PSE&G Public Service Electric and Gas Company

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Robert L. Mittl General Manager
Nuclear Assurance and Regulation

October 1, 1984

Director of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
7920 Norfolk Avenue
Bethesda, MD 20814

Attention: Mr. Albert Schwencer, Chief
Licensing Branch 2
Division of Licensing

Gentlemen:

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
HOPE CREEK GENERATING STATION
DOCKET NO. 50-354

During a telephone discussion on September 18, 1984, with Dr. Germain LaRoche and Mr. David Wagner of your staff, PSE&G was requested to provide additional information on osprey nesting in the vicinity of the Hope Creek Generating Station. As required by the Salem Nuclear Generating Station Environmental Technical Specifications, PSE&G monitors osprey nesting in the vicinity of Artificial Island and reports the results of such monitoring in the Annual Environmental Operating Report (Non-radiological).

Osprey nesting during 1983 and 1984 is summarized in the attached Table 1. Thirteen active nests were monitored in 1983, and these nests fledged an estimated 13 young. As shown in Figure 1, ten of the active nests in 1983 were on PSE&G transmission towers.

During 1984, 14 active nests were monitored and produced an estimated 12 young. The locations of these nests are shown in Figure 2. Eleven active nests in 1984 were on PSE&G transmission towers.

When monitoring of the osprey population in the area began in 1974, only six nests could be found. Suitable nesting sites were limited and these nests were on pilings, range lights, and other manmade structures. With the construction of Salem station and its associated transmission lines,

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transmission towers were now available as nest sites. The number of active osprey nests increased to nine in 1978, ten in 1980, and 11 by 1982.

As the 1983 and 1984 data show, populations in the area continue to increase and more nesting sites will be required. Osprey are not disturbed by the presence of any facilities on Artificial Island and do not appear to be limited by the available food supply. Although not all existing transmission towers are utilized, towers along the new Salem - Deans line may be more desirable and will provide a wider selection of available nest sites.

Should you have any questions in this regard, please contact us.

Very truly yours,

C D. H. Wagner
USNRC Licensing Project Manager

Mr. W. H. Bateman
USNRC Senior Resident Inspector

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TABLE 1
OSPREY NESTING IN THE VICINITY OF
ARTIFICIAL ISLAND - 1983 AND 1984

Nesting Locations	Number of Active Nests and Total Young Fledged 1983	1984
Along Hope Creek - New Freedom Transmission Line	4 nests 2 young	4 nests *1 young
Along Salem - New Freedom Transmission Line	3 nests 3 young	2 nests 5 young
Along Hope Creek - Keeny Transmission Line	3 nests 2 young	5 nests 2 young
Cedar Tree Adjacent to Raccoon Ditch (SE of Artificial Island)	1 nest 1 young	1 nest 0 young
Getty Refinery Range Light	1 nest 2 young	1 nest 2 young
Delaware Power & Light Transmission Tower	1 nest 3 young	1 nest 2 young
Totals	13 nests 13 young	14 nests 12 young

*Young produced while adjacent Salem - Deans transmission line under construction

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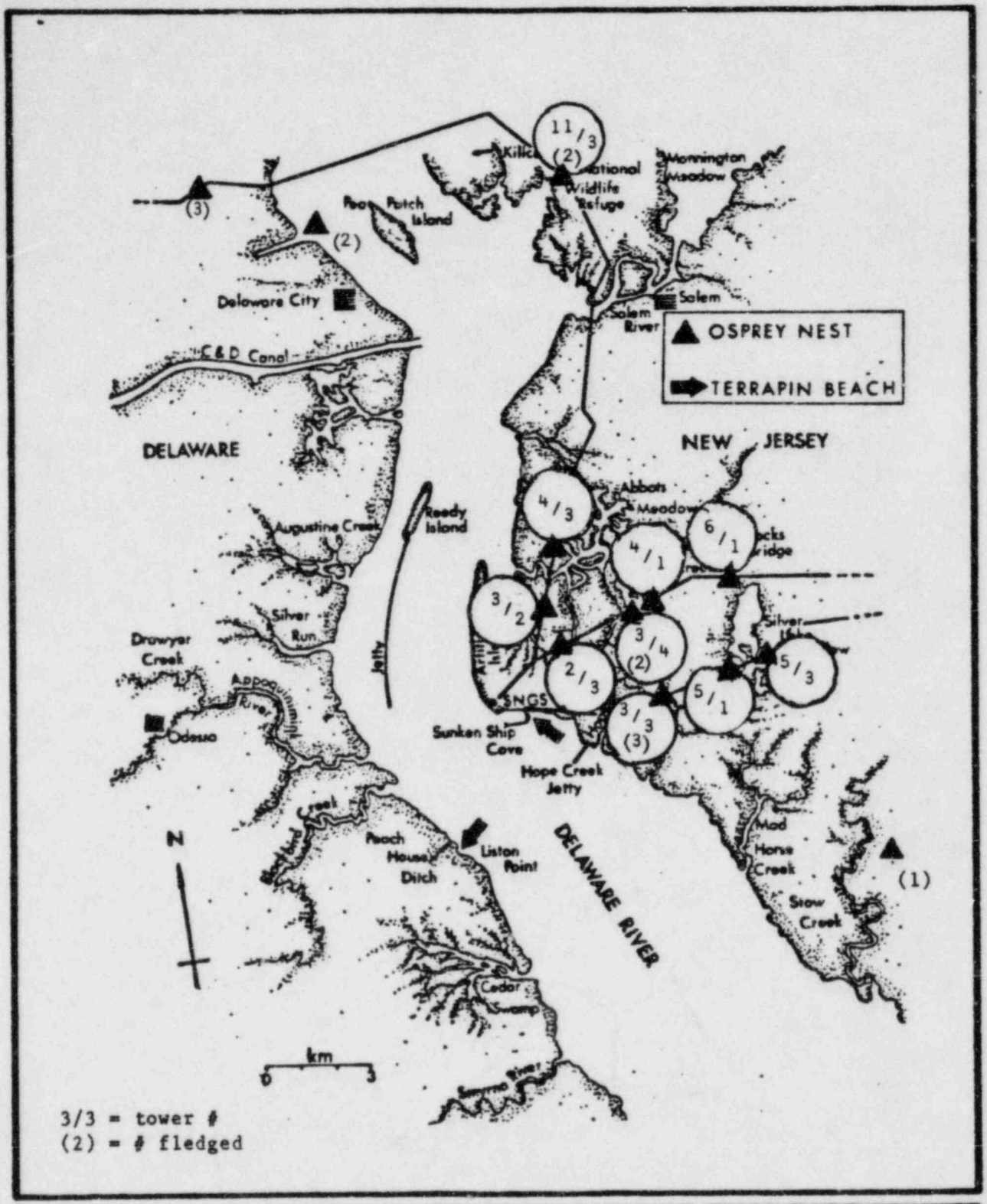
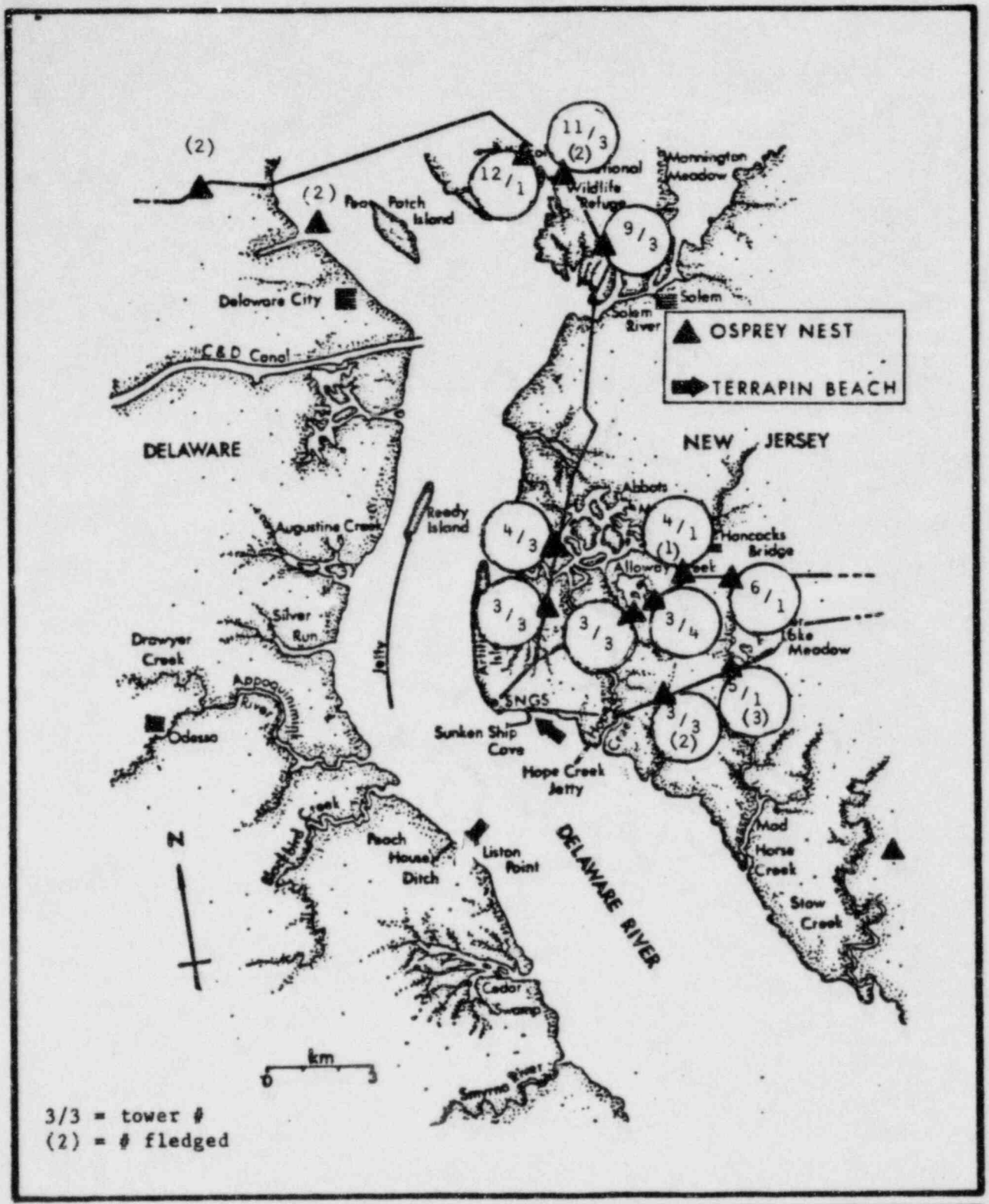


PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC AND GAS COMPANY ARTIFICIAL ISLAND STUDIES	Diamondback terrapin study sites, and osprey nests monitored with reference to young fledged, in 1983.
	Figure 1



PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC AND GAS COMPANY ARTIFICIAL ISLAND STUDIES	Diamondback terrapin study sites, and osprey nests monitored with reference to young fledged, in 1984.
	Figure 2