

Appendix B

Public Scoping Documents

Appendix B5

Scoping Comment Letters/Emails

Scoping Comment Letters/Emails

| NO. | DATE | FROM |
|---|----------|--|
| A: Agencies | | |
| A001 | 11/24/21 | Santa Barbara County Energy Minerals Compliance Division |
| A002 | 12/2/21 | City of Santa Maria |
| A003 | 12/1/21 | City of Pismo Beach |
| A004 | 12/6/21 | Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District |
| A005 | 12/6/21 | City of San Luis Obispo |
| A006 | 12/6/21 | Port San Luis Harbor District |
| A007 | 12/6/21 | San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District |
| A008 | 12/6/21 | California Public Utilities Commission |
| A009 | 12/6/21 | California Department of Transportation |
| A010 | 12/6/21 | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service |
| A011 | 12/6/21 | California Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| B: Organizations | | |
| B001 | 10/29/21 | Californians for Green Nuclear Energy #1 |
| B002 | 11/16/21 | Californians for Green Nuclear Energy #2 |
| B003 | 11/29/21 | San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace |
| B004 | 12/1/21 | Californians for Green Nuclear Power 3 |
| B005 | 12/1/21 | Californians for Green Nuclear Power 4 |
| B006 | 12/6/21 | Santa Lucia Sierra Club and Surfrider Foundation |
| B007 | 12/6/21 | Californians for Green Nuclear Power 5 |
| B008 | 12/6/21 | Californians for Green Nuclear Power 6 |
| B009 | 12/6/21 | Californians for Green Nuclear Power 7 |
| B010 | 11/9/21 | Avila Valley Advisory Council |
| C: Tribal Governments | | |
| No comment letters/emails received during scoping | | |
| D: Individuals | | |
| D001 | 11/1/21 | Coleman Miller |
| D002 | 11/10/21 | Peggy Sharpe |
| D003 | 12/6/21 | Maia Petrovic |
| D004 | 12/6/21 | Melinda Forbes |

| D: Individuals, <i>continued</i> | | |
|---|---------|-------------------------|
| D005 | 12/6/21 | Sybil Jacobs |
| D006 | 12/1/21 | Kara Woodruff |
| D007 | 12/4/21 | L. Jane Swanson |
| D008 | 12/4/21 | Guy Sharp |
| D009 | 12/4/21 | Sherri Danoff |
| D010 | 12/5/21 | Eric Greening |
| D011 | 12/5/21 | Steven and Zoe Zawalick |
| D012 | 12/5/21 | Benita Epstein |
| D013 | 12/6/21 | Sheila Baker |
| D014 | 12/6/21 | Jill ZamEk |
| D015 | 12/6/21 | Doug Tait |
| D016 | 12/6/21 | Melissa Boggs |
| D017 | 12/6/21 | Sam Blakeslee |
| D018 | 12/5/21 | Kathi DiPeri |



Susan Strachan, Nuclear Power Plant Decommissioning Manager
 Planning Department, County of San Luis Obispo, California
 976 Osos Street, Room 200
 San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
 Main Tel: (805) 781-5600 Fax: (805) 781-1242
 Email: ssstrachan@co.slo.ca.us and diablo@co.slo.ca.us

December 6, 2021

Subject: Collection of Articles Supporting CGNP's Advocacy for the "No Project Alternative" in ED2021-174 / DRG2021-00092

Hello, Ms Strachan:

Here is a Table of Contents for this collection of articles supporting the No Project Alternative for the Diablo Canyon Power Plant (DCPP) cessation of operations and decommissioning project. CGNP continues to observe that per CEQA, this Project as currently documented at the County of San Luis Obispo website is improperly scoped. The project artificially omits the most environmentally harmful step in the process, namely the cessation of operations of the pair of DCPP reactors in 2024 and 2025.

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| The Activists Who Embrace Nuclear Power | 2/19/2021 | 31 |
| Shutting Down Nuclear Makes No Sense - Hoff and Zaitz | 1/8/2020 | 41 |
| Closing nuclear plants risks rise in greenhouse gas emissions UCS report warns | 11/18/2018 | 42 |
| Environmental Progress Protest of PG&E A1608006 Cost Claims | 9/19/2016 | 44 |

These documents are chronologically organized from newest to oldest. Many of the article titles are self-explanatory. Closing DCPP would prevent expansion of its existing desalination plant. Currently, DCPP uses 2 billion gallons of water per day in "once through cooling" to discharge the plant's waste heat into the largest heat sink on the planet, the Pacific Ocean. Research has established that DCPP's operational environmental impacts are negligible because the temperature change between the intake and outfall is only 10 degrees. The increased volume of reject brine with expanded desalination would be difficult to detect at the outfall. The barnacles and mussels that line the intake tunnels grow so vigorously that halfway through the refueling cycle, they must be scraped off while half of the tunnels are temporarily sequentially closed. These filter feeders account for a large fraction of the loss of tiny life forms that are entrained by the plant - comparable to the action of the barnacles and mussels on a few miles of California's rocky coastline. Please note the final document shows how in 2016, PG&E falsely inflated the post-2025 cost of DCPP's generation. The variance that DCPP has been operating under since it began operation in 1984 is consistent with federal 316(b) EPA regulations that take into account the environmental benefits of emission-free nuclear power relative to fossil-fired generation. 316(b) Compliance costs are to avoid being out of proportion to the environmental benefits they provide. CGNP will provide additional documentation supporting the properly-scoped No Project Alternative.

Sincerely, /s/ Gene Nelson, Ph.D. CGNP Legal Assistant email: government@CGNP.org Phone: (805) 363- 4697

Susan Strachan, Nuclear Power Plant Decommissioning Manager
Planning Department, County of San Luis Obispo, California
976 Osos Street, Room 200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
Main Tel: (805) 781-5600 Fax: (805) 781-1242
Email: sstrachan@co.slo.ca.us and **diablo@co.slo.ca.us**

December 6, 2021 4:51 PST

Subject: Regional Economic Benefits of the Continued Safe Operation of
DCPP to 2045

Hello, Susan: Please include CGNP's attached file in the record of

ED2021-174 / DRC2021-00092

This file draws on information supplied by PG&E. The summary is that one of the adverse impacts of the proposed closure of DCPP in 2025 will be the loss of more than \$1 billion annually in direct and indirect regional economic activity. Thus, by 2045, the cumulative regional loss would be over \$20 billion. There is no means to replace that huge quantity of lost economic activity if DCPP is needlessly closed in 2025.

This is another argument for the No Project Alternative.

CGNP would appreciate a confirmation of this email's timely receipt.

Sincerely,

/s/ Gene Nelson, Ph.D. CGNP Legal Assistant
Californians for Green Nuclear Power, Inc. (CGNP)
1375 East Grand Ave Ste 103 #523
Arroyo Grande, CA 93420-2421
(805) 363 - 4697 cell
Government@CGNP.org email
<http://CGNP.org> website

Attachment: PG&E Documents the Economic Benefits of DCPP Continued
Operation to 2045.pdf (123 pages)

Susan Strachan, Nuclear Power Plant Decommissioning Manager
Planning Department, County of San Luis Obispo, California

976 Osos Street, Room 200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
Main Tel: (805) 781-5600 Fax: (805) 781-1242
Email: sstrachan@co.slo.ca.us and **diablo@co.slo.ca.us**

December 6, 2021 5:00 PM PST

Subject: CGNP's recent filings before the CPUC

Hello, Susan: Please include CGNP's attached file in the record of

ED2021-174 / DRC2021-00092

CGNP's recent filings before the CPUC and FERC establish the likely adverse environmental impacts of the plan to close DCCP in 2025. The attached filings are a sample of the thousands of pages of well-documented filings before regulators such as the CPUC and FERC which establish a clear fact basis. CGNP has authored several thousand pages.

These filing contain strong arguments for the No Project Alternative.

CGNP would appreciate a confirmation of this email's timely receipt.

Sincerely,

/s/ Gene Nelson, Ph.D. CGNP Legal Assistant
Californians for Green Nuclear Power, Inc. (CGNP)
1375 East Grand Ave Ste 103 #523
Arroyo Grande, CA 93420-2421
(805) 363 - 4697 cell
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Attachments:

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(Total 64 pages)

[Page count for all attachments: 300 pages]

Email: Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Project

From: government@cgnp.org <government@cgnp.org>
Sent: Tuesday, December 7, 2021 12:43 AM
To: PL_Diablo <PL_Diablo@co.slo.ca.us>
Cc: Susan Strachan <sstrachan@co.slo.ca.us>
Subject: [EXT]Chronology of CGNP's Messages Regarding ED2021-174 / DRC2021-00092

Susan Strachan, Nuclear Power Plant Decommissioning Manager
Planning Department, County of San Luis Obispo, California
976 Osos Street, Room 200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
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Email: sstrachan@co.slo.ca.us and diablo@co.slo.ca.us

December 7, 2021

Hello, Susan: For the convenience of the San Luis Obispo County Planning Department, CGNP is attaching a chronology of its five cover letters in ED2021-174 / DRC2021-00092. In addition, you received an email message from our Lead Counsel, Attorney Mike Gatto. Brief oral comments were provided during scoping hearings by Attorney Gatto, CGNP President Carl Wurtz, and myself. The total page count for CGNP's attachments provided by me in this matter is 300 pages.

In the event there are technical difficulties opening or viewing any of our files, please contact CGNP. We will submit a duplicate file.

Sincerely,

/s/ Gene Nelson, Ph.D. CGNP Legal Assistant
Californians for Green Nuclear Power, Inc. (CGNP)
1375 East Grand Ave Ste 103 #523
Arroyo Grande, CA 93420-2421
(805) 363 - 4697 cell
Government@CGNP.org email
<http://CGNP.org> website

San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors
1055 Monterey Street, Suite D430
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
boardofsups@co.slo.ca.us, <diablo@co.slo.ca.us> ,

November 16, 2021 11:01 GMT

Subject: CGNP's Comments for Item 34, Public Comment Period - BOS Meeting of 11/16/21

Please refer to CGNP's attached comments. Dr. Nelson will excerpt from them during today's Public Comment period.

This filing will also form a portion of CGNP's Scoping Comments regarding the proposed project to cease Diablo Canyon Power Plant operations and decommission the plant. CGNP will complete its scoping comments due by 5:00 p.m., December 6, 2021

Sincerely,

/s/ Gene Nelson, Ph.D. CGNP Legal Assistant
Californians for Green Nuclear Power, Inc. (CGNP)
1375 East Grand Ave Ste 103 #523
Arroyo Grande, CA 93420-2421
(805) 363 - 4697 cell
Government@CGNP.org email
<http://CGNP.org> website

Attachment: CGNP to SLO County Board of Supervisors 11 16 21.pdf (6 pages)

County of San Luis Obispo Planning & Building,
Room 300, Attention: Susan Strachan
976 Osos Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

Subject: CGNP's Public Comments in DRC2021-00092 - 12 01 21

December 1, 2021: 14:52 GMT

Hello Ms. Strachan:

Attached find CGNP's Public Comments in DRC2021-00092 dated December 1, 2021. This document forms a portion of CGNP's Comments regarding the Project's Draft Environmental Impact Statement. CGNP continues to raise

objections that the Draft EIS will likely be improperly scoped in contravention to relevant California statutes.

CGNP will further amend these Comments in advance of the 5:00 PM PST deadline on Monday, December 6, 2021.

Please confirm receipt of today's Comments.

Sincerely,

/s/ Gene Nelson, Ph.D. CGNP Legal Assistant
Californians for Green Nuclear Power, Inc. (CGNP)
1375 East Grand Ave Ste 103 #523
Arroyo Grande, CA 93420-2421
(805) 363 - 4697 cell
Government@CGNP.org email
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Attachment: CGNP Comments to SLO County 12 01 21.pdf (35 Pages)

Susan Strachan, Nuclear Power Plant Decommissioning Manager
Planning Department, County of San Luis Obispo, California
976 Osos Street, Room 200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
Main Tel: (805) 781-5600 Fax: (805) 781-1242
Email: sstrachan@co.slo.ca.us and **diablo@co.slo.ca.us**

Subject: CGNP's Comments Supporting the No Project Alternative for Diablo Canyon Power Plant

December 6, 2021 4:29 PST

Hello, Susan: Please include CGNP's attached file in the record of
ED2021-174 / DRC2021-00092

CGNP would appreciate a confirmation of this email's timely receipt.

Sincerely,

/s/ Gene Nelson, Ph.D. CGNP Legal Assistant
Californians for Green Nuclear Power, Inc. (CGNP)
1375 East Grand Ave Ste 103 #523
Arroyo Grande, CA 93420-2421
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Attachment: CGNP Materials for SLO County - 12 06 21.pdf (72 pages)

(The cover sheet for the 72-page attachment follows.)



Susan Strachan, Nuclear Power Plant Decommissioning Manager
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December 6, 2021

Subject: Collection of Articles Supporting CGNP's Advocacy for the "No Project Alternative" in ED2021-174 / DRC2021-00092

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Here is a Table of Contents for this collection of articles supporting the No Project Alternative for the Diablo Canyon Power Plant (DCPP) cessation of operations and decommissioning project. CGNP continues to observe that per CEQA, this Project as currently documented at the County of San Luis Obispo website is improperly scoped. The project artificially omits the most environmentally harmful step in the process, namely the cessation of operations of the pair of DCPP reactors in 2024 and 2025.

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Email: sstrachan@co.slo.ca.us and **diablo@co.slo.ca.us**

December 6, 2021 4:51 PST

Subject: Regional Economic Benefits of the Continued Safe Operation of DCPD to 2045

Hello, Susan: Please include CGNP's attached file in the record of

ED2021-174 / DRC2021-00092

This file draws on information supplied by PG&E. The summary is that one of the adverse impacts of the proposed closure of DCPD in 2025 will be the loss of more than \$1 billion annually in direct and indirect regional economic activity. Thus, by 2045, the cumulative regional loss would be over \$20 billion. There is no means to replace that huge quantity of lost economic activity if DCPD is needlessly closed in 2025.

This is another argument for the No Project Alternative.

CGNP would appreciate a confirmation of this email's timely receipt.

Sincerely,

/s/ Gene Nelson, Ph.D. CGNP Legal Assistant
Californians for Green Nuclear Power, Inc. (CGNP)
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Susan Strachan, Nuclear Power Plant Decommissioning Manager
Planning Department, County of San Luis Obispo, California

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Email: sstrachan@co.slo.ca.us and **diablo@co.slo.ca.us**

December 6, 2021 5:00 PM PST

Subject: CGNP's recent filings before the CPUC

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[Page count for all attachments: 300 pages]

Avila Valley Advisory Council

San Luis Obispo County, California
P.O. Box 65
Avila Beach, CA 93424 www.avac-avila.org

2021 Officers

Chair

Steve Benedict

Vice Chair

Kirt Collins

Secretary

Margaret Greenough

Treasurer

Denise Allen

Council Members

Avila Beach

Mary Matakovich

Lisa Newton

John Janowicz

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(alt)

Avila Valley

Julia Hartzell

MaryEl Hansen

Open (alt)

San Luis Bay Estates

Sherri Danoff

Jim Hartig

Ken Thompson

Curtis Cole

Steve Benedict

Michael Clayton

Carol Hayden (alt)

Bill Crewe (alt)

See Canyon

Denise Allen

Open

Liz Guho-Johnson (alt)

Squire Canyon

Kirt Collins

Margaret Greenough

Open (alt)

November 9, 2021

Ref: PROJECT NUMBER & NAME: DRC2021-00092, PG&E Diablo Canyon Power Plant Decommissioning: Development Plan/Coastal Development Permit and Conditional Use Permit Application

To: Ms. Susan Strachan sstrachan@co.slo.ca.us
County of San Luis Obispo Department of Planning and Building

This letter contains topics AVAC would like the EIR to address. Our comments supplement earlier communications the AVAC on May 10, 2021, and August 9, 2021 and are attached below for your consideration.

Area of Concern – Underwater Construction Noise

With the migrating Elephant Seals to Piedras Blancas, the Humpback Whales in the local waters and the Otters, Porpoise and Seals, sea life in our estuary and harbor area are sensitive species which could be impacted by the sounds and vibrations during deconstruction operations such from Impact Pile Driving, Vibratory Pile Driving, Drilling and Vessel activity. To the greatest extent possible, AVAC request that PG&E plan and schedule their deconstruction activities around the migration patterns of the local sea life.

Area of Concern – Transportation

AVAC reiterates its believe that this project needs to significantly reduce Transportation requirements of demolished non-radioactive concrete and materials by blending these materials with on-site fill and retaining this mix on-site for re-use in site restoration. (Refer to Executive Summary, pg. 4, and to Appendix O for Concrete Re-use)

Area of Concern – Dry Casks Storage

AVAC understands that despite an always intended permanent federal repository for spent fuel, no such repository is proposed. Therefore, AVAC reiterates the need for safer protection of the Dry Casks containing Spent Nuclear Fuel which are subject to Sea Air corrosion. PG&E should consider storage of these Casks inside a climate-controlled containment structure and NOT outside in the environments.

AVAC requests that the Planning Department address these points prior to recommending this project to the Planning Commission. Feedback on this report would be appreciated.

Thank you for consideration of our comments for this significant project.

Stephen Benedict

Stephen Benedict, Chair

C: Planning Commissioners, c/o Ramona Hedges rhedges@co.slo.ca.us
Trevor Keith, Director of Planning & Building tkeith@co.slo.ca.us
Dawn Ortiz-Legg, 3rd District Supervisor; c/o Sarah Sartain ssartain@co.slo.ca.us

[EXT]Comments on EIR scope

Coleman Miller <cclint1@att.net>

Mon 11/1/2021 4:20 PM

To: PL_Diablo <PL_Diablo@co.slo.ca.us>

I believe the scope of the EIR should include:

- 1- the addition of a 3rd south bound lane on 101 from Avila to Pismo Beach to handle the additional truck traffic and reduce pollution from Diablo Canyon to the Pismo yard for rail shipment of bulk materials. Truck traffic is very different from auto traffic as can be seen on this stretch of 101 anytime the grape vine closes.
- 2- use of electric tractors for trucks to reduce pollution from transport of bulk waste from Diablo Canyon to Pismo yard.
- 3- consideration to leave the containment domes in place, after they are gutted and surveyed for radioactive clearance, and serve as a historic landmark. The CO2 generation and water consumption for dust suppression to demolish the domes should be determined. This pollution and water consumption can be avoided if the domes are left in place.

Clint Miller
Pismo Beach

Sent from my iPhone

[EXT]Decommissioning

Peggy Sharpe <peggysharpe@yahoo.com>

Wed 11/10/2021 6:08 PM

To: PL_Diablo <PL_Diablo@co.slo.ca.us>

I Do NOT support the decommissioning of Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant ! San Luis Obispo and outlying areas need to rely on continuous affordable, clean energy. PG & E has provided this clean, reliable electricity for around 30 years—without any complications that I'm aware of.

Please register my comments in support of keeping Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant open for business, as long as it operates without any danger to the public !!!

Thank you

Peggy Sharpe---- SLO resident for almost 44 years !

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows

Email: Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Project Team

From: Maia Petrovic <maia.petrovic2002@gmail.com>

Sent: Monday, November 29, 2021 10:42 AM

To: PL_Diablo <PL_Diablo@co.slo.ca.us>

Subject: [EXT]Diablo Canyon

Hello,

My name is Maia Petrovic and I am a second year student at California Polytechnic State University.

In regards to the closure of the Diablo Canyon Power Plant, I was wondering what alternative energy system will be replacing the plant. What is going to generate power for the 3 million California residents that currently rely on Diablo Canyon? Will that alternative be able to generate the same magnitude of energy that the current power plant is able to? Will that alternative be a clean source of energy? And lastly, I was wondering if geothermal energy systems have been considered as replacement energy systems for the Diablo Canyon Power Plant.

Thank you,

Maia Petrovic

Email: Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Project Team

From: Melinda Forbes <melindatforbes@att.net>

Sent: Monday, November 29, 2021 9:33 AM

To: PL_Diablo <PL_Diablo@co.slo.ca.us>

Subject: [EXT]Diablo Canyon

To the Board of Supervisors-

I am amazed to hear of the serious conversation around the continued use of Diablo Canyon. It is a debate I believed was in the past.

I never did support the opening of the plant for the following reasons-

It creates tons of radioactive waste that sits on our shoreline

Movement of toxic waste is dangerous and will require infrastructure to attempt to protect the environment

It is build very close to earthquake fault lines

It releases waste water that changes ocean temperatures and contributes contaminants to water near release

It is not cheap energy if real costs of storage and disposal are factored in

It is not clean energy, not even close

There are still unanswered question about the safety of nuclear plants, questions that have not been answered after all these years

Do not allow the extended use of the plant to carry on, please!

Sincerely, Melinda Forbes

Sent from my iPad

Email: Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Project Team

From: sybil jacobs <sybilashley22@gmail.com>

Sent: Tuesday, November 30, 2021 7:40 AM

To: PL_Diablo <PL_Diablo@co.slo.ca.us>

Subject: [EXT]Restoring Diablo Canyon Lands

Please restore the surrounding Diablo Canyon lands just the way you found it before the nuclear plant was built. The peace it will bring to the area for wildlife, marine life, the air, the earth and every beating heart will be astounding. It is time.

Thank you.

Sybil

Kara Woodruff
1101 Marsh Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
karaslo@charter.net

December 1, 2021

Susan Strachan
Nuclear Power Plant Decommissioning Project Manager
San Luis Obispo County,
Department of Planning & Building
976 Osos Street #300
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

Subject: Comments on CEQA Scoping Documents for the
Decommissioning of the Diablo Canyon Power Plant

Dear Ms. Strachan:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the CEQA scoping documents for the decommissioning of the Diablo Canyon Power Plant. As a member of the Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Engagement Panel (Panel) since its inception, I have had the opportunity to learn about the decommissioning process from PG&E, the County of San Luis Obispo, state and federal agencies, community leaders, as well as from hundreds of comments made by members of the public during regular meetings of the Panel since 2018. Although the comments here are exclusively provided by me as an individual (and not as a representative of the Panel or otherwise), my experiences as a member of the Panel have informed my perspective on decommissioning issues as it relates to this CEQA process, as follows:

1. Environmental Impact Assessment. In the "Environmental Impact Assessment" topic at Section 3.3.4, it states that the assessment will evaluate potential impacts associated with Project activities, and in particular: (1) deconstructions and demolition activities occurring onsite at DCPD; and (2) the transportation of waste from structure demolition at DCPD. However, to adequately address impacts relating to the decommissioning process, **you should also directly address** those arising from impacts due to (3) retention of existing structures on site; and (4) construction of new structures under the Project Application.

With respect to retention of existing structures, several activities fall within this category, including the 230 and 500 kv switchyards, raw water reservoirs, intake structure, some roads, and the east and west breakwaters. When these projects were constructed, there was every expectation that they would be removed upon plant closure and some permits even required that outcome. As a result of those projects staying on site, however, there may be impacts in the form of decreased public access to those sections of the coast. (Indeed, the scoping documents acknowledge this dynamic when discussing project alternatives.) The analysis for mitigating those impacts would be similar to the analysis undertaken in 2004 by the California Coastal Commission (CCC) when it considered the impacts of the ISFSI on public access to the

coastline; see the CCC report dated 05/26/2004, found at <https://documents.coastal.ca.gov/reports/2005/1/W5a-1-2005.pdf>

With respect to the construction of new facilities under the Project Application, several significant projects fall within this category, including the Greater Than Class C Waste Storage Facility, Security Building, indoor firing range, heavy haul loading ramp, and cofferdam construction for the discharge cove. While there is language throughout the Project Application that acknowledges that these activities will have impacts, including significant impacts, these are not merely “deconstructions nor demolitions,” and they should not be so characterized. Rather, they should be addressed and analyzed directly, and should include a detailed discussion of measures to mitigate the resulting impacts to terrestrial and marine resources, coastal access, and otherwise.

2. Project Setting. In the “Project Setting” there is a great deal of discussion about the location of the project and related issues. However, the document fails to consider the extensive public involvement in the decommissioning process thus far, as well as the considerable public discussion and input received regarding the conservation of and public access to the Diablo Canyon Lands. Since this information is critical in understanding the context for the decommissioning, I urge that the EIR include a thorough and thoughtful analysis of the community perspective. In particular I would suggest that two resources be more extensively reviewed and presented in the EIR as relevant background information: (a) the Strategic Vision of the Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Engagement Panel, found at <https://diablocanyonpanel.org/panel-reports/strategic-vision-report/> and (b) the Conservation Framework adopted by the Friends of the Diablo Canyon Lands, found at www.diablocanyonlands.org (also attached as Appendix A). Also, the EIR should include reference to the 2000 DREAM Initiative, an advisory measure supported by 75% of SLO County residents, which called for the conservation of and public access to all of the Diablo Canyon Lands upon the plant’s closure.

Also, in the Project Setting there is a statement that the Diablo Canyon Lands are “jointly owned” by PG&E and Eureka Energy; this is not really the case and even contradicted by statements elsewhere in the scoping documents. As I understand it, North Ranch and the Parcel P lands north of Diablo Creek are owned by PG&E. The rest of Parcel P and South Ranch are owned by Eureka Energy and leased to PG&E. Wild Cherry Canyon (also part of the Diablo Canyon Lands) is owned by Eureka Energy and leased to HomeFed (which is currently under litigation). This distinction may be important, for example, when it comes to the future disposition of the Diablo Canyon Lands.

Speaking of Wild Cherry Canyon, it is not mentioned in the Project Setting nor elsewhere in the scoping documents. This is odd, given the extensive history of this land and attempts to acquire it for public access and conservation. Indeed, discussions about the fate of Wild Cherry Canyon is what first led the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and PG&E to create the Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Engagement Panel. And now as I understand it per the recent bankruptcy proceedings, the CPUC will require approval of any Diablo Canyon Lands being transferred away, including Wild Cherry Canyon, whether that is done by PG&E itself or via

Eureka Energy. A discussion of Wild Cherry Canyon is thus relevant context for the decommissioning process and should be included as background information in the EIR.

3. **Project Mitigation.** **The Project Description lacks a concise and detailed explanation of and legal basis for the land and public access mitigation measures for coastal development permits issued for projects serving the Diablo Canyon Power Plant.** The EIR should include a more detailed analysis of why PG&E was required to open the Pecho Coast Trail as mitigation for the Training/Simulator Building, open the Buchon Trail as mitigation for the ISFSI, set aside 1200 acres for conservation at Point San Luis as mitigation for the Steam Generator Replacement Project, and so on. Copies of the relevant Coastal Commission staff reports should be referenced in this analysis so that the legal rationale underlying the conditions is understood by decisionmakers and, importantly, documented for the decommissioning record.

The key point of mitigation is this: Significant mitigation measures related to impacts to coastal public access were required by the Coastal Commission for the three Diablo Canyon projects noted above. These projects were significantly smaller in size, cost, complexity, and impacts than the (massive) decommissioning project before you, which includes not only vast deconstruction and debris removal activities but also the construction of significant new structures. I argue for the complete transfer of and public access to all the 12,000-acre Diablo Canyon Lands as fair, appropriate, and legally supportable mitigation for the decommissioning project – supported by precedent established by PG&E in its history of projects on Parcel P. For more on this perspective, please see the SLOLife Magazine article (page 54) here: <https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/read/62860961/slo-life-magazine-oct-nov-2019> as well as the Conservation Framework attached as Appendix A.

Finally, please note that PG&E has not yet recorded its 1200-acre deed restriction under the 2006 CDP E-06-011/A-3-SLO-06-017 as suggested by its letter dated March 26, 2021 (which was posted with the Project Application materials by SLO County). It's hard to fathom why the condition has not been satisfied even though over 15 years have passed since this permit condition was established. I implore the County of San Luis Obispo to do a better job of implementing mitigation measures at the time that permits are issued; otherwise, you will lose control of the process and the public's best interest will be undermined.

4. **ISFSI and GTCC.** Over the past few years, there has been discussion between PG&E staff and members of the Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Engagement Panel about the 2004 Coastal Development Permit and its conditions, related to the construction of the dry cask storage facility for spent nuclear fuel (aka the ISFSI). Under PG&E's view, the mitigation required by that permit (i.e., the Buchon Trail) fully mitigated that project, no matter how long the spent nuclear fuel is present onsite. But on a closer reading of the record, this view is debatable. There is language in the application and final permit itself that suggests that the permit was contemplated for a limited period of time only – that is, until a final or interim repository site was made available offsite. But now we know the prospects for such a repository are much slimmer than expected when the permit was first issued – in fact, it may be decades or much (!) longer before these highly toxic, radioactive materials are removed to a non-coastal location. Also, there is conflicting language about whether the mitigation for all impacts (not just for

impairment of coastal access) is perpetual or just temporary. In any event, the EIR should include a careful analysis of this important issue.

The notion that Diablo Canyon's spent nuclear fuel may have to stay with this community, on the coast, and during these times of rising sea waters is a heavy burden for this and future generations to bear. We need an adequate, responsible approach for this very unfortunate outcome. The same is true for the proposed new Greater Than Class C Waste Storage Facility. This issue has been insufficiently addressed in the scoping documents and I implore you to give it the attention and consideration it deserves.

Along with many other members of the community, I appreciate the considerable work and effort done thus far on the scoping documents and the decommissioning process in general, and look forward to reviewing SLO County's draft EIR. Thank you for your consideration of the points made here.

Sincerely,



Kara Woodruff
Volunteer Member
Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Engagement Panel

cc: Tom Jones, Strategic Initiatives Director, PG&E
Tom Luster, Senior Environmental Scientist, California Coastal Commission
Members of the Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Engagement Panel



A Conservation Framework for the Diablo Canyon Lands

(a plan for their conservation and sustainable public access)

by the
Friends of the Diablo Canyon Lands

May 14, 2021

Introduction

The Diablo Canyon Power Plant (DCPP), operated by Pacific Gas & Electric Company (“PG&E”), is located along the Diablo Coast in San Luis Obispo County. Surrounding the plant are the Diablo Canyon Lands -- more than 12,000, mostly undeveloped acres that have served as a buffer to the plant’s nuclear operations for four decades. The lands are owned in part by PG&E and in part by its subsidiary, Eureka Energy.

The DCPP contains two nuclear reactors that will be shut down permanently by 2025. Upon the plant’s closure and subsequent decommissioning, the Diablo Canyon Lands will no longer be needed by PG&E or Eureka Energy, and are thus expected to be transferred away by those entities.

There has been considerable community discussion and many questions asked about the future of the Diablo Canyon Lands. For example, who should own these lands after plant closure and decommissioning? How should they be managed? To what extent should these lands be accessible to the public? And how can we ensure the protection of the unique and fragile ecological, scenic, cultural, and other resources found on the lands and coast?

We formed the Friends of the Diablo Canyon Lands to attempt to answer the key questions about the future of the Diablo Canyon Lands. We are not the first group to attempt this, but we have taken the views of others into consideration in developing this plan and its Conservation Framework, which is described in detail in this report and attached as Appendix A.

Our **short-term goal** in preparing this report is to have our recommendations included in the 2021 PG&E Nuclear Decommissioning Cost Triennial Proceeding (NDCTP). The NDCTP is prepared every three years by PG&E and submitted to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) for approval. It thereafter serves as a blueprint for plant decommissioning and the future of the lands. PG&E has specifically requested input on the Diablo Canyon Lands for the 2021 NDCTP and this report is in response to its request. (For more information about PG&E’s outreach efforts on the Diablo Canyon Lands, visit: https://www.pge.com/en_US/safety/how-the-system-works/diablo-canyon-power-plant/diablo-canyon-power-plant/diablo-lands-conservation.page)

Our **long-term goal** in preparing this report is to see the recommendations contained in this report successfully implemented for the benefit of people and wildlife for generations to come.

Members of the Friends of the Diablo Canyon Lands

In presenting the recommendations and/or observations contained herein, we formed a group of individuals and organizations that share the common desire of conserving in-perpetuity the ecological, cultural, and scenic resources of the Diablo Canyon Lands, while providing for sustainable, managed public access. The Friends include environmental, conservation, and other non-profit organizations; potential land owners; recreational advocates including equestrians, mountain bikers, hikers, and other access proponents; various federal, state, and local entities/agencies; economic development proponents; and communities adjacent to the Diablo Canyon Lands. See Appendix B for the full list of the Friends of the Diablo Canyon Lands.

Resources of the Diablo Canyon Lands

The approximately 12,000-acre Diablo Canyon Lands are located in San Luis Obispo County, California. They are owned in part by PG&E and in part by its subsidiary, Eureka Energy. Other than the area where the Diablo Canyon Power Plant (and its ancillary facilities and structures) is located, the land is virtually undeveloped.

Ecological and Scenic Resources

The Diablo Canyon Lands stretch for fourteen miles along the coast. During PG&E's tenure, the lands have been managed for grazing, agriculture, erosion and weed control, reduction of fire hazards, public access (on the Pecho Coast and Point Buchon trails), and for the protection of ecological, scenic, and cultural resources, including endangered species.

Over the years, PG&E and its consultants have conducted numerous biological studies and surveys of the Diablo Canyon Lands. These studies, which describe the relatively undisturbed grasslands, coastal bluffs and terraces, coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands, and bishop pine forests, have revealed the diverse and largely undisturbed collection of natural resources. Sensitive species on the Diablo Canyon Lands are present and include several federally threatened species such as the California red-legged frog and the South-Central California coast steelhead trout. Fields of native coastal prairie grasslands such as purple needle grass and fescue create habitat for several species of special concern such as western burrowing owls, San Diego desert woodrat, and American badgers. The California Native Plant Society has documented many sensitive plants that are ranked as either rare or on a watch list under their rare plant ranking system. A sensitive resource study was conducted on the lands in 1996, and is attached as Appendix C.

PG&E has also engaged in extensive study of the Diablo Coast, including the intertidal zone and the areas adjacent to the utility's marina and the plant's once-through cooling intake and discharge areas. These studies have revealed the presence of a rich marine environment and unusually biodiverse and intact tide pools. For more information about the coastal and marine resources of

the Diablo Coast, please visit: <https://diablocanyonpanel.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/10-28-20-Meeting-Transcript.pdf>

The Diablo Canyon Lands were ranked as a highest priority target for conservation by The Nature Conservancy in its 2000 report “Conserving the Landscapes of San Luis Obispo County.” The lands (contained within the “Irish Hills” planning area) were so identified due to their outstanding natural and scenic resources; the fact that the area is large and sufficiently unfragmented to sustain the ecological resources over time; and the potential threat from unfettered residential and commercial development along this highly scenic stretch of the Central Coast (see Appendix D).

The conservation of the Diablo Canyon Lands is consistent with the Governor’s Executive Order N-82-20, finding that “California’s rich biodiversity is increasingly threatened by loss of habitat, spread of invasive species, decreasing water supplies, and increasingly frequent and severe climate impacts,” and declaring that “it is the goal of the State to conserve at least 30 percent of California’s land and coastal waters by 2030.” And, further, “To advance efforts to conserve biodiversity, the California Natural Resources Agency is directed to...strategically prioritize investments in cooperative, high-priority actions that promote biodiversity protection, habitat restoration, wildfire-resilient, sustainably managed landscapes and other conservation outcomes.”

Cultural Resources

In addition to their ecological and scenic resources, the Diablo Canyon Lands also contain highly significant and sacred cultural resources, including historic village sites, cultural landscapes, cultural material, cemeteries, and artifacts. The Diablo Canyon Lands are part of the ancestral homelands of the Northern Chumash, documented at over 10,000 years.

PG&E, its consultants, and others have made extensive studies of the cultural resources of the Diablo Canyon Lands, although most of that documentation is not public, in order to protect the resources from disturbance and degradation. It is also likely that unidentified cultural resources and places exist on the Diablo Canyon Lands. In the last few years, yak tityu tityu yak tiłhini Northern Chumash Tribe of San Luis Obispo County (ytt) in partnership with PG&E and Cal Poly have worked to preserve the ytt village site of tsiyiwi on the Pecho Coast of the Diablo Canyon Lands (see Appendix E).

Modern History of the Diablo Canyon Lands

Through a series of land acquisitions beginning in the 1960s, the Diablo Canyon Lands were acquired by PG&E and Eureka Energy, to serve as the location for and buffer lands around the nuclear operations of the Diablo Canyon Power Plant, which went online in the mid-1980s. The power plant has operated continuously since then.

DREAM Initiative – Voter Support for Conservation of the Diablo Canyon Lands

In 2000, over 75 percent of the voters of San Luis Obispo County approved the DREAM (Diablo Resources Advisory Measure) Initiative. DREAM was an advisory ballot measure that called on county leaders and PG&E to set aside the Diablo Canyon Lands for habitat preservation, agriculture, and public use upon closure of the plant. The initiative was unanimously supported by the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors, PG&E, and numerous community and environmental organizations. (For more information about the DREAM Initiative, see Appendix F.)

In 2016, PG&E announced plans to close the DCP, and in 2018 those plans were approved by the California Public Utilities Commission. PG&E suspended its application before the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for an extension of its operating licenses and the plant will cease operation and close by 2025. Decommissioning activities will continue for a decade or more after closure.

Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Engagement Panel

In 2018, PG&E formed the Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Engagement Panel (Engagement Panel), a group to serve as liaison between PG&E and the communities affected by the plant's closure. (For more information about the Engagement Panel, visit: www.diablocanyonpanel.org)

Between 2018 and the present, the Engagement Panel held multiple public workshops and meetings regarding the Diablo Canyon Lands and their future. Hundreds of community residents and others attended those events, and thousands of public comments were received. The input and community sentiment were reflected in the Engagement Panel's Strategic Vision, which contains the following recommendations regarding the Diablo Canyon Lands:

- *The 12,000 acres of Diablo Canyon Lands surrounding the DCP are a precious treasure and a spectacular natural resource that should be preserved in perpetuity for the public and future generations, in acknowledgement of the significant resource values.*
- *The public should be ensured access to the Diablo Canyon Lands to the greatest extent possible, while protecting and preserving sensitive habitats, cultural sites and other resources.*
- *The use of the Diablo Canyon Lands should include activities that are consistent with wildlife and resource protection and visitor enjoyment including multi-use trails for hiking, mountain biking, equestrian use and managed overnight camping.*
- *The preservation of sacred Native American sites should be assured.*
- *The request for land ownership by the local Native American community should be acknowledged and considered as a valid claim for historical reasons, while bearing*

in mind the overwhelming public testimony that the Diablo Canyon Lands be conserved and available to the public for managed use.

- *The long-term protection of ecological, scenic, and cultural resources and the well-being of local communities should be a primary consideration in determining the appropriate level of public access to the Diablo Canyon Lands.*
- *The establishment of at least two multi-use trail extensions of the California Coastal Trail should be pursued which include both a trail along the coast and an interior trail through Wild Cherry Canyon and other protected Irish Hills properties.*
- *The coastal section of the Diablo Canyon Lands should be protected to a higher degree, as needed to ensure the conservation of the more fragile marine, tidal, and coastal environment.*
- *The interior sections of the Diablo Canyon Lands (including the lands associated with transmission lines) should allow for multiple compatible uses, including hiking, mountain biking, and equestrian use, and connections to the Irish Hills and Montana de Oro trail systems.*
- *The use of Diablo Canyon Lands for motorized vehicles (other than in parking areas, access roads and for maintenance and management activities) and night-time recreational use (other than camping as may be allowed) should be prohibited as inconsistent with resource protection.*
- *The use of Diablo of Diablo Canyon Lands for camping should be permitted only to the extent it is consistent with the safety of the community and the protection of cultural and environmental resources.*
- *The importance and legacy of the Native American community to the Diablo Canyon Lands, including methods to provide acquisition or access to those lands should be explored.*
- *The preservation of cultural and archeological sites and artifacts, including burial grounds should be ensured.*
- *The transfer, by easement or fee title, of a portion of the Diablo Canyon Lands for exclusive use by the Native American community should be considered, with protection by conservation easement or other such means that would allow limited development consistent with local zoning and the preservation of environmental and cultural resources in perpetuity.*

www.diablocanyonpanel.org/panel-reports/strategic-vision-report/

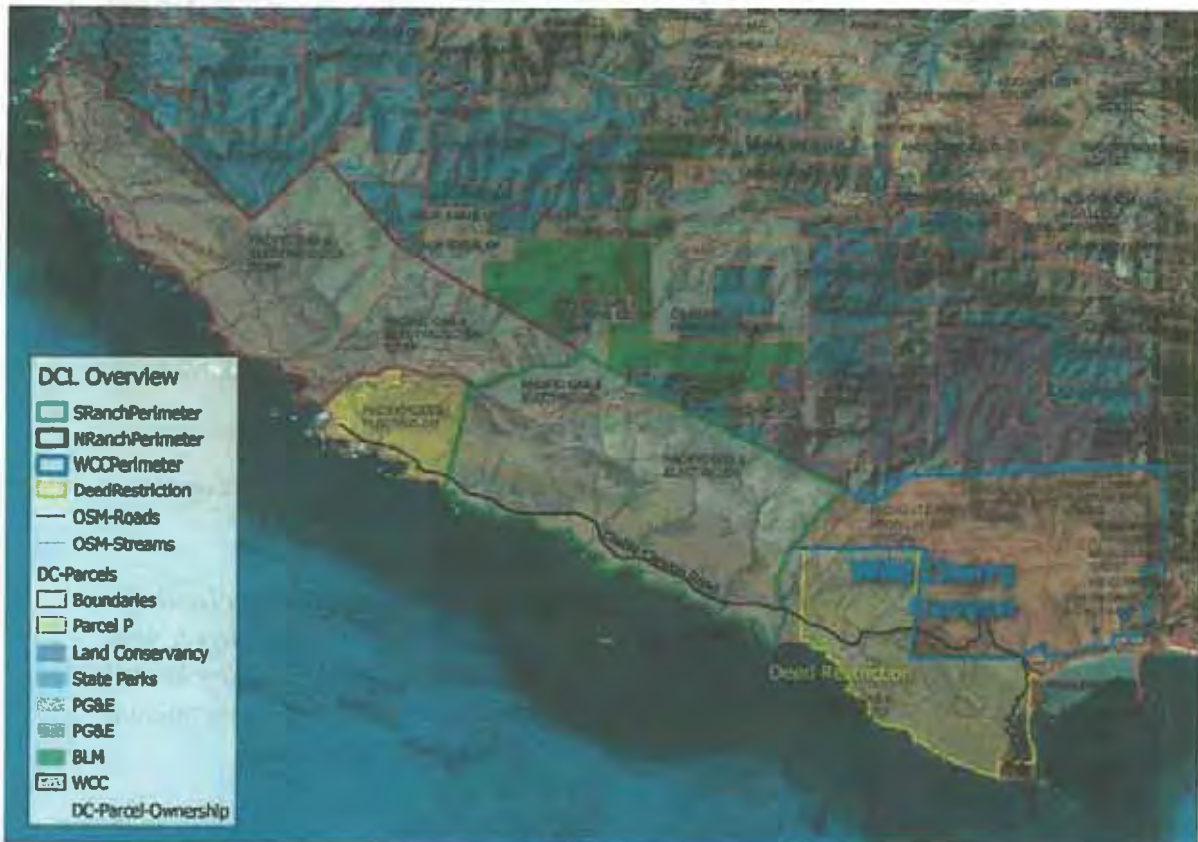
Tribal Lands Transfer Policy

In 2019, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) passed the landmark Tribal Lands Transfer Policy. The purpose of the Policy is to protect sacred places and cultural resources and to ensure meaningful consideration of tribal interests and the return of lands within a tribe's ancestral territory to the appropriate tribe. (For more information about the CPUC's Tribal Lands Transfer Policy, visit: www.cpuc.ca.gov/tribal/)

Consistent with the Tribal Lands Transfer Policy, the CPUC will encourage and facilitate transfers of real property to California Native American tribes. The Policy creates an expectation that for any future disposition of real property owned by a utility, tribes will be offered a right of first refusal to purchase the property, prior to it being put on the general market. Thus, the section of the Diablo Canyon Lands that is owned by PG&E (i.e., North Ranch) will be subject to a right of first refusal by the tribe(s) whose ancestral territory includes the Diablo Canyon Lands.

Units of the Diablo Canyon Lands

For the purposes of this report, the 12,000-acre Diablo Canyon Lands are divided into three separate units.



The Diablo Canyon Lands:
A Plan for their Conservation and Future Use

North Ranch

North Ranch is approximately 4,600 acres. It is located directly south of Montana de Oro State Park and immediately north of Parcel P (the site of the power plant and its associated infrastructure). North Ranch contains some of the most spectacular tide pools and Northern Chumash cultural sites along this section of the California coastline. North Ranch already has managed public access via the Point Buchon Trail, a perpetual, deed-restricted area that was created as mitigation for PG&E's construction of its spent nuclear fuel storage facility. The Point Buchon Trail allows managed public access to a coastal bluff trail that extends 3.6 miles along the coast and allows 275 hikers per day, five days a week. (For more information about the Point Buchon Trail, visit: www.pge.com/en_US/residential/in-your-community/local-environment/diablo-canyon-trails/point-buchon-trail.page)

The North Ranch coastal terraces have been farmed and grazed since the late 1800's. Farming stopped in the mid-1980s, but a rotational grazing program continues. North Ranch is owned by PG&E and thus is subject to the CPUC Tribal Land Transfer Policy.



North Ranch, Diablo Canyon Lands

South Ranch

South Ranch is approximately 5,000 acres and is located directly south of Parcel P. This land is characterized by a broad and undeveloped coastal terrace extending to the foothills of the Irish Hills. It contains rich cultural resources including numerous historical village sites of the Northern Chumash. Public access to the South Ranch is limited to the Pecho Coast Trail, which is available by reservation only; docent-led hikes are offered a few days a week for limited group sizes to the Point San Luis Lighthouse (3.75 miles roundtrip) and to Rattlesnake Canyon (8 miles roundtrip). (For more information about the Pecho Coast Trail, visit: www.pge.com/en_US/residential/in-your-community/local-environment/diablo-canyon-trails/pecho-coast-trail.page)

South Ranch coastal terraces were farmed until the 2010 and rotational grazing continues. The southwestern most portion of South Ranch contains 1,200 acres that are permanently deed restricted to prevent development. This restriction was required as mitigation for PG&E's replacement of the steam generator for the power plant. South Ranch is owned by Eureka Energy and thus is not subject to the CPUC Tribal Land Transfer Policy.



South Ranch, Diablo Canyon Lands

Wild Cherry Canyon

Wild Cherry Canyon is approximately 2,400 acres and is adjacent to South Ranch, to the southeast. It has been the focus of multiple (and as of yet unsuccessful) conservation attempts over the years by The Nature Conservancy and the American Land Conservancy. These efforts were previously known as the Avila Ranch Project (see Appendix G). Wild Cherry Canyon is owned by Eureka Energy and thus is not subject to the CPUC Tribal Land Transfer Policy.

Wild Cherry Canyon is currently subject to litigation between Eureka Energy (which contends it has full ownership and use of the land) and various partnerships (which contend they have valid, long-term leases over the land that give them control over the property for decades to come). The outcome of the litigation will determine the opportunity for conservation and identify the parties with whom any potential purchasers would negotiate.

Wild Cherry Canyon, Diablo Canyon Lands



Parcel P

The other major land component associated with the Diablo Canyon Lands is known as Parcel P, which is owned by Eureka Energy. It is the approximately 600-acre area where the Diablo Canyon Power Plant and other facilities/structures are located, including the reactors, spent nuclear fuel cooling pools, and the spent nuclear fuel dry cask storage site. Parcel P is also the location of the Diablo Canyon marina, breakwaters, and nearby intake and discharge coves and structures.

A local economic development group, REACH, is collaborating with community organizations and individuals on the potential repurposing of the non-contaminated structures and facilities on Parcel P in an effort to boost the local economy and produce head-of-household jobs in light of Diablo Canyon's closure.

The future of Parcel P is a complex and challenging set of issues that is beyond the scope of this report. For more information about this process, visit: www.pge.com/en_US/safety/how-the-system-works/diablo-canyon-power-plant/diablo-canyon-power-plant/diablo-repurposing.page; for information about REACH, visit www.reachcentralcoast.org



Parcel P, Diablo Canyon Lands (including breakwaters)

Conservation Framework for the Diablo Canyon Lands

Based upon the community's input as reflected in the Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Engagement Panel's public process and resulting Strategic Vision document; the overwhelming popular vote of San Luis Obispo County residents in support of the 2000 DREAM Initiative; the Tribal Lands Transfer Policy; and the work of the Friends of the Diablo Canyon, we adopt the following framework for the conservation of the Diablo Canyon Lands:

Mutual Goals

- The ecological, scenic, and other natural resources of the Diablo Canyon Lands should be protected in perpetuity;
- The cultural resources of the Diablo Canyon Lands -- including burial sites, cultural artifacts, historic Northern Chumash village sites, and other sacred areas -- should be protected and preserved in perpetuity;
- A Diablo Canyon Lands managed public access program should be created to provide sustainable public access to both coastal and interior areas; and
- The ownership of the Diablo Canyon Lands should be transferred away from PG&E and Eureka Energy, to an appropriate entity or entities that can ensure the long-term conservation of and managed public access to the lands.

Key Elements/Recommendations

1. **Transfer ownership and management of the Diablo Canyon Lands to an entity or entities (including possibly federal, state, tribal, local, or non-profit organization) in a manner that is consistent with the DREAM Initiative, the Strategic Vision of the Diablo Canyon Lands Decommissioning Engagement Panel, and the Tribal Land Transfer Policy;**
2. **Transfer ownership and management of the Diablo Canyon Lands to an entity or entities that demonstrate(s) the ability to satisfy the following:**
 - (a) Raise adequate funds to initially purchase the land interests;
 - (b) Establish an adequate endowment or otherwise demonstrate the ability to perpetually maintain and manage the resources and public access program;

- (c) Create and record perpetual conservation easements over the entire Diablo Canyon Lands, per Key Element 3 below, at the time of transfer of ownership; and
 - (d) Create a perpetual, sustainable, and appropriately sited, managed public access and use plan, per Key Element 4 below.
3. **Create and record a conservation easement over all Diablo Canyon Lands** (regardless of ownership or management) to accomplish the following:
- (a) ensure protection of ecological, scenic, cultural, and other natural resources;
 - (b) prohibit commercial development (see Appendix H);
 - (c) prohibit other development except for limited development necessary to achieve specified conservation goals in non-resource-sensitive areas or uses that do not undermine the conservation values of the land;
 - (d) prohibit unmanaged public access; and
 - (e) prohibit non-sustainable grazing or other non-sustainable agricultural activities.

The conservation easement shall be held and managed in-perpetuity by a qualified governmental or non-profit entity that satisfies the following: (1) its mission is compatible with the long-term conservation of and managed public access to the Diablo Canyon Lands, and (2) it demonstrates the ability to perpetually monitor and enforce the terms of the conservation easement(s) through an endowment or other reliable and long-term funding mechanism.

4. **Create a perpetual, sustainable, and appropriately sited, managed public access and use plan**, to include the following:
- (a) **a managed public access program for multiple users/uses on Wild Cherry Canyon**, including public access (but very restricted vehicle access) for hiking, mountain biking, equestrian use, limited leashed-dog activity, and appropriately sited, low user cost/low impact overnight camping; and
 - (b) **a public, non-motorized trail system** throughout the Diablo Canyon Lands, including:
 - (i) a primary coastal (and where appropriate, bluff) hiking trail from Wild Cherry Canyon through South Ranch and North Ranch to Montana de Oro, and connecting the Point Buchon and Pecho Coast trails;

- (ii) a primary interior trail for hiking, mountain biking, and equestrians from Wild Cherry Canyon to Montana de Oro, via protected properties within the Irish Hills;
 - (iii) possible secondary trails to connect the two primary trails with potential access by mountain bikers and equestrians to areas on or near the coastal trail, and for multiple uses/users on Wild Cherry Canyon; and
- (c) In all cases, the trail systems shall be carefully sited, designed, and constructed in coordination with tribal representatives and cultural, biological, and other experts to avoid sensitive ecological, scenic, and cultural resources and to balance the experience of public users with the in-perpetuity conservation of the land.

Next Steps and Strategies

Adoption of the Conservation Framework

As noted above, the **short-term goal** in preparing this report is to have the recommendations (and specifically the Conservation Framework contained herein) included in the 2021 Nuclear Decommissioning Cost Triennial Proceeding (NDCTP). The first step will be achieved by the submission of and advocacy for this report to PG&E, the California Public Utilities Commission, key agencies engaged in the decommissioning process (including the County of San Luis Obispo, the California Coastal Commission, and the State Lands Commission), key potential land acquisition funding agencies (the California Coastal Conservancy, California State Parks, the California Wildlife Conservation Board, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, etc.), and local elected officials (Congressman Salud Carbajal, State Senator John Laird, State Assemblymember Jordan Cunningham, and the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors).

Land Transfers

The **long-term goal** in preparing this report is to see the recommendations of this report successfully implemented to benefit people and wildlife, for generations to come. Specifically, the transfer of ownership and management of the Diablo Canyon Land Units as recommended, along with the establishment of conservation easements covering all Diablo Canyon Lands (regardless of ownership/management) and an appropriate managed public access program. This will require coordination with and between the current land owners (PG&E and Eureka Energy); state and other funding agencies (as listed above); the potential successor land owners; the potential conservation easement holders; and key stakeholders of the community, including members of the Friends of the Diablo Canyon Lands.

Timing of Lands Transfers

The transfer of lands away from PG&E and Eureka Energy will most likely need to be staged to reflect the needs of the utility and decommissioning activities. Wild Cherry Canyon could be the first to be transferred, because its use and management do not impact Diablo Canyon operations either before or after plant closure. However, any strategy to pursue the acquisition of Wild Cherry Canyon will not likely be possible until the litigation described above is resolved.

The transfer of North Ranch may be possible in the short to mid-term as it too is mostly unaffected by Diablo Canyon operations and decommissioning.

The transfer of South Ranch may be the last to occur, since Diablo Canyon's decommissioning activities (including massive numbers of trucks carrying decommissioning debris offsite) will use the primary road across South Ranch for years to come.

Land Transfer Mechanisms

There are two ways in which land transfers from PG&E or Eureka Energy might occur: (1) by purchase based on fair market value (or discounted value); or (2) as mitigation for permits that PG&E will need to decommission DCP. Either approach, or a combination of the two, may occur with the transfer of the Diablo Canyon Lands.

Purchases based upon the fair market (or discounted) value of the land is the typical way in which land conservation occurs. For example, when American Land Conservancy attempted to purchase Wild Cherry Canyon years ago, an appraisal established the fair market value of the land at over \$21 million. Funds for that purchase were raised from the state Wildlife Conservation Board, the California Coastal Conservancy, the California Transportation Commission, San Luis Obispo County and the SLO Council of Governments, the Central Coast Water Quality Control Board, and the private Hind Foundation. (Unfortunately, the last piece to come from California State Parks was delayed and the project stalled as a result; see Appendix I under "Grants Awarded"). Other notable Central Coast conservation projects have been achieved in this manner, including Pismo Preserve (by the Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo County), Hearst Ranch (by American Land Conservancy), Cambria Coast Ranch (by The Nature Conservancy), and Estero Bluffs (by the Trust for Public Land). This purchase model could be used for the acquisition of any component of the Diablo Canyon Lands, assuming that the significant amount of money needed to purchase the land (estimated to be as much as \$100 million total) could be raised.

The second way in which land conservation may be achieved is via mitigation for the multitude of permits that PG&E needs to decommission DCP. There is significant precedent for conservation in this manner. For example, in exchange for permits to build its simulator/training building on Parcel P, PG&E agreed to establish and manage the South Ranch Pecho Coast trail system. As mitigation for the construction of the spent nuclear fuel dry cask storage facility, PG&E agreed to create and manage the North Ranch Point Buchon trail. Finally, as mitigation for the replacement of the DCP steam generator, PG&E agreed to, among other things, restrict development in perpetuity on 1200 acres within South Ranch adjacent to Wild Cherry Canyon. (At one point the California Coastal Commission considered the conservation of the entire 12,000 acres of the Diablo Canyon Lands as mitigation for prior, far less significant DCP permits!) A compelling case can be (and has been) made for future Diablo Canyon Lands conservation through mitigation associated with the decommissioning process; for details, see this article:

<https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/read/62860961/slo-life-magazine-oct-nov-2019/54>

Conclusion

Ensuring the conservation of and managed public access to the Diablo Canyon Lands is a complex and challenging process that will require significant resources and a concerted and sustained effort by this community and its leadership. Nonetheless, we feel confident that we can succeed in the implementation of this Conservation Framework and can permanently protect and provide access to this unique, beautiful, and ecologically significant land, while honoring the rich legacy of the Northern Chumash.



APPENDIX A

Conservation Framework for the Diablo Canyon Lands

Based upon the community's input as reflected in the Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Engagement Panel's public process and resulting Strategic Vision document; the overwhelming popular vote of San Luis Obispo County residents in support of the 2000 DREAM Initiative; the Tribal Lands Transfer Policy; and the work of the Friends of the Diablo Canyon, we adopt the following framework for the conservation of the Diablo Canyon Lands:

Mutual Goals

- The ecological, scenic, and other natural resources of the Diablo Canyon Lands should be protected in perpetuity;
- The cultural resources of the Diablo Canyon Lands -- including burial sites, cultural artifacts, historic Northern Chumash village sites, and other sacred areas -- should be protected and preserved in perpetuity;
- A Diablo Canyon Lands managed public access program should be created to provide sustainable public access to both coastal and interior areas; and
- The ownership of the Diablo Canyon Lands should be transferred away from PG&E and Eureka Energy, to an appropriate entity or entities that can ensure the long-term conservation of and managed public access to the lands.

Key Elements/Recommendations

1. **Transfer ownership and management of the Diablo Canyon Lands to an entity or entities (including possibly federal, state, tribal, local, or non-profit organization) in a manner that is consistent with the DREAM Initiative, the Strategic Vision of the Diablo Canyon Lands Decommissioning Engagement Panel, and the Tribal Land Transfer Policy;**
2. **Transfer ownership and management of the Diablo Canyon Lands to an entity or entities that demonstrate(s) the ability to satisfy the following:**
 - (a) Raise adequate funds to initially purchase the land interests;
 - (b) Establish an adequate endowment or otherwise demonstrate the ability to perpetually maintain and manage the resources and public access program;
 - (c) Create and record perpetual conservation easements over the entire Diablo Canyon Lands, per Key Element 3 below, at the time of transfer of ownership; and
 - (d) Create a perpetual, sustainable, and appropriately sited, managed public access and use plan, per Key Element 4 below.

3. **Create and record a conservation easement over all Diablo Canyon Lands** (regardless of ownership or management) to accomplish the following:
 - (a) ensure protection of ecological, scenic, cultural, and other natural resources;
 - (b) prohibit commercial development (see Appendix H);
 - (c) prohibit other development except for limited development necessary to achieve specified conservation goals in non-resource-sensitive areas or uses that do not undermine the conservation values of the land;
 - (d) prohibit unmanaged public access; and
 - (e) prohibit non-sustainable grazing or other non-sustainable agricultural activities.

The conservation easement shall be held and managed in-perpetuity by a qualified governmental or non-profit entity that satisfies the following: (1) its mission is compatible with the long-term conservation of and managed public access to the Diablo Canyon Lands, and (2) it demonstrates the ability to perpetually monitor and enforce the terms of the conservation easement(s) through an endowment or other reliable and long-term funding mechanism.

4. **Create a perpetual, sustainable, and appropriately sited, managed public access and use plan**, to include the following:
 - (a) **a managed public access program for multiple users/uses on Wild Cherry Canyon**, including public access (but very restricted vehicle access) for hiking, mountain biking, equestrian use, limited leashed-dog activity, and appropriately sited, low user cost/low impact overnight camping;
 - (b) **a public, non-motorized trail system** throughout the Diablo Canyon Lands, including:
 - (i) a primary coastal (and where appropriate, bluff) hiking trail from Wild Cherry Canyon through South Ranch and North Ranch to Montana de Oro, and connecting the Point Buchon and Pecho Coast trails;
 - (ii) a primary interior trail for hiking, mountain biking, and equestrians from Wild Cherry Canyon to Montana de Oro, via protected properties within the Irish Hills; and
 - (iii) possible secondary trails to connect the two primary trails with potential access by mountain bikers and equestrians to areas on or near the coastal trail, and for multiple uses/users on Wild Cherry Canyon; and
 - (c) In all cases, the trail systems shall be carefully sited, designed, and constructed in coordination with tribal representatives and cultural, biological, and other experts to avoid sensitive ecological, scenic, and cultural resources.

APPENDIX B

Friends of the Diablo Canyon Lands (as of May 14, 2021)

Participants:

Denise Allen, MD, Founder, **Friends of Wild Cherry Canyon**
Teah Anders, MA, Natural Resources Mgt.; Owner/Advocate, **Gentle Touch Pet Training**
Sam Blakeslee, Author, **DREAM Initiative**
Andrew Christie, Executive Director, **Sierra Club Santa Lucia Chapter**
Kaila Dettman, Executive Director, the **Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo County**
Rachel Duchak, Principal, **Central Coast Foodie**
Dan Falat, District Superintendent, **California State Parks, San Luis Obispo Coast District**
Nick Franco, Director, **SLO County Parks Department; California State Parks District Superintendent (retired)**
Andrew Hackleman, Vice President, **REACH**
Susan Harvey, Conservation Committee Chair, **Sierra Club Santa Lucia Chapter**
Neil Havlik, Director, **Coastal San Luis Resource Conservation District**
Gordon Hensley, Executive Director, **San Luis Obispo Coastkeeper**
Stacey Hunt, CEO, **Ecologistics**
Melissa James, President/CEO, **REACH**
Jeff Jantos, Member/Advocate, **Central Coast Concerned Mountain Bikers**
Randall Knight, Professor Emeritus, Cal Poly; Trustee, **Land Conservancy of SLO County**
Sally Krenn, Senior **Terrestrial Biologist, PG&E (retired)**
Steve Lakowske, Engineer and **Multi-Use Trails advocate**
Jennifer Langford, Biologist, Founder, **Friends of Wild Cherry Canyon**
Kathy Longacre, Member/Advocate, **SLO Parks, Open Space, and Trails Foundation**
Steve McGrath, Harbor Manager, **Port San Luis Harbor District (retired)**
Jim Miers, Member/Advocate, **Surfrider Foundation San Luis Obispo Chapter**
Jeff Miller, Senior Conservation Advocate, **Center for Biological Diversity**
Christie O'Hara, President, **Central Coast Concerned Mountain Bikers**
Pam Reading, **Principal/Environmental Planner**
Kathy Redden, Member/Advocate, **Atascadero Horsemen's Club**
Ilona Shakibnia, Founder, **Friends of Oso Flaco Lake**
Herbert Smith, Board Member, **American Woodland Conservancy**
Kirk Sturm, JD/PhD, Lecturer, Cal Poly; **CA State Parks Director (retired)**
Martin Suits, Judge (retired); Advocate, **Avila Resident**
Sharon Suits, Teacher (retired); Advocate, **Avila Resident**
Doug Tait, Member/Advocate, **Morro Coast Audubon Society**
Jesse Trace, Farmer, **Regenerative Agriculture**
Steph Wald, Watersheds Projects Member, **Creek Lands Conservation**
Kyle Walsh, Conservation Director, the **Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo County**
Kara Woodruff, Member, **Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Engagement Panel**

Observers:

Greg Haas, District Representative, **Congressman Salud Carbajal**
John Laird, **California State Senator**
Jordan Cunningham, **State Assemblymember**
Tim Duff, Project Manager, **California State Coastal Conservancy**
Dawn Ortiz-Legg, **SLO County Supervisor (Third District)**
Bruce Gibson, **SLO County Supervisor (Second District)**
Guy Savage, **SLO County Administrative Officer**
Trevor Keith, **SLO County Director of Planning and Building**
Susan Strachan, **SLO County Nuclear Power Plant Decommissioning Manager**
Bob Linscheid, Senior Advisor for Economic Development,
Office of the President, **Cal Poly SLO**
Staff, **The Nature Conservancy**

APPENDIX C

**A SENSITIVE PLANT AND WILDLIFE RESOURCE INVENTORY
OF DIABLO CANYON LANDS, VOLUME I:
SURVEY PROCEDURES AND A SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS**

Prepared by:

**BioSystems Analysis, Inc.
303 Potrero Street, Suite 29-101
Santa Cruz, California 95060**

and

**Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Technical and Ecological Services
3400 Crow Canyon Road
San Ramon, California 94583**

Prepared for:

**Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Diablo Canyon Land Stewardship Committee
Diablo Canyon Power Plant
Avila Beach, California**

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(Revised 1996)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PG&E owns or controls through long-term lease agreements approximately 10,000 acres of ecologically diverse coastal lands surrounding Diablo Canyon Power Plant in San Luis Obispo County, California. Beginning in 1992, a comprehensive survey of these lands was undertaken to identify and describe all sensitive plant and wildlife resources not previously known that might occur there. Though not required by state or federal regulatory agencies, this voluntary effort is consistent with PG&E's Corporate Policy on Management of Company Real Property (Section 7, paragraphs a and d), as well as specific Best Management Practices identified by the Diablo Canyon Land Stewardship Program (PG&E 1993a).

By the time field surveys were completed in 1994, biologists had identified and mapped the locations of 7 state recognized rare vegetation community types,¹ 4 rare plant species populations,² 1 sensitive insect,³ 10 sensitive bird species,⁴ and 2 sensitive mammal species⁵ (see Tables 3-1 and 3-2 for detailed data). One additional species, the federally endangered plant Indian Knob mountainbalm, is strongly suspected to occur, though no populations have yet been found. The sensitive species identified on Diablo Canyon Lands during this survey effort include none currently listed as threatened or endangered under the state or federal Endangered Species Acts. However, all of the species and community types are classified under one or more official "Watch Lists" at the state or federal government level. These Watch List species and communities are felt to be declining, and it is often from these lists that new candidates are added to the growing number of threatened and endangered species in California. Several other sensitive species about which much information is already known from the Diablo Canyon area have not been included here. These are the American peregrine falcon, southern sea otter, brown pelican, northern elephant seal, and several species of whales that annually migrate along the Diablo coast.

Volumes I and II of this Diablo Canyon Land Stewardship Committee report serve to document the methods used in conducting the sensitive resource inventory and a detailed record of all survey results. Also identified are local endangerment factors that could threaten the resource and the direction that management should take to provide proper safeguards. Because Volume II contains specific map locations of sensitive species populations, we are treating it as confidential and available only on a need-to-know basis inside and outside of PG&E. Volume I, which contains a less specific summary of survey results, is suitable for broad distribution. It is our intention that this information be used to arrive at sound decisions for the management and conservation of Diablo Canyon Lands. Furthermore, it is our intention that this document be periodically updated as new information is acquired or changes occur in the status of sensitive resources.

¹ Central maritime chaparral, bishop pine forest, central coast riparian scrub, northern coastal bluff scrub, coastal terrace prairie/valley needlegrass grassland, and central coast live oak riparian forest.

² La Cruz manzanita, Pecho manzanita, Edna manzanita, and Coulter's saltbush.

³ Monarch butterfly.

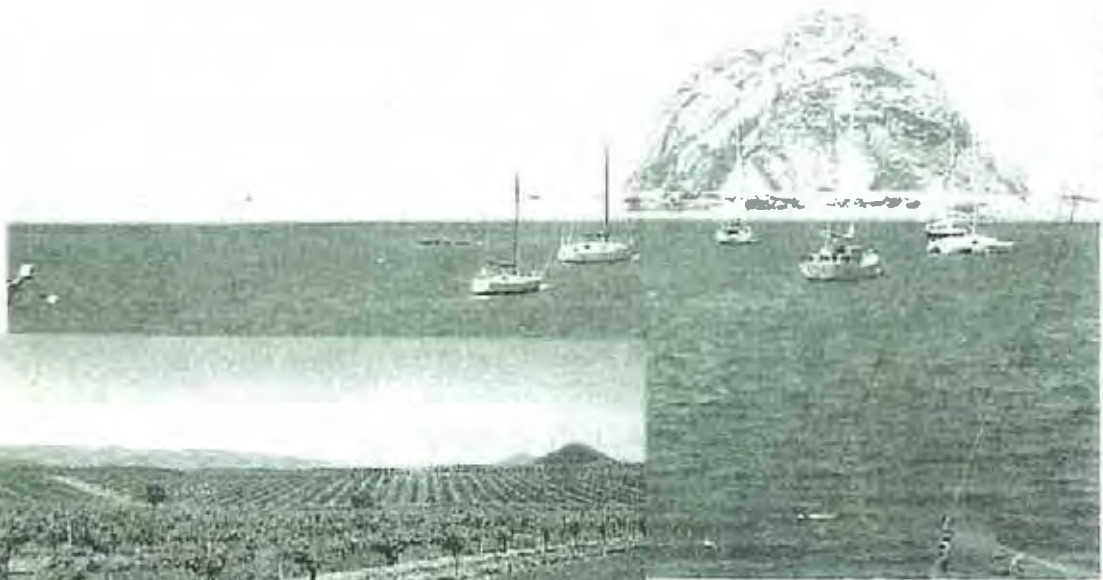
⁴ Sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, ferruginous hawk, golden eagle, merlin, burrowing owl, California horned lark, loggerhead shrike, yellow warbler, and tricolored blackbird.

⁵ Pallid bat and San Diego desert woodrat.

APPENDIX D

[The following text is extremely faint and illegible due to low contrast and blurring. It appears to be a list or table of contents, possibly containing names, dates, and numerical values.]

Conserving the Landscapes of San Luis Obispo County



County of San Luis Obispo

Conserved
Landscape
Trust
State

Irish Hills

SETTING

The Irish Hills embrace the rugged, western portion of the San Luis Range, extending from the Pacific Ocean to Los Osos Valley, and from the town of Los Osos on the north to San Luis Obispo Creek on the south. The largely undisturbed and highly scenic site includes Montana de Oro State Park, the Hibberd Preserve, and scattered large private holdings, including PG&E properties surrounding the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant.

CONSERVATION RESOURCES

The Irish Hills support a diverse and largely undisturbed collection of natural resources. Its vast coastal bluffs and terraces support excellent examples of coastal scrub, coast live oak woodlands, wildflower fields, and grasslands, including some of the only known undisturbed stands of coastal terrace prairie remaining in the state. Inland, the Irish Hills host mixed evergreen and oak forests, as well as a bishop pine forest – one of the few such stands in the county. Other upland communities include chaparral and endemic serpentine habitats. Coastal creeks of the Irish Hills support healthy aquatic systems with native steelhead trout and the threatened California red-legged frog, as well as riparian forests rich in neotropical migratory birds.

Some of the county's most well-known scenic resources are found here. These include the Point San Luis Lightstation, the meandering Prefumo Canyon Road, and vistas of the hills from Avila Beach, Los Osos Valley Road, and the Highway 101 corridor. The quaint See Canyon is regionally famous for its apple orchards and rustic fruit stands. Archeological resources are found at Whale Cave at the southern tip of the site.

THREATS TO THE CONSERVATION RESOURCES

Due to its proximity to Highway 1 and existing development, lands around the eastern and southern perimeter of the Irish Hills are currently threatened by residential development. Larger inland parcels, including the PG&E properties now serving as buffer to the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant, will likely become threatened by development in later years as the plant is decommissioned, development pressures increase, and infrastructure improvements are made.

The conservation resources, particularly along the immediate coast, are further threatened by invasive non-native plant species, including ice plant, south African veldt grass, and eucalyptus trees.

Montana de Oro State Park is a critically important component of the Irish Hills conservation area. Increasing levels of urban encroachment on the east side of the Irish Hills along Highway 101 and Los Osos Valley may threaten scenic vistas and potentially impact serpentine systems.

CONSERVATION FEASIBILITY

Multiple factors enhance the potential for conservation of the Irish Hills. Much of the site is either in large ownerships or already protected. Protected properties include the 8,000-acre Montana de Oro State Park and the 1,500-acre Hibberd Preserve, which was acquired by The Nature Conservancy in the 1970s and recently transferred to the Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo County. Approximately 14,000 coastal acres between these protected parcels are held by PG&E. When the plant is decommissioned in the future, an opportunity to protect the PG&E lands may arise, particularly in light of the county's recent passage of the "Dream" Initiative, an advisory measure requesting the county to adopt policies to protect the PG&E lands.

The inland properties between the State Park and the Hibberd Preserve consist of large, single ownership parcels, including a few hundred acres held by the Bureau of Land Management. Because these properties are currently isolated, their land values may be relatively low despite their coastal location and beauty.

Protecting vistas along Los Osos Valley Road is also achievable, in large part because the City of San Luis Obispo has required dedication of many of the foothill properties in exchange for development adjacent to existing urban areas. The City is presently negotiating the protection of remaining properties along the road.

The potential for conservation of the Irish Hills is augmented by the existence of national, state, and local organizations and agencies with demonstrated interest or ownership of properties within the site. These organizations include the California Department of Parks and Recreation, the Bureau of Land Management, The Nature Conservancy, the Bay Foundation, the Central Coast Natural History Association, the Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo County, the California State Coastal Conservancy, and the City of San Luis Obispo.

CONSERVATION GOALS

The conservation goal for the Irish Hills is to preserve a large, diverse block of habitat contiguous with Montana de Oro State Park and ecologically linked to the adjacent Indian Knob and Morro Bay sites. Emphasis should be placed on protection of the biologically unique coastal terraces, coastal creeks, maritime chaparral, and key

linkages between protected lands. The site's unique scenic and agricultural resources should also be preserved.

CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

Land Acquisition

To preserve a large, unfragmented block of coastal habitat extending from Montana de Oro State Park southeastward to the Hibberd Preserve, purchase a fee or conservation easement on the following properties: Sinsheimer, Read, Martin, Beachham, and Andre. Negotiate with PG&E regarding the disposition of its buffer lands prior to or upon decommission of the power plant. Eventually obtain fee title or a conservation easement on the property. Work with BLM to ensure its property remains with the federal agency or with another conservation entity. Extinguish leases and development rights on the PG&E/Leucadia property.

To preserve scenic parcels along Los Osos Valley Road and to assist in establishing a greenbelt around the City of San Luis Obispo, purchase a fee or conservation easement, or negotiate development on lower elevations of remaining private properties along the northeastern edge of the Irish Hills boundary.

Partnerships

To further conservation efforts in the Irish Hills, coordinate and focus efforts of local, regional, and national conservation groups including State Parks, the Bureau of Land Management, the California State Coastal Conservancy, The Nature Conservancy, the City of San Luis Obispo, the Bay Foundation, and the Central Coast Natural History Association.

Further Evaluation

To further refine conservation goals and actions in the Irish Hills, identify and evaluate occurrences of rare plant communities (emphasizing endemic serpentine species) along the northeast boundary of the site. Follow-up with land acquisitions where appropriate and feasible.

Other Actions

To protect the scenic and historic Point San Luis Lightstation, restore the lighthouse and improve access roads to allow for increased public visitation.

Irish Hills

--- Conservation Area Boundary

Conservation Resources

Coast Oak Woodland

Coastal Scrub

Bishop Pine

Serpentine Habitat

Critical Creek/River

Ownership

Private

USFS

BLM

Other Public Land

Urban

Highway

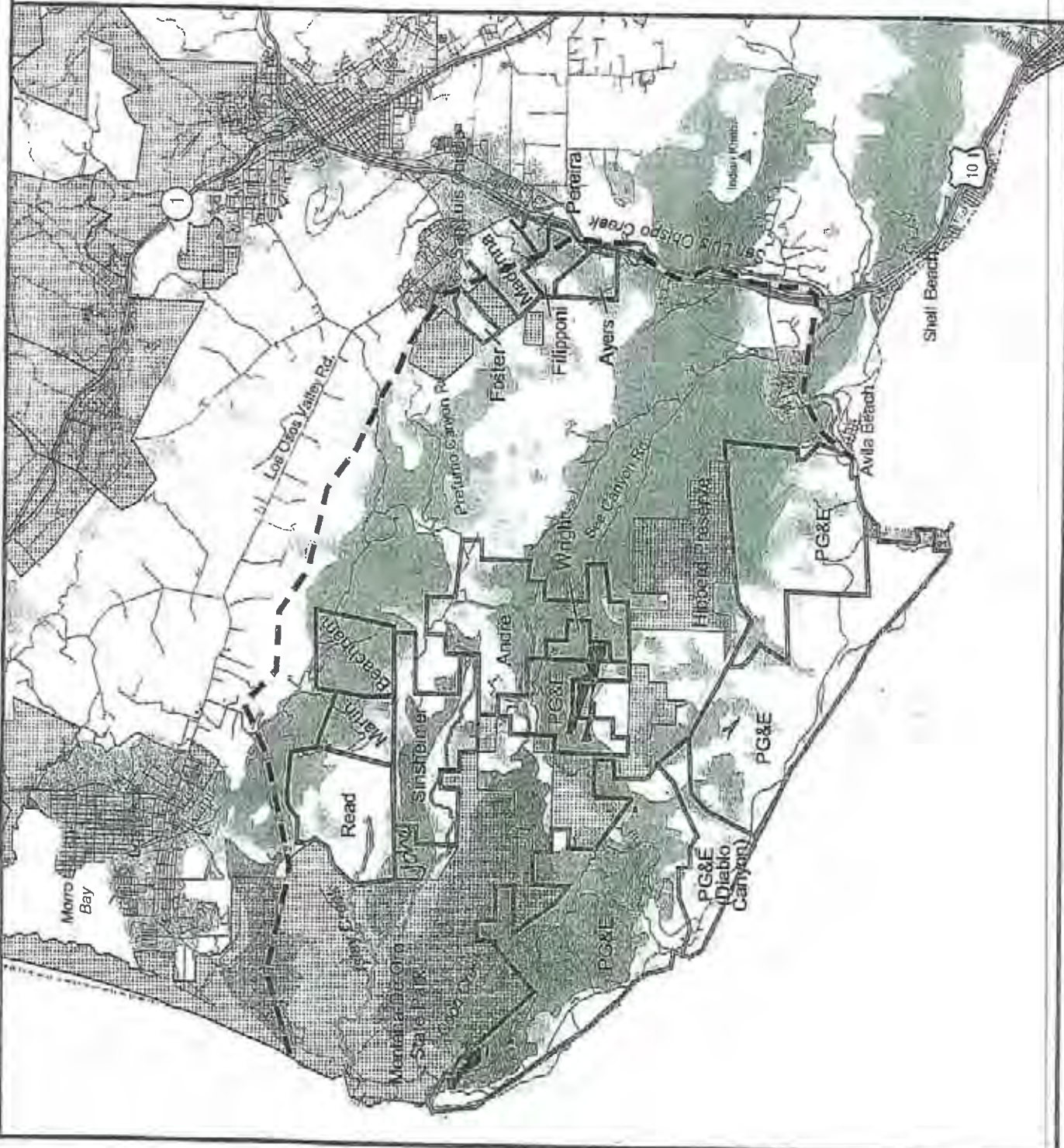
Road



Scale: 1:120,000

0 1 2 Miles

Map Revised: 7/28/89



APPENDIX E

Cal Poly, PG&E and the yak tityu tityu yak tilhini — Northern Chumash Tribe to Receive State Preservation History Award for Efforts to Restore Site of Native American Village Near Diablo Canyon

SAN LUIS OBISPO — A project to preserve the former site of a Native American village near Diablo Canyon Power Plant by a Cal Poly archaeology professor and his students, Pacific Gas and Electric, and the yak tit'yu tit'yu yak tithini — Northern Chumash Tribe will receive a 2018 Governor's Historic Preservation Award in November.

"It was very much a cooperative effort between all of us," said Terry Jones, an archaeologist and chair of Cal Poly's Social Sciences Department. "I was very pleased and honored to receive the recognition. We worked very hard on the materials from that particular site — both in the field and in laboratory analysis."

The annual awards individuals, organizations, companies and public agencies whose contributions demonstrate notable achievements in preserving the heritage of California. Six projects will receive awards this year.

Since 2009, PG&E has hosted a Cal Poly archaeological field class on the lands near the power plant in collaboration with the Northern Chumash Tribe. The field class focused on Native-affiliated sites with middens, old refuse heaps of domestic waste that have been affected by coastal erosion, public trail access and historic land uses.

In 2015, the class was held near Pecho Creek, a multi-component site listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing element to the 10,300-acre Rancho Canada de los Osos y Pecho y Islay archaeological district. The restoration area (about 19 acres) corresponds to the former Northern Chumash village site of *tst'iyiwi*, and later the site of a Rancho Period adobe — which represents "a microcosm of California history," according to an overview of the project.

The Chumash people's connection to the land is deep and long; tribal members used the lands around Diablo Canyon as hunting grounds for some 9,000 years.

The project site was occupied over several millennia and is unique regionally, representing the Pre-Contact, Mission and Rancho periods. It is the only site so-far reported from this region that correlates with an ethnographic village name – *tst'yiwi* – and the only one that illuminates life on the Central Coast both immediately before and after arrival of the Spanish. It reveals a history of resilience and adaptive change in the decades leading up to eventual colonial takeover.

The site was selected “because its integrity was being steadily compromised by cliff-face and creek bank erosion, aeolian erosion and disturbances related to agricultural uses (primarily plowing) dating back to circa 1844,” according to the Governor’s Office.

The collaboration between Cal Poly, PG&E and *yak tit'yu tit'yu yak tithini* -- Northern Chumash Tribe “is a perfect example of how historic preservation should operate,” said Brian F. Coddling, a University of Utah associate professor of anthropology, in his nomination letter for the project. “In addition to the remarkable research and restoration achieved through this project, it also provided invaluable opportunities to train (doctoral) students from the University of Utah over the 2015 field season. It was an honor to be involved in such an impressive effort.”

The Cal Poly students, Northern Chumash monitors, tribal representatives, professional cultural resource management archaeologists, and visiting scholars worked at the under the direction of Dr. Jones.

In addition, Mike Taggart, PG&E cultural resource specialist for the Diablo Canyon lands, facilitated the Cal Poly fieldwork and development of the restoration project that allows students to come onto the plant property to explore a living classroom replete with rich natural and cultural resources.

Jones said about 40 students – 25 students who participated in the field class and 15 others who were in three laboratory classes -- were involved in the on-site work that was done between 2015 and 2017.

“The artifacts that told us the site was a named Chumash village were Venetian glass trade beads that were given or traded to Native people by the Spanish,” he said. “The site also produced arrow, dart and spearhead projectile points and Olivella shell beads.”

Some of the project materials are on display at the PG&E Energy Education Center, 6588 Ontario Road in San Luis Obispo.

“Once we realized how important the site was, we shifted our priorities from excavation to conservation,” Jones said. “PG&E then undertook a number of activities to eliminate

impacts to the site and stabilize it. All of these things were undertaken in consultation and close coordination with the yak titʻu titʻu yak tilhini -- Northern Chumash Tribe of San Luis Obispo County and Region.”

The project also played a key role in reuniting the Northern Chumash Tribe with a place imbued with cultural significance and affirming oral history.

“Personal and family connections between the tribe and tstʻiwi are profound with very deep roots,” according to the Governor’s Office. “The site retains tremendous significance to the Tribe as an element of their cultural patrimony. The project’s far-reaching benefits include protection of Northern Chumash cultural materials, reuniting the Tribe with a culturally significant location, affirming tribal oral history, improved environmental conditions, and provision of a living classroom for community engagement and education.”

Tribal officials are pleased with the results.

“Over the years, we have appreciated the chance to return to sensitive and culturally important places located on Diablo Lands and to stand where our families stood for thousands of years,” said Mona Olivas Tucker, an Arroyo Grande resident and chair of yak titʻu titʻu yak tilhini – Northern Chumash Tribe.

“We’re glad that environmental restoration is underway to further protect the site. We’re also happy with our collaboration with Dr. Terry Jones of Cal Poly and PG&E Senior Archaeologist Mike Taggart that has resulted in the recognition and honoring of this amazing place.”

No additional archaeological investigations are planned at the site, which has been stabilized after native grasses took root.

The Governor's Historic Preservation Awards will be presented Nov. 1 at the Florence Turton Clunie Memorial Center in Sacramento's McKinley Park.



About the Governor's Historic Preservation Awards Program

Established in 1986 by Gov. George Deukmejian, the Governor's Historic Preservation Awards are presented annually under the sponsorship of the California Office of Historic Preservation and California State Parks to projects, individuals and organizations whose contributions demonstrate significant achievements in preserving the heritage of California. The awards program is distinguished from other preservation awards in two important respects: it emphasizes involvement by community groups; and it recognizes a broad array of preservation activities, including building rehabilitation, archaeology,

interpretation, and preservation planning. Since 1986, more than 200 organizations, individuals and agencies have been recognized for their outstanding work throughout the state on behalf of preservation.

Contact: Terry Jones

ttjones@calpoly.edu; 805-756-2523

September 21, 2018

APPENDIX F

Sample

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>PROPOSITION 20 CALIFORNIA STATE LOTTERY. ALLOCATION FOR INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS. LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVE AMENDMENT. Provides one-half of any increase beyond the current amount allocated to public education from state lottery revenues be allocated for purchase of instructional materials. Fiscal Impact: In the near term, tens of millions of dollars in annual lottery revenues that go to public education would be earmarked for instructional materials, with unknown earmarked amounts in future years. <input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO</p> | <p>PROPOSITION 26 SCHOOL FACILITIES. LOCAL MAJORITY VOTE. BONDS, TAXES. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE. Authorizes local voter approval by majority vote, not current two-thirds, for school construction and improvement bonds and property taxes in excess of 1% to pay bonds. Fiscal Impact: Local school costs—potentially in the hundreds of millions of dollars annually statewide within a decade—depending on results of voter action on future local school bond issues. Potential state savings in the longer run. <input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO</p> | <p>PROPOSITION 27 ELECTIONS. TERM LIMIT DECLARATIONS. INITIATIVE STATUTE. Permits congressional candidates to voluntarily sign non-binding declaration of intention to serve no more than three terms in House of Representatives or two terms in the United States Senate. Requires placement of information on ballots and state-sponsored voter education materials when authorized by candidates. Candidates may appear on ballot without submitting declaration. Fiscal Impact: Unknown, but probably not significant, election costs to the state and counties. <input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO</p> |
| <p>PROPOSITION 21 JUVENILE CRIME. INITIATIVE STATUTE. Increases punishment for gang-related felonies, home-invasion robbery, carjacking, witness intimidation and drive-by shootings; and creates crime of gang recruitment activities. Fiscal Impact: State costs of more than \$330 million annually, one-time costs of \$750 million. Potential local costs of up to more than \$100 million annually, and one-time costs of \$200 million to \$300 million. <input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO</p> | <p>PROPOSITION 22 LIMIT ON MARRIAGES. INITIATIVE STATUTE. Adds a provision to the Family Code providing that only marriage between a man and a woman is valid or recognized in California. Fiscal Impact: Probably no fiscal effect on the state or local governments. <input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO</p> | <p>PROPOSITION 28 INSURANCE CLAIMS PRACTICES. CIVIL REMEDY AMENDMENTS. REFERENDUM. A "Yes" vote approves, a "No" vote rejects statutory amendments limiting right of injured party to sue another's insurer for unfair claims practices and exempting specified insurers under certain circumstances. Fiscal Impact: This proposition would have a fiscal impact only if Proposition 30 is approved. In this case, the proposition would not significantly affect the state and local fiscal impacts of Proposition 30. <input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO</p> |
| <p>PROPOSITION 29 ADVISORY VOTE ONLY</p> | | <p>SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY MEASURE A Shall the County Board of Supervisors recognize the Diablo Canyon Lands as an exceptionally precious coastal resource by adopting policies that promote habitat preservation, sustainable agricultural activities, and public use and enjoyment consistent with public safety and property rights once the lands are no longer needed as an emergency buffer for the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Plant after its remaining operating life? <input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO</p> |

Sample



IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY COUNTY COUNSEL
MEASURE A-00

The Board of Supervisors has directed the County Clerk-Recorder to conduct an advisory election concerning an area within the County consisting of approximately 12,000 acres located between Point San Luis and Point Buchon, known as the Diablo Canyon Lands. Specifically, the advisory measure seeks to determine whether the County Board of Supervisors should recognize the Diablo Canyon Lands as an exceptionally precious coastal resource by adopting policies that promote habitat preservation, sustainable agricultural activities, and public use and enjoyment, consistent with public safety and property rights, once the lands are no longer needed as an emergency buffer for the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Plant after its remaining operating life.

The results of the advisory vote will not be controlling on the County Board of Supervisors.

A "Yes" vote is a vote in support of the County Board of Supervisors recognizing the Diablo Canyon Lands as an exceptionally precious coastal resource by adopting policies that promote habitat preservation, sustainable agricultural activities and public use and enjoyment, consistent with public safety and property rights, once the lands are no longer needed as an emergency buffer for the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant after its remaining operating life.

A "No" vote is a vote against the Board of Supervisors recognizing the Diablo Canyon Lands as an exceptionally precious coastal resource by adopting policies that promote habitat preservation, sustainable agricultural activities, and public use and enjoyment, consistent with public safety and property rights, once the lands are no longer needed as an emergency buffer for the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant after its remaining operating life.

s/ James B. Lindholm, Jr.
County Counsel

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF MEASURE A-00

San Luis Obispo County voters can create a legacy for their children and future generations. Vote "yes" on Diablo Resources Advisory Measure (DREAM) if you want to preserve some 14 miles - 12,000 acres - of the most pristine coastal land in California.

This is an unprecedented opportunity to keep a piece of San Luis Obispo County coastline the way it was 100 years ago. By voting "yes," voters can say they want to preserve for public use and habitat protection, the undeveloped coves, bluffs, terraces, hills, and valleys that surround the Diablo Canyon nuclear plant after it's decommissioned. And it's a way to protect the historic agricultural uses of this property.

As stated in a Tribune editorial, preserving this land would be "one of the great environmental achievements in the county's history."

All five county supervisors - Peg Pinard, Mike Ryan, Shirley Bianchi, Harry Oviatt and Katcho Achadjian - voted to place this measure on the ballot. They wouldn't have done this if they didn't believe its passage could have a lasting impact on our community.

Measure A-00 carries no risk of tax increases or bonded indebtedness. It proposes no new rules or regulations. It does not take PG&E's property or impede their ability to operate. What it does do is quite powerful: it establishes, as the county's official goal, the preservation of this stretch of coastline after the plant shuts down. By doing so it helps our community attract existing funding that is designated for those sorts of purposes.

This must happen, because if it doesn't, pressure to develop this land will someday be enormous. It will be almost impossible to stop the condos, resorts, golf courses and strip malls once development plans are drawn up.

Let's not let that happen. Let's dare to DREAM. Let's create a legacy for our children.

s/ Sam Blakeslee, Businessman
Chairman DREAM Committee

s/ Peg Pinard, County Supervisor
DREAM Co-Sponsor

NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE
WAS SUBMITTED



1027.0110

51642

IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

---This--- day ---October--- 19---, 10---99---

PRESENT: Supervisors Shirley Bianchi, Peg Pinaud, K.H. "Katcho" Achadjian, Michael P. Ryan, and Chairperson Harry L. Oviatt.

ABSENT: None

RESOLUTION NO. 99-424

A RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY CLERK TO PLACE AN
ADVISORY VOTE ON THE MARCH 7, 2000 PRIMARY ELECTION
REGARDING THE DIABLO CANYON LANDS

WHEREAS, the State of California has a varied coastline of sandy beaches, rocky shores, productive estuaries, marshes, tidal flats, urban areas and harbors; and

WHEREAS, the marine and coastal environment of San Luis Obispo County is one of the most valuable economic and environmental resources for recreation, tourism, commercial fishing, and aquaculture; and

WHEREAS, the County of San Luis Obispo is home to a 12,000 acre, 14 mile stretch of coastline located between Point San Luis and Point Bushos (also known as the Diablo Canyon Lands) which contains rocky headland and intertidal zones that provide habitat for brown pelicans, sea otters, sea lions, kelp forests, and a variety of seabirds; and

WHEREAS, the residents of San Luis Obispo County are strongly committed to the protection and management of the ecosystems that provide local communities with employment opportunities, recreational activities, and scenic beauty; and

WHEREAS, preserving coastal resources enables communities to appreciate and value the endowment of the coastal environment.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED, by the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Luis Obispo the following:

1. That an advisory election be conducted pursuant to section 9603 of the Elections Code,
2. That the County Clerk-Recorder is directed to place this measure on the March 7, 2000, Primary Election ballot and publish it in the election materials prepared for that ballot.
3. That the text of the ballot language for said measure shall read as follows:

ADVISORY VOTE ONLY

Shall the County Board of Supervisors recognize the Diablo Canyon Lands as an exceptionally precious coastal resource by adopting policies that promote habitat preservation, sustainable agricultural activities, and public use and enjoyment consistent with public safety and property rights once the lands are no longer needed as an emergency buffer for the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Plant after its remaining operating life?

Upon motion of Supervisor Pinaud, seconded by Supervisor Ryan, and on the following roll call vote, to-wit:

AYES: Supervisors Pinaud, Ryan, Bianchi, Achadjian, Chairperson Oviatt

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAINING: None

The foregoing resolution is hereby adopted.

Dis

Henry L. Orth
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:

Julie L. Rodewald
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
BY: Cheri August Deputy Clerk
[SEAL]

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL EFFECT:

JAMES B. LINDHOLM, JR.

By: [Signature]
Deputy County Counsel

Dated: 10.8.99

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }
COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO } ss
I, JULIE L. RODEWALD, County Clerk of the above
entitled County, and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board
of Supervisors thereof, do hereby certify the foregoing
to be a full, true and correct copy of an order
entered in the petition of said Board of Super-
visors, and now remains, of record in my office.
Witness, my hand and seal of said Board of
Supervisors this 25 day of Oct
1999
JULIE L. RODEWALD
County Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk
of the Board of Supervisors
By: Cheri August
Deputy Clerk

D/O

1027.0110

IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Tuesday, October 19, 1999

PRESENT: Supervisors Shirley Bianchi, Peg Pluard, K.H. 'Katcho' Achadjian,
Michael P. Ryan and Chairperson Harry L. Oviatt

ABSENT: None

In the matter of Diablo resources Advisory Measure;

This is the time set for consideration of a proposed Diablo Resources Advisory Measure;
3rd District.

Supervisor Pluard: Introduces Mr. Binkeslee who will speak about a project called the Diablo
Resources Advisory Measure (DREAM).

Mr. Sam Binkeslee: Chairperson of DREAM, states this is an opportunity for the Board to make
a decision that will affect the entire community for years to come; states this is a measure that
seeks to preserve over 12,000 acres of coastal land that stretches between Point Buchon on up to
Montana De Oro; indicates the advisory group has met with a wide range of individuals and
groups and PG & B regarding this measure; addresses some of the values that are in the measure;
states this is an opportunity for the Board to create a legacy.

Ms. Mistie Hobson: Representing PG&B, addresses PG&B's stewardship and management of
Diablo Canyon land and explains why PG&B supports the measure.

Ms. Kathleen Ryan: Executive Director for Central Coast Natural History Association, indicates
they support the DREAM measure and its placement on the March 2000 ballot; states their
organization of nearly 1,000 community members have supported environmental education,
interpretation and conservation efforts in the five local State Parks for more than 20 years; feels
the preservation of Diablo land is one of the most important decisions the community will face
in coming years; urges the Board to place the measure on the ballot.

Mr. Jack Bolgie: People for the Nipomo Dunes, states he agrees with what has been said this
afternoon; states PG&B has a good land stewardship program and have protected the area;
indicates the measure will ensure that continued level of protection after Diablo Canyon closes;
requests this measure be placed on the March 2000 ballot.

Mr. Pat Yeasart: ECOSLO, states he is here to indicate ECOSLO's support for placing this measure on the ballot; ECOSLO will continue to urge the Regional Board and other regulatory agencies to do whatever is necessary to stop any damage that is occurring at Diablo; feels this is a real opportunity to preserve the onshore environment.

Ms. Rochelle Docter: Mothers for Pence, states they are currently taking a neutral position on this measure; addresses several "red flags" regarding the measure; states her concern that the Board intends for this measure to be in place of any mitigation by the Regional Quality Board.

Supervisor Pinnard: states this is an opportunity to do what we all say we want to do and that is to work at win-win solutions; indicates the goal is to preserve as much of the 13,000 acres as possible.

Matter is fully discussed and thereafter, on motion of Supervisor Pinnard, seconded by Supervisor Ryan and on the following roll call vote:

AYES: Supervisors Pinnard, Ryan, Blinnich, Achundjian, Chairperson Ovit
NOES: None
ABSENT: None

RESOLUTION NO. 99-24, a resolution directing the County Clerk to place an advisory vote on the March 7, 2000 Primary Election regarding the Diablo Canyon Lands, adopted.

cc: Administration 2
Elections
Auditor
10/25/99 oia

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
)ss.
County of San Luis Obispo)

I, JULIE L. RODEWALD, County Clerk-Recorder and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, in and for the County of San Luis Obispo, State of California, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of an order made by the Board of Supervisors, as the same appears spread upon their minute book.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of the said Board of Supervisors, affixed this 25th day of October, 1999.

(SEAL) JULIE L. RODEWALD
County Clerk-Recorder and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
By Cheri O'Connell
Deputy Clerk

BOARD APPEARANCE REQUEST FORM
The San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors
Welcomes Your Comments

In the interest of time, three (3) minutes will be reserved for your presentation. Please submit this completed form to the Clerk of the Board prior to the item.

Public Comment remarks should be directed to the Chairman and the Board as a whole and not to any individual thereof. No person will be permitted to make slanderous, profane or personal remarks against any individual.

NAME: SAM BLAKESLEE
AGENDA ITEM: D-1
ISSUE: DIABLO DREAM BALLOT MEASURE
SIGNATURE: [Signature] DATE: 10/19/99

personal remarks against any individual.

NAME: Missie Hobson *(will speak after Sam)*
AGENDA ITEM: DREAM
ISSUE: _____
SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: 10/19/99

NAME: Colleen Ray
AGENDA ITEM: D-1
ISSUE: Diablo Resources Advisory Measure
SIGNATURE: [Signature] DATE: 10/19/99

NAME: JACK BEIGLE
AGENDA ITEM: D-1
ISSUE: _____
SIGNATURE: [Signature] DATE: 10-19-99

NAME: PAT VEESANT
AGENDA ITEM: D-1
ISSUE: DREAM
SIGNATURE: [Signature] DATE: 10/19/99

BOARD APPEARANCE REQUEST FORM
The San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors
Welcomes Your Comments

In the interest of time, three (3) minutes will be reserved for your presentation. Please submit this completed form to the Clerk of the Board prior to the item.

Public Comment remarks should be directed to the Chairman and the Board as a whole and not to any individual thereof. No person will be permitted to make slanderous, profane or personal remarks against any individual.

NAME: Rochelle Becker

AGENDA ITEM: D1

ISSUE: open space mission

SIGNATURE: Rochelle Becker DATE: 10/19/99

COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM TRANSMITTAL

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| (1) DEPARTMENT Board of Supervisors | | (2) MEETING DATE October 18, 1999 | | (3) CONTACT PERSON Peg Pinard (805) 781-5450 | |
| (4) SUBJECT Proposed Diablo Resources Advisory Measure (DREAM) | | | | | |
| (5) SUMMARY OF REQUEST Supervisor Pinard has been approached by the Central Coast Natural History Association (CCNHA), as well as many other members of the community, to request the Board to place an advisory ballot measure on the next available election. The CCNHA is a non-profit organization that supports environmental and conservation education programs. The advisory measure would ask the County voters to recognize the natural resource value of the Diablo Canyon Lands that extend from Avila Beach to Montana de Oro State Park. These lands include approximately 12,000 acres and 14 miles of coastline. The proposed measure would read as follows: <p align="center">ADVISORY VOTE ONLY</p> <i>Shall the County Board of Supervisors recognize the Diablo Canyon Lands as an exceptionally precious coastal resource by adopting policies that promote habitat preservation, sustainable agricultural activities, and public use and enjoyment consistent with public safety and property rights once the lands are no longer needed as an emergency planning buffer for the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Plant after its remaining operating life?</i> | | | | | |
| (6) RECOMMENDED ACTION That your Board authorize the Chair to sign the attached resolution directing the County Clerk-Recorder to place the Diablo Resources Advisory Measure (DREAM) on the March 7, 2000 general election ballot. | | | | | |
| (7) FUNDING SOURCE(S) General Fund | | (8) CURRENT YEAR COST \$3,250-\$6500 | | (9) ANNUAL COST N/A | |
| (10) BUDGETED? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> NO | | | | | |
| (11) OTHER AGENCY/ADVISORY GROUP INVOLVEMENT (LIST): County Clerk-Recorder, Department of Planning and Building and County Counsel. | | | | | |
| (12) WILL REQUEST REQUIRE ADDITIONAL STAFF? <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent <input type="checkbox"/> Limited Term <input type="checkbox"/> Casual <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, How Many? <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Help | | | | | |
| (13) ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE REVIEW | | | | | |
| (14) SUPERVISOR DISTRICT(S) 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, All | | | (15) LOCATION MAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attached <input type="checkbox"/> N/A | | |
| (16) AGENDA PLACEMENT <input type="checkbox"/> Consent <input type="checkbox"/> Presentation <input type="checkbox"/> Hearing (Time Est. <u>30</u>) <input type="checkbox"/> Board Business (Time Est. _____) | | | (17) EXECUTED DOCUMENTS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resolutions (Orig + 4 copies) <input type="checkbox"/> Contracts (Orig + 4 copies) <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinances (Orig + 4 copies) <input type="checkbox"/> N/A | | |
| (18) NEED EXTRA EXECUTED COPIES? <input type="checkbox"/> Number: <input type="checkbox"/> Attached <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A | | | (19) APPROPRIATION TRANSFER REQUIRED? <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> 48hrs Vote Required <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A | | |

10/19/99

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER, Room 370 • SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA 93108-2040 • 805.761.6160



SUPERVISOR PEG PINARD
DISTRICT THREE

TO: Board of Supervisors
FROM: Peg Pinard, 3rd District Supervisor *P.P.*
DATE: October 19, 1999
SUBJECT: Proposed Diablo Resources Advisory Measure (DREAM)

RECOMMENDATION

That your Board authorize the Chair to sign the attached resolution directing the County Clerk-Recorder to place the Diablo Resources Advisory Measure (DREAM) on the March 7, 2000 general election ballot.

DISCUSSION

I have been approached by the Central Coast Natural History Association (CCNHA), as well as many other members of the community, to request the Board to place an advisory ballot measure on the next available election. The CCNHA is a non-profit organization that supports environmental and conservation education programs. The advisory measure would ask the County voters to recognize the natural resource value of the Diablo Canyon Lands that extend from Avila Beach to Montana de Oro State Park. These lands include approximately 12,000 acres and 14 miles of coastline. The proposed measure would read as follows:

ADVISORY VOTE ONLY

Shall the County Board of Supervisors recognize the Diablo Canyon Lands as an exceptionally precious coastal resource by adopting policies that promote habitat preservation, sustainable agricultural activities, and public use and enjoyment consistent with public safety and property rights once the lands are no longer needed as an emergency planning buffer for the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Plant after its remaining operating life?

There appears to be community wide support for the concept of placing the advisory measure on the ballot. A public meeting to discuss the idea was conducted on October 4th by the CCNHA and attended by approximately 100 county residents. The measure was

D.P.

Board of Supervisors
Diablo Resources Advisory Measure (DREAM)
October 19, 1999
Page 2

discussed in detail during the meeting and presentations were made by Dream Committee members, as well as PG&E and the Nature Conservancy.

The topic of protecting the Diablo Canyon Lands was also discussed at the September 8th meeting of the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Research has been ongoing for more than 20 years at the nuclear power plant, both before and after it began operating in 1965, to determine the extent of the impacts relating to its operation. However, there is no consensus or agreement reached on the conclusions of this research. After listening to supportive testimony by many local residents, the Water Board unanimously voted to follow the staff recommendation to direct their staff to continue working with the operator on developing a plan by June of 2000 to permanently protect the coastal resources in this area. This advisory ballot measure would be a useful gauge of public opinion for the Water Board as they continue to work with the operator on resolving environmental impacts from the nuclear power plant.

Pursuant to the Elections Code section 9603, the results of an advisory vote will in no manner be controlling on the sponsoring legislative body. However, if it is approved in March, county staff would be able to consider including revised policies for this area as part of the ongoing update of the San Luis Bay Area Plan and Local Coastal Plan. We have existing information regarding the resources in this area, developed as part of earlier studies for the Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary and in our Local Oil Spill Plan, that could be incorporated into the updated area plan.

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT

County Clerk-Recorder, Department of Planning and Building and County Counsel.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The additional sample ballot printing for the advisory measure will not exceed \$5,500. This is assuming arguments in support and opposition and rebuttals to those arguments are submitted. If there is only an impartial analysis and one argument, the information will be printed on one page and the cost will be \$3,250.

Attachment A: Resolution directing the County Clerk-Recorder to place the DREAM measure on the March 7, 2000 election
Attachment B: Area Map

D-3

APPENDIX G

AVILA RANCH

A RARE CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITY



A conservation project by
**AMERICAN LAND
CONSERVANCY**

in partnership with
**The Land Conservancy of
San Luis Obispo County**

2,400 acres
Appraised Value: \$24 million
San Luis Obispo County, CA

AVILA RANCH

A RARE CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITY



Avila Ranch comprises approximately 2,400 acres located on the Pacific Ocean along California's central coast. Recognized as one of California's outstanding conservation areas, it lies within San Luis Obispo County northwest of the town of Avila Beach and within the region known as the "Irish Hills."

The American Land Conservancy (ALC) has an option to purchase the long term leases that control all uses of the land for the next approximately 165 years. A recent appraisal, commissioned by ALC has determined that the purchase price is \$24 million. This reflects the relatively high development potential of the property, including its location mostly outside of the coastal zone.

ALC plans to acquire the Avila Ranch land interests and

subsequently transfer those interests to the State for use as a new State park and recreation area. To do so, ALC has launched a campaign to raise the necessary funds from a variety of public and private sources. By working together with the local community, public agencies, businesses and partner organizations, we have an opportunity to preserve one of California's unique landscapes for future generations to use and enjoy.

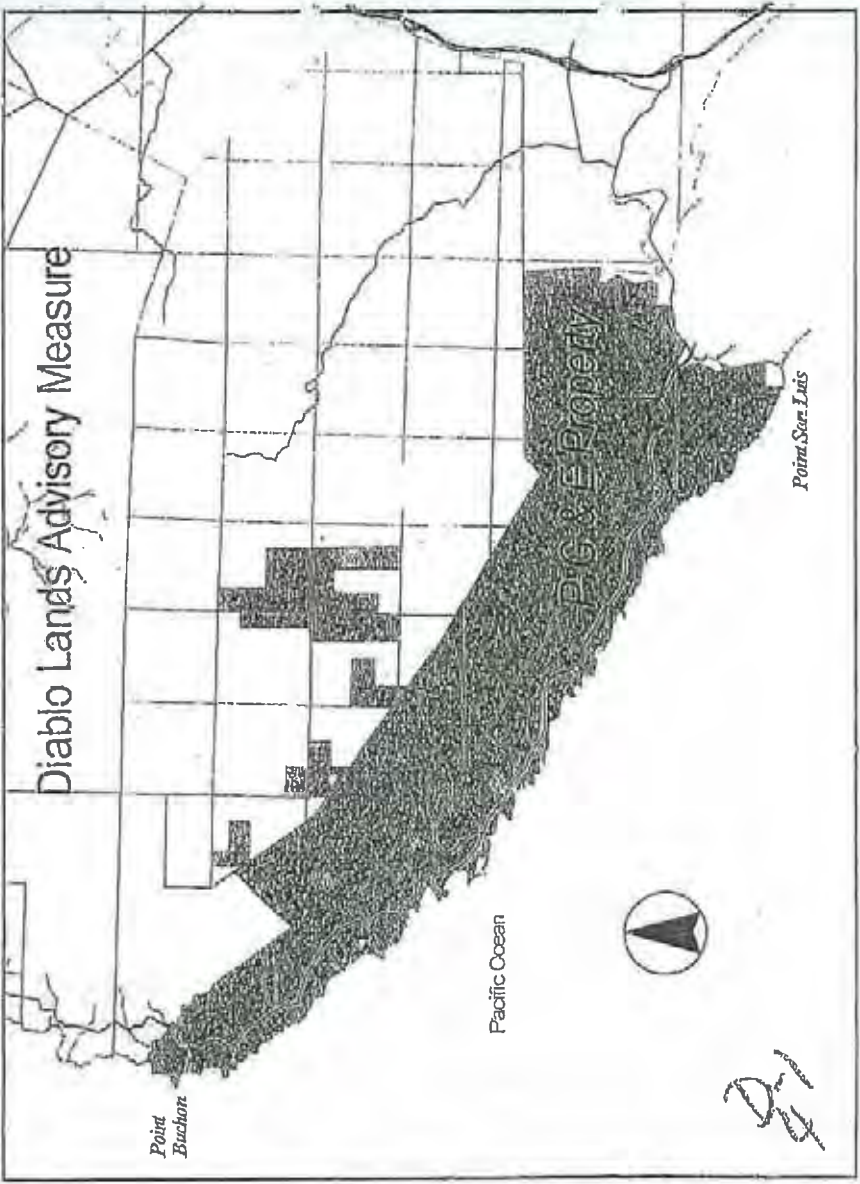
The preservation value of Avila Ranch is increased by its location adjacent to the pristine and undeveloped Hibberd Preserve, owned by the Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo County. ALC is in negotiations with the SLO Land Conservancy regarding the possible transfer of the

Hibberd Preserve to the State in exchange for ALC payment to that organization for its holding and management costs since it acquired the property several years ago.

Together, Avila Ranch and Hibberd Preserve would create a new 4,000-acre State Park, accessible for public recreational activities and resource protection. In addition to augmenting the popular and nearby Montana de Oro State Park, the Avila Ranch transaction is essential to extending the California Coastal Trail through this area.

¹ The Irish Hills was an area identified in 2000 as an "Outstanding Conservation Area" in the report, [Conserving the Landscapes of San Luis Obispo County](#), funded by the David and Lucile Packard Foundation





Diablo Lands Advisory Measure

Point
Buchanan

Pacific Ocean

P.G. & E Property

Point San Luis

[Handwritten signature/initials]

AVILA RANCH

A RARE CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITY



California red-legged frog



Golden Eagle



Western pond turtle

Avila Ranch Resources

Avila Ranch is a spectacular stretch of undeveloped yet unprotected coastal property. It provides a relatively intact example of historic coastal California.

Scenic views from the Ranch stretch over 180 degrees from the San Luis Range inland, to sweeping vistas of the Pacific Ocean across San Luis Bay. Avila Beach, Olde Port Beach, and the San Luis Pier are among the sites visible from the property, as well as rugged woodland hills and serpentine outcroppings of the Ranch's interior.

Avila Ranch contains a diverse and largely undisturbed collection of natural resources. Its coastal bluffs, terraces, and inland areas support coastal scrub, coast live oak woodlands, wildflower fields, and maritime chaparral. Within the Ranch, the watersheds of Wild Cherry Canyon, upper Harford Canyon Creek, the headwaters of Rattlesnakes Canyon Creek and the eastern half of the Upper Pecho Creek, support aquatic species including the threatened California red-legged frog as well as riparian forests suspected to be rich in neotropical migratory birds.

*Special Status Species**

Western pond turtle
Two-striped garter snake
Coast Range newt
Pallid bat
Townsend's big eared bat
Cooper's hawk

Sharp-shinned hawk
Bell's sage sparrow
Merlin
Golden eagle
California horned lark
Yellow-breasted chat

California spotted owl
Burrowing owl
Long-eared owl
Yellow warbler
Tricolored blackbird

*No information is available on presence of special status species, but based on the presence of suitable habitat, these species may occur on the property.

AVILA RANCH

A RARE CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITY



Recreational Opportunities

Avila Ranch would provide multiple recreation opportunities as a State Park. One of the most exciting possibilities is a 15 to 20 mile extension of the California Coastal Trail from Montana de Oro State Park. The trail would commence at Montana de Oro, and proceed through other protected, or soon to be protected, properties of the Irish Hills, past the Hibberd Preserve, and finally through Avila Ranch to its coast, where it would meet up with Avila Beach. An alternative route may one day be possible along bluff tops of the PG&E property surrounding the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant. In either scenario, Avila Ranch is an essential and irreplaceable addition to the California Coastal Trail.

Acquisition of Avila Ranch would also complement existing recreation plans in San Luis Obispo County. First, the project is adjacent to the San Luis Lighthouse, where efforts are currently underway to make this historic resource more accessible to the public. Second, the Ranch is a natural extension of the Bob Jones City to the Sea Trail, a walking and biking trail stretching from the City of San Luis Obispo to Avila Beach.

With easy accessibility from San Luis Bay Drive and proximity to Highway 1, Highway 101 and the community of Avila Beach, the property would well-serve the growing number of Californians seeking to experience the beauty and open space of the Central Coast. The property is also suitable for a system of hiking trails, possible campsite locations, and other visitor amenities. At 4,000 acres (including Avila Ranch and Hibberd Preserve), the size of the project alone suggests many possible public uses.



AVILA RANCH

A RARE CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITY



Toward a Successful Conservation Conclusion

The time frame in which to seize the Avila Ranch opportunity is brief. ALC has until August 2008 (less than a year) to raise all of the funding necessary to secure this significant piece of California history and protect an essential component of the California Coastal Trail along the Central Coast.

We cannot do it without your help.



Contact Information

Kara W. Blakeslee
Conservation Committee Chair
Avila Ranch Project Director
American Land Conservancy
(805) 440-6650
karaslo@charter.net

Kerry O'Toole
President
American Land Conservancy
(415) 912-3665
kerry@alcnet.org

The mission of the AMERICAN LAND CONSERVANCY is to preserve our natural and outdoor heritage by conserving landscapes with outstanding ecological, scenic, and recreational values.

American Land Conservancy
250 Montgomery Street, Suite 210
San Francisco, CA 94104
P: (415) 912-3660
F: (415) 912-3662
www.alcnet.org

APPENDIX H

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who were appointed to study the problem of the...
2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who were appointed to study the problem of the...

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Chumash Council says there will be no casino built on Diablo Canyon lands

BY MONA TUCKER

OCTOBER 06, 2020 07:11 AM

Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant is slated to close in 2025.

The Diablo Canyon Power Plant is scheduled to be permanently shut down by 2025 and will then undergo the long process of decommissioning. With these events, Pacific Gas and Electric Co. (PG&E) will be working toward transferring ownership of 12,000 acres commonly referred to as the Diablo Lands. This includes the areas of Wild Cherry Canyon, South Ranch, North Ranch, and Parcel P (the site of the power plant).

All of the Diablo Lands are within the ancestral homelands of yak tityu tityu yak tiihini Northern Chumash Tribe of San Luis Obispo County and Region, and were originally inhabited by our families at numerous village sites. However, the destructive ideologies of missionization, foreign diseases for which we had no immunity, the land grab of the Mexican rancho era and ongoing colonization killed many of us and displaced the rest. This land was taken from us without permission, agreement or compensation.

Village sites *tstyíwi* , *čanu*, *tsipxatu*, *petpatsu* and *wexetminu'* are among those on this Pecho Coast. Currently, the village site of *tstyíwi* is undergoing restoration to eradicate invasive grasses as well as revegetation using native plants. Our Tribe, in a joint effort with Cal Poly San Luis Obispo and PG&E, received a 2018 Governor's Historic Preservation Award for the Research and Collaboration for the Restoration of *Tstyíwi* on the Pecho Coast.

Numerous important cultural areas and landscapes including village sites are among the reasons we are actively pursuing the reacquisition of the Diablo Lands — to continue the stewardship as we have done for more than 10,000 years.

We know of the Diablo Lands not only from early writings, but from our own family stories. These stories continue to teach us and reaffirms our goal to maintain what is so incredibly special about these Lands: a place on the coast of California that is mostly untouched, with an abundance of cultural and environmental resources that could not withstand, nor ever recover from large destructive projects.

We intend to care for the Diablo Lands in such a way that it can thrive and its deep history can be respected. It is clear that many others besides indigenous people feel the same way. Our strategies to achieve this goal include our successful partnering with the Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo County, continuing our participation in on-going local discussions, and conferring with various government agencies.

As we have engaged in numerous forums on the disposition of these Lands over the past few years, we are often asked about our Tribe's stance regarding building a casino on the Diablo Lands. We have consistently responded that we would not ever be interested in doing so, but are aware there is still concern. To reassure the broader community, we are making the following statement:

On behalf of our Tribal Council, as chair, our Tribal position is that we have always been and will remain opposed to any gaming enterprise anywhere on the Diablo Lands. Any such use or the facilities that usually accompany a casino would be inappropriate for this spectacular place.

We've also been asked what happens if we change our minds? Our plan is to join the community in exploring conservation easements and/or deed restrictions to ensure that gaming enterprises are never allowed on any part of the Diablo Lands in perpetuity.

Planning the future of these Lands is a critical opportunity for us here today and for those yet to be born. It is an immense responsibility šumoqini (always).

APPENDIX I



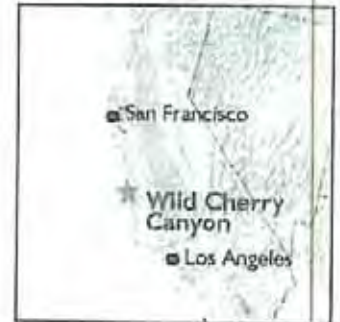
WILD CHERRY CANYON

San Luis Obispo County

CALIFORNIA
COAST



Located in one of the most pristine, remote, and outstanding natural resource areas in central California, the 2,400-acre **Wild Cherry Canyon** property is a rare, undeveloped coastal gem with sweeping ocean views, diverse habitat, and rich riparian resources. The property is a high priority conservation target in the ecologically rich Irish Hills and supports numerous plant and animal species, including the threatened California red-legged frog. Wild Cherry Canyon is one of the last remaining landscape-scale conservation opportunities on the central coast. ALC is working to protect this unique coastal treasure, which will be conveyed to the state to be added to nearby Montaña de Oro State Park, where it can be enjoyed for generations to come.



BENEFITS

- Combined with related projects that will be facilitated by this acquisition (including Hibberd Preserve), these acquisitions will add 5,500 acres to Montaña de Oro State Park, increasing it by 65% and making it one of the largest parks in the state
- No impact on the General Fund, provides opportunities for revenue generation
- Permanently protects habitat for fifteen special status species.
- Will add up to 20 miles to the California Coastal Trail
- Will extend the Bob Jones City to the Sea Trail, adjacent to the historic Port San Luis Lighthouse
- Protects riparian areas (property includes the watersheds of four creeks) as well as coastal scrub, coast live oak woodlands, wildflower fields, and maritime chaparral

LEASEHOLD INTEREST PURCHASE PRICE

\$21,240,000

GRANTS AWARDED

| | |
|--|--------------|
| • California State Parks | \$6,900,000* |
| • Wildlife Conservation Board | \$6,622,306 |
| • California Coastal Conservancy | \$4,737,305 |
| • California Transportation Commission Environmental Enhancement & Mitigation Program | \$1,030,389 |
| • San Luis Obispo County & San Luis Obispo Council of Governments | \$850,000 |
| • Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board | \$950,000 |
| • Hind Foundation | \$150,000 |

Total: \$21,240,000

Awaiting Public Works Board Approval

The mission of the American Land Conservancy is to protect our natural heritage by conserving land for the benefit of people and wildlife.

For additional information:
Kerry O'Toole
415.912.3665 | kerry@alcnet.org

Email: Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Project Team

From: Lucy J Swanson <janeslo@icloud.com>

Sent: Saturday, December 4, 2021 12:18 PM

To: PL_Diablo <PL_Diablo@co.slo.ca.us>

Cc: janeslo_icloud.com <janeslo@icloud.com>

Subject: [EXT]Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Environmental Impact Report Scoping Comment

December 4, 2021

To Susan Strachan,

I offer the following comments and questions on the scope and content of the Environmental Impact Report for the decommissioning of the Diablo Canyon nuclear plant.

1. How will PG&E monitor the newly-designed canisters and casks it plans to use to store spent fuel rods in the new ISFSI?
2. How will the current and the new ISFSI be protected from the possibility of a terrorist attack?
3. How will workers and the public be protected from contamination during dismantlement of structures containing materials that are either radioactive or chemically contaminated?
4. Where will materials that are chemically contaminated be taken?
5. Where will materials that are radioactive below Class C be taken? How will workers and the public be protected from exposure as these materials are transported?
6. To what extent will decommissioning disrupt the customary functions and uses of Port San Luis and the Harbor District?

L. Jane Swanson
313 Presidio Place
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
janeslo@icloud.com

Email: Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Project Team

From: Guy <gsharp1951@charter.net>
Sent: Saturday, December 4, 2021 5:26 PM
To: PL_Diablo <PL_Diablo@co.slo.ca.us>
Subject: [EXT]Why?

To Whom It May Concern,

Still don't understand, Why? Why is it that the Diablo Canyon nuclear facility is being torn down? In this day and age of concern for the environment, taking a prime source of clean energy out of service seems ludicrous, especially when doing so without an active plan for it's replacement which will push more cost burden down to the rate payers. We are doing more than our fair share to live within the restrictions our State has placed upon us all relative to utilizing energy efficient products. And rate hikes passed along to help manage the inefficient operation of our electrical utility provider.

With the further reliance on electrical energy, also due to phasing out certain gas appliances as well as fuel based vehicles, the additional usage of electricity will cause massive blackouts through out the State in the not too distant future.

Diablo Canyon has generated safe electrical power for many years. Over this time it has been online there have been not major issues at the facility. Again, Why is this necessary?

Sincerely,
Guy Sharp
338,21

Date: December 4, 2021

To: Susan Strachan, Diablo Decommissioning Project Manager
SLO County Planning & Building
diablo@co.slo.ca.us

From: Sherri Danoff
PO Box 2382, Avila Beach 93424
Sherri39@charter.net

Subject: EIR SCOPING INPUT

COMMENTS

- Non-radioactive demolished materials should maximally be retained on-site and mixed with on-site soils, to minimize truck trips through Avila for removing materials.
- Non-radioactive office buildings on Parcel P might be suitable for congregate housing with relatively minor modifications. They contain offices, bathrooms and some kitchen facilities. If the buildings will not be repurposed on Parcel P, PG&E should offer them to People's Self Help Housing for transport from Parcel P. PG&E also should notify the Homeless Oversight Services Council of the availability of these buildings.
- Existing dry casks are intended to remain stored at the Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI) on Parcel P, without containment, where they are vulnerable to corrosive sea air and to sabotage. A climate-controlled containment alternative should be evaluated.

Dry casks for storing future spent fuel will be of a different type than those in use, *presumably* less vulnerable to sea air. (PG&E's specifications for new casks contained in request for proposals are proprietary, so specifications are not known by the public at this time.) PG&E is not intending to transfer spent fuel from existing casks to the new ones.

The reactor containment domes should be evaluated as potential for climate-controlled containment for the existing dry casks, and possibly some or all future ones also.

The NRC license for the ISFSI is separate from the nuclear facility license. My recollection is that PG&E is in the process of seeking ISFSI renewal. At this time, it seems appropriate for the County to communicate to NRC its support for greater safety of stored spent fuel in dry casks. Storage of spent fuel on Parcel P could be in perpetuity.

- In considering potential future uses for Parcel P and associated open space lands, it is essential to evaluate generation of traffic that would affect Avila during warm weather weekends and holidays. At these times, beach and other traffic already often congests Avila's narrow, winding access road. Avila has one-way in and out and a cluster of hazards – multiple earthquake faults, very high fire hazard, tsunami potential, plus a nuclear facility.

Email: Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Project Team

From: Eric Greening <dancingsilverowl@gmail.com>

Sent: Sunday, December 5, 2021 8:17 AM

To: PL_Diablo <PL_Diablo@co.slo.ca.us>

Subject: [EXT]Eric Greening comments for the scoping process on the Diablo decommissioning EIR

Hello!

Thank you for the opportunity to comment! Having already made oral comments at online scoping meetings, as well as having asked questions, I will begin by following up on one I asked at the 6:00 pm session on Wednesday, December 1st. Given the rising advocacy for disregarding the decommissioning schedule on which this EIR is premised, and for somehow contriving to extend the license for some number of years, a position being heard from multiple levels including the federal (Secretary Granholm), state (a PUC spokesperson; Assemblymember Cunningham), and local (including Supervisor Ortiz-Legg), I pointed out the lack of a budget or timeline for the present EIR to go into the needed depth on the many impacts and hazards that would need to be thoroughly investigated and mitigated in the event such a license extension were to actually happen in the real world, and sought clarification that the task at hand for the present EIR is to remain focused on decommissioning. I received reassuring answers from Susan Strachan, speaking for the County, and Tom Jones, speaking for the project applicant, that decommissioning on the previously understood schedule remains the focus of this EIR process.

I would hope this question will also elicit clear statements to that effect from Aspen. Among the key issues would be a greater than anticipated volume of high-level waste, with pools likely running denser and hotter than is now contemplated, and with the need for containers and places to put them not currently anticipated in the project as it has been understood until now. Also of concern would be continued discharge of hot water into marine ecosystems if the waiver were to be extended, the possibility of fatigue or deterioration of materials making up key structures, and the retirement of so many people whose knowledge is essential to dealing with expected or unexpected events, with no clear path forward toward replacing their expertise, given the paucity of young people seeing a future in nuclear engineering and training for it. I am hoping for a clear statement from Aspen that any such license-extension project is

completely outside the scope of this present EIR and would need a completely separate environmental review process as a stand-alone project.

The advocacy for license extension is premised on the need to deal with climate change, which some people consider worthy of formal declarations of emergency at various levels of government. Although I share these advocates' concerns about climate change, I am strongly opposed to formal declarations of emergency which would be effectively endless (the climate is not likely to return to "normal" anytime soon, if it ever does) and which could centralize power and decision-making in ways that could erode environmental scrutiny and mitigation, and prioritize haste over careful analysis of costs, impacts, and consequences of projects alleged to address the climate "emergency," including nuclear ones. I would welcome a clear statement from Aspen that it will not allow the integrity of this present EIR process to be attacked or abused even by those acting under color of emergency, but that it will be carried forward to its conclusion as an evaluation of DECOMMISSIONING, in keeping with Aspen's contract with the County.

For the sake of efficiency, let me state here that I share the concerns voiced in the comment letter of the Mothers for Peace, and it should be understood that although I won't repeat most of them here, the issues they reference are of significance to me, and that they questions they ask are questions to which I also would like to know the answers.

The Mothers for Peace have periodically sampled local sea water and had it sent to Woods Hole for detection of any unusual radioactive isotopes. What is not being done, and may detect more consequential concentrations, is sampling and analysis of top-of-the-food-chain marine organisms, who have the propensity to bioconcentrate pollutants. I would ask that such sampling be regularly conducted in the waters off Diablo Canyon for the duration of the decommissioning project.

I continue to urge Aspen and the County to explore the extent to which they can consider their ability to treat hazards inherent in high-level waste issues pre-empted by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in the same way they treat hazards occasioned by earthquake faults: admitting they have no control over the source of the hazard, but nonetheless acknowledging their responsibility to study and understand the hazards, and to incorporate feasible mitigation measures into the project description to minimize the hazards.

The County is required by law to find Coastal Development Permits consistent with public health and safety. With most such projects, the option of denial exists for projects for which such findings cannot be made. In the case of Diablo decommissioning, denial is not an option that can reduce risk; the findings will have to be made under duress. Having the ability to add mitigation measures to deal with impacts over which we have no control is a way to minimize the risks inherent in that duress.

Many thanks,

Eric Greening

Email: Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Project Team

From: zawalick@pobox.com <zawalick@pobox.com>

Sent: Sunday, December 5, 2021 10:40 AM

To: PL_Diablo <PL_Diablo@co.slo.ca.us>

Cc: ZAWALICK@POBOX.COM <ZAWALICK@POBOX.COM>; Zoe Wells <zoe@drzoe.com>; 'Benita Epstein' <benita@benitaepstein.com>

Subject: [EXT]Zawalick Comment on Pismo Beach

Hello,

Relative to the activities proposed in PG&E Letter DCL-21-045 and, in general, the Diablo Canyon Power Plant decommissioning activities and plans, I would like to make some comments:

1. The nature of the environment around the Pismo Beach Materials Handling Facility (PpBMHF) has changed dramatically over the years. Many residential homes have been constructed on all sides of this facility and it remains very near to the Judkins Middle School.
2. Using PBMHF for decommissioning activities is counter to the needs and wants of the local community and inconsistent with the residential nature of the area.
3. Traffic and access routes to the PBMHF are complex and crowded. Additional traffic is unwelcome, unsafe, and unwise.
4. We specifically ask that the PBMHF NOT be used or even considered as a contingency site for Diablo Canyon Power Plant decommissioning activities.
5. Table 3.10-1, State/Local Regulatory Policies for Land Use has the following statement for the PBMHF Policy LU-6b REMOVED: "The proposed uses and modifications would comply with applicable industrial regulations and standards." I propose that this statement be returned as clearly PG&E would intend to comply with all applicable regulations and standards.
6. IF Diablo Canyon Power Plant decommissioning activities are, for some reason, required to be performed at PBMHF, then we request the following changes and restrictions:
 - a. Lighting: Lighting at this facility has already been modified and expanded. During coastal fog events, the entire valley is brightly lit from the

facility. This needs to stop. Lighting use should be restricted to no later than 9pm each night and not to resume prior to 6am. The letter states that “The PBMHF...facility would not create significant light or glare, as construction activities and facility operation will occur during normal business hours.

Because no significant adverse impacts to visual resources due to substantial light or glare were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary.” I’m identifying substantial EXISTING light and glare issue and requesting mitigation. This statement is disingenuous or ill-informed or both.

b. Noise: Pismo Beach General Noise Regulation 9.24.040 states: A. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, and in addition thereto, it shall be unlawful for any person to willfully or negligently make or continue, or cause to be made or continued, or permit or allow to be made or continued any noise which disturbs the peace and quiet of any neighborhood or which causes any discomfort or annoyance to any reasonable person of normal sensitivity in the area. B. No permit shall be issued for any activity that may violate this section. All activities should be restricted to 9am to 5pm, M-F.

c. Equipment: Reconstruction of the rail facility, re-purposing of the buildings, and movement of the actual materials related to Diablo Canyon Power Plant decommissioning activities will all result in noise, lighting, dust, and hazardous materials and emissions. All activities should be restricted to 9am to 5pm, M-F.

d. Dust: Reconstruction of the rail facility, re-purposing of the buildings, and movement of the actual materials related to Diablo Canyon Power Plant decommissioning activities will all result in dust and hazardous materials and emissions. All activities should be restricted to 9am to 5pm, M-F.

e. Hazardous and Radioactive Materials: Since this is now essentially a residential neighborhood, materials related to Diablo Canyon Power Plant decommissioning activities, including hazardous materials, should not be allowed.

f. Transportation: As noted earlier, transportation routes are extremely limited into or out of the PBMHF and traffic on Price Canyon road has increased of the years such that traffic jams are common. The additional traffic related to Diablo Canyon Power Plant decommissioning activities in this area is unwelcome, unsafe, and inconsistent with the needs and wants of residents and businesses in the area. All activities should be restricted to 9am to 5pm, M-F.

In summary, we are strongly against the use of the PBMHF for Diablo Canyon Power Plant decommissioning activities, even if those potential uses are listed as a contingency in the plan. Please remove PBMHF from the plan.

If PBMHF activities are necessary, then very restrictive requirements shall be placed upon operations, including zero storage or transport or handling of hazardous or radioactive materials, restrictions on hours of lighting use, and significant restrictions on the hours of operation.

Thank you,

Steven and Zoe Zawalick

Steven and Zoe Zawalick
212 Porterville Street
Pismo Beach, CA 93449
(805) 305-5587

Email: Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Project Team

From: Benita Epstein <benita@benitaepstein.com>

Sent: Sunday, December 5, 2021 3:07 PM

To: PL_Diablo <PL_Diablo@co.slo.ca.us>

Subject: [EXT]DCPP Decommissioning Project NOP Comments/Transportation Evaluation for EIR

Dear DCPD Decommissioning staff,

Transportation Evaluation for EIR:

Regarding Transportation and the Pismo Beach Railyard Facility Site

My concern is PGE using the Pismo Beach Railyard Facility Site as a contingency plan for possible transport of non-radiological and non-hazardous wastes via rail from that facility.

WILL THE EIR CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING?

1. The San Luis Obispo Board of Supervisors has recently allowed 31 more oil wells to be dug at the Arroyo Grande Oilfield located on east and west sides of Price Canyon (1821 Price Canyon Road).There already are many construction trucks driving north and south on Price Canyon Road. Has this been considered in the traffic study?
2. Price Canyon is crowded. People leave work in San Luis Obispo around 2:30 pm every weekday to get to Hwy 101 South.
3. The intersection of Price Street and Price Canyon is a bottleneck over the Bello Street bridge no matter what time of day.
4. Tourists come to Pismo Beach all week long, not just summer, weekends or during festivals. There is a lot of traffic in Pismo Beach.
5. Everyone living in Pismo Heights will be effected including parents dropping their children off at Judkins Middle School.
6. Are there considerations for PBFd fire, CalFire, police, ambulances, FedEx, UPS, USPS mail trucks, bicyclists turning onto Lemoore Street?

7. Is PGE prepared for firefighting if a decommissioning truck causes an accident or fire?

8. Who will be responsible for maintenance of Price Canyon? Pismo Beach or PGE?

9. If PGE decides to use HWY 101 to get to the Pismo Beach Railyard Facility Site, the traffic could be dangerously backed up on the Exit for Price Street.

10. If trucks turn onto Five Cities Drive to get to James Way then to Price Street, that is a going to cause congestion at two exits.

Please consider theses points in the EIR and eliminate the Pismo Beach Railyard Facility Site as a contingency plan.

Sincerely,
Benita Epstein

Email: Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Project

From: Sheila Baker <thefunkyrake@gmail.com>

Sent: Monday, December 6, 2021 2:07 PM

To: PL_Diablo <PL_Diablo@co.slo.ca.us>

Subject: [EXT]Concerns regarding Diablo's radioactive waste

Dear Diablo Canyon EIR Panel,

Thank you for considering my concerns on Diablo's waste. Nuclear waste is considered a highly dangerous substance. The so called low level waste (Class a,b, and c) contain enough radionuclides to last thousands of years and contain highly carcinogenic radioactive materials. Studies have been made on people exposed to these materials and various cancers they suffered. Please consider the very best transportation and storage of the waste possible. Comparing radioactive waste to hospital or lab waste must stop. What you are handling is the most dangerous substance known to humankind.

Regarding transportation of radioactive waste, barge seems most preferable although still not desirable to our marine life. Rail and road transport are non starters. There are really no solutions to radioactive waste transport.

Finally it was said in your videos that you will not consider environmental justice. This is just not possible as radioactive waste effects not only San Luis Obispo County but other counties and states as well. Many years ago during a ceremony of the Colorado River Native Nations Alliance at their sacred place Ward Valley, Chumash elder Pilulaw Khus spoke on behalf of the Bear Clan of the Northern Chumash Council. During the ceremony Elder Pilulaw agreed to not push for Diablo's waste to be transported and stored at Ward Valley, only 22 miles from the Colorado River. This action and other selfless brave actions of the people of San Luis Obispo County show that keeping the waste and not transporting it beyond the boundary of the county is the best course of action for everyone and highly exemplifies environmental justice. In agreeing to steward Diablo's radioactive waste, the people of SLO county are therefore owed the very best and safest journey with this nightmare task.

Thank you for your consideration of this comment.

-Sheila Baker
210 Douglas Street
Petaluma, CA 94952
(707) 606-8450

Email: Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Project

From: Jill ZamEk <jzamek@gmail.com>

Sent: Monday, December 6, 2021 3:50 PM

To: PL_Diablo <PL_Diablo@co.slo.ca.us>

Subject: [EXT]Diablo Canyon Decommissioning EIR comments

Hello. I have been living downwind of Diablo Canyon for 37 years, and I look forward to its closure in 2024 and 2025. The scope of the EIR is a bit vague, as the NRC has much jurisdiction over the high level radioactive waste storage and decontamination standards. But here are just a few of my concerns.

1. There is much in the media currently by some who strive to keep Diablo Canyon operating beyond the planned closure dates. Any statements on that topic must be discarded in this current process.
2. PG&E is in the process of choosing a new dry cask storage system which will allow for more rapid transfer of the waste from the pools. Because this waste will likely remain on-site for a very long time, these casks and/or canisters must be robust. They must be able to withstand the impacts of routine aging, seismic risks, threats of terrorism, and impacts from the ocean environment. Will these casks be monitored for degradation and radiation leakage? Will there be a system on-site for repair?
3. I understand that the dismantled materials will be transported by truck, rail, and barge. What infrastructure modifications and/or enhancements will be required to roads, rails, and for barge loading? What roads will be used? What will be the impact on traffic? Is there potential for health impacts from hazardous and radiological materials due to accidental release? What destinations have been selected? What are the environmental justice impacts on disadvantaged communities along the routes?
4. Eventually the land will be restored and deemed safe by NRC standards for public access. We must reiterate our desire for the land to be used for the public good. The DREAM Initiative in 2000 was supported by over 75% of county voters - a clear message to set aside all the surrounding Diablo Canyon Lands for habitat preservation, agriculture, and passive public use upon closure of the plant. The surveys by the Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Engagement Panel found the same - protect and preserve the land and repurpose the existing non-contaminated facilities for the establishment of clean, green, renewable energy sources, education, and research.

Best regards,
Jill ZamEk
Arroyo Grande

Email: Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Project

From: Doug Tait <dougt1863@gmail.com>

Sent: Monday, December 6, 2021 4:13 PM

To: PL_Diablo <PL_Diablo@co.slo.ca.us>

Subject: [EXT]DCPP Decommissioning Project NOP Comments

Dear Ms. Strachan,

Thank you for the opportunity to provide written comments on the scope and content of the Draft EIR regarding the decommissioning of the Diablo Canyon Power Plant.

The EIR will evaluate many extremely important environmental issues. I would hope that it fully addresses three: 1) Biological Resources, 2) Cultural Resources, 3) Recreation and Public Access.

The entire 12,000 acres of Diablo Canyon Lands is extremely rich in natural and cultural resources that deserves to be conserved and protected in perpetuity. With that, these lands would provide invaluable opportunities for recreation through a managed public access program. I would suggest two resources to be reviewed and presented in the forthcoming EIR: 1) the Strategic Vision of the Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Panel, 2) the Conservation Framework adopted by the Friends of the Diablo Canyon Lands, found at www.diablocanyonlands.org.

Specifically, in Biological Resources, I would suggest the EIR look at the historical grazing practices on both the South and North Ranch, and continue the sustainable grazing practices currently in practice on the South Ranch that benefits not only the land, but also protects and encourages grassland birds. (See Audubon Conservation Ranching Initiative: www.ca.audubon.org/conservation/conservation-ranching.)

Briefly on Project Mitigation. The forthcoming EIR should include a detailed analysis as to the reason PG&E was required to open the Pecho Coast Trail, the Pt. Buchon Trail, and set aside 1,200 acres for conservation at Point San Luis, all significant mitigation measures related to impacts to coastal public access that were required by the Coastal Commission. The community deserves fair, appropriate, and legally supportable mitigation for the decommissioning of Diablo Canyon Power Plant.

I thank you, and appreciate the considerable work and effort on your part, and look forward to being part of the continued conversation on this truly important matter.

Sincerely,
Doug Tait
Arroyo Grande, CA

Email: Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Project

From: Melissa Boggs <mboggs3@gmail.com>

Sent: Monday, December 6, 2021 4:49 PM

To: PL_Diablo <PL_Diablo@co.slo.ca.us>

Subject: [EXT]DCPP Decommissioning Project NOP Comments

Hello,

This is regarding the Diablo Canyon Power Plant Decommissioning Project NOP for the preparation of the Environmental Impact Report.

I have the following comments on the scoping information provided:

- 1) Under the main activities in Phase 2, it states site restoration monitoring will occur for up to 5 years. My comment is 5 years of monitoring does not seem sufficient and I believe additional years of monitoring should be required.
- 2) Regarding the Alternatives, I support the Intake Structure Removal Alternative. This alternative would include full removal of the intake structure back to the water tunnels, and tunnel entrances would be sealed with a concrete bulkhead. I also support the Breakwater Removal Alternative. This alternative would include full removal of the breakwaters around the Intake Cove and marine habitat restoration using imported rocks. I also support the Full Removal Alternative. All DCPD infrastructure would be completely removed (beyond the standard three feet minimum below adjacent grade), including the intake structure and breakwaters. Only the owner-controlled area and associated support facilities, such as utilities and roads would remain.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments.

Melissa Boggs

Email: Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Project

From: Sam Blakeslee <samslo33@gmail.com>

Sent: Monday, December 6, 2021 7:26 PM

To: PL_Diablo <PL_Diablo@co.slo.ca.us>

Subject: [EXT]Diablo Decommissioning Scoping Feedback

Susan Strachan
Power Plant Decommissioning Manager
County of San Luis Obispo Planning & Building

Subject: Feedback on Scoping of Decommissioning of Diablo Canyon Power Plant

Dear Ms Strachan:

It is critically important that mitigation for the host of environmental impacts associated with the decommissioning of the Diablo Canyon Power Plant include a guarantee of conservation and public access, in perpetuity, of the Diablo Canyon Lands.

Although some will argue for a range of other mitigation actions, many of which will entail less permanent environmental actions or financial remunerations, the most important action this County could take to provide meaningful and impactful mitigation is implementation of rigorous conservation easements that ensure protection of the diablo canyon lands as well as public access.

The impact of decommissioning on these lands will not be intermittent or temporary. There is every likelihood that roads and structures will be left in place as will nuclear waste as there is no permanent repository for spent fuel. As a result it is appropriate that mitigation be long-lasting, not temporary.

Over 20 years ago, in March of 2000, the public was asked what it wanted to see as the future of these lands in an advisory measure that was placed before the voters of San Luis Obispo County. That measure, known as the DREAM Initiative (Diablo Resource Advisory Measure), asked a salient question that is highly relevant to the Scoping of the Decommissioning of the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant. The language of the initiative that was placed before the voters was as follows:

Shall the County Board of Supervisors recognize the Diablo Canyon Lands as an exceptionally precious coastal resource by adopting policies that promote habitat preservation, sustainable agricultural activities, and public use and enjoyment

consistent with public safety and property rights once the lands are no longer needed as an emergency buffer for the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Plant after its remaining operating life?

The measure was clear in what it asked the public to weigh in on; specifically, if the County should "adopt policies that promote habitat preservation, sustainable agricultural activities, and public use" of the Diablo Canyon Lands.

The measure was equally clear about when the County should adopt such policies; "once the lands are no longer needed as an emergency buffer for the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant after its remaining operating life".

The measure was placed on the ballot by a unanimous vote of all 5 supervisors, received bipartisan endorsements from the then Assemblyman, State Senator, and Congresswoman, and was supported by a broad range of business, civic, and environmental groups.

The result of the vote?

The public voted overwhelmingly (75% aye) to support this measure and send an unambiguous message to the San Luis Obispo County policy making agencies, that, when the time was right, these lands should be treated as an "exceptionally precious coastal resource" which should be protected.

This is that time. The plant is shutting down. Permits will require mitigation. The public has identified what it seeks as an outcome from county policy makers. This is the moment for county policy makers to demonstrate that it heard the electorate when it passed the DREAM Initiative. Utilization of thoughtfully designed conservation easements as a mitigation strategy for the issuance of permits is the appropriate means to realize the formally stated will of the community.

As author of the DREAM Initiative I urge the County to prioritize conservation and public access of the Diablo Canyon Lands as THE most important element in any portfolio of mitigation efforts crafted to offset the impacts of Decommissioning.

Respectfully,

Sam Blakeslee, Ph.D.
Dream Initiative Author
State Assemblyman and Senator (Former)

To whom this may concern, ^{12/5/21} ①
(which is ALL of us)

I am writing to make sure that when an Environmental Impact Report is done on the PG&E property where Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant is located that several things are looked at and seriously taken into consideration.

First, so that people do not forget that Diablo Canyon daily spews out radioactive isotopes as it vents daily. Many of these are unknown isotopes - they ^{that are} only monitored as they capture some of them at their monitoring stations. In 1992 as I went through their (PG&E's) licence event reports I found that they reported that they found Cesium 137 in Pumpkin greens at Cal Poly SW. They found Cesium 137 in Rock Cod in Avila Beach.

(2)
In other studies they found Strontium 90 in babies teeth that could only have entered through mother's milk. These isotopes only come from one place and an independent monitoring group should be monitoring what is in the grass, the trees the water in all surrounding areas of the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant. They should be monitoring the ~~biomass~~ bio-accumulation of radioactive isotopes in the fish off the coast.

This land and water has been contaminated with radioactive isotopes for over 35 years now by Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant.

These isotopes don't just evaporate and disappear. They travel and land somewhere.

The nuclear scientist that work at Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power plant don't even know what isotopes are being released.

The Diablo Canyon Power Plant property is also a high level radioactive waste dump. This should not be a place where the public freely wander without concern of getting cancer. People need to understand that it only takes a minute amount of a radioactive substance to cause cancer. PG&E has been negligent in telling the truth in what's released into the air and water surrounding the power plant and beyond. Diablo Canyon Power Plant has been permitted to dump radioactive Tritium into the water since the day it went on line. Those that believe that the Nuclear Power Plant & PG&E have done anything environmental are mistaken and/or ignorant. There is nothing environmental about the Nuclear Power Plant. It continues to contaminate the environment and will do so far beyond its closure.

Those who think that Nuclear Power is clean energy are blind. There is nothing clean about nuclear power. Just because you can't see the pollution with your eyes does not mean it's not there. Nuclear Power does not help the carbon footprint in anyway. People who believe this are ignorant or uneducated. (4)

PG&E should be paying for these studies out of their profits - not passing on all the costs of their ignorance and negligent actions to the public.

I'm not sure who is on the committee taking public input and who is going to do the EIR, but I hope they have a moral compass and ethics and that will make sure these things are done. And I hope that thing will not be whitewashed like PG&E has done with so many serious things over the years. They pretend to be our good neighbor with our money yet they pollute our community with their pollution causing many to get cancer. That's not a good neighbor!

Sincerely,

Kathi DiPeri

P.O. Box 4204

San Luis Obispo, Ca.

93403

(5)