



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

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

August 12, 2004

Colonel Timothy J. Gallagher
District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 898
Anchorage, Alaska 99506-0898

Re: POA-1970-52-Q
Tuxekan Passage

Attn: Dennis A. Stone

Dear Colonel Gallagher:

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has reviewed the above referenced proposal by the U.S. Forest Service to install a 3-foot by 40-foot aluminum float access bridge; two 6-foot by 20-foot treated timber small boat float; and a 6-foot by 6-foot rock filled treated timber crib 5-feet high in the location of an existing log transfer facility.

Section 305(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act requires Federal agencies to consult with NMFS on all actions that may adversely affect Essential Fish Habitat (EFH). NMFS is required to make conservation recommendations, which may include measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate or otherwise offset adverse effects. Juvenile salmon use the inshore area of Tuxekan Passage during spring and early summer for feeding and predator avoidance prior to migration out to sea. The inshore area of the project location also provides important habitat for several marine species including Pacific cod, arrowtooth flounder, Pacific ocean perch, dusky rockfish, shortraker/rougheye rockfish, yelloweye rockfish, flathead sole, rex sole, sablefish and sculpins.

Accordingly, we offer the following EFH Conservation Recommendations pursuant to Section 305(b)(4)(A) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

1. The use of any wood that has been surface or pressure-treated with creosote or treated with pentachlorophenol should be prohibited. Creosote contains numerous constituents that are toxic to aquatic organisms including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), phenolic compounds, and nitrogen- sulfur- or oxygenated heterocyclics (Poston, 2001). Leaching of these constituents continues throughout the life of the wood and has been associated with the development of tumors, immune system suppression, decreased fecundity and abnormal embryonic development. Pentachlorophenol has high chronic toxicity to aquatic life.
2. Alternatives to treated wood that have no or reduced toxicity should be used wherever practicable.

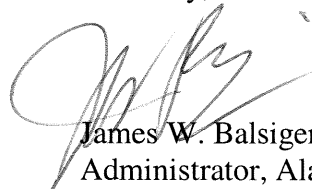


3. If treated wood must be used, any wood that comes in contact with marine or aquatic environments should be treated with waterborne preservatives approved for use in aquatic and/or marine environments. The applicant should only use wood that has been treated in accordance with best management practices developed by the Western Wood Preservers Institute. Treated wood should be inspected before installation to ensure that no superficial deposits of preservative material occur on the wood.
4. Over-water structures should be designed to prevent abrasion and splintering of wood.
5. All cutting and boring of treated wood should take place in upland areas; all waste materials must be kept out of the aquatic environment and be properly disposed of upland. Treated wood materials should not be stored in-water. Any cut wood, chips or sawdust from treated wood should be collected promptly and disposed of at an acceptable upland site.
6. All work below the high tide line should be limited to low tidal stages to reduce turbidity.
7. No in-water work should be permitted from April 1 through June 15 of any year to protect out migrating salmon.

Under section 305(b)(4) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the Corps is required to respond to NMFS EFH 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.

If you have any further questions, please contact Katharine Miller at 907-586-7643.

Sincerely,



James W. Balsiger
Administrator, Alaska Region

cc: Applicant
EPA Juneau, Chris Meade
ADF&G, Janet Schempf
ADEC, AADGC, ADNR, USFWS, Juneau

References:

Poston, Ted. 2001. *Treated Wood Issues Associated with Overwater Structures in Marine and Freshwater Environments*. White Paper, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.
<http://wdfw.wa.gov/hab/ahg/overwatr.htm>