YEE: Can I ask one more question?

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Oh, yes, of course.

COMMISSIONER YEE: Thank you, Madam Chair.

I think this might be a time -- it just kind of stirred me, because I was part of the Diablo Canyon decision. But maybe I could turn to staff now just to talk about the federal preemption -- or just the preemption issues, the two matters are different in my mind because of the role that the State Lands Commission took in the Diablo Canyon matter, so --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Right. I'm happy
to. And I think beyond just the federal preemption
issues, it -- there's different factual circumstances. I
know that that there are some perspectives that think that
there -- this is very analogous to the situation at Diablo
Canyon, but, in fact, very different factual circumstances
that lead to that result.

So, first, I just wanted to clarify that the State Lands Commission actually does not have any land-use authority over the upland portion of this site. The State agency with land-use regulatory authority is the Coastal Commission. As has been mentioned time and time again,

our jurisdiction stops at the ordinary high water mark as measured by the mean high tide line at this location.

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In terms of the different factual circumstances.

At Diablo Canyon a couple years ago, the two leases that governed the offshore infrastructure to support the nuclear power plant onshore were coming -- were expiring.

And those expiration dates did not match up with the NRC's license for that -- the facility, and so there was a gap.

And the Commission was considering a new lease to essentially bridge that gap between the NRC license expiration and the termination of the leases. And there were a number of factors that the Commission was considering in terms of the compliance with CEQA, and whether this fell within a categorical exempt -- or -- categorical or statutory exemption or if additional environmental review was needed. Furthermore, there was not -- it was not in a decommissioning type of situation like we are in today.

And so there were a lot of different factors that the Commission had more control over under PG&E than is what -- than what the circumstances are at this site and for this particular project.

Similar, with the 1990 example, again, there was an approval needed to cross State property to be able to facilitate that federal project. Again, a different

factual situation. And that is because the proposed project here, whether -- regardless of what the Commission decides today in terms of an EIR certification and approval of the lease, the ISFSI storage will remain where it is, and the transfers will continue to happen pursuant to the ultimate determination by the NRC based on their investigations.

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And so there -- we -- I will say as a staff and I think I can speak as -- for the Commission for this part is we looked very hard at our authority, jurisdiction, and the factual circumstances of where we are now to see if there was some opportunity to move the storage issue down -- you know, further down the field to address the very real concerns that are out there. And we couldn't find it, with all due respect to NRDC and others that have been advocating for the Commission to take a different view of our jurisdiction.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. Than you, Jennifer. Thank you very much, Doug.

All right. Let's get back to our speakers. We have John Geesman, Shawna Hunt, and then Charles Langley.

MR. GEESMAN: Thank you, Madam Chair and Commissioners. I had some slides.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Yeah. How many -- how many minutes do you need?

MR. GEESMAN: Five.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: All right. Go ahead and put five on the clock. That's fine.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was presented as follows.)

MR. GEESMAN: I'm John Geesman, a attorney for the Alliance of Nuclear Responsibility. Our interest is in the lease portion of your decision today.

Our interest is in the lease portion of your decision today, specifically paragraph 32. We thank your staff for vigorously standing up for the interests of all Californians in recreational access to coastal resources. We also thank Edison and the other plant owners for their acceptance of the language in paragraph 32, and hope that this represents an early inkling of awareness of the public's interest in the future recreational value of this site.

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MR. GEESMAN: I want to be very clear, our long-term objective is that once the site is fully decontaminated and released for unrestricted use by the NRC that it will eliminate the bifurcation of the San Onofre State Park. The State Parks Department has indicated to the Navy its intention of seeking a new 50-year extension of the lease for the San Onofre State

Park. It is our belief that the ultimate destination for this site, when it is fully decontaminated, will be the absorption by the State Park.

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The star on the map comes from your EIR when this plant operated. It was truly the star of the Southern California electrical system. We engineered the entire grid around its reliable operation. But it has not generated electricity for more than 7 years. Its usefulness has long since passed. It currently represents a toxic, unsightly, industrial carbuncle, and it appears to be universally held that it should be promptly and expeditiously removed as safety permits.

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MR. GEESMAN: There are a bundle of legal rights associated with the public's recreational interests in this site. One is the provision in the State Constitution that guarantees a right to fish on public lands.

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MR. GEESMAN: A second is a court determined right to swim, which all Californians have an entitlement to.

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MR. GEESMAN: A third is a constitutional right to freely navigate navigable waters.

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MR. GEESMAN: And finally, the Public Trust Doctrine, which assures a right to all members of the public to access and use Public Trust resources.

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MR. GEESMAN: The current exclusionary boundary, documented in your EIR, ranges between 600 and 641 meters from the two domes, because that's where the reactors were. The requirement stems from NRC regulations of an operating nuclear power plant. That's no longer the case. Our recommendation, as reflected in paragraph 32, is that once the fuel is successfully transferred to dry casks --

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MR. GEESMAN: -- that the exclusion area be resized to meet NRC requirements for dry storage. I've drawn yellow dots along the offshore portion of the site, which would indicate where that exclusion area would apply.

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MR. GEESMAN: Rightsizing the exclusion area would significantly increase access to Public Trust resources. The area in pink is the portion of the exclusion area that would be freed up when Edison applies to the NRC for a shrunken exclusion area boundary.

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MR. GEESMAN: It's important to recognize that we

face growing needs for access to coastal resources.

Between the time the plant stopped operating and when

Edison currently envisions full site restoration, we'll

have gained roughly a 27 percent increase in our

population.

Your action today represents an important first step in assuring the public is able to access those resources. We urge your approval of the proposed lease.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you very much.

Is this -- yeah, I think this is the subject of the -- one of the changes that --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Maybe it's a good time just to quickly address it.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Yeah. Of -CHAIRPERSON LUCCHESI: We won't stop at
everything, but I think that -- yeah.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Right. Yeah. So in response to the Alliance for Nuclear Responsibility's letter, we did -- we were able to negotiate a lease term with the applicant that addresses the offshore exclusion boundary issue. And so that is a part of the revised proposed lease. It is part of the record, and it is part of staff's recommendation already.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: So that's going to then allow more access off the beach as part of the decommissioning process?

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. Okay.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FINN: On that same issues, I just wanted to clarify. It's just the offshore exclusion. We don's have an ability to restrict or -- the onshore because that's owned by the Navy, right?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: In terms of what actually occurs, what the Navy at the conclusion of the decommissioning, the dismantling and the decontamination --

ACTING COMMISSIONER FINN: Um-hmm.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: -- and the future use of the site, that is a decision by the Navy and the Coastal Commission.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FINN: Okay.

provision 32 provides is that at the conclusion of the transfer of the spent nuclear fuel to the ISFSI, the lessee shall seek approval from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to decrease the size of the exclusion area boundary to the minimum required by law. So that would,

in theory, apply to the upland too.

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ACTING COMMISSIONER FINN: Oh, it would. Okay.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: But -- and then in addition to that, the lease provision also requires that the lessee, the applicant, and the State Lands Commission jointly consult with the Coastal Commission to ensure that the Coastal Commission's permit conditions are complied with towards that end.

Because, if I may one more statement, and this might address some other issues associated with the ISFSI is in 2035, consistent with the Coastal Commission's CDP, the Coastal Commission will be reevaluating the ISFSI location.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. Thank you very much.

Shawna Hunt

MS. HUNTER: Good morning. My name is Shawna
Hunt. And I am here on behalf of the San Clemente Chamber
of Commerce. The San Clemente Chamber of Commerce is in
support of the California State Lands Commission's Final
Environmental Impact Report and encourage its approval.

This CSLC has done a thorough job on February's Final EIR, and the Chamber is confident that Edison will implement appropriate safe mitigations in response. The Chamber supports the certification of this EIR, thus

leading to the prompt commencement of dismantlement activities at SONGS. The Chamber understands that dismantlement work will be up to a 10-year process, and are hopeful the approval of this EIR will begin that process quickly.

During the course of this dismantlement, the Chamber is expecting local businesses such as San Clemente hotels, restaurants, and other organizations to actually see a positive impact as a result of the influx of workers the dismantlement will require.

SONGS is permanently closed. It's time to move on with safely dismantling the plant and removing the domes.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: All right. Thank you very much.

Next, we have Charles Langley, then Nina Babiarz, and then Ray Lutz.

MR. LANGLEY: Greetings, Madam Chair, Honorable Commissioners. My name is Charles Langley. I'm the Executive Director of Public Watchdogs. We're 501(c)(3) nonprofit.

And this is the first of two volumes of the original Environmental Impact Report. Now, what I'd like to do is show you these other three volumes of the new

Final Environmental Impact Report, which was released on February 11th. It's more than 2,000 pages of material that the public was only given 40 days to review. We don't believe it's appropriate to ask the public to go through 2,000 pages of material in 40 days.

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We're very concerned about the process that is occurring here or when the public gets up and makes a statement that Southern California Edison is allowed to come back and rebut. We're very uncomfortable with that. We'd like to have an opportunity to rebut some of Southern California Edison's statements.

One of the things that is not in this report, and there's a lot that isn't in it, is that these canisters are actually quite fragile. They're made out of 5/8th inch thick stainless steel. Proportionally, if you broke them down and reduced them to the size of an egg, they'd be egg-shell thin. They're in an earthquake area, in a tsunami zone.

They are only guaranteed to last 25 years. Now, you've heard already that they're -- they have a design life of 60 years, but the guarantee is only 25 years.

We'd really like the opportunity to have more time to look at this. And we think the most powerful thing the Commission could do right now and the most effective thing is to delay a vote on this issue, and

postpone it until the full story has been told.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: All right. Next, we have Nina Babiarz also from Public Watchdogs.

MS. BABIARZ: Actually, my name is Nina Babiarz.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Oh.

MS. BABIARZ: I'm a board member of Public Watchdogs.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: My apologies, as someone who gets their name mangled quite often. I'm sympathetic. (Laughter.)

MS. BABIARZ: My name is Nina Babiarz. I'm a board member of Public Watchdogs. And our mantra is that the public has a right to know.

The public has -- unlike the State Lands

Commission, did not have the luxury of receiving inside information when the NRC prematurely released its corrective action of Edison's violation of federal regulations on March 18th.

The public is entitled to the NRC's promised public briefing of March the 25th. And we feel very strongly that the State Lands Commission should postpone the vote to approve the SONGS EIR so that the public's required for this upcoming NRC public release is not preempted.

Otherwise, the very CEQA laws that were passed to protect California's public lands, waterways, and resources will have been used to craft the loopholes to do Edison's bidding. I respectfully request that someone who has a vote to approve will instead have the courage this morning to postpone that vote and ensure that the State Lands Commission remains true to its mission to provide the people of California with effective stewardship of our land and water.

Anything else would be disingenuous to the public. I think it's a common courtesy to the public to postpone this vote, because after all, the public is paying for everything and every agency that Mr. Bauder outlined in this project.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you.

Next, we have Ray Lutz, and then Madge Torres, and then Christa Gostenhofer.

MR. LUTZ: Thank you. Ray Lutz with Citizens'
Oversight. I'm a trained engineer. I'd like to first get
in the record that I object to the limitation of time to
only 2 minutes for each public speaker. Make sure that
that -- we really need to discuss this, and it should not
be -- belittled by only 2 minutes.

Now, I'm happy to see this plant close. I'm -- I

want to see it demolished in good and short order. But there's no reason to rush it. There's no reason. It can sit there for 60 years by law with nothing happening. In fact, it's better. The radiation goes down the longer we wait. So there's no reason to rush.

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The process. I've already complained that this should have been handled entirely by one governmental organization. The Coastal Commission is responsible for the coastal area not the State Lands Commission. You guys keep saying, oh, that's not in our jurisdiction. But you are the leading agency. You're taking over everything that the Coastal Commission would have been responsible for. You've taken over the entire project, so that's bunk that we just heard. Oh, that's out of our jurisdiction.

Why are you doing the decommissioning project at all, if it's out of your jurisdiction? Your offshore area, not onshore. That's what I understand. And now you say that some of these things are out of your jurisdiction. Well, then why are you doing it at all, if those things are out of your jurisdiction? So I think it's been inappropriately split and you're continuing to do this in a very deceitful manner.

Why are you doing it?

Hey, guess what, they rush through the approval through the Coastal Commission of that ISFSI. Why?

Right under it is the unit 1 old reactor toxic waste that they wanted to cover up with this new facility that was approved before, so we can't talk about it now. That was wrong to break that up. So please don't continue this approach.

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SCE says the first step of any long-term storage is to put them into dry storage in the type of canisters that they have. Wrong. That is not actually the -- always the -- the required first step.

For example, there's a deep bore hole storage that's been coming out now, where they go down and dig a small hole very deep, and they put one fuel assembly in at a time in its own canister. Much smaller, easier to handle.

So when he says this is the first step, why are they saying this stuff that isn't -- doesn't have anything to support it?

I'm worried about their ability to handle this project safely. They just almost dropped a canister.

Only had to move it a few hundred yards. Mr. Bauder of SCE just said there's no credible accident that could happen. We just saw an accident that almost happened, and that happens when they're moving these canisters around. They're eventually going to take them back out hopefully and move them somewhere else.

Well, guess what could happen when you're moving them out?

Drop it 18 feet into the thing, the thing breaks open, and then we'd have a big problem with no fuel pools. Those fuel pools should stay until the waste has left the area.

Now, due to the recent mishap and the ongoing investigation into it, this body should not approve anything until we get -- know what the hell is going on. So please, don't rush into this. Please, delay this. I'd say delay it for a year just so that we can see what's happening. There's no reed to rush. If you said delay it for 60 years, that's still fine, according to the law.

So please, delay it. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. We're going to be somewhat flexible with the time, but we want to make sure that everyone can be heard. That is a top priority for me, so if you can stay within the two minutes, that would be great.

Are you Madge?

MS. TORRES: Madge Torres, Citizens' Oversight.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Yes. Okay. Madge

Torres. Thank you.

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MS. TORRES: We learned that as well as a canister almost dropping and being unreported, that

another problem with San Onofre was a lack of culture of safety. And there were many incidents where that was demonstrated and reported, including the fact that during the incident that while there were additional safety methods available and intended to be used, such as an additional strap in case the -- the canister were to drop, that they were completely unattached. They didn't even bother to hook up the additional strapping.

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So what we know is that there's a lack of culture of safety. And Southern California Edison said, well, we were letting Holtec manage it, but we'll start paying more attention now. That's crazy. This is nuclear waste.

In addition, San Onofre, during the time when it was operating, was -- had the most incidences of infractions and the most retaliation against employees who did report those.

So we can't count on Southern California Edison doing anything right. There was nobody even watching when the canister was left dangling.

Please, if there were, for example, a child that accidentally ingested a balloon and it covered their trachea, you would -- you wouldn't say, well, I'm just a licensed veterinarian, and say I can't perform a tracheotomy, you're our last resort. Act as a mother would, perform the tracheotomy, do not allow this permit

to be given. They don't deserve it, and you're saving our lives, if you do this, if you reject their request.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Next speaker Christa Gostenhofer.

MS. GOSTENHOFER: Hello

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Hello.

MS. GOSTENHOFER: When I was saw the State LandS document and saw that it was as huge as it was, I glanced through and realized that State Lands was basically deferring all the nuclear waste safety issues to the NRC.

And so I'm here basically to ask you, as State Lands, to help us oversee the NRC and hold them accountable. We had, you know, the really serious near miss. And something that was discovered in the process of -- the process of that investigation is that the canisters are damaged as they're put down into the holes. And this was unexpected and it's really serious, because this could shorten the lifespan of these cans, and it really puts us at jeopardy. And there's no way to inspect the gouges and scrapes of those cans.

And on Monday, they're going to be reporting -the NRC is going to be reporting to the public on a
webcast about the latest of the investigation. And it
doesn't seem like they're really putting enough attention
on that really serious problem that the Holtec system is

basically flawed, and it's really not an adequate way for us to store the waste, even short term, never mind to transport.

So I really hope that someone in the State Lands can be looking into this and helping us who are really concerned about it. I'd look deeply into the NRC documents, the Holtec documents. And the further I look, the more concerning it is. The beach site storage got my attention, and I haven't been able to stop looking into it. It's really concerning.

And so we have a new governor. And we're kind of hopeful that there can be a new look at this really significant situation on our coast.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you. Gene Nelson, and then Donna Gilmore.

DR. NELSON: Good morning. My name is Dr. Gene Nelson. I served in a volunteer capacity as a legal assistant of Californians for Green Nuclear Power. Could you please reschedule me, like to the next speaker, because I was -- I -- you've given everybody else time to boot up the computer, if they need to. I need to do that. So thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Sure. Sure. You can come back up. All right. Donna Gilmore.

MS. GILMORE: Hi. Thank you for having this meeting locally. We really appreciate that. We wish the NRC would do that.

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I used to work at the State Controller's Office.

I supported the executive office. And so I'm very familiar with what's going on through three different Controllers, so...

I have been -- my background is a systems analyst, and I've been studying very closely what's going on at San Onofre. After the almost drop of a canister, what I learned is that the NRC approved a bad design. Michael Layton, NRC Director of Spent Fuel Management, he admitted to me -- this to me, that they didn't realize that that system, because of an imprecise downloading system, was going to damage the walls of the canister all the way down the side.

Edison told the NRC, yeah, the damage is going to go from the -- all top of the canister all the way down to the bottom. And once you -- once you scratch or gouge stainless steel, you've just shortened the life of the system.

I was an intervenor at the Public Utility

Commission. This was not part of what got approved. We were told these containers were going to last. They'd never be -- need to be replaced or have any problems. So

what the Public Utility approved is not what we got.

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There's no money to replace the canisters in the PUC. There is no money to replace the pool. The only two methods to replace a canister is with a pool or a hot cell. There is no third option. And if they destroy the pool, the NRC says, well, they can just build another one if they need it. Do you know what those things cost? There's no money for that. That's a State responsibility.

The Coastal Commission. I'm heavily involved with the Coastal Commission staff. A lot of my information made it into the staff report.

They promise -- they promised the Coastal

Commission they could move this thing because of sea rise
issues. So there's a transort -- transportability
requirement. You can't transport cracking canisters. You
can't do it. They need to be replaced. They need the
pool to do that.

They promised they would find a way to inspect these canisters. The NR -- the Coastal Commission didn't know they were going to damage canisters as soon as they put them in the ground. This -- rather than an EIR, we need to go back -- and I'm so happy we have a new Governor that said he's going to do things different. He doesn't trust PG&E because of their history. He shouldn't trust the -- Edison either.

I'm only spending my retirement on this, because the NRC is not doing their job, and Edison is not doing their job. I have a website San Onofre Safety, where I put all the facts that Edison is not going to tell you. And I'm more than happy to work with you. I'm used to working in government between different agencies. I was like who you would go to if you had a problem you didn't know how to fix. They would always call me. And I'm more than happy to give up some of my retirement and just come back for free and give you the information you need to protect California.

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I mean, the 5th largest economy in the world, and we're letting a company with this reputation, you know, risk that. Financially, where's the money coming? We've got another billion dollar boundoggle and then some with this system.

So please, let me help you, you know, help the rest of us help the -- they got -- you've got a -- you know, you've got a new CEC Chairman. Probably doesn't know all about this stuff. I used to work with, you know, previous people.

And so please, you know, take a pause. There's no rush here. This stuff is going to be here forever. So I would like to work with your staff or whoever to help solve this problem.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you, Donna.

Next, we have Torgen Johnson and Marilee McLean.

And I believe that they are presenting together or your ceding your time to him.

All right.

MS. GILMORE: Well, just one more thing. Nobody understands the techy stuff. But be -- these are all lemons. Everyone of these cans they put in are lemons, every single one. And they've loaded 29, and we don't want to green light 43 more, because everyone of those are going to have to be replaced. And we haven't got the money for -- we haven't spent the money for that.

So these are -- these systems are a lemon, and we should not forget that. Thank you.

MR. JOHNSON: Hello. My name is Torgen Johnson. I represent the Samuel Lawrence Foundation today.

I'm a Harvard trained urban planner and a father of four living downwind of San Onofre. I want to say that this Final EIR certification is premature. This discussion is premature. And the reason why I say that is there's an interconnectedness between the regulatory agencies overseeing this decommissioning process and that have jurisdiction on various portions of this project.

And from a planner's perspective really what I

try to do is I try to bring all these parties together when we propose a development. And we want to look at the interconnectedness -- jurisdictional interconnectedness and how one jurisdiction might have insight into something like cost, and another have jurisdiction into something like safety, or environmental protection.

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And if you bifurcate a project the way this project -- this decommissioning project has been bifurcated, you create an institutional blind spot, which allows an entity, like Southern California Edison, to slip past the review and slip past the scrutiny that a project of this magnitude deserves.

I want to say that the Samuel Lawrence Foundation provided a lengthy comment to the Draft EIR. And that comment gave you the technical information that you would need to understand the interconnectedness of a canister loading system that was approved by the California Coastal Commission before it understood the shortcomings of that system, which will leave the fuel stranded onsite.

The people that I work with are a former head of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, previous NRC Commissioners, high level radioactive waste policy experts that have advised Presidential administrations, and National Academy of Science Nuclear physicists that are independent of this industry. They don't receive paycheck

from this industry anymore, and they're speaking out quite clearly against this process.

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And one of them said that attending a recent nuclear waste symposium in Arizona, that people in the industry are wary of what's happening at San Onofre. And they say that this process is extremely dangerous and dirty. And it should be taken extremely seriously and done carefully and slowly, not rushed the way this process is being rushed.

Now, I want to say that the comments that we submitted, I saw the responses in the draft -- in the staff report. And the concern that I have is that you've accepted at face value the word of Edison and their consultants, like MPR Associates, who have absolutely misinformed the public, and we've stated that in our comment. But also Holtec International has demonstrated that safety is not number one.

And damaging the canisters was never mentioned. The NRC didn't even about this issue about damage to the canisters, and what's called chloride-induced stress corrosion cracking, which renders these canisters structurally unsound after a certain amount of time, a time frame within what we're talking about leaving these canisters in place, because there's no place to send these canisters.

So I want to say the NRC has a track record of being arguably the most industry-captured regulatory agency in the U.S. And you're taking their word at face value. Their staff and their Commissioners disagree all the time. In fact, there's whistleblowers inside the NRC at the risk assessment level that are blowing the whistle on the NRC. I can provide you those letters too. And I want to say that Southern California Edison's judgment has been proven to be faulty.

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The recent fires, the Woolsey Fires, were started with Southern California Edison's infrastructure. Half of my hometown burned to the ground, 25 percent of the population was displaced, and a close personal friend and his mother were burned to death.

Their judgment is a personal issue for me. And I think it would be wise to not certify this EIR today, give the public more time to go through all the documents that Public Watchdogs has shown you, the thousands of pages. This is unrealistic for the public, who has full-time jobs and families, to go through and scrutinize this. This is really something that should be done at the State level. It should be done by agencies like your own, coordinated with the Coastal Commission, looking -- revisiting their approval of this dry canister waste storage system, so that we don't make a mistake that costs ratepayers, when

we have to replace these canisters over and over again with money that we don't have, that's not in the decommissioning process.

That is within your jurisdiction. That's within the State's jurisdiction, the CPUC's jurisdiction. And you should be talking with these agencies. That's the prudent thing to do on a decision as large as leaving this amount of nuclear waste stranded on a beach right next to your jurisdiction.

I ask that you don't certify that today, and that you give the public the chance to inform you on the jurisdictional handle that you do have to ensure that the environment is not impacted, and the State is not burdened with billions of dollars of cost to replace and secure this waste to keep us safe and keep the environment clean.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: All right. Gary
Hendrick. After that, I have Jeff Steinberg[SIC] and
Brian, either Woolley or Woolsey, I think.

Gary Hendrick. No

Okay. Then --

(Member of the audience spoke from the floor.)

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: I'm sorry, if you could sign a speaker's slip.

(Member of the audience spoke from the floor.)

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Oh, sorry. Okay. Sonext. All right. We'll move to the next person, Jeff Steinberg[SIC]. Thank you.

MR. STEINMETZ: Steinmetz, please.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Stein -- what is it?

MR. STEINMETZ: Metz. S-t-e-i-n-m-e-t-z.

Steinmetz.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: I'm sorry, say it one more time. S-t-e-i-n --

MR. STEINMETZ: S-t-e-i-n-m-e-t-z, Steinmetz.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. That's different than what I have, so thank you.

Okay. Go ahead.

MR. STEINMETZ: My name also gets massacred.

So thank you very much for having this meeting.

I appreciate the opportunity to stand up and speak.

You know, we're running out of hope anymore now, because the utilities basically and their huge economic power are dominating the decisions that are made across our state. The Utilities, both Southern California Edison and PG&E are burning people out of their homes and killing them with impunity and without financial consequence.

The State has recently said that it's okay to continue burning people and killing them. When you get sued, we're just going to bill the ratepayers and they'll

pay for it.

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I don't know what has to happen before some governmental entity stands up and says, enough. This is just ridiculous. The papers that we read, your own documents, right, were obviously written by Southern California Edison. And they're actually littered with mistakes. Canister 30 never was actually downloaded, but in your own document it says that it was. 29 was the one that had the accident, and you confused this.

In addition, with the -- the shims issue,

Southern California Edison claims that they actually sent
all those things back, but that information isn't in your
own documents. You're documents are wrong. And you're
basing your decisions on lies. Southern California Edison
repeatedly lies. They're making our communities look like
a war zone.

Why do you trust what they say? The -- what is it -- the -- the engineering and consulting organization that you reference in your documents that was firmly discredited, actually said that one of their back-up plans was going to be a hot cell in Idaho. That they were going to ship a leaking canister across multiple state lines and throughout different communities and have that fixed, or handled basically, in Idaho with a hot cell.

Yet, they neglected to tell you that in 2007 that

hot cell got blown up. And you still take this organization as a credible organization. Their plan basically is to have a hot cell that was blown up. That's their back-up plan.

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Torgen came, who came up here earlier, has a video of it, and he's shown it to you, and you've been provided the links to it. What does it take for you to do the right thing?

The pools have to stay up. There is no solution for after they go down. You're stuck with it. Right now, Southern California Edison has before the Nuclear Regulatory Commission a request asking to move the radiation monitoring capability to the inlet air flow instead of the exhaust air flow. Essentially, what they want to measure is the fresh ocean breeze instead of the area that's coming out of the exhaust, which is going to be more littered with radiation.

So what do you think they're hiding, and why won't the Nuclear Regulatory Commission nor Southern California Edison provide the radiation readings from the outflow, from the exhaust? It's ridiculous.

You're being lied to left and right by this economically very powerful organization, and you're just laying down and going with it.

I'm urging you to do not permit this. You will

regret it. They have a very good reason for measuring the intake air flow rather than the exhaust air flow. And that reason is because they know those canisters are leaking. What's going to happen to your careers when that information gets out and these videos get out?

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Next is Brian, I believe its, Woolsey or Woolley.

No. Okay.

Gene Nelson, Dr. Nelson, if you'd like to come now.

DR. NELSON: Good morning. My name is Dr. Gene Nelson. I have a Ph.D. in radiation biophysics. I'm a member of the American Nuclear Society and spent many years of my youth in Encinitas.

And our group was founded in 2013. That's Californians for Green Nuclear Power, Incorporated. We were incorporated in 2016, and we advocated for the interests of the rate -- environment and ratepayers in PG&E's A1608006, which was a filed with the CPUC on August the 11th, 2016.

The CPUC recognized the quality of CGNP's contributions by awarding it approximately one quarter million dollars in adverse intervenor compensation.

However, we were disadvantaged by not being able to expend

the huge sums lobbying the PUC that the applicant lavished on the Commission -- that Commission. During just the third quarter of of 2016, prior to the October 6, 2016 prehearing conference and approximate to the date of filing of A1608006, PG&E spent one -- about \$1 million lobbying the CPUC. Of course, not too surprisingly, the CPUC approved their controversial application on January the 11th, 2018.

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The -- now, we're going to flip to this particular proceeding. The core issue that CGNP objects in the so called Final EIR is the improper characterization of greenhouse gases associated with a project as less than significant, on page 82 of 149. The consequence of the loss of 18 billion kilowatt hours per year of zero carbon dispatchable generation from SONGS as of January 2016 is the requirement that fossil-fired generation replace SONGS.

CGNP already Explained in the documents we submitted to you why non-dispatchable solar and wind can't replace SONGS.

CGNP estimates the environment is burdened with an annual increase of about nine million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions from the replacement generation per our documents.

While the natural gas supplier Sempra, also part

owner of SONGS, is bad news for the environment and also burdens local ratepayers with some of the highest electric power rates in the lower 48 states.

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California's energy source diversity is also suffering as the SONGS power source was self-contained within the reactor core, which was refueled every 18 to 20 months during periods of lower system demand. SONGS supplied approximately 10 percent of California's in-state generation at a cost that undercut in-state fossil-fired generation.

SONGS operated independently of California's aging natural gas bulk transmission and storage system, which explosively failed on September the 10th, 2010 killing eight residents of San Bruno. SONGS reliability benefited California military bases and hospitals, among other critical loads.

CGNP believes the loss of SONGS was a causal factor in the world's worst methane leak at Sempra's Aliso Canyon storage field, between October 2015 and February 2016. Both PG&E and Sempra have disclosed significant natural gas transmission system impairments which will likely cause significant increases in the cost of natural gas in our service territories during the third quarter of 2019.

CGNP was improperly excluded as a CPU intervenor

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in the final phase of SONGS onerous cost allocation of the \$4.7 billion in capital cost recovery by the actions of the applicant SCE in the summer of 2016. CGNP continues to hold that recommissioning of SONGS is the most cost effective alternative both for the ratepayers and for the environmental benefits.

7 I look forward to any questions you may have. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you very much, Doctor.

Next, we have Vojin Joksimovich. And please correct me if I have that incorrect. Then Mel Vernon, Daryl Gale, and Robert Estrella.

DR. JOKSIMOVICH: My name is Vojin Joksimovich. I'm a Vice President of the General Atomics Retirees Association, a membership of --

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Can you say that again, 17 Vice President of the? 18

DR. JOKSIMOVICH: General Atomics Retirees Association.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Retirees?

DR. JOKSIMOVICH: Retirees.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you.

DR. JOKSIMOVICH: And our membership consists of 24

25 175 nuclear engineers and scientists. My personal experience is in nuclear safety.

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We urge the certification of the EIR and prompt initiation of decommissioning efforts. Regarding the spent fuel, it should be transported to permanent nuclear waste repository whenever it becomes available. Now, our government has done a lousy job.

And I will illustrate this using the example of Finland, which has only four nuclear reactors operating. The 5th one is going to come online next year. And then there's a 6th one, which is only in the early stages.

Now, with this small inventory of nuclear power plants, they have a nuclear waste repository.

Now, we -- on the other hand, we have 135 reactors either shutdown or they're operating, and we don't have a nuclear waste repositories yet. Now, that doesn't mean that the storage of the site is not safe. It is. So we are comfortable with the safety of spent fuel on the site.

Thank you for your attention.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you very much. Thank you for coming today.

All right. Mel Vernon.

MR. VERNON: Good morning, Commissioners. My name is Mel Vernon. I'm the Captain of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, and also sit on the Community

Engagement Panel for SONGS.

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What I'm talking about is the traditional territories of the Acjachemen and the Luiseños in this area. We also do cultural interaction with the Camp Pendleton and -- for cultural issues that come up with the construction.

We -- we're -- we've looked at the documents that you've -- we've submitted a document for ourself for the cultural items. And though all these other issues that I've been hearing today, this might seem -- you know, it's not radioactivity, but it's important for the culture to be acknowledged that's there, their sites, and taken care of, and done in a respectful manner. And we support pretty much the document, and done in a safe way, and including the environment, and addressing all the other people's concerns of course. Looking forward to a brighter future. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you very much.

All right. Daryl Gale, Robert Estrella or Estrella, and then Val Macedo or Macedo.

MS. GALE: Good morning. Thank you. I am going to ask you to please postpone.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: I'm sorry, are you Daryl?

MS. GALE: Yes, I am.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. Thank you.

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MS. GALE: Please postpone this decision. And the reason I'm basically asking you for it is I just came back from Sacramento where we had California Ocean Day. And over 200 environmentalists came up there to network, to lobby, to train, and talk to various legislators about the health of our coast, in terms of drilling, in terms of plastic, just general terms.

While I was there, I talked to and networked with many environmentalists and found out that none of them, not one person that I talked to be it a legislator, be it a staff person, be it other environmental groups that were there knew anything about nuclear waste on the beach at San Onofre or Diablo Canyon. Zilch.

So I would like us to buy some time and educate the public, so that we can make a better informed decision and have more hearings and more information.

I would really like for the people around San Onofre and Diablo Canyon to know that they -- there would be a requirement for a cooling pool and a hot cell or back-up, if there is a problem.

And people seem to think that the NRC knows everything, and you've been -- people have cited the NRC. But I was on two recent NRC community zoom calls, and it seemed that the NRC engineers didn't know anything about

tsunamis, or earthquakes, or even sea level rise from the arctic or the Antarctic, which is incipient.

So I would really like to buy some time and we need to discuss it more and investigate more.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you for coming. Robert Estrella.

MR. ESTRELLA: Good morning. My name is Robert Estrella a resident here in oceanside. I also would like to go ahead and have you guys postpone this, because it seems like you would think at 9:00 o'clock, it would be a lot fuller.

(Microphone.)

MR. ESTRELLA: Sorry. I would like to have this postponed to some place in the near future. But my point is that by 9:00 o'clock you would think a lot more people would be here. But, yet there's not -- the public is not informed of this. And yet, at the same time, all the people informed are the ones making a proposal to go ahead and tear it down, knock it down, and bury it.

We're not ready for that. You guys have seen the results. And I would request that you go ahead and take time to go ahead and study. And this is -- you're doing it too fast. And the people who are -- there's many people that are going to be hurt.

Basically, that's my statement. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you very much for coming.

Javier Alvarado.

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MR. ALVARADO: Good morning, Commissioners. My name is Javier Alvarado, and I'm a labor with LIUNA Local 89. LIUNA 89 -- LIUNA Local 89 has always and will continue to serve as a source for local jobs during the decommission of SONGS. Laborers are ready to do their part to safely dismantle the SONGS plant, but Local 89 can started until you take action.

There are -- I started with the laborers as an apprentice, finished the program to become a certified journeyman. And I was also fortunate enough to work at the San Onofre Nuclear Power Plant multiple times. With the training I received through the LIUNA training center, and the extra safety training SONGS provided when they would hire us, and the work, the way it was conducted, the process it took to do work there, it literally was the safest job site I've ever worked at.

There are several LIUNA members here today, and more at home waiting for the opportunity to put on their hard hats and get to work. With that, I urge you to please approve the EIR.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS:
                                      Thank you very much.
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             (Applause.)
             CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: I skipped over Val
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   Macedo. Is Val Macedo here?
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             Yes. My apologies.
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             MR. MACEDO: I think it's still morning.
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   morning, Commissioners. Respectfully, my name is
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    Valentine Macedo, not Macedo.
             CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS:
                                      Macedo.
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             MR. MACEDO: And I'll be safe -- I'll be careful
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    in how I do your name -- say your name.
             (Laughter.)
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             MR. MACEDO: My name is Valentine Macedo.
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    the business manager for Laborers Local 89, that is the
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    Laborers International Union of North America serving over
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    3,000 members here in San Diego County.
             I also volunteer on the SONGS Community
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    Engagement Panel. But today, I'm here to represent labor.
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    In my role as business manager, one of my primary jobs is
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    fighting for work opportunities for labors and contractors
    that we partner with.
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             Sometimes that means fighting for infrastructure
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    investment that would make California more competitive
    while creating good sustainable jobs.
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Today, we have good jobs sitting and waiting for

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laborers at San Onofre. LIUNA has the labor agreement in place to support SONGS decommissioning. But before my brothers and sisters can get to work, SCE needs a certified EIR from you at the State Lands Commission respectfully.

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The EIR looks good to me -- look like a good piece of work. On behalf of our membership at LIUNA, I call on to approve the EIR today. Approving the EIR, not only will open up good jobs for LIUNA and local 89 members, but will also have a positive ripple effect on all the local community and businesses during the decommissioning process.

So I urge you to please support the EIR in a positive direction today, and vote in support -- I'm here voting in support of the EIR.

I also want to put -- let the record reflect that this has taken a long time. Our members lost -- a lot of our members lost a lot of jobs, and we took a proactive approach. I personally took some of my people with me to the Zion facility. We implemented a \$4 million -- we just finalized our \$4 million training facility, broadened our curriculum that's certified by the State with our apprenticeship programs that you just heard of. And we're in lock and step with Edison.

I've also been a supervisor and worked at General

Atomics as you've heard some of the speakers, and I know that this work is safe. We decommissioned a U-235 enriched uranium processing plant where I was a supervisor in the early nineties. I know for a fact that these are the most safest jobs that you can work on. And I think it's time for us to get to work, and I urge your support.

And I also want to let the record reflect that we hired a rigging instructor that was the individual that certified people during the outages at San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station into our training program. He is now certifying and training our people as we go.

So I urge you in support and thank you very much for your time.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you. All right. So I have one more speaker John McReynolds. If anyone else has not submitted a speaker slip on this item, then please speak with Kim and we'll get you on the list.

Okay. John McReynolds.

Okay.

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(Audience member spoke from the floor.)

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. All right. I'm sorry. I have you Christine Gorman, is that right? We had you here on public comment which is later, but by all

means you can speak now.

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(Audience member spoke from the floor.)

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: That's all right.

MS. GORMAN: Thank you. And good morning,

Commissioners. I have been -- I'm not a nuclear

scientist, but I don't think you need to be to listen and

learn, and that's been my goal at least. For the past two

years, I've been going to every single meeting, all of the

webinars, reading materials. And even though it's

complicated, if you're there and you listen, you learn a

lot.

And I do think that you should not certify the EIR at this time. It's premature. We need to keep the cooling structures intact, until we take several other steps. And, in fact, I think the best thing is to wait until the day that the -- all of the spent fuel is moved off of -- off of the premises.

When I was attending all those meetings, there were many instances where I did see that -- that Edison was making misstatements. And one thing that's being overlooked by the NRC, they really weren't -- they were just looking at personnel issues and training, and they weren't even really considering the fact that there's flaws in the engineering design.

When there's that near miss, and the canister was

like lopsided when it was trying to descend, and then they figure out, oh, it's -- it didn't go down, then they bring in the people with more training to upright it and lower it down.

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And right here -- and this is a statement from the NRC saying the alternate -- well, these are the rig operator and the -- they have all these acronyms. But anyway, the two guys with more training came along to like properly download it, when they noticed that it hadn't downloaded. And they do say that during downloading operation, the canister experienced interference twice and had to be realigned. And that also had happened another time months ago.

And the design is such that it's always going to be bumping from side to side when it goes down. And they don't seem to feel that that needs to be corrected. It's scraping the sides of these metal canisters. And why is the NRC not even looking at that? When then held up pictures, I tried to call their attention to it and say, well, what's going on here? And then why aren't they correcting that?

I'm interested to hear what they're going to say in their report that will be coming up next week. But I would doubt that they're yet going to address it. And I think there's just too many things that are not being done

correctly. We need to keep the cooling structures in place. And please, don't certify and delay.

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And with all due respect to the people who have come here to tell you to go ahead and certify, I think it's because they haven't been there. It's wishful thinking. I mean, wouldn't we love to say that there's people in charge of things that are doing the right thing and we can just rest and feel reassured that we're safe. Well, I'm sorry. It's not that way. And if they would come to every meeting, they'd really listen and inform themselves, they would know. And I think that they're just sticking their head in the sand and it's wishful thinking.

So please, you know, hold off on this. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. We have a few more speakers. And I want to make sure that it's for this item not and for public comment after this item. So if you'd like to speak on this item and not later or also later, I have Amy Foo and Eric Syverson? Amy.

MS. FOO: Good morning, Commissioners. I am Amy
Foo with the Surfrider Foundation. I'm here today
speaking on behalf of our thousands of members and
supporters throughout California. Surfrider has been
working to protect this part of California's coastline for

decades, including fighting the toll road through San Onofre State Beach.

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We appreciate the special lease provisions included in the lease today, and Southern California Edison's acceptance of them. However, we do have four requests for modifications and additions that are within your jurisdiction.

First and foremost, please include a lease condition that requires either retention of at least one cooling pool onsite or another readily available onsite method of transferring waste or fixing a canister that has been preapproved by the canister manufacturer and the NRC.

Southern California Edison doesn't have a perfect track record in safety. And it's better to employ the precautionary principle here, because the site is in a geologically unstable coastal hazard zone.

Second, the State Lands Commission should evaluate alternative spent fuel storage locations. To do so, we recommend appointing a representative to engage in relocation efforts, including Congressman Mike Levin's SONGS Task Force, which is currently information.

Third, Surfrider really appreciates the inclusion of special lease provisions on sea level rise. Thank you so much for incorporating H++ analysis. However, we ask that groundwater be included as part of the H++ analysis.

Additionally, there needs to be a trigger for lease expiration if ground water reaches the base of the ISFSI. Concrete is know to crack upon saturation, and we concerned about the structural integrity of the ISFSI. At the very least, groundwater contact with the ISFSI must prompt a hydrogeomorphic analysis within 30 days to analyze potential structural impacts.

Fourth and finally, Surfrider also supports and appreciates special lease provisions intended to ensure proper sufficient and representative ocean monitoring and batch release notification. But again, we are hoping that the Lands Commission will take these conditions a step further. We recommend quarterly shoreline sample collection. Also, ocean water samples must be taken during any batch releases of effluent and be reported and made publicly available within 30 days of completed lab results.

Thank you.

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later.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you, Amy.

Eric Syverson. Is this for this item or for

Okay. We'll call you back up after. Thank you.

Danika Carson. And now this is the last speaker

I have on this item. If there is anyone else from the

public who would like to speak on this item who has not

spoken, please see Kim.

Hello.

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MS. CARSON: Hi. My name is actually Danika Carson.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: How do you say it. How do you write it?

MS. CARSON: Danika, D-a-n-i-k-a.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay.

MS. CARSON: It's just the pronunciation.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you.

MR. CARSON: I just wanted to ask that you guys postpone this vote. I understand that there is a union here talking about jobs, but I feel like jobs is not the important thing right now. The important thing is public safety. Like, yes, those jobs might be needed and people may have been losing money, but no one is going to work anywhere if something that's disastrous happens. The public has not had enough time to review all the information that we have been given. A lot of people still don't even know. And I feel like it's just very unfair to move this forward just for people to be employed. I think there's a bigger picture.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you very much for coming up.

Okay. I think we're going to go ahead and take a five-minute break at this point.

All right. Any objection?

Okay. So we'll go ahead and take a five-minute break and then we will reconvene.

Thank you.

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(Off record: 11:42 a.m.)

(Thereupon a recess was taken.)

(On record: 12:00 p.m.)

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Sorry, sound engineers. Please everyone take your seats. And if you want to continue with your conversations, you're welcome to go into the hallway. But if everyone could please take your seats, we're going to resume the hearing.

We're still on Item 1 of the agenda. And with public comment complete, I'm going to close public comment, and ask staff, Ms. Lucchesi, if you could please give us your thoughts and comments back on the public comment that we've heard so far.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Of course. Thank you, Madam Chair and Commissioners. I'll be going through a number of things, so bear with me.

First, I --

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Wait. I just want to make sure that everyone who is staying is seated or at

least the conversations -- okay. Go ahead.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Okay. So, first, I do want to amend staff's recommendation, in particular a certain mitigation measure to address a comment from the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians regarding the protection, preservation, and repatriation of tribal cultural resources that may be located within the proposed project site.

And so I'm going to be reading, to be very clear, into the record the changes to the mitigation measure, so that it's accurately reflected in the record.

So this is a revision to Mitigation Measure CR/TCR-2B, Unanticipated Cultural/Tribal Resources. It's the Final EIR Part 2, pages 4.5 through 21. If resources cannot be avoided, a treatment plan developed by the archaeologist and culturally affiliated tribal representative shall be submitted to CSLC staff for review and approval prior to further disturbance of the area. The plan shall state requirements for professional qualifications of all cultural 21 resources specialists and tribal cultural resources workers; identify appropriate methods of resource recording, artifact 23 cataloging and analyses; determine appropriate levels of recovery or stabilization of resources; place a priority on the repatriation and curation of recovered artifacts

with locally, culturally affiliated tribe, based on the tribe demonstrating artifacts will be stored in a secure facility in an archivally stable environment, and would be reasonably available to qualified researchers.

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In the event local curation at a tribal facility is not possible, provide documentation of an alternative curatorial facility or museum that will be responsible for the permanent preservation of any unique or sensitive cultural materials resulting from sight recovery and stabilization efforts.

Priority shall be placed on local facilities and facilities with the capability to provide onsite access to the artifacts, to culturally-affiliated tribes for ceremonial or other tribal purposes. The facilities selected shall make its best effort to provide such access to culturally-affiliated tribes.

So that would -- that is an amendment to staff's recommendation specific to that mitigation measure. And will be reflected in the record and documentation moving forward, dependent on the Commission's action today.

Next, I want to -- oh, okay. I'm sorry. I do need to make just a correction that in the first two -- in the first two bullet points, the reference to 21 resources and then Artifact 23 cataloging should be deleted. The numbers 21 and 23. So let the record reflect that.

Next, I want to address transparency in the leases, and the -- and the measures that we have recently included in the lease to address some of the concerns, as well as address mitigation -- the mitigation measure regarding notification, the five-mile radius versus the comment for a greater notification.

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First, that that mitigation measure - I'm just pulling it up now - is really focused on U.S. postal mail notification. Edison and the applicant collectively will post these same notifications on their community website for anybody to be aware of. So the actual notification is much greater than -- than the mitigation measure, which is really focused on the U.S. postal mail, who gets notification through the mail. So the notification process would be actually through the website and be obviously much greater than even a 50-mile radius.

Next, we -- as part of the lease, and this includes what we originally negotiated and then also what was recently negotiated over the past 24 hours, is that the lease includes local notice to mariners prior to construction activities. With regards to the various ocean sample -- ocean water samples provide -- the lessee will provide that data on a publicly available website. This is paragraph 29 in the lease.

And then an applicant-proposed measure, 23, which

is described in -- on page 8 of the staff report, also includes ISFSI real-time radiation monitoring. And the publication of that data to the Orange County Emergency Management, and San Diego County Office of Emergency Services, and the State Department of Public Health Radiological Health Branch, which the additional offer to provide funding to a designated agency to publish monthly reports for public review of that monitoring data.

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So there are a number of elements in the lease, and in the mitigation measures, and the applicant-proposed measures that really get to that issue of transparency, and specifically the data -- the monitoring, the data, and then the publication of that information.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: So what you're saying is that these are addition -- additional mitigation monitoring proposals that the applicant has brought forward in response to the comments from the public?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Yes. Either the Applicant has proposed it or we have agreed to it in the course of our negotiations.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: All right.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Next, I do want to address a comment that was made early on in the public comment section addressing the future disposition of the conduits. And specifically, this was part of a master

response. I think the commenter read our master response to this issue. It's section 2-44 of the master responses in the EIR. And I wanted to just confirm with the Commission and the public that at the end of the proposed lease that's before you today in 2035, the next action for the Commission will be to consider the ultimate disposition of those offshore conduits.

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And so that will include an analysis of whether it's of the disposition. We don't know what that will entail at this moment in time, but that is another decision point dealing with that -- with the situation of those offshore conduits. So stay tuned is the message there.

I also want to address the -- the comments made about the differences between the Coastal Commission's jurisdiction and the State Lands Commission's jurisdiction, and some concerns that were raised about why the State Lands Commission is the lead agency that is in charge of this EIR versus the Coastal Commission, and why there's that distinction.

So the two State agencies with regulatory jurisdiction over all or part of the decommissioning project -- the proposed project that's before you today is really the State Lands Commission and the Coastal Commission. The State Lands Commission authority and

jurisdiction -- we are a landowner just like the Navy is a landowner, so our jurisdiction is framed by what the State Lands Commission owns. The Coastal Commission is a regulatory agency. And so their regulatory jurisdiction covers both the land that the State Lands Commission owns, as well as uplands within the coastal zone. So that encompasses the upland portion of the -- of units 2 and 3, and the ISFSI.

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The Coastal Commission is a CEQA equivalent agency. And what that means is that they actually do not -- they are not lead agency under CEQA that develops and certifies EIRs. The California Environmental Quality Act and the CEQA guidelines actually frame that and provide that the Coastal Commission is -- is not a lead agency. They are a CEQA equivalent. So what that means is their staff reports serve as the environmental analysis for the project.

So that leaves the State Lands Commission as really the only State agency with a piece of this decommissioning project. And so that is why under CEQA, the State Lands Commission is the lead agency, because we are required to comply with CEQA in kind of the traditional sense, meaning we have to develop, in this particular situation, an EIR. So that is why we're the lead agency and that -- and we have to analyze under the

EIR the entire decommissioning project, even though our jurisdiction is really only on the offshore.

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And I know that that is complicated and it doesn't make sense to a lot of people both in this room and throughout the State. It's just the legal framework that we are stuck -- are presented with in this situation.

So just to put a little bit of a comparison. When the Coastal Commission approved the ISFSI, or a CDP for the ISFSI back in 2015, there was not an EIR done for that. Their CDP, their staff report, provided that environmental analysis.

So I would argue that the State Lands

Commission's role, at least in this decommissioning

project, and our position as a lead agency actually

provides greater public participation than if it just lied

with one State agency, because we are required to comply

with CEQA and conduct this EIR.

So I just wanted to provide that context and also try to -- or attempt to describe the distinction between the Coastal Commission and the State Lands Commission.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: And since you did, can I just ask you this, because this EIR did not analyze the sufficiency of the dry storage facility. That happened through the process that went to the Coastal Commission, is that correct?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: That's correct.

That's correct. That was an approved project, approved by the Coastal Commission and the Nuclear Regulatory

Commission. And it was considered baseline conditions pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act and case law associated with that.

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I think before I turn it over to -- and if it's -- if there isn't any objection from the Chair or from the Commissioners before I turn it over to the applicant to provide some additional explanation to the comments raised. And I do want to mention that they are the applicant. They do have specialized expertise in a lot of the areas of concern that have been raised today. And it is appropriate in a process like that to provide them time to respond, and to elaborate on some of the questions that have been -- and issues that have been raised.

I want to address some of the comments made by the representative from Surfrider. The -- the one -- we worked very closely with the applicant over the past 24 hours to address many of the concerns that Surfrider raised. I think we've talked a lot about the appropriateness and the requirement of a -- keeping the pool or having some sort of other Plan B, so I won't get into that.

They also requested that the Commission authorize staff to become more involved in looking at an alternative storage site location. And I think that that's actually encompassed in the staff's recommendation to pursue and advocate for a permanent solution to the storage issues, because that's -- that just encompasses what Surfrider is specifically asking for. We have already reached out to Congressman Levin's office. And we're actively trying to understand that alternatives analysis more. So I think that that particular request is encompassed in staff's recommendation.

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With regards to the sea level rise groundwater analysis and the additional ocean monitoring, we included many of Surfrider's recommendations in the draft lease, and that's reflected in the track changes before you.

Frankly, many of the -- of the requests that they are making today are either already covered by some of the lease terms that we've included here, the applicant is already doing, or frankly between our -- our perspective and the applicant's perspective, it just won't result in information that we think is worth the additional expenditures of the decommissioning fund and ultimately the ratepayers for that purpose.

So I think the applicant can talk a little bit more to that, if there's additional questions. But that

does lead me to my final point before I turn it over to them is that there are a lot of requests today for a deferment of Commission action, both on the certification of the EIR and the approval of the lease.

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For context, the -- when the Commission released the Draft EIR, we provided for a 60-day comment period of the draft. This was in 2018. That was above and beyond what is required by law. Similarly, for the release of the Final EIR, CEQA requires that the Final EIR is released 15 days prior to the decision-makers' consideration of the certification of that EIR.

We have provided more than double that amount provided by law. I know that that does not provide any comfort to the -- to the members of the public that would like more time. I sympathize with the amount of material that has to be digested in a relatively short amount of time when everybody has lives, work lives, family lives.

But I will say that a lot of the concerns that are raised really are centered around the issues of the spent nuclear fuel and what to do with that. And so as I said earlier, it's staff's perspective that regardless of the decision today, that issue is not going to be resolved, because the Commission delays action today.

The spent fuel is going to continue to be transferred to the ISFSI. There isn't going to be -- you

know, pursuant to whatever the NRC decides next week, and their won't be any changes that we can affect in a relative -- in any kind of timely manner.

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And so with that said, further delay could and is likely to increase costs associated with the decommissioning, dismantling, and decontamination. And that's all borne by the decommissioning fund and ultimately the ratepayers. And so that's the perspective of staff.

And if there aren't any objections from the Commission, I'd like to turn it over to the applicant to provide any additional explanation or response.

MR. BAUDER: Thank you. Appreciate the comments from staff. Just to provide some additional context specific to the additional recommendations by Surfrider Association. And I'll sort of step through those one at a time.

First, shoreline surveys. Just for background, for years, we sampled shoreline sediment and provided that -- those sample results as part of our annual report under the Radiological Effluent Monitoring Program called REMP. The additional proposal was to take those samples semiannually and post those to our SONGScommunity.com website, in addition the providing the annual reports that we have always been doing and will continue to do through

the decommissioning process.

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To increase the samples to quarterly, we don't feel would result in any benefit, because we know from our historical studies through our REMP program, that the shoreline sediment conditions are very slow to change. So that the additional samples would not provide anymore information than the semiannual samples would as they are.

Now, moving to samples of the ocean or the surrounding conditions during a authorized release in accordance with NRC regulations, we don't feel that sampling in the effluent area or the area around the plant would provide benefit, because we sample the tank systems prior to release and we're committed to publishing that information on the SONGScommunity.com website, and also provide 48 hours of notification before any release, which would include characterization of the release, the approximate amount of time, and the quantity of the release.

So since the -- since we're sampling before the effluent is -- the release is ever made, the samples that we're taking there are very conservative. Further, if we were to sample in the ocean, which is highly diluted from the release itself, that sample would not be real time. It would have to be taken to a lab an analyzed. So this just, you know, provides some additional context around

the limited benefit that would provide.

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And then finally regarding groundwater -- or groundwater sea level rise reporting, we have committed to do sea level rise studies quarterly, so that we know what the elevations are, and then roll those up into an annual report. So we are providing quarterly data in an annual report, which I think is mentioned in the staff report.

The reason for the quarterly sampling, as far as potential sea level rise or coastal conditions, is that throughout the year you want to eliminate the problem with data scatter. So if you get four sample points, four different quarters throughout the year, then you know that, you know, at the end of that year, based on the average of the data, what the coastal condition changes are.

I hope that helps to provide the additional context.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Why don't we see -Commissioner Yee, if you have -- Commissioner Finn,
questions of the applicant.

Go ahead.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FINN: I was wondering if you could comment. On the staff report, it already it -- refers to a lawsuit settlement Citizens' Oversight, where you're already required, as part of a settlement

agreement, to look for commercially reasonable efforts to relocate the spent nuclear fuel.

MR. BAUDER: That's correct.

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ACTING COMMISSIONER FINN: So I guess my point is you are already legally obligated or you've committed to look as you can.

MR. BAUDER: That's right. We are.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FINN: Okay.

MR. BAUDER: We've consulted with a team of experts. We're going to bring into the picture a strategic consultant and work strategically to look at offsite storage options.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FINN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. Yeah.

COMMISSIONER YEE: Thank you, Madam Chair.

First of all, I want to thank everyone for coming out and offering your public comments on this very important project. And I know there is a lot of emotion tied to what is happening in the community around the project. I do want to just take issue with kind of a representation of the work that this Commission has done and the staff.

I really do have to say the work of this commission staff is absolutely stellar and independent at every turn. And to suggest otherwise, I really take

offense to. I would say even among State agencies, you have just a cadre of professionals here, and scientists here, and analysts, and legal minds here that really take this to heart. And we obviously have to work with our applicants. And we understand that we have to also work within the bounds of the statute. But I just wanted to put that on the record.

here, because I can see that there are some -- there's s diverse array of perspectives even within the profession of nuclear engineering, but also the expertise that really was also reflected on the Community Engagement Panel.

And, you know, just at every step of this project being able to hopefully have, you know, really qualified people to be able to speak to the future of what's going to be happening at this plant. So I just wanted to put that on the record.

Thank you, Madam Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. I actually have one specific question before we call for a vote. And that is about the real-time radiation monitoring that you're doing out there. Can you just give us a little bit more information about how that works, and what is it that goes beyond what the NRC required.

MR. BAUDER: Right. So the real-time radiation

monitoring will be a system that we install primarily on the perimeter of our drive fuel storage installation to monitor real-time radiation dose rates. And then we will also, I believe, have a detector away from the facility, so that we always know what background radiation levels are as well in the local environment.

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And then we will send the data, as we've indicated in our report, to qualified agencies for characterization and publishing that data to the public. The data is important, I think, and we'll treat it as such. We need to do a lot of work to design and build the system and make sure it works properly. So we'll do all of that. NRC requirements, as far as I know, do not exist for providing real-time radiation monitoring out of this station to a qualified agency for reporting.

All that said, we are required by NRC requirements to locally do radiation surveys on our dry fuel storage installation, simply for worker protection, number one, and also to monitor, as I indicated earlier, for changes in the radiation levels on the dry fuel storage installation.

So the NRC requirements do exist around that.

But doing the perimeter system and the real-time

monitoring and sending the data out of the nuclear plant
to qualified agencies is not an NRC requirement.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. Well, that's appreciated, of course. What is the process for it to be disseminated to the public? How will we hear or know? Will you be reporting back to this body? Will you be holding public information sessions?

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MR. BAUDER: We have not fully worked with the agencies as to whether it's Orange County, or San Diego, or the State yet as to how we -- how we -- what our arrangements will be for them to publish the data. Our desire is that the data is published in a highly visible way, presumably on their applicable websites would be -- what I would think would be a good mechanism.

And as to the frequency that they would publish the data, we're still working through that as well. I would think at least monthly that the data would be published for review by the public.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: When will we know what that process looks like? When will you work it out with the counties and the cities to know what the public communication plan actually looks like?

MR. BAUDER: So I think in our report, we committed to developing the project, including the real-time monitoring as soon as reasonably feasible. And then having it in place on or before the start of D&D activities in the proposed project. And one thing to

mention as to the data, I believe we committed to providing low, high, and average real-time radiation monitoring data in the report.

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Now, I'm not in a position right here to know exactly when we'll have the project scoped and have all the design work completed, and the field work, so that we'll know at what time the data will be reportable, but I know that we're committed to, as soon as feasible and before we start D&D activities for sure.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay.

MR. BAUDER: I can check with our team, if you'd like. And we may have better idea as to when -- or what the time frame would be.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Well, what I'd like is for you as you work through this process to continue to work with our staff, so that we have an answer at some point, so that we know and are able through our meetings to be able to participate in informing the public about this in an ongoing way.

MR. BAUDER: Okay. You absolutely have our commitment for that.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. Okay. Any other comments?

COMMISSIONER YEE: Madam Chair, Ms. Lucchesi suggest -- or certainly alluded to this, I think this

Commission should take a very active role in terms of being part of the broad advocacy for accelerating the federal effort to let the State get a long-term storage facility. I mean, this is really the crux of the problem.

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And I certainly want to pledge my support, and however we want to engage on that level. But we can't really resolve that issue until there is a site that is identified. So I think we all should be joining forces in that effort.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you very much for raising that, Commissioner Yee. It's clearly an issue that affects the site, but it's not the only site in California where we have spent nuclear fuel. And, you know, we all have to recognize that while we're waiting for the federal government to come up with a long-term solution, it's up to us to raise our voices and to put pressure on them to continue in this process, because it's in -- it's never been anyone's intention or interest to keep this fuel here in California.

And a federal site is absolutely necessary, and it was a promise to states, to California that such a facility would be in place by now and it isn't. And so, in fact, if that's something that, Jennifer, we could maybe have a future conversation about in the context, not just of San Onofre, but in the other plants that are under

our jurisdiction and in general, I think that the public would be very interested and really benefit from knowing what it -- what the holdup is, and what we need to do in our advocacy as a state to ensure that there is a long-term solution for us to be able to transfer these spent fuel rods out of our state to a long-term federal facility.

So thank you very much for raising that,

Commissioner. And with that, I think that we should go
ahead. I'd like to ask if there's a motion to approve, or
a motion.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: May I interject just one second.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Oh, yeah.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: And I'm sorry. I just wanted to remind the Commission that in the motion to -- if there is a motion to adopt staff's recommendation, it's adopt staff's recommendation as amended.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay.

COMMISSIONER YEE: Madam Chair, I'll move to adopt the staff recommendation as amended.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Second.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FINN: And I will vote aye

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: All right.

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Any objection to a unanimous vote?

Seeing none, the motion passes unanimously.

Thank you and thank you, everyone, for coming out here today.

ACTING COMMISSIONER FINN: Thank you.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Our next order of business is public comment unassociated with a particular item.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. Why don't we give folks a second, but we are going to continue the meeting with public comment.

All right. I have a few speaker slips for public comment. Again, if you are exiting the room, please do so quietly, so we can continue with the meeting.

I have Eric Syverson from Imperial Beach, yes.

And after Eric, Alison -- it looks like Madden or Maddow.

Okay.

MR. SYVERSON: Thank you. My name is Eric Syverson. I'm a City of Imperial Beach resident and native. I come before you today with actually past business. I believe Commissioner Yee was the only person present that my information will be pertinent to, and also future business, which I believe will entail Ambassador -- Excuse me, Lieutenant Governor Kounalakis. I'm three

months behind. I apologize. I am simply a resident. I did not know that the State Lands Commission actually affected my city, the City of Imperial Beach, my neighborhood, my estuary, and my river.

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The Mayor of Imperial Beach, Serge Dedina, Dr.

David Revell of Revell Coastal, Paloma Aguirre who is now a City Council Member of Imperial Beach, but represented WILDCOAST in that meeting, and someone identified as the head of the Environmental Agency of Imperial Beach, which I believe would be Mr. Chris Helmer, although he was not identified in that meeting.

I may not get this done in 2 minutes. I apologize. Mayor Dedina testified or presented before the Commissions in December - I believe Commissioner Yee was the only one present - concerning sea level rise on a study done by Dr. Revell, which I have -- I have emailed you all in the three week -- or in the three day thing. I have many questions with Dr. Revell's sea level rise assessment. It is not accurate. The maps in it are not modern.

And a situation that he says could occur with sea level rise is currently occurring in my neighborhood now, and that is the connection of tidal inundation into my storm drains. For the last 110 days, the tides have been bringing polluted water underneath my neighborhood. The

city is aware of it. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife service is aware of it. I do not believe Dr. Revell is aware of it.

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The only reason I come before you today really isn't for this information. The reason I come before you today is I am a vocal opponent my mayor. I do not agree with the binational process. I do not agree with the expenditure from my city on the hundreds of thousands of dollars that is involved for sea level rise studies and climate change studies, when nearly every day of our lives our beaches are closed due to pollution.

Given that I'm a vocal opponent, like I said, I did not knew you do any business with us. But I read in the testimony that those who oppose the mayor and who oppose managed retreat -- I'm very disappointed to see that the mayor used what I consider to be disparaging language when discussing thoughtful residents and stakeholders who do oppose his ideas having to do with sea level rise.

And I will remind Commissioner Yee right now that from mayor in the December Lands Commission meeting in the Hyatt above, I believe Port Commissioner Rafael

Castellanos was present in that meeting, Mayor Dedina - this is his testimony. It's a portion of it from the transcript.

"No elected official in their right mind can implement policy for 100 years. I mean, we're trying, but it's pretty complicated. And frankly, the way things are going nationally, and a subset of my community, you know, communicates or is receiving the communication from The White House, as far as they're concerned, managed retreat is communism. It is going to be slavery and communism. And far as they're concerned, I am personally going to be destroying the entire city".

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This is a presentation given by my Mayor, Serge Dedina, on, I believe, December 3rd, 2018 in front of the State Lands Commission. I oppose managed retreat. If I had communication with The White House right now, there is a Presidential state national declared emergency within the city boundaries of my town. And if I was in communication with The White House, I'd just ask them to seize all the land down there from everybody involved, and I wouldn't have to deal with a thousand stakeholders, and I'd have him fix the problem.

But I am not in communication with The White

House. I'm, in fact, a life-long Democratic voter, which

may change if my Democratic Mayor continues to label me

like this, because I take this personal.

The reason I take this so personal, in 2017 -- and you'll have to excuse me -- a Kaiser doctor informed

while my wife was going through chemotherapy that if I exposed her to contact to the ocean I love, in the town we have lived in our whole life, that it could do to her compromised immune system, it could make her very ill or it could cause death. So I have not been in the ocean water of Imperial Beach since that date, 2017.

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I have followed the water since 2016, because I simply do not trust my elected officials nor any of the stakeholders involved in this deal.

The Mayor also discussed, along Rafael
Castellanos discussed a mitigation program for Pond 20,
which is totally off topic here. But Commissioner Yee,
from your comments of that thing, Pond 20 should be used
for disadvantaged communities to access the bay for
recreation and fishing. Our city is the only city in
South San Diego Bay that does not have a pier, a park, or
anyway to access the bay.

I am told that Ambassador Kounalakis may be in my area, but because of my -- because I operate around the border I generally don't give peoples locations away. But if she is in my area tomorrow, and if she is receiving testimony or a presentation from this Surfrider --

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: It's me. That's me.

MR. SYVERSON: It is you.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Yeah.

MR. SYVERSON: If you are --

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: I am not in your area tomorrow, I'm afraid. But, you know, if you can kind of wrap this up for us --

MR. SYVERSON: The short of it is I'm a resident. Four people from my city testified before you in December -- not before you, excuse me. I didn't know about that meeting. I didn't know the State Lands Commission affected any decision in my town. I'm fairly confident somebody from the State Lands Commission is coming tomorrow to hear a presentation from Surfrider. Although, my city nor my mayor, they won't confirm it. And I don't care to go into the details of that. I understand that. Your public officials and executive boards are allowed to meet in closed meetings with you.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: So typically, we just have two or three minutes for public comment. I think we're quite well over that.

MR. SYVERSON: Just let it -- just let it be know that I was unaware to comment when I was supposed to, because the average citizen cannot keep up with you all.

And I think that's a --

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay.

MR. SYVERSON: -- that was something you heard throughout the entire nuclear -- I mean, I have a thousand

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pages on a river that I'm reading.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay.

MR. SYVERSON: I'm citizen. I took the day off just to let you know this. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. Jennifer, do you want to maybe comment.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Only that I am happy or one of my staff are happy to talk with you after the meeting and get your contact information so we can add you to our mailing list, so that you are aware of our meetings, because we will be coming down to San Diego at some point this year for a meeting, and so that you can be kept abreast of the actions of the State Lands Commission, okay?

MR. SYVERSON: This is -- I appreciate that. I appreciate it a lot.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay.

MR. SYVERSON: Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you very much for coming down.

MR. SYVERSON: And I'll find out what happens on the 22nd.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. Alison Madden, I believe

MS. MADDEN: Yes. Alison Madden. I'm a director

of San Francisco Bay Marinas for All. We did come and speak to you at the February 4th meeting, and we thank you very much for your time there and your consideration. I wanted to come back. There were a few things. And I'm down in this area generally. And I wanted to come and speak a little bit more about the role and jurisdiction issue.

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But very specifically, two things, Dan and I forgot. Dan Slander is a co-director. And we both had meant to talk about one of the last things that President Obama did before he left office after the election when he was signing legislation, is sign a water bill. And it had just a little paragraph, probably one maybe two sentences that grandfathered over 1,800 floating homes in the Tennessee Valley area. It was 49 different lakes in seven southeastern states.

And it had started with the people in those states and their representatives and Senators, many Republican. But then it became very bipartisan and President Obama signed it. And that was that TVA had given a 30-year sunset on residential liveaboards in the TVA area. And the legislation that Obama signed removed the sunset, so basically grandfathered more than 1,800 floating homes that had been existing.

And we wanted to address the comment that our

compatriots that we got screwed. One of the Commissioners said that we got screwed by our neighbors when we didn't -- when they objected to the legislation that was very detailed. We had a single shot. I didn't participate in that, mostly because my focus was elsewhere in preparing for a legal challenge that has come about, arguing that the Port Department and not the Council has jurisdiction, and that everything that happened is outside the charter, and therefore void.

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But I want to speak to the reason I mentioned the Obama thing is when we came -- and we're talking the one time we came, I think it was April 2016, Lieutenant Governor Newsom said if I was you, I'd be asking for 30 years. And we all said, yes, you know, we agree with that 30 years. But also the legislation said liveaboards are illegal, you can't buy and sell your home, and nobody can sublet, which meant immediately the renters were homeless.

And I do agree with the Commission's perspective about the unconstitutional gift of Public Trust, that the subletting is not okay and it should have stopped, but it could have attritioned without making a dozen people homeless right away.

And so we weren't really at the table. So we didn't get screwed. We were never at the table. And, in fact, the three people that went, who have since, you

know, bought out, they had a Morrison Foerster attorney with them pro bono. No changes, no negotiations, as is, that's it. And that's why people rejected it. And we fully expected that we would have another shot.

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And actually, that legislation was claimed to have been based on the San Diego De Anza legislation, which again, just like the Obama legislation, was a paragraph that said you guys get 38 years. It didn't say you're illegal. You can't buy and sell your home. You can't sublet. And again, we're perfectly in line with the 10 percent that we want, yes, for safety and security. We would not be subletting. So that's the main thing that I wanted to come and say.

I'm also on the closed session. I know you go into closed session for litigation. And quite often at our city council level, they do allow a couple minutes of public speaking there. I would like it if we could have that, because there's much more I want to say.

But I think all I will say is that the letter that was attorney-client privilege, informal legal advice, where the attorney-client privilege was waived, it became the 100 percent driver. People were saying if it's good enough for Kamala Harris, it's good enough for me. Kamala Harris says you have to go.

It was called an Attorney General opinion. That

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- letter was covered by a memo to Diana O'Dell by Ms.

 Pemberton that called it an Attorney general opinion. And it wasn't. As soon as it had that waiver and an AG

 Opinion, this was over. It was over and they agreed to
 - And the last thing I will say, that \$20 million, they raided the education fund. They put a hiring freeze on first responders, several people have died, and it's just been carnage. So we're asking for your help to clarify that that was not an Attorney General opinion.
 - CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Jennifer, do you want to respond?
 - EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: We are in litigation and settlement discussions regarding some of this, and so I prefer not to comment.
 - CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay.

get rid of us in one to two years.

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- EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: And we commented pretty extensively at our first meeting in February -- CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Yeah.
- EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: -- on this issues.

 And we are in communication with Ms. Madden. So at this point, I don't have anything to add.
- 23 CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. Okay. Thank you 24 very much for coming down.
- 25 MS. MADDEN: Thank you. Can I just -- super

quick. I want to say that the Deputy Attorney General in the litigation has been fantastic.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you.

MR. MADDEN: His name is Nicholas. He does have an offer that I relayed and I hope you'll discuss it today, which is why I offered to speak a minute or two before closed session, if that's allowed.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: I will -- I will just, in response to that, we do not plan to have a closed session today.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Yes. This is not a normal -- an ordinary meeting. It was specific for this item.

MS. MADDEN: Okay.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Yeah. Thank you very much.

Okay. Two more, Charles Langley and Nina
Babiarz. And if anyone else would like to address the
body, please bring a speaker's slip. That is all I have.
Thank you.

MR. LANGLEY: Madam Chair, if I understood correctly, there was a motion to adopt the staff recommendation as amended this afternoon at 12:30, and you all voted yes. And what troubles me about that regarding

the SONGS, the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station, is that if I understood what Jennifer Lucchesi said, she also said that there were new changes to the lease negotiated in the last 24 hours. I believe the public should be given an opportunity to review and comment on that new lease. I believe that it is entirely possible that the vote that was taken was inappropriate.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Jennifer, any comment?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: I appreciate that

perspective, but I could not disagree more with that.

The -- we did post the changes to the lease, Exhibit E,

yesterday afternoon. We also provided hard copies of that

revised lease at the meeting. And I mentioned it during

the beginning to put everybody on notice. And then we

talked about those changes during the deliberation.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: So there was adequate notice and consideration by the Commission prior to your vote.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Thank you.

Nina.

MS. BABIARZ: Good afternoon. My name is still Nina Babiarz. And although I'm a member -- board member of Public Watchdogs, I'm also a private citizen. And I

still believe the public has a right to know.

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The irony that the State Lands Commission would hold a vote to approve the San Onofre Final EIR in this room is indicative of just how far removed from reality the Commission is when it comes to SONGS. Why?

In this very room, this very podium, the mic that I'm speaking from this morn -- this afternoon was the very same used by the whistleblower, a safety engineer from San Onofre, who stepped forward in a very public way at Edison's community enragement panel - which is what most of the public calls it, the community enragement panel - to reveal that on August 3rd there was what the NRC termed a quote unquote near miss, and 18-foot drop of almost a hundred thousand pounds of radioactive nuclear waste, a catastrophic nuclear event of the -- for the millions of Californians residents who live nearby.

By the way, Edison, at that CEP meeting, had the floor for over an hour to provide a SONGS update and never mentioned a word of that event, until prompted by this whistleblower. Why do I bring this up, this near catastrophic event with regard to this EIR? Because it happened smack in the middle of the State Lands Commission quote unquote public input period last summer.

Those of us who saw this whistleblower's testimony reported in every newspaper, TV station for days

on end thought it would simply be common sense for the State Lands Commission to cease the public input period of the EIR, so it could be recirculated to include this development, and subsequent NRC inspection, and the complete closure of the SONGS nuclear waste burial.

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I have some other comments I'd really like your patience in making, because I have three seconds, and it's not going to fit.

CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Can you -- can you tell me how many minutes, so we can put it on the clock.

MS. BABIARZ: I'll be brief and concise. I bring that topic up of this room, and that whistleblower, and that event -- other facts, least we forget, that the same engineers that were deceptive in claiming a like-for-like replacement for the generators, that gave us a radiation leak, that closed the plant designed this burial plan. And the same engineers, Doug Bauder included under the management, the worst safety record of every operating nuclear plant in the United States. Those same engineers stated to the NRC in a pre-decisional conference of federal regulations, they didn't -- that they didn't anticipate how large of a project it would be.

Those same engineers didn't report the near miss in 24 hours required by federal law. And Edison has demonstrated a pattern of bad behavior and deception for

years. They cannot be trusted. They cannot be believed. 1 And with regard to the public's right to know, I 2 3 encourage you to please take that under consideration of everything that they have provided you in these recent 4 negotiations. 5 CHAIRPERSON KOUNALAKIS: Okay. 6 Any other public comment? 7 8 Any other members of the public who wish to 9 address the Commission? All right. Seeing none, I will close public 10 11 comment. And that concludes the open meeting. We are 12 adjourned. 13 14 (Thereupon the California State Lands Commission meeting adjourned at 12:52 p.m.) 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 2.2 23 24 25

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, JAMES F. PETERS, a Certified Shorthand
Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify:

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing California State Lands Commission meeting was reported in shorthand by me, James F. Peters, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California;

That the said Skype proceedings was taken before me, in shorthand writing, and was thereafter transcribed to the best of my ability with intermittent Skype connection, under my direction, by computer-assisted transcription.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said meeting nor in any way interested in the outcome of said meeting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of April, 2019.

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James & James

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR

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