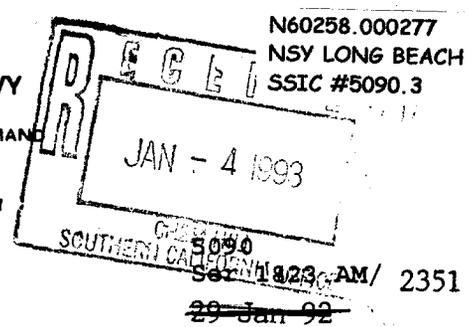




DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
SOUTHWEST DIVISION
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND
ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION
1220 PACIFIC HIGHWAY, RM 18
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92132-5181

N60258.000277
NSY LONG BEACH
SSIC #5090.3



Mr. Craig O'Rourke
Department of Toxic Substance Control
Region 4
245 West Broadway, Suite 350
Long Beach, CA 90802-4444

Naval Complex Long Beach
Document Number: 01193011601
AR File: gsp

Dear Mr. O'Rourke:

Enclosure (1) provides the results of a year-long study of the types and quantities of marine life captured in dry-dock de-watering operations at Long Beach Naval Shipyard. The study was conducted at the request of the California Department of Fish and Game in response to citizen concerns that fish were being caught without proper permits.

Once the study was completed, the results were forwarded to the California Department of Fish and Game, and the issue has been resolved.

If there are any questions, please contact the undersigned at (619) 532-1250.

ANDREA MUCKERMAN
Environmental Engineer
By direction of
the Commanding Officer

Encl:

(1) SOUTHWESTNAVFACENGCOM ltr of 7 Aug 92

Copy to:
NAVSHIPYD Long Beach (106.31KM)

Mr. Peter Torrey
CH2M HILL
2510 Red Hill Avenue
PO Box 15960
Santa Ana, CA 92705



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
SOUTHWEST DIVISION
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND
NATURAL RESOURCES MGMT DIVISION
1220 PACIFIC HIGHWAY, RM 231
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92132-5178

11015
Ser 231WF/119
7 AUG 1992

Mr. Richard Nitsos
California Department of Fish and Game
Environmental Services Division
330 Golden Shore, Suite 50
Long Beach, CA 90802-4247

Dear Mr. Nitsos:

Drydocking operations are conducted at Long Beach Naval Shipyard as part of the routine and emergency maintenance operations required on naval vessels. These operations involve flooding and de-watering of drydock areas in order to perform maintenance below the waterline of ships. The docks are flooded by pumps to the point that the water in the dock is equal to the water level in the inner harbor. The caisson between the dock and the inner harbor is then removed and the dock is open to the inner harbor. The caisson is normally removed for approximately two hours and the ship is moved in or out. During the time that the caisson is removed, marine life can move into the dock. After the docking operations the caisson is put back into place, and the water in the dock is pumped out, leaving marine life trapped in the dock.

Enclosure (1) is a chart of the species of fish that have been trapped in the dock during de-watering operations in 1991 and 1992. This data represents samples taken through the four seasons of the year and is a fair representation of the quantity and species of fish that will be taken during our operations. Most small fish will pass through the grates (2"x3") and pumps, larger fish remain trapped. Currently, the dock workers catch the larger fish by hand and apparently take them for consumption.

Our biologists have evaluated this operation and feel that the taking of these fish cannot be avoided. We believe that this take is incidental to our operations and does little harm to fish populations. There are no threatened or endangered species involved nor any sensitive species that we are aware of.

Navy drydocking operations will continue, using our current procedures. Please respond in writing with your concurrence or recommendations for future operations. Should you have any questions, please contact Mr. William S. Fisher, Wildlife Biologist, (619) 532-1488.

Sincerely,

Merrily M. Severance
MERRILY M. SEVERANCE
Manager, Natural Resources Branch
By direction of
the Commanding Officer

Encl (1)

11015
Ser 231WF/119
AUG 1992

Encl:
(1) Species and quantity chart

Copy to:
NAVSHIPYD Long Beach (Codes 410, 340)

Blind copy to:
231
Chron File
Project File

Writer: W. Fisher, Code 231WF, X21488
Typist: A. Talamayan, Code 231S, X21487, August 4, 1992 (cf&doc.ltr)

Ans
231

231

IDENTIFICATION	FALL	WINTER	SPRING	SUMMER
COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAME	NOV 91	JAN 92 (2) SAMPLES	MAR 92 APR 92	JUL 92
* PACIFIC TOPSMELT (<i>Antherinops affinis</i>)	4	200	140	50
* JACKSMELT (<i>Antherinopsis californiensis</i>)		120	45	
* PACIFIC SARDINE (<i>Sardinops sagax</i>)		104	25	
* NORTHERN ANCHOVY (<i>Engraulis mordax</i>)		110,000	1100	40
* WHITE CROAKER (<i>Genyonemus lineatus</i>)		135	30	30
* DEEPBODY ANCHOVY (<i>Anchoa compressa</i>)		100	25	
* PILE SURFPERCH (<i>Damalichthys vacca</i>)		20	30	15
* WHITE SURFPERCH (<i>Phanerodon furcatus</i>)		50	25	
ROCKFISH (<i>Sebastes spp.</i>)	1	5	8	1
* QUEENFISH (<i>Seriphus politus</i>)		75	5	7
OPALEYE (<i>Girella nigricans</i>)		5		
* PACIFIC (CHUB) MACKEREL (<i>Scomber japonicus</i>)		4	26	
SANDDAB (<i>Citharichthys spp.</i>)		1		
SPINY DOGFISH (<i>Squalus acanthias</i>)		1		
ROUND STINGRAY (<i>Urolophus halleri</i>)			1	1
* YELLOW CROAKER (<i>Umbrina roncador</i>)				10
CALIFORNIA LIZARDFISH (<i>Synodus intermedius</i>)			1	2

IDENTIFICATION	FALL	WINTER	SPRING	SUMMER
COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAME	NOV 91	JAN 92 (2) SAMPLES	MAR 92 APR 92	JUL 92
* RUBBERLIP SURFPERCH (<u>Rhacochilus toxotes</u>)	1			
* BARRED SURFPERCH (<u>Amphistichus argenteus</u>)		10	30	
* WALLEYE SURFPERCH (<u>Hyperprosopon argenteum</u>)		10		
BUTTERFISH (<u>Peprilus simillimus</u>)			1	
PACIFIC BARRACUDA (<u>Sphyaena argentea</u>)			11	

* Denotes sample estimate