

Environmental Handout for YBITS II/Cantilever Contract Major Environmental Constraints

Environmental Regulatory Permits for Dismantling Existing SFOBB

Agency Acronym	Permit
ACOE	United States Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) Permit No. 23013S (2001) and associated Letters of Modification
BCDC	San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) Permit No. 8-01 (2001), and all associated Amendments
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Water Quality Certification Order 01-120 (2001)
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Waste Discharge Requirements Order R2-2002-0011 (2002)
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Biological Opinion No. 1-1-02-F-0002 (2001)
NMFS	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Biological Opinion and Incidental Take Statement No. 151422-SWR99-SR-190 (2001) and all Supplemental Biological and Conference Opinions
NMFS	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Incidental Harassment Authorization and Letter of Authorization
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Incidental Take Permit No. 2081-2001-021-03 (2001) and Amendments
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard New Bridge Permit (3-01-11)

All permits are available at http://www.biomitigation.org/bio_overview/permits_mous.asp

Provide Water Quality Protection and Safety in San Francisco Bay

- **All debris resulting from bridge removal must be prevented from entering the Bay.**
- Comply with the State Lands Commission ballast water regulations
- Comply with USCG regulations, including navigation channel & lighting requirements
- Comply with RWQCB permits, includes Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), and turbidity/pH limits

Treatment of Lead, Asbestos, and Other Hazardous Materials

- **The base surface coating on the steel is lead-based paint.**
- There is potential for asbestos-containing material (ACM) and/or other hazardous materials.
- Bird guano on the existing bridge may pose health hazards.

Provide Bird Protection Consistent with Federal and State Law

- **Peregrine Falcons nest on the Cantilever segment of the existing bridge.**
- **There is high potential for other nesting birds on the existing bridge.**
- Contractor must hire qualified avian (bird) experts and submit a Bird Control Plan consistent with methods outlined in a Conceptual Bird Management Plan (will be provided in future Information Handout).
 - Plan will include strategies for protecting birds, phasing construction activities and bird exclusion techniques (e.g. removal of unoccupied nests, installation and maintenance of exclusion devices), and providing bird monitoring and reporting.
- **Compliance with the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) among other wildlife protection laws is required. The major constraints include the following points:**
 - Bird Nesting is anticipated to occur but is not limited to February 1 to August 31

Migratory Nesting Bird Season													
Species	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Nesting birds		Nesting Bird Season											

- Active Nests are those containing eggs or young, and require protection until young have fully fledged and left the nest.
- If bird nesting or injury is discovered, all work stops within 30.5 meters (100 ft) until instructions are provided by the Department
- Active nests of will be protected by a buffer area where no construction activities will be allowed:

Species	Work stoppage radius
Federal/State Listed Birds	Minimum 15.24 meters (50 feet) or larger
Raptors including but not limited to: American Peregrine Falcon	76.2 meters (250 feet)
All other nesting birds protected by MBTA	15.24 meters (50 feet)

Provide Fish, Marine Mammal and other Aquatic Resource Protection Consistent with Resource Agency Permits

Potential Restrictions for Pile Driving Activities

- Pipe piles cannot exceed 914 mm (36 inches) in diameter
- All in-water pile driving activities are restricted to daylight hours from December 1st to May 31st. From June 1st to November 30th any illumination shall be directed away from the water.
- Vibratory hammer must be used to install at least the first 50% of the total pile length
- If piles are fully installed with a vibratory hammer, 10% of those piles can be proofed without the use of a marine pile driving energy attenuator
- Impact driving requires a marine pile driving energy attenuator (e.g. air bubble curtain, dewatered cofferdam)
- Impact driving is limited to 10 piles per day
- Impact driving allowed only between June 1st and November 30th.

Work Windows for Impact Pile Driving												
Species	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
salmonids & green sturgeon						Impact Driving Work Window						
Pacific herring												

- If herring spawns are found, may delay in-water work within 200 meters (656 ft) for 14 days.
- Contractor will coordinate timing and access with the Department to allow for biological monitoring to be performed as required by regulatory agencies.
- When no longer required, marine access facilities must be removed.