

June 21, 2022

Secretary Jennifer Granholm  
U.S. Department of Energy  
1000 Independence Ave., SW  
Washington, DC 20585  
[The.Secretary@hq.doe.gov](mailto:The.Secretary@hq.doe.gov)

Dear Secretary Granholm:

The one-hundred seventy-nine organizations signed below are extremely concerned about recent statements and media reports indicating that the Department of Energy (DOE) is negotiating with California Governor Gavin Newsom to misuse the Civil Nuclear Credit program (CNC) to dismantle the fossil-free phaseout and just transition plan for the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant.

The CNC was created by the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) to mitigate potential greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) increases due to the closure of unprofitable nuclear reactors that operate in competitive electricity markets. Diablo Canyon is not eligible for funds under the CNC program because it does not meet the basic requirements of the IIJA, nor those of the CNC program guidance DOE published to implement the program less than three months ago:

- Diablo Canyon is not closing because it is unprofitable – its owner, Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) operates it as part of its regulated utility and recovers all of its costs plus a regulated rate of return on investment through its regulated electricity rates.
- Diablo Canyon is closing because PG&E determined in 2016 that doing so would enable it to meet California's renewable energy standard (RES) and emissions standards more rapidly and cost-effectively.
- There will be no emissions increases due to Diablo Canyon's closure because state law mandates the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and, by extension, PG&E to ensure that outcome.
- As a result of CPUC orders and state legislation, PG&E and other utilities and load-serving entities in California must, between 2021 and 2026, procure over 22,000 MW of renewable energy and electricity storage. This is several times more generation and capacity than is needed to replace Diablo Canyon, as well as several fossil fuel power plants that are also retiring. The vast majority will be online before the reactors at Diablo Canyon retire in 2024 and 2025.

- President Biden’s June 6 executive order<sup>1</sup> lifting the embargo on solar panel imports from Southeast Asia while the US expands domestic supply chain manufacturing will enable solar installations in California to proceed as planned, to meet CPUC’s procurement targets and the state RES.

There is no legitimate basis for DOE to entertain Gov. Newsom’s request to modify the rules of the CNC program to subsidize Diablo Canyon and vacate its planned phaseout<sup>2</sup>. Extending Diablo Canyon’s operation would require much more than modifying the CNC program guidelines and would, in fact, violate the express meaning and intent of the IJA.

*Diablo Canyon’s closure will do much more for California’s climate goals, local communities, and economic and environmental justice than the CNC program.* The phaseout plan which California is implementing is a model DOE should promote instead of seeking to preempt it. The basis for the plan points to how phasing out nuclear power plants along with fossil fuel generation can help accelerate emissions reductions, the growth of the renewable energy economy, and a just and equitable transition for workers and communities.

## **Diablo Canyon Phaseout Agreement**

In 2016, PG&E published a report concluding that the continued operation of Diablo Canyon’s 2,200 MW of inflexible baseload generation would cause severe congestion on the high-voltage transmission system as solar generation in California grows under the state’s renewable energy standard and community choice aggregation programs.<sup>3</sup> This would force PG&E to export or curtail solar generation because Diablo Canyon’s reactors cannot adjust their output quickly enough to relieve overloaded transmission lines. PG&E determined that retiring Diablo Canyon 1 and 2 when their licenses expire in 2024 and 2025 would mitigate the transmission bottleneck, lower consumer costs, and enable the utility to achieve 55% renewable energy by 2031, exceeding the then-existing state RES target.

Upon reaching this conclusion, PG&E entered into a settlement with IBEW Local 1245<sup>4</sup> (which represents 500 Diablo Canyon workers) and several environmental organizations, including Friends of the Earth, Natural Resources Defense Council, Environment California, and the Alliance for Nuclear Responsibility. The settlement resolved years of expensive, protracted legal

<sup>1</sup><https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/06/06/fact-sheet-president-biden-takes-bold-executive-action-to-spur-domestic-clean-energy-manufacturing/>

<sup>2</sup>[https://static.ewg.org/upload/pdf/calif\\_letter\\_to\\_DOE.pdf?\\_ga=2.66025198.19902243.1653860374-927036638.1653860374](https://static.ewg.org/upload/pdf/calif_letter_to_DOE.pdf?_ga=2.66025198.19902243.1653860374-927036638.1653860374)

<sup>3</sup> LaCount, Robert. *Joint Proposal for the Orderly Replacement of Diablo Canyon Power Plant with Energy Efficiency and Renewables*. M. J. Bradley & Associates. June 21, 2016.

[https://www.pge.com/includes/docs/pdfs/safety/dcpp/MJBA\\_Report.pdf](https://www.pge.com/includes/docs/pdfs/safety/dcpp/MJBA_Report.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Dalzell, Tom. “Diablo Canyon: A Just Transition for Workers and the Environment.” UC Berkeley Labor Center. November 30, 2018.

<https://laborcenter.berkeley.edu/diablo-canyon-just-transition-workers-environment/>

and regulatory disputes over relicensing, seismic disaster risks, coastal ecosystem protection, and cooling system impacts.

### Costs of Revoking the Settlement and Extending Diablo Canyon License Could Be Considerable

In order for Diablo Canyon to operate beyond the planned retirement dates, several things would need to take place:

- PG&E would either need to win the assent of the settlement parties or pay them compensatory damages.
- PG&E may be required to reimburse its ratepayers for substantial costs they have already borne for implementation of the phaseout and just transition plan.
- PG&E will need to submit a relicensing application and supplemental environmental impact statement to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and endure a protracted administrative law process due to challenges by intervenors.
- PG&E will need to apply for water permits and approvals from the Coastal Commission and Water Resources Board, as well as a lease extension from the State Lands Commission.

The latter would entail large investments to convert Diablo Canyon's once-through-cooling (OTC) system to mechanical draft cooling towers, a capital cost likely to exceed \$1 billion. The Coastal Commission granted PG&E an exemption from that requirement in 2016 as a result of the phaseout agreement and PG&E's decision to retire the reactors in 2024 and 2025. A decision to continue operation of Diablo Canyon could also result in PG&E incurring financial liability for the incremental damage the plant's cooling system has caused to California's coastal waters over the intervening years.

In total, PG&E's up-front expenses to abandon the settlement agreement and continue operating Diablo Canyon would exceed \$1 billion and could approach \$2 billion or more.

It would be nonsense for DOE to consider expending such a large share of the \$6 billion appropriation for the CNC program merely to extend the operation of one nuclear power plant for what has been suggested as only a short duration of a few years.<sup>5</sup> Awarding CNC funds to PG&E for Diablo Canyon would be arbitrary, capricious, and wasteful in the extreme, especially due to the overwhelming evidence that Diablo Canyon does not meet the eligibility criteria in the plain language of the IIJA and the guidance DOE issued for the CNC program.

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<sup>5</sup> Gov. Newsom's Cabinet Secretary, Ana Matosantos, in her May 23, 2022 letter to Secretary Granholm, says, "the state is evaluating a temporary delay of the planned retirement" of Diablo Canyon, implying a period of extended operation significantly shorter than the 20 years typically authorized through NRC's relicensing process. Even so, PG&E would have to submit a relicensing application for any continued operation because the current licenses expire, respectively, on November 2, 2024, and August 26, 2025.  
[https://static.ewg.org/upload/pdf/calif\\_letter\\_to\\_DOE.pdf?\\_ga=2.66025198.19902243.1653860374-927036638.1653860374](https://static.ewg.org/upload/pdf/calif_letter_to_DOE.pdf?_ga=2.66025198.19902243.1653860374-927036638.1653860374).

## **CNC Funding for Diablo Canyon Would Violate Economic and Environmental Justice Principles**

Misusing the CNC program to fund Diablo Canyon's extended operation would also betray the Biden administration's commitments to climate and environmental justice. CPUC orders and state law authorize implementation of the phaseout plan, which includes a just transition program for power plant workers and the host community that could and should be a model for the entire country.

Under the phaseout plan, as authorized by state law<sup>6</sup> and approved by the CPUC,<sup>7</sup> Diablo Canyon workers are being provided with economic support through the closure of the plant in 2025 and local governments are being provided transitional revenue payments to protect the tax base. PG&E ratepayers have already been paying for these programs since 2018. To ensure an adequate skilled workforce at Diablo Canyon until it closes, workers are being provided annual salary bonuses (averaging \$34,000 per employee per year), and those who serve until the reactors' retirement will receive severance payments of \$115,000 each. On average, workers will receive \$353,000 in bonuses and severance by 2025 to support themselves and their families through their employment transition. In addition, PG&E will offer its nuclear workers the option of retraining and continued employment in the 10- to 20-year radiological decommissioning project at Diablo Canyon, another expense for which ratepayers are paying. The phaseout plan also includes stable property tax payments to municipalities through 2025 despite the rapidly depreciating value of the power plant, amounting to \$50 million in transitional revenue for local governments over seven years.

In total, PG&E customers have already been charged upwards of \$200 million for these just transition costs. If DOE were to grant Diablo Canyon Civil Nuclear Credits, would the award also include reimbursing ratepayers for the costs they have incurred?

Unraveling such a model agreement would not only undermine the goal of building a just and equitable clean energy economy, it would also exacerbate environmental justice impacts. In its first report in May 2021, the White House Environmental Justice Advisory Council identified "procurement of nuclear power" in a list of "Types of Projects That Will Not Benefit" environmental justice communities.<sup>8</sup> The operation of nuclear power plants, and the entire nuclear fuel chain from uranium mining to waste disposal, entails severe environmental justice impacts. Subsidizing the continued operation of Diablo Canyon would undermine the

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<sup>6</sup> California Senate Bill 1090, enacted September 18, 2018.

[https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=201720180SB1090](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB1090)

<sup>7</sup> CPUC Decision 18-01-022 (January 11, 2018).

<https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M205/K423/205423920.PDF>

CPUC Decision 18-11-024 (November 29, 2018).

<https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M246/K081/246081285.PDF>

<sup>8</sup> [https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2021-05/documents/whejac\\_interim\\_final\\_recommendations\\_0.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2021-05/documents/whejac_interim_final_recommendations_0.pdf)

Biden-Harris administration's entire case for advancing the transition to a clean energy economy and violate commitments to environmental justice.

## **Closing Diablo Canyon Meets California's Climate Goals**

Subsidizing Diablo Canyon's continued operation would also undermine the very climate rationale for the CNC program: to mitigate GHG emissions. The criteria of the CNC funds requires that the closure of eligible nuclear power plants would result in a documented increase in GHG emissions. Diablo Canyon does not meet this requirement because the phaseout agreement includes a firm commitment by PG&E to meet California's GHG reduction targets and to exceed the state's RES. That commitment is reinforced by CPUC orders, as well as state legislation enacted in 2018 requiring that the retirement of Diablo Canyon not contribute to increases in GHG emissions:

(b) The commission shall ensure that integrated resource plans are designed to avoid any increase in emissions of greenhouse gases as a result of the retirement of the Diablo Canyon Units 1 and 2 powerplant.<sup>9</sup> (emphasis added)

In order to meet that goal, the CPUC ordered PG&E to ensure the GHG-free phaseout of Diablo Canyon through comprehensive system planning. State legislation and CPUC orders will guarantee both adequate electricity supply and phaseouts of both Diablo Canyon and 3,700 MW of fossil fuel power plants. Between 2021 and 2026, California will bring online over 22,000 MW of new renewable energy and storage capacity, many times more electricity than the retiring nuclear reactors provide.

The CPUC has publicly attested to this in a recent op-ed by the agency's interim deputy executive director for Energy & Climate Policy, Peter Skala:

It is highly inaccurate to suggest that the State plans to replace Pacific Gas and Electric Company's (PG&E) Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant mostly with Wyoming coal-fired generation. In fact, the State has ordered an unprecedented amount of new clean energy procurement—11.5 gigawatts—to replace the retirement of Diablo Canyon (along with other aging gas plants that are retiring). This includes wind, solar, batteries, geothermal, and long duration storage that will be online starting in 2023.<sup>10</sup> (emphasis added)

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<sup>9</sup> Energy Storage Targets - Publicly Owned Utilities - AB 2514

<https://www.energy.ca.gov/data-reports/reports/energy-storage-targets-publicly-owned-utilities>

Assembly Bill 2514 (2010)

[http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/09-10/bill/asm/ab\\_2501-2550/ab\\_2514\\_bill\\_20100820\\_amended\\_sen\\_v90.html](http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/09-10/bill/asm/ab_2501-2550/ab_2514_bill_20100820_amended_sen_v90.html)

<sup>10</sup>

<https://capitolweekly.net/letter-to-the-editor-cpuc-responds-to-inaccurate-commentary/?fbclid=IwAR2hi6TqKPBUwrMnuVju5YJhsX1MWrbQRioc52os0XhaIvVRHH2xmCwawcl>

The CPUC stated this clearly when it issued the June 2021 order requiring utilities and load-serving entities to procure 11,500 MW of capacity by 2026—including 2,500 MW of firm renewable capacity<sup>11</sup> by 2025, specifically to account for the retirement of Diablo Canyon.<sup>12</sup>

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) ... today approved a historic decision ordering utilities to procure 11,500 megawatts (MW) of new electricity resources to come online between the years 2023 and 2026, enough to power approximately 2.5 million homes, with all of the resources procured coming from preferred resources, such as distributed energy resources (including energy efficiency and demand response), renewables, and zero-emitting sources. This represents the largest capacity procurement ordered at a single time by the CPUC, and is the largest requiring only clean resources.

Today's decision facilitates the integration of high amounts of renewables required to meet the state's renewable and clean energy goals and ensure reliability. The decision is a foundational investment in meeting the state's goal of 100 percent clean electricity by 2045.

The resources required to come online in the years 2023 through 2026 are needed to respond to more extreme weather events, while replacing electricity generation from more than 3,700 MW of retiring natural gas plants and 2,200 MW from Pacific Gas and Electric Company's retiring Diablo Canyon Power Plant. At least 2,500 MW of zero-emitting resources were ordered specifically to replace generation from Diablo Canyon, which is in addition to capacity already procured over the past several years for the same purpose. The CPUC has been planning to replace power from Diablo Canyon for many years through modeling, workshops, extensive public input, and earlier decisions. In 2019, the CPUC ordered significant amounts of new renewables and storage, which will result in a tenfold increase in batteries coming online this summer and next summer. (emphasis added)

The words of CPUC Commissioner Clifford Rechtschaffen demonstrate the commission's intent in issuing the order:

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<sup>11</sup> Defined as renewable generation sources that can operate at an average annual capacity factor of at least 80%, such as geothermal power stations. This tranche of the procurement will entail projects with a total capacity greater than Diablo Canyon's, generating at least as much electricity on an annual basis.

<sup>12</sup>

<https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/news-and-updates/all-news/cpuc-orders-clean-energy-procurement-to-ensure-electric-grid-reliability>

The procurement we ordered is equal to output of four large nuclear power plants or 20 natural gas plants. Included is solar, wind, geothermal, and long duration storage—pumped hydro facilities or other emerging technologies that can store energy for eight hours or longer. Our actions today will ensure that we can keep the lights on during periods of greatest demand, even as we retire Diablo Canyon and other natural gas plants. (emphasis added)

The 11,500 MW procurement plan will be on top of more than 10,500 MW of renewable energy and storage capacity already mandated by previous CPUC orders, state legislation, and California’s RES:

- A 2019 CPUC order resulting in 3,710 MW of renewable energy and storage between 2021 and 2023.<sup>13</sup>
- State legislation enacted in 2010 requiring 1,325 MW of battery storage by 2023.<sup>14</sup>
- CPUC orders requiring another 1,500 MW of storage capacity to mitigate wildfire risks.<sup>15</sup>
- 4,000 MW of renewables to comply with the 2024 RES target.

As a result of these measures, California will have added more than 18,500 MW of new renewable energy and storage capacity by the time Diablo Canyon unit 1 retires in 2024, and over 20,000 MW when Diablo Canyon unit 2 retires in 2025. Over 70% of that capacity will be in the form of renewable generation, including 2,500 MW of firm renewable capacity specifically to replace Diablo Canyon.

Furthermore, retirement of Diablo Canyon will enable further GHG reductions by freeing up existing pumped hydro storage capacity, which will displace additional fossil fuel generation. PG&E’s 1,212 MW Helms pumped storage plant has been dedicated to providing “spinning reserve” backup capacity for Diablo Canyon since it was built in 1984. Doing so has enabled PG&E to reduce reliance on fossil fuel generation as the spinning reserve for the nuclear power plant, a secondary source of emissions resulting from reactor operation in many parts of the country. Once Diablo Canyon retires, most if not all of Helms’ capacity will be available to provide zero-emissions peaking power, voltage support, and other grid reliability services.

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<sup>13</sup> CPUC. “Status Update on Procurement in Compliance with D.19-11-016 (IRP Procurement Order).” August 2021.

[https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cpuc-website/divisions/energy-division/documents/integrated-resource-plan-and-long-term-procurement-plan-irp-ltpp/ed\\_staff\\_review\\_of\\_feb2021\\_data\\_in\\_compliance\\_with\\_d1911016.pdf](https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cpuc-website/divisions/energy-division/documents/integrated-resource-plan-and-long-term-procurement-plan-irp-ltpp/ed_staff_review_of_feb2021_data_in_compliance_with_d1911016.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> Energy Storage Targets - Publicly Owned Utilities - AB 2514

<https://www.energy.ca.gov/data-reports/reports/energy-storage-targets-publicly-owned-utilities>

Assembly Bill 2514 (2010)

[http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/09-10/bill/asm/ab\\_2501-2550/ab\\_2514\\_bill\\_20100820\\_amended\\_sen\\_v90.html](http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/09-10/bill/asm/ab_2501-2550/ab_2514_bill_20100820_amended_sen_v90.html)

<sup>15</sup>

<https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/news-and-updates/all-news/cpuc-orders-clean-energy-procurement-to-ensure-electric-grid-reliability>



Despite this overwhelming record, some have argued that extending Diablo Canyon's operation is nevertheless necessary because California solar projects may be delayed by a U.S. Department of Commerce tariff embargo on imported solar panels. If there had been any basis for this concern, President Biden's June 6, 2022 executive order lifting the embargo and tariffs on imported solar panels has resolved it.<sup>16</sup>

In addition, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) announced on May 26, 2022, that it will hold an auction for offshore wind leases in California, projected to result in 4,500 MW of renewable capacity—more than twice Diablo Canyon's capacity and generating approximately the same amount of electricity each year.<sup>17</sup> Rather than expend billions of CNC dollars to unravel the Diablo Canyon phaseout plan, DOE should work with California and the Department of the Interior to accelerate the development of these offshore wind projects and California's industrial infrastructure and workforce development.

In conclusion, Diablo Canyon does not qualify for the CNC. Awarding CNC funds to Diablo Canyon would be a massive failure on all fronts and for all parties. It would damage the integrity and conflict with the purpose of DOE's CNC program. It would interfere with the policies and plans to enact California's climate and RES goals. Critically, it would undo a major success that is the just transition outlined in the joint proposal approved by the CPUC.

We urge you to follow through with the Biden administration's commitment to environmental justice and climate action and honor the agreement to close Diablo Canyon. Bailing out old nuclear power plants is not the way to spark the energy transition we need to save the climate, create good jobs, build a strong economy, and advance environmental justice.

Sincerely,

Timothy Judson  
Executive Director  
Nuclear Information and Resource Service  
6930 Carroll Ave., Suite 340  
Takoma Park, MD, 20912  
[timj@nirs.org](mailto:timj@nirs.org)  
301-270-6477

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<sup>16</sup>

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/06/06/memorandum-on-presidential-determination-pursuant-to-section-303-of-the-defense-production-act-of-1950-as-amended-on-solar-photovoltaic-modules-and-module-components/>

<sup>17</sup> Department of the Interior. "Biden-Harris Administration Proposes First-Ever California Offshore Wind Lease Sale" May 26, 2022.

<https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/biden-harris-administration-proposes-first-ever-california-offshore-wind-lease-sale>



## **National Groups**

Beyond Nuclear

Kevin Kamps, Radioactive Waste Specialist  
Takoma Park, MD

Center for Biological Diversity

Roger Lin, Senior Attorney, Energy Justice  
Program  
Oakland, CA

Clean Water Action

Janet Tauro, NJ Board Chair  
Brick, NJ

Food & Water Watch

Mitch Jones, Managing Director of  
Advocacy Programs and Policy  
Washington, DC

Institute for Policy Studies Climate Policy  
Program

Basav Sen, Climate Policy Director  
Washington, DC

Malach Consulting

Steven Emerman, Owner  
Spanish Fork, UT

Movement Rights

Pennie Opal Plant, Co-founder  
Desert Hot Springs, CA

Musicians United for Safe Energy

Cree Miller, CFO  
Studio City, CA

North American Water Office

Lea Foushee', EJ Director  
Lake Elmo, MN

Nicaragua Center for Community Action

Diana Bohn, Co-Coordinator  
Berkeley, CA

North American Climate, Conservation and  
Environment (NACCE)

Jerry Rivers, Environmental Scientist  
Roosevelt, NY

Nuclear Hotseat Podcast

Libbe HaLevy, Producer/Host  
Los Angeles, CA

Nukewatch

John LaForge and Kelly Lundeen,  
Co-Directors  
Luck, WI

Physicians for Social Responsibility

Jeff Carter, Executive Director  
Washington, DC

Protect All Children's Environment

Elizabeth O'Nan, Director  
Chapel Hill, NC

Rachel Carson Council

Robert K. Musil, President & CEO  
Bethesda, MD

Resource Renewal Institute

Chance Cutrano, Director of Programs  
Fairfax, CA

Samuel Lawrence Foundation  
Bart Ziegler PhD, President  
Del Mar, CA

San Clemente Green  
Gary Headrick, Co-founder  
San Clemente, CA

Solartopia.org  
Harvey Wasserman, organizer  
Los Angeles, CA

SUN DAY Campaign  
Ken(neth) Bossong, Executive Director  
Takoma Park, MD

## **State Groups**

### **Alaska**

Alaska Community Action on Toxics  
Pamela Miller, Executive Director  
Anchorage, AK

### **Arizona**

Physicians for Social  
Responsibility--Arizona Chapter  
Russell Lowes, Board Member  
Tucson, AZ

Don't Waste Arizona  
Stephen Brittle, President  
Phoenix, AZ

## **California**

350 Bay Area Action  
Nora Privitera, Chair, Federal Climate  
Action Team  
Oakland, CA

350 Conejo / San Fernando Valley  
Alan Weiner, Chapter Lead  
Agoura Hills, CA

350 Ventura County Climate Hub  
Jan Dietrick, Policy Team Leader  
Ventura, CA

Biodiversity First!  
Linda Seeley, Secretary  
San Luis Obispo, CA

Coalition for Nuclear Safety  
Alice McNally, Public Outreach  
Del Mar, CA

CODEPINK SF Bay Area  
Cynthia Papermaster, Chapter Coordinator  
Berkeley, CA

Committees for Land, Air, Water and  
Species (CLAWS)  
Nancy Black, Board President  
Santa Barbara, CA

Ecologistics, Inc.  
Stacey Hunt, CEO  
Los Osos, CA

Extinction Rebellion San Francisco Bay  
Area  
Leah Redwood, Action Coordinator  
Berkeley, CA

Humboldt Unitarian Universalist  
Fellowship's Climate Action Campaign  
Sue Lee Mossman, Chair  
Arcata, CA

Idle No More SF Bay  
Isabella Zizi, Decision Maker  
Richmond, CA

Indivisible: Rapid Response Team SLO  
John Lamb, Coordinator  
Paso Robles, CA

Keane Enterprise  
Stephen Keane, CBO  
San Diego, CA

Local Clean Energy Alliance  
Al Weinrub, Coordinator  
Oakland, CA

Long Beach Alliance for Clean Energy  
Dave Shukla  
Long Beach, CA

Los Angeles Alliance for Survival  
Bruce Campbell  
Santa Monica, CA

Media Alliance  
Tracy Rosenberg, Executive Director  
San Francisco, CA

NeverAgainCA  
Jill Cooper, Member  
Solana Beach, CA

North County (San Diego) Residents For  
Safe Energy  
Ace Hoffman, Director  
Carlsbad, CA

North County Watch  
Susan Harvey, President  
Templeton, CA

Parents Against Santa Susana Field Lab  
Melissa Bumstead  
Los Angeles, CA

Physicians for Social Responsibility-Los  
Angeles  
Denise Duffield, Associate Director  
Los Angeles, CA

Physicians for Social  
Responsibility/Sacramento  
Harry Wang, President  
Sacramento, CA

Redwood Alliance  
Michael Welch, Director  
Arcata, CA

San Francisco Bay Physicians for Social  
Responsibility  
Robert Gould, MD, President  
San Francisco, CA

San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace  
Jill ZamEk, Board member  
San Luis Obispo, CA

SLO Clean Water  
Jean'ne Blackwell, Director  
San Luis Obispo, CA

SoCal 350 Climate Action  
Jack Eidt, Co-Founder  
Los Angeles, CA

Social Justice Ministry of Live Oak  
Unitarian Universalist Congregation  
Carolyn Chaney, Chair  
Goleta, CA

Sunflower Alliance  
Jean Tepperman, co-coordinator  
Berkeley, CA

Sustainable Systems Research Foundation  
Ronnie Lipschutz  
Santa Cruz, CA

Synergistic Solutions  
Robert Perry, Principal Consultant  
Simi Valley, CA

Tri-Valley CAREs  
Marylia Kelley, Executive Director  
Livermore, CA

Women's International League for Peace and  
Freedom, San Francisco and East Bay  
Branches  
Regina Sneed  
San Francisco, CA

Coalition for Nuclear Safety  
Paul McEneaney, Consultant  
San Diego, CA

Call 4 Change  
Sylvia Russell, Founder  
Ross, CA

Dreamcloud Productions  
James de Cordova, CEO  
Santa Monica, CA

Electric Vehicle Assn of CA Central Coast  
Beverly DesChaux, President  
Santa Cruz, CA

Guacamole Fund  
Paula Ash, Executive Director  
Truckee, CA

International Marine Mammal Project of  
Earth Island Institute  
Mark J Palmer, Associate Director  
Berkeley, CA

CA Dem Party Environmental Caucus  
Igor Tregub, Chair  
Berkeley, CA

California Against Nuclear Power &  
Radiation  
Laura E Lynch, Administrator  
Santa Barbara, CA

California Alliance for Community Energy  
Erika Morgan, Operations Director  
San Diego, CA

Californians for Energy Choice  
Eric Books, Campaign Coordinator  
San Francisco, CA

Ecological Options Network  
Mary Beth Brangan, Co-Director  
Bollinas, CA

Oceanic Preservation Society  
Courtney Vail, Campaign Director  
Greenbrae, CA

Western States Legal Foundation  
Jacqueline Cabasso, Executive Director  
Oakland, CA

Women's Energy Matters  
Jean Merrigan, Executive Director  
Fairfax, CA

Mercury Press International  
Nancy Black, Cofounder and Producer  
Santa Barbara, CA

### **Colorado**

San Luis Valley Ecosystem Council  
Christine Canaly, Director  
Alamosa, CO

### **Connecticut**

In the Shadow of the Wolf  
August Allen, Executive Director  
Greenwich, CT

### **Florida**

Earth Action, Inc.  
Mary Gutierrez, Director  
Pensacola, FL

Waterway Advocates  
Caleb Merendino, Co-Executive Director  
Fort Lauderdale, FL

### **Georgia**

Georgia WAND  
Cee' Cee' Anderson, Research Scientist  
Atlanta, Georgia

Women Changing The World  
Cee' Cee' Anderson, Research Scientist  
Atlanta, Georgia

### **Hawaii**

350Hawaii  
Sherry Pollack, co-founder  
Kaneohe, HI

### **Idaho**

Snake River Alliance  
Leigh Ford, Executive Director  
Boise, ID

### **Illinois**

Citizens Against Ruining the Environment  
Ellen Rendulich, Director  
Lockport, IL

Nuclear Energy Information Service (NEIS)  
David Kraft, Director  
Chicago, IL

Stand Up/Save Lives Campaign  
Maureen Headington, President  
Burr Ridge, IL

Frack Free Illinois  
Lora Chamberlain, Lead organizer  
Chicago, IL

## **Indiana**

Valley Watch, Inc  
John Blair, President  
Evansville, IN

Citizens Action Coalition of IN  
Kerwin Olson, Executive Director  
Indianapolis, IN

## **Kentucky**

Friends For Environmental Justice  
Elaine Tanner, Program Director  
Deane, KY

## **Massachusetts**

Citizens Awareness Network  
Deb Katz, Executive Director  
Shelburne Falls, MA

Going Beyond Sustainability  
Shel Horowitz, Transformpreneur  
Hadley, MA

SCIG  
Ken Kipen, Director  
Ashfield, MA

Animals Are Sentient Beings Inc  
Sarah Stewart, President  
Watertown, MA

## **Maryland**

Environmental Justice Team Cedar Lane UU  
Church  
Kathleen Holmay, Team Leader  
Bethesda, MD

Chesapeake Physicians for Social  
Responsibility  
Gwen DuBois, President  
Baltimore, MD

## **Maine**

Peace Action Maine  
Martha Spiess, Chair  
Portland, ME

Radio Free Maine  
Roger Leisner, Founder/Owner  
Augusta, ME

## **Michigan**

Alliance To Halt Fermi-3  
Keith Gunter, Board Chair  
Livonia, MI

Citizens Resistance At Fermi Two (CRAFT)  
Jesse Deer In Water, Community Organizer  
Redford, MI

Coalition for a Nuclear Free Great Lakes  
Michael Keegan, Chair  
Monroe, MI

Michigan Stop the Nuclear Bombs  
Campaign  
Vic Macks, Steering Committee  
St. Clair Shores, MI

NMEAC  
Ann Rogers, Chair  
Traverse City, MI

Occupy Traverse City  
Michael Paul, Group Administrator  
Traverse City, MI

Straits Area Concerned Citizens for Peace,  
Justice, Environment  
David and Anabel Dwyer, Members  
Mackinaw City, MI

Ban Michigan Fracking  
LuAnne Kozma, President  
Charlevoix, MI

Don't Waste Michigan  
Alice Hirt, Co-Chair  
Holland, MI

Don't Waste Michigan-Sherwood Chapter  
Kathryn Barnes, Board of Directors, Don't  
Waste Michigan  
Sherwood, MI

### **Minnesota**

MN350  
Tee McClenty, Executive Director  
Minneapolis, MN

Vote Climate  
Jean Ross, Board President  
Minneapolis, MN

### **Missouri**

Mid-Missouri Peaceworks  
Mark Haim, Director  
Columbia, MO

### **Mississippi**

MS Communities United for Prosperity  
(MCUP)  
Romona Taylor Williams, Executive  
Director  
Duck Hill, MS

### **North Carolina**

NC Council of Churches  
Susannah Tuttle, Program Director  
Raleigh, NC

NC Interfaith Power & Light  
Susannah Tuttle, Director  
Chapel Hill, NC

### **New Hampshire**

Seacoast Anti-Pollution League  
Doug Bogen, Executive Director  
Portsmouth, NH

### **New Jersey**

Occupy Bergen County  
Sally Jane Gellert, member  
Woodcliff Lake, NJ

Bergen County Green Party  
Patricia Alessandrini, Secretary  
Teaneck, NJ

### **New Mexico**

Alliance for Environmental Strategies  
Rose Gardner, Co-founder  
Eunice, NM



Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety  
Joni Arends, Co-founder and Executive  
Director  
Santa Fe, NM

Multicultural Alliance for a Safe  
Environment  
Susan Gordon , Coordinator  
Albuquerque, NM

Nuclear Watch New Mexico  
Scott Kovac, Research Director  
Santa Fe, NM

Taos Environmental Film Festival  
Jean Stevens, Director  
Ranchos de Taos, NM

Citizen Action New Mexico  
David Mccoy, Executive Director  
Albuquerque, NM

Citizens for Alternatives to Radioactive  
Dumping (CARD)  
Janet Greenwald, Coordinator  
Dixon, NM

ComminGroundRising.org  
Elaine Cimino, Director  
Rio Rancho, NM

## **Nevada**

Native Community Action Council  
Ian Zabarte, Secretary  
Las Vegas, NV

## **New York**

Council on Intelligent Energy &  
Conservation Policy  
Michel Lee, Chair  
Scarsdale, NY

Eco-Logic of WBAI-FM  
Ken Gale, Producer  
New York City, NY

Fossil Free Tompkins  
Irene Weiser, Coordinator  
Ithaca, NY

Hudson River Sloop Clearwater  
Manna Jo Greene, Environmental Director  
Beacon, NY

Indian Point Safe Energy Coalition  
Marilyn Elie, Organizer  
Cortlandt Manor, NY

Manhattan Project for a Nuclear-Free World  
Mari Inoue, Co-founder  
New York, NY

NYC Safe Energy Campaign  
Ken Gale, Founder  
New York City, NY

ResistSpectra  
Marie Inserra, Member of Coordinator  
Group  
Peekskill, NY

Safe Energy Rights Group (SEnRG)  
Nancy Vann, President  
Peekskill, NY

Save the Pine Bush  
Grace Nichols, Solidarity Coordinator  
Albany, NY

Shut Down Indian Point NOW! (SDIPN!)  
Paul Corell, Vice-Chair of SDIPN!  
New York City, NY

Sisters of St. Dominic of Blauvelt, New  
York  
Sister Joan Agro, Congregational Secretary  
Blauvelt, NY

Syracuse Peace Council  
Carol Baum, Organizer  
Syracuse, NY

Western New York Drilling Defense  
Charley Bowman, Chair  
Buffalo, NY

Western New York Environmental Alliance  
John Whitney, Chairperson  
Buffalo, NY

Yoga For Peace, Justice, Harmony With the  
Planet: Amazing Amy - Eccentric Yoga  
Entertainer  
Amy Harlib  
New York, NY

Coalition Against Nukes  
Priscilla Star, Founder, Director  
Sag Harbor, NY

Earthkeeper Health Resources  
Amy Rosmarin, Executive Director  
North Salem, NY

Grassroots Environmental Education  
Patricia Wood  
Port Washington, NY

Alliance for a Green Economy  
Andra Leimanis Communications &  
Outreach Director  
Syracuse, NY

Citizens Campaign for the Environment  
Adrienne Esposito, Executive Director  
Farmingdale, NY

NYPIRG  
Anne Rabe, Environmental Policy Director  
Albany, NY

## **Ohio**

National Nuclear Workers for Justice  
(NNWJ)  
Vina Colley, Co-founder  
Portsmouth, OH

Portsmouth/Piketon Residents for  
Environmental Safety and Security (PRESS)  
Vina Colley, President  
Portsmouth, OH

Protect Biodiversity in Public Forests  
Gwen Marshall, Network Coordinator  
Cincinnati, OH

Toledo Coalition for Safe Energy  
Terry Lodge, Convenor  
Toledo, OH

Ohio Green Party  
Daryl M Davis, Member Ohio Green Party  
State Central Committee  
Cleveland, OH

Ohio Nuclear Free Network  
Patricia Marida, Coordinator  
Toledo, OH

### **Oklahoma**

The Carrie Dickerson Foundation  
Marilyn McCulloch, Executive Director  
Tulsa, OK

### **Oregon**

Oregon Conservancy Foundation (OCF)  
Cathryn Chudy, Board Director  
Boring, OR

Stop Nuclear WorkGroup  
Bonnie McKinlay, Active Member  
Portland, OR

Oregon Physicians for Social Responsibility  
Kelly Campbell, Executive Director  
Portland, OR

### **Pennsylvania**

Citizen Power, Inc.  
David Hughes, President  
Pittsburgh, PA

Three Mile Island Alert  
Maureen Mulligan, Planning Council  
member  
Lebanon, PA

### **South Dakota**

Black Hills Clean Water Alliance  
Lilias Jarding, Executive Director  
Rapid City, SD

### **Tennessee**

ECAN-Erwin Citizens Awareness Network,  
Inc.  
Linda Modica, President  
Jonesborough, TN

### **Texas**

Dallas Peace and Justice Center  
Mavis Belisle, Co-Chair, Nuclear Free  
World Committee  
Dallas, TX

Energía Mía San Antonio, Texas  
Alice Canestaro, Volunteer  
San Antonio, TX

Peace Farm  
Lon Burnam, Convener of the Board  
Panhandle, TX

Turtle Island Restoration Network  
Joanie Steinhaus, Gulf Program Director  
Galveston, TX

SEED Coalition  
Karen Hadden, Executive Director  
Austin, TX

Terra Advocati  
Timothy Duda, Director  
San Antonio, TX

## **Utah**

Uranium Watch  
Sarah Fields, Program Director  
Monticello, UT

## **Vermont**

New England Coalition on Nuclear  
Pollution, Inc.  
Lorie Cartwright, Trustee  
Brattleboro, VT

198 methods  
Drew Hudson, Founder  
Rochester, VT

Vermont Citizens Action Network  
Chris Williams, President  
Hancock, VT

Vermont Yankee Decommissioning Alliance  
Debra Stoleroff, Steering Committee chair  
Montpelier, VT

## **Washington**

Heart of America NW  
Peggy Maze Johnson, Board Member  
Seattle, WA

Parallax Perspectives  
Glen Anderson, Founder/Organizer  
Lacey, WA

Seattle Fellowship of Reconciliation  
Mary Hanson, Chair of SFOR  
Seattle, WA

Build Back Better Fuels  
John Alder, member  
Spokane, WA

Waste Action Project  
Greg Wingard, Executive Director  
Seattle, WA

## **Wisconsin**

Peace Action WI  
Pamela Richard, Office Manager  
Milwaukee, WI

Physicians for Social Responsibility  
Wisconsin  
Hannah Mortensen, Executive Director  
Madison, WI

**Appendix: Planned Additions of Renewable Energy and Storage Capacity to Replace Diablo Canyon Units 1&2 and Reduce Power Sector GHG Emissions (2021-2026)**

Dates	Capacity (MW)	Sources/Eligible Sources	Authorization
2021-2023	3,968 MW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2021: 1,771 MW</li> <li>2022: 720 MW</li> <li>2023: 1,477 MW</li> </ul>	93.5% Renewables + Storage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3,259 MW = Battery Storage and Hybrid Renewables/Storage<sup>18</sup></li> <li>289 MW = Solar (289 MW)</li> <li>162 MW = biomass(2 MW), geothermal (14 MW), wind (128 MW), and demand response (18 MW)</li> <li>258 MW = Sutter Natural Gas Plant (existing plant, no long-term contracts)</li> <li>Imports limited to 20% of procured capacity</li> </ul>	CPUC Decision 19-11-016 <sup>19</sup>
2023	1,325 MW	Energy Storage	Assembly Bill 2514 (2010) <sup>20</sup>
2021-2023	1,500 MW	Energy Storage	CPUC orders <sup>21</sup>
2024	4,000 MW	Renewable Energy	RES and other state policies
2023-2026	11,500 MW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2023: 2,000 MW</li> <li>2024: 6,000 MW</li> <li>2025: 1,500 MW</li> <li>2026: 2,000 MW</li> </ul>	Renewable Energy and Storage, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2,500 of firm renewable generation (80% capacity factor)</li> <li>1,000 MW of</li> </ul>	CPUC Decision 21-06-035 <sup>22</sup>
TOTAL	22,293 MW	98.8% Renewables + Storage 1.2% existing gas generation	

<sup>18</sup>

[https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cpuc-website/divisions/energy-division/documents/integrated-resource-plan-and-long-term-procurement-plan-irp-ltpp/ed\\_staff\\_review\\_of\\_feb2021\\_data\\_in\\_compliance\\_with\\_d1911016.pdf](https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cpuc-website/divisions/energy-division/documents/integrated-resource-plan-and-long-term-procurement-plan-irp-ltpp/ed_staff_review_of_feb2021_data_in_compliance_with_d1911016.pdf)

<sup>19</sup> CPUC Decision 19-11-016 (November 7, 2019).

<https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M319/K825/319825388.PDF>

<sup>20</sup> Energy Storage Targets - Publicly Owned Utilities - AB 2514

<https://www.energy.ca.gov/data-reports/reports/energy-storage-targets-publicly-owned-utilities>

Assembly Bill 2514 (2010)

[http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/09-10/bill/asm/ab\\_2501-2550/ab\\_2514\\_bill\\_20100820\\_amended\\_sen\\_v90.html](http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/09-10/bill/asm/ab_2501-2550/ab_2514_bill_20100820_amended_sen_v90.html)

<sup>21</sup> <https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M389/K478/389478892.PDF>

<sup>22</sup> CPUC Decision 21-06-035 (June 24, 2021).

<https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M389/K603/389603637.PDF>

### Annual and Cumulative Additions of Capacity (2021-2026)

Source	2021	2022	2023	2024 <sup>23</sup>	2025 <sup>24</sup>	2026	TOTAL
Renewables	179	117	136	5,000 <sup>25</sup>	1,500	1,000	7,932
Storage	745	302	2,422	1,500		1,000	5,969
Hybrid Renewables + Storage	562	300	2,249 <sup>26</sup>	5,000 <sup>27</sup>			8,111
Demand Response	13	1	5				18
Fossil Fuel	258						258
<b>TOTAL Fossil-Free Capacity</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>4,812</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>22,031</b>
<b>Cumulative Fossil-Free Capacity</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>7,031</b>	<b>18,531</b>	<b>20,031</b>	<b>22,031</b>	

<sup>23</sup> Planned closure of Diablo Canyon unit 1 on November 2, 2024

<https://www.nrc.gov/info-finder/reactors/diabl.html>

<sup>24</sup> Planned closure of Diablo Canyon unit 2 on August 26, 2025 <https://www.nrc.gov/info-finder/reactors/diab2.html>

<sup>25</sup> Includes 4,000 MW of aggregate renewable energy standard resources from 2021-2024, as well as 1,000 MW of the 2,500 of firm renewable energy sources the CPUC ordered by 2025 in Decision 21-06-035 (June 24, 2021).

<sup>26</sup> Includes 2,000 MW of unspecified renewables, storage, and hybrid renewables+storage resources, per Decision 21-06-035.

<sup>27</sup> Includes 5,000 MW of unspecified renewables, storage, and hybrid renewables+storage resources, per Decision 21-06-035.