



CHRISTOPHER M. FALLON
Vice President
Nuclear Development

Duke Energy
EC12L/526 South Church Street
Charlotte, NC 28201-1006

Mailing Address:
EC12L / P.O. Box 1006
Charlotte, NC 28201-1006

o: 704.382.9248
c: 704.519.6173
f: 980.373.2551

christopher.fallon@duke-energy.com

November 6, 2014

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Attn: Document Control Desk
Washington, DC 20555-0001

10 CFR 52.79

Subject: Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC
William States Lee III Nuclear Station – Docket Nos. 52-018 and 52-019
AP1000 Combined License Application for the William States Lee III Nuclear
Station Units 1 and 2
Response to Request for Additional Information (RAI) Letter 123, Related to SRP
Section 13.03 Emergency Planning (RAI-7686)
Ltr#: WLG2014.10-03

Reference: Letter from Brian Hughes (NRC) to Robert Kitchen (Duke Energy), Request for
Additional Information Letter No. 123, Related to SRP Section 13.03 Emergency
Planning for the William States Lee III Units 1 and 2 Combined License
Application (RAI-7686), dated October 3, 2014

This letter provides Duke Energy's response to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's request
for additional information (RAI), RAI-7686 included in the referenced letter.

The response to the NRC information request described in the referenced letter is addressed in
a separate enclosure.

If you have any questions or need any additional information, please contact Robert H. Kitchen,
Nuclear Development Licensing Director, at (704) 382-4046.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on November
6, 2014.

Sincerely,

Christopher M. Fallon
Vice President
Nuclear Development

D093
LRO

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
November 6, 2014
Page 2 of 3

Enclosure:

Lee Nuclear Station Units 1 and 2 Response to Request for Additional Information (RAI),
RAI Letter No. 123, RAI 13.03 (eRAI 7686)

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
November 6, 2014
Page 3 of 3

xc (w/out enclosures):

Frederick Brown, Deputy Regional Administrator, Region II

Brian Hughes, Senior Project Manager, DNRL

Enclosure 1

**Lee Nuclear Station Units 1 and 2 Response to Request for Additional Information
(RAI)**

RAI Letter No. 123

RAI 13.03 (eRAI 7686)

Lee Nuclear Station Response to Request for Additional Information (RAI)

RAI Letter No. 123

NRC Technical Review Branch: Licensing and Inspection Branch (NSIR/DPR/LIB (EP))

Reference NRC RAI Number(s): 13.03-96 (eRAI 7686)

NRC RAI:

Table 6-4, "Vehicle Estimates By Scenario," identifies the peak construction year as 2016 and explains that the permanent resident and shadow populations were escalated to this year to determine the ETE. Clarify whether 2016 is still the expected peak construction year. Explain any impact on the ETE if the peak construction year and corresponding population is different than the projected values for 2016.

Duke Energy Response:

At the time of submission of the ETE report, 2016 was expected to be the peak construction year. Peak construction activity is now expected to occur in 2020. Although the peak construction year has changed, there is no impact on the ETE.

A review of census data from 2000 and 2010 indicates that the EPZ population increases by less than one percent annually. To determine the vehicular impact of the peak construction year (2020), a projection of the number of evacuating vehicles was made from 2007 to 2020 under the assumption that the vehicle count increases at the approximately the same rate as the EPZ population. For conservatism, an annual increase of one percent was assumed. The projection shows that, in 2020, the number of vehicles evacuating the EPZ equals 48,155. Adding the 3,100 vehicles associated with nuclear station's construction workforce, the total number of evacuating vehicles is 51,255.

Appendix I of the ETE report indicates an upper limit of 54,381 vehicles that can evacuate the EPZ without increasing the ETE. The addition of the peak construction year workforce results in a total vehicular demand below this number and will not adversely affect the ETE

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate Report:

None

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Final Safety Analysis Report:

None

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Emergency Plan:

None

Attachments:

None

Lee Nuclear Station Response to Request for Additional Information (RAI)

RAI Letter No. 123

NRC Technical Review Branch: Licensing and Inspection Branch (NSIR/DPR/LIB (EP))

Reference NRC RAI Number(s): 13.03-97 (eRAI 7686)

NRC RAI:

The ETE Report states that Limestone College has 740 students, of which 370 commute, and that 20% of the students are estimated to commute from beyond the EPZ. The ETE Report also assumes that students living on campus are already accounted for in the permanent resident population estimate. The National Center for Education Statistics, which is the primary Federal entity for collecting and analyzing data related to education, identifies a Fall 2013 undergraduate enrollment of 3,241. Explain the difference in the enrollment estimates. Explain any impact on the ETE if the current college attendance and associated increase in vehicles is used in the analysis. Explain why it is appropriate to count the college students as permanent residents if they are expected to evacuate in their own vehicles.

Duke Energy Response:

RAI 13.03-97 requests clarification of the ETE report based upon Limestone College admission data from 2013. Pertaining to the applicant for a combined license, 10 CFR 50, Appendix E, IV states the following:

This nuclear power reactor license applicant shall also provide an analysis of the time required to evacuate various sectors and distances within the plume exposure pathway EPZ for transient and permanent populations, using the most recent U. S. Census Bureau data as of the date the applicant submits its application to the NRC.

In the case of Lee Nuclear Station, Duke Energy submitted its license application on December 12, 2007 with supplemental letters on February 6 and 8, 2008. As required, the ETE report currently under review uses data drawn from the 2000 census and other sources.

RAI 13.03-97 also notes that the Fall 2013 undergraduate enrollment of Limestone College was 3,241 students as identified by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The student population described in the RAI does not distinguish between day students, students on remote campuses, and internet students. Review of the Limestone College website (www.limestone.edu) indicates that internet and extended campus students constitute the majority of the student population. As of August 2013, Limestone College had an enrollment of 1,030 day (e.g., on campus) students.

The increase in day students since the ETE was provided does not impact the result of the ETE. Appendix I of the ETE report provides a sensitivity study of the number of evacuating vehicles from the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ). The results show that an additional 12,069 vehicles could evacuate from the EPZ without increasing the ETE. Consequently, the increase in population at Limestone College does not adversely affect the ETE.

The reason Limestone College students were considered with permanent residents was to conservatively evaluate the greatest impact on the ETE if each student evacuates in an individual privately owned vehicle (POV), thereby increasing the number of evacuating vehicles by approximately 1,000. This increase is well within the number of additional vehicles identified in Appendix I that could evacuate from the EPZ without affecting the ETE. Consequently, the increase in day students does not impact the result of the ETE.

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate Report:

None

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Final Safety Analysis Report:

None

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Emergency Plan:

None

Attachments:

None

Lee Nuclear Station Response to Request for Additional Information (RAI)

RAI Letter No. 123

NRC Technical Review Branch: Licensing and Inspection Branch (NSIR/DPR/LIB (EP))

Reference NRC RAI Number(s): 13.03-98 (eRAI 7686)

NRC RAI:

In Section 8, "Transit Dependent and Special Facility Evacuation Time Estimates," the applicant describes the resources required to evacuate schools, transit dependent residents, and special facilities. The analysis shows that 3 waves of buses are needed to evacuate the schools. The ETE Report shows that 42 bus runs are needed to evacuate the transit dependent residents. Section 8.4, "Evacuation Time Estimates for Transit Dependent People," explains that wheelchair vans are scarce, and that regular buses can be used to transport wheelchair patients. Given the scarcity of resources combined with the school and transit dependent resource needs, the ETE Report is not clear regarding availability of transportation resources for special facilities. Explain whether the total resources identified in Table 8-4, "Special Facility Transit Demand," include use of regular buses for evacuation of wheelchair bound individuals from special facilities. Discuss any impact to the ETE due to time to acquire regular buses and time for buses to complete other activities prior to supporting special facility evacuations.

Duke Energy Response:

With regard to explaining the total resources for evacuation of wheelchair bound individuals from special facilities, Table 8-4 of the ETE Report, "Special Facility Transit Demand," does not include the use of regular buses for the evacuation of wheelchair bound individuals. The number of bus runs per facility is based upon the transport of approximately 30 ambulatory patients (plus accompanying staff) per run as discussed in Section 8.3.

The RAI requested information on the impact to the ETE due the time to acquire regular buses and time for buses to complete other activities prior to supporting special facility evacuations. Section 8.4 discusses the ETE associated with first- and second-wave bus evacuations from medical facilities and provides examples. Priority is given to the evacuation of schools followed by the evacuation of special facilities. The availability of buses to complete school evacuations directly impacts the evacuation and resulting ETE of special facilities. If multiple waves are required for school evacuations, the special facility evacuations will be delayed.

Duke Energy's response to RAI 13.03-76 (December 11, 2009) discussed the limitations imposed by the number of available school buses in Cherokee County and the impact on the ETE. The response stated that, using only the 60 buses available in Cherokee County, evacuation of the schools and transit-dependent population would require multiple waves and require approximately 8 hours in good weather and approximately 9 hours and 15 minutes in rainy conditions.¹

The ETE report clearly identified the shortfall in available Cherokee County resources and noted that additional bus resources are available in neighboring counties. Use of these resources

¹ Duke Energy's response to RAI 13.03-76 referred to "evacuation of the schools and transient population" in a discussion of a multiple-wave scenario. The reference to the "transient" population was a typographical error. "Transit-dependent" is the correct modifier.

would significantly reduce actual evacuation time and are accessible by Cherokee County through the South Carolina Mutual Aid Agreement.

Section 25-1-450 of the South Carolina Code of Laws requires that State, county, and municipal governments cooperate in developing and maintaining a plan for mutual assistance. The South Carolina Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement for Catastrophic Disaster Response and Recovery implements Title 6, Chapter 11, Article 13 of the South Carolina Code of Laws (Section 6-11-1810), which provides that "any municipality, fire district, fire protection agency, or other emergency service entity may provide mutual aid assistance, upon request, from any other municipality, fire district, fire protection agency, or other emergency service delivery system in South Carolina at the time of a significant incident such as fire, earthquake, hurricane, flood, tornado, hazardous material event, or other such disaster." As a signatory to the South Carolina Mutual Aid Agreement, Cherokee County can request additional buses to support evacuation of schools and transit-dependent individuals. Exercising the South Carolina Mutual Aid Agreement would allow for a single wave evacuation using additional buses provided from the adjoining counties.

The response to RAI 13.03-76 included copies of the South Carolina Mutual Aid Agreement and its signatories as Attachments 1 and 2 respectively.

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate Report:

None

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Final Safety Analysis Report:

None

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Emergency Plan:

None

Attachments:

None

Lee Nuclear Station Response to Request for Additional Information (RAI)

RAI Letter No. 123

NRC Technical Review Branch: Licensing and Inspection Branch (NSIR/DPR/LIB (EP))

Reference NRC RAI Number(s): 13.03-99 (eRAI 7686)

NRC RAI:

Section 8.1, "Transit Dependent People Demand Estimate," identifies 1,270 transit dependent residents in need of public transit. This population requires 42 bus runs. Section 8.4, "Evacuation Time Estimates for Transit Dependent People," explains that bus resources are assigned to evacuating schoolchildren as the first priority and explains the need for 3 waves of buses to evacuate Cherokee County schools. This implies that schools are evacuated first and the buses are then used to evacuate transit dependent residents. The Applicant's December 17, 2008 response to RAI 13.03-12 explains that Table 8-7A, "Transit-Dependent Evacuation Time Estimates – Good Weather," and Table 8-7B, "Transit-Dependent Evacuation Time Estimates – Rain," show a single wave and two wave evacuation time. Explain why the times in Tables 8-7A and B do not begin at the end of the 3 wave school evacuation when these buses would become available for Cherokee County transit dependent residents. Explain any impact on the ETE if transit dependent residents must wait for 3 waves of school evacuations to be completed prior to beginning the transit dependent evacuations in Cherokee County.

Duke Energy Response:

The times in Tables 8-7A and 8-7B do not begin at the end of the three-wave school evacuation because it is assumed that additional buses from neighboring counties will be available pursuant to the South Carolina Mutual Aid Agreement. Use of these buses would allow a single-wave evacuation. Section 25-1-450 of the South Carolina Code of Laws requires that State, county, and municipal governments cooperate in developing and maintaining a plan for mutual assistance. The South Carolina Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement for Catastrophic Disaster Response and Recovery implements Title 6, Chapter 11, Article 13 of the South Carolina Code of Laws (Section 6-11-1810), which provides that "any municipality, fire district, fire protection agency, or other emergency service entity may provide mutual aid assistance, upon request, from any other municipality, fire district, fire protection agency, or other emergency service delivery system in South Carolina at the time of a significant incident such as fire, earthquake, hurricane, flood, tornado, hazardous material event, or other such disaster." As a signatory to the South Carolina Mutual Aid Agreement, Cherokee County can request additional buses to support evacuation of schools and transit-dependent individuals. Exercising the South Carolina Mutual Aid Agreement may allow for a single wave evacuation using additional buses provided from the adjoining counties.

The response to RAI 13.03-76 included copies of the South Carolina Mutual Aid Agreement and its signatories as Attachments 1 and 2 respectively.

Section 8.4 of the ETE report indicates that neighboring counties have additional buses that would be available for evacuation support. Given the resources available from outside Cherokee County, it is reasonable that a three-wave effort would not be needed to evacuate schools. The additional buses would allow the school and transit-dependent evacuations to proceed

Duke Energy Letter Dated: November 06, 2014

simultaneously. Consequently, the ETE listed in Tables 8-7A and B are not dependent upon the completion of school evacuations.

If transient-dependent residents must wait for three waves of school evacuations to be completed, there is an impact on the ETE. Duke Energy's response to RAI 13.03-76 (December 11, 2009) discussed the limitations imposed by the number of available school buses in Cherokee County and the impact on the ETE. The response stated that, using only the 60 buses available in Cherokee County, evacuation of the schools and transit-dependent population would require multiple waves and require approximately 8 hours in good weather and approximately 9 hours and 15 minutes in rainy conditions¹.

The ETE report clearly identified the shortfall in available Cherokee County resources and noted that additional bus resources are available in neighboring counties. Use of these resources would significantly reduce actual evacuation time and are accessible by Cherokee County through the South Carolina Mutual Aid Agreement.

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate Report:

None

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Final Safety Analysis Report:

None

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Emergency Plan:

None

Attachments:

None

¹ Duke Energy's response to RAI 13.03-76 referred to "evacuation of the schools and transient population" in a discussion of a multiple-wave scenario. The reference to the "transient" population was a typographical error. "Transit-dependent" is the correct modifier.

Lee Nuclear Station Response to Request for Additional Information (RAI)

RAI Letter No. 123

NRC Technical Review Branch: Licensing and Inspection Branch (NSIR/DPR/LIB (EP))

Reference NRC RAI Number(s): 13.03-100 (eRAI 7686)

NRC RAI:

The bus routes identified {sic} in Figure 8-2, "Proposed Transit Dependent Bus Routes," illustrate the primary evacuation routes. These routes are described in Table 8-6, "Summary of Transit Dependent Bus Routes for the Lee Nuclear Station," which indicates that buses travel major roadways. These routes travel around, but not through Emergency Response Planning Areas (ERPAs) A-1, B-1, B-2, and many other ERPAs where there are significant populations. Explain how the ETE calculation considers the notification and preparation distributions together with time to walk 2 miles or more such that all transit dependent residents are in place and awaiting pickup prior to arrival of buses.

Duke Energy Response:

As shown in Tables 8-7A and B of the ETE Report, bus mobilization is anticipated to take 90 minutes in good weather and 100 minutes in rain. As stated in Section 8.4, "Evacuation of Transit-Dependent Population,"

The buses dispatched from the depots to service the transit-dependent evacuees will be scheduled so that they arrive at their respective routes after their passengers have completed their mobilization. As indicated in Section 5, about 85 percent of the evacuees will complete their mobilization when the buses will begin their routes, 90 minutes after the Advisory to Evacuate.

Figure 5-3 provides combined trip generation distribution (i.e., the elapsed time from evacuation advisory) for "Residents, No Commuters," which includes the transit-dependent population. The figure shows that about 85 percent of evacuees will complete trip generation in 90 minutes. As discussed in the Executive Summary of the ETE Report, the trip generation rates vary over time reflecting the mobilization process. Planning to ensure that "all" (100 percent) transit-dependent residents are in place for pickup is impractical because there may be individuals who decline to evacuate. Current guidance in NUREG/CR-7002 suggests using 90%, which corresponds to less than 120 minutes.

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate Report:

None

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Final Safety Analysis Report:

None

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Emergency Plan:

None

Attachments:

None

Lee Nuclear Station Response to Request for Additional Information (RAI)

RAI Letter No. 123

NRC Technical Review Branch: Licensing and Inspection Branch (NSIR/DPR/LIB (EP))

Reference NRC RAI Number(s): 13.03-101 (eRAI 7686)

NRC RAI:

The ETEs for the transit dependent population are provided for each route number in Table 8-7A, "Transit-Dependent Evacuation Time Estimates – Good Weather," and Table 8-7B, "Transit-Dependent Evacuation Time Estimates – Rain." Table 8-6, "Summary of Transit Dependent Bus Routes for the Lee Nuclear Station," lists 5 buses for routes 1 through 6 and, 3 buses for routes 7 and 8, and 4 buses for route 9. Explain whether the ETE values provided in Table 8-7A and 8-7B include time for all of the buses to complete their evacuation routes. Discuss any impact to the ETE if all of the buses have not been considered.

Duke Energy Response:

Tables 8-7A and B of the ETE Report include time for all of the buses to complete their evacuation route using the number of buses specified for that route in Table 8-6. For example, Table 8-6 specifies the use of five buses for Route 1. The Route 1 ETE is based upon the simultaneous operation of those five buses along the route to pick up and deliver transit-dependent residents to the designated Reception Center. If five buses are used, the Route 1 ETE (good weather) is 2 hours and 40 minutes. There is no impact to the ETE because all buses have been considered. Using fewer buses than the number specified could result in the need for a second wave to pick up residents not evacuated in the first wave and a longer ETE as shown in the second-wave tabulation of Tables 8-7A and B.

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate Report:

None

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Final Safety Analysis Report:

None

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Emergency Plan:

None

Attachments:

None

Lee Nuclear Station Response to Request for Additional Information (RAI)

RAI Letter No. 123

NRC Technical Review Branch: Licensing and Inspection Branch (NSIR/DPR/LIB(EP))

Reference NRC RAI Number(s): 13.03-102 (eRAI 7686)

NRC RAI:

Section 8, "Transit-Dependent and Special Facility Evacuation Time Estimates," describes the quantity and type of specialized vehicles required to support evacuation of special facilities and special needs populations. Bus mobilization time is estimated to be 90 minutes based on experience at other plants. Explain why it is appropriate to use mobilization time based on response at other plants, given the unique location and resource availability of the proposed Lee plant. Discuss any impact to the ETE if mobilization time is different.

Duke Energy Response:

Although mobilization times at other plants were considered in the preparation of the Lee ETE, the mobilization time estimate was validated through consultation with Cherokee, Cleveland, and York Counties. The use of previous ETE experience was addressed in Duke Energy's response to RAI 13.03-008 (November 11, 2008) which, in part, stated the following:

Based on previous ETE experience, it was assumed that it would take 90 minutes to mobilize bus resources in the EPZ during good weather. A draft report was provided to the counties for review, including the use of this assumption in the calculation of school ETE (Section 8). During the review process, Cherokee County confirmed that 90 minutes was a reasonable mobilization time for their school bus resources to mobilize. Cleveland County and York County, however, indicated that only 30 minutes was needed to mobilize their buses. There is one school (Grover Elementary) within the Cleveland County portion of the EPZ and one school (Hickory Grove-Sharon Elementary) within the York County portion of the EPZ. The buses for both of these schools remain either at the school or in close proximity throughout the school day, thereby justifying a reduced mobilization time of 30 minutes. Table 8-5A reflects the mobilization times agreed to by the counties.

The use of the phrase "at other plants" in Section 8 reflects the experience of the ETE report vendor (KLD Associates, Inc.) in preparing ETE studies for other nuclear stations. In at least one such study (H. B. Robinson – ML12363A057), a 90-minute mobilization time was used based upon consultation with offsite agencies. As the response to RAI 13.03-008 indicates, discussion with offsite agencies similarly determined the appropriate mobilization time for bus resources.

On January 10, 2010, Duke Energy sent copies of Revision 2 of the ETE report to the following agencies for review:

- North Carolina Division of Emergency Management
- South Carolina Emergency Management Division
- Cherokee County Emergency Management Agency
- Cleveland County Emergency Management and Fire Marshall's Office
- York County Emergency Management Agency

The accompanying cover letter stated that comments provided by the agencies had been addressed. All recipients acknowledged their review of the report. No additional comments were noted. Copies of the letter and subsequent acknowledgments are included with Duke Energy's response to RAI 13.03-104 as Attachments 1 and 2.

Because the mobilization times for Cleveland and York Counties are much shorter than that of Cherokee County, the ETE for these counties is commensurately less.

Given the mobilization time validation by involved counties, there is no basis to believe assumption of a different mobilization time is warranted.

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate Report:

None

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Final Safety Analysis Report:

None

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Emergency Plan:

None

Attachments:

None

Lee Nuclear Station Response to Request for Additional Information (RAI)

RAI Letter No. 123

NRC Technical Review Branch: Licensing and Inspection Branch (NSIR/DPR/LIB(EP))

Reference NRC RAI Number(s): 13.03-103 (eRAI 7686)

NRC RAI:

In Section 8.5, "Special Needs Population," the ETE study describes 24 ambulance runs are needed to evacuate the special facility bed-ridden population followed by 10 ambulance runs needed to evacuate the homebound special needs residents. The study explains that ambulances will be provided from within the EPZ and additional ambulances will be provided by neighboring cities. Explain how many ambulances are available within the EPZ and how many would be required from outside of the EPZ. Discuss any impact to the ETE to account for time to acquire additional resources to support evacuation of the non-ambulatory population.

Duke Energy Response:

Discussions with ambulance service providers indicate that 17 ambulances are available within 30 minutes of notification to transport bedridden individuals from institutions and private residences. Of these 17, seven are based within the EPZ. An additional 30 ambulances are available within 90 minutes of notification. 12 of these are based within the EPZ. The table below summarizes the number and mobilization time for these vehicles.

County	Provider	Within EPZ	# of Vehicles (30-minute mobilization)	# of Vehicles (90-minute mobilization)
Cherokee	Upstate Carolina EMS	Yes	5	2
	AmbuStar	Yes	2	10
Cleveland	Cleveland County EMS	No	8	0
York	Piedmont Medical Center	No	2	18
Total			7 in EPZ 10 outside EPZ	12 in EPZ 18 outside EPZ

As discussed in Section 8.5, 24 ambulance runs are required to evacuate the bedridden population of the special facilities. The bedridden population located in private residences require ten runs. The 17 ambulances that initially respond would transport their patients to Spartanburg. After unloading, seven ambulances would return to special facilities to pick up the remaining patients while ten ambulances would proceed to the private residences to transport those patients.

The ETE associated with the use of these ambulances in this fashion is approximately 2 hours 50 minutes for the special facility patients and 3 hours 35 minutes for the residential patients. These times reflect the assumptions stated in Section 8.5. The dispatch of some of the ambulances from outside the EPZ is not expected to impact their arrival time at the special facilities. Consequently, their use does not adversely affect the ETE.

The discussion above assumes that only the 30-minute mobilization ambulances are involved in the evacuation. If the 90-minute mobilization ambulances are used, they can pick up the

remaining special facility patients and all of the residential patients while the first wave of special facility patients is being transported to Spartanburg, thereby reducing the ETE.

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate Report:

None

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Final Safety Analysis Report:

None

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Emergency Plan:

None

Attachments:

None

Lee Nuclear Station Response to Request for Additional Information (RAI)

RAI Letter No. 123

NRC Technical Review Branch: Licensing and Inspection Branch (NSIR/DPR/LIB (EP))

Reference NRC RAI Number(s): 13.03-104

NRC RAI:

Explain whether State and County emergency management agencies provided comments on Revision 2 of the ETE Report and whether these have been addressed.

Duke Energy Response:

On January 27, 2010, Duke Energy sent copies of Revision 2 of the ETE report to the following agencies for review:

- North Carolina Division of Emergency Management
- South Carolina Emergency Management Division
- Cherokee County Emergency Management Agency
- Cleveland County Emergency Management and Fire Marshall's Office
- York County Emergency Management Agency

The accompanying cover letter stated that comments on Revision 2 provided by the agencies had been addressed. All recipients acknowledged their review of the report. No additional comments were noted. Copies of the letter and the subsequent acknowledgments are attached to this response as Attachments 1 and 2 respectively.

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate Report:

None

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Final Safety Analysis Report:

None

Associated Revision to the Lee Nuclear Station Emergency Plan:

None

Attachments:

1. Request to State/Local Agencies to Review the Lee Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate Report, Revision 2
2. Acknowledgments from State/Local Agencies, Review of Lee Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate Report, Revision 2

Attachment 1

Lee Nuclear Station Units 1 and 2 Response to Request for Additional Information (RAI)

RAI Letter No. 123

RAI 13.03-104 (eRAI 7686)

**Request to State/Local Agencies to Review the Lee Nuclear Station Evacuation Time
Estimate Report, Revision 2**



PETER S. HASTINGS
Licensing Manager,
Nuclear Plant Development

Duke Energy
EC09D / 526 South Church Street
Charlotte, NC 28201-1006

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 1006 - EC09D
Charlotte, NC 28201-1006

980 373 7820

Peter.Hastings@duke-energy.com

January 27, 2010

Mr. Dewey Cook
Director/Fire Marshall
Cleveland County Emergency Management and Fire Marshall's Office
P.O. Box 2232
Shelby, North Carolina 28151

Dear Mr. Cook:

Duke Energy submitted a Combined License Application (COLA) to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for the William States Lee III Nuclear Station near Gaffney, South Carolina, on December 12, 2007. The COLA included the Evacuation Time Estimate (ETE) Report developed with input from various State and County government agencies in South Carolina and North Carolina. A subsequent revision of these documents was provided by letter dated February 8, 2008.

As part of the COLA review process, NRC staff reviewed the ETE and requested additional information in a letter dated September 26, 2008. Duke Energy responded to the NRC's request by providing additional clarifying information on various elements of the ETE.

The ETE has been updated in Revision 2 to incorporate the clarifying information provided in the responses to the NRC and to correct a data input error. Comments provided during the State and County agency review of the ETE have been addressed.

Cleveland County Emergency Management's participation in these ongoing emergency planning efforts is greatly appreciated. Your signature on the enclosure indicates that you have reviewed Revision 2 of the ETE Report and provided any applicable comments.

Please sign the enclosed form signifying your review of the Lee Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate (Revision 2) and return it to me by February 5, 2010. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,


Peter Hastings
Licensing Manager
Nuclear Plant Development

Mr. Dewey Cook
January 28, 1010
Page 2 of 2

**Enclosure: William States Lee III Evacuation Time Estimate (Revision 2) Review
Acknowledgment**

xc: Mr. H. Douglas Hoell, Director
North Carolina Division of Emergency Management

Review Acknowledgment

The Cleveland County Emergency Management and Fire Marshall's Office has reviewed the William States Lee III Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate (Revision 2).

Print Name

Signature Date

Title



PETER S. HASTINGS
Licensing Manager,
Nuclear Plant Development

Duke Energy
EC09D / 526 South Church Street
Charlotte, NC 28201-1006

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 1006 – EC09D
Charlotte, NC 28201-1006
980 373 7820

Peter.Hastings@duke-energy.com

January 27, 2010

Mr. Cotton Howell
Director
York County Emergency Management Agency
P.O. Box 12430
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29731

Dear Mr. Howell:

Duke Energy submitted a Combined License Application (COLA) to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for the William States Lee III Nuclear Station near Gaffney, South Carolina, on December 12, 2007. The COLA included the Evacuation Time Estimate (ETE) Report developed with input from various State and County government agencies in South Carolina and North Carolina. A subsequent revision of these documents was provided by letter dated February 8, 2008.

As part of the COLA review process, NRC staff reviewed the ETE and requested additional information in a letter dated September 26, 2008. Duke Energy responded to the NRC's request by providing additional clarifying information on various elements of the ETE.

The ETE has been updated in Revision 2 to incorporate the clarifying information provided in the responses to the NRC and to correct a data input error. Comments provided during the State and County agency review of the ETE have been addressed.

York County Emergency Management Agency's participation in these ongoing emergency planning efforts is greatly appreciated. Your signature on the enclosure indicates that you have reviewed Revision 2 of the ETE Report and provided any applicable comments.

Please sign the enclosed form signifying your review of the Lee Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate (Revision 2) and return it to me by February 5, 2010. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,


Peter Hastings
Licensing Manager
Nuclear Plant Development

Mr. Cotton Howell
January 28, 1010
Page 2 of 2

**Enclosure: William States Lee III Evacuation Time Estimate (Revision 2) Review
Acknowledgment**

xc: Mr. Charles Platt, Director
South Carolina Emergency Management Division

Review Acknowledgment

The York County Emergency Management Agency has reviewed the William States Lee III Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate (Revision 2).

Print Name

Signature Date

Title



PETER S. HASTINGS
Licensing Manager,
Nuclear Plant Development

Duke Energy
EC09D / 526 South Church Street
Charlotte, NC 28201-1006

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 1006 – EC09D
Charlotte, NC 28201-1006

980 373 7820

Peter.Hastings@duke-energy.com

January 27, 2010

Mr. Rick Peterson
Director
Cherokee County Emergency Management Agency
1404 North Limestone Street
Gaffney, South Carolina 29340

Dear Mr. Peterson:

Duke Energy submitted a Combined License Application (COLA) to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for the William States Lee III Nuclear Station near Gaffney, South Carolina, on December 12, 2007. The COLA included the Evacuation Time Estimate (ETE) Report developed with input from various State and County government agencies in South Carolina and North Carolina. A subsequent revision of these documents was provided by letter dated February 8, 2008.

As part of the COLA review process, NRC staff reviewed the ETE and requested additional information in a letter dated September 26, 2008. Duke Energy responded to the NRC's request by providing additional clarifying information on various elements of the ETE.

The ETE has been updated in Revision 2 to incorporate the clarifying information provided in the responses to the NRC and to correct a data input error. Comments provided during the State and County agency review of the ETE have been addressed.

Cherokee County Emergency Management Agency's participation in these ongoing emergency planning efforts is greatly appreciated. Your signature on the enclosure indicates that you have reviewed Revision 2 of the ETE Report and provided any applicable comments.

Please sign the enclosed form signifying your review of the Lee Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate (Revision 2) and return it to me by February 5, 2010. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Peter Hastings", written over a horizontal line.

Peter Hastings
Licensing Manager
Nuclear Plant Development

Mr. Rick Peterson
January 28, 1010
Page 2 of 2

**Enclosure: William States Lee III Evacuation Time Estimate (Revision 2) Review
Acknowledgment**

xc: Mr. Charles Platt, Director
South Carolina Emergency Management Division

Review Acknowledgment

The Cherokee County Emergency Management Agency has reviewed the William States Lee III Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate (Revision 2).

Print Name

Signature Date

Title



PETER S. HASTINGS
Licensing Manager,
Nuclear Plant Development

Duke Energy
EC09D / 526 South Church Street
Charlotte, NC 28201-1006

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 1006 - EC09D
Charlotte, NC 28201-1006

980 373 7820

Peter.Hastings@duke-energy.com

January 28, 2010

Mr. H. Douglas Hoell
Director
North Carolina Division of Emergency Management
Department of Crime Control & Public Safety
4713 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699

Dear Mr. Hoell:

Duke Energy submitted a Combined License Application (COLA) to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for the William States Lee III Nuclear Station near Gaffney, South Carolina, on December 12, 2007. The COLA included the Evacuation Time Estimate (ETE) Report developed with input from various State and County government agencies in South Carolina and North Carolina. A subsequent revision of these documents was provided by letter dated February 8, 2008.

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North Carolina Division of Emergency Management's participation in these ongoing emergency planning efforts is greatly appreciated. Your signature on the enclosure indicates that you have reviewed Revision 2 of the ETE Report and provided any applicable comments.

Please sign the enclosed form signifying your review of the Lee Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate (Revision 2) and return it to me by February 5, 2010. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,


Peter Hastings
Licensing Manager
Nuclear Plant Development

Mr. H. Douglas Hoell
January 28, 1010
Page 2 of 2

Enclosure: William States Lee III Evacuation Time Estimate (Revision 2) Review
Acknowledgment

Review Acknowledgment

The North Carolina Division of Emergency Management has reviewed the William States Lee III Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate (Revision 2).

Print Name

Signature Date

Title



PETER S. HASTINGS
Licensing Manager,
Nuclear Plant Development

Duke Energy
EC090 / 526 South Church Street
Charlotte, NC 28201-1006

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 1008 - EC090
Charlotte, NC 28201-1008

980 373 7820

Peter.Hastings@duke-energy.com

January 28, 2010

Mr. Charles Platt
Director
South Carolina Emergency Management Division
2779 Fish Hatchery Road
West Columbia, South Carolina 29172

Dear Mr. Platt:

Duke Energy submitted a Combined License Application (COLA) to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for the William States Lee III Nuclear Station near Gaffney, South Carolina, on December 12, 2007. The COLA included the Evacuation Time Estimate (ETE) Report developed with input from various State and County government agencies in South Carolina and North Carolina. A subsequent revision of these documents was provided by letter dated February 8, 2008.

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South Carolina Emergency Management Division's participation in these ongoing emergency planning efforts is greatly appreciated. Your signature on the enclosure indicates that you have reviewed Revision 2 of the ETE Report and provided any applicable comments.

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Sincerely,


Peter Hastings
Licensing Manager
Nuclear Plant Development

Mr. Charles Platt
January 28, 1010
Page 2 of 2

Enclosure: William States Lee III Evacuation Time Estimate (Revision 2) Review
Acknowledgment

Review Acknowledgment

The South Carolina Emergency Management Division has reviewed the William States Lee III Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate (Revision 2).

Print Name

Signature Date

Title

Attachment 2

Lee Nuclear Station Units 1 and 2 Response to Request for Additional Information (RAI)

RAI Letter No. 123

RAI 13.03-104

**Acknowledgments from State/Local Agencies, Review of Lee Nuclear Station Evacuation
Time Estimate Report, Revision 2**

Enclosure 3
Duke Letter Dated: March 4, 2010

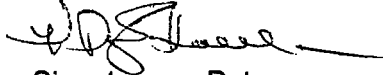
Page 1 of 5

Review Acknowledgment

The North Carolina Division of Emergency Management has reviewed the William States Lee III Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate (Revision 2).

H. DOUGLAS NOELL, JR.

Print Name



Signature Date 2-8-10

Director
Title

Enclosure 3
Duke Letter Dated: March 4, 2010

Page 2 of 5

Review Acknowledgment

The Cleveland County Emergency Management and Fire Marshall's Office has reviewed the William States Lee III Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate (Revision 2).

Print Name

Dewey C Cook

Signature Date

Dewey C. Cook 2-15-2010

Title

E.M. Director

Enclosure 3
Duke Letter Dated: March 4, 2010

Page 3 of 5

Review Acknowledgment

The South Carolina Emergency Management Division has reviewed the William States Lee III Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate (Revision 2).

Charles R. Platt

Print Name

Charles R. Platt 5 FEB 10

Signature Date

Title

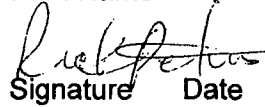
Enclosure 3
Duke Letter Dated: March 4, 2010

Page 4 of 5

Review Acknowledgment

The Cherokee County Emergency Management Agency has reviewed the William States Lee III Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate (Revision 2).

Print Name Rick Peterson

Signature  Date 2-5-10

Title Director of Emergency Management

Enclosure 3
Duke Letter Dated: March 4, 2010

Page 5 of 5

Review Acknowledgment

The York County Emergency Management Agency has reviewed the William States Lee III Nuclear Station Evacuation Time Estimate (Revision 2).

Print Name

 3.2-10
Signature Date

Director
Title