



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

*National Marine Fisheries Service  
P.O. Box 21668  
Juneau, Alaska 99802-1668*

June 7, 2007

Colonel Kevin J. Wilson  
District Engineer  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
P.O. Box 6898  
Anchorage, Alaska 99506-0898

Re: POA-2007-845-1  
Clark Bay

Attn: Serena Sweet

Dear Colonel Wilson:

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has reviewed the above referenced application from Mr. Daniel Sharp to install a dock consisting of a 4-foot by 10-foot concrete abutment, and 8-foot by 60-foot elevated pier set on six 12-inch steel pilings, a 4-foot by 50-foot gangway, and an 8-foot by 40-foot float held in place by two 12-inch steel piles. The project is located Clark Bay, Alaska.

Section 305(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) requires federal agencies to consult with NMFS on all actions that may adversely affect Essential Fish Habitat (EFH). NMFS is required to make EFH Conservation Recommendations, which may include measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate or otherwise offset adverse effects. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Anadromous Waters Catalog identifies two anadromous streams in the vicinity of Clark Bay. These streams support runs of coho salmon. Juvenile salmon use nearshore habitat during spring and early summer for feeding and predator avoidance prior to migration out to sea. In addition to Pacific salmon, the NMFS Nearshore Fish Atlas indicates that the following MSA species utilize nearshore habitat in the vicinity of the project: sculpin, flatfish, forage fish species, and Pacific sand lance.

In accordance with Section 305(b)(4)(A) of the MSA, NMFS makes the following EFH Conservation Recommendations:

1. No in-water work should be permitted from April 1 through June 15 of any year to protect out-migrating salmon.
2. No docks, ramps, or other structures that block sunlight should be placed in or over eelgrass beds.
3. The use of any wood that has been surface or pressure-treated with creosote or treated with pentachlorophenol should be prohibited. If treated wood must be used, any wood that comes in contact with water should be treated with waterborne preservatives



approved for use in aquatic and/or marine environments. These include, but are not limited to: Chromated Copper Arsenic (CCA) Type C, Ammoniacal Copper Zinc Arsenate (ACZA), Alkaline Copper Quat (ACQ), Copper Boron Azole (CBA) or Copper Azole (CA). Use wood treated with waterborne preservatives in accordance with Best Management Practices developed by the Western Wood Preservers Institute. Treated wood should be inspected before installation to ensure that no superficial deposits of preservative material remain on the wood.

4. In-water blasting should be avoided unless it is the only practicable method for setting piles in bedrock. In-water blasting produces intense underwater sound pressure waves that can kill or injure fish (Keevin 1998). NMFS strongly encourages the use of drilling techniques or other mechanical means for setting piles in bedrock. If underwater blasting must be used, mitigative measures (e.g. stemming) should be employed to contain the explosive energy within the bedrock to the greatest extent possible. Because potentially harmful sound pressure waves are attenuated more rapidly in shallow water than in deep water (Rogers and Cox 1988), blasts should be conducted during the lowest tide level practical.

Under section 305(b)(4) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the Corps is required to respond to NMFS EFH Conservation Recommendations in writing within 30 days. If the Corps will not make a decision within 30 days of receiving NMFS EFH Conservation Recommendations, the Corps should provide NMFS with a letter within 30 days to that effect, and indicate when a full response will be provided.

NMFS is also responsible for administering the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). The project is within the range of endangered humpback whales and threatened Steller sea lions, as well as harbor porpoises, harbor seals and killer whales, which are protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). The MMPA and the ESA prohibit the injury, harm or harassment of marine mammals.

We offer the following recommendation to protect marine mammals from disturbance due to in-water blasting:

1. To reduce the possibility for harassment or injury to marine mammals, blasting should not occur if any marine mammals are observed within 200 meters of the platform. Prior to each blast, the blaster should scan the area for the presence of marine mammals. If marine mammals are sighted within 200 meters of the blast source or are observed to be disturbed by blasts at any distance, blasting should cease until the animals leave the immediate area.

If you have any questions regarding our recommendations for this project, please contact Katharine Miller at 907-586-7643 or [Katharine.miller@noaa.gov](mailto:Katharine.miller@noaa.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robert D. Mecum". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being the most prominent.

Robert D. Mecum  
Acting Administrator, Alaska Region

cc: Applicant  
EPA Juneau, Chris Meade\*  
ADNR, Mark Minnillo\*  
USFWS Juneau, Richard Enriquez\*  
ADEC Juneau, Brenda Krauss\*  
OHMP, Erin Allee\*

\* e-mail PDF

## **Literature cited**

Keevin, T.M. 1998. A Review of Natural Resource Agency Recommendations for Mitigating the Impacts of Underwater Blasting. *Reviews of Fisheries Science*, 6(4): 281-313.

Rogers, P.H. and M. Cox. 1988. Underwater sound as a biological stimulus. pp. 131-149. *In* Sensory biology of aquatic animals. Atema, J, R.R. Fay, A.N. Popper, and W.N. Tavolga, eds. Springer-Verlag. New York.