

RECORD OF DECISION

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

DOCKET NUMBERS 50-275 AND 50-323

LICENSE RENEWAL APPLICATION FOR

DIABLO CANYON NUCLEAR POWER PLANT, UNITS 1 AND 2

BACKGROUND

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC, the Commission) received an application dated November 7, 2023 (Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS) Accession No. ML23311A154), from Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) filed pursuant to Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) Part 51, “Environmental Protection Regulations for Domestic Licensing and Related Regulatory Functions,” and 10 CFR Part 54, “Requirements for Renewal of Operating Licenses for Nuclear Power Plants,” for renewal of the facility operating licenses for Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant (Diablo Canyon), Units 1 and 2. The application was supplemented by letters dated October 14, 2024; March 6, 2025; April 24, 2025; May 13, 2025; and February 11, 2026 (ML24289A118, ML25069A508, ML25114A242, ML25133A223, and ML26042A359, respectively).

Diablo Canyon is a dual-unit nuclear power plant located in San Luis Obispo County, California. Both reactors at Diablo Canyon are four-loop Westinghouse pressurized water reactors. PG&E is authorized to operate both units at reactor core power levels not in excess of 3,411 megawatts thermal. On November 20, 2023, the NRC published in the *Federal Register* (FR) a notice of receipt and availability of the Diablo Canyon license renewal application (LRA) (88 FR 80780), including the environmental report (ER). On December 19, 2023, the NRC published in the FR a notice of acceptance for docketing and opportunity to request a hearing (88 FR 87817).

The Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (AEA), specifies that licenses for commercial nuclear power reactors can be granted for up to 40 years. The initial 40-year licensing period was based on economic and antitrust considerations rather than on technical limitations of the nuclear facility. The NRC regulations allow for an option to renew such licenses beyond the initial 40-year term for an additional period of time, limited to 20-year increments per renewal, based on the results of an assessment to determine whether the nuclear facility can continue to operate safely during the proposed period of extended operation.

Facility Operating License Nos. DPR-80 and DPR-82 for Diablo Canyon, Units 1 and 2 include expiration dates of November 2, 2024, and August 26, 2025, respectively. The regulation in 10 CFR 2.109, “Effect of Timely Renewal Application,” specifies that if a licensee of a nuclear power plant files an application to renew an operating license at least 5 years before the expiration date of that license, the existing license will not be deemed to have expired until the NRC completes its safety and environmental reviews, and makes a final decision about whether to issue a renewed license. On March 2, 2023, the NRC issued to PG&E an exemption from this rule stating that if PG&E submitted an LRA less than 5 years prior to expiration of the existing licenses but no later than December 31, 2023, and if the NRC staff found it acceptable for docketing, the existing licenses would be in timely renewal under NRC regulations until the NRC has made a final determination on whether to approve the license renewal application

(88 FR 14395). PG&E submitted the LRA for Diablo Canyon by letter dated November 7, 2023, and the NRC found that LRA acceptable for docketing on December 19, 2023, and, therefore, the Diablo Canyon licenses have continued to be in timely renewal under NRC regulations pending the NRC's final determination on whether to approve the LRA. The requested renewed facility operating licenses would authorize PG&E to operate Diablo Canyon, Units 1 and 2 until November 2, 2044, and August 26, 2045, respectively.

Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA), directs that an environmental impact statement (EIS) be prepared for any major Federal action that has the potential to significantly affect the quality of the human environment. In accordance with 10 CFR 51.20(b)(2), the NRC prepares an EIS or a supplement to an EIS for the renewal of facility operating licenses. The NRC's Federal action is to decide whether to renew the facility operating licenses for Diablo Canyon, Units 1 and 2, authorizing operation until November 2, 2044, and August 26, 2045, respectively, as proposed in the LRA.

On January 24, 2024, the NRC published in the FR a notice of intent to prepare an EIS and conduct scoping for the Diablo Canyon LRA (89 FR 4631). In addition, Federal, State, and local agencies, as well as Tribal governments, were notified and asked to provide comments on and to participate in the environmental scoping process. On February 1, 2024, the NRC staff held a public webinar and on February 8, 2024, the staff held an in-person public meeting to obtain public input on the scope of the NRC's environmental review of the Diablo Canyon LRA. On May 7, 2024, the NRC staff published a summary of both meetings (ML24108A144). In September 2024, the NRC staff issued a Scoping Summary Report (ML24240A017).

In October 2024, the NRC staff issued *Generic Environmental Impact Statement for License Renewal of Nuclear Plants, Supplement 62, Regarding License Renewal of Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1 and 2, Draft Report for Comment* (ML24299A167), which supplemented NUREG-1437, Revision 2, *Generic Environmental Impact Statement for License Renewal of Nuclear Plants, Final Report*, dated August 2024 (the LR GEIS) (ML24087A133), and provided the preliminary results of the NRC staff's environmental review of the Diablo Canyon LRA. A notice of availability of this draft supplemental EIS (SEIS) was published in the FR on November 1, 2024 (89 FR 87433). A public comment period began on November 1, 2024, when the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a notice of availability (89 FR 87366) of the draft SEIS. On November 14, 2024, the NRC staff held a public webinar and on November 20, 2024, the staff held an in-person public meeting to present the preliminary results of the environmental review, to respond to questions, and to accept public comments. On December 16, 2024, the NRC staff published a summary of both meetings (ML24346A029). The comment period ended on December 16, 2024.

In June 2025, the NRC staff issued *Generic Environmental Impact Statement for License Renewal of Nuclear Plants, Supplement 62, Regarding License Renewal of Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1 and 2, Final Report* (ML25156A357), which provided the final results of the NRC staff's environmental review of the Diablo Canyon LRA; a notice of issuance was published in the FR on June 27, 2025 (90 FR 27676). On June 27, 2025, the EPA published a notice of availability of the final SEIS (90 FR 27538).

After the issuance of the final SEIS, by letter dated February 11, 2026 (ML26042A359), PG&E supplemented the Diablo Canyon LRA. This supplement stated, and the NRC staff confirmed, that there was no new and significant information related to Diablo Canyon license renewal since the NRC's issuance of the final SEIS. Because no new and significant information regarding the environmental impacts of Diablo Canyon license renewal has been identified

since the issuance of the final SEIS, the NRC staff concludes that no further environmental review is needed and that no changes to the conclusions in the final SEIS are warranted.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

In accordance with 10 CFR 51.95(c), the NRC staff documents its environmental review of each LRA and publishes it as a plant-specific supplement to the LR GEIS. The LR GEIS documents the results of the NRC's systematic approach to evaluating the environmental consequences of renewing the licenses of individual nuclear power plants and operating them for an additional 20 years. The LR GEIS provides the technical bases for the NRC staff's environmental impact findings on generic (Category 1) issues for license renewal contained in Table B-1, "Summary of Findings on Environmental Issues for Initial and One Term of Subsequent License Renewal of Nuclear Power Plants," in Appendix B, "Environmental Effect of Renewing the Operating License of a Nuclear Power Plant," to Subpart A, "National Environmental Policy Act— Regulations Implementing Section 102(2)," of 10 CFR Part 51. Category 2 issues are to be evaluated by license renewal applicants and by the NRC staff on a plant-specific basis.

Consistent with the NRC's regulations, the NRC staff's final SEIS for the Diablo Canyon LRA evaluated the environmental impacts for applicable Category 2 (plant-specific) issues and relied upon the determinations in the LR GEIS for applicable Category 1 (generic) issues. Appendix A to the final SEIS discusses the comments received during the draft SEIS comment period. In the final SEIS, the NRC staff's recommendation is that the adverse environmental impacts of license renewal for Diablo Canyon are not so great that preserving the option of license renewal for energy-planning decision-makers would be unreasonable. This recommendation is based on (1) the analysis and findings in the LR GEIS; (2) information provided in the ER and other documents submitted by PG&E; (3) the NRC staff's consultations with Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies; (4) the NRC staff's independent environmental review; and (5) the NRC staff's consideration of public comments received during the scoping process and on the draft SEIS.

Pursuant to 10 CFR 51.102(b) and 51.103(a)(1) - (5), the NRC staff has prepared this record of decision (ROD) to accompany its Federal action on the Diablo Canyon LRA. This ROD incorporates by reference materials contained in the final SEIS, in accordance with 10 CFR 51.103(c).

The final SEIS evaluates the potential environmental impacts of the proposed Federal action of license renewal for Diablo Canyon. The NRC designates these environmental impacts as SMALL, MODERATE, or LARGE.

SMALL: Environmental effects are not detectable or are so minor that they will neither destabilize nor noticeably alter any important attribute of the resource.

MODERATE: Environmental effects are sufficient to alter noticeably, but not to destabilize, important attributes of the resource.

LARGE: Environmental effects are clearly noticeable and are sufficient to destabilize important attributes of the resource.

The NRC staff's recommendation is that the adverse environmental impacts of license renewal for Diablo Canyon (i.e., the continued operation of Diablo Canyon, Units 1 and 2 for a period of 20 years beyond the expiration dates of the current facility operating licenses) are not so great

that preserving the option of license renewal for energy-planning decision-makers would be unreasonable.

DECISION

Pursuant to 10 CFR 54.29, “Standards for issuance of a renewed license,” a renewed license may be issued if the Commission finds, in part, that any applicable requirements of Subpart A of 10 CFR Part 51 have been satisfied; pursuant to 10 CFR 51.102, this includes the completion of a ROD.

The final SEIS, which is incorporated by reference herein, documents the NRC staff’s recommendation that the adverse environmental impacts of license renewal for Diablo Canyon are not so great that preserving the option of license renewal for energy-planning decision-makers would be unreasonable, in accordance with 10 CFR 51.103(a)(5). In the 1996 final rule amending 10 CFR Part 51 (61 FR 28467), the Commission explained this as follows:

Given the uncertainties involved and the lack of control that the NRC has in the choice of energy alternatives in the future, the Commission believes that it is reasonable to exercise its NEPA authority to reject license renewal applications only when it has determined that the impacts of license renewal sufficiently exceed the impacts of all or almost all of the alternatives that preserving the option of license renewal for future decision makers would be unreasonable.

In making its licensing decision on the proposed Federal action to authorize the continued operation of Diablo Canyon, Units 1 and 2 through November 2, 2044, and August 26, 2045, respectively, the NRC must also make a favorable safety finding. The purpose of the NRC’s safety review is to determine whether the applicant has adequately demonstrated that the effects of aging will not adversely affect the intended functions of any systems, structures, and components specified in 10 CFR 54.4, “Scope,” and 10 CFR 54.21, “Contents of application—technical information.” The applicant must demonstrate that the effects of aging will be adequately managed so that the intended functions will be maintained during the license renewal period. The NRC staff documented the results of its safety review of the Diablo Canyon LRA in “Safety Evaluation Related to the License Renewal of Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1 and 2,” dated June 2025 (ML25153A508).

PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose and need for the proposed Federal action (renewal of operating licenses for Diablo Canyon, Units 1 and 2) is to provide an option that allows for baseload power generation capability beyond the term of the current nuclear power plant operating licenses to meet future system generating needs, as such needs may be determined by State, utility, system, and, where authorized, Federal (other than NRC) decision-makers. This definition of purpose and need reflects the Commission’s recognition that, absent findings in the NRC’s safety review required by the AEA or in the NRC’s environmental review required by NEPA that would lead the NRC to reject an LRA, the NRC has no role in the energy-planning decisions of power plant owners, State regulators, system operators, and, in some cases, other Federal agencies as to whether a particular nuclear power plant should continue to operate. If the renewed licenses are issued, the appropriate energy-planning decision-makers and PG&E will ultimately decide whether Diablo Canyon will continue to operate based on factors such as the need for power or other matters within their jurisdiction or the purview of the owners. The issuance of NRC

renewed licenses is one of the requirements that PG&E must address to operate Diablo Canyon during the license renewal term.

NRC EVALUATION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

In license renewal environmental reviews, the NRC considers the environmental consequences of the proposed action (i.e., renewing the operating licenses), the environmental consequences of the no-action alternative (i.e., not renewing the operating licenses), and the environmental consequences of reasonable alternatives for replacing the nuclear power plant's generating capacity. Section 102(2)(C)(iii) of NEPA and the NRC's regulations require the consideration of a reasonable range of alternatives to the proposed action. In this case, the proposed action would authorize PG&E to operate Diablo Canyon for an additional 20 years beyond the expiration dates of the current operating licenses, as requested in the LRA. Chapter 2 of the final SEIS, "Alternatives Including the Proposed Action," presents the NRC staff's evaluation and analysis of the environmental impacts of the proposed action and of alternatives to the proposed action. The evaluation considered the environmental impacts of the proposed action and each reasonable alternative across the following impact areas: land use, visual resources, air quality, noise, geologic environment, surface water resources, groundwater resources, terrestrial resources, aquatic resources, federally protected ecological resources, historic and cultural resources, socioeconomics, transportation, human health, and waste management.

As explained in the discussion of the purpose and need for the proposed Federal action, outside of its safety and environmental reviews, the NRC does not have a role in the energy-planning decisions as to whether a particular nuclear power plant should continue to operate. Should the Diablo Canyon facility operating licenses not be renewed and the nuclear power plant shuts down, the appropriate energy-planning decision-makers will decide how best to replace the nuclear power plant's generating capacity.

For a replacement power alternative to be considered reasonable, it must be commercially viable on a utility scale and operational before the reactor's operating license expires or expected to become commercially viable on a utility scale and operational before the expiration of the reactor's operating license. The current operating licenses for Diablo Canyon, Units 1 and 2 include expiration dates of November 2, 2024, and August 26, 2025, respectively. Therefore, as part of its evaluation, the NRC staff considered alternatives that would be available (i.e., constructed, permitted, and connected to the grid) by those dates. To determine whether alternatives were reasonable, or likely to be commercially suitable to replace Diablo Canyon, the NRC staff reviewed energy-relevant statutes, regulations, and policies; the state of technologies; and information on energy outlook from sources such as the Energy Information Administration, other organizations within the U.S. Department of Energy, industry sources and publications, and information submitted by PG&E in its ER.

Table 1 provides a summary (comparison) of environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives to the proposed action. As summarized in Table 1, the two reasonable replacement power alternatives have 10 identified environmental impacts that are greater than the impacts from the proposed action of license renewal. Based on its review of the proposed action and alternatives, the NRC staff concludes that the environmentally preferred alternative is the proposed action of Diablo Canyon license renewal.

Table 1: Summary of Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Action and Alternatives to the Proposed Action

Impact Area (Resource)	Diablo Canyon License Renewal		Purchased Power Alternative	Renewables Combination Alternative
	(Proposed Action)	No-Action Alternative		
Land Use	SMALL	SMALL	SMALL	MODERATE
Visual Resources	SMALL	SMALL	SMALL	MODERATE
Air Quality	SMALL	SMALL	SMALL to MODERATE	SMALL to MODERATE
Noise	SMALL	SMALL	SMALL	SMALL to MODERATE
Geologic Environment	SMALL	SMALL	SMALL	SMALL TO MODERATE
Surface Water Resources	SMALL	SMALL	SMALL	SMALL
Groundwater Resources	SMALL	SMALL	SMALL	SMALL
Terrestrial Resources	SMALL	SMALL	SMALL	MODERATE to LARGE
Aquatic Resources	SMALL	SMALL	SMALL	SMALL TO MODERATE
Federally Protected Ecological Resources	SEE NOTE ^(a)	SEE NOTE ^(b)	SEE NOTE ^(c)	SEE NOTE ^(c)
Historic and Cultural Resources	SEE NOTE ^(d)	SEE NOTE ^(e)	SEE NOTE ^(f)	SEE NOTE ^(f)
Socioeconomics	SMALL	SMALL to LARGE	SMALL	SMALL TO LARGE
Transportation	SMALL	SMALL	SMALL	SMALL TO LARGE
Human Health	SMALL ^(g)	SMALL ^(g)	SMALL ^(g)	SMALL ^(g)
Waste Management	SMALL ^(h)	SMALL ^(h)	SMALL	SMALL

- (a) May affect and is likely to adversely affect green sea turtle (East Pacific distinct population segment [DPS]), loggerhead sea turtle (North Pacific DPS), leatherback sea turtle, and Pacific olive ridley sea turtle (Mexico's Pacific Coast breeding population and all other populations). May affect but is not likely to adversely affect California red-legged frog, California condor, California least tern, Hawaiian petrel, marbled murrelet, short-tailed albatross, southern sea otter, black abalone, and humpback whale (Central American DPS and Mexico DPS). May affect but is not likely to destroy or adversely modify critical habitats of the black abalone and humpback whale. No effect on other federally listed species or critical habitats identified. See Section 3.8.4.1 and Section 3.8.4.2 of the final SEIS. No more than minimal adverse effects on the designated essential fish habitat (EFH) of all life stages of coastal pelagic species complex, euphausiids (krill), groundfish, and highly migratory species. May affect but is not likely to destroy, cause the loss of, or injure sanctuary resources of the proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary.
- (b) Overall, the effects on federally listed species, critical habitat, EFH, and sanctuary resources would likely be smaller under the no-action alternative than under continued operation but would depend on the specific shut down activities as well as the listed species, critical habitats, designated EFH, and sanctuary resources present when the no-action alternative is implemented.

- (c) The types and magnitudes of adverse impacts to species listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, designated critical habitat, EFH, and sanctuary resources would depend on the proposed alternative site, facility design and operation, as well as listed species and habitats present when the alternative is implemented. Therefore, the NRC staff cannot forecast a level of impact for this alternative.
 - (d) Based on no new physical or visual modifications to the landscape, Tribal consultation, and the applicant's administrative procedures, the proposed action would have No Adverse Effect to historic properties under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), or historic and cultural resources under NEPA.
 - (e) PG&E has concluded that two archaeological sites may be adversely affected from planned decommissioning activities (ML22293A419). The extent of adverse impacts to the two archaeological sites would be unknown until PG&E submits a license amendment request for the NRC staff's review and approval. If the planned activities are determined to be adverse, consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), California Office of Historic Preservation, and Tribes would occur to mitigate and resolve the adverse effects.
 - (f) Potential impacts of this alternative would be dependent on the source, type, and location chosen. The NRC does not license non-nuclear energy facilities; therefore, the NRC would not be responsible for NHPA Section 106 consultations for this alternative. If there is a Federal nexus, the responsible Federal agency would determine the presence or absence of historic and cultural resources and apply the criteria of effect set forth in 36 CFR 800.4. If historic properties are determined to be present, impacts would be assessed and, if applicable, mitigated with the ACHP, California Office of Historic Preservation, and Tribes through the Section 106 process.
 - (g) The effects of electromagnetic fields on human health associated with operating nuclear power and other electricity generating plants are uncertain.
 - (h) NUREG-2157, *Generic Environmental Impact Statement for Continued Storage of Spent Nuclear Fuel*, discusses the environmental impacts of spent fuel storage for the timeframe beyond the licensed life for reactor operations.
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MITIGATION MEASURES

The NRC has taken all practicable measures within its jurisdiction to avoid or minimize environmental harm from the alternative selected, which is the proposed action of Diablo Canyon license renewal. The final SEIS concludes that the continued operation of Diablo Canyon for an additional 20 years would have SMALL environmental impacts in all resource areas. The NRC is not imposing any license conditions in connection with mitigation measures. However, Diablo Canyon is subject to requirements, including permits, authorizations, and regulatory orders, imposed by other Federal, State, and local agencies governing facility operation. The NRC is not requiring any new environmental monitoring programs outside what is required by Diablo Canyon's current National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits and water quality certification or is otherwise required of PG&E under the NRC's regulations or by other Federal, State, or local agencies, as described in the Diablo Canyon LRA final SEIS.

CONSIDERATION OF EMERGING INFORMATION

Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification

As summarized in Section 3.5.1.3 of the final SEIS, PG&E is subject to various provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (i.e., the Clean Water Act) of 1972, as amended (CWA) (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), including the provisions of CWA Section 401. CWA Section 401 requires that an applicant for a Federal license to conduct any activity that may result in any discharge of regulated pollutants into navigable waters provide the licensing agency a certification from the State or appropriate water pollution control agency in which the discharge originates or will originate that any such discharge will comply with the applicable provisions of the CWA, including that the discharge will not cause or contribute to a violation of applicable water quality standards. If the applicant has not obtained CWA Section 401 certification, the

licensing agency cannot grant a license unless the certifying authority has waived the requirement.

By order dated February 26, 2026 (ML26063A011), the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region certified that, as long as all the conditions listed in Section IV of the order are met, Diablo Canyon activities and discharges during the license renewal term shall comply with the applicable provisions of the CWA. On March 10, 2026, the neighboring jurisdictions process set forth in 40 CFR Part 121, Subpart B was completed (ML26069A361).

Under the NRC's regulations at 10 CFR 50.54(aa), the renewed facility operating licenses for Diablo Canyon are subject to all conditions deemed imposed as a matter of law by CWA Sections 401(a)(2) and 401(d). Therefore, the NRC staff has determined that no further action is required by the NRC as the responsible Federal licensing or permitting agency related to the CWA Section 401 water quality certification process.

Coastal Zone Management Act Consistency Determination

Section 307(c)(3)(A) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended (CZMA) (16 U.S.C. 1456(c)(3)(A)), states that any applicant for a required Federal license or permit to conduct an activity, in or outside of the coastal zone, affecting any land or water use or natural resource of the coastal zone of that state shall provide in the application to the licensing or permitting agency a certification that the proposed activity complies with the enforceable policies of the state's approved program and that such activity will be conducted in a manner consistent with the program.

The California Coastal Commission is the lead agency for the California Coastal Management Program and is responsible for coordinating the State of California's review of Federal consistency determinations and certifications with cooperating agencies and responding to the appropriate Federal agency or applicant.

By letter dated January 26, 2026 (ML26028A148), the California Coastal Commission stated that it had conditionally concurred with the consistency certification submitted by PG&E related to the Diablo Canyon LRA. The California Coastal Commission found that Special Conditions 1 through 19, which memorialize and implement the mitigation proposal PG&E developed and submitted as part of its consistency certification, are necessary to ensure consistency with specific enforceable policies of the California Coastal Management Program. The California Coastal Commission directed that per 15 CFR 930.4(a)(1) through (3), PG&E shall modify its Diablo Canyon LRA pursuant to Special Conditions 1 through 19 and the NRC shall approve that amended application or else all parties shall treat the California Coastal Commission's conditional concurrence as an objection.

Consistent with 15 CFR 930.4(a)(2), by letter dated February 11, 2026 (ML26042A359), PG&E supplemented the Diablo Canyon LRA to include that PG&E will comply with Special Conditions 1 through 19, as stipulated in the January 26, 2026 California Coastal Commission letter and as copied in an enclosure to the February 11, 2026 LRA supplement. The NRC staff reviewed Special Conditions 1 through 19 and determined that they do not alter the NRC staff's conclusions on the Diablo Canyon LRA. Consistent with 15 CFR 930.4(a)(3), as part of its approval of the Diablo Canyon LRA, as amended, the NRC includes in the renewed licenses the following language:

Pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act and its implementing regulations, the licensee must comply with Special Conditions 1 through 19 of the California Coastal Commission conditional concurrence with the consistency certification for the relicensing and extension of operation of Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant and associated development. These conditions are included in California Coastal Commission letter dated January 26, 2026, and in the license renewal application supplement dated February 11, 2026.

DETERMINATION

Based on (1) the analysis and findings in the LR GEIS; (2) information provided in the ER and other documents submitted by PG&E; (3) the NRC staff's consultations with Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies; (4) the NRC staff's independent environmental review; and (5) the NRC staff's consideration of public comments received during the scoping process and on the draft SEIS, the NRC has determined that the standard for issuance of renewed facility operating licenses in 10 CFR 54.29(b) that any applicable requirements of Subpart A of 10 CFR Part 51 have been satisfied is met as are the requirements of Section 102 of NEPA. The NRC has determined that the adverse environmental impacts of issuing renewed facility operating licenses for Diablo Canyon are not so great that preserving the option of license renewal for energy-planning decision-makers would be unreasonable.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 2nd day of April 2026.

APPROVED BY:

/RA/

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