

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

45 FREMONT, SUITE 2000
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105-2219
VOICE AND TDD (415) 904-5200

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Tu6a

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Item No.	Tu6a

STAFF REPORT REGULAR CALENDAR

APPLICATION FILE NO.: E-00-014

APPLICANTS: Southern California Edison Company, San Diego Gas and Electric Company, City of Anaheim, and City of Riverside

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Construction of San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS) Units 2 and 3 temporary used nuclear fuel storage facility.

PROJECT LOCATION: 5000 Pacific Coast Highway (unincorporated San Diego County). (Exhibit 1)

**SUBSTANTIVE FILE
DOCUMENTS:**

See Appendix B

SYNOPSIS

Southern California Edison Company, San Diego Gas and Electric Company, the City of Anaheim, and the City of Riverside (hereinafter, applicants) propose to construct a temporary used nuclear fuel storage facility at the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS), located in an unincorporated portion of northern San Diego County. The facility will house spent fuel

used to generate electricity at SONGS Units 2 and 3. It will be located on an existing, developed industrial site at Unit 1.

The applicants propose to construct three separate steel-reinforced concrete pads (covering an approximate area of 25,550 square feet) and approximately 104 steel-reinforced concrete fuel storage modules that will be placed on top of the pads. The facility will be designed and constructed in accordance with the SONGS 2 and 3 Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) operating licenses and NRC regulations. The fuel storage facility will be constructed in three separate phases from approximately 2002 to 2015.

According to the applicants, additional storage capacity is necessary to store SONGS 2 and 3 used fuel until their NRC operating licenses expire in 2022. The applicants are proposing dry storage, as opposed to a new pool storage facility, because the method is more economical and it places the fuel into containers that can be removed from the SONGS site by the Department of Energy when its permanent repository becomes available. Some fuel currently stored in water-filled pools will be transferred to the proposed storage facility until the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), under obligation pursuant to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, accepts the fuel for final disposal at a federal repository. The applicants will continue to use the existing SONGS 2 and 3 pool spent fuel storage facility. Used fuel must be stored in these pools for a minimum of five years before it can be transferred to dry storage.

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has sole jurisdiction over the regulation of nuclear power plants, including radioactive hazards, safety issues, and spent fuel handling and storage. **The State of California is preempted from imposing upon nuclear power plant operators any regulatory requirements concerning radiation hazards and nuclear safety.** The handling, management, and storage of used nuclear fuel are also governed by federal regulation, as noted above, and similarly are precluded from state law and regulation. The applicants' SONGS 2 and 3 operating licenses require them to comply with all NRC regulations that apply to the operations and activities conducted at those units, including the possession, use, and storage of nuclear fuel. The applicants will control and monitor radioactive releases from the proposed project using the same programs and procedures currently implemented for the commercial operation of the plant.

Coastal Act Issues

Because the proposed project will take place on an existing, industrial site currently occupied by SONGS 1, no on-site biological resources exist. Potential lighting and noise impacts to nearby environmentally sensitive habitat areas will be avoided. Recreation on and public access to the adjacent San Onofre State Beach will not be restricted during project operations. All relevant air quality permits, if required, will be obtained through the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District.

Commission staff recommends approval of the proposed project, as conditioned.

1.0 STAFF RECOMMENDATION

1.1 Approval with Conditions

The staff recommends conditional approval of Coastal Development Permit application No. E-00-014.

Motion:

I move that the Commission approve Coastal Development Permit Application No. E-00-014, subject to the conditions set forth in the staff recommendation dated October 26, 2000.

The staff recommends a YES vote. To pass the motion, a majority vote of the Commissioners present is required. Approval of the motion will result in the adoption of the following resolution and findings.

Resolution:

The Commission hereby approves Coastal Development Permit E-00-014 and adopts the findings set forth below on grounds that the development as conditioned will be in conformity with the policies of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act and will not prejudice the ability of the local government having jurisdiction over the area to prepare a Local Coastal Program conforming to the provisions of Chapter 3. Approval of the permit complies with the California Environmental Quality Act because either 1) feasible mitigation measures and/or alternatives have been incorporated to substantially lessen any significant adverse effects of the development on the environment, or 2) there are no further feasible mitigation measures or alternatives that would substantially lessen any significant adverse impacts of the development on the environment.

2.0 STANDARD CONDITIONS See Appendix A

3.0 SPECIAL CONDITIONS

The Commission grants this permit subject to the following special conditions:

1. **Construction Debris.** Construction debris generated as part of the proposed project shall at the earliest practicable opportunity be disposed of at an appropriate offsite facility. Any construction debris or material present on-site, including construction debris or material subject to removal in accordance with the preceding requirement, that could potentially contribute to increased sediment loading shall be covered and/or contained during precipitation events.
2. **Sump Monitoring and Maintenance.** Sediment and other material that collects in the on-site sump from the project site's yard (storm water) drains shall be monitored and removed

before such sediment or material reach quantities sufficient to pose a risk to the proper functioning of the sump.

4.0 FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS

The Commission finds and declares the following:

4.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Location

The San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS) is located in an unincorporated area of northern San Diego County on the United States Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton (Exhibit 1).

Background and Preemption of State Regulation

SONGS Units 2 and 3 have operated as 1127-megawatt commercial nuclear power plants since 1983 and 1984, respectively. Both units were constructed on land leased from the U.S. Department of the Navy, U.S. Marine Corp Base, Camp Pendleton. SONGS Unit 1, currently non-operational and in the process of being decommissioned, is located adjacent to and immediately north of Unit 2. The entire SONGS site covers 83.6 acres. SONGS 2 and 3 are collectively owned by Southern California Edison (75.05% interest), San Diego Gas and Electric Company (20%), the City of Anaheim (3.16%), and the City of Riverside (1.79%).

A power plant that uses radioisotopes in the production of energy is required to comply with the federal Atomic Energy Act (Act) (42 U.S.C. Sect. 2011). The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) was created to issue operating licenses under the Act and to enforce the requirements of the Act and a plant's operating license. Federal regulations (e.g., 10 CFR Parts 20, 50, 71 and 72) also govern the possession, handling, and transportation of radioactive materials from a nuclear power plant. **The State of California is preempted from imposing upon the operators any regulatory requirements concerning radiation hazards and nuclear safety.** In Pacific Gas and Electric Company v. State Energy Commission, 461 U.S. 190, 103 S.Ct. 1713 (1983), the U.S. Supreme Court held that the federal government has preempted the entire field of "...radiological safety aspects involved in the construction and operation of a nuclear plant, but that the states retain their traditional responsibility in the field of regulating electrical utilities for determining questions of need, reliability, costs and other related state concerns."

The handling, management, and storage of used nuclear fuel are also governed by federal regulation and similarly are precluded from state regulation. The applicants' SONGS 2 and 3 operating licenses require them to comply with all NRC regulations that apply to the operations and activities conducted at those units, including the possession, use, and storage of nuclear fuel. The applicants will control and monitor radioactive releases from the proposed project using the same programs and procedures currently implemented for the commercial operation of the plant.

Project Purpose

According to the applicants, additional storage capacity is necessary to store SONGS 2 and 3 used fuel until their NRC operating licenses expire in 2022. The applicants are proposing dry storage, as opposed to a new pool storage facility, because the method is more economical and it places the fuel into containers that can be removed from the SONGS site by the Department of Energy when its permanent repository becomes available. Some fuel currently stored in water-filled pools will be transferred to the proposed storage facility until the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), under obligation pursuant to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, accepts the fuel for final disposal at a federal repository. The applicants will continue to use the existing SONGS 2 and 3 pool spent fuel storage facility. Used fuel must be stored in these pools for a minimum of five years before it can be transferred to dry storage.

According to the applicants, the DOE does not expect to start accepting SONGS 2 and 3 fuel or fuel from any U.S. commercial nuclear power plant until 2010, at the earliest. Until then, the applicants are required by NRC regulations to safely monitor and maintain the SONGS 2 and 3 fuel on-site.

Temporary Used Nuclear Fuel Storage Facility

As stated above, until the U.S. Department of Energy accepts SONGS used fuel for final disposal at a federal repository (not expected until 2010) the applicants are required by NRC regulations to safely store and maintain it.

The applicants propose to construct three steel-reinforced concrete pads (covering an approximate area of 25,550 square feet) and approximately 104 steel-reinforced concrete fuel storage modules (FSMs) that will be placed on top of the pads (Exhibit 2). The entire facility be designed and constructed in accordance with NRC regulations and the SONGS 2 and 3 operating licenses. The applicants anticipate that each FSMs will be no more than 22 feet in height above the existing grade. Each FSM will house a NRC-licensed steel canister that may contain up to 24 fuel assemblies. A fuel assembly consists of 236 zircalloy metal tubes approximately 12.8 feet long and 3/8 of an inch in diameter, in which ceramic uranium dioxide fuel pellets are placed. Known as fuel pins, the tubes are completely sealed with welded end plugs. Each fuel assembly has an overall length of about 15 feet and weighs approximately 1,500 lbs.

As indicated above, the fuel storage facility will consist of three separate reinforced concrete pads, to be constructed in three separate phases. The first pad will be constructed adjacent to and integrated into the construction schedule of the SONGS 1 fuel storage facility¹. This phase is proposed to commence in November 2002. The second pad is anticipated to be constructed in 2008 after the SONGS 1 decommissioning is complete and as additional capacity is needed. The third pad is to be constructed sometime between 2011 and 2015 as the need arises.

¹ On February 15, 2000, the Commission approved CDP E-00-001, authorizing the demolition of the structures comprising SONGS Unit 1 and the construction of the SONGS 1 used fuel storage facility that the applicants proposed to undertake in connection with the decommissioning of Unit 1.

The proposed fuel storage facility will be constructed within the existing, developed SONGS 1 site (Exhibit 3). The construction process will involve: (1) minor grading without breaking new ground; (2) placing the flat, reinforced concrete pad at ground level; (3) installing a chain-link security fence, perimeter lighting, and cameras and; (4) lifting and setting the free-standing spent FSMs, to be fabricated offsite, on the pad. This work will involve customary grading equipment (such as a front-end loader and a compaction roller) and concrete construction equipment (such as forms, concrete tooling, and a mobile crane). Concrete will be delivered pre-mixed from local suppliers. Construction activities are scheduled to be performed during daylight hours. However, the applicants state that some tasks, completion of which cannot be delayed, such as a large concrete pour or finishing, could occasionally continue until after daylight hours.

The applicants maintain that the proposed project will be undertaken in accordance with the existing programs that implement and comply with NRC and Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations. Existing lighting, telephone, and drainage infrastructure may be modified to accommodate the storage facility. However, the project will not change the existing drainage pattern from the site. All liquid discharges from the construction project will be regulated under the current SONGS 1 National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. There will be no liquid discharges or gaseous emissions from the storage facility.

4.2 PRIOR COMMISSION APPROVALS

In 1974, the Commission conditionally approved the construction of SONGS Units 2 and 3 (6-81-330). As allowed by a condition in the 1974 coastal development permit, in 1991, the Commission further conditioned the same permit to require the applicants to implement a compensatory mitigation program. In 1997, the Commission, among other things, approved an amendment (6-81-330-A) to the SONGS 2 and 3 permit to amend the condition that required mitigation for adverse impacts to the marine environment caused by SONGS Units 2 and 3.

On February 15, 2000, the Commission approved coastal development permit E-00-001 authorizing Southern California Edison and San Diego Gas and Electric Company to decommission Unit 1 and construct a Unit 1 temporary used fuel storage facility.

4.3 OTHER AGENCY APPROVALS

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has three principal regulatory functions: (1) establish standards and regulations, (2) issue licenses for nuclear facilities and users of nuclear materials, and (3) inspect facilities and users of nuclear materials to ensure compliance with the requirements. The applicants are required to possess, use, and store radioactive waste streams associated with decommissioning activities in accordance with federal regulations (e.g., 10 CFR Parts 20 and 50) and the SONGS 2 and 3 NRC Operating License. NRC regulations allow licensees to store used nuclear fuel using both wet (pool storage) and dry storage. In selecting

dry storage for SONGS 2 and 3 used fuel, the applicants are required to comply with, among other regulations, 10 C.F.R. 72, "Licensing Requirements for the Independent Storage of Spent Nuclear Fuel and High-Level Radioactive Waste," which establishes the requirements to receive, transfer, and possess power reactor fuel in a dry storage facility. Other regulations govern the packaging and transportation of radioactive material and set standards for the protection against radiation exposure.

Pursuant to 10 C.F.R. 72.212(b)(1), the applicants are required to formally notify the NRC at least 90 days prior to the initial storage of spent fuel. Construction of the SONGS 2 and 3 dry storage facility will not require further NRC approval because the applicants will use an NRC pre-approved dry storage cask design. NRC staff may, however, inspect the construction of the fuel storage modules and the process of loading and moving the spent fuel to the storage facility.

San Diego Air Pollution Control District (APCD)

The San Diego Air Pollution Control District (APCD) has permit authority under the California Clean Air Act (CCAA) over direct emission sources in the project area. The APCD has not established California Environmental Quality Act emission thresholds for construction activity and instead relies on district rules to determine whether permit requirements are triggered by construction-related emissions.

Since the proposed project's emission sources will be construction equipment brought on the site temporarily, the APCD will require permits, if necessary, for these individual sources of emissions. The applicants will either obtain or contractually require vendors supplying the equipment to obtain necessary permits from the APCD. Mobile construction equipment (e.g., cranes) used in connection with the project may be permit exempt, as determined by the APCD.

4.4 COASTAL ACT ISSUES

4.4.1 Public Access and Recreation

Coastal Act Section 30211 states:

Development shall not interfere with the public's right of access to the sea where acquired through use or legislative authorization, including, but not limited to, the use of dry sand and rocky coastal beaches to the first line of terrestrial vegetation.

Coastal Act Section 30220 states:

Coastal areas suited for water-oriented recreational activities that cannot be readily provided at inland water areas shall be protected for such uses.

The nearest public access to coastal waters or recreation areas is at San Onofre State Beach, directly to the north and south of SONGS. A pathway directly in front of the SONGS site connects these two beach areas. There is no public access to the beach through the SONGS site.

Public access to and recreation on San Onofre State Beach will not be restricted in any way by the proposed project. Additionally, the pathway in front of the SONGS site will remain

accessible for pedestrian passage. The project will take place entirely within the SONGS 1, 2, and 3 boundaries. No development will extend onto or adjoin San Onofre State Beach.

Because the proposed project will not affect public access or recreation areas, the Commission finds that the proposed project is consistent with Coastal Act Sections 30211 and 30220.

4.4.2 Marine Resources, Water Quality, and Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas

Coastal Act Section 30230 states:

Marine resources shall be maintained, enhanced, and where feasible, restored. Special protection shall be given to areas and species of special biological or economic significance. Uses of the marine environment shall be carried out in a manner that will sustain the biological productivity of coastal waters and that will maintain healthy populations of all species of marine organisms adequate for long-term commercial, recreational, scientific, and educational purposes.

Coastal Act Section 30231 states in part:

The biological productivity and the quality of coastal waters... appropriate to maintain optimum populations of marine organisms and for the protection of human health shall be maintained and, where feasible, restored....

Coastal Act Section 30240 states in part:

Environmentally sensitive habitat areas shall be protected against any significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses dependent on those resources shall be allowed within those areas.

4.4.2.1 Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas ("ESHA")

The proposed project will take place on land that is currently occupied by SONGS Unit 1, an existing, disturbed industrial site with no on-site biological resources. The entire SONGS site is situated upcoast and downcoast from the San Onofre State Beach (SOSB) and is bordered on the west by the Pacific Ocean and beach area. According to the resource ecologist overseeing the San Onofre State Beach, high-quality gnatcatcher coastal sage habitat exists in the state beach approximately 1.5 miles north of SONGS 1 and 0.5 mile south of the SONGS Units 2 and 3 (Pryor, 2000). Gnatcatchers have been observed in this habitat. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service listed the gnatcatcher in 1993 as a federal threatened species.

The proposed project will involve the installation of lighting as required by NRC federal regulations. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has previously required that artificial lighting from development be shielded or angled away from gnatcatcher habitat to minimize potential threats such as predation, collision, and decreased breeding success (Miller, 2000). Current

lighting requirements for the SONGS 1, 2, and 3 site are specified by NRC federal regulations. After SONGS 1 is fully decommissioned, the existing perimeter lighting will be removed. New lighting will be installed, consistent with NRC federal regulations, for the SONGS 1, 2, and 3 fuel storage facility. However, the new lighting will not be more intense than the existing SONGS 1 perimeter lighting. Thus, there is no potential for project-related lighting to adversely impact nearby environmental sensitive habitat areas or the gnatcatcher.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has established a 60 dbA (decibel) threshold or criterion for analyzing noise impacts to the gnatcatcher or when assessing the level of a take of this species (Hays, 2000). Noise levels at or above this threshold are assumed to indirectly affect the reproductive success of songs birds, including the gnatcatcher, increase stress levels, and interfere with predator avoidance, among other impacts (Miller, 2000). Thus, if project-related noise reached beyond the SONGS site and into the gnatcatcher habitat, which includes Units 1, 2, and 3, the gnatcatcher may be impacted, especially during nesting season (February 1 to July 15). However, according to the applicants, any noise generated from project-related activities will be short-term and is not expected to result in any noticeable change in noise levels beyond the entire SONGS site.² Furthermore, the entire SONGS site is physically sited 50-70 feet below the surrounding geography, providing a noise buffer. Any project-related noise extending beyond the SONGS site is expected to attenuate to undetectable levels before reaching nearby gnatcatcher habitat. Thus, the proposed project will not disrupt the resources of the adjacent ESHA.

4.4.2.2 Marine Resources and Water Quality

According to the applicants, there will be no liquid discharges from the used fuel storage facility. Existing drainage infrastructure may be modified to accommodate the new facility but the project will not change the existing drainage pattern from the site. The existing storm or yard drains, water treatment facilities, and sump will not be altered. However, during construction of the proposed project, stormwater may be generated and could contribute to sediment loading of receiving waters.

Currently, stormwater and other non-radioactive liquid waste streams generated by SONGS 1 are currently discharged under an existing industrial National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (#CA0001228), renewed by the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board on February 11, 2000. The proposed project will be covered under this NPDES permit. The permit contains specific numeric effluent limits for all suspected pollutants associated with industrial activities at SONGS 1 and runoff from the site. Stormwater flows are co-mingled with other industrial discharges and monitored for effluent limit exceedances at several stages prior to final discharge through the SONGS 1 outfall. The applicants are required to report any exceedances to the RWQCB within 24 hours and propose remedies for immediate compliance with the effluent limits. During the construction of the proposed project, the

² It should be noted that a railroad line and Interstate Highway 5 lies directly to the east of SONGS and the San Onofre State Beach.

applicants will continue to perform routine sampling of liquid effluents consistent with the SONGS 1 NPDES permit and NRC effluent control procedures.

Best Management Practices contained in the applicants' Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (prepared as a condition to the NPDES permit) specifically assess the potential for discharges of hazardous waste and material to the ocean through plant site runoff, sludge and waste disposal, spillage or leaks, and drainage from material storage areas. In addition, training for good housekeeping practices and emergency response is provided to personnel, and regular site inspections are performed. Water used for dust suppression will be collected and either filtered or treated at the wastewater treatment plant prior to discharge. Stormwater runoff will be collected, co-mingled with other discharges, monitored, and treated when necessary, prior to discharge through the SONGS 1 outfall.

However, during precipitation events, exposed debris or soil materials can runoff into the SONGS 1 yard drains and potentially contribute to increased sediment loading to receiving waters. This increased sediment loading can potentially increase turbidity of coastal waters, resulting in decreased water clarity, and over the long-term, can impact epifaunal organisms. **Special Condition 1** requires the applicants dispose of construction debris, at the earliest practicable opportunity, generated as part of the proposed project at an appropriate offsite facility. The condition also requires the applicants to cover or contain any debris or material left on-site that could potentially contribute to increased sediment loading to receiving waters during precipitation events.

Special Condition 2 requires the applicants to monitor and remove sediment and other material collected in an on-site sump before such sediment or material reach quantities sufficient to pose a risk to the proper functioning of the sump. This sump has a nominal capacity of 10,000 gallons and collects stormwater flowing into yard drains from the SONGS 1 site. The sump has a weir configuration designed to trap and settle sediment. As mentioned above, these waste discharges are sampled and treated, if necessary, prior to discharge to receiving waters. However, if the sump is not properly monitored and maintained, its ability to effectively remove sediment can be compromised, resulting in additional sediment loading and turbidity to receiving waters, as discussed above.

In addition to regulating runoff from SONGS 1 essentially as a point source pollutant under the existing NPDES permit, SONGS 1 is currently covered under a general stormwater NPDES permit for industrial activities. However, because the effluents limits contained in the individual NPDES permit, as described above, are more specific and stringent than the general stormwater NPDES permit, compliance with the former provides a higher level of protection to receiving waters.

4.4.2.3 Conclusion

The Commission finds that with the imposition of **Special Conditions 1 and 2**, the proposed project will be carried out in a manner that will sustain the biological productivity of coastal waters, maintain healthy populations of all potentially affected species of marine organisms, and protect environmentally sensitive habitat areas in conformity with the requirements of Coastal Act Sections 30230, 30231, and 30240.

4.4.3 Visual Quality

Coastal Act Section 30251 states in part:

The scenic and visual qualities of coastal areas shall be considered and protected as a resource of public importance. Permitted development shall be sited and designed to protect views to and along the ocean and scenic coastal areas, to minimize the alteration of natural land forms, to be visually compatible with the character of surrounding areas, and, where feasible, to restore and enhance visual quality in visually degraded areas.

The SONGS site is situated directly on the Pacific Ocean and bordered on the east by Interstate 5. With the exception of the SONGS 1 sphere enclosure building (scheduled for demolition in 2006), which is partially visible from Old Highway 101 and Interstate 5, current views of the SONGS 1 site are generally obscured or blocked. Looking south from the bluff north of SONGS, the bluff blocks any view of the project area. From south of the SONGS site, Units 2 and 3 block views of the project area. From the beach looking landward, an existing SONGS seawall blocks most views into the project area.

The proposed fuel storage facility is estimated to reach 42 feet or 22 feet above the existing grade, but will not be visible from areas accessible to the public. Similarly, construction equipment, including a mobile crane, will not be visible from outside the SONGS site.

Since the proposed project will not be visible from areas accessible to the public, the Commission finds that the proposed project is consistent with the requirements of Coastal Act section 30251.

4.4.4 Air Quality

Coastal Act Section 30253(3) requires that:

New development shall:

...

(3) Be consistent with requirements imposed by an air pollution control district or the State Air Resources Control Board as to each particular development.

Since the proposed project's emission sources will be construction or other equipment brought on the project site temporarily, the San Diego County APCD will require permits, if necessary,

for these individual sources of emissions. Internal combustion (IC) engines powering, for example, generators and pumps, portable diesel generators, cranes and other construction equipment brought on the SONGS 1 site will either have individual APCD permits, California registration³, or be permit exempt (drive engines that power construction equipment are exempted by the APCD).

The Commission finds that the project will be carried out consistent with the requirements of the San Diego APCD and thus is consistent with Coastal Act Section 30253(3).

4.5 THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

Section 13096 of the Commission's administrative regulations requires Commission approval of CDP applications to be supported by a finding showing the application, as modified by any conditions of approval, to be consistent with any applicable requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Section 21080.5(d)(2)(A) of the CEQA prohibits approval of a proposed development if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available that would substantially lessen any significant impacts that the activity may have on the environment.

The project as conditioned herein incorporates measures necessary to avoid any significant environmental effects under the Coastal Act, and there are no less environmentally damaging feasible alternatives. Therefore, the Commission finds that the proposed project is consistent with the resource protection policies of the Coastal Act and with the CEQA.

³ Portable equipment can be registered with a local air district or the state Air Resources Board. The registration process imposes emission limits on certain portable equipment (e.g., internal combustion engines, abrasive blast booths) but is considered a more expeditious permitting process.

APPENDIX A STANDARD CONDITIONS

1. Notice of Receipt and Acknowledgment. The permit is not valid and development shall not commence until a copy of the permit, signed by the permittee or authorized agent, acknowledging receipt of the permit and acceptance of the terms and conditions, is returned to the Commission office.
2. Expiration. If development has not commenced, the permit will expire two years from the date on which the Commission voted on the application. Development shall be pursued in a diligent manner and completed in a reasonable period of time. Application for extension of the permit must be made prior to the expiration date.
3. Interpretation. Any questions of intent of interpretation of any condition will be resolved by the executive director or the Commission.
4. Assignment. The permit may be assigned to any qualified person, provided assignee files with the Commission an affidavit accepting all terms and conditions of the permit.
5. Terms and Conditions Run with the Land. These terms and conditions shall be perpetual, and it is the intention of the Commission and the permittee to bind all future owners and possessors of the subject property to the terms and conditions.

APPENDIX B

SUBSTANTIVE FILE DOCUMENTS

Coastal Development Permit Application Materials

Application for Coastal Development Permit E-00-014, as amended.

Agency Permits and Orders

Order No. 2000-04, NPDES Permit No. CA0001228, Waste Discharge Requirements for the Southern California Edison Company San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station, Unit 1, San Diego County.

Environmental Documents and Reports

"Final Environmental Statement Related to the Operation of the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Unit 1", Southern California Edison Company and San Diego Gas and Electric Company, Docket No. 50-206, approved by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, October 1973.

"Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement on Decommissioning of Nuclear Facilities-NUREG-0586", prepared by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, August 1988.

"Environmental Assessment by the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation Relating to the Conversion of the Provisional Operating License to a Full-Term Operating License", Southern California Edison Company and San Diego Gas and Electric Company, San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Unit 1, Docket Number 50-206, approved by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission September 16, 1991.

Post Shutdown Decommissioning Activities Report for San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Unit 1, submitted to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, December 1998.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, as amended, submitted to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region, September 27, 2000.

Lease Documents

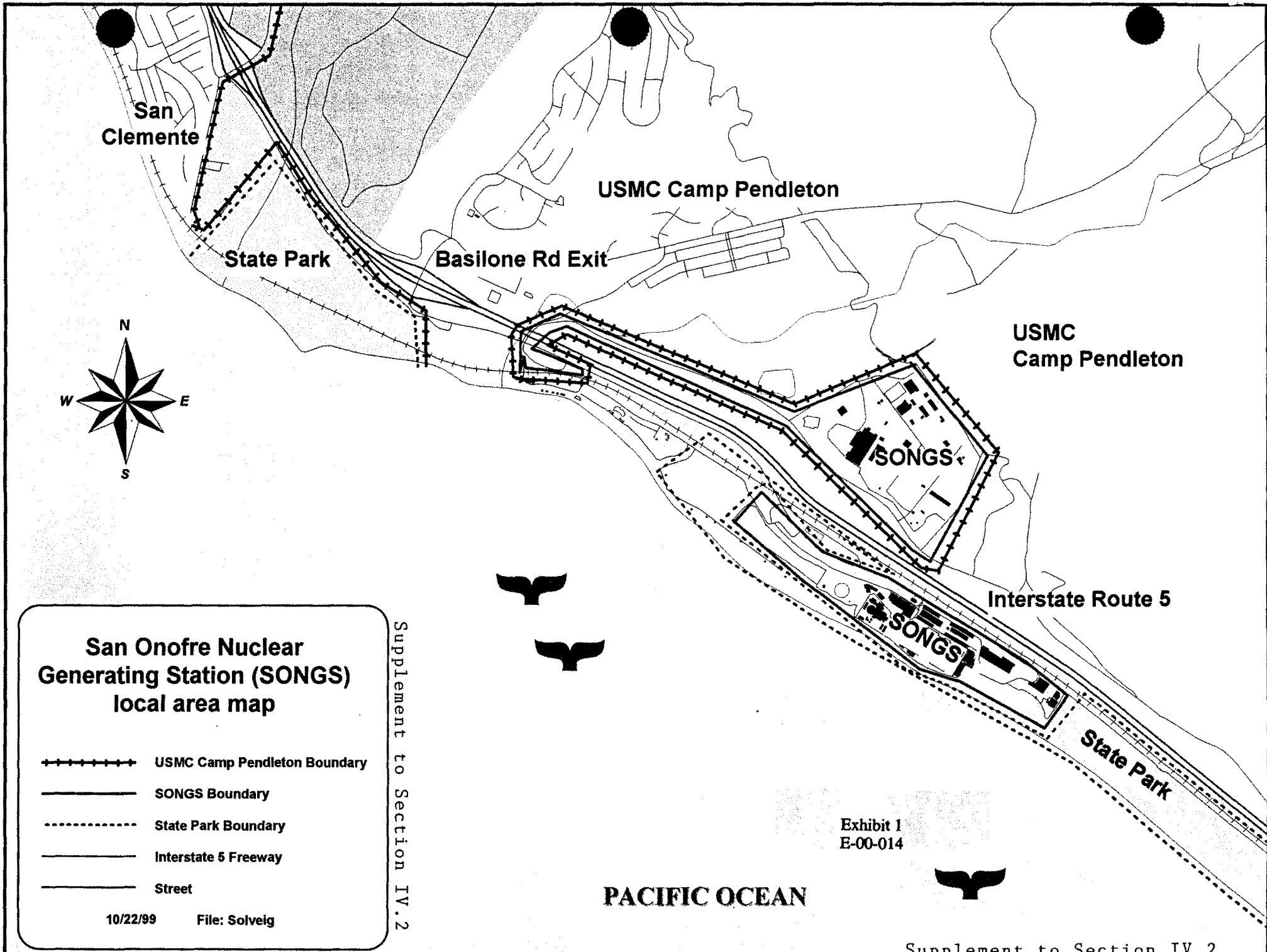
Grant of Easement to Southern California Edison Company and San Diego Gas and Electric Company by United States Department of the Navy, May 12, 1964.

Other

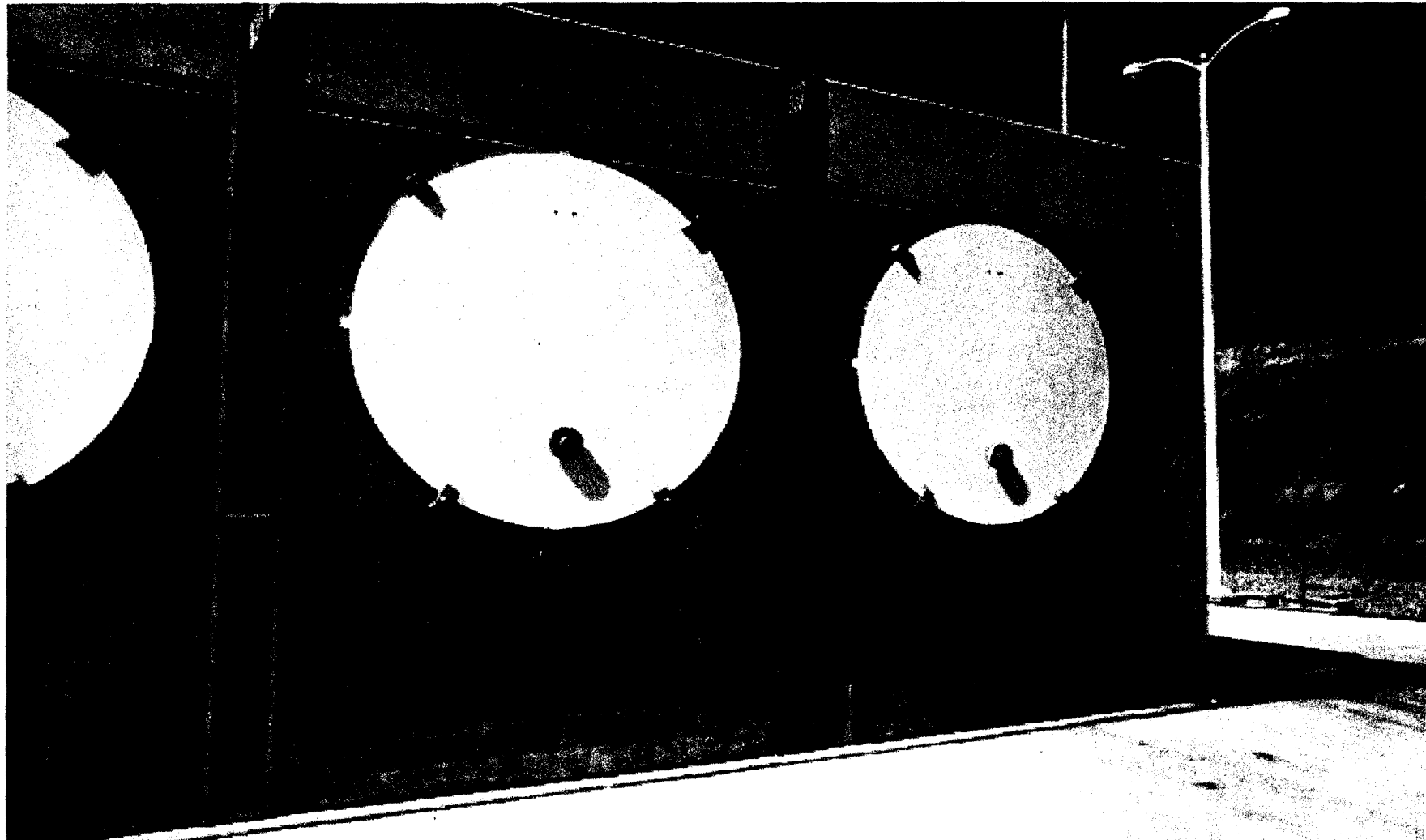
Pryor, David. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Orange Coast District. Personal Communication. October 11, 2000.

Miller, Will. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Carlsbad District. Personal Communication. January 26, 2000.

Spear, Dan. San Diego Air Pollution Control District. Personal Communication. October 25, 2000.



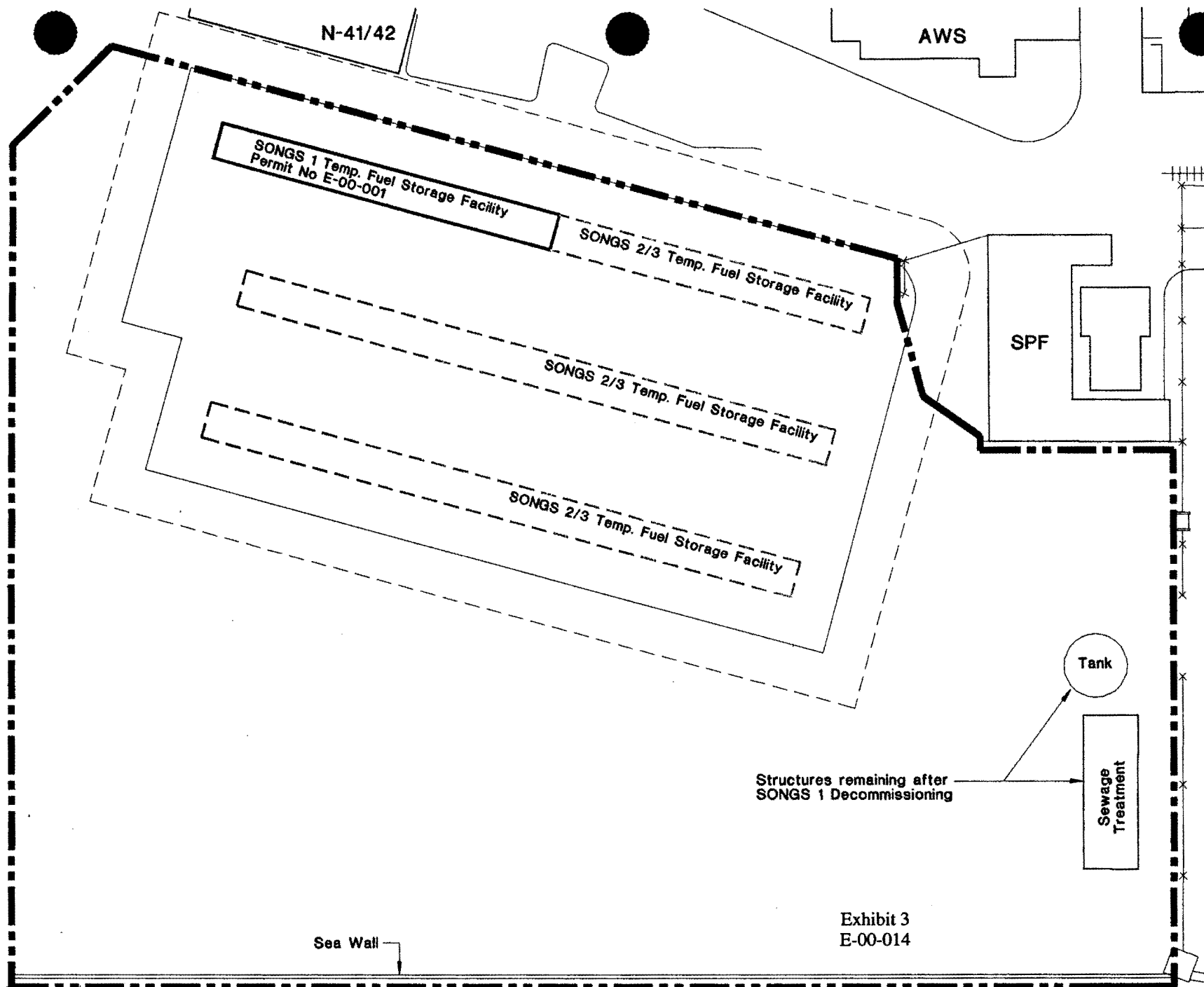
Temporary Fuel Storage Modules



Supplement to Section II.2
Attachment B-4

Supplement to Section II.2
Attachment B-4
(See Sections II.4-6 and
IV.7 for dimensions.)

Exhibit 2
E-00-014



Not to Scale

Temporary Fuel Storage Facility
SONGS 1 Project Area

