



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

National Marine Fisheries Service

P.O. Box 21668

Juneau, Alaska 99802-1668

May 21, 2007

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

Re: POA-2006-1898-1
San Alberto Bay

Attn: Robin Leighty

Dear Colonel Wilson:

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has reviewed the above referenced application from Mr. Don Reed to construct a walkway, ramp, and floating dock for the purpose of providing water access to private property on Wadleigh Island. The project will include a 36-foot long by 12-foot wide floating dock secured by two 12-inch diameter galvanized steel piles, a 145-foot long by 6-foot wide pier supported by eighteen 10-inch square wood posts, and a 16-foot long by 4-foot wide aluminum ramp connecting the dock and pier. Eight posts and approximately 64 feet of the pier will be above mean high water. The floating dock will be constructed of wood, steel, and encapsulated foam for floatation.

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 several anadromous fish streams in the vicinity of Craig and nearby Port St. Nicholas. These streams support runs of pink, coho, sockeye, and chum salmon and steelhead trout. Juvenile salmon use nearshore habitat during spring and early summer for feeding and predator avoidance prior to migration out to sea. The NMFS's Nearshore Fish Atlas indicates that additional MSA species utilize nearshore habitat in the vicinity of Wadleigh Island. These species include walleye pollock, Pacific sand lance, Pacific cod, juvenile rockfish, and several species of sculpin. Pacific herring, an important prey item for a variety of MSA species, spawn in the area as early as March 9.

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 March 1 through June 15 of any year to protect out-migrating salmon and spawning and rearing Pacific herring.



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. Creosote contains numerous constituents that are toxic to aquatic organisms including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, 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 of fish. 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.
5. Drive piles with a vibratory hammer. Pile driving can generate intense underwater sound pressure waves that can injure or kill fish (Longmuir and Lively 2001, Stotz and Colby 2001). Vibratory hammers produce less intense sounds than impact hammers (NMFS 2005). Fish have been observed to avoid sounds similar to those produced by vibratory hammers and to remain within the field of harmful sound associated with an impact hammer (Dolat 1997). If an impact hammer is required because of substrate type or the need for seismic stability, piles should be driven as deep as possible with a vibratory hammer before the impact hammer is used.
6. Drive piles during low tide when they are located in intertidal areas. Potentially harmful sound pressure waves are attenuated more rapidly in shallow water than in deep water (Rogers and Cox 1988).

Additionally, to reduce the possibility for harassment or injury to marine mammals, pile driving should not occur if any marine mammals are observed within 200 meters of the platform. The operator should scan the area for the presence of marine mammals. If marine mammals are sighted within 200 meters of the sound source or are observed to be disturbed by the activity at any distance, pile driving should cease until the animals leave the immediate area.

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.

If you have any questions regarding our recommendations for this project, please contact John Hudson at 907-586-7639 or john.hudson@noaa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "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*
OPMP, Erin Allee*

* e-mail PDF

Literature cited

Dolat, S.W. 1997. Acoustic measurements during the Baldwin Bridge Demolition (final, dated March 14, 1997). Prepared for White Oak Construction by Sonalysts, Inc., Waterford, CT/34 pp + appendices.

Longmuir, C. and T. Lively. 2001. Bubble curtain systems for use during marine pile driving. Report by Fraser River Pile & Dredge Ltd., New Westminster, British Columbia. 9 pp.

National Marine Fisheries Service. 2005. Final Environmental Impact Statement, Essential Fish Habitat Identification and Conservation in Alaska, Vol. 2, Appendix G; National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce. April, 2005.

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>

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.

Stotz, T. and J. Colby. 2001. January 2001 dive report for Mukilteo wingwall replacement project. Washington State Ferries Memorandum. 5 pp. + appendices.