

RELATED CORRESPONDENCE

DOCKETED  
USARF

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

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In the Matter of  
DUKE POWER COMPANY, et al.  
(Catawba Nuclear Station  
Units 1 and 2)

Docket Nos. 50-413  
50-414

March 29, 1984

APPLICANTS' SUPPLEMENTAL ANSWERS TO CAROLINA ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY  
GROUP'S AND PALMETTO ALLIANCE'S FIRST ROUND OF INTERROGATORIES

The answers herein were provided by state and local agencies and supplement Applicants' answers of February 22, 1984 and March 20, 1984. The objections stated in Applicants' response and cover letter of February 22, 1984 remain applicable to the corresponding questions and answers herein.

After each interrogatory, the agency or institution providing the answer is listed in parenthesis.

Contention 1

1-15

"A STEADY, THREE-MINUTE SIGNAL WOULD SOUND." JUST ONCE?  
(NCDEM)

Answer:

Once the sirens are sounded, there will be a steady three-minute signal. Sirens will be sounded as often as necessary.

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Contention 3

3-3 FOR THE 38 IDENTIFIED SHELTERS, WHAT IS THE PRESENT NUMBER OF COTS? OF MATTRESSES? OF BLANKETS? OF SHEETS? OF PILLOWS? (NCDEM)

Answer: Items listed above would be brought in from the Department of Correction central supply warehouses and from correctional Enterprises warehouses. The initial supply would be made available from the closest correction facility. The Red Cross could furnish additional blankets and cots within 4 to 6 hours. They could also furnish within 24 hours 15,250 cots and 44,000 blankets available from their eastern region operations. No materials are stored in shelters on an ongoing basis. However, the counties in North Carolina involved with the Catawba Plant have 1000 cots distributed equally between 5 counties.

3-4 WHAT IS THE PRESENT ACTUAL STOCK OF FOODSTUFF AND BEVERAGES BY SPECIFIC KIND AND BY AMOUNT? WHERE IS IT STORED? WHAT DID IT COST? (NCDEM)

Answer: Items listed above would be brought in from the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Correction warehouses. Initial supply of prepared foods would be made available from the closest Agriculture Department warehouse in Salisbury. Agriculture also have a central warehouse located in Butner. The North Carolina counties involved with the Catawba Plant have a three to four weeks supply of food that could be made available through the counties school system warehouses.

Also, see Attachment I, list of Red Cross and U. S. Department of Agriculture food commodities.

3-5      WHAT SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO PROVIDE AN UNCONTAMINATED WATER SUPPLY? HOW LARGE IS IT? IN THE ALTERNATIVE, HAS AS ARRANGEMENT BEEN MADE TO DECONTAMINATE WATER? IF SO, WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS ITS CAPACITY PER DAY? WHAT ENERGY SOURCE WILL IT REQUIRE?

(NCDEM)

Answer:    No specific arrangements have been made to provide an uncontaminated water supply, primarily because we feel that uncontaminated water will not be a major concern in the event of an emergency at Catawba.

(NERPS)

Answer:    If the question is with respect to radioactive contamination, we believe that the physical location of shelters is such that there is no potential for radioactivity contaminated water.

3-6      WHAT IS THE LONGEST STAY PLANNED FOR AT THE SHELTER? WHAT IS THE LONGEST STAY ENTERING INTO FEMA/NRC PLANNING? WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE ASSUMED IN THE LONG STAY SITUATION? (NCRPS)

Answer:    In the event of an evacuation ordered based upon an actual release of radioactivity, it is not possible to specify in advance the expected duration of stay in shelters; however, the following are considerations which may directly influence the duration:

- a.    Given that a release has occurred and the public has been evacuated, a recommendation for re-entry would not be made until appropriate monitoring,

sampling and radioactivity analysis indicates that re-entry is permissible. Accordingly, the minimum duration of stay in a shelter should be assumed to be at least two nights. In the event that the release results in measurable residual environmental radiation and contamination levels, this minimum duration of stay may have to be extended by one week or more due to the extensive additional monitoring, sampling and analysis which would be required.

- b. If measured radiation and contamination levels were not suitable for human occupancy, additional weeks could be added for decontamination and/or allowing for radioactive decay.

Based upon the TMI experience, it should be assumed that, in the case of a protracted period of uncertainty with respect to the facility's status, an early precautionary evacuation cannot be ruled out; especially for sensitive population (e.g., children and pregnant women). Resultant shelter stays could be as lengthy as the uncertainty of the facility status.

In any evacuation, there is a question of whether or not evacuees will be willing to return to their homes even when permitted or recommended by the state. In summary, any evacuation should be viewed as being potentially indefinite and plans should provide for increasing and



indefinitely extending support for sheltered populations. Further, the number of people should be conservatively based upon the number of people residing within the evacuation planning zone (i.e., approximately a 10-mile radius).

3-7 WHAT IS THE WORSE CASE RATE OF EVACUEES TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES? (NCRPS)

Answer: Under our protective action guides, evacuation of the public could be considered if projected exposure of the public could exceed one rem to the whole body. Conversely, one rem overall dose commitment for the event would be used as a guide for permitting the public's return to their homes. This should be clearly distinguished from recommending such a return. Re-entry by the public is purely a personal decision based upon one's acceptance of the resultant radiation exposure. In this regard, the radiological consequences of return must be explained to the public in conjunction with our decision to permit re-entry.

We would consider recommending public re-entry if the radiological consequences would not be likely to exceed 100 - 170 millirem whole body dose commitment (overall).

3-8 WHAT IS THE WORST CASE NUMBER OF EVACUEES TO REQUIRE CRISIS RELOCATION? (NCRPS)

Answer: The worst case number of evacuees requiring prompt alerting and evacuation should be considered to be the entire population within about a 10-mile radius. I am aware that NURGE-0396 indicates as well the potential need to evacuate people in areas beyond 10 miles depending upon severity of the accident and meteorological conditions. However, such areas would not require evacuation as quickly as those within 10 miles. An analysis of this population by evacuation experts should result in a better estimate of shelter requirements considering such things as the number of visitors and residents in the area having acceptable places to go other than shelters.

3-9 WHAT IS THE WORST CASE NUMBER OF EVACUEES WHO WILL BE PERMANENTLY DISPLACED, I.E. UNABLE TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES BECAUSE OF IMPERMISSIBLE RADIATION LEVELS? (NCRPS)

Answer: We cannot respond to this question since it relates directly to the "worst hypothetical case" for which planning is required and to the philosophical question of considering far worse accident scenarios.

3-10 HAVE APPLICANT AND GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES ASSUMED A MOST LIKELY EMERGENCY? IF SO, WHAT IS IT? WHAT NUMBER OF PEOPLE WILL REQUIRE EMERGENCY SERVICES? FOR HOW LONG? (NCRPS)

Answer: We have not assumed a "most likely" emergency. Conversely, our planning basically assumes response to a

range of emergency conditions and that all federal, state and local personnel and resources (identified in the State plan) could be required during any emergency response; and assumes that any and all protective actions may be required.

3-11 FOR THE WORST CASE WHAT PROPORTION OF EVACUEES ASSUMED TO USE THE PROVIDED SHELTER; WHAT PORTION TO MAKE OTHER ARRANGEMENTS? (NCDEM)

Answer: North Carolina would provide shelters for all residents within the 10-mile EPZ. Shelters would also be provided for South Carolina evacuees entering North Carolina.

3-12 HOW MANY PERSONNEL ARE ASSIGNED TO ADMINISTER THE SHELTER OPERATION? HAVE THEY BEEN DESIGNATED? WHAT TRAINING HAVE THEY RECEIVED OR WILL THEY RECEIVE? WHAT ARE THE JOB REQUIREMENTS? (NCDSS)

Answer: See Cabarrus, Cleveland, Gaston, Mecklenburg and Union Counties Attachment II.

3-13 IN PROCESSING EVACUEES, HOW MANY PERSONS IN A RECEPTION TEAM? PROVIDE JOB DESCRIPTIONS SUCH AS CLERK, RADIATION MEASUREMENT TECHNICIAN, DECONTAMINATION TECHNICIAN, COOK, JANITOR, ETC. (NCDSS)

Answer: See Cabarrus, Cleveland, Gaston, Mecklenburg and Union Counties Attachment II.

3-14 WHAT IS THE PLANNING BASIS RATE FOR REGISTERING, EXAMINING FOR CONTAMINATION, DECONTAMINATING IF NECESSARY, ASSIGNING TO QUARTERS? (NCDSS)

Answer: See Cabarrus, Cleveland, Gaston, Mecklenburg and Union Counties Attachment II.

3-15      WHAT IS CONSIDERED AS ADEQUATE DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT? (NCRPS)

Answer:    In the context of the public and emergency worker (not nuclear plant personnel) decontamination, adequate decontamination equipment includes:

- a.    Low range gm survey instruments (CDV-700 or more sensitive) with a "window" permitting beta particle detection
- b.    Fixed or improvised showering facilities
- c.    Conventional soaps and shampoos
- d.    Assorted clean clothing
- e.    Plastic bags or containers for suspected contaminated articles; labels for tagging belongings and bags or containers; masking tape; Q-tip or other swabs for ear and nose cleaning and wipe testing; forms and paper supplies for recording names, addresses, measurements, et cetera; ropes as necessary for establishing personnel traffic flow control.

3-16      PROVIDE THE RECOMMENDED DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURE, INCLUDING CRITERIA FOR EFFECTIVENESS AND RANGE OF TIMES REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE. (NCRPS)

Answer:    Personnel decontamination procedures

- a.    Physically rope off and/or mark areas for contaminated personnel entry, monitoring, decontamination and additional monitoring, and exit.

- b. Deploy needed supplies, clothing, et cetera to appropriate areas identified in a. above.
- c. Record the name, address, phone number, initial monitoring data, et cetera for each person to be processed.
- d. Careful, earphone assisted, "open beta window" g.m. survey of clothing, shoes, hair, ears, eyes, and accessible skin surfaces; if no contamination is found, record results and process the person out of the monitoring area into the clean area; and release to the shelter. If any contamination is found, record the results and proceeds to the steps which follow.
- e. Taking care not to spread contamination, remove, bag and label contaminated articles of clothing to be retained for decontamination, analysis and/or disposal. Resurvey as in d. above. If any contamination is found on remaining clothing, remove to the labeled bag. If no further contamination is found, so record and process the person out of the monitoring area into the clean area, provide necessary clean clothing and release to the shelter. If any skin, ear, eye, nose, hair, et cetera contamination is found record results; move the person to the decontamination area; remove, bag and label all remaining clothing; and proceed with thorough decontamination using

conventional soaps, shampoos and copious quantities of water. Resurvey (recording results) and repeat the decontamination process until background levels are achieved. When background levels are achieved, record final results, process the person into the clean area, provide needed clean clothing and release the person to the shelter.

- f. Retain all monitoring records and advise the SERT Leader (attention the Senior RPS SERT representative) of the monitoring and decontamination station findings summary.
- g. Perform other tests (e.g., Q-tip nose and ear swabs) as advised by SERT. Hold all bagged and labeled contaminated articles for further processing or disposal by radiation experts.

3-17 IS EACH OF THE 38 SHELTERS EQUIPPED WITH ADEQUATE DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT MEETING THE STANDARD OF 3-15? HOW MANY CAN SIMULTANEOUSLY BE DECONTAMINATED AT EACH SITE? ARE SPECIALLY TRAINED NURSES OR PARA-MEDICALS REQUIRED TO PERFORM DECONTAMINATION?

(NCDEM)

Answer: No equipment is stored at shelters on an ongoing basis. Equipment will be provided as necessary.

(NCRPS)

Answer: Someone else must answer the first two questions in this item. In response to the third question, specially trained nurses or paramedics would not be required for in-shelter decontamination.



3-18 HOW MANY TOWELS ARE IN PLACE FOR DECONTAMINATION USE AT EACH FACILITY? (NCDEM)

Answer: There are no towels in place at shelter facilities for decontamination. Towels will be dispositioned when shelter plans are activated.

WHAT OTHER SUPPLIES ARE REQUIRED FOR DECONTAMINATION? (NCDEM)

Answer: See (NCRPS) responses in 3-15, 3-16, 6-7 and 6-8.

IN WHAT AMOUNTS ARE SUPPLIES PRESENT AT THE 38 SHELTERS? (NCDEM)

Answer: Supplies will be provided as shelter plans are activated.

WHAT IS THE WORST CASE HOT WATER REQUIREMENT FOR DECONTAMINATING? (NCDEM)

Answer: All the population within the 10-mile EP2.

WHAT IS THE CAPABILITY OF EACH SHELTER IN REGARD TO PER PERSON SUPPLY NEEDS? (NCDEM)

Answer: Supply as needed.

3-19 WHAT DISPOSITION WILL BE MADE AT EACH SHELTER OF CONTAMINATED A) CLOTHING, B) WATER, C) OTHER (SPECIFY) MATERIALS? (NCRPS)

Answer: Contaminated clothing is held in sealed plastic bags and will be packaged for decontamination or disposal. Such packages will be transferred out of the shelters under the control of radiation experts.

Contaminated water will be discharged to the sanitary sewer. All other contaminated material, except for human excreta, will be held for disposal under the control of radiation experts.

3-20 HOW WILL THE COST OF SHELTERING ACTIVITIES IN THE 38 SHELTERS BE MET? (NCDSS)

Answer: See Cabarrus, Cleveland, Gaston, Mecklenburg and Union Counties Attachment II.

3-22 OF THE 38 SHELTERS IS IT TRUE THAT FIVE ARE WITHIN 15 MILES OF CATAWBA AND ANOTHER 4 WITHIN 20 MILES?

(NCDEM)

Answer: Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Nuclear Power Plants, NUREG-0654-FEMA, REP-1, page 63 paragraph J.10.h. states that shelters should be located at least 5-10 beyond the boundaries of the plume exposure (EPZ). Therefore, shelter locations are consistent with guidelines established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). (SCEPD)

Answer: No

WHAT PLANNING PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR THREATENED SHELTERS? (NCDEM)

Answer: We expect that shelters within 20 miles of the Catawba Plant will not be threatened. However, emergency

shelter plans in Cabarrus, Cleveland, Union, Lincoln and Iredell Counties could be activated, if necessary.

(SCEPD)

Answer: Movement to safe shelters

3-23 IN THE WORST CASE ACCIDENT, WHAT IS THE PEAK NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES EXPECTED AT EACH SHELTER? WHAT ARE THE CORRESPONDING PARKING CAPABILITIES? IF EXISTING SPACE IS NOT ADEQUATE, PROVIDE SPECIFICS FOR HANDLING EACH OVERFLOW.

(NCDEM)

Answer: In most cases shelters are located at facilities with numerous parking spaces.

(SCEPD)

Answer: A. Unknown  
B. Adequate

3-24 HAVE ANY STUDIES BEEN MADE WHICH WOULD SHOW THE DEGREE TO WHICH THE CONTENT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM HAS BEEN LEARNED BY THOSE EXPOSED TO IT? (NCDEM)

Answer: Not aware of any studies developed to show degree to which the content of the public education program has been learned by those exposed to it.

IN A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLING, WHAT PART OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC HAS BEEN EXPOSED TO IT? (NCDEM)

Answer: Don't know what percentage of the general public has been exposed to it.

WHAT PART OF THE CATAWBA EPZ DWELLERS? (NCDEM)

Answer: Duke Power Company distributed public education information to all residences within the EPZ.

3-25 HAVE THERE BEEN ANY EMERGENCY CLEAN-UP EXERCISES IN NORTH CAROLINA?

(NCDEM)

Answer: We have not conducted an emergency clean-up exercise in North Carolina. However, as part of the Catawba Nuclear Station Exercise, a Table Top Exercise dealing with Reentry and Recovery operations was held on February 16, 1984. The purpose of the Table Top was to bring all the State agencies together including the American Red Cross to discuss problems that would be encountered during the reentry and recovery operations.

(SCDHEC)

Answer: No

3-26 WAYNE BROOME HAS PROVIDED AN INVENTORY OF RADIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS. PROVIDE THE TYPES OF RADIATION SEPARATELY MEASURED BY EACH INSTRUMENT, THE INSTRUMENT RANGES, FREQUENCY OR ENERGY LEVEL CHARACTERIZATION, PROVISIONS FOR CALIBRATION FOR EACH TYPE OF INSTRUMENT LISTED: CDV-138, -700, -715, -742, AND -750. INDICATE WHICH INSTRUMENTS OPERATE IN REAL TIME. (NCDEM)

Answer: CDV-138 measures total exposure to gamma radiation - range 0-200 milliroentgens.

CDV-700 measures gamma radiation, also detects beta radiation. Has three ranges, 0-0.5 milliroentgen per hour, 0-5 mr/hr and 0-50 mr/hr.

CDV-715 measures gamma radiation. Has four ranges - 0-0.5 roentgens/hr, 0-5 r/hr, 0-50 r/hr, and 0-500 r/hr.

CDV-742 measures total exposure to gamma radiation. Range 0-200 roentgens.

CDV-750 - an instrument that supplies a D.C. voltage source to zero or charge the CDV-742, CDV-138 or other similar type dosimeter. (Dosimeter charger)

Calibration - The CDV-700 and CDV-715 survey instruments are calibrated in the State maintenance and calibration facility using cesium 137 sources. There are provisions for checking the accuracy of the readings of the CDV 138 and the CDV-742 dosimeters by placing them in a radiation field inside a calibrator for a certain length of time. These calibration sources are checked every two years using a calibration standard that is traceable to the National Bureau of Standards.

CDV-700 detects gamma and x-ray from 30 KEV window open and 50 KEV window closed. Energy dependence  $\pm 30\%$  80 KEV to 1.25 MEV.

CDV-715 energy dependence  $\pm 15\%$  gamma radiation between 80 KEV and 1.2 MEV.

3-27        WHAT MEANS ARE PROVIDED IN EMERGENCY PLANNING FOR THE REUNITING OF FAMILY MEMBERS SEPARATED DURING EVACUATION? (NCDEM)

Answer:    Reuniting of family members separated during evacuation will be dealt with as part of the Red Cross and Division of Social Services Shelter Management procedures.

Contention 6

6-1        IS THERE LEGAL AUTHORITY TO COMPEL THE EXAMINATION OF PERSONS FOR RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION? (NCDEM)

Answer:    Yes, but while there is no specific statutory authority we believe such authority exists under the emergency powers of the governor and under state statutes. (NCRPS)

Answer:    We are not aware of a clear authority under which we could compel a person in the public to submit to an examination for radioactive contamination.

6-2        IF A MAJOR RELEASE OCCURS UNDER STAGNANT CONDITIONS WITH RANDOM WIND MOVEMENT AND A HIGH PROBABILITY OF PLUME FALLOUT IN EACH ZONE, WILL A GENERAL (TOTAL) EVACUATION OF THE EPZ BE DECLARED? (NCRPS)

Answer:    Under such conditions, we would consider recommending evacuation in a 360-degree pattern to distances consistent with our Protective Action Guides (PAGs).

6-3        IN THE EVENT OF A TOTAL EVACUATION WILL NOT ALL EXIT ROUTES BE USED? (NCDEM)



Answer: All exit routes leading to primary evacuation routes will be used.

6-4 UNDER THE CONDITIONS FOREGOING, HOW MANY POLICE WILL BE AVAILABLE PER ROUTE, ASSUMING POLICE WILL MEASURE CONTAMINATION TO INSURE THAT NO PERSONS BYPASS DECONTAMINATION? (NCDEM)

Answer: Approximately 200 State and county law enforcement personnel will immediately be available. Other law enforcement and National Guard personnel will be on alert. Under stagnant conditions there would be time to react and alert other law enforcement personnel.

6-5 IS THERE LEGAL AUTHORITY TO COMPEL REGISTRATION AND DECONTAMINATION? (NCDEM)

Answer: Yes, we believe that such authority exists under the emergency powers of the governor or under state statutes.

6-6 RECEPTION CENTERS/SHELTERS ARE IN PART NOT LOCATED ON THE ROADS LEADING OUT OF THE EPZ, FOR EXAMPLE #1 AT UNCC. HOW CAN IT BE ASSURED THAT ALL VEHICLES LEAVING THE EPZ GO TO AN APPROPRIATE RECEPTION CENTER/SHELTER GIVEN THE FACT THERE WILL BE OTHER TRAFFIC. (NCDEM)

Answer: 1) North Carolina Department of Transportation will place signs along primary evacuation routes; 2) messages will be transmitted over the Emergency Broadcast System requesting that all persons leaving the EPZ drive to their shelter and register; 3) law enforcement personnel will man preassigned traffic control points and evacuation routes leading to appropriate shelters.

These and other procedures will be implemented to inform and to keep informed the general public and evacuees of conditions and recommended actions.

6-7 HOW WILL VEHICLE CONTAMINATION BE DEALT WITH? WILL CONTAMINATED VEHICLES BE PERMITTED TO LEAVE EPZ? WILL VEHICLES BE DECONTAMINATED AT SOME OR ALL OF THE RECEPTION CENTERS? (NCRPS)

Answer: In the event of minimal vehicle contamination (number and levels), the State and local plans provide for immediate decontamination at locations convenient to the traffic control points where people are exiting the evacuation area. In the event of widespread vehicle contamination, vehicles will be directed to nearby holding areas. The occupants will be provided transportation to appropriate shelters where necessary monitoring and decontamination will be provided. In this latter case, vehicle decontamination would be dealt with later and may include fabrication of special facilities allowing control of runoff and collection of washwater. Decontamination of vehicles at shelters or reception centers is not anticipated; although, such could be contemplated in the case of minor vehicle contamination.

6-8 WHAT VEHICLE DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT IS IN PLACE? AT WHAT RATE CAN THIS EQUIPMENT PROCESS CARS? IF IT IS A COMMERCIAL CAR WASH, HOW WILL PAYMENT BE MADE? WILL THE CONTAMINATED EFFLUENT BE TREATED TO REMOVE THE CONTAMINATION OR WILL IT BE SEWERED? (NCRPS)

Answer: In the case of limited vehicular contamination (number and level), decontamination equipment exists at the normal place of use/storage (e.g., fire station) and is deployed to decontamination sites as necessary. In this case, there would be no provision for treatment to remove contamination.

In the case of more significant vehicular contamination, provision would be made for runoff control and collection of contaminated washwater. As decontamination of impounded vehicles would be a lower priority matter, arrangements would be made for an orderly decontamination at a later time. This could range from building the necessary facility and using existing or purchasing needed equipment to arranging for use of suitable existing carwash facilities.

If an existing commercial carwash were appropriate and were to be used, conventional State emergency purchasing and contracting procedures would be followed. Proper, timely approval and payment should not be a problem.

#### Contention 7

7-3 DO THE BROCHURE INSTRUCTIONS, P.9, ITEMS 2 AND 3, EFFECTUATE ADEQUATE SHELTER FOR THE TYPES OF RESIDENCE IN THE EPZ? (NCDEM)

Answer: This information is one of several protective response options for residents within the EPZ if there is no time to evacuate.

7-4 WOULD ADEQUATE SHELTERING BE MORE NEARLY REALIZED BY PROVISIONS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE SUCH AS DUST RESPIRATORS AND SOME MINIMAL SUPPLY OF CANNED FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES? FOR A SEVERE RELEASE WHAT DOSAGE REDUCTION WOULD BE EXPECTED FROM THESE MEANS? (NCRPS)

Answer: We do not view inplace sheltering with advanced provision of respirators, canned foodstuffs and beverages to be an acceptable alternative to evacuation to managed shelters where respirators would not be necessary and reasonably unlimited, uncontaminated food and beverages would be available.

An evaluation of dose reduction in conjunction with in place sheltering is inappropriate.

7-5 HAS GOVERNMENT ANY AUTHORITY TO REQUIRE THE UPGRADING OF SHELTER CAPABILITY FOR THE RESIDENTS OF THE EPZ? IF THERE IS SUCH AN UPGRADING, CAN THE ASSOCIATED EXPENSE BE PASSED ON TO THE APPLICANT? (NCDEM)

Answer: We are not aware of any authority to require the upgrading of shelters.

7-9 FOR WHAT SPECTRUM OF RELEASES DO FEMA/NRC SEE SHELTERING AS BEING MORE BENEFICIAL THAN EVACUATING? (NCRPS)

Answer: We see in place sheltering (when our Protective Action Guides would be exceeded) as more beneficial than evacuating only when the release is a brief "puff" and

warning time, in the light of existing conditions (e.g., time of day and weather), is not sufficient time to implement evacuation prior to the plume's arrival. Given that there is sufficient time to evacuate before arrival of a radioactive plume expected to exceed our Protection Action Guides (PAG), we will normally recommend evacuation. At the same time, we would consider a recommendation for in place sheltering in the case of a known short "puff" release in affected areas when our evacuation PAG is not expected to be exceeded.

7-10 FOR WHAT PERIODS OF TIME MAY SHELTERING LAST? (NCRPS)

Answer: We do not expect recommended in place sheltering to last for more than a few hours. If a release were to become longterm, we would consider evacuation in the presence of the plume, since the air turnover rate in most structures would negate most benefits other than direct shielding.

7-11 WHAT ADVICE CAN BE GIVEN EPZ RESIDENTS IN REGARD TO CONTINUING SHELTERING IF THERE IS A COMMUNICATIONS BREAKDOWN. FOR EXAMPLE, IF THE RESIDENT'S LINE POWERED RADIO OR TV BREAKS DOWN OR IS NOT SUPPLIED WITH POWER?  
(NCDEM)

Answer: We expect that EPZ residents would contact neighbors. Also we could note that the high incidence of battery powered radios could certainly be used to benefit here.



(NCRPS)

Answer: We have no comment to offer on this item as it relates to all required public information advisories; although, we could note that the high incidence of battery powered radios could certainly be used to benefit here.

7-12 HAS ANY ADVICE BEEN GIVEN AS TO THE USE OF PLASTIC SUITS TO LESSEN PARTICULATE CONTAMINATION EITHER IN-DWELLING, DWELLING-TO-CAR, IN-CAR? AS TO PARTICLE IMPERMEABLE HEADGEAR? (NCRPS)

Answer: We have not heretofore given advice for the public use of plastic or other protective apparel in a home shelter or transportation setting.

7-13 ARE RESIDENTS GIVEN ANY SIMPLE MONITORING DEVICES OR WILL THEY BE ADVISED TO OBTAIN SAME? (NCRPS)

Answer: While we would not discourage private acquisition of simple monitoring devices, we have not recommended that such devices be provided to the public and have not recommended that residents obtain them.

7-14 WOULD FILM BADGES PLACED IN A DWELLING, TO BE WORN DURING POTENTIAL EXPOSURE, BE AN AID IN ASSESSING THE EXPOSURE OF PERSONS? ARE THEY NOW REQUIRED? WILL THEY BE PROVIDED? (NCRPS)

Answer: While we would agree that film badges placed in a dwelling, if properly used and replaced at no more than 13-week intervals, could aid in assessing the exposure of persons; we do not believe that such data would provide tangible benefit to the user since all data would be "after the fact". In addition, such monitoring



data could be subject to debilitating uncertainty as a result of incidental or deliberate conditions of use or misuse.

To our knowledge, such devices are not now required and are not now being provided.

7-17      WHAT ADVICE IS GIVEN TO THOSE HAVING ONLY AN OPEN VEHICLE? (NCRPS)

Answer:    No special advice has been given to persons having only an open vehicle. In this regard, we do not expect enclosed vehicles to provide much more protection than open vehicles; except for possible direct impingement effects and "fallout" in the case of precipitation. In the case of precipitation in the midst of an evacuation subsequent to plume arrival, conventional rain gear could afford some benefit.

#### Contention 8

8-3      SIMILARLY TO 8-2, THERE DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE COORDINATION IN REGARD TO RADIO AND TV EMERGENCY ADVISORIES TO THE PUBLIC. IT APPEARS THAT PEOPLE IN THE EPZ COULD RECEIVE CONFLICTING INFORMATION. IS THERE AN ESTABLISHED MECHANISM TO AVOID THIS? (NCDEM)

Answer:    Yes, the North Carolina plan part 1, pages 53-56, Public Education and Information, addresses how accurate and timely information will be coordinated and disseminated

to the general public. Activation of the Emergency Broadcast System Procedures (Annex E) will also ensure that the general public will receive accurate and timely information.

8-4 TO WHOM HAVE COPIES OF THE YORK AND MECKLENBURG EMERGENCY PLANS BEEN DISTRIBUTED--BY AREAS, NOT NAMES? WHAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF THESE COPIES FOR EACH COUNTY? HAVE THE PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED THESE COPIES AND HAVE FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN AN EMERGENCY BEEN THOROUGHLY EXAMINED IN REGARD TO THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF CONTENT? IF SO, WHAT WERE THE RESULTS? (NCDEM)

Answer: Mecklenburg County will respond.

8-5 THE YORK DISCUSSION OF DECONTAMINATION IS MORE DETAILED THAN THE MECKLENBURG. ARE SUCH DISCUSSIONS REQUIRED TO MEET A COMMON STANDARD? IF SO, WHAT IS IT? (NCDEM)

Answer: No. See responses 3-15, 3-16, 6-7 and 6-8.

8-6 DOES ANY RELEVANT EMERGENCY DOCUMENT DISCUSS LONG TERM DISPLACEMENT AND RELOCATION? IF SO, PLEASE PROVIDE IN RELEVANT PART. (NCDEM)

Answer: Unknown.

8-10 DECONTAMINATION OF PROPERTY, LIVESTOCK, BUILDINGS IS CALLED FOR IN THE MECKLENBURG PLAN AT PG. 38. IS ANY INFORMATION PROVIDED AS TO HOW? (NCDEM)

Answer: A general discussion of protective actions for the Ingestion Exposure Pathway is outlined in the North Carolina Plan, Part 1, pages 64-69.

8-12 DOES THE MECKLENBURG PLAN ERRONEOUSLY STATE THE DISTANCE FROM THE CATAWBA PLANT TO MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, P. 40? WHAT IS THE DISTANCE? (NCDEM)

Answer: According to Mecklenburg County officials, if measured in road miles, about 27 miles would be correct.

8-13 CONSIDERING THE EXCLUSION, P. 5 OF PART 3, ITEM 4, WHERE IS THE EMO TEAM TO MONITOR AND WHAT IS IT TO MONITOR? (NCDEM)

Answer: Mecklenburg County will respond.

8-14 HOW IS AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION TO "SUPPORT" MASS FEEDING, PART 3, N. C. PLAN, P. 6? (NCDEM)

Answer: Mecklenburg County will respond.

8-15 DOES MECKLENBURG COUNTY POLICE "ASSIST" IN MONITORING, PART 3, P. 6, OR DO THEY MONITOR? (NCDEM)

Answer: Mecklenburg County will respond.

8-16 WHAT PROVISION IS MADE FOR THE SUPPLIES THE FIRE DEPARTMENT WILL USE IN DECONTAMINATING, PART 3, P. 6? (NCDEM)

Answer: Mecklenburg County will respond.

8-17 THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICE OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY IS GIVEN SEVERAL RESPONSIBILITIES DURING AN EMERGENCY. HOW MANY ARE ON THE EMO STAFF? WHAT ARE THEIR JOB TITLES? IS THE OFFICE OF DIRECTOR FILLED? (NCDEM)

Answer: Mecklenburg County will respond.

8-18 THE RED CROSS IS GIVEN PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR MASS FEEDING, PART 3, P. 15. WHAT FOOD SUPPLIES WILL BE MAINTAINED FOR THIS USE? OR WHAT ALTERNATIVE PROVISIONS WILL BE MADE? RESPOND IN THE CONTEXT OF THE WORST CASE. (NCDEM)

Answer: Red Cross (Dennis Johnson) will respond. ,

8-24 WHAT "TEAMS" ARE BEING REFERRING TO, PART 3, P. 27, 6.B?  
(NCDEM)

Answer: Mecklenburg County will respond.

8-25 IS IT REALISTIC TO EXPECT THAT "ALL RUMORS" WILL BECOME  
KNOWN TO EMERGENCY WORKERS? PART 3, P. 27. (NCDEM)

Answer: It is not realistic to expect the "all rumors" will  
become know to emergency workers. Any rumors detected  
will immediately be reported to county PSI or SERT  
public information officer if SERT is established. They  
will devise methods to overcome rumors, coordinate  
response and recommend a course of action.

8-26 WHO IS THE PSI OFFICER FOR MCGUIRE? IS THERE ONE FOR  
CATAWBA? SAME PERSON? (NCDEM)

Answer: Mecklenburg County will respond. The State Chief PIO is  
the representative for McGuire and Catawba.

8-27 FOR THE SEVERAL SCHOOLS IN THE EPZ, ARE SCHOOL BUSES  
WITH CAPACITY FOR ALL STUDENTS PARKED AT EACH SCHOOL  
DURING THE SCHOOL DAY? IF NOT, WHAT IS THE SCHOOL  
POPULATION? WHAT IS THE IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE BUS  
CAPACITY? (NCDEM)

Answer: Mecklenburg County will respond.

8-28 WHEREIN IS VESTED THE AUTHORITY TO CALL UP PUBLIC  
TRANSPORTATION BUSES? IS THERE LEGAL AUTHORITY TO ORDER  
DRIVERS INTO AN EPZ UNDER CONDITIONS OF POTENTIAL HIGH  
RADIATION DOSAGE? IF SO, PLEASE CITE. (NCDEM)

Answer: Mecklenburg County will respond.

8-30 HOW MANY SOCIAL SERVICES EMPLOYEES ARE THERE? WILL ALL OF THESE BE AVAILABLE TO OPERATE SHELTERS? ARE SUFFICIENT SOCIAL SERVICES EMPLOYEES AVAILABLE TO ASSURE AROUND THE CLOCK MANNING? (NCDSS)

Answer: See Cabarrus, Cleveland, Gaston, Mecklenburg and Union Counties Attachment II.

8-32 IN PART 3, P. 36, THERE IS NO INDICATION UNDER PROTECTIVE RESPONSE OPTIONS THAT AN EVACUATION MAY BE ORDERED? IS THIS DECISION RESERVED TO SERT? (NCDEM)

Answer: The decision to evacuate is not reserved to SERT. The decision to evacuate an area is initially the responsibility of local government.

8-33 WHAT SCENARIOS WOULD CALL FOR AN EVACUATION ORDER BEFORE SERT WAS ABLE TO FUNCTION--7 TO 9 HOURS FROM INCEPTION? (NCDEM)

Answer: One that will require protective actions before 7-9 hours.

8-34 WHAT PERSONS AND EQUIPMENT DOES EMO HAVE FOR DECONTAMINATION, CF. PART 3, P. 34, (2)? (NCDEM)

Answer: Mecklenburg County will respond.

8-35 HOW DOES THIS (8-34) COORDINATE WITH THE FIRE DEPARTMENT'S ROLE, P. 37, 5., AND THAT OF THE CATAWBA STATION UNIT, ID. 7? (NCDEM)

Answer: Mecklenburg County will respond.



8-37 A NUMBER OF TYPES OF DRILL ARE REQUIRED, PART 3, P. 49. WHY IS NONE REQUIRED FOR EITHER PERSONNEL OR PROPERTY DECONTAMINATION? (NCDEM)

Answer: Drills are conducted in accordance to 0654 and CFR-44-350 guidelines.

8-39 DESCRIBE IN DETAIL THE TRAINING PROGRAM GIVEN BY THE EMO FOR RADIATION MONITORING? HOW MANY CLASS HOURS? WHAT EVALUATION, PASSING A TEST, OR WHAT? (NCDEM)

Answer: A 33 hour Basic Radiation Emergency Preparedness Course (BREP) is administered to the required number of radiological monitoring personnel with annual refresher courses and exercises scheduled. The BREP course consist of three modules. The course schedule is outlined below:

1st Segment - 8 hours

Class	Time	Lesson Title	Unit
1	:30	Administrative Detail	Radiological Instruments
	1:30	"Radiological Inst."	Radiological Instruments
2	1:00	"Radiological Inst."	Radiological Instruments
		Exposure Records	
	1:00	Exercise - "Instrument Familiarization"	Radiological Instruments
3	1:00	"Protective Measures"	Protective Measures
		Time-Distance-Shielding	Protective Measures
	1:00	Exercise - "Radiation Protection"	Protective Measures
4	1:00	"Protective Measures"	Protective Measures
		Clothing, Decontamination	Protective Measures
		"NC Dept. of Crime Control & Public Safety & NC Dept. of Human Resources"	Protective Measures

Responsibilities

2nd Segment - 8 hours



1	:30	Administrative Details	
	1:30	"Labels, Placards, Shipping Documents, & Packaging Requirements	Transportation Accidents
2	2:00	"Types of Radiation Accidents & Procedures	Transportation Accidents
3	1:00	Proper Response & Notification Procedures	Transportation Accidents
		County Plan or "Prototype SOP"	Emergency Response Plan for Fixed Nuclear Facilities
	:30	Film: "Radiation Accident Patients" Discuss	
	:30	Film: "Firefighting in the Nuclear Age" Discuss	
4	1:00	"Techniques of Personnel & Vehicular Monitoring	Transportation Accidents
	1:00	Exercise - "Vehicular Monitoring"	Transportation Accidents

3rd Segment - 17 hours

1	:30	Administrative Details	
	2:00	"Molecular Structure"	Basic Nuclear Science
2	2:00	"Biological Effects"	Basic Nuclear Science
	2:00	"State Emergency Response Plans in Support of Fixed Nuclear Facilities	Emergency Response Plans For Fixed Nuclear Facilities
3	3:00	"Mock Transportation Accident"	Mock Transportation Accident
4	3:00	"Effects of Nuclear Weapons"	Nuclear War
		"Exposure & Exposure Rate Calculations"	Nuclear War
5	1:00	Course Review	
	3:00	Exam: Written & Practical	

8-40 IN THE N.C. PLAN 29 DIVISIONS OF STATE GOVERNMENT ARE LISTED AND 159 RESPONSIBILITIES ARE ASSIGNED. PART 1, PP. 12-24. AN ACCIDENT AT CATAWBA WILL BE NON-ROUTINE EVENT. WHAT ARE THE PRECEDENTS TO INDICATE THAT COORDINATION OF THIS COMPLEX A SITUATION WILL BE EFFECTIVE IN A RAPIDLY DEVELOPING ACCIDENT SEQUENCE, MEANING ONE IN WHICH THE MAXIMUM OPPORTUNITY FOR MITIGATING HAZARD TAKES PLACE IN THE FIRST 12 HOURS? (NCDEM)

Answer: 1) Responding agencies are normally involved with emergencies as part of their daily operations; 2) These same agencies make up the SERT composition during every nuclear plant exercise; 3) North Carolina Division of Emergency Management and other State and local agencies respond to small emergencies every day.

8-42 IN WHAT PHONE DIRECTORIES IS MCGUIRE EMERGENCY INFORMATION GIVEN? IN WHAT DIRECTORIES WILL CATAWBA INFORMATION BE GIVEN? NONE IS IN THE CHARLOTTE PHONE BOOK. (NCDEM)

Answer: There are no phone directories with McGuire emergency information printed in them.

Answer: Presently, the decision is not to print Catawba information in phone directories.

8-43 DOES THE STATE HAVE THE LEGAL AUTHORITY TO IMPOUND CONTAMINATED VEHICLES? (NCDEM)

Answer: Yes.

8-44 PLEASE PROVIDE EPA 520/1-78-001B, A FACTOR IN PROTECTIVE ACTION CONSIDERATION. (NCDEM)

Answer: RPS will provide document.

8-45 WHAT AGENCY WILL DEAL WITH LOSSES EXPERIENCED AS THE RESULT OF EMBARGOING MEAT, DAIRY PRODUCTS, GRAINS, ETC.? (NCDEM)

Answer: North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, and North Carolina Department of Agriculture

will deal with losses experienced as the result of embargoing meat, dairy products, grains, etc.

8-46 IS THERE LEGAL AUTHORITY TO ORDER WORKERS TO EXPOSE THEMSELVES TO MORE THAN 25 R? REGARDING THE 75 R UPPER LIMIT, WILL NOT RADIATION SICKNESS BE LIKELY AT LEVELS ABOVE 25 R? IS IT ASSUMED THAT WORKERS WOULD VOLUNTARILY AND INFORMED OF THE PROBABLE SEQUENCES, EXPOSE THEMSELVES TO LEVELS GREATER THAN 75 R? (NCRPS)

Answer: Exposure of workers to more than 25R is voluntary and would not be "ordered". In this regard, we do not have the authority to "order" exposures beyond 25R.

We do not consider 25R to be the threshold beyond which radiation sickness is likely.

8-48 COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS ARE GIVEN IN PART 1, P. 93. PART A. DEALS WITH BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC. HAVE SURVEYS BEEN MADE WHICH SHOW HOW MANY PEOPLE IN THE LOCALITY OF CATAWBA HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO THIS INFORMATION? HAS THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE INFORMATION WAS RETAINED BY THESE PEOPLE BEEN MEASURED? IF SO, WHAT WERE THE FINDINGS. (NCDEM)

Answer: Not aware of surveys results showing how many people have been exposed to this information.

8-49 HOW MANY STATE AND LOCAL EMERGENCY RESPONDERS WILL RECEIVE THE NRC COURSE, PART 1, P. 97, IN 1984? WHAT ARE PLANS FOR BEYOND 1984? (NCDEM)

Answer: North Carolina has 3 slots allocated for the course in 1984. There is no way to determine the plans beyond 1984.

Contention 11

11-3 IS THERE ANY SUBSTANTIAL, I.E. EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE, FROM WHICH ONE CAN DERIVE THE NUMBER OF "VOLUNTEERS" WHO WOULD EVACUATE CHARLOTTE GIVEN RADIO AND TV ANNOUNCEMENT OF A GENERAL EMERGENCY AT THE CATAWBA PLANT? IF SO, HOW MANY WOULD BE EXPECTED TO LEAVE AND IN WHAT NUMBER OF VEHICLES? (NCDEM)

Answer: No.

Contention 14

14-8 DOES THE AUTHORITY EXIST TO SEND STUDENT BUS DRIVERS INTO THE EPZP DURING AN EMERGENCY? (NCDEM)

Answer: No student drivers would be permitted to enter an area once the area had been evacuated.

Contention 15

15-3 WHAT TRAINING HAS BEEN GIVEN BUS DRIVERS IN THE SEVERAL EPZ PSOLITICAL AREAS IN REGARD TO OPERATING UNDER EMERGENCY EVACUATION CONDITIONS?

(NCDEM)

Answer: Training is normally conducted by the school systems.  
(York County)

Answer: School bus drivers who would be providing transportation during an evacuation of school children will be given

orientation as to their role in the event of a radiological emergency at Catawba Nuclear Station. As to other people who would be driving buses for evacuation purposes (for example, county employees, rural firemen, and school bus drivers over 18 years old who volunteer), no specific training has been given. These potential drivers will be made aware of their responsibilities for responding to a radiological emergency.

15-4 HOW MANY QUALIFIED ADULT BACKUP DRIVERS HAVE BEEN SELECTED FOR SCHOOL BUSES? WHAT CAPACITY WILL THE BUSES THEY DRIVE HAVE? HOW MANY CHILDREN ARE IN SCHOOL IN THE EPZ DURING A NORMAL SCHOOL DAY? (NCDEM)

Answer: Gaston and Mecklenburg Counties will respond.

15-5 HOW MANY DAY CARE FACILITIES ARE THERE IN THE EPZ? NORMALLY HOW MANY CHILDREN ARE PRESENT? WHAT SPECIFIC MEANS ARE THERE TO EVACUATE THESE CHILDREN? (NCDEM)

Answer: Gaston and Mecklenburg Counties will respond.

(York County)

Answer: Day Care Centers in York County: Population

Adams Care Center	21
Child Development Center	62
Children's Christian	119
Children's Wonderworld	70
College Park Nursery	30

Davis Day Care Center	33
Ebenezer Day Care Center, Inc.	32
Emmitt Scott Day Care	85
Jimmy's Day Care	40
Kiddie Kollege Child Development Center	200
LaPetite Academy	75
LaPetite Academy	47
Little Fox Nursery	33
Little Peoples Day Care	60
Mt. Gallant Day Care	49
Pine Grove Day Care Center	30
R. H. Comprehensive Day Care	114
Tega Cay Day Care	24
Toddler House Nursery	40
Wards Wonderland	35
Wee Care Day Care Nursery	68
Whiteheads Kiddie Kare	45
Yours, Mine and Ours	45

As to means to evacuate these children, these day care centers are on our Specialty Location List. Our Transportation SOP calls for the day care centers to notify us if transportation would be needed in the event of an evacuation. If so, transportation would be provided by county buses and vans.



15-6 HOW MANY HOSPITALS AR IN THE EPZ? WHAT IS THE NORMAL POPULATION OF THESE HOSPITALS? WHAT SPECIFIC PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO EVACUATE PATIENTS, INDICATING SOURCE AND PROXIMITY OF BUSES, AMBULANCES, AND OTHER SUITABLE VEHICLES, AND DRIVER AVAILABILITY? (NCDEM)

Answer: Gaston and Mecklenburg Counties will respond.

15-7 HAS A SURVEY BEEN MADE OF THE EPZ RESIDENTS TO DETERMINE HOW MANY INTEND TO REMAIN REGARDLESS OF WARNINGS? (NCDEM)

Answer: No.

15-8 IF SO, 15-7, WHAT IS THE ESTIMATED TOTAL OF THOSE WHO WILL BE UNABLE OR UNWILLING TO EVACUATE? (NCDEM)

Answer: No estimate.

Respectfully submitted,

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Post Office Box 33189  
Charlotte, N.C. 28242  
(704) 373-7207

Attorneys for  
DUKE POWER COMPANY, et al.

March 29, 1984

ATTACHMENT I  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
SURPLUS FOOD COMMODITIES LIST

ATTACHMENT I - FOOD STORAGE/ AVAILABILITY FOR CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG COUNTY  
AND SURROUNDING AREA FOR DECLARED DISASTER/EMERGENCY CONDITION

DISTRIBUTION CODE:						
PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS	DRY GOODS	CANNED GOODS	PERISHABLES	DAIRY PRODUCTS	BAKERY PRODUCTS	COMMENTS
A.	-0-	2,000	1,820	-0-	-0-	760 Tons Paper Products * Includes Frozen Foods **Produce Products
B.	2,000	2,243	4,510*	10	10	
C.	4,764	4,764	108(meat)	262	148**	
D.	360	1,213	1,037	195	15	
E.	7,000	7,000	1,467	1,467	1,467	
F.	4,950	5,136	1,220	483	176	
G.	4,581	4,581	-0-	-0-	-0-	
DISTRIBUTION CODE:						
SECONDARY DISTRIBUTORS						
A.	35	-0-	45	-0-	-0-	Sugar and Candy
B.					1,200	
C.	2	25	50	5	-0-	
D.			50			
E.					100	
F.					432	
G.			2			
H.		60				
I.		7	12		0.5	
J.					40	
K.			40			
L.	100					
M.		1,110				
N.			2			
O.	4	4	1		2	
P.	3	10	20	1		
Q.	10,500	7,000				
R.					5	
S.	25					
T.	20	40	300			
U.	3					
V.					2	
W.				900		
X.		9,400				
Y.					32	
Z.					10	
AA.					7	
BB.					5	
All figures are shown in tons						
	34,347 Tons	44,593 Tons	10,684 Tons	3,323 Tons	3,651.50 Tons	Total 96,598 Tons

ATTACHMENT II  
NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES RESPONSES



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES  
325 N SALISBURY STREET / RALEIGH 27611

JAMES B. HUNT JR.  
GOVERNOR

SARAH T. MORROW, M.D., M.P.H.  
SECRETARY  
DEPT HUMAN RESOURCES

JOHN M. SYRIA  
DIRECTOR  
DIV SOCIAL SERVICES  
TEL (919) 733-3055  
IN REPLY REFER TO CODE

February 29, 1984

Mr. Jesse T. Pugh, III, Director  
Division of Emergency Management  
116 West Jones Street  
Raleigh, NC 27611

Attention: Mr. James Self

Dear Mr. Pugh:

Attached for your information is our response to questions raised by the intervenors regarding shelter operations resulting from emergencies at the Catawba Nuclear Power Station. Due to the difference in operating plans and procedures, a separate report has been prepared for each of the five affected counties. We coordinated our response with each county in an effort to get as current information possible.

Please let me know if we may be of further assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Wiltbert R. Morris".

Wiltbert R. Morris  
Coordinator for Special Services

WRM/mb

Attachments

## Cabarrus County

In Cabarrus County, the local department of social services is the lead agency for shelter operations. The local Red Cross Chapter would be utilized to provide support personnel when needed.

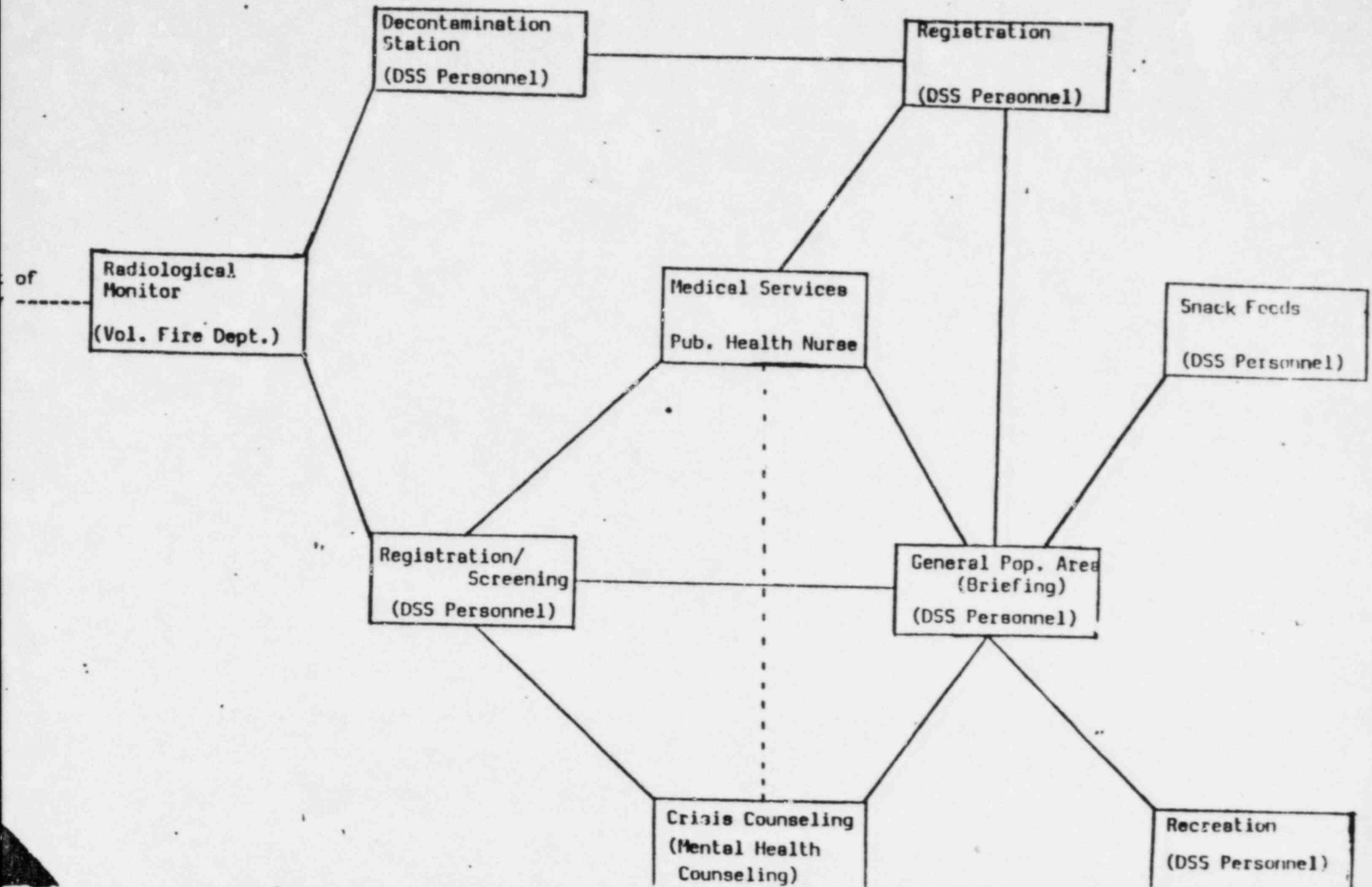
- 3 - 12 At the Cabarrus County Department of Social Services, 24 employees are designated to respond when decisions to open shelters are made. These staff members are the first responders and are responsible for organizing the shelter area, monitor, screen and register evacuees. Training was provided by the N.C. Division of Emergency Management and local Emergency Management officials with the last training occurring 2/16/83. Future training will be scheduled as needed. Specific job assignments for the personnel in this group has not been established. The designated personnel includes a cross section of the agency (supervisory, line and clerical staff).
- 3 - 13 In processing evacuees, the reception team would include the 24 designated staff members. The team would consist of a Manager, Deputy Manager, Administrative Assistant and four Special Deputy Managers (see attached organization chart). The remaining team members would be assigned various duties throughout the shelter area. Initially team members will be utilized heavily in the monitoring, screening and registration process until a major portion of the evacuees are monitored and registered or the shelter reaches capacity.
- 3 - 14 In Cabarrus County, a planning basis rate for reception functions has not been established. Team assignments are flexible enough to allow for additional personnel to be assigned to the reception area during heavy influx periods.
- 3 - 20 The sheltering costs will be borne by the county for emergency sheltering at facilities within the county as long as the decisions to house evacuees are made by appropriate officials. The plan also stipulates that the county will make an effort to recoup expended funds from Duke Power for sheltering as a result of accidents at McGuire or Catawba Nuclear Power Stations.
- 3 - 30 The Cabarrus County Department of Social Services is presently comprised of 70 staff members. All staff members of the agency are available to assist in shelter management. The agency, however, does not have sufficient personnel to assure around the clock manning if more than two shelters are needed. Additional support must be provided by other county and volunteer agencies.
- 8. The registration of evacuees will not pose problems of overcrowding or delay of evacuation. Sufficient personnel will be provided to relieve any major back-up of evacuees at the entrance to allow easy access and orderly processing.



9 - 10. See attached Registration Process Chart.

11. Cabarrus County has experienced only one situation in recent years which required the use of an evacuation shelter. The situation involved a domiciliary facility which had to be evacuated due to flooding and did not affect other citizens of the county. This could be termed a successful operation; however, registration procedures were not used because only residents of the affected facility were housed at the shelter.

# Cabarrus County Registration Process

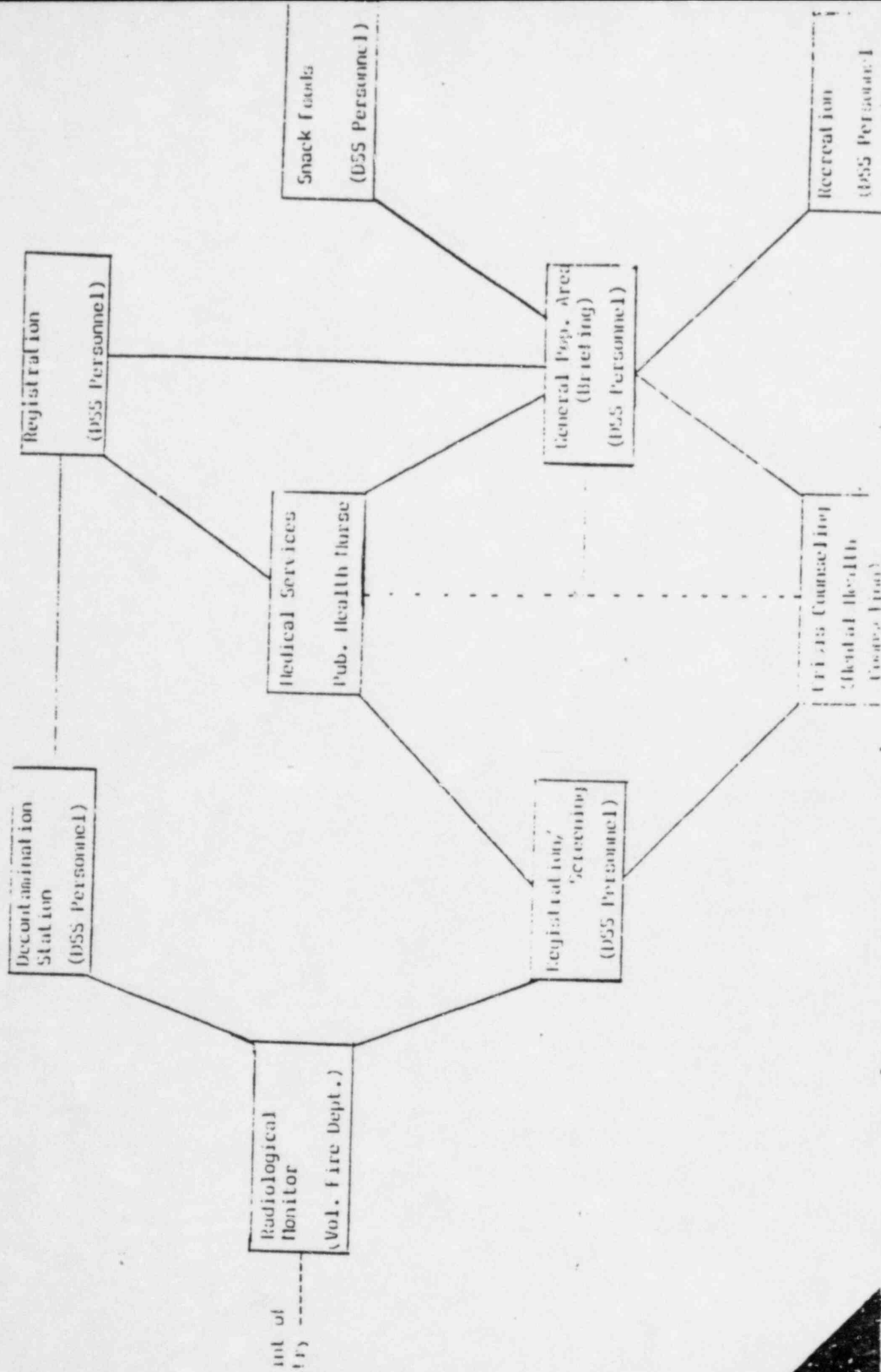


## Cleveland County

In Cleveland County, shelter operations are a joint venture involving the department of social services and Red Cross as the lead agencies. To provide back-up and support, a volunteer network involving many agencies and hundreds of personnel are readily available.

- 3 - 12 The Cleveland County DSS is comprised of 108 employees and all are available to assist in shelter operations. Only key personnel of the Agency (Cleveland DSS) and the Red Cross Chairperson received shelter management training in January, 1984. Specific job requirements have not been established for personnel in Cleveland County.
- 3 - 13 Reception teams consist of 22 persons covering the basic management areas - Radiation monitoring, registration, decontamination, nurse, crisis counselor, recreation-director, food service and maintenance personnel. Formal titles have not been established.
- 3 - 14 Specific time frames have not been established for monitoring and registering evacuees into the shelter. It is possible to set-up as many as 6 to 8 registration tables and add additional monitors, if needed, to speed the entry process.
- 3 - 20 The Red Cross will pay sheltering costs for all shelters operated by or under the auspices of Red Cross. In county owned facilities, county government would be expected to pay utility costs.
- 8 - 30 The Cleveland County DSS has 108 employees all of which are available for shelter operations. The agency does not have adequate personnel to man shelters on a twenty-four hour basis. There is a need for additional personnel which can be supplied through the Red Cross Volunteer network.
- 8. Registration of evacuees should not pose any problems. Additional registrars will be added on an as needed basis.
- 9 -10. See the attached Registration Flow Chart
- 11. During the winter of 1982-83, an evacuation shelter was established for approximately 100 evacuees following an ice storm. This was a successful effort that tested the county's shelter plan and operating procedures.

## Cleveland County Registration Process

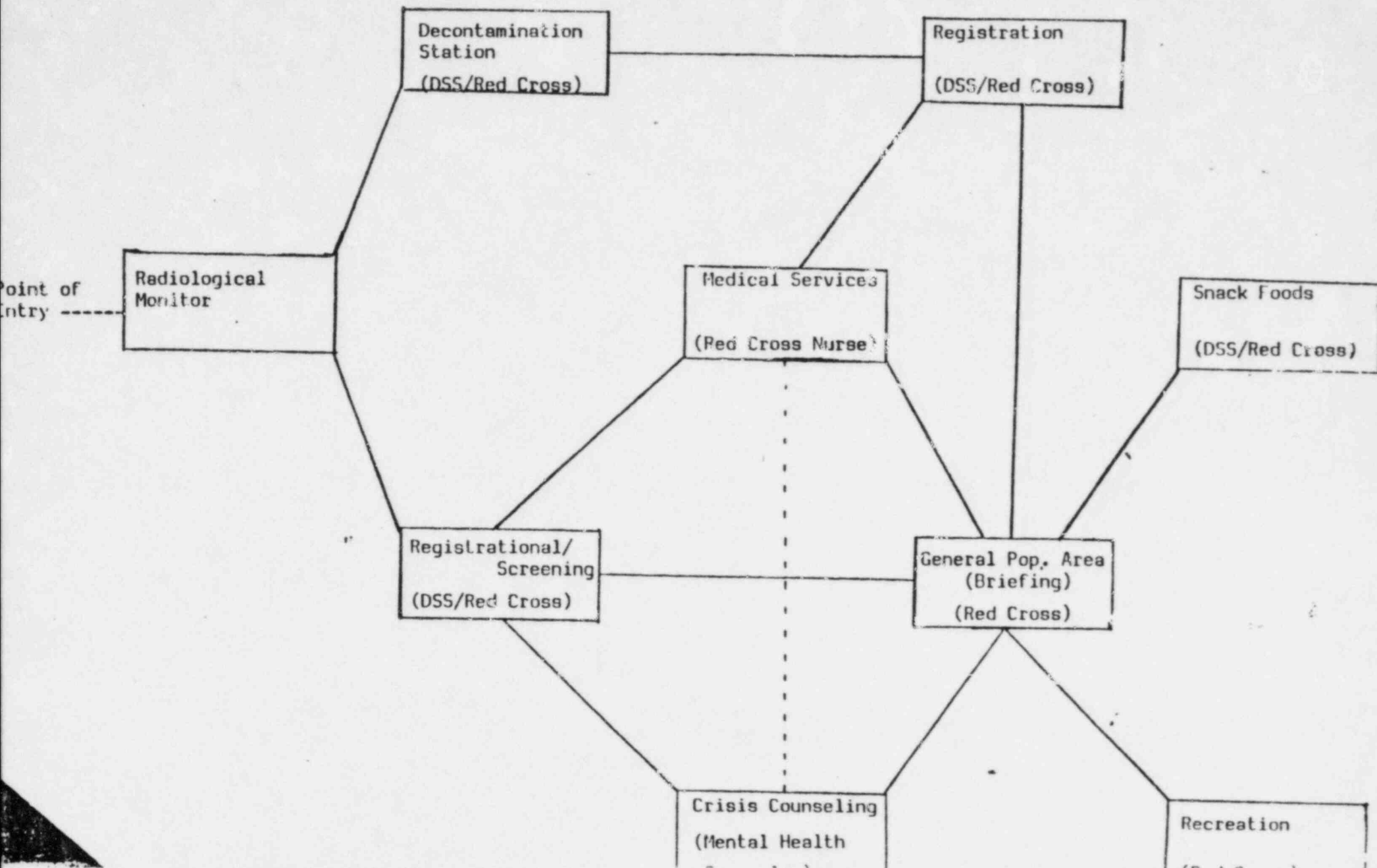


## Gaston County

The Gaston County Department of Social Services supplements the local Red Cross Chapter in shelter operations resulting from natural or man-caused disasters.

- 3 - 12 In Gaston County, 60 DSS employees are designated to assist in shelter operations and represents a cross section of the agency. Fifteen DSS employees have completed the Red Cross Shelter Management course. Additional training for DSS employees will be coordinated through the Gaston County Red Cross Chapter. Specific job requirements have not been established.
- 3 - 13 Each reception team in Gaston County is comprised of 20 members each. Team members are not given staff assignments beforehand, rather, staff assignments are made at or just prior to shelter activation. Once operational, basic shelter areas are staffed; i.e., monitoring, registration, decontamination, medical services, crisis counseling recreation, food services, maintenance, communications and a shelter manager.
- 3 - 14 Without having had an actual emergency involving radiation monitoring, it is assumed that, rather conservatively, approximately 100 persons per hour can be monitored and registered into the shelter. This figure may increase or decrease dependent upon the number of evacuees involved and the number of trained monitors available as well.
- 3 - 20 The Gaston County Red Cross Chapter will provide funds for shelter operations involving sheltering within the county, whether public or private facilities are utilized.
- 8 - 30 The Gaston County Department of Social Services employs 185 individuals. In a county declared disaster, 100 employees would be available to assist in the operation of evacuation shelters. The DSS employees coupled with Red Cross volunteers (110) should provide adequate manpower to assure twenty-four hour staffing of shelters.
- 8. Registration procedures should not severely delay evacuation or cause overcrowding. It is conceivable that at times there could be a bottleneck at the initial monitoring areas as well as registration tables, in such situations, additional monitors and registration personnel should eliminate the bottleneck and allow easy, orderly processing.
- 9. See Attachment - Registration Process
- 10. The registration of evacuees will be achieved using a combination Red Cross/DSS workers. Initially, a large contingent of registrars and monitors will be used, then management personnel will be dispatched to other shelter areas as needed.
- 11. Shelters were opened in Gaston County following an ice storm and a mock disaster in recent years. Both operations were termed successful.

# Gaston County Registration Process



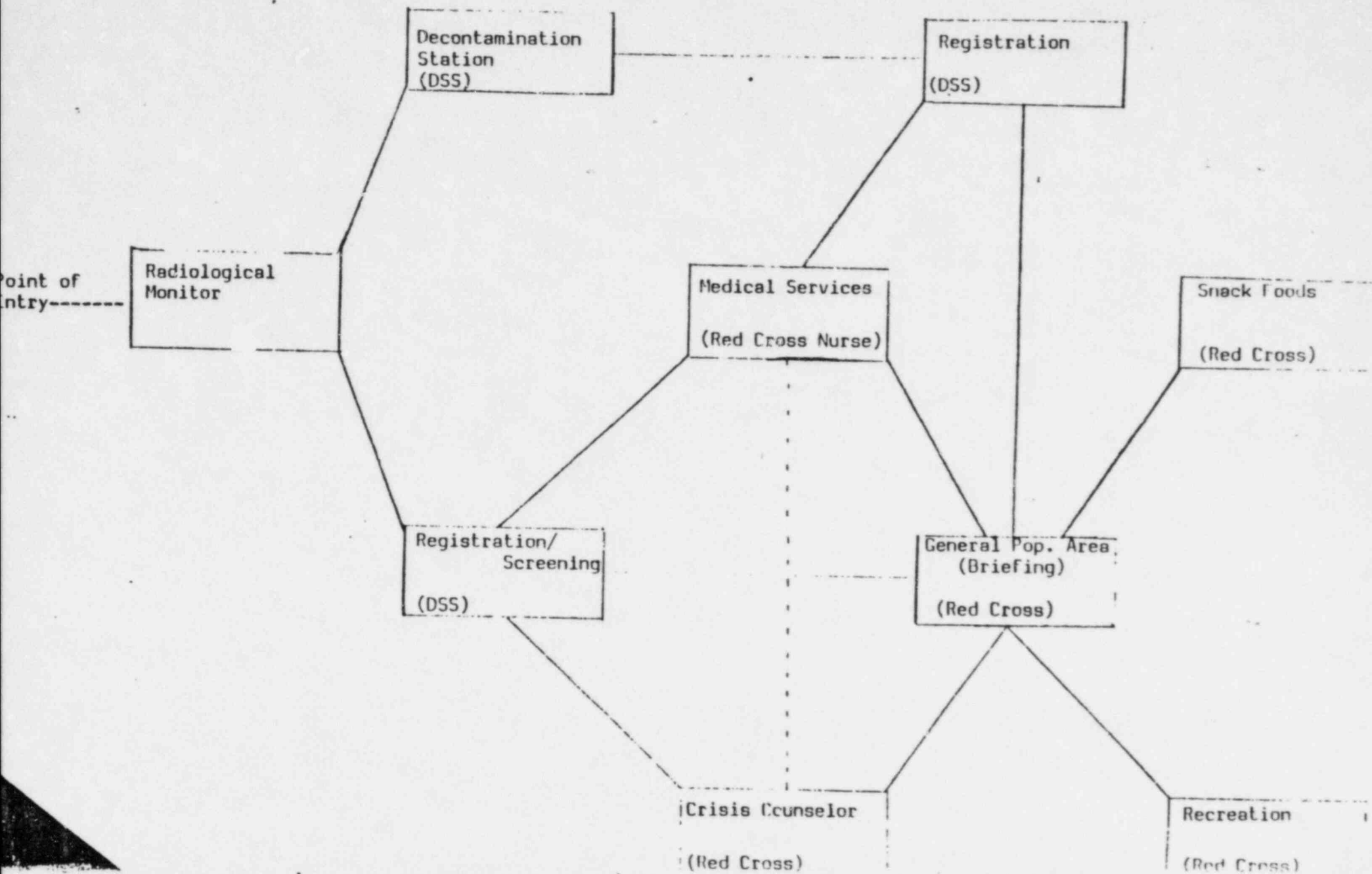


## Mecklenburg County

In Mecklenburg County, the Red Cross has lead agency responsibilities for shelter operations. The local DSS provides back-up to Red Cross on an as needed basis.

- 3 - 12 In Mecklenburg County, all DSS employees are subject to be involved in shelter operations if need is identified. To date, 24 DSS employees have been designated and received decontamination training. A need for additional training for DSS employees has been identified and is being coordinated through the EM Coordinator.
- 3 - 13 A shelter reception team consists of approximately 15-20 members, dependent upon the severity and number of persons involved. Social services employees would be responsible for monitoring and registering evacuees. Various other agencies would provide supportive services in the areas of medical care, communication, food services, security, maintenance, crisis counseling and recreation.
- 3 - 14 The planning rate for monitoring and registering evacuees into an established shelter is approximately three minutes per person. Decontamination and further monitoring would add to the processing time.
- 3 - 20 Based upon current relationships and agreements, the Red Cross would provide funding for shelter operations in Mecklenburg County.
- 8 - 30 The Mecklenburg County Department of Social Services is comprised of 452 employees, all of which are available to assist Red Cross in shelter management. Including Red Cross Volunteers, over 1000 personnel are available to man and operate shelters on a twenty-four hour basis in Mecklenburg County.
- 8. Registration of evacuees should not delay evacuation or cause over crowding. Plans are to utilize the services of enough monitors and registration personnel to speed the entry process.
- 9. See attachment
- 10. The monitoring and registration processes are to be handled by DSS employees.
- 11. The Red Cross Volunteers in Mecklenburg County has been involved in a number of disasters and provide services to disaster victims in a number of ways in Mecklenburg County and elsewhere. The volunteers have gained a great deal of experience from these operations which seeks to enhance their response capabilities.

# Mecklenburg County Registration Process

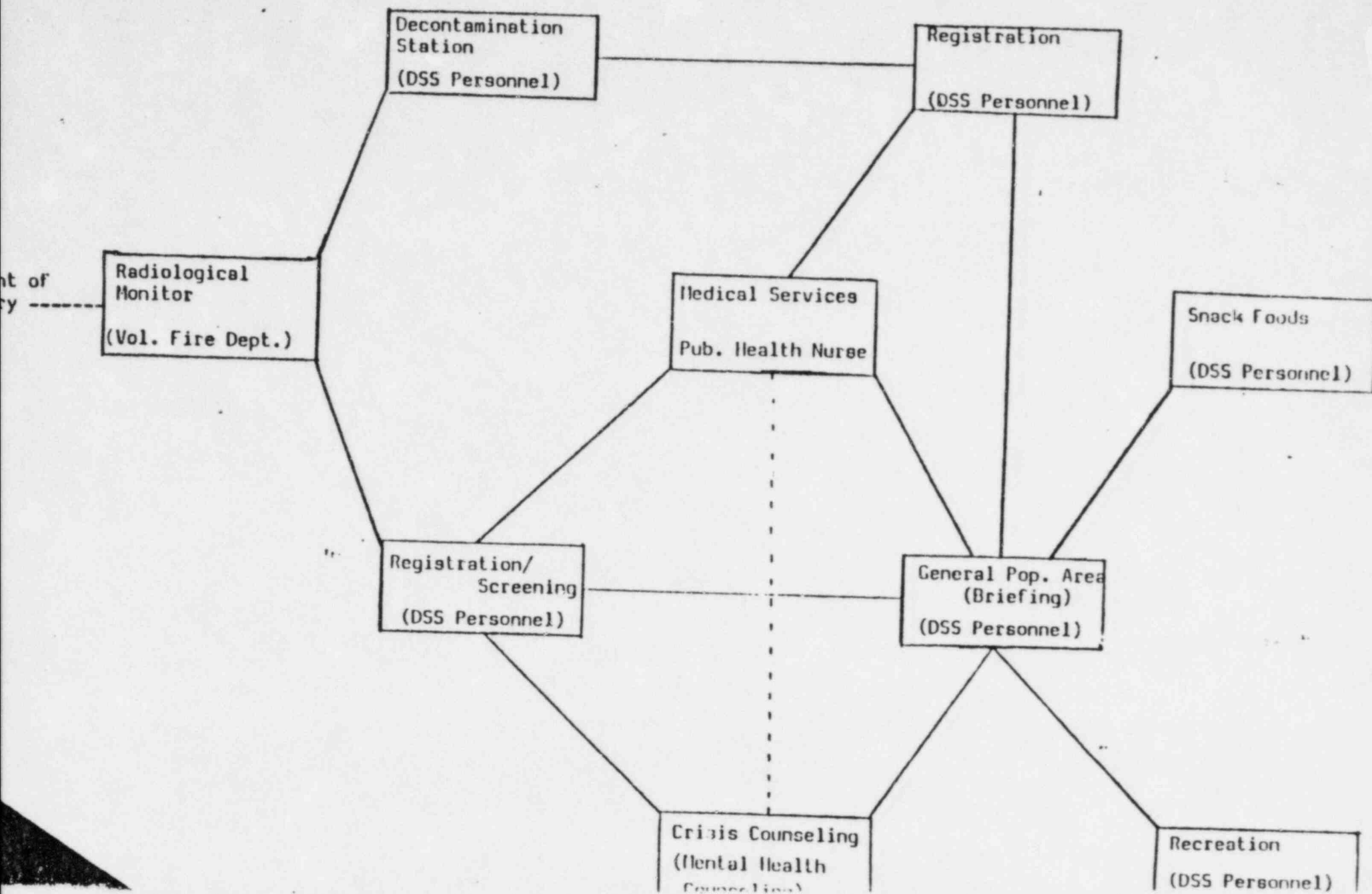


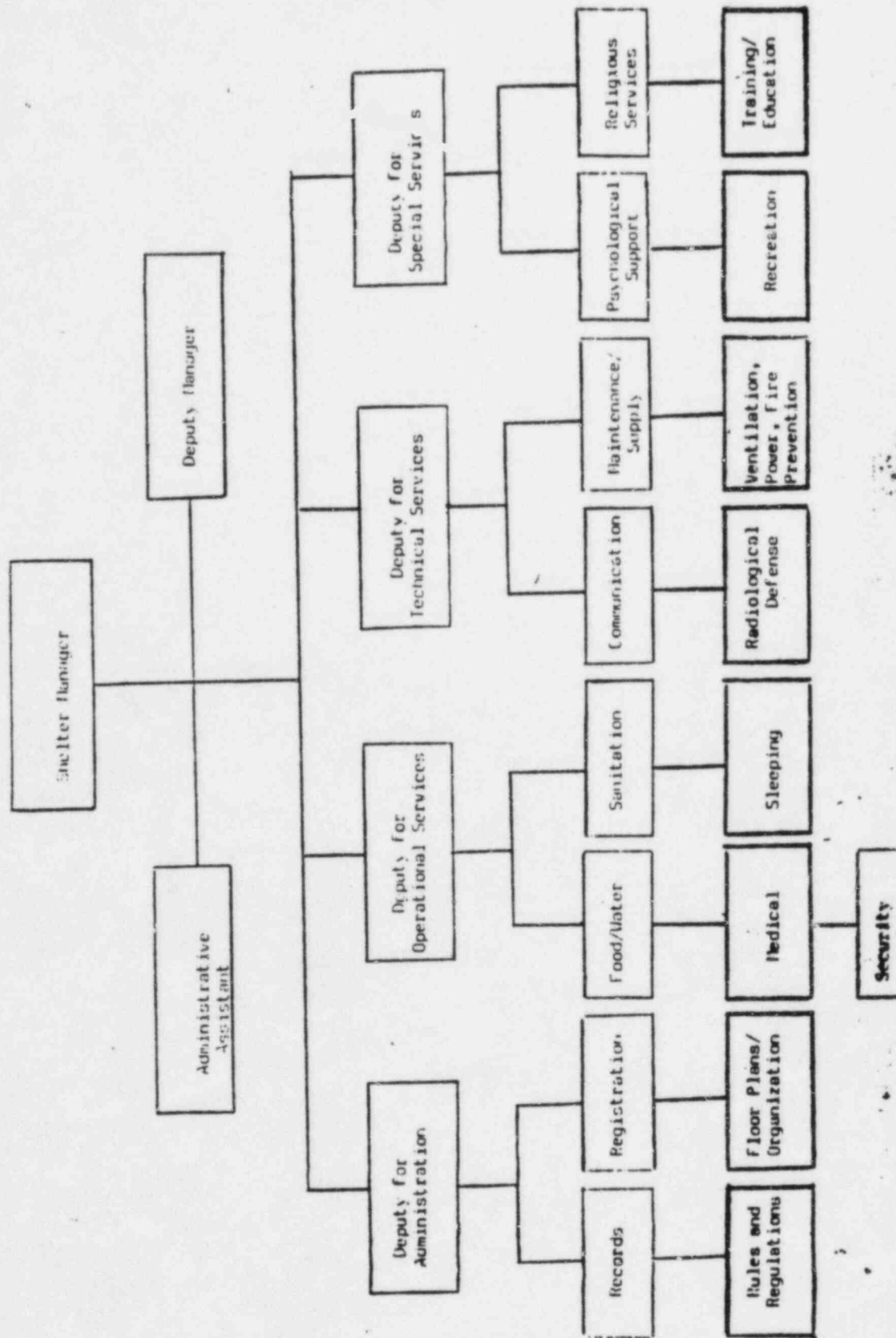
## Union County

The Union County Department of Social Services is the lead agency for shelter operations in the county. The plan stipulates that Red Cross would also provide personnel to supplement social services efforts.

- 3 - 12 In Union County, 20 DSS employees have been designated and assigned shelter management responsibilities. The designated employees represents a cross section of the agency and are the first responders to evacuation shelters. The most recent training for DSS staff was conducted in January 1984. Additional training will be scheduled periodically to expose entire agency to shelter management procedures.
- 3 - 13 Reception teams will consist of 20 persons per team. Team assignments cover basic shelter areas: monitoring, decontamination, registration, medical services, crisis counseling, food service, maintenance and recreation. Specific job titles have not been assigned team members.
- 3 - 14 It is estimated that the planning basis rate for monitoring and registration is approximately three minutes per person, excluding decontamination procedures.
- 3 - 20 The cost for sheltering activities in Union County will be borne by Red Cross and county funds.
- 6 - 30 The Union County Department of Social Services currently has 102 staff members, all of which would be available for shelter management responsibilities. It is anticipated that Social Services and Red Cross personnel would have the manpower to operate shelters around the clock.
- 8 Monitoring and registration of evacuees would not pose any problems or delay evacuation in Union County. The assignment of additional available personnel should enhance the shelter's staff registration process.
- 9. See attached - Registration Process.
- 10. The registration and monitoring procedures will be administered by the Union County Department of Social Services.
- 11. No experience in shelter management has been gained in Union County.

# Union County Registration Process





BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

Docket No. 50-413  
50-414

R. M. Glover  
R. M. GLOVER

9-16-84



BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

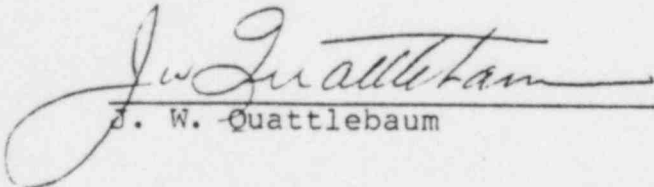
In the Matter of	)	
	)	
DUKE POWER COMPANY, <u>et al</u>	)	Docket No. 50-413
	)	50-414
(Catawba Nuclear Station	)	
Units 1 and 2)	)	

AFFIDAVIT

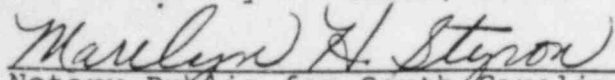
I, J. W. Quattlebaum, being duly sworn, hereby state that I am District Manager-Switched Services for Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company with certain job responsibilities in both North and South Carolina.

Under the direction and control of Messrs. Jere A. Drummond and Harry R. Marsh, Vice Presidents of Southern Bell, I undertook studies and provided information to Duke Power Company in response to Interrogatory 18-1 of Carolina Environmental Study Group's and Palmetto Alliance's Interrogatories to Applicant and the NRC Staff regarding emergency planning.

The information provided in response to said interrogatory is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

  
J. W. Quattlebaum

SWORN to and subscribed before me  
this 20th day of March, 1984.

  
Marilyn H. Styron  
Notary Public for South Carolina  
My Commission Expires: 5-5-91

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APR -2 11:18

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

In the Matter of	)	
	)	
DUKE POWER COMPANY, <u>et al.</u>	)	Docket No. 50-413
	)	50-414
(Catawba Nuclear Station	)	
Units 1 and 2)	)	

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that copies of "Applicants' Supplemental Answers To Carolina Environmental Study Group's And Palmetto Alliance's First Round Of Interrogatories" in the above-captioned matter have been served upon the following by deposit in the United States mail this 29th day of March, 1984.

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U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
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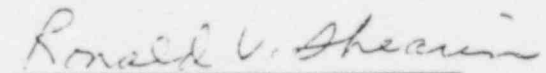
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\_\_\_\_\_  
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