

MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 30, 2009

TO: Ivy Edmonds-Hess
Parsons Brinckerhoff

FROM: Steve Granholm, Bird Monitoring Task Leader
LSA Associates, Inc.

FOR: California Department of Transportation

SUBJECT: Bird Monitoring Memo #382, Week of October 26 – 30, 2009
San Francisco – Oakland Bay Bridge East Span Project

PURSUANT TO: US Fish and Wildlife Service Biological Opinion and California Department of Fish and Game Incidental Take Permit

Introduction

The California Department of Transportation (Department) is in the process of replacing the East Span of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge (SFOBB) with a new bridge immediately to the north of the existing span (Figure 1). Construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge East Span Seismic Safety Project (SFOBB Project) is a multi-year effort that will involve a number of construction activities on land as well as in San Francisco Bay. Some of these activities could potentially affect federally and State endangered or threatened bird species and other bird species of special concern.

Figure 1. San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Seismic Safety Project Location Map

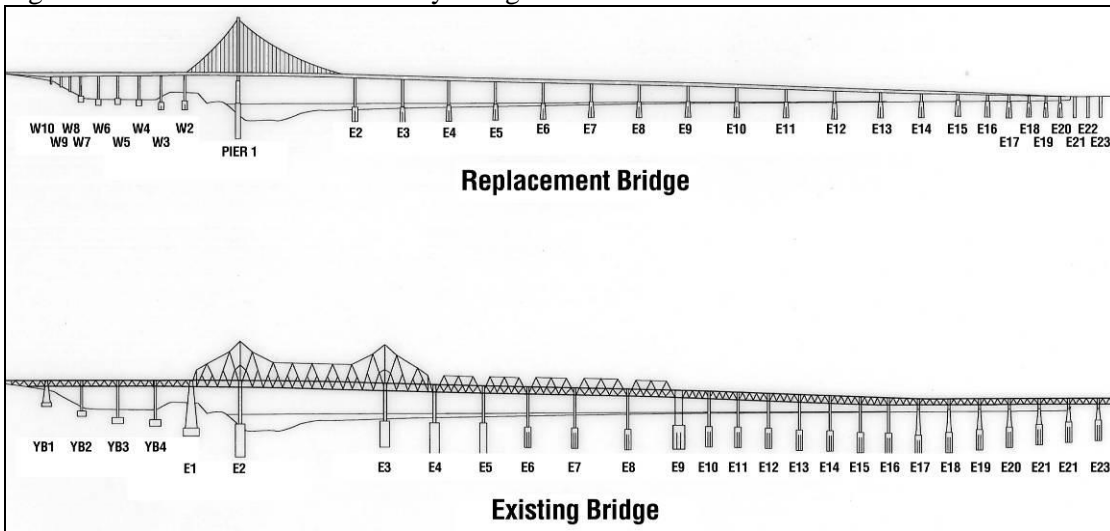


The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Biological Opinion (page 22) and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Incidental Take Permit (Fully Protected Species Items 1 and 2 on pages 4 and 5) require monitoring of the California least tern and California brown pelican. The CDFG is also concerned about potential impacts to the American peregrine falcon and the double-

crested cormorant and required a management plan for these species (Fully Protected Species Item 3 on page 5). In addition, the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge East Span Seismic Safety Project Final Environmental Impact Statement/Statutory Exemption and Final Section 4(f) Evaluation (FEIS) (page 4-130) requires that the Department monitor the double-crested cormorant colony and American peregrine falcon during the breeding season.

As required by the USFWS Biological Opinion and CDFG Incidental Take Permit, the monitoring efforts are focused primarily on three endangered species: the California least tern, California brown pelican, and American peregrine falcon. The primary objectives of these monitoring efforts are to minimize impacts to these three species and document any take of these species resulting from construction activities. In addition, monitoring is conducted to assess: 1) potential impacts to the behavior of American peregrine falcons and double-crested cormorants on the existing SFOBB East Span; 2) seasonal Canada goose activities along an exclusion fence built between a portion of the Emeryville Crescent and I-80; and 3) potential impacts on breeding activities of western gulls, which are known to nest on both the existing and new bridges (Figure 2). Monitoring is conducted in accordance with the *Final (Revised) Bird Monitoring and Management Plan* (Department, 2003). This plan incorporated the requirements of the USFWS, the CDFG, and the FEIS, as well as those of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) Permit No. 8-01, Special Condition F-6.

Figure 2. San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Pier Locations



The bird monitors are required to conduct a survey once a week for three hours, if construction activities are underway. This memo summarizes the SFOBB project bird monitoring activities conducted by LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) and Garcia and Associates (GANDA) during the week of October 26 – 30, 2009.

Bird Monitoring Activities

LSA and GANDA conducted monitoring of the active construction areas from GANDA's boat. Construction activities during the weekly bird survey included workers conducting various activities at the Oakland Touchdown Westbound, South-South Detour, and Self-Anchored Suspension construction sites and crew boat traffic on San Francisco Bay. In addition, workers were repairing a damaged eyebar on the existing bridge, which was closed at the time of the survey.

The weekly bird survey was conducted from 1455 to 1755 hours on October 29, 2009.

Results

Monitoring of Active Construction Areas

California Least Tern: No least terns were observed.

California Brown Pelican: The bird monitors recorded 26 observations of brown pelicans (the observations likely include repeated sightings of some individual pelicans):

- At 1500 hours, one was perched on the south side of existing Pier E22;
- At 1503 hours, one was flying (then landed on the water) in the Port of Oakland Outer Harbor;
- At 1530 hours, one was flying over the Port of Oakland Outer Harbor;
- At 1555 hours, seven were resting on the top of the cable-crossing structure;
- At 1604 hours, three were foraging about 50 meters (164 feet) south of existing Pier E5;
- At 1606 hours, one flew under the existing bridge between existing Piers E3 and E4;
- At 1625 hours, one was flying over Clipper Cove;
- At 1630 hours, seven were resting on a floating dock in northeast Clipper Cove;
- At 1631 hours, one was flying over Clipper Cove, just north of Yerba Buena Island;
- At 1653 hours, one was perched on the south side of existing Pier E20;
- At 1730 hours, one was flying south between existing Piers E9 and E10;
- At 1737 hours, one was flying south between existing Piers E4 and E5;
- At 1745 hours, one was flying north, just east of T1; and
- At 1746 hours, two were flying about 50 meters (164 feet) north of the Self-Anchored Suspension construction area.

Peregrine Falcon: No peregrine falcons were observed.

Double-crested Cormorant: Approximately 663 double-crested cormorants were observed in the study area. About 550 were roosting under the existing bridge and the rest were perched on the cable-crossing structure, flying, and/or foraging in the study area. No cormorants were seen on the constructed nest structures on the new bridge.

Western Gull: Approximately 45 western gulls were observed in the study area, including individuals that were foraging, flying, and/or perched under the existing bridge.

Observations of Additional Bird Species: Other bird species observed during the survey (and the approximate number of individuals) were greater scaup (64), surf scoter (420), bufflehead (17), horned grebe (1), western grebe (5), Clark's grebe (7), western or Clark's grebe (135), Brandt's cormorant (21), great egret (1), great blue heron (1), red-tailed hawk (1), Heermann's gull (1), mew gull (3), California gull (63), rock pigeon (4), and American crow (7). In addition, black-crowned night-herons (8) were seen just north of the study area in the cypress tree on the north shore of Clipper Cove.

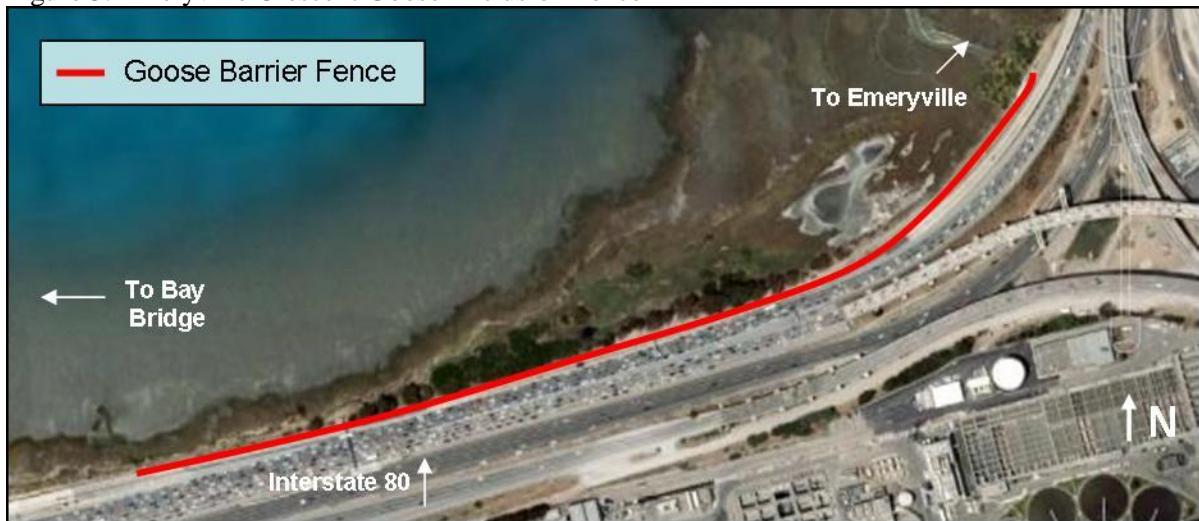
American Peregrine Falcon Nest Monitoring

Peregrine falcon monitoring has concluded for the 2008-2009 nesting season. Monitoring for the 2009-2010 season will resume in December 2009.

Canada Goose Monitoring along the I-80 Roadway Adjacent to the Emeryville Crescent

Bird monitors are required to conduct Canada goose monitoring along the I-80 roadway adjacent to the Emeryville Crescent during March through August (Figure 3). The monitoring season may be extended through September or October, if warranted, based on the presence of geese that may be at risk. The monitoring objective is to assess the effectiveness of an 850-meter (2,800-foot) long fence that was designed to exclude Canada geese from entering the I-80 roadway.

Figure 3. Emeryville Crescent Goose Exclusion Fence



Canada goose monitoring has concluded for the 2009 nesting season. Monitoring for the 2010 season will begin in March 2010.

Conclusions

The monitors did not observe any indications that birds were disturbed due to SFOBB project construction activities.

cc: Stefan Galvez, California Department of Transportation