



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

January 11, 1985

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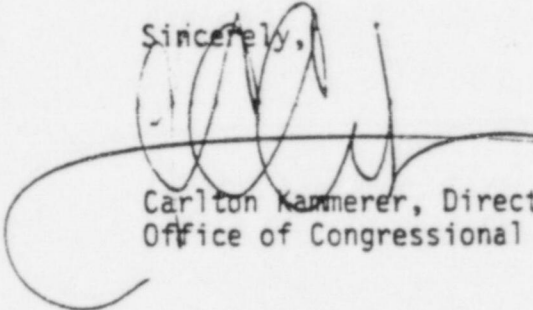
Chairman
Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Power
Committee on Energy and Commerce
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Enclosed for your information is an announcement that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff has proposed a \$50,000 civil penalty against Florida Power Corporation for alleged violation of NRC security requirements at the Crystal River nuclear power plant.

It is planned to mail this information to the news media today, January 11, 1985.

Sincerely,


Carlton Kammerer, Director
Office of Congressional Affairs

Enclosure:
As stated

cc: Rep. Carlos Moorhead

IDENTICAL LETTER SENT TO:
Sen. Simpson/cc: Sen. Hart
Rep. Udall/cc: Rep. Lujan
Rep. Markey/cc: Rep. Marlenee
Sen. Chiles
Sen. Hawkins
Rep. MacKay

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UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

**Office of Public Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20555**

No. 85-4
Tel. 301/492-7715

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
(Friday, January 11, 1985)

NRC STAFF PROPOSES \$50,000 CIVIL PENALTY AGAINST FLORIDA POWER CORPORATION

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff has proposed a \$50,000 civil penalty against Florida Power Corporation for alleged violation of NRC security requirements at the Crystal River nuclear power plant in Florida.

Safeguards inspectors from the NRC's Region II office in Atlanta identified two violations during a routine safeguards inspection at the plant on August 12-16, 1984. The inspectors found that plant equipment designated as "vital" was not afforded the level of protection specified in the physical security plan. NRC security requirements prohibit disclosure of details of physical security plans at nuclear power plants.

The company was informed of the proposed civil penalty in a letter signed by James P. O'Reilly, Administrator of the NRC's Atlanta regional office. He said company officials would be required to describe actions taken or planned to increase effectiveness of the management of the company's security program when responding to the NRC citation.

The company has 30 days in which to either pay the proposed civil penalty or to protest its imposition, in whole or in part.

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