Executive Summary

ES.1 Background, Project Location, and Project Scope

The County of San Luis Obispo (County) is the Lead Agency for preparation of this Environmental Impact Report (EIR) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As the CEQA Lead Agency, the County must evaluate the potential impacts associated with Pacific Gas and Electric Company's (PG&E) application to decommission the Diablo Canyon Power Plant (DCPP). This EIR provides agencies and the public with detailed information about the effects associated with the DCPP Decommissioning Project (Proposed Project or Project). PG&E (or Applicant) proposes to decommission the DCPP, which involves the decommissioning (withdraw from service and make inoperative) and dismantlement (break apart, decontaminate, and remove) of much of the existing Diablo Canyon Power Plant. This decision was confirmed by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) in 2018 (see Section 1.2.1, *DCPP License Expiration and Retirement*). Upon final shutdown of the two reactor units and assuming all permit conditions are acceptable, PG&E intends to transition DCPP immediately from an operating status into a decommissioning status, meaning the facility would be shut down and the process of dismantling, decontaminating, and removing it would begin.

The DCPP is a nuclear-powered electrical generating station that began commercial operation in 1985 for Reactor Unit 1 and 1986 for Reactor Unit 2 and is the last nuclear power plant operating in California. The two reactor units are licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to operate until November 2, 2024 (Unit 1) and August 26, 2025 (Unit 2). In 2016, PG&E decided to forego license renewal efforts and announced plans to close DCPP at the expiration of its current 10 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 50 facility operating licenses (referred to herein as NRC Part 50 facility operating licenses).

Senate Bill (SB) 846 was adopted in September 2022, providing PG&E a path to continue operations at the DCPP for up to five additional years (no later than 2029 for Unit 1 and 2030 for Unit 2), provided the site and the Applicant qualify for specific amounts of federal and State funding (Dodd, 2022). The law requires PG&E to seek external funding sources (including but not limited to the Federal Department of Energy's Civil Nuclear Credit Program and legislatively approved funding from the California Department of Water Resources); conduct updated seismic studies; obtain state permits in a timely manner; and request NRC approval of continued operations. SB 846 also requires multiple state agencies to act swiftly to accommodate the potential path for DCPP's continued operations. For example, the CPUC has already adopted Decision 22-12-005 (CPUC, 2022), implementing SB 846 and authorizing PG&E to track costs related to continued operations in specific balancing accounts to be reviewed by the CPUC prior to any cost recovery from ratepayers, and launched a new Rulemaking (R.)23-01-007 to evaluate ratepayer costs associated with continued operations (CPUC, 2023). In June 2023, PG&E received from the California State Lands Commission (CLSC), a five-year lease extension to October 2030, for continued use of the DCPP structures located within the CSLC's jurisdiction. Future state actions include the California Coastal Commission's (CCC) review of PG&E's license renewal application to the NRC for consistency with California's Coastal Management Program (CCMP) under the federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972. Coastal Development Permits from the County, or the CCC within its retained jurisdiction, would only be required if extended operations

of the DCPP involves new development. At this time, PG&E has not proposed any development associated with extending operations that would require permitting by the County or the CCC. Separately, Assembly Bill (AB) 205 (Chapter 61, 2022), later modified by AB 209 (Chapter 251, 2022) set aside funding to support PG&E's acquisition of additional nuclear fuel should DCPP's continued operations be deemed necessary. In August 2022, PG&E received a grant of $75 million from California's Reliability Reserve Funding established by AB 205/AB 209 (Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Engagement Panel, 2022). Further, PG&E and the California Department of Water Resources signed a loan agreement in October 2022 that would provide up to $350 million in initial funding to support PG&E's efforts to continue DCPP operations. In November 2022, PG&E received conditional funding from the Federal Civil Nuclear Credit Program for up to $1.1 billion. While these legislative and fiscal obligations could impact the timing of DCPP's decommissioning as proposed and evaluated in this EIR, the Applicant's regulatory and financial requirements for, and any environmental impacts associated with, continued operations are outside the scope of the Applicant's Proposed Project and therefore not evaluated in this EIR.

The Proposed Project considered in this EIR includes three sites: (1) the DCPP site; (2) the Pismo Beach Railyard (PBR); and (3) the Santa Maria Valley Railyard Facility at Betteravia Industrial Park (SMVR-SB) (see Figure ES-1).

The DCPP site is on the Pacific Coast of San Luis Obispo County, California, approximately 7 miles northwest of the unincorporated community of Avila Beach. The DCPP facility site comprises a 750-acre high-security zone, which contains the developed 585-acre Parcel P and a nearby dry spent-fuel storage facility, surrounded by approximately 12,000 acres of land owned by either PG&E or Eureka Energy Company (Eureka), a wholly owned subsidiary of PG&E, which extends from the southern border of Montaña de Oro State Park in the north to the northern edge of Port San Luis in the south.

The PBR site is located off Price Canyon Road in the City of Pismo Beach in San Luis Obispo County, approximately 13 miles southeast of the DCPP site. The SMVR-SB site is located within the County of Santa Barbara at Betteravia Industrial Park, approximately 30 miles southeast of the DCPP site. These railyard sites would be utilized for the transfer of non-hazardous, non-radiological, and radiological (SMVR-SB only) waste materials.

Figure ES-1. Project Location Map

DCPP decommissioning would occur in two phases:

- Phase 1 (2024 through 2031): Pre-planning and Decommissioning Project Activities, and
- Phase 2 (2032 through 2039): Completion of Soil Remediation, Final Status Surveys, and Final Site Restoration.

Activities in each phase are discussed in more detail in Section 2.3, *Proposed Project Activities Phase 1 – Pre-Planning and Decommissioning Project Activities (2024-2031)* for Phase 1 and Section 2.4, *Proposed Project Activities Phase 2 – Completion of Soil Remediation, Final Status Surveys, and Final Site Restoration (2032-2039)* for Phase 2. See Figure ES-2 for the proposed activities for Phase 1 and Phase 2.

Figure ES-2. Phase 1 and Phase 2 Activities

The geographic scope of this EIR covers both onshore and offshore activities that would occur during the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project would occur within the California coastal zone (the jurisdiction of the California Coastal Commission), California State Lands Commission (specifically DCPP features in tidelands and submerged lands), and the jurisdiction of the NRC (related to radiological cleanup, operating license termination, and radiological waste transportation requirements).

The scope of this EIR also discloses for information purposes, but does not analyze, the following separate project, which is related to the overall plan to decommission the DCPP. The Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI) is an approved, separate project, required for the storage of spent nuclear fuel (SNF) whether or not the DCPP Decommissioning Project were to occur. Components of the Proposed Project, such as the spent fuel pools, cannot be decommissioned until all the SNF has been transferred to the ISFSI.

Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation

In December 2001, PG&E applied to the NRC requesting a site-specific license to build and operate an ISFSI on the DCPP site. On March 22, 2004, the NRC issued Materials License No. SNM-2511, pursuant to Part 72, authorizing PG&E to receive, possess, store, and transfer SNF and associated radioactive materials resulting from the operation of DCPP to an ISFSI at the site for a term of 20 years. PG&E also applied for a Development Plan/Coastal Development Permit (DP/CDP) and Conditional Use Permit (CUP) application package for construction and operation of the ISFSI in perpetuity with the County in 2001, which was approved by the County in 2004. The permit was then appealed by several parties to the CCC; the appeals raised substantial issue with respect to the grounds on which they were filed. The substantial issue determination transferred jurisdiction of the ISFSI project and any future permitting of the ISFSI project to the CCC. The CCC approved the ISFSI project in December 2004 and construction of the ISFSI began shortly thereafter.

The ISFSI consists of seven storage pads containing space for 20 fuel storage casks each. PG&E began transferring spent fuel to the ISFSI in 2009. The ISFSI contains its own separate PA (i.e., security zone) from the plant. Transfer of SNF from the spent fuel pool to the ISFSI is scheduled to be completed by 2029. Because the construction and operation of the ISFSI was approved as part of a separate process, this EIR does not include an evaluation of the operation of the ISFSI or any modifications to the NRC license or CCC permitting requirements that may be required for its continued operations.

ES.2 Proposed Project Description

The Proposed Project involves the decommissioning and dismantlement of much of the existing DCPP. As illustrated above, the Proposed Project would occur in two phases: (1) Phase 1: Pre-planning and Decommissioning Project Activities (2024 through 2031), and (2) Phase 2: Completion of Soil Remediation, Final Status Surveys (FSS), and Final Site Restoration (2032 through 2039).

Phase 1 of the decommissioning activities would commence after DCPP Unit 1 shuts down in November 2024. Decommissioning would occur within the “Owner Controlled Area,” or OCA. The OCA is defined as the land area owned and controlled by PG&E or its Eureka subsidiary where access can be limited the owner or its subsidiary for any reason. Currently, the site boundary, protected area, and radiologically controlled area are all contained within the existing OCA. PG&E intends to reduce the size of the existing OCA to encompass the remaining facilities once decommissioning of the DCPP has been completed.

During Phase 1, the original power supplies would be disconnected, and an alternate external power supply, known as Cold and Dark power, would be installed to support Project activities. The Cold and Dark power system would be in place prior to de-energizing and would remain in service until all SNF and GTCC waste has been moved from the spent fuel pool to the ISFSI and new GTCC Waste Storage Facility, respectively. Site infrastructure modifications as part of the Proposed Project include the construction of an approximately 12,000 square-foot building to serve as the new Security Building for the ISFSI and the GTCC Waste Storage Facility and a new indoor Firing Range adjacent to this new building. A separate, approximately 15,000 square-foot

building would provide storage for larger materials, equipment, vehicles, and trailers. An approximately 4,800 square-foot Security Warehouse is proposed as a permanent structure intended to support security-related long-term operations of the ISFSI. Additionally, an approximately 5,400 square-foot Vertical Cask Transporter Warehouse would be constructed north of the ISFS pad to support SNF transport. These new buildings would be located in the East Canyon Area and would be supported by an existing septic and dispersal system, which would be upgraded, or a new septic system established, to ensure consistency with County ordinances related to sewage disposal systems and wastewater management and Regional Water Quality Control Board requirements, as appropriate. Additionally, an approximately 2.880 square-foot temporary decommissioning office building would be constructed off Decom Avenue. Details on Phase 1 site infrastructure modifications are included in Section 2.3.3, *Site Infrastructure Modifications*.

A "blended" approach using primarily ocean barging, as well as trucking and rail transport would be utilized to transport waste material from the DCPP site to the appropriate facilities during decommissioning. Class A, B, and C radioactive waste from decommissioning activities would be shipped by barge to either Portland or Boardman, Oregon for transfer to landfills in the Columbia Gorge area, or may be hauled by heavy truck or specialty heavy-haul transport vehicle (oversized truck/trailer) directly out of state for disposal or to the SMVR facility for transport out of state via rail to permitted disposal facilities in Clive, Utah and/or Andrews, Texas. Non-radiological and non-hazardous waste may be trucked to the PBR as a backup or contingency site for transport out of state via rail for disposal. Infrastructure modifications would be required at these rail facilities to accommodate Project activities. Proposed railyard infrastructure modifications are discussed in detail in Section 2.3.4, *Modifications and Operations at Rail Facilities*.

Demolition of DCPP buildings would consist of demolition and removal of above-grade structures and removal of all or some foundations to a depth of at least 3 feet below local grade or entirely removed to a depth of greater than 3 feet with the remainder to be backfilled, as specified by NRC regulation. See Table 2-3, *Zone Listing and Major Structures*, for an inventory of site buildings in the 12 zones within the DCPP site. Building demolition would require System and Area Closure, or the removal of selected structures, systems, and components. The Proposed Project would require decontamination of known hazardous or regulated materials prior to removal or demolition of structures. Stormwater management activities during Phase 1 would include temporary erosion and sediment controls. Radioactive and hazardous materials would be safely removed by following industry standard control methods. The spent fuel pool would continue to use the existing once-through-cooling auxiliary saltwater system until all SNF is transferred to the ISFSI.

In addition to the buildings that would be demolished, various utilities, structures, roads, and parking areas not required for long-term operation of the ISFSI or the 230 kV/500 kV switchyards or towers would be demolished. Several internal transmission lines and poles would also be removed.

After all SNF is transferred to the ISFSI and prior to the removal of the Discharge Structure, the Salt-Water Reverse Osmosis (SWRO) Desalination Plant would cease operations and water for other activities would be sourced from on-site wells. The existing sanitary wastewater treatment plant would remain operational through the end of Phase 1 (2031). The Discharge Structure, which discharges water from the DCPP's operations into the Pacific Ocean, would begin to be

removed near the end of Phase 1, but its full removal would continue into Phase 2. Its removal would require a cofferdam and dewatering system. Barges would be used to transport waste from the Discharge Structure to either Portland or Boardman, Oregon for offloading. Any clean concrete excavated during the removal of the Discharge Structure may be reused as an engineered fill material for site restoration either directly or through blending with soil.

The Firing Range would also be removed toward the end of Phase 1 and would undergo soil remediation, backfill, and restoration. In addition, grading and fill would be required to fill the voids left from the demolition and removal of man-made elements. Grading and fill activities would take place primarily during Phase 2 of decommissioning.

During Phase 2, FSS would be completed at the DCPP site following completion of radiological soil remediation activities, where required. The objective of the FSS are to support the termination of the NRC Part 50 facility operating licenses for Units 1 and 2 by ensuring that the DCPP site meets the required NRC radiological clean-up standards. Phase 2 activities also include contaminant remediation, demolition of remaining utilities and structures, soil grading and landscaping, long-term stormwater management, and closure of the Intake Structure. A blufftop road segment would also be established to connect Shore Cliff Road with North Ranch Road/Pecho Valley Road to facilitate improved emergency access for the County Fire Department from Avila Beach Drive and from Montaña de Oro State Park. Phase 2 also includes transitioning to ISFSI/GTCC waste storage-only operations. Retained facilities, including the Marina, would be released from the 10 CFR Part 50 facility operating licenses for Units 1 and 2.

As a potential future action, PG&E would apply for a new or amended CSLC lease and sublet or identify another arrangement that could allow a third party to seek a permit to reuse and operate the Marina for recreational, education, and/or commercial purposes (see Section 2.7, *Future Actions – Retain Marina for Permitting and Reuse by Third Party* for more information on potential future Marina uses). Marina improvements are being addressed in this EIR at a project-level consistent with the description of improvements assumed by PG&E. Additional CEQA analysis may be needed once a third party is actively seeking permits and a lease, and more is known about the specific modifications and Marina reuse activities. Any application for reuse would be evaluated for consistency with these assumptions as part of the land use permit CEQA determination.

ES.3 Project Objectives

PG&E identified the following objectives to ensure the Project is implemented in a safe, timely, and cost-efficient manner:

- Retain existing energy-infrastructure (e.g., switchyards, transmission lines, etc.) to meet customer needs
- Reduce radioactivity on the DCPP site in accordance with NRC regulations for unrestricted use
- Commence the Project to promptly complete radiological decontamination of the DCPP site
- Dismantle and remove facility infrastructure that is not to be repurposed in a manner that is least impactful to the environment

- Implement the Project in a manner that maximizes efficiencies (including weekend and nighttime work) and retains flexibility to respond to future conditions, including repurposing of existing infrastructure and/or new development at the DCPP site
- Create marine/harbor opportunities while protecting ecological resources through repurposing of the breakwater, Intake Structure, and associated harbor area
- Terminate the Part 50 NRC licenses for Unit 1 and Unit 2
- Complete the Project in a manner that ensures prudent use of customer funds set aside for the DCPP Decommissioning Plan

ES.4 Purpose and Scope of the EIR

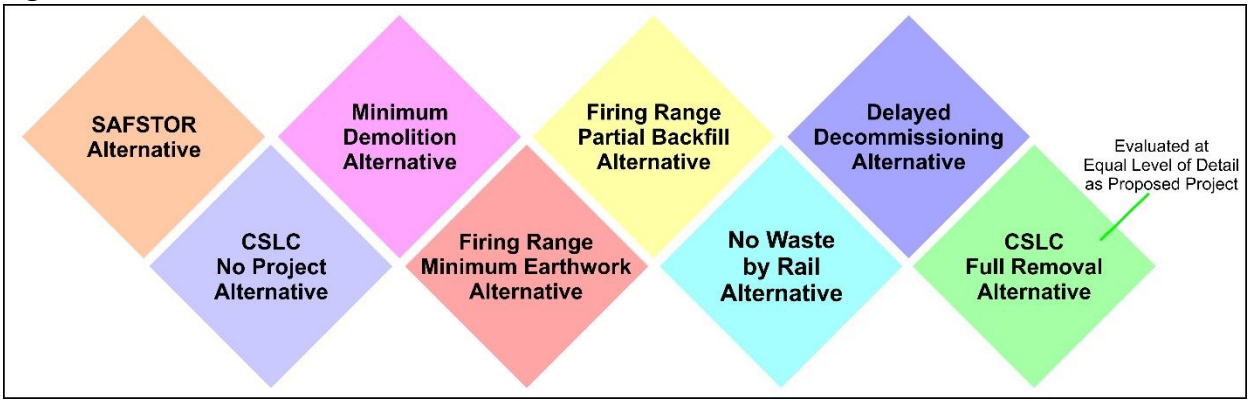
The purpose of this EIR is to identify the significant effects on the environment of the Proposed Project, to identify feasible mitigation measures or alternatives to the Proposed Project, and to indicate the manner in which those significant effects that can be mitigated significantly lessen or avoid such impacts (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002.1, subd. (a)). This EIR is intended to provide the County, as the lead agency, with information required to exercise its jurisdictional responsibilities with respect to the application submitted by PG&E for a DP/CDP and CUP for decommissioning of the DCPP (Proposed Project). Responsible agencies may use the information in the certified EIR to exercise their jurisdictional or regulatory responsibilities related to the Proposed Project.

An EIR is required to describe physical environmental conditions in the vicinity of a project to provide a baseline for comparison to determine potential project impacts and gauge their significance (State CEQA Guidelines, § 15125). Using an appropriate baseline is also important for establishing alternatives to the proposed activities that can be analyzed in an EIR. The alternatives must be capable of reducing or avoiding one or more significant impacts of a project, but do not need to address impacts associated with existing conditions. The County must identify which parts of the Proposed Project are known or reasonably foreseeable; if it finds that a particular impact is too speculative for evaluation, the County should note its conclusion and terminate discussion of the impact (State CEQA Guidelines, § 15145).

ES.5 Alternatives to the Proposed Project

Section 15126.6 of the State CEQA Guidelines states that an EIR must address "a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, which would feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the project but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives." The alternatives screening process considered 15 alternatives and found that eight alternatives met or partially met the project objectives. A summary of the eight alternatives evaluated in detail in the EIR is provided in Figure ES-3.

Figure ES-3. Alternatives Evaluated in Detail in the EIR



Alternative 1: SAFSTOR Alternative. This "no project" alternative is required by CEQA and considers existing environmental conditions as well as what would reasonably be expected to occur in the foreseeable future if the permits and leases associated with the Proposed Project are not approved. DCPP would be placed in a safe, stable storage condition (SAFSTOR), and decommissioning of the DCPP would be completed within 60 years as required under NRC regulations and associated guidance.

Alternative 2: CSLC No Project Alternative. The new CSLC lease or lease amendment requested by PG&E for the Proposed Project (removal of the structures within the CSLC jurisdiction with the exception of the Breakwaters and Intake Structure) would not be approved, and the existing lease would expire on August 26, 2025. All facilities and structures within the CSLC jurisdiction would not be removed and would remain in their current position and configuration. Other onshore decommissioning activities outside of the CSLC jurisdiction would continue as described for the Proposed Project.

Alternative 3: Minimum Demolition Alternative. This alternative minimizes demolition activities and substantially reduces the environmental impacts associated with dismantling and off-site transport. Demolition and removal of structures would be kept to a minimum, leaving structures in place for potential third-party reuse or future dismantlement so long as the remaining soil and structures meet the NRC's remediation requirements.

Alternative 4: Firing Range Minimum Earthwork Alternative. Excess soil generated from site grading would be utilized in the area of the Firing Range (to be removed during Phase 1). This alternative would result in approximately 1.6 acres of disturbance and require approximately 21,800 cubic yards (CY) of earthwork in the area of the existing Firing Range.

Alternative 5: Firing Range Partial Backfill Alternative. This alternative would mimic natural conditions to promote positive drainage and backfill voids created by demolition of DCPP structures. Additional soil would be generated near the existing Firing Range, which when combined with excess soil generated from site grading, would provide additional fill material for partial backfill of the existing Firing Range area. This alternative would result in approximately 3.0 acres of disturbance and approximately 38,200 CY of earthwork.

Alternative 6: No Waste by Rail Alternative. All decommissioning waste would be transported by truck or barge; no waste would be transported by rail. The 99 truck trips to be sent to the

SMVR-SB site, totaling approximately 8,300 tons, would instead be shipped by truck to Energy Solutions in Clive, Utah or Waste Control Specialists in Andrews, Texas.

Alternative 7: Delayed Decommissioning Alternative. Under this alternative it is assumed DCPP operations would continue if PG&E were to be approved for extended operations per Senate Bill (SB) 846 (see Section ES.1, *Background, Project Location, and Project Scope*). As such, some decommissioning activities may occur simultaneously with continued operations of the plant. Specifically, this alternative considers the construction of three proposed buildings, the Vertical Cask Transporter (VCT) Warehouse, Security Warehouse, and a temporary decommissioning office building during extended operations, prior to plant shutdown and the onset of full decommissioning of the DCPP.

Alternative 8: CSLC Full Removal Alternative. All facilities within the CSLC jurisdiction (Discharge Structure, Intake Structure, Breakwaters, Marina, storage facility, office facilities, intake electrical room, intake maintenance shop, equipment storage pad, and spare tri-bar storage) would be removed. Repurposing of these structures would not occur. Decontamination and radiological and chemical remediation would continue to take place to achieve NRC license termination. This alternative was evaluated at an equal level of detail as the Proposed Project, as requested by CSLC.

ES.6 Alternatives Not Considered for Full Evaluation

The following list outlines the seven alternatives that were not carried forward for further review in the EIR. Although these options are feasible, they do not meet Project objectives or reduce the Project's significant impacts. These alternatives were eliminated from further evaluation in the EIR.

*Alternatives not considered for full evaluation would have greater impacts to **air quality**, **biological resources**, **water turbidity**, **water quality**, **cultural and tribal cultural resources**, **soil erosion**, **noise**, and **traffic**, and/or may leave **residual radiological contamination**.*

- **Intake Structure Removal.** This alternative would be identical to the Proposed Project with the exception of complete removal of the Intake Structure. This alternative was eliminated because it would result in greater impacts to air quality, biological resources, water turbidity, and water quality.
- **Breakwater Removal.** Under this alternative, the same activities would occur as described for the Proposed Project. However, the Eastern and Western Breakwaters around the Intake Cove would also be removed, and the marine habitat restored. This alternative was eliminated because it would result in greater environmental impacts than the Proposed Project, including impacts related to air quality, biological resources, water turbidity, and water quality, due to the additional disturbance to the marine environment.
- **Full Removal of Onshore Subsurface Structures.** Greater onshore structure removal would occur than under the Proposed Project, which may result in removal of subsurface structures ranging from greater than 3 feet to full removal. This alternative was eliminated because full removal of subsurface structures would result in substantially more impacts related to air

quality and greenhouse gas emissions, biological resources, cultural and tribal cultural resources, soil erosion and water quality, noise, and traffic.

- **Partial Discharge Structure Removal.** All the same decommissioning activities would occur as described for the Proposed Project; however, instead of completely removing the Discharge Structure, the floor and side walls would remain. This alternative was eliminated because leaving elements of the Discharge Structure in place would conflict with CCC and CSLC goals of returning the DCPP site to a more natural condition. Additionally, the potential for residual radiological contamination could exist in the remaining components, which could ultimately result in additional removals as necessary to meet the NRC Part 50 facility operating license termination requirements.
- **Discharge Structure Leave-in-Place/Bulkhead.** All the same decommissioning/removal activities would occur as described for the Proposed Project; however, the entire Discharge Structure would remain, and the main opening would be closed off with a concrete bulkhead and the interior filled with flowable fill. This alternative was eliminated because leaving the Discharge Structure in place would conflict with CCC and CSLC goals of returning the DCPP site to a more natural condition. Additionally, the potential for residual radiological contamination to remain could ultimately result in additional removals as necessary to meet the NRC Part 50 facility operating license termination requirements.
- **Less Than 25 mrem Remediation Threshold.** This alternative considers applying a more stringent, lower radiological threshold than the NRC's 25 millirem per year (mrem/y) threshold. To file for termination of its Part 50 license, PG&E must conduct a full cost-benefit analysis to determine the remediation threshold that is "as low as reasonably achievable" or ALARA based on the activities necessary to decommission the DCPP site. This could include a more stringent remediation threshold (<25 mrem), if such a requirement is adopted by another California state agency during the decommissioning process. This alternative was eliminated as no such requirement has been officially adopted by another agency in California and is therefore considered speculative.
- **Santa Maria Valley Railyard – Santa Maria (SMVR-SM) Site**. Under this alternative PG&E would transport decommissioning waste via truck from DCPP to a railyard within the City of Santa Maria referred to as Osburn Yard, located at 1599 A Street, approximately 29 miles southeast of the DCPP site. Use of the SMVR-SM site, which is in closer proximity to residences and schools, was eliminated as this alternative would result in greater environmental impacts related to air quality/health risk, noise, and light/glare than the Proposed Project and would not reduce any of the significant impacts of the Proposed Project.

ES.7 Comparison of Proposed Project and Alternatives

Environmentally Superior Alternative

Consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6 (d) and (e)(2), the EIR identifies an environmentally superior alternative to the Proposed Project. The EIR determined that Alternative 5, Firing Range Partial Backfill Alternative, would be environmentally superior. This alternative would have slightly more earth movement than Alternative 4, Firing Range Minimum Earthwork Alternative, but would result in a long-term, greater beneficial aesthetic impact as the Firing

Range area would be partially backfilled. Additionally, Alternative 5 more closely aligns with the County of San Luis Obispo Local Coastal Program, Coastal Plan polices, including Visual and Scenic Resource Policy 1: Protection of Visual and Scenic Resources and Policy 5: Landform Alterations (see Table 4.1-1). Erosion-related impacts related to hydrology and water quality and geology and soils would all be reduced by not cutting into the hillside at the Southeast (SE) Borrow Site and avoids additional ground disturbance in a hillside that is otherwise pristine. Furthermore, all terrestrial biological resources impacts related to oak tree trimming along the road to the SE Borrow Site and impacts to the vegetation at the SE Borrow Site would be avoided.

ES.8 Known Areas of Controversy or Unresolved Issues

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15123, subdivision (b)(2), requires EIRs to contain a brief summary of areas of known controversy including issues raised by agencies and the public. Agencies, organizations, and members of the public submitted comments during the 40-day scoping period. The following summary represents the areas of controversy or unresolved issues:

- **DCPP Site Closure.** The decision to shut down the DCPP site and the loss of clean energy as a result of closure of the plant is a major area of controversy. There is both strong support as well as dissent for the decision to close the DCPP site due to concerns over radiological hazards, radiological waste management and storage, climate change, and energy production. The approval to close the DCPP was authorized by the CPUC in decision (D.) 18-01-022 in 2018 in response to PG&E's application (A.) 16-08-006 proposing to retire Diablo Canyon upon the expiration of its NRC licenses. However, as discussed in Section ES.1, per SB 846 adopted in September 2022 (more than a year after PG&E submitted the application to decommission DCPP to the County), PG&E is now pursuing, in parallel, a path to continue operations of DCPP for up to five additional years. As such, a delayed decommissioning alternative (Alternative 7) has been included in the EIR (see Section 5.4.7).
- **Radiological and Hazardous Waste Transport and Long-Term Storage.** The public expressed concern about the long-term storage of radiological waste associated with the Proposed Project and how it would be safeguarded from terrorism and natural disasters. There are concerns regarding health risks from transporting hazardous and radiological materials and the need to identify and describe the safest transportation, storage, and monitoring methods of these materials. Refer to Appendix G2 for more information.
- **CSLC Alternatives.** Section ES.5 describes two alternatives evaluated at the request of the CSLC: Alternative 2 (CSLC No Project Alternative) and Alternative 8 (CSLC Full Removal Alternative). Because CSLC has jurisdiction over all structures within offshore portions of State-owned sovereign land adjacent to the DCPP site, there is uncertainty over the future condition of Project components within the CSLC jurisdiction until CSLC has considered an application for a new lease or an amendment to current CSLC lease PRC 9347.1.

ES.9 Potential Site Reuse Concepts

Potential site reuse concepts consist of possible uses of the DCPP site after decommissioned and FSS have been completed (expected by the end of 2034, so within Phase 2 [2032-2039]) and the area released from the NRC's 10 CFR Part 50 facility operating licenses for Units 1 and 2. Potential

site uses are not part of the Proposed Project, and as such, are not analyzed in the EIR. However, brief descriptions of proposed concepts are discussed in Section 8, *Potential Site Reuse Concepts (Phase 3)* for informational purposes. The potential site reuse concepts described in Section 8 include a clean tech innovation park, a desalination plant, recreation opportunities, an energy storage system, energy research facilities, support of identified Central Coast offshore wind areas, institutional uses, and cultural and historical preservation. Each of these reuse concepts would require future environmental review under CEQA and separate land use permitting processes.

ES.10 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

This EIR includes a full evaluation of impacts related to the Proposed Project and provides mitigation measures that would reduce or eliminate those impacts to the extent feasible. Per State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2, an EIR shall identify and focus on the significant effects of the Proposed Project on the environment, and as such, Table ES-1 summarizes those impacts found to be **potentially significant and unavoidable (Class I)** or **less than significant with mitigation (Class II)** associated with the Proposed Project, and the recommended mitigation measures to reduce significant impacts, where applicable. Impacts that were determined to be **less than significant (Class III)** or result in **no impact (NI)** are not summarized.

Table ES-1. Summary of Significant Impacts and Mitigation Measures

		Level of Significance		
Impact	**Summary of Mitigation Measures**	**Phase 1**	**Phase 2**	**Post-Decom**
Aesthetics				
AES-4: Create new sources of light and glare	**AES-1:** SMVR Lighting Guidelines	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	No Impact (NI)	No Impact (NI)
Air Quality				
AQ-2: Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria air pollutant for which the Project region is in nonattainment	**AQ-1:** Implement a Decommissioning Activity Management Plan (DAMP) **AQ-2:** Provide Funding for Off-site Mitigation of Equipment Emissions	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant (Class III)	Less than Significant (Class III)
AQ-3: Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations	**AQ-1:** Implement a Decommissioning Activity Management Plan (DAMP) **AQ-2:** Provide Funding for Off-site Mitigation of Equipment Emissions	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant (Class III)	Less than Significant (Class III)
Biological Resources – Terrestrial				
BIO-1: Result in permanent and temporary loss of native vegetation communities	**AQ-1:** Implement a Decommissioning Activity Management Plan (DAMP) **BIO-1:** Prepare and Implement a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) **BIO-2:** Prepare and Implement a Habitat Restoration and Revegetation Plan **BIO-3:** Implement Oak and Native Mature Tree Protection Measures	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)

Table ES-1. Summary of Significant Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact	Summary of Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance		
		Phase 1	**Phase 2**	**Post-Decom**
	BIO-4: Prepare and Implement a Weed Management Plan **BIO-5:** Prepare and Implement a Biological Resources Adaptive Management Plan **BIO-6:** Install "No Entry" Signage at DCPP **EM-2:** Project Plan Updating, Tracking, and Reporting **HWQ-1:** Prepare and Implement Drainage Plans **HWQ-2:** Long-Term Erosion and Sediment Control Plan			
BIO-2: Establish and/or spread of noxious and invasive weeds or invasive wildlife species	**BIO-1:** Prepare and Implement a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) **BIO-4:** Prepare and Implement a Weed Management Plan	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant (Class III)
BIO-4: Result in loss or disturbance to nesting or breeding birds or raptors	**AES-1:** SMVR Lighting Guidelines **AQ-1:** Implement a Decommissioning Activity Management Plan (DAMP) **BIO-1** through **BIO-4**, **BIO-6** (see above) **BIO-7:** Prepare and Implement a Nesting Bird Management Plan **EM-2:** Project Plan Updating, Tracking, and Reporting	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)
BIO-5: Result in the loss or disturbance to any special-status plant species or their critical habitat	**AQ-1:** Implement a Decommissioning Activity Management Plan (DAMP) **BIO-1** through **BIO-6** (see above) **BIO-8:** Conduct Preconstruction Surveys for Special-Status Plants and Implement Avoidance Measures **EM-2:** Project Plan Updating, Tracking, and Reporting **HWQ-1**: Prepare and Implement Drainage Plans **HWQ-2:** Long-Term Erosion and Sediment Control Plan	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)
BIO-6: Result in the loss or disturbance to special-status terrestrial species, including invertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals or their critical habitat	**BIO-1** through **BIO-7** (see above) **BIO-9:** Conduct Biological Monitoring and Reporting **BIO-10:** Implement Wildlife Impact Avoidance and Minimization Measures **BIO-11:** Conduct Protocol-Level Surveys for Morro Shoulderband Snail and Implement Avoidance Measures **BIO-12:** Conduct Visual Presence/ Absence Surveys for Crotch's Bumble Bee and Implement Avoidance Measures **BIO-13:** Conduct Roosting Site Surveys for Monarch Butterfly and Implement Avoidance Measures	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)

Table ES-1. Summary of Significant Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact	Summary of Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance		
		Phase 1	Phase 2	Post-Decom
	BIO-14: Conduct Preconstruction Surveys for Special-Status Herpetofauna and Implement Avoidance Measures **BIO-15:** Install and Maintain California Red-Legged Frog Exclusion Fencing **BIO-16:** Conduct Clearance Surveys and Monitoring for California Red-Legged Frog **BIO-17:** Conduct Preconstruction Surveys for Overwintering Burrowing Owl and Implement Avoidance Measures **BIO-18:** Conduct Preconstruction Surveys for San Diego Desert Woodrat Middens and Implement Avoidance Measures **BIO-19:** Conduct Preconstruction Surveys for American Badger and Ringtail Dens and Implement Avoidance Measures **BIO-20:** Conduct Preconstruction Surveys for Roosting Bats and Implement Avoidance Measures **AQ-1, EM-2, HWQ-1, and HWQ-2** (see above)			
BIO-7: Result in the permanent or temporary loss or disturbance to habitats identified as, or that may qualify as, an Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA) under Section 30000 et. seq. of the California Coastal Act of 1976	**BIO-1** through **BIO-6** (see above) **AQ-1, EM-2, HWQ-1, and HWQ-2** (see above)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)
BIO-9: Result in the loss or disturbance to federal and State protected wetlands defined under Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, Section 30233 of the Coastal Act, Section 1600 et. seq. of the California Fish and Game Code, or other jurisdictional habitats	**BIO-1** through **BIO-3**, **BIO-6**, and **BIO-9** (see above) **EM-2, HWQ-1, and HWQ-2** (see above)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)

Table ES-1. Summary of Significant Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact	Summary of Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance		
		Phase 1	**Phase 2**	**Post-Decom**
Biological Resources – Marine				
MBIO-1: Destroy or degrade marine habitat(s) during decontamination and dismantlement activities including habitat of state- or federally listed endangered, threatened, rare, protected, or candidate species, or a Species of Special Concern or federally listed critical habitat	**MBIO-1:** Eelgrass Monitoring Plan **MBIO-2:** Marine Safety and Anchoring Plan **MBIO-3:** Water Quality Monitoring Plan **MBIO-4:** Cofferdam Installation and Dewatering Plan **MBIO-5:** Preconstruction Survey for Black Abalone **MBIO-6:** Marine Habitat Restoration and Monitoring Plan **MBIO-7:** Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Mitigation and Monitoring Plan **MBIO-8:** Oil Spill Response Plan **MBIO-9:** Mooring Placement Habitat Survey	Significant and Un-avoidable (Class I)	Significant and Unavoidable (Class I)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)
MBIO-2: Harm or disturb marine special-status invertebrate, fish, reptile, bird, or mammal	**MBIO-5:** Preconstruction Survey for Black Abalone **MBIO-7:** Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Mitigation and Monitoring Plan	Significant and Un-avoidable (Class I)	Significant and Unavoidable (Class I)	Less than Significant (Class III)
MBIO-3: Generate noise or vibration levels above or below the water surface that could result in disturbance or injury to marine life	**MBIO-7:** Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Mitigation and Monitoring Plan	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant (Class III)
MBIO-4: Release pollutants into receiving water during decommissioning activities	**MBIO-3, MBIO-4, MBIO-7, and MBIO-8** (see above) **HWQ-3:** Clean Marina Lease Provisions	Significant and Un-avoidable (Class I)	Significant and Unavoidable (Class I)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)
MBIO-5: Introduce invasive non-native marine species during decontamination and dismantlement activities	**MBIO-10:** Non-Native Aquatic Species Measures **MBIO-11:** Pre-Construction *Caulerpa* Survey **HWQ-3:** Clean Marina Lease Provisions	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)
Cultural Resources (Archaeology and Built Environment)				
CUL-1: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5	**CUL-1:** Retain a County-qualified Project Archaeologist **CUL-2:** Retain County-qualified Project Archaeological Monitors **CUL-3:** Retain Chumash Tribal Monitors **CUL-4:** Retain a Project Osteologist **CUL-5:** Develop a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Discovery Plan **CUL-6:** Cultural Resources Worker Environmental Awareness Program **CUL-7:** Archaeological and Tribal Monitoring **CUL-8:** Unanticipated Discoveries	Significant and Un-avoidable (Class I)	Significant and Unavoidable (Class I)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)

Table ES-1. Summary of Significant Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact	Summary of Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance		
		Phase 1	Phase 2	Post-Decom
	CUL-9: Decommissioning Activities Affecting Previously Known Cultural and/or Tribal Resources **CUL-10:** Plan to Restrict Public Access After Removal of Diablo Canyon Road Guard House Facilities **CUL-11:** Restrict Access to Environmentally Sensitive Areas for Marina Operations			
CUL-2: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a unique archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5	**CUL-1** through **CUL-11** (see above)	Significant and Un-avoidable (Class I)	Significant and Unavoidable (Class I)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)
CUL-3: Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries	**CUL-1** through **CUL-11** (see above) **CUL-12:** Discovery of Human Remains	Significant and Un-avoidable (Class I)	Significant and Unavoidable (Class I)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)
Cultural Resources (Tribal Cultural Resources)				
TCR-1: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of the Tribal Cultural Resource that is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or in a local register of historical resources, or determined by the CEQA lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant.	**CUL-1** through **CUL-12** (see above)	Significant and Un-avoidable (Class I)	Significant and Unavoidable (Class I)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)
Geology, Soils, and Coastal Processes				
GEO-1: Expose structures, workers, and the public to damage or injury due to surface fault rupture, strong earthquake-induced ground shaking, seismically induced slope failures, liquefaction-related phenomena, expansive or unsuitable soils	**GEO-1:** Final Engineering and Geology Report and Geotechnical Investigation **GEO-2:** Seismic Hazard Coastal Processes Assessment of Discharge Structure Backfill	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant (Class III)
GEO-2: Trigger erosion of loosened sediments or cause slope failure due to grading, excavation, and removal of surface impervious materials	**GEO-3:** Monitoring and Reporting of Potential Subsurface Structure Exposure **HWQ-1:** Prepare and Implement Drainage Plans **HWQ-2:** Long Term Erosion and Sediment Control Plan	Less than Significant (Class III)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)

Table ES-1. Summary of Significant Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact	Summary of Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance		
		Phase 1	**Phase 2**	**Post-Decom**
GEO-3: Destroy unique paleontological resources due to grading and excavation in geologic units of Moderate to High Paleontological Sensitivity	**GEO-4:** Prepare and Implement Paleontological Resource Monitoring and Mitigation Plan and Worker Environmental Awareness Program	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)
GEO-5: Expose structures, workers, and the public to damage or injury due to coastal hazards, including but not limited to flooding, wave runup, tsunamis, and bluff erosion and instability	**GEO-5:** Discharge Structure Backfill and Natural Bluff Site Inspection	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant (Class III)	No Impact (NI)
GEO-6: Impair nearshore sediment properties, characteristics, or processes during and after decontamination and dismantlement activities	**MBIO-3**: Water Quality Monitoring Plan **MBIO-4:** Cofferdam Installation and Dewatering Plan **MBIO-9:** Mooring Placement Habitat Survey	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant (Class III)	No Impact (NI)
GEO-8: Increase the effects of coastal flooding or erosion associated with sea level rise during and after decontamination and dismantlement activities	**GEO-5:** Discharge Structure Backfill and Natural Bluff Site Inspection	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant (Class III)	No Impact (NI)
Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
GHG-1: Generate GHG emissions that may have a significant impact on the environment	**GHG-1:** Reduce GHG Emissions or Surrender Offset Credits	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant (Class III)
Hazardous and Radiological Materials				
HAZ-1: Expose people to hazardous materials or create soil and/or groundwater contamination due to accidental spills or release of hazardous materials during decontamination and dismantlement activities	**HAZ-1:** Facility Hazardous Waste Permit Extension **HWQ-2:** Long-Term Erosion and Sediment Control Plan **HWQ-3:** Clean Marina Lease Provisions	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)
HAZ-2: Expose workers to hazardous materials from mobilization of existing soil or groundwater contamination	**HAZ-2:** Worker Registration/ Certification **HAZ-3:** Soil and Groundwater Site Characterization Work Plan	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	No Impact (NI)
HAZ-7: Trigger a wildland fire exposing structures and people to significant risk of loss, injury, or death	**PSU-1:** Facility Plan Updating, Tracking, and Reporting **PSU-2:** Retain the Diablo Canyon Fire Department and Emergency Facilities	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant (Class III)

Table ES-1. Summary of Significant Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact	Summary of Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance		
		Phase 1	Phase 2	Post-Decom
Hydrology and Water Quality				
HWQ-1: Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, create substantial additional sources of polluted runoff, or require significant additional treatment of dewatered structures, systems, and components	**EM-2:** Project Plan Updating, Tracking, and Reporting **HWQ-1:** Prepare and Implement Drainage Plans **HWQ-2:** Long-Term Erosion and Sediment Control Plan **HWQ-3:** Clean Marina Lease Provisions	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)
HWQ-2: Degrade surface water quality as a result of chemical spills during decontamination and dismantlement activities or introduce contaminants to surface water as a result of groundwater dewatering during decontamination and dismantlement activities or at the off-site materials handling facilities	**HWQ-1:** Prepare and Implement Drainage Plans **HWQ-2:** Long-Term Erosion and Sediment Control Plan **HWQ-3:** Clean Marina Lease Provisions **MBIO-8:** Oil Spill Response Plan	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)
HWQ-3: Substantially degrade marine surface quality, including increasing turbidity and debris in the marine environment during decontamination and dismantlement activities, or potentially exceed California Ocean Plan salinity requirements or reducing dissolved oxygen concentrations upon cessation of power generation activities	**HWQ-3:** Clean Marina Lease Provisions **HWQ-4:** Turbidity Monitoring Plan **MBIO-3:** Water Quality Monitoring Plan	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)
HWQ-5: Increase soil erosion and sedimentation due to removing structures and/or impervious surface areas, altering drainage patterns, or exceeding the capacity of stormwater conveyance structures	**EM-2:** Project Plan Updating, Tracking, and Reporting **GEO-5:** Discharge Structure Backfill and Natural Bluff Site Inspection **HWQ-1**: Prepare and Implement Drainage Plans **HWQ-2:** Long-Term Erosion and Sediment Control Plan	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	No Impact (NI)
HWQ-6: In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, increase risk of pollutant release from Project activities or stored materials being inundated from flooding	**MBIO-8:** Oil Spill Response Plan	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant (Class III)	Less than Significant (Class III)

Table ES-1. Summary of Significant Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact	Summary of Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance		
		Phase 1	**Phase 2**	**Post-Decom**
Land Use, Planning, and Agriculture				
LUP-1: Disrupt or displace an existing land use	**EM-2:** Project Plan Updating, Tracking, and Reporting **TRA-1:** Truck Transportation Outside of Peak Hours **TRA-2:** Specialty Heavy-Haul Transport Vehicle Transportation Management Plan **TRA-3:** Decommissioning Liaison **TRA-4:** Advance Notification of Decommissioning **TRA-5:** Quarterly Decommissioning Updates	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	No Impact (NI)
Noise				
NOI-1: Expose sensitive receptors to noise levels in excess of established standards	**NOI-1:** Noise Barrier at Pismo Beach Railyard	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant (Class III)	Less than Significant (Class III)
NOI-2: Create a substantial permanent or temporary increase in ambient noise levels	**NOI-1:** Noise Barrier at Pismo Beach Railyard	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant (Class III)	Less than Significant (Class III)
Cumulative Impact	**NOI-2:** Coordinate PBR and Frady Lane Realignment Construction Schedules	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Not cumulatively considerable (Phase 2 and Post-Decom)	
Public Services and Utilities				
PSU-1: Affect emergency services including response times for fire or police protection that could necessitate new or altered public services or government facilities	**CUL-10:** Plan to Restrict Public Access After Removal of Diablo Road Guard House Facilities **PSU-1:** Facility Plan Updating, Tracking, and Reporting **PSU-2:** Retain the Diablo Canyon Fire Department and Emergency Facilities **TRA-1:** Truck Transportation Outside of Peak Hours **TRA-2:** Specialty Heavy-Haul Transport Vehicle Transportation Management Plan	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)
Recreation and Public Access				
REC-1: Result in permanent or temporary restrictions or prohibitions on public access, which could obstruct upland, shoreline, and water-dependent public access and recreation	**EM-2:** Project Plan Updating, Tracking, and Reporting **REC-1:** Commercial Fishing Operations Access Plan for Avila Beach Drive **TRA-1:** Truck Transportation Outside of Peak Hours **TRA-2:** Specialty Heavy-Haul Transport Vehicle Transportation Management Plan **TRA-3:** Decommissioning Liaison	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant (Class III)

Table ES-1. Summary of Significant Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact	Summary of Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance		
		Phase 1	Phase 2	Post-Decom
	TRA-4: Advance Notification of Decommissioning **TRA-5:** Quarterly Decommissioning Updates **TRA-7:** Coordination with Harbormasters			
REC-2: Restrict access to coastline or other recreational facilities or resources from additional personnel and trucking traffic on local and regional roadways	**EM-2:** Project Plan Updating, Tracking, and Reporting **REC-1:** Commercial Fishing Operations Access Plan for Avila Beach Drive **TRA-1:** Truck Transportation Outside of Peak Hours **TRA-2:** Specialty Heavy-Haul Transport Vehicle Transportation Management Plan **TRA-3:** Decommissioning Liaison **TRA-4:** Advance Notification of Decommissioning **TRA-5:** Quarterly Decommissioning Updates	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant (Class III)	Less than Significant (Class III)
REC-4: Expose users of recreational facilities to hazards during Project decommissioning	**EM-2:** Project Plan Updating, Tracking, and Reporting **TRA-2:** Specialty Heavy-Haul Transport Vehicle Transportation Management Plan **TRA-3:** Decommissioning Liaison **TRA-4:** Advance Notification of Decommissioning **TRA-5:** Quarterly Decommissioning Updates	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant (Class III)
Transportation				
TRA-2: Add traffic to a roadway that has design features that are incompatible with the type of Project vehicles that are to be used	**EM-2:** Project Plan, Updating, Tracking, and Reporting **TRA-1:** Truck Transportation Outside of Peak Hours	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	No Impact (NI)
TRA-3: Alter roadway conditions, such as the closure of both lanes of traffic of a roadway that serves as the primary ingress and egress for an area, in a way that would result in inadequate emergency access	**EM-2:** Project Plan, Updating, Tracking, and Reporting **TRA-1:** Truck Transportation Outside of Peak Hours **TRA-2:** Specialty Heavy-Haul Transport Vehicle Transportation Management Plan **TRA-3:** Decommissioning Liaison **TRA-4:** Advance Notification of Decommissioning **TRA-5:** Quarterly Decommissioning Updates **TRA-6:** Diablo Creek Crossing Structure Inspection and Repair	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant (Class III)
TRA-4: Reduce the existing level of safety for marine vessels because of offshore vessel use	**TRA-7:** Coordination with Harbormasters **TRA-8:** Marine Surveyor Assessment	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant (Class III)

Table ES-1. Summary of Significant Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact	Summary of Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance		
		Phase 1	**Phase 2**	**Post-Decom**
Wildfire				
WF-1: Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan	**PSU-1:** Facility Plan Updating, Tracking, and Reporting **PSU-2:** Retain the Diablo Canyon Fire Department and Emergency Facilities **TRA-1:** Truck Transportation Outside of Peak Hours **TRA-2:** Specialty Heavy-Haul Transport Vehicle Transportation Management Plan	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)
WF-2: Exacerbate wildfire risks due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, and thereby expose workers or residences to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire	**PSU-1:** Facility Plan Updating, Tracking, and Reporting **PSU-2:** Retain the Diablo Canyon Fire Department and Emergency Facilities	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant (Class III)
WF-3: Exacerbate fire risk or result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment due to the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities)	**BIO-3:** Implement Oak and Native Mature Tree Protection Measures **PSU-1:** Facility Plan Updating, Tracking, and Reporting	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant (Class III)
WF-4: Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes	**PSU-1:** Facility Plan Updating, Tracking, and Reporting **PSU-2:** Retain the Diablo Canyon Fire Department and Emergency Facilities	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant with Mitigation (Class II)	Less than Significant (Class III)