



***WM2013 Session 102:
The Future of Consent Based Siting SNF/HLW Disposal
Siting and Discussion of the Alternatives***

**CENTRALISED STORAGE FACILITY FOR SF AND
HLW IN SPAIN**

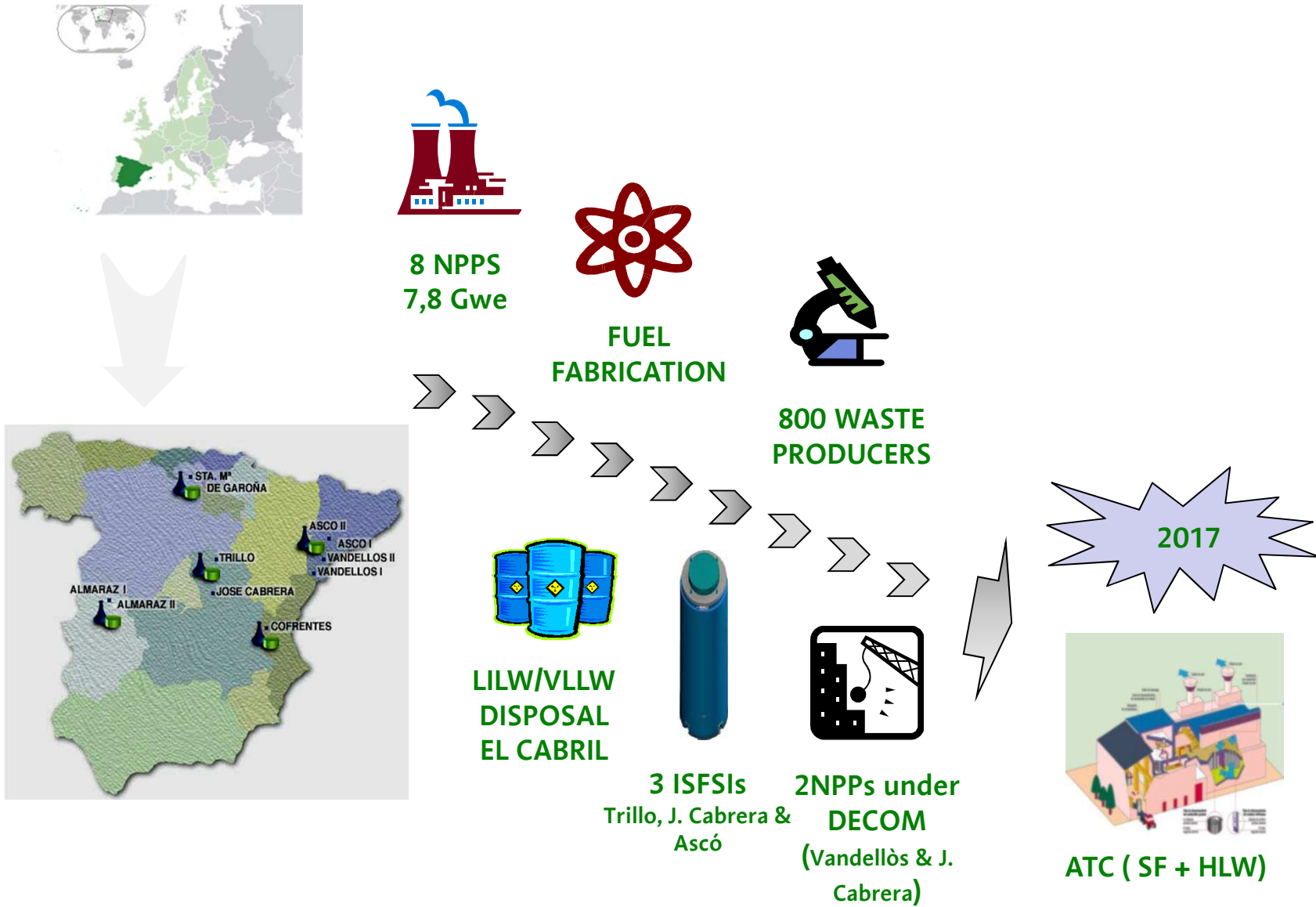
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Head, International Relations Dept.**

Phoenix, 28th February 2013

CONSENT – BASED.CSF IN SPAIN



SF AND RWM FACILITIES (EXISTING OR PLANNED)



MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR SF AND HLW

MAIN HISTORICAL OBJECTIVES:

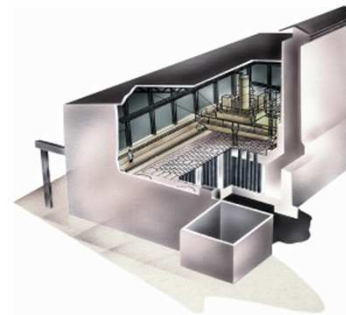
- TO PROVIDE ENOUGH CAPACITY TO ASSIST THE OPERATION OF NPPS WHILE LOOKING FOR A SOLUTION FOR LONG TERM INTERIM STORAGE
- TO LOOK FOR LONG-TERM DISPOSAL SOLUTIONS



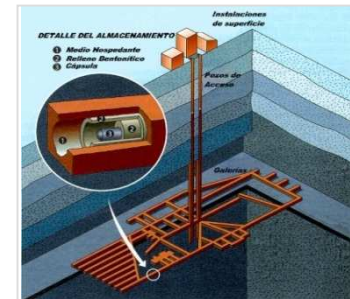
1. Reracking
90's



2. ISFSF
2000-2016



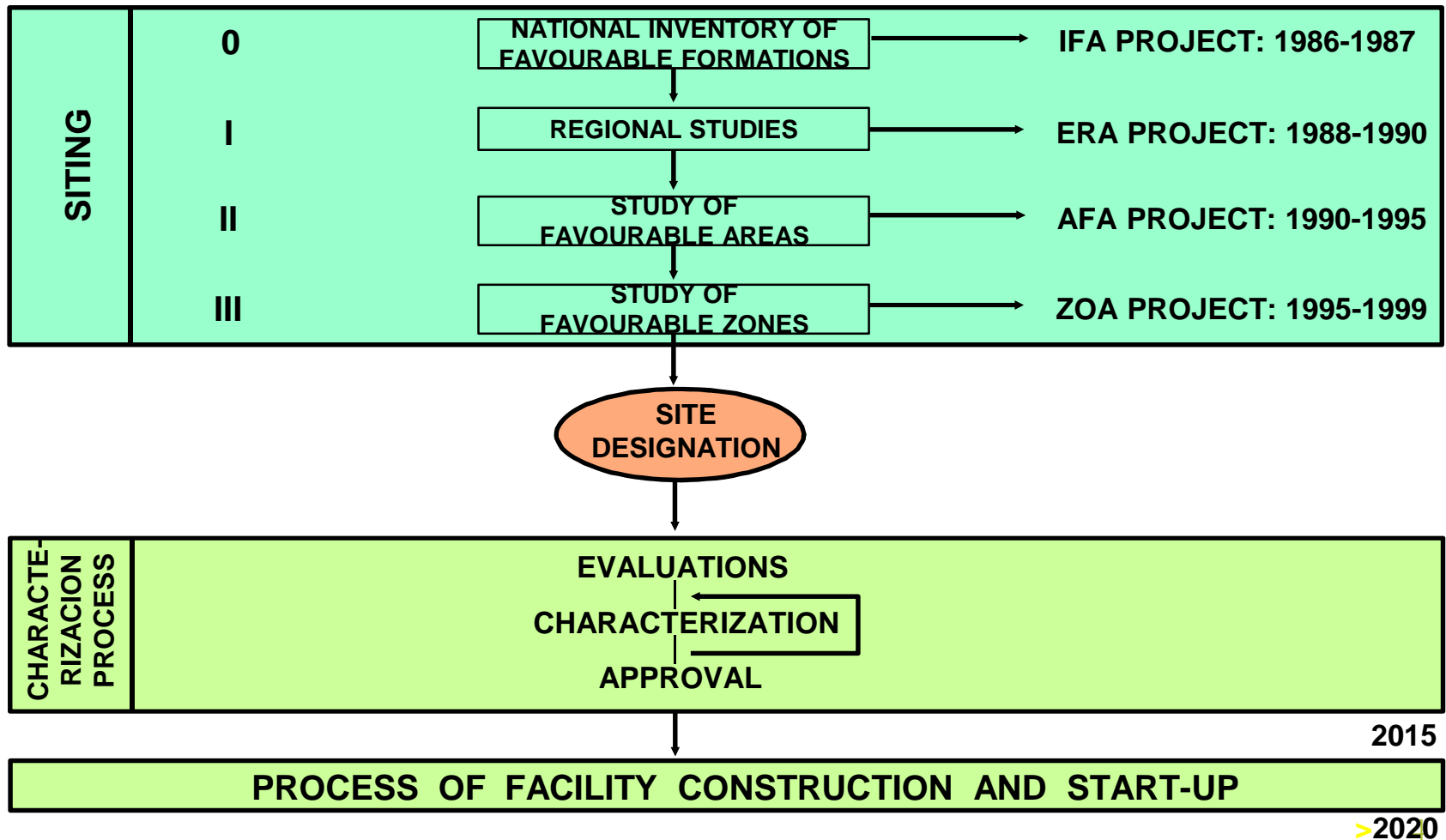
3. ATC
2017-2027



4. DGP
2078

EARLY STRATEGY FOR SF AND HLW DISPOSAL SITING. 1985-1996

Methodology for Development of a High Level Waste Disposal Facility in Geological Formations



But....

-



EVOLUTION OF THE SITING PROCESS FOR HLW AND SF MANAGEMENT FACILITIES





Parliament supported:

- In 2004, Industry Commission of the Parliament unanimously asked the Government to develop the ATC facility
- In 2006, the Parliament urged the Government to set an Inter-Ministerial Commission to lead the site selection process

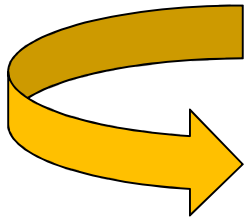


THREE PHASES IN THE SITING

1st Period 2004 to 2006 . Shaping the process

Development of COWAM Spain work and recommendations (2004 – 2005)

Table on Nuclear Dialogue held 7 Sessions (November 2005 to May 2006)



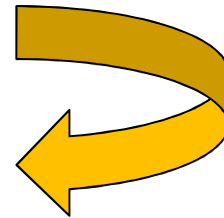
2nd Period 2006 -2009 . Process turns into legislation

Royal Decree, setting up the Intergovernmental Committee June 2006

Approval of the 6th General National Plan for Radioactive Waste Management

Information period

Start of COWAM IN PRACTICE (CIP)



3rd Period 2009 – 2011. Developing the process

Resolution December 2009 to regulate the call for volunteer municipalities

Start of the application period

Issuance of the list of final applicants (February 2010)

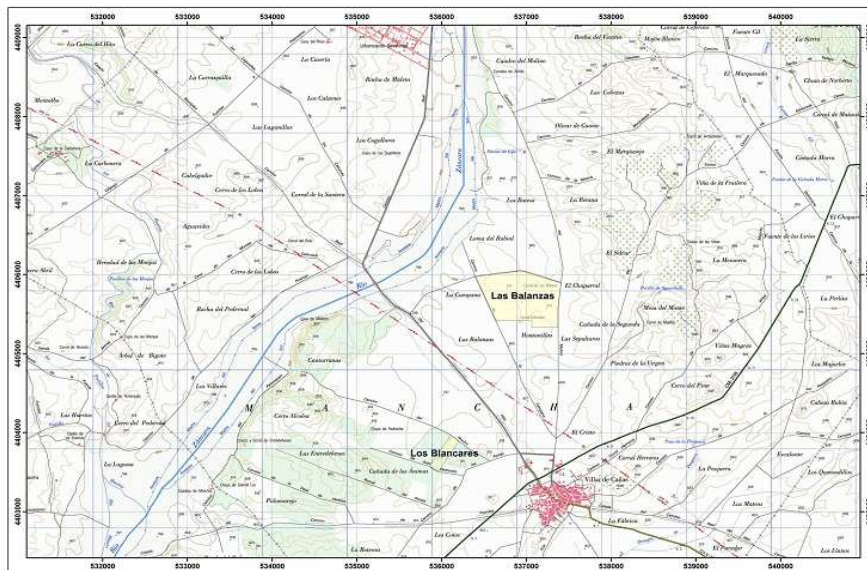
Information Campaign in final selected municipalities and neighbouring ones.

14 candidate municipalities: 8 complying all the administrative and exclusion requirements.

Technical report-proposal released in September 2010 proposing eight candidate sites, four of them cited as “preferred” candidates

Site designation (Villar de Cañas) by the Government 2012

CURRENT SITUATION



- Land property of ENRESA (53 Ha in “Las Balanzas”)
- Preliminary works have just started: soils studies and Characterization Plan
- Principal Engineering contracted
- Agreement with Regional Government to improve local roads
- Town Hall collaboration to define Municipal Management Plan
- 5 years under construction
- Is expected to be operational in 2017

TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION. CENTRAL STATE VS REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS (REAS)

- 17 Autonomous Communities (CCAA)
- Each CCAA having its own Government and elected Parliament
- Elections to be hold every 4 years. Not all at the same time
- CCAA's competences as stated in each Statute given by the National Parliament
- Usually, the Central State has the competence of setting the general conditions for the development of a given area of activity
- CCAA have the right of stating and managing the particularities under which those activities will be practically implemented



REGIONAL AUTHORITIES AS STAKEHOLDERS IN RWM

- **Definition of RWM policy & strategy and licensing of nuclear facilities is a competence of the State (High Court Statement)**
- **Implementation by ENRESA under guidance from the State**
 - CCAA has the right to be consulted prior to the issuing of the Nuclear Regulator report on a RWM application
 - Application of industrial safety policy is a competence of CCAA
 - Town Planning and Housing is a competence of CCAA
- **Basic legislation on environmental protection is a competence of the State**
 - Management of environmental protection is a competence of CCAA
 - Planning and licensing of infrastructures in their own territory is a competence of CCAA
 - Local socio-economic development is a competence of CCAA

ARE REAS A STAKEHOLDER ? AN EXAMPLE

Stated REAs stance

Highly opposed

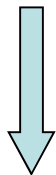
- *Castilla – La Mancha*
- *Cataluña*

Opposed

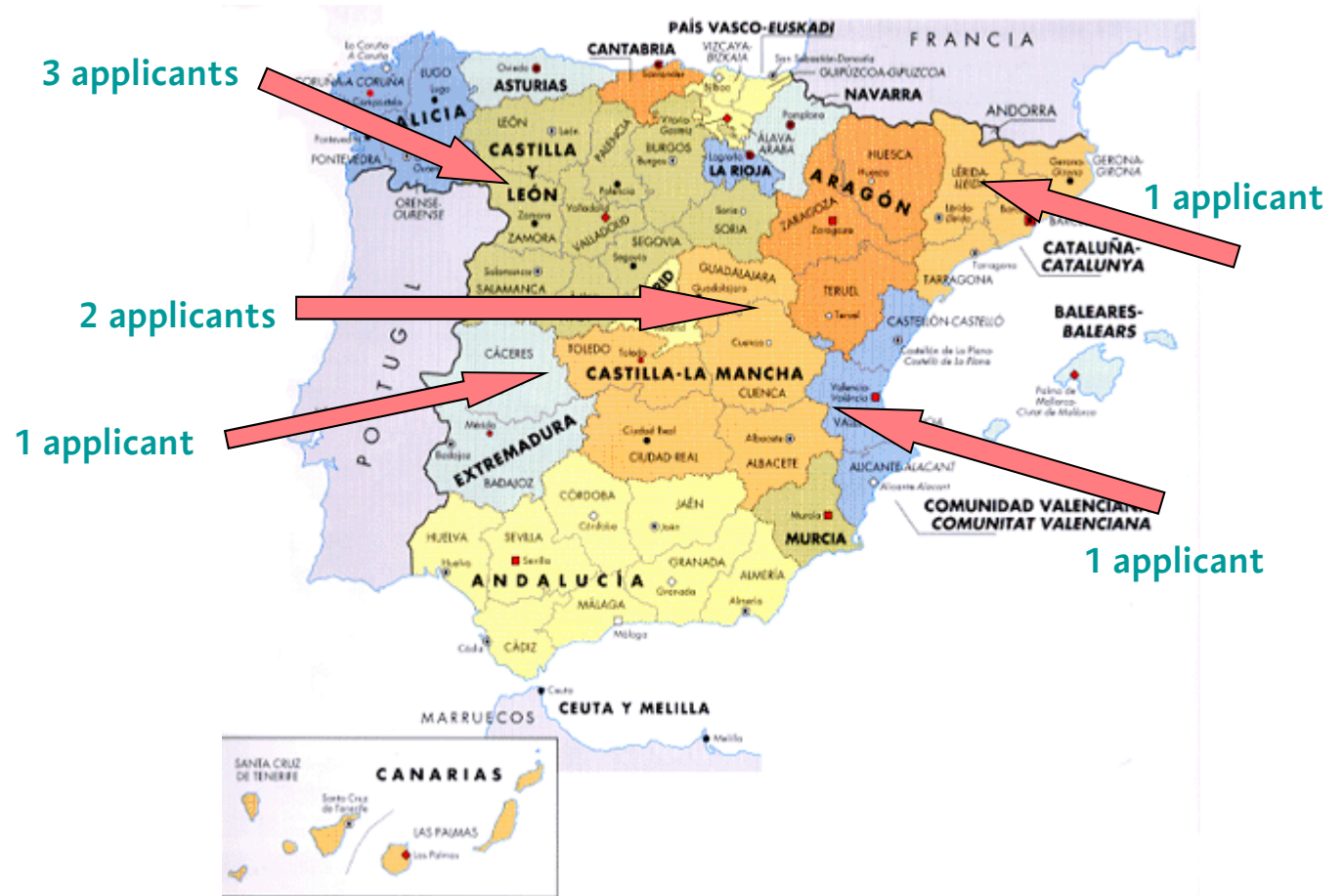
- *Extremadura*

Most likely favorable under conditions

- *Castilla – León*
- *Comunidad Valenciana*



A chance for a national consensus ?



SOME LESSONS LEARNED

- Valid process. Able to move forward and promote the candidature of a list of municipalities
- Key positive features of the process
 - Inclusiveness, equity and openness
 - Transparency at all stages.
 - Volunteerism of local communities.
 - Clear allocation of responsibilities
 - Design of a benefit package/Added value
- SOME CRUCIAL POINTS
 - PROCESS DESIGNED JOINTLY WITH THE STAKEHOLDERS
 - CLEAR AND STABLE LEADERSHIP
 - THOROUGH MAPPING OF STAKEHOLDERS AND OPENNESS
 - GET THE REGIONAL AUTHORITIES ENGAGED AS SOON AS YOU CAN

**THANKS FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**