

San Onofre Community Engagement Panel
Strategic Plan:
Advocating for Federal Legislation to Enable Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS)
November 2016

1. Situation

- 1.1. Most stakeholders in California are aligned on need to safely store used nuclear fuel and promptly ship fuel offsite to an interim storage facility or geologic repository
- 1.2. Senate (S 854) and House (HR 3643) bills both enjoy bipartisan support
- 1.3. Two CIS facilities already in planning (WCS in Texas, Eddy-Lea in New Mexico)

2. Objectives

- 2.1. Make CIS a reality
- 2.2. Be prepared to begin shipping fuel once CIS facilities are available

3. Strategies

- 3.1. Advocate for federal legislation needed to enable CIS
- 3.2. Target the California delegation of federal elected officials (particularly newly elected officials and those not yet engaged on this issue) to bolster support for CIS
- 3.3. Leverage existing alliances:
 - 3.3.1. Decommissioning Plants Coalition, whose members include other owners of decommissioning commercial nuclear plants in the West
 - 3.3.2. Western Interstate Energy Board, High-Level Radioactive Waste Committee
- 3.4. Keep discussions at a high level (move fuel, prioritize decommissioning plants) to maximize alliances with decommissioning sites and defer granular issues (which decommissioning sites go first) so as to avoid near-term disputes
- 3.5. Work with the California Energy Commission (CEC) to understand its role with CIS and the roles of other state agencies (CPUC, CalTrans, CHP, Office of Emergency Services)
 - 3.5.1. Prepare a letter from the CEP to the CEC or other state agency to set forth the CEP's perspective on the importance of moving SONGS fuel offsite and to underscore the importance of an integrated strategy for state-level transportation planning
 - 3.5.2. Determine which if any state agencies require budget augmentation to support their planning efforts

4. Tactics

- 4.1. Messaging: Develop message platform to be used in advocacy efforts which includes affirmative reasons to support CIS, rebuttals for opposition to CIS, "DOs & DON'Ts," and a call-to-action such as encouraging members to review House/Senate legislation and consider co-sponsoring

- 4.2. Analyze Impact of November Elections: Determine the results of the election, including president, authorizing committees, appointees to federal agencies, and new California members of the House and Senate
- 4.3. One-on-One Briefings: Leverage state-level support – as evidenced by Assembly Joint Resolution 29 (Chavez) and Senate Joint Resolution 23 (Bates) – to educate and engage federal officials on CIS and include encouraging members to review House and Senate legislation and consider co-sponsoring
- 4.4. Alliances: Build alliances to extend reach and impact
 - 4.4.1. In the West, collaborate with existing alliances such as Western Interstate Energy Board, Western Governors Association, and/or Concerned Coastal Cities Coalition
 - 4.4.2. In DC, collaborate with existing alliances such as the Decommissioning Plants Coalition, Bipartisan Policy Center, and the advocacy community
- 4.5. Workshop: As needed, conduct workshop for federal elected officials to provide background on challenge of storing used fuel on an interim and permanent basis
- 4.6. “Echo Chamber”: Create an “echo chamber” around all proposed legislation to build interest, momentum, and broad-based support during what may be a multi-year effort before passage
- 4.7. DC Advocacy Trip: Consider taking a group of regional stakeholders, including local and state elected officials, to Washington DC to advocate for CIS

5. Timing

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| 5.1. Develop Message Platform | October / November |
| 5.2. One-on-one Briefings | November / December |
| 5.3. Workshop | December / January (if needed) |
| 5.4. DC Advocacy Trip | 1Q 2017 |