



UNITED STATES  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

November 17, 1980

Mrs. Leo A. Drey  
515 West Point Avenue  
University City, Missouri 63103

Dear Mrs. Drey:

Enclosed is the information that you requested in your October 29, 1980 letter.

Please contact me if I can be of further assistance to you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Robert A. Purple".

Robert A. Purple, Deputy Director  
Division of Licensing  
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Enclosure:  
As stated

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FACILITIES WITH ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION  
 PERMIT APPLICATIONS

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Utility</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Application Date</u>
Allens Creek 1	Houston Lighting & Power Company	Austin County, Texas	December 7, 1973
Black Fox 1 & 2	Public Service Company of Oklahoma	Rogers County, Oklahoma	August 8, 1975
Pebble Springs 1 & 2	Portland General Electric	Arlington, Oregon	October 18, 1974
Perkins 1-3	Duke Power Company	Davie County, North Carolina	May 24, 1974
Pilgrim 2	Boston Edison Company	Pilgrim, Mass.	December 25, 1973
Skaget 1 & 2	Puget Sound Power & Light	Wooley, Washington	January 15, 1975

## FLOATING NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

Floating nuclear power plants (FNPs) are electrical generating stations of standardized design which would be constructed at a shipyard facility, using assembly line techniques, and ultimately could be sited at offshore ocean sites or in estuaries and rivers. They are planned to be of conventional platforms similar to the hull of a barge. Offshore Power Systems (OPS), a subsidiary of Westinghouse Electric Corporation, filed an application with the NRC in 1973 for a license to manufacture eight identical floating nuclear power plants at a site in Jacksonville, Florida.

The first application for a permit to construct and operate an offshore floating nuclear power station was filed in 1973 by the Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE&G) of New Jersey. The proposed Atlantic Generating Station (AGS), consisting of two floating units (1150 MWe each), would be located approximately three miles off the coast of New Jersey, some 11 miles northeast of Atlantic City. In early 1978, the Public Service Electric and Gas Company and Offshore Power Systems agreed upon a three-year delay on the delivery of the floating nuclear power plants for the Atlantic Generating Station. As a result of this delay, as well as to allow for possible consideration of alternative sites for the AGS by the utility, the NRC suspended the safety and environmental reviews of this application until further notice. In December 1978, PSE&G cancelled its contract with OPS, citing among its reasons the lower than anticipated growth rate in its generating area.

## OPERATING LICENSE AND MANUFACTURING LICENSE

An operating license is an authorization by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to operate the nuclear power plant. The operating license is preceded by a construction permit or manufacturing license. The appropriate regulation governing the issuance of an operating license is 10 CFR Part 50.57. A manufacturing license is an authorization to a vendor to manufacture one or more identical nuclear power plants at one site which will be operated at another site. The appropriate regulation governing the issuance of a manufacturing license is 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix M.