



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Office of the Under Secretary for
Oceans and Atmosphere
Washington, D.C. 20230

JUN 15 2000

TO ALL INTERESTED GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND PUBLIC GROUPS

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act, an environmental review has been performed on the following action.

TITLE: City of Tacoma Middle Waterway Shore Restoration Project--Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)

LOCATION: Middle Waterway Tacoma, Washington

SUMMARY: The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is the lead federal agency for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance for the proposed Middle Waterway Shore Restoration Project, Tacoma, Washington. The cooperating agencies and tribes include the other Commencement Bay Natural Resource Trustees -- the Puyallup Tribe of Indians, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, the Washington Department of Ecology (as lead state Trustee), the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Washington Department of Natural Resources, and the U.S. Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs). These parties are participating in damage assessment and restoration planning activities in the Commencement Bay environment.

NOAA prepared an supplement Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed project to evaluate the alternatives and to address their responsibilities under NEPA. The public and other interested parties have participated in the review and the evaluation of alternatives and concluded that the preferred alternative should be the proposed Excavation/Enhancement Alternative (excavation of the sediments (1.85 acres, 13,000 cu.yds.) and the backfilling with sediments (2,000 cu.yds.), resloping the banks and revegetating the upland and riparian borders of the site to provide beneficial habitat for fish and wildlife species. Those alternatives are based upon the best available technologies and best meet the goals and objectives of the natural resource trustees by maximizing ecological benefits and minimizing potential adverse environmental impacts to the environment.

The environmental review process has led NOAA to conclude that this restoration action will not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement will not be prepared.



Printed on Recycled Paper



RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL: Penelope D. Dalton
Assistant Administrator for Fisheries
National Marine Fisheries Service
1315 East-West Highway, 14th Floor
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3226
Phone: 301/713-2239

A copy of the FONSI, including the EA is available from the
Responsible Official.

Sincerely,

Susan B. Fruchter

Susan B. Fruchter
NEPA Coordinator
Office of Policy
and Strategic Planning

Enclosure

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA) FOR MIDDLE WATERWAY
ESTUARINE RESTORATION PROJECT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON**

LEAD FEDERAL AGENCY FOR EA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

LEAD STATE AGENCY FOR EA: City of Tacoma

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES/TRIBES: Commencement Bay Natural Resource Trustees: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (U.S. Department of the Interior); State of Washington: Department of Ecology (lead state Trustee), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), Washington Department of Natural Resources (WDNR); Puyallup Tribe of Indians; and Muckleshoot Indian Tribe.

PROJECT MANAGER: John O'Loughlin
City of Tacoma Utility Services
2201 Portland Ave.
Tacoma, WA 98421-2711
Phone: 253-502-2108

TRUSTEE CONTACT PERSON: Jennifer Steger, NOAA Fisheries
NOAA Restoration Center NW
7600 Sand Point Way NE, Building 1
Seattle, Washington 98115-0070
Phone: (206) 526-4363
Fax: (206) 526-6665
Email: jennifer.steger@noaa.gov

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD: Copies of the EA are available for download at:
<http://www.darcnw.noaa.gov/mwe.htm> and may
be reviewed at the following locations:

Citizens for a Healthy Bay
917 Pacific Avenue, Suite 406
Tacoma, WA 98402
(253) 383-2429

Tacoma Public Library
Downtown Branch
1102 Tacoma Avenue South
Tacoma, WA 98402
(253) 591-5666

SUMMARY

This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared for NOAA's action as a Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) Trustee in the implementation of the City of Tacoma Middle Waterway Estuarine Restoration Project in Commencement Bay, Washington. The City of Tacoma (a Responsible Party) as part of the Commencement Bay NRDA settlement agreed to restore a section of the Middle Waterway. The Commencement Bay NRDA settlement restoration plan (including this proposed project type) addressed the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in a Final Environmental Impact Statement dated February, 1997. This EA presents NOAA's decisionmaking responsibilities for this project, its determination that the preferred alternative is the Excavation/ Enhancement Alternative, and its determination that a supplemental environmental impact statement is not required. NOAA has independently reviewed the permitting and other regulatory documents and has determined that they adequately evaluate and mitigate as needed any potentially significant impacts to the human environment associated with this proposed restoration project.

The proposed project will consist of excavating and regrading 1.85 acres of vacant upland property on artificial fill, located within the southwest shore of Middle Waterway in Tacoma, Washington. This approach will result in the establishment of an intertidal marsh and a riparian buffer bordering one of the few remaining original mudflats within Commencement Bay. The proposed project will create new habitat, enhance existing habitat, provide a riparian buffer for both the existing and new habitat, and provide public access for education and passive recreation. The proposed project will establish estuarine marsh habitat for an assemblage of wetland-dependent marine, bird and plant species. The project is across the head of Middle Waterway and complements the Middle Waterway Shore Restoration Project developed earlier by Simpson Tacoma Kraft Co. in cooperation with the Trustees. These projects help to restore the environmental health of the Puget Sound for living marine resources.

INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared for the Middle Waterway Estuarine Restoration Project to address NOAA's responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). NOAA has independently reviewed the permitting and other regulatory documents in the Administrative Record and has determined that they adequately evaluate and mitigate as needed any potentially significant impacts to the human environment associated with the proposed City of Tacoma's proposed restoration project to fulfill requirements under the Commencement Bay Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) Consent Decree.

This project was evaluated by the Commencement Bay Natural Resource Trustees (Trustees) as to its suitability as a project to help restore natural resources injured by the releases of hazardous substances or discharges of oil in Commencement Bay, Tacoma, Washington. The Trustees have been working with the City of Tacoma under a Consent Decree (United States v. City of Tacoma, Civ. No. C97-5336RJB (W.D. Wash., Dec. 30, 1997)) to construct five restoration projects, including this project.

The proposed project will consist of excavating and regrading 1.85 acres of vacant upland property on artificial fill, located within the southwest shore of Middle Waterway in Tacoma, Washington. This approach will result in the establishment of an intertidal marsh and a riparian buffer bordering one of the few remaining original mudflats within Commencement Bay. The proposed project will create new habitat, enhance existing habitat, provide a riparian buffer for both the existing and new habitat, and provide public access for education and passive recreation. The proposed project will establish estuarine marsh habitat for an assemblage of wetland-dependent marine, bird and plant species. The project is across the head of Middle Waterway and complements the Middle Waterway Shore Restoration Project developed earlier by Simpson Tacoma Kraft Co. in cooperation with the Trustees. These projects help to restore the environmental health of the Puget Sound for living marine resources.

CHRONOLOGY

In order to guide decisionmaking regarding the implementation of natural resource restoration activities, in 1996 the Trustees prepared a draft Restoration Plan/Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (RP/FPEIS). The Final Restoration Plan, in February 1997, set forth a number of restoration project screening criteria for the selection of projects by the Trustees. During settlement discussions with the City of Tacoma, the Trustees evaluated the proposed Middle Waterway Estuarine Restoration Project against the criteria in the Restoration Plan and the environmental consequences discussions in the FPEIS, and determined that the site was consistent with the goals and objectives of the NRDA restoration program. This project was then approved by the Trustee Council and incorporated into the Consent Decree. Additional information about the Trustees' restoration activities, the Commencement Bay environment, and the restoration projects under the settlement with the City of Tacoma can be found in the above-referenced documents, available from the NOAA Contact Person listed above.

The project site is approximately 1.85 acres in size and is a combination of vacant uplands, non-vegetated shoreline, and salt marsh. It is located in close proximity to another Trustee restoration project, the Middle Waterway Shore Restoration Project, originally constructed in 1995 and modified in 1999-2000 in accordance with an adaptive management plan. The project goals and objectives are consistent with and complement the earlier project by establishing new estuarine marsh habitat for an assemblage of wetland-dependent marine,

bird and plant species, enhancing existing habitat, providing a riparian buffer for both the new and existing habitat, and providing public access for education and passive recreation.

Two upland areas, near elevation 18 feet Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW), have steep embankments along the northern and northeast margins and descend to a mudflat area at an elevation of approximately 8 feet MLLW. The intertidal areas support pickleweed and other salt marsh plants. The upland areas of the site have been contaminated by past industrial uses. The uppermost one to two feet of material is composed of a gravely-sand fill and underlain with concrete, slag, foundry waste, and other construction debris. Chemical and physical sampling indicates that the native sediments are clean and suitable for habitat restoration, although some excavation of native sediments may be necessary to ensure removal of all contaminants.

The restoration project will require excavation of approximately 14,000 cubic yards of contaminated fill material. The site will then be backfilled with clean material (up to 2,500 cubic yards) where necessary to meet target intertidal elevations or cleanup standards and then planted with marsh and riparian vegetation. Final project grades will range from existing grade around the project borders to grades approximately 10 feet below for creation of a salt marsh. The disposal of the fill material will be consistent with state and federal regulatory requirements.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED AND SELECTION OF PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Two alternatives were considered in detail for this proposed action: the No Action Alternative and the Excavation/Enhancement Alternative (preferred alternative). The No Action alternative was not selected because the Trustees' mandate is to restore where feasible natural resources that were injured as a result of a release of a hazardous substance or discharge oil into the Commencement Bay environment. The Trustees also determined that the site would not be able to recover naturally until the contamination and fill was removed and the site cleaned of the construction debris.

Because there are contaminated sediments on-site, the only feasible alternative is to excavate those sediments and backfill with clean sediments where necessary. The habitat enhancement characteristics of the site are technically sound and typical of designs to benefit fish and wildlife species. An adaptive management plan will be instituted to ensure that the enhancement efforts are beneficial to living marine resources.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Similar projects involving the excavation of contaminated sediments and subsequent backfilling with clean sediments has led the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to issue a Nationwide Permit (NWP) No. 38 (August 25, 1999) and conditions for this project. The State's environmental checklist provides additional information on a number of factors, such as earth, air, water, plants, animals, energy, environmental health, noise, land and shoreline use, housing, aesthetics, light and glare, recreation, historic and cultural preservation (National Historical Preservation Act and Environmental Justice), transportation, public services, and utilities. NOAA has reviewed the discussions and annotations in these documents and concurs in the responses and conclusions.

Any potential adverse environmental impacts associated with the excavation of the contaminated sediments and the removal of the various construction debris will be mitigated

by use of best management practices and be consistent with traditional construction techniques applicable in the marine environment and in the conditions set out by the Corps in its Biological Assessment (BA), and the State of Washington in its permitting documents. The potential adverse impacts are temporary and construction-related, but outweighed by the cumulative long-term benefits of converting a contaminated site into a clean, productive salt marsh and riparian habitat suitable for chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) and bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*), both listed species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), as well as other salmonid species and wildlife species in the Commencement Bay environment. The proposed project is not likely to adversely affect the above-listed species, the agencies believe that this project provides an overall beneficial effect to the listed species and will have a beneficial increase in fish habitat.

As can be seen from the permitting documents, incorporated herein by reference, the City will ensure that the final constructed project meets all applicable regulatory requirements, including EPA Sediment Quality Objectives, State Sediment Quality Standards, and State Model Toxic Control Act criteria. Specific conditions under which the work will be conducted are memorialized in the U.S. Corps of Engineers' Nationwide Permit No. 38 site-specific conditions, the State's 401 water quality certification, and the associated environmental decision documents.

CONCLUSION

The proposed activity was evaluated under the goals and objectives and other evaluation criteria specified by the Commencement Bay NRDA Restoration Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement and with the evaluation factors under the National Environmental Policy Act (40 CFR 1508.27). Based on a review of all of these factors and the referenced documents, NOAA concluded that the proposed activity would not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment. NOAA concurs with the Corps NWP No. 38 Decision Document that an Supplemental EIS will not be prepared for this project.

LIST OF AGENCIES CONSULTED

National Marine Fisheries Service (Dept. Of Commerce)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Dept. Of the Interior)
Puyallup Tribe of Indians
Muckleshoot Tribe of Indians
State of Washington Departments of Ecology, Fish and Wildlife, Natural Resources, and
Archaeology and Historic Preservation
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
City of Tacoma

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

01/1997 Site Characterization Report and Appendices
02/1997 Commencement Bay Natural Resource Trustees. Final Restoration Plan and
Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (RP/EIS).
03/1997 Middle Waterway Estuarine Natural Resources Restoration. Project Concept
Plan, Sampling and Analysis Plan. Appendix A to United States v. City of
Tacoma, Civ. No. C97-5336RJB (W.D. Wash., Dec. 30, 1997).
03/11/97 JARPA Form

04/21/1997 Environmental Checklist, revision of 02/25/1997 document, prepared by City of Tacoma

05/30/1997 City of Tacoma Preliminary Determination of Environmental Nonsignificance

05/30/1997 Exemption from Shoreline Management Act Substantial Development Permit Requirement

06/08/1999 Biological Assessment for 1999-2-0029 (Middle Waterway Estuarine Restoration Project), under NWP #38

06/30/1999 Hydraulic Project Approval

undated Bid Package for Work Order No. DC1094

02/25/2000 Engineering Design Report, Operation and Maintenance Plan, Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan

04/25/1999 Gossett (Corps)--O'Loughlin (City). Ref: 19998-2-00029. Nationwide Permit #38 authorization.

01/13/2000 Pressley (Ecology)-O'Loughlin (City). Coastal Zone Consistency Certification, 1p

02/21/2000 Middle Waterway Shore Restoration Project Supplemental EA/FONSI (for property adjacent to site), NMFS Essential Fish Habitat Consultation and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Section 7 Biological Evaluation.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Russell J. Bellmer
FROM: Russell J. Bellmer Ph.D.

MAY 31 2000

SUBJECT: Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) - Essential Fish Habitat Evaluation (EFH) for Middle Waterway Restoration Project

The Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) as amended and reauthorized by the Sustainable Fisheries Act (Public Law 104-297) established a program to promote the protection of essential fish habitat (EFH) in the review of projects conducted under Federal permits, licenses, or other authorities that affect or have the potential to affect such habitat. After EFH has been described and identified in fishery management plans by the regional fishery management councils, Federal agencies are obligated to consult with the Secretary of Commerce with respect to any action authorized, funded, or undertaken, or proposed to be authorized, funded, or undertaken, by such agency that may adversely affect any EFH.

This restoration activity, under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), amended by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), is being undertaken to make the environment and the public whole for injuries to natural resources and natural resource services resulting from chemical spill by returning injured natural resources and natural resource services to their pre-spill, or baseline condition and compensating for interim losses of natural resources. While the overall goal is to restore and enhance the injured habitat, some restoration activities may convert one habitat to another and must be considered as a potential adverse impact to EFH and analyzed appropriately. This proposed restoration project modifies an upland area (1.85 acres of fill) into significant fish habitat, with construction activities in the dry and during extreme low tide during fish windows. Fish windows are those periods considered by the resource agencies to have a minimum potential for adverse effects on aquatic species.

The area in which the restoration project is planned (reestablishment of intertidal mudflat, saltmarsh, and riparian habitat) has been identified as EFH for species managed by the Pacific Fishery Management Council under the

Amendment 11 to The Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan (PCGFM) (October, 1998). This Plan identifies twenty-four species and life stages within the estuarine composite EFH. These species include five species of Class Elasmobranchiomorphi and nineteen species of Class Osteichthyes. Eight species of Family Scorpaenidae (rockfish) and four species of Order Pleuronectiformes (flatfish) are identified within the Plan. Environmental conditions (i.e., temperature, salinity, water depth, substrate) greatly reduce the potential for the presence of these species in the project area for even short periods of time during extreme high tides (There is no water in the proposed project area during low tides). The species that may occasionally visit the project area include: *Squalus acanthias* (spiny dogfish), *Raja inornata* (California skate), *Pleuronectes vetulus* (English sole), *Errex zachirus* (rex sole), *Citharichthys sordidus* (Pacific sanddab), and *Platichthys stellatus* (starry flounder). The proposed Middle Waterway Restoration Project consists of the excavation of 1.85 acres intertidal habitat from an elevation of +18 feet MLLW (an existing vacant lot) and planting with native vegetation. Construction activities will occur in the dry or at extreme low tide during periods of the year with minimum fish activities. All relevant and appropriate Recommended Conservation Measures identified in the PCGFM (11,10.4.1 Adverse Nonfishing Impacts and Recommended Conservation Measures) have been incorporated in the proposed project plans. After construction the species identified above may occasionally wander into the newly created habitat area to forage for food.

Determination of Effect. After specific restoration project details were developed, the Trustees evaluated and coordinated their plan with the National Marine Fisheries Service Northwest Region (NMFS-NWR) to ensure no adverse impacts to EFH. This determination of no adverse impacts was made after review of the current EFH information and the restrictions placed on the proposed project. In-water construction schedule is based on times of the year when few species, if any, will be in the proposed project area. The construction will observe seasonal conditions established by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife in their Hydraulic Project Approval and supported by the National Marine Fisheries Service to avoid impacts. Therefore, potential short-term minor temporary impacts of turbidity, excavation releases, noise, and emissions from construction vehicles, if they occur, will not coincide with the presence of fish at this site. The proposed projects are not likely to adversely affect any EFH (short-term or long-term) due to the methods (working in the dry with water quality protective measures in place) and timing of all activities (seasonal and tidal).

These include the following measures.

Construction shall only occur within the work-window (Mid June to end of August) specified for the project and in the dry to the maximum extent possible. This will limit the minor sedimentation in the waterway to summer months.

The Temporary Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan (TESCP) shall be implemented as shown in the contract documents and construction drawings. The TESCP shall be implemented before the start of any ground disturbing activities. The TESCP shall be based on the proponent's current Best Management Practices and included measures such as silt fences, straw bale dikes, and dewatering to allow excavation to proceed in unsaturated conditions.

A responsible party shall inspect the site during construction to verify that the contractor is effectively implementing the TESCP. Work procedures that are out of compliance shall be terminated and an acceptable solution developed before work is allowed to continue.

No hazardous materials or toxic materials shall be transferred or stored within 50 feet of the MHHW of the waterway.

No equipment shall be refueled or maintained within 50 feet of the MHHW of waterway. Equipment shall be serviced or maintained in designated areas where stormwater runoff can be prevented from directly entering the water.

An emergency spill kit shall be stored at each work site and construction crews trained in their proper use.

All crewmembers and all onsite personnel shall be informed of any and all environmental precautions. These precautions shall include: clearly marking the work area, clearly marked clearing limits, and specifically identifying all applicable laws and permit conditions.

If the proposed project plans are substantially revised or if new information becomes available that affects the basis for conservation measures, then supplemental consultation will be undertaken.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Craig Johnson F/PR-3

FROM: 
Russell Bellmer F/HC-3

MAY 24 2000

SUBJECT: Informal ESA Section 7 consultation and Concurrence with a Determination of Not Likely to Adversely Affect Listed Species for the Proposed Middle Waterway Restoration Project.

Proposed Project Site. The subject property is located in the northern section of Commencement Bay, in the City of Tacoma, Pierce County, Washington. The project site consists of one upland parcel. The site is approximately 1.85 acres. In general, land uses of the shorelines include the marinas, undeveloped property, and industrial uses. The property is within the S-12 Shoreline District of the City of Tacoma. The S-12 zone is an urban zone and allows for the development of the site with water-oriented commercial, recreational, and residential uses as well as marinas and log rafting uses. In addition, habitat restoration uses are allowed in this district.

Proposed Project Description. The project will provide a total of approximately 1.85 acres of habitat, preserved in perpetuity. The action area within the site involves excavation of approximately 14,000 cubic yards of contaminated fill material and backfill with 2,500 cubic yards of clean material to get the correct mudflat elevations. The action consists of restoring significant fish habitat by removing fill and planting native vegetation.

Heavy equipment used for construction will probably include backhoes, front-end loaders, bulldozers, and dump trucks. Neither drilling equipment nor blasting will be used during the project.

Timing/Chronology Of Specific Construction Actions A two-month window is anticipated for all construction, which is expected to include no more than 45 days of actual fill removal. The timing for in water work will be determined by the Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) issued by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). The expected in-water work window for this project will be between June 15, 2000 and August 15, 2000 at low tides to minimize in-water work. This timing is also consistent with the in-water construction season for Commencement Bay (June 15 through the winter to March 14).

Affected Species. Five species provided protection under the ESA are cited as possibly present in the vicinity of Commencement Bay: humpback whale (*Megaptera novaengliae*), leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), Steller sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), and Puget Sound Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*). Additionally, the Puget Sound coastal bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*), and Puget Sound/Straight of Georgia ESU coho salmon, proposed and candidate species, respectively, under ESA provisions may occasionally be present in the proposed project area. Humpback whales, leatherback sea turtles and Steller sea lions do not inhabit the proposed projects vicinities, and will not be effected from the proposed project.

Determinations of Effect. In-water construction schedules are based on times of the year when few salmon, if any, will be in the proposed project area. The construction will observe seasonal conditions established by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife in their Hydraulic Project Approval and supported by the National Marine Fisheries Service to avoid impacts. Therefore, potential short-term minor temporary impacts of turbidity, excavation releases, noise, and emissions from construction vehicles, if they occur, will not coincide with the presence of Coho (Candidate) and Chinook salmon at these sites. The proposed projects are not likely to adversely affect any endangered or threatened or candidate species or their habitats due to the methods and timing of all activities. These include the following measures.

Construction shall only occur within the work-window (mid June to mid of August) specified for the project and in the dry to the maximum extent possible. This will limit any potential sedimentation in the waterway to summer months, after the peak smolt migration, and before spawning, and intragravel development periods for chinook and coho in the fall.

The Temporary Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan (TESCP) shall be implemented as shown in the contract documents and construction drawings. The TESCP shall be implemented before the start of any ground disturbing activities. The TESCP shall be based on the proponent's current Best Management Practices and included measures such as silt fences, straw bale dikes, and dewatering to allow excavation to proceed in unsaturated conditions.

A responsible party shall inspect the site during construction to verify that the contractor is effectively implementing the TESCOP. Work procedures that are out of compliance shall be terminated and an acceptable solution developed before work is allowed to continue.

No hazardous materials or toxic materials shall be transferred or stored within 50 feet of the MHHW of the waterway.

No equipment shall be refueled or maintained within 50 feet of the MHHW of the waterway. Equipment shall be serviced or maintained in designated areas where stormwater runoff can be prevented from directly entering the water.

An emergency spill kit shall be stored at each work site and construction crews trained in their proper use.

All crewmembers and all onsite personnel shall be informed of any and all environmental precautions. These precautions shall include: clearly marking the work area, clearly marked clearing limits, and specifically identifying all applicable laws and permit conditions.