

State of Hawaii
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819

March 9, 2018

Chairperson and Members
Board of Land and Natural Resources
State of Hawaii
Honolulu, Hawaii

Land Board Members:

SUBJECT: APPROVE INSTALLATION OF AN EXISTING MOORING OUTSIDE MALA WHARF OFFSHORE MOORING AREA AND DECLARE INSTALLATION EXEMPT FROM REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 343, HAWAII REVISED STATUTES, AND TITLE 11, CHAPTER 200, HAWAII ADMINISTRATIVE RULES, LAHAINA, ISLAND OF MAUI, HAWAII, FOR MARK E. PAUL

REQUEST

The Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation (“DOBOR”) is requesting that the Board of Land and Natural Resources (“Board”) approve the installation of an existing offshore mooring outside of the Mala Wharf Offshore Mooring Zone. As required by HAR 13-235-9, any applicant requesting to moor a vessel outside of an established offshore mooring area must obtain approval from the Board.

DOBOR is also requesting that the Board declare the installation exempt from the requirements of Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 343 to prepare an Environmental Assessment (“EA”), due to the use of submerged State land.

The applicant, Mark E. Paul (“Applicant”), uses an existing offshore mooring installed outside of the Mala Wharf Offshore Mooring Area in Lahaina on the Island of Maui that has been in place for several years. He is requesting that the Board declare the installation of his offshore mooring exempt from the requirement to prepare an EA, as required by Chapter 343, HRS, and Chapter 11-200, HAR due to the use of submerged State land. In addition, the Applicant is requesting that the Board approve the mooring installation outside of the Mala Wharf Offshore Mooring Zone, as required by HAR 13-235-9, due to the water depths there being too shallow and congestion of vessels within the mooring zone, both of which present a risk of damage to his vessel and possible grounding during large storm and ocean swell events. The Applicant’s request is attached as Exhibit A.

PERMITS AND COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL AND STATE LAW

In order to comply with Federal Law (Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors act of 1899), DOBOR is requiring that all offshore moorings under their jurisdiction obtain a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (“ACOE”). In addition, to ensure that the mooring system is structurally sound, DOBOR is requiring that all offshore mooring permittees submit an Offshore Mooring Installation Plan, prepared by a licensed structural engineer, for approval.

The Applicant has obtained a Nationwide Permit Verification from the ACOE authorizing the installation and use of the existing mooring. A Mooring Installation Plan, prepared by a licensed structural engineer, has also been submitted to and approved by DOBOR Engineering Branch. The ACOE Permit and approved Mooring Installation Plan are also attached with Exhibit A.

In accordance with HAR 13-235-6, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and DLNR, Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR) must determine whether an offshore mooring is detrimental to the habitat or spawning ground of marine life. Through the ACOE permitting process, NMFS has been consulted and determined the offshore mooring has no detrimental effect to the habitat or spawning ground of marine life. DAR has also been consulted and concurred that the offshore mooring has no detrimental effect to the habitat or spawning ground of marine life.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT EXEMPTION

In accordance with Hawaii Administrative Rule (HAR) Section 11-200-8(A) and the Exemption List for the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), approved by the Environmental Council, on June 5, 2015, it has been determined that the installation of the existing mooring is exempt from the preparation of an EA pursuant to the following exemptions:

Item No. 13 of Exemption Class 6: "Placement or construction of accessory structures such as utility sheds, storage or maintenance sheds, office trailers, trash enclosures, comfort stations or sanitation facilities and related individual wastewater disposal systems, bus shelters, pavilions or picnic shelters, parking and fee collection facilities, checking stations, interpretive kiosks and displays, dock boxes, mooring cleats, bumpers, and mooring buoys, blocks, and piles, and other similar structures accessory to existing facilities on state land and waters."

Consultations with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for this EA Exemption have been conducted as required by HAR 11-200-8.

RECOMMENDATION

Approve the installation of the existing offshore mooring outside the Mala Wharf Offshore Mooring Zone and declare that, after considering the potential effects of the installed mooring as provided by Chapter 343, HRS, and Chapter 11-200, HAR, this project will probably have minimal or no significant effect on the environment and is therefore exempt from the preparation of an environmental assessment.

Respectfully Submitted,

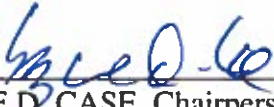


EDWARD R. UNDERWOOD, Administrator
Division of Boating & Ocean Recreation

Approve Existing Offshore Mooring and
Declare Exempt from EA Requirements
Mark E. Paul, Lahaina, Island of Maui

March 9, 2018
Item J-3

APPROVED FOR SUBMITTAL:



SUZANNE D. CASE, Chairperson
Board of Land and Natural Resources

Attachment:

- A. Applicant's request for approval of mooring, approved Mooring Installation Plan,
Nationwide Permit Verification Letter from Army Corps of Engineers

EXHIBIT A

Request for Exemption from Requirement for Preparation of Environmental Assessment for and Approval for the Installation and Modification of an Existing Offshore Mooring within Mala Wharf / Lahaina Hawaii

Submitted in compliance with Hawaii Revised Statutes Chapter 343 and HAR §§11-200-8; 11-200-8(b)

Submitted to:

Board of Land & Natural Resources, State of Hawaii, Department of Land & Natural Resources (DLNR)
Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation, 4 Sand Island Access Road, Honolulu, HI 96819 Email:
finn.d.mccall@hawaii.gov Phone: (808) 587-3520

Submitted by:

Mark E. Paul, M/V CHASING TAIL, email Captmarkpaul@gmail.com, Cell#702-501-3804 Request: (hereinafter referred to as "Petitioner") requests approval for installation and modification of an existing offshore mooring within Lahaina Hawaii and exemption from requirement for environmental assessment report associated with the proposed mooring installation, as the proposed mooring will have little to no environmental impact, as discussed herein below:

Reasoning and Justification for Request

Environmental Assessment Exemption

- 1) The reason for the Environmental Assessment is due to the use of State submerged lands
- 2) Petitioner requests exemption from requirement for environmental assessment report associated with the proposed mooring installation, as the proposed installation will have little or no impact on the environment in the proposed location.
- 3) The current exemption list for the Department of Land and Natural Resources dated June 5, 2015 provides as follows under Exemption Class 6:

"13. Placement or construction of accessory structures such as...mooring, cleats, bumpers, and mooring buoys, blocks and piles, and other similar structures accessory to existing facilities on state land and waters."

Project Description –

Installation of a private offshore mooring buoy in the Mala Wharf / Lahaina, Hawaii

Location of Proposed Installation – See attached mooring diagram, in accordance with ARMY CORPS of ENGINEERS PERMIT

The proposed mooring buoy would be located at center coordinates: Latitude: 20°53.544 N & Longitude 156°41.393 W The location is approximately ¼ mile from the nearest shore.

Purpose of Proposed Installation –

The proposed mooring will be used by the Petitioner solely for the purpose of mooring a 1979 40' VIKING SPORTFISHERMAN for recreational purposes only.

Impact on Coastal Ecosystems –

NEGLIGIBLE The proposed mooring site is ¼ mile t from the nearest shore and is not within the Special Management Area or Shoreline Setback Area, nor is the site within a State Conservation District. This site does not provide habitat for any known endangered species of plants, birds, or mammals. The site is not within, and does not boarder any National Area Reserve, Marine Conservation District, or estuary. The site is not on or close to any reef or coral colonies. No material will be places or discharged in the project area. A. A cement block anchor is an environmentally friendly anchor system that installs easily under water with conventional equipment. No dredge or fill activities will be involved in the installation of the cement block mooring anchor. The mooring will be placed within an existing designated DLNR "Offshore" mooring area.

Impact on Marine Resources –

NONE The proposed mooring does not involve or affect the use or development of any marine or coastal resources.

Impact on Historic Resources –

NONE The project site is not within a designated historic or cultural district and has not been listed or nominated for the Hawaii or National Register of Historic Places. The proposed project site contains no known historic or archeological resources and is not within or adjacent to any Hawaiian fishpond or historic settlement area.

Impact on Scenic and Open Space Resources –

NEGLIGIBLE A , a 1979 40' VIKING SPORTFISHERMAN will be located at the proposed mooring location and will be visible. The mooring ball will be visible floating on the surface of the water.

Enclosure: As Stated.

Thank you,



Mark E. Paul



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HONOLULU DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
FORT SHAFTER, HAWAII 96858-5440

November 27, 2017

SUBJECT: After-the-Fact Nationwide Permit Verification for Paul, Mark – Mooring Buoy in Lahaina, Island of Maui, Hawaii; Department of the Army File No. POH-2107-217

Mr. Mark Paul
910 Honoapiilani Hwy #7 Box 343
Lahaina, Hawaii 96761

Dear Mr. Paul:

The Honolulu District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Regulatory Branch has completed review of your Pre-Construction Notification requesting after-the-fact authorization for a mooring buoy and associated anchoring system located in the Pacific Ocean at the Mala Wharf mooring zone in Lahaina, Island of Maui, Hawaii. Please reference Department of the Army (DA) file number POH-2017-217 in any future correspondence related to this permit.

This letter verifies your activity complies with the terms and conditions of Nationwide Permit (NWP) #10, *Mooring Buoys*, issued on March 19, 2017 (82 FR 1860, January 6, 2017). This NWP verification letter is being issued pursuant to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 for work or structures in or affecting navigable waters of the U.S. You are authorized to conduct the following work as described below and as depicted on the enclosed drawings dated November 22, 2017 (Enclosure 1):

After-the-fact authorization for the installation of a mooring buoy for a recreational vessel deployed in approximately 46 feet of water over sandy substrate approximately ¼ mile from the shoreline in the Mala Wharf mooring zone. The existing anchoring system is comprised of a 4,000-pound concrete block weight. The buoy is attached to the anchor with an 80-foot long 5/8-inch galvanized long link chain. The chain contains a mid-depth float. The 24-inch mooring buoy contains two 30-inch blue steel pendants.

In order for this NWP authorization to be valid, you must ensure that the work is performed in accordance with the *Nationwide Permit General Conditions*, the *Honolulu District Regional Conditions* (Enclosure 2), and the following project-specific Special Condition:

1. Incidents where any individuals of Green Sea Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), Loggerhead Sea Turtle (*Caretta caretta*), Hawaiian Monk Seal, (*Monachus schauinslandi*) listed by NOAA Fisheries under the Endangered Species Act appear to be injured or killed as a result of discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. or structures or work

in navigable waters of the U.S. authorized by this NWP shall be reported to NOAA Fisheries, Office of Protected Resources at (301) 713-1401 and the Regulatory Branch of the Honolulu District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at (808) 835-4303. The finder should leave the animal alone, make note of any circumstances likely causing the death or injury, note the location and number of individuals involved and, if possible take photographs. Adult animals should not be disturbed unless circumstances arise where they are obviously injured or killed discharge exposure or some unnatural cause. The finder may be asked to carry out instructions provided by NOAA Fisheries, Office of Protected Resources, to collect specimens or take other measurements to ensure that evidence intrinsic to the specimen is preserved.

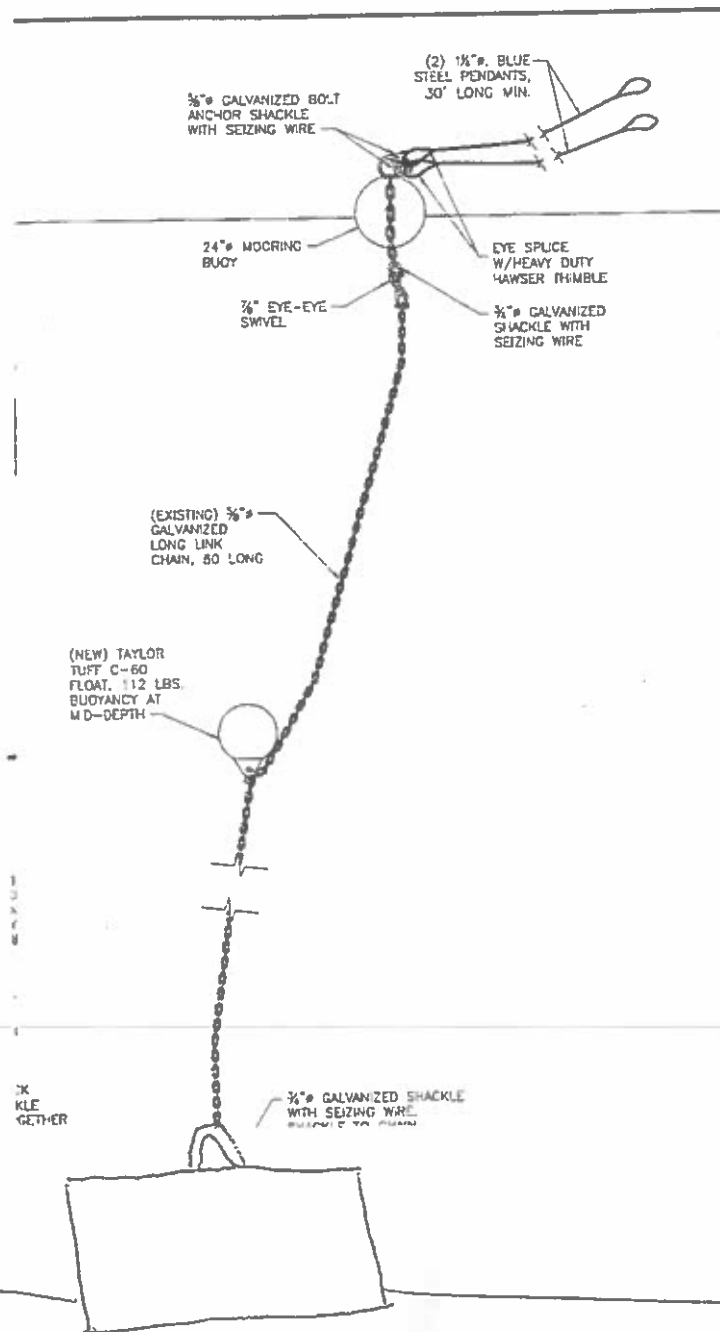
Verification of your project under this NWP is valid until **March 19, 2022** unless this NWP is modified, reissued, or revoked prior to that date. It is incumbent upon you to remain informed of changes to the NWPs. If the Corps modifies, reissues, or revokes any NWP at an earlier date, we will issue a public notice announcing the changes. Failure to comply with all terms and conditions of this NWP verification invalidates this authorization and could result in a violation of the Clean Water Act or Rivers and Harbors Act and subsequent enforcement action. This authorization does not relieve you of the responsibility to obtain any other federal, state, and/or local authorizations required by law.

Thank you for your cooperation with the Honolulu District Regulatory Program. Should you have any questions related to this authorization, please contact me at 671-339-2108 or at karen.m.urelius@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Karen M. Urelus".

Karen M. Urelus
Senior Project Manager, Regulatory Branch



Nationwide Permit (10) Mooring Buoys
(Effective Date: 3/19/2017 and Expiration Date: 3/18/2022)

Non-commercial, single-boat, mooring buoys.

(Authority: Section 10)

REGIONAL CONDITIONS:

The Honolulu District Regulatory Office has issued the following Regional Conditions as a means to ensure that activities authorized by NWP in the Honolulu District cause no more than minimal adverse environmental effects, individually and cumulatively. The additional restrictions or requirements imposed by the Regional Conditions avoid and/or minimize adverse impacts to resources of concern in the Honolulu District's area of responsibility. Before the Honolulu District will verify an activity under one or more NWPs, the proposed activity must comply with the NWP terms and all applicable General and Regional Conditions.

APPLICABILITY: The Honolulu District's Area of Responsibility (AOR) consists of the State of Hawaii, including the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, the territories of American Samoa and Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and the following U.S. Minor Outlying Islands: Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Atoll, Palmyra Atoll, and Wake Island.

CORAL REEF ADVISORY: Coral reefs (as defined at 40 CFR 230.44) are special aquatic sites with complex ecosystems that provide ecologically valuable functions and services. Coral reefs are recognized as a difficult-to-replace resource. Proposed impacts to all aquatic resources, including coral reefs, must first demonstrate avoidance and minimization to the greatest extent practicable before being considered for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) authorization. Be advised that compensatory mitigation may be required to ensure no more than minimal impact.

RESTRICTIONS:

Regional Condition 1 – Revoked Permits

The following NWPs are revoked within the Honolulu District's AOR:

NWP 21 - Surface Coal Mining Activities

NWP 24 - Indian Tribe or State Administered Section 404 Programs NWP 34 – Cranberry

Production Activities

NWP 44 - Mining Activities

NWP 49 - Coal Remining Activities

NWP 50 - Underground Coal Mining Activities

NWP 52 - Water-Based Renewable Energy Generation Pilot Projects

Regional Condition 2 – Limited Use Areas

When seeking Corps authorization, you must identify in your Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) if any of these resources occur within or in the vicinity of your project area.

- In Honolulu District AOR: National Wildlife Refuges, Hawaii Wildlife Sanctuaries, Hawaii Marine Life Conservation Districts, Guam Marine Preserve Areas and CNMI Marine Protected Areas
- In Hawaii: Anchialine Pools, Montane Bogs, Natural Freshwater and Saline Lakes
- In Guam: Aquatic areas containing Nipa palms (*Nypa fruticans*)
- In Guam, CNMI and American Samoa: Mangroves, Saline Lakes, Sea/Freshwater Caves (Allogenic Streams, Cenotes, Phreatic Zones, Sinkholes, Stream Caves, and Vadose Shafts)

Regional Condition 3 – Acreage Limitation

POH-2017-217

The maximum acreage of permanent loss to wetlands, other special aquatic sites and other waters for a single project may not exceed 0.10-acre resulting from any discharge of dredged or fill material.

Regional Condition 4 – Stream Channelization and Impoundment Restriction
NWPs may not be used to authorize permanent stream channelization or for the construction of dams that permanently impound wetlands, other special aquatic sites and other waters

CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL NWPS:

Regional Condition 5 – NWP Verification

A written NWP verification must be obtained from the Corps prior to conducting any activity authorized by NWP (excludes NWPs listed in Regional Condition 1).

Regional Condition 6 – Pre-Construction Notification (PCN)

To obtain a NWP verification, all prospective permittees must submit a written PCN to the Corps that meets NWP General Condition (GC) #32.

Regional Condition 7 – Additional PCN Information

1. For Federal permittees, your PCN must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with the Essential Fish Habitat provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Management and Conservation Act. For non-Federal permittees, in addition to the requirements at GC #18, #20 and GC #32, your PCN must contain the following information to demonstrate your avoidance and minimization of adverse impacts to wetlands, other special aquatic sites and other waters, and if applicable, endangered species, essential fish habitat and historic properties, including cultural resources. The level of detail submitted in your PCN shall be commensurate with the anticipated degree of project-related impacts.

a. For activities where federally-listed or proposed threatened and endangered species or critical habitat, are known or likely to occur within the project area, the PCN must contain the following information:

i. A list of species, both listed and proposed for listing, and critical habitat, known to occur within and in the near vicinity of the project impact area. Information on the location of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat and potential project-related impacts to these resources can be obtained directly from the Pacific Islands U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Office and National Marine Fisheries Service Pacific Islands Regional Office.

ii. Best Management Practices (BMPs) proposed to be implemented throughout the duration of construction to avoid and/or minimize adverse impacts to threatened and endangered species.

b. For activities occurring in tidally-influenced nearshore and marine environments, the PCN must contain the following information:

i. A list of Management Unit Species and associated Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) occurring within and in the near vicinity of the project impact area. Information on the location of EFH and potential project-related impacts to these resources can be obtained directly from your local National Marine Fisheries Service office.

ii. A description of the existing environment within and in the near vicinity of the project impact area: characterization of the benthic substrate (seafloor or stream bed e.g., sand, cobbles, silt, etc.), water depth, distance from shore, tidal range (intertidal, subtidal, submerged), general characterization of water quality (temperature range, salinity, water circulation, turbidity).

iii. Measures to avoid and/or minimize adverse impacts to EFH and proposed mitigation, if applicable.

c. For activities that might have the potential to cause effect to historic properties, including cultural resources, listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, including previously unidentified properties, the PCN must contain the following information:

- i. A description of any associated upland activities proposed under the same project.
 - ii. A list of any known historic properties within the project area and in the near vicinity listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Information on the location of historic properties including cultural resources and potential project-related impacts to these resources can be obtained directly from your local State Historic Preservation Officer.
 - iii. A list of any Native Hawaiian Organizations, community members, or other parties you think may have an interest in providing comment on the impact the proposed activity may have on cultural resources. Any information you may have related to historic or current cultural use or importance at or near the project site.
 - iv. Copies of any correspondence from the State Historic Preservation Officer, any NHO, or other party consulted with regarding the potential impacts of the proposed activity on historic properties, including cultural resources.
 - v. A list of resources, (e.g. published documents, assessments, surveys, etc.) reviewed to provide response to items i-iii, above.
 - vi. BMP measures proposed to be implemented throughout the duration of construction to avoid and/or minimize adverse impacts to historic properties, including cultural resources.
2. For non-Federal and Federal permittees, activities that would result in the permanent loss of wetlands, other special aquatic sites and other waters, you must provide a written discussion of the on-site design configurations that you considered to demonstrate avoidance and minimization of impacts was evaluated and that the proposed permanent loss is unavoidable. Submission of a plan-view sketch depicting the footprint of on-site design configurations overlaying such waters within the project area will assist in the Corps' review of your proposed activity.

Regional Condition 8 – Best Management Practices

To the extent applicable, the following standard BMPs must be implemented for all NMPs to avoid and/or minimize adverse impacts on environmental resources:

1. Pre-construction BMPs:
 - a. Prior to commencement of the authorized work in wetlands, other special aquatic sites and other waters, you must clearly identify (demarkate) in the field the geographic limits of such waters (i.e., High Tide Line, Mean High Water Mark, Ordinary High Water Mark, approved wetland boundary) affected by the authorized work and as approved by the Corps and demarcated on your drawings. The delineation of these geographic bounds may be accomplished by staking, flagging, painting, silt fencing, signage, buoys, etc. and in all cases must be maintained and remain observable throughout the construction period. The permittee must also demarkate in the field the project limits of the Corps-authorized fill footprint to ensure that dredged or fill material is not discharged beyond the authorized limits. The permittee is prohibited from conducting any activity occurring in or affecting wetlands, other special aquatic sites and other waters that requires prior authorization from the Corps, outside of the permitted limits of disturbance (as shown on the permit drawings).
2. During Construction BMPs:
 - a. Turbidity and the suspension or re-suspension of sediment from project-related work must be minimized and contained to the immediate vicinity of the authorized activity through the appropriate use of effective containment devices or measures and based on project-specific conditions. Silt fences, silt curtains, or other diversion or containment devices must be installed to contain sediment and turbidity at the work site (a) parallel to, and along the toe of any fill or exposed soil which may introduce sediment to an adjacent aquatic site; and (b) adjacent to any fill placed or soil exposed within an aquatic site. All silt fences, curtains, and other devices must be installed according to the manufacturer's guidelines and properly maintained throughout the construction period and until the impact area is stabilized and/or elevated turbidity levels have returned to ambient levels.
 - b. All project-related materials (e.g., fill, rocks, landscaping, structures, etc.) and equipment (e.g., dredges, barges, backhoes, etc.) authorized to be used or placed in wetlands, other

- special aquatic sites and other waters, must be free of invasive plant and animal species.
- c. Any temporary tethering, anchoring, mooring or similar in-water structural components must be placed in a manner to avoid direct physical impact to coral and seagrass beds during installation and throughout the duration of its use in wetlands, other special aquatic sites and other waters.
- d. Any temporary in-water structures must be removed of, in their entirety, upon completion of the authorized work in or affecting wetlands, other special aquatic sites and other waters. The authorized work is not complete until these temporary structures are removed.
- e. Unless specifically authorized, stockpiling of project-related materials (e.g., fill, dredged material, revetment rock, pipe, etc.) or unsuitable materials (e.g., trash, debris, car bodies, asphalt, etc.) in or in close proximity to wetlands, other special aquatic sites and other waters such that the stockpiled materials could be carried into such waters by wind, rain, or high surf is prohibited.
- f. Upland containment areas sited in uplands near wetlands, other special aquatic sites and other waters for the purpose of stockpiling, dewatering, etc. must be bounded by impermeable material to prevent return flows of dewatered effluent into such waters. The runoff or overflow from a contained disposal area into such waters requires separate authorization.

3. Post-Construction BMPs:

- a. Native plants appropriate for current site conditions must be used for re-vegetation for the purposes of restoring areas temporarily disturbed by the authorized work.

ACTIVITY-SPECIFIC REGIONAL CONDITIONS:

Regional Condition 9 – Bank Stabilization

1. For new bank stabilization projects in streams with vegetated slopes and/or natural bed and bank, vegetative and environmentally sensitive stabilization practices must be used whenever practicable. Documentation of consideration of environmentally sensitive bank stabilization practices must be included in the PCN to demonstrate whether the use of environmentally sensitive stabilization techniques is practicable given site-specific circumstances. Environmentally sensitive stabilization techniques incorporate organic materials to produce functional structure, provide wildlife habitat, and/or provide areas for re-vegetation. Examples of environmentally sensitive bank stabilization practices include, but are not limited to, the use of the following: adequate sized armoring keyed into the toe of the slope with native plantings, or other suitable vegetation, on the banks above; vegetated geogrids; coconut fiber coir logs; live woody vegetated cuttings; fascines or stumps; brush layering; soil lifts. In situations where the use of these stabilization techniques are not practicable (due to high stream flow velocities, for example) stream bank armoring should be designed to incorporate environmentally friendly natural features, if possible. Examples include: vegetated gabions, vegetated gabion mattresses, live cribwalls and joint plantings.
2. For new shoreline stabilization projects, environmentally sensitive designs that provide wave dissipation, interstitial spaces for fish, crustacean and invertebrate habitat, and other environmental benefits must also be used whenever practicable. Documentation of consideration of environmentally sensitive shoreline stabilization practices must be included in the PCN to demonstrate whether the use of environmentally sensitive stabilization techniques is practicable.

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

Note: To qualify for NMP authorization, the prospective permittee must comply with the following general conditions, as applicable, in addition to any regional or case-specific conditions imposed by the division engineer or district engineer. Prospective permittees should contact the appropriate Corps district office to determine if regional conditions have been imposed on an NMP. Prospective permittees should also contact the appropriate Corps district office to

determine the status of Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification and/or Coastal Zone Management Act consistency for an NWP. Every person who may wish to obtain permit authorization under one or more NWPs, or who is currently relying on an existing or prior permit authorization under one or more NWPs, has been and is on notice that all of the provisions of 33 CFR 330.1 through 330.6 apply to every NWP authorization. Note especially 33 CFR 330.5 relating to the modification, suspension, or revocation of any NWP authorization.

1. Navigation.

(a) No activity may cause more than a minimal adverse effect on navigation.

(b) Any safety lights and signals prescribed by the U.S. Coast Guard, through regulations or otherwise, must be installed and maintained at the permittee's expense on authorized facilities in navigable waters of the United States.

(c) The permittee understands and agrees that, if future operations by the United States require the removal, relocation, or other alteration, of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or his authorized representative, said structure or work shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of the navigable waters, the permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Corps of Engineers, to remove, relocate, or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby, without expense to the United States. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of any such removal or alteration.

2. Aquatic Life Movements. No activity may substantially disrupt the necessary life cycle movements of those species of aquatic life indigenous to the waterbody, including those species that normally migrate through the area, unless the activity's primary purpose is to impound water. All permanent and temporary crossings of waterbodies shall be suitably culverted, bridged, or otherwise designed and constructed to maintain low flows to sustain the movement of those aquatic species. If a bottomless culvert cannot be used, then the crossing should be designed and constructed to minimize adverse effects to aquatic life movements.

3. Spawning Areas. Activities in spawning areas during spawning seasons must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Activities that result in the physical destruction (e.g., through excavation, fill, or downstream smothering by substantial turbidity) of an important spawning area are not authorized.

4. Migratory Bird Breeding Areas. Activities in waters of the United States that serve as breeding areas for migratory birds must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable.

5. Shellfish Beds. No activity may occur in areas of concentrated shellfish populations, unless the activity is directly related to a shellfish harvesting activity authorized by NWPs 4 and 48, or is a shellfish seeding or habitat restoration activity authorized by NWP

6. Suitable Material. No activity may use unsuitable material (e.g., trash, debris, car bodies, asphalt, etc.). Material used for construction or discharged must be free from toxic pollutants in toxic amounts (see section 307 of the Clean Water Act).

7. Water Supply Intakes. No activity may occur in the proximity of a public water supply intake, except where the activity is for the repair or improvement of public water supply intake structures or adjacent bank stabilization.

8. Adverse Effects from Impoundments. If the activity creates an impoundment of water, adverse effects to the aquatic system due to accelerating the passage of water, and/or restricting its flow must be minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

9. Management of Water Flows. To the maximum extent practicable, the preconstruction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters must be maintained for each activity,

including stream channelization, storm water management activities, and temporary and permanent road crossings, except as provided below. The activity must be constructed to withstand expected high flows. The activity must not restrict or impede the passage of normal or high flows, unless the primary purpose of the activity is to impound water or manage high flows. The activity may alter the preconstruction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters if it benefits the aquatic environment (e.g., stream restoration or relocation activities).

10. Fills Within 100-Year Floodplains. The activity must comply with applicable FEMA-approved state or local floodplain management requirements.

11. Equipment. Heavy equipment working in wetlands or mudflats must be placed on mats, or other measures must be taken to minimize soil disturbance.

12. Soil Erosion and Sediment Controls. Appropriate soil erosion and sediment controls must be used and maintained in effective operating condition during construction, and all exposed soil and other fills, as well as any work below the ordinary high water mark or high tide line, must be permanently stabilized at the earliest practicable date. Permittees are encouraged to perform work within waters of the United States during periods of low-flow or no-flow, or during low tides.

13. Removal of Temporary Fills. Temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. The affected areas must be revegetated, as appropriate.

14. Proper Maintenance. Any authorized structure or fill shall be properly maintained, including maintenance to ensure public safety and compliance with applicable NWP general conditions, as well as any activity-specific conditions added by the district engineer to an NWP authorization.

15. Single and Complete Project. The activity must be a single and complete project. The same NWP cannot be used more than once for the same single and complete project.

16. Wild and Scenic Rivers.

(a) No NWP activity may occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a "study river" for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, unless the appropriate Federal agency with direct management responsibility for such river, has determined in writing that the proposed activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River designation or study status.

(b) If a proposed NWP activity will occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a "study river" for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, the permittee must submit a pre-construction notification (see general condition 32). The district engineer will coordinate the PCN with the Federal agency with direct management responsibility for that river. The permittee shall not begin the NWP activity until notified by the district engineer that the Federal agency with direct management responsibility for that river has determined in writing that the proposed NWP activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River designation or study status.

(c) Information on Wild and Scenic Rivers may be obtained from the appropriate Federal land management agency responsible for the designated Wild and Scenic River or study river (e.g., National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). Information on these rivers is also available at: <http://www.rivers.gov/>

17. *Tribal Rights.* No NWP activity may cause more than minimal adverse effects on tribal rights (including treaty rights), protected tribal resources, or tribal lands.

18. *Endangered Species.*

- (a) No activity is authorized under any NWP which is likely to directly or indirectly jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or a species proposed for such designation, as identified under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), or which will directly or indirectly destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat of such species. No activity is authorized under any NWP which "may affect" a listed species or critical habitat, unless ESA section 7 consultation addressing the effects of the proposed activity has been completed. Direct effects are the immediate effects on listed species and critical habitat caused by the NWP activity. Indirect effects are those effects on listed species and critical habitat that are caused by the NWP activity and are later in time, but still are reasonably certain to occur.
- (b) Federal agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the ESA. If preconstruction notification is required for the proposed activity, the Federal permittee must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will verify that the appropriate documentation has been submitted. If the appropriate documentation has not been submitted, additional ESA section 7 consultation may be necessary for the activity and the respective federal agency would be responsible for fulfilling its obligation under section 7 of the ESA.
- (c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if any listed species or designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, or if the activity is located in designated critical habitat, and shall not begin work on the activity until notified by the district engineer that the requirements of the ESA have been satisfied and that the activity is authorized. For activities that might affect Federally-listed endangered or threatened species or designated critical habitat, the pre-construction notification must include the name(s) of the endangered or threatened species that might be affected by the proposed activity or that utilize the designated critical habitat that might be affected by the proposed activity. The district engineer will determine whether the proposed activity "may affect" or will have "no effect" to listed species and designated critical habitat and will notify the non-Federal applicant of the Corps' determination within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification. In cases where the non-Federal applicant has identified listed species or critical habitat that might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, and has so notified the Corps, the applicant shall not begin work until the Corps has provided notification that the proposed activity will have "no effect" on listed species or critical habitat, or until ESA section 7 consultation has been completed. If the non-Federal applicant has not heard back from the Corps within 45 days, the applicant must still wait for notification from the Corps.
- (d) As a result of formal or informal consultation with the FWS or NMFS the district engineer may add species specific permit conditions to the NWPs.
- (e) Authorization of an activity by an NWP does not authorize the "take" of a threatened or endangered species as defined under the ESA. In the absence of separate authorization (e.g., an ESA Section 10 Permit, a Biological Opinion with "incidental take" provisions, etc.) from the FWS or the NMFS, the Endangered Species Act prohibits any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to take a listed species, where "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. The word "harm" in the definition of "take" means an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such an act may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering.
- (f) If the non-federal permittee has a valid ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) incidental take permit with an approved Habitat Conservation Plan for a project or a group of projects that includes the proposed NWP activity, the non-federal applicant should provide a copy of that ESA

- section 10(a)(1)(B) permit with the PCN required by paragraph (c) of this general condition. The district engineer will coordinate with the agency that issued the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit to determine whether the proposed NWP activity and the associated incidental take were considered in the Internal ESA section 7 consultation conducted for the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit. If that coordination results in concurrence from the agency that the proposed NWP activity and the associated incidental take were considered in the Internal ESA section 7 consultation for the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit, the district engineer does not need to conduct a separate ESA section 7 consultation for the proposed NWP activity. The district engineer will notify the non-federal applicant within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification whether the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit covers the proposed NWP activity or whether additional ESA section 7 consultation is required.
- (g) Information on the location of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat can be obtained directly from the offices of the FWS and NMFS or their worldwide Web pages at <http://www.fws.gov/> or <http://www.nmfs.gov/lpabc> and <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/esab/> respectively.
19. *Migratory Birds and Bald and Golden Eagles.* The permittee is responsible for ensuring their action complies with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. The permittee is responsible for contacting appropriate local office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine applicable measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds or eagles, including whether "incidental take" permits are necessary and available under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act for a particular activity.

20. *Historic Properties.*

- (a) In cases where the district engineer determines that the activity may have the potential to cause effects to properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, the activity is not authorized, until the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) have been satisfied.
- (b) Federal permittees should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. If pre-construction notification is required for the proposed NWP activity, the Federal permittee must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will verify that the appropriate documentation has been submitted. If the appropriate documentation is not submitted, then additional consultation under section 106 may be necessary. The respective federal agency is responsible for fulfilling its obligation to comply with section 106.
- (c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if the NWP activity might have the potential to cause effects to any historic properties listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, including previously unidentified properties. For such activities, the preconstruction notification must state which historic properties might have the potential to be affected by the proposed NWP activity or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic properties or the potential for the presence of historic properties. Assistance regarding information on the location of, or potential for, the presence of historic properties can be sought from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or designated tribal representative, as appropriate, and the National Register of Historic Places (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)). When reviewing pre-construction notifications, district engineers will comply with the current procedures for addressing the requirements of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The district engineer shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and field survey. Based on the information submitted in the PCN and these identification efforts, the district engineer shall determine whether the proposed NWP activity has the potential to cause effects on the historic

properties. Section 106 consultation is not required when the district engineer determines that the activity does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties (see 36 CFR 800.3(a)). Section 106 consultation is required when the district engineer determines that the activity has the potential to cause effects on historic properties. The district engineer will conduct consultation with consulting parties identified under 36 CFR 800.2(c) when he or she makes any of the following effect determinations for the purposes of section 106 of the NHPA: no historic properties affected, no adverse effect, or adverse effect. Where the non-Federal applicant has identified historic properties on which the activity might have the potential to cause effects and so notified the Corps, the non-Federal applicant shall not begin the activity until notified by the district engineer either that the activity has no potential to cause effects to historic properties or that NHPA section 106 consultation has been completed.

(d) For non-federal permittees, the district engineer will notify the prospective permittee within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification whether NHPA section 106 consultation is required. If NHPA section 106 consultation is required, the district engineer will notify the non-Federal applicant that he or she cannot begin the activity until section 106 consultation is completed. If the non-Federal applicant has not heard back from the Corps within 45 days, the applicant must still wait for notification from the Corps.

(e) Prospective permittees should be aware that section 110k of the NHPA (54 U.S.C. 306113) prevents the Corps from granting a permit or other assistance to an applicant who, with intent to avoid the requirements of section 106 of the NHPA, has intentionally significantly adversely affected a historic property to which the permit would relate, or having legal power to prevent it, allowed such significant adverse effect to occur, unless the Corps, after consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), determines that circumstances justify granting such assistance despite the adverse effect created or permitted by the applicant. If circumstances justify granting the assistance, the Corps is required to notify the ACHP and provide documentation specifying the circumstances, the degree of damage to the integrity of any historic properties affected, and proposed mitigation. This documentation must include any views obtained from the applicant, SHPO/THPO, appropriate Indian tribes if the undertaking occurs on or affects historic properties on tribal lands or affects properties of interest to those tribes, and other parties known to have a legitimate interest in the impacts to the permitted activity on historic properties.

21. *Discovery of Previously Unknown Remains and Artifacts.* If you discover any previously unknown historic, cultural or archeological remains and artifacts while accomplishing the activity authorized by this permit, you must immediately notify the district engineer of what you have found, and to the maximum extent practicable, avoid construction activities that may affect the remains and artifacts until the required coordination has been completed. The district engineer will initiate the Federal, Tribal, and state coordination required to determine if the items or remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

22. *Designated Critical Resource Waters.* Critical resource waters include, NOAA-managed marine sanctuaries and marine monuments, and National Estuarine Research Reserves. The district engineer may designate, after notice and opportunity for public comment, additional waters officially designated by a state as having particular environmental or ecological significance, such as outstanding national resource waters or state natural heritage sites. The district engineer may also designate additional critical resource waters after notice and opportunity for public comment.

(a) Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States are not authorized by NWPs 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, 21, 29, 31, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, and 52 for any activity within, or directly affecting, critical resource waters, including wetlands adjacent to such waters.

(b) For NWPs 3, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, and 54, notification is required in accordance with general condition 32, for any activity proposed in the designated critical resource waters including wetlands adjacent to those waters. The district engineer may authorize activities under these NWPs only after it is determined that the impacts to the critical resource waters will be no more than minimal.

23. *Mitigation.* The district engineer will consider the following factors when determining appropriate and practicable mitigation necessary to ensure that the individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal:

(a) The activity must be designed and constructed to avoid and minimize adverse effects, both temporary and permanent, to waters of the United States to the maximum extent practicable at the project site (*i.e.*, on site).

(b) Mitigation in all its forms (avoiding, minimizing, rectifying, reducing, or compensating for resource losses) will be required to the extent necessary to ensure that the individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal.

(c) Compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one ratio will be required for all wetland losses that exceed 1/10-acre and require preconstruction notification, unless the district engineer determines in writing that either some other form of mitigation would be more environmentally appropriate or the adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal, and provides an activity-specific waiver of this requirement. For wetland losses of 1/10-acre or less that require preconstruction notification, the district engineer may determine on a case-by-case basis that compensatory mitigation is required to ensure that the activity results in only minimal adverse environmental effects.

(d) For losses of streams or other open waters that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may require compensatory mitigation to ensure that the activity results in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. Compensatory mitigation for losses of streams should be provided, if practicable, through stream rehabilitation, enhancement, or preservation, since streams are difficult-to-replace resources (see 33 CFR 332.3(e)(3)).

(e) Compensatory mitigation plans for NWP activities in or near streams or other open waters will normally include a requirement for the restoration or enhancement, maintenance, and legal protection (*e.g.*, conservation easements) of riparian areas next to open waters. In some cases, the restoration or maintenance/protection of riparian areas may be the only compensatory mitigation required. Restored riparian areas should consist of native species. The width of the required riparian area will address documented water quality or aquatic habitat loss concerns. Normally, the riparian area will be 25 to 50 feet wide on each side of the stream, but the district engineer may require slightly wider riparian areas to address documented water quality or habitat loss concerns. If it is not possible to restore or maintain/protect a riparian area on both sides of a stream, or if the waterbody is a lake or coastal waters, then restoring or maintaining/protecting a riparian area along a single bank or shoreline may be sufficient. Where both wetlands and open waters exist on the project site, the district engineer will determine the appropriate compensatory mitigation (*e.g.*, riparian areas and/or wetlands compensation) based on what is best for the aquatic environment on a watershed basis. In cases where riparian areas are determined to be the most appropriate form of minimization or compensatory mitigation, the district engineer may waive or reduce the requirement to provide wetland compensatory mitigation for wetland losses.

(f) Compensatory mitigation projects provided to offset losses of aquatic resources must comply with the applicable provisions of 33 CFR part 332.

(1) The prospective permittee is responsible for proposing an appropriate compensatory mitigation option if compensatory mitigation is necessary to ensure that the activity results in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. For the NWPs, the preferred mechanism for providing compensatory mitigation is mitigation bank credits or in-lieu fee program credits (see 33 CFR 332.3(b)(2) and (3)). However, if an appropriate number and type of mitigation bank or in-lieu credits are not available at

- (b) A statement that the implementation of any required compensatory mitigation was completed in accordance with the permit conditions. If credits from a mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program are used to satisfy the compensatory mitigation requirements, the certification must include the documentation required by 33 CFR 332.34(i)(3) to confirm that the permittee secured the appropriate number and resource type of credits; and
- (c) The signature of the permittee certifying the completion of the activity and mitigation. The completed certification document must be submitted to the district engineer within 30 days of completion of the authorized activity or the implementation of any required compensatory mitigation, whichever occurs later.

31. *Activities Affecting Structures or Works Built by the United States.* If an NWP activity also requires permission from the Corps pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 408 because it will alter or temporarily or permanently occupy or use a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) federally authorized Civil Works project (a "USACE project"), the prospective permittee must submit a preconstruction notification. See paragraph (b)(10) of general condition 32. An activity that requires section 408 permission is not authorized by NWP until the appropriate Corps office issues the section 408 permission to alter, occupy, or use the USACE project, and the district engineer issues a written NWP verification.

32. *Pre-Construction Notification.*

- (a) *Timing.* Where required by the terms of the NWP, the prospective permittee must notify the district engineer by submitting a pre-construction notification (PCN) as early as possible. The district engineer must determine if the PCN is complete within 30 calendar days of the date of receipt and, if the PCN is determined to be incomplete, notify the prospective permittee within that 30 day period to request the additional information necessary to make the PCN complete. The request must specify the information needed to make the PCN complete. As a general rule, district engineers will request additional information necessary to make the PCN complete only once. However, if the prospective permittee does not provide all of the requested information, then the district engineer will notify the prospective permittee that the PCN is still incomplete and the PCN review process will not commence until all of the requested information has been received by the district engineer. The prospective permittee shall not begin the activity until either:
 - (1) He or she is notified in writing by the district engineer that the activity may proceed under the NWP with any special conditions imposed by the district or division engineer, or
 - (2) 45 calendar days have passed from the district engineer's receipt of the complete PCN and the prospective permittee has not received written notice from the district or division engineer. However, if the permittee was required to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 18 that listed species or critical habitat might be affected or are in the vicinity of the activity, or to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 20 that the activity might have the potential to cause effects to historic properties, the permittee cannot begin the activity until receiving written notification from the Corps that there is "no effect" on listed species or "no potential to cause effects" on historic properties, or that any consultation required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(i)) and/or section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)) has been completed. Also, work cannot begin under NWPs 21, 49, or 50 until the permittee has received written approval from the Corps. If the proposed activity requires a written waiver to exceed specified limits of an NWP, the permittee may not begin the activity until the district engineer issues the waiver. If the district or division engineer notifies the permittee in writing that an individual permit is required within 45 calendar days of receipt of a complete PCN, the permittee cannot begin the activity until an individual permit has been obtained. Subsequently, the permittee's right to proceed under the NWP may be modified, suspended, or revoked only in accordance with the procedure set forth in 33 CFR 330.5(d)(2).

- (b) *Contents of Pre-Construction Notification:* The PCN must be in writing and include the following information:

- (1) Name, address and telephone numbers of the prospective permittee;
- (2) Location of the proposed activity;
- (3) Identify the specific NWP or NWPs the prospective permittee wants to use to authorize the proposed activity;
- (4) A description of the proposed activity; the activity's purpose; direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the activity would cause, including the anticipated amount of loss of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters expected to result from the NWP activity; in acres, linear feet, or other appropriate unit of measure; a description of any proposed mitigation measures intended to reduce the adverse environmental effects caused by the proposed activity; and any other NWP(s), regional general permit(s), or individual permit(s) used or intended to be used to authorize any part of the proposed project or any related activity, including other separate and distant crossings for linear projects that require Department of the Army authorization but do not require pre-construction notification. The description of the proposed activity and any proposed mitigation measures should be sufficiently detailed to allow the district engineer to determine that the adverse environmental effects of the activity will be no more than minimal and to determine the need for compensatory mitigation or other mitigation measures. For single and complete linear projects, the PCN must include the quantity of anticipated losses of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters for each single and complete crossing of those wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters. Sketches should be provided when necessary to show that the activity complies with the terms of the NWP. (Sketches usually clarify the activity and when provided results in a quicker decision. Sketches should contain sufficient detail to provide an illustrative description of the proposed activity (e.g., a conceptual plan), but do not need to be detailed engineering plans);
- (5) The PCN must include a delineation of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters, such as lakes and ponds, and perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams, on the project site. Wetland delineations must be prepared in accordance with the current method required by the Corps. The permittee may ask the Corps to delineate the special aquatic sites and other waters on the project site, but there may be a delay if the Corps does the delineation, especially if the project site is large or contains many wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters. Furthermore, the 45 day period will not start until the delineation has Corps, as appropriate;
- (6) If the proposed activity will result in the loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands and a PCN is required, the prospective permittee must submit a statement describing how the mitigation requirement will be satisfied, or explaining why the adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal and why compensatory mitigation should not be required. As an alternative, the prospective permittee may submit a conceptual or detailed mitigation plan.
- (7) For non-Federal permittees, if any listed species or designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, or if the activity is located in designated critical habitat, the PCN must include the name(s) of those endangered or threatened species that might be affected by the proposed activity or utilize the designated critical habitat that might be affected by the proposed activity. For NWP activities that require pre-construction notification, Federal permittees must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with the Endangered Species Act;
- (8) For non-Federal permittees, if the NWP activity might have the potential to cause effects to a historic property listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places, the PCN must state which historic property might have the potential to be affected by the proposed activity or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic property. For NWP activities that require pre-construction notification, Federal permittees must

provide documentation demonstrating compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act:

- (9) For an activity that will occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a "study river" for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, the PCN must identify the Wild and Scenic River or the "study river" (see general condition 16); and
 - (10) For an activity that requires permission from the Corps pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 408 because it will alter or temporarily or permanently occupy or use a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers federally authorized civil works project, the pre-construction notification must include a statement confirming that the project proponent has submitted a written request for section 408 permission from the Corps office having jurisdiction over that USACE project.
- (c) Form of Pre-Construction Notification:** The standard individual permit application form (Form ENG 4345) may be used, but the completed application form must clearly indicate that it is an NWP PCN and must include all of the applicable information required in paragraphs (b)(1) through (10) of this general condition. A letter containing the required information may also be used. Applicants may provide electronic files of PCNs and supporting materials if the district engineer has established tools and procedures for electronic submissions.
- (d) Agency Coordination:**
- (1) The district engineer will consider any comments from Federal and state agencies concerning the proposed activity's compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWPs and the need for mitigation to reduce the activity's adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal.
 - (2) Agency coordination is required for:
 - (i) All NWP activities that require pre-construction notification and result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States;
 - (ii) NWP 21, 29, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51, and 52 activities that require pre-construction notification and will result in the loss of greater than 300 linear feet of stream bed;
 - (iii) NWP 13 activities in excess of 500 linear feet, fills greater than one cubic yard per running foot, or involve discharges of dredged or fill material into special aquatic sites; and
 - (iv) NWP 54 activities in excess of 500 linear feet, or that extend into the waterbody more than 30 feet from the mean low water line in tidal waters or the ordinary high water mark in the Great Lakes.
 - (3) When agency coordination is required, the district engineer will immediately provide (e.g., via email, facsimile transmission, overnight mail, or other expeditious manner) a copy of the complete PCN to the appropriate Federal or state offices (FWS, state natural resource or water quality agency, EPA, and, if appropriate, the NMFS). With the exception of NWP 37, these agencies will have 10 calendar days from the date the material is transmitted to notify the district engineer via telephone, facsimile transmission, or email that they intend to provide substantive, site-specific comments. The comments must explain why the agency believes the adverse environmental effects will be more than minimal. If so contacted by an agency, the district engineer will wait an additional 15 calendar days before making a decision on the reconstruction notification. The district engineer will fully consider agency comments received within the specified time frame concerning the proposed activity's compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWPs, including the need for mitigation to ensure the net adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal. The district engineer will provide no response to the resource agency, except as provided below. The district engineer will indicate in the administrative record associated with each pre-construction notification that the resource agencies' concerns were considered. For NWP 37, the emergency watershed protection and rehabilitation activity may proceed immediately in cases where there is an

unacceptable hazard to life or a significant loss of property or economic hardship will occur. The district engineer will consider any comments received to decide whether the NWP 37 authorization should be modified, suspended, or revoked in accordance with the procedures at 33 CFR 330.5.

- (4) In cases of where the prospective permittee is not a Federal agency, the district engineer will provide a response to NMFS within 30 calendar days of receipt of any Essential Fish Habitat conservation recommendations, as required by section 305(b)(4)(B) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.
- (5) Applicants are encouraged to provide the Corps with either electronic files or multiple copies of preconstruction notifications to expedite agency coordination.

DISTRICT ENGINEER'S DECISION

1. In reviewing the PCN for the proposed activity, the district engineer will determine whether the activity authorized by the NWP will result in more than minimal individual or cumulative adverse environmental effects or may be contrary to the public interest. If a project proponent requests authorization by a specific NWP, the district engineer should issue the NWP verification for that activity if it meets the terms and conditions of that NWP, unless he or she determines, after considering mitigation, that the proposed activity will result in more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment and other aspects of the public interest and exercises discretionary authority to require an individual permit for the proposed activity. For a linear project, this determination will include an evaluation of the individual crossings of waters of the United States to determine whether they individually satisfy the terms and conditions of the NWPs, as well as the cumulative effects caused by all of the crossings authorized by NWP. If an applicant requests a waiver of the 300 linear foot limit on impacts to streams or of an otherwise applicable limit, as provided for in NWPs 13, 21, 29, 36, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51, 52, or 54, the district engineer will only grant the waiver upon a written determination that the NWP activity will result in only minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects. For those NWPs that have a waivable 300 linear foot limit for losses of intermittent and ephemeral stream bed and a 1/2-acre limit (i.e., NWPs 21, 29, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51, and 52), the loss of intermittent and ephemeral stream bed, plus any other losses of jurisdictional waters and wetlands, cannot exceed 1/2-acre.

2. When making minimal adverse environmental effects determinations the district engineer will consider the direct and indirect effects caused by the NWP activity. He or she will also consider the cumulative adverse environmental effects caused by activities authorized by NWP and whether those cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal. The district engineer will also consider site specific factors, such as the environmental setting in the vicinity of the NWP activity, the type of resource that will be affected by the NWP activity, the functions provided by the aquatic resources that will be affected by the NWP activity, the degree or magnitude to which the aquatic resources perform those functions, the extent that aquatic resource functions will be lost as a result of the NWP activity (e.g., partial or complete loss), the duration of the adverse effects (temporary or permanent), the importance of the aquatic resource functions to the region (e.g., watershed or ecoregion), and mitigation required by the district engineer. If an appropriate functional or condition assessment method is available and practicable to use, that assessment method may be used by the district engineer to assist in the minimal adverse environmental effects determination. The district engineer may add case-specific special conditions to the NWP authorization to address site-specific environmental concerns.

3. If the proposed activity requires a PCN and will result in a loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands, the prospective permittee should submit a mitigation proposal with the PCN. Applicants may also propose compensatory mitigation for NWP activities with smaller impacts, or for impacts to other types of waters (e.g., streams). The district engineer will consider any proposed compensatory mitigation or other mitigation measures the applicant

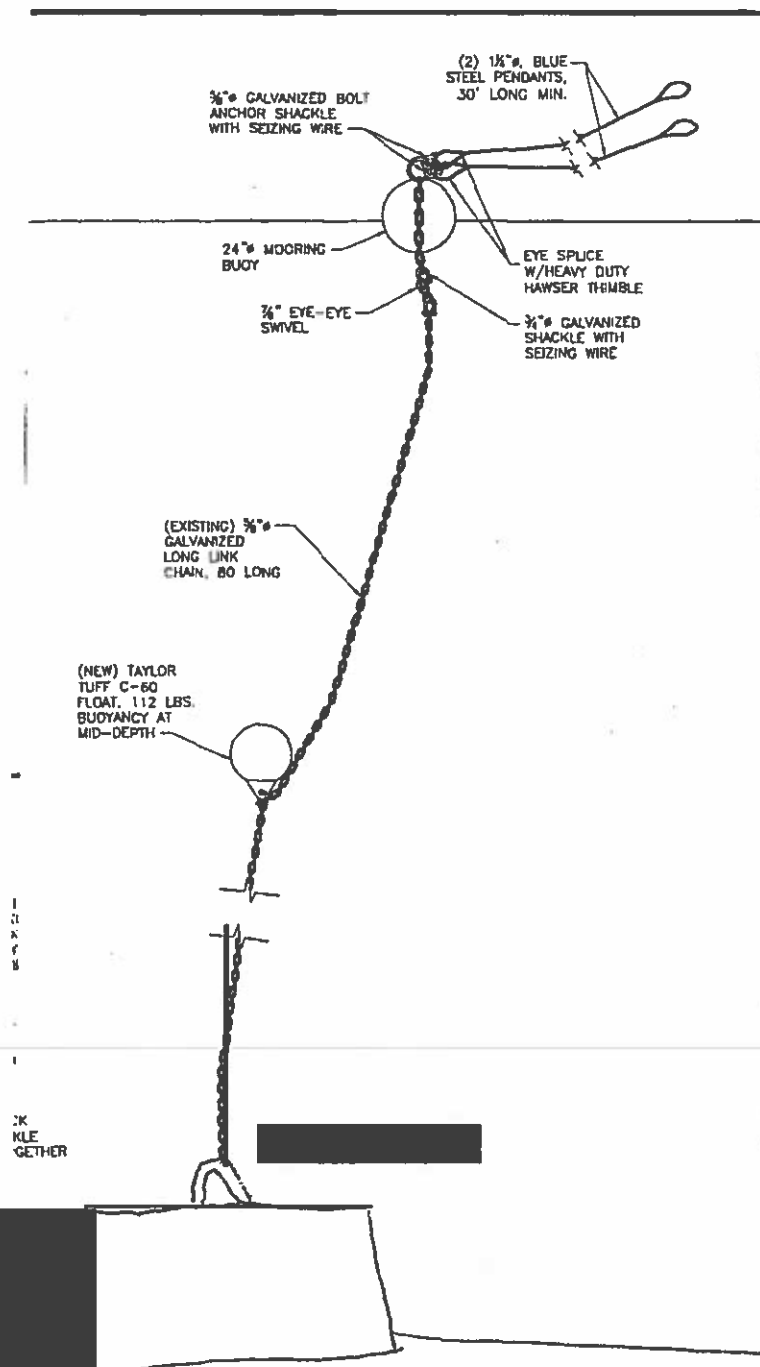
- has included in the proposal in determining whether the net adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal. The compensatory mitigation proposal may be either conceptual or detailed. If the district engineer determines that the activity complies with the terms and conditions of the NWP and that the adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal, after considering mitigation, the district engineer will notify the permittee and include any activity-specific conditions in the NWP verification the district engineer deems necessary. Conditions for compensatory mitigation requirements must comply with the appropriate provisions at 33 CFR 332.3(k). The district engineer must approve the final mitigation plan before the permittee commences work in waters of the United States, unless the district engineer determines that prior approval of the final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation. If the prospective permittee elects to submit a compensatory mitigation plan with the PCN, the district engineer will expeditiously review the proposed compensatory mitigation plan. The district engineer must review the proposed compensatory mitigation plan within 45 calendar days of receiving a complete PCN and determine whether the proposed mitigation would ensure the NWP activity results in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. If the net adverse environmental effects of the NWP activity (after consideration of the mitigation proposal) are determined by the district engineer to be no more than minimal, the district engineer will provide a timely written response to the applicant. The response will state that the NWP activity can proceed under the terms and conditions of the NWP, including any activity-specific conditions added to the NWP authorization by the district engineer.
4. If the district engineer determines that the adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are more than minimal, then the district engineer will notify the applicant either:
- (a) That the activity does not qualify for authorization under the NWP and instruct the applicant on the procedures to seek authorization under an individual permit;
 - (b) That the activity is authorized under the NWP subject to the applicant's submission of a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal; or
 - (c) That the activity is authorized under the NWP with specific modifications or conditions. Where the district engineer determines that mitigation is required to ensure no more than minimal adverse environmental effects, the activity will be authorized within the 45-day PCN period (unless additional time is required to comply with general conditions 18, 20, and/or 31, or to evaluate PCNs for activities authorized by NWPs 21, 49, and 50), with activity-specific conditions that state the mitigation requirements. The authorization will include the necessary conceptual or detailed mitigation plan or a requirement that the applicant submit a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal. When compensatory mitigation is required, no work in waters of the United States may occur until the district engineer has approved a specific mitigation plan or has determined that prior approval of a final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation.

FURTHER INFORMATION

1. District Engineers have authority to determine if an activity complies with the terms and conditions of an NWP.
2. NWPs do not obviate the need to obtain other federal, state, or local permits, approvals, or authorizations required by law.
3. NWPs do not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges.
4. NWPs do not authorize any injury to the property or rights of others.
5. NWPs do not authorize interference with any existing or proposed Federal project (see general condition 31).

DEFINITIONS:

POH-2017-217



DA Reference #: POH-2017-217
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 Mooring Buoy, Mala Wharf
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Project Location Map



DA Reference #: POH-2017-217

Applicant: Mr. Mark Paul

22 Nov 2017

Mooring Buoy, Mala Wharf

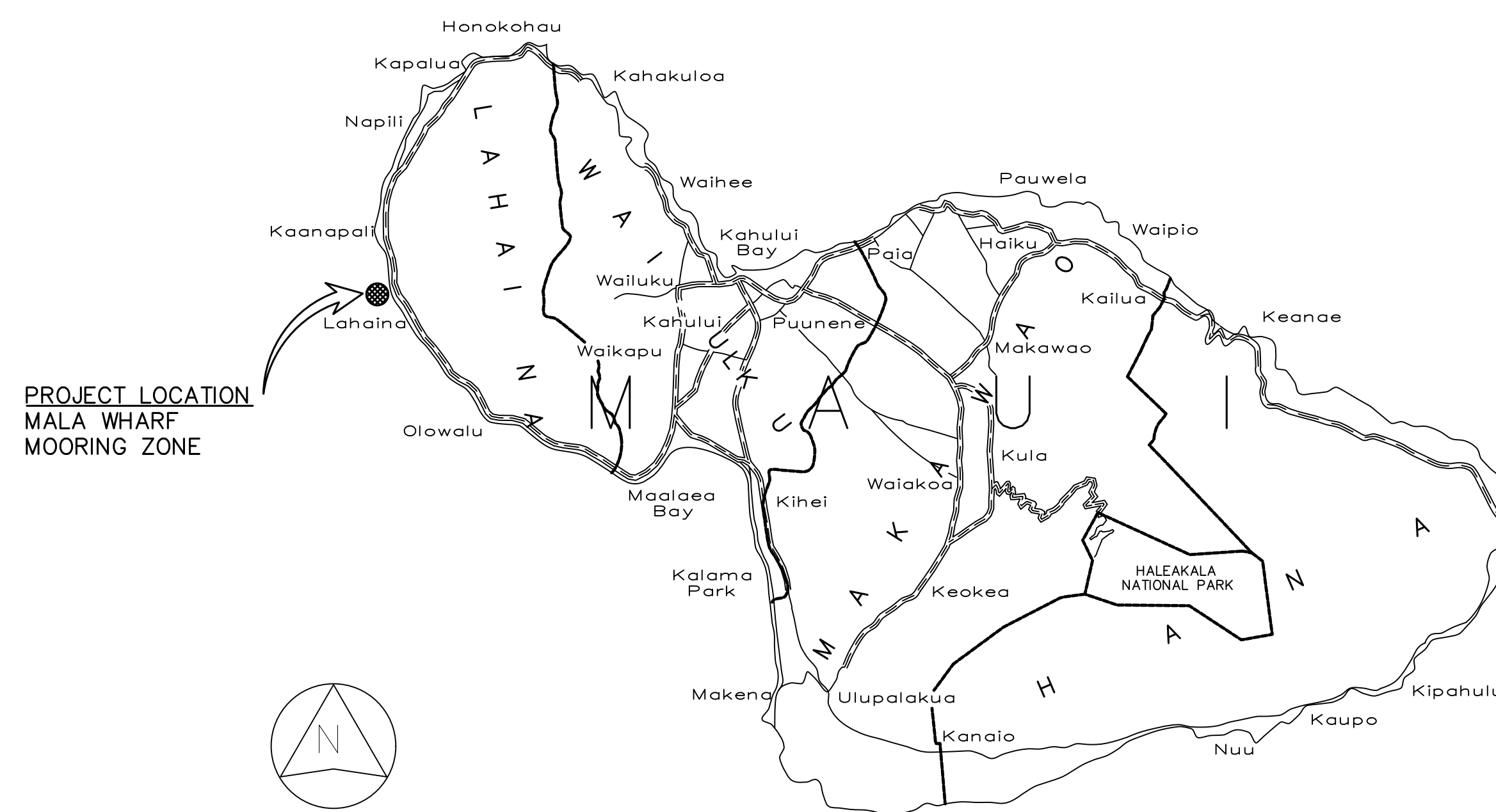
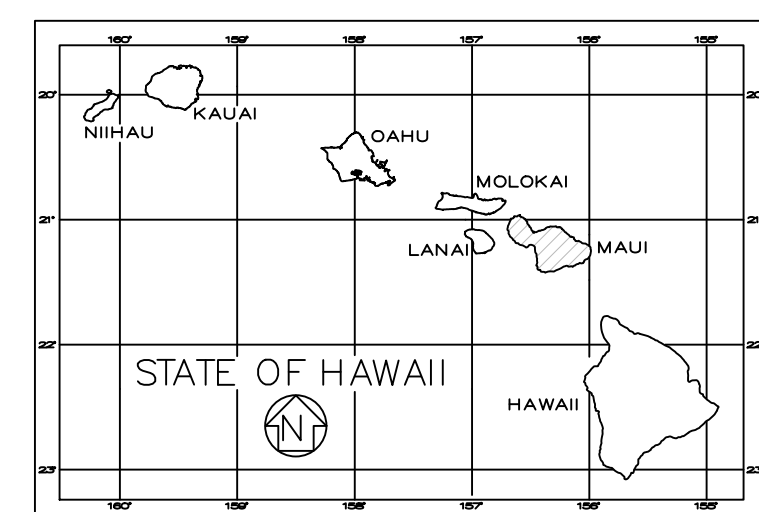
Page 1 of 2

OFFSHORE MOORING: MALA WHARF OFFSHORE MOORING ZONE

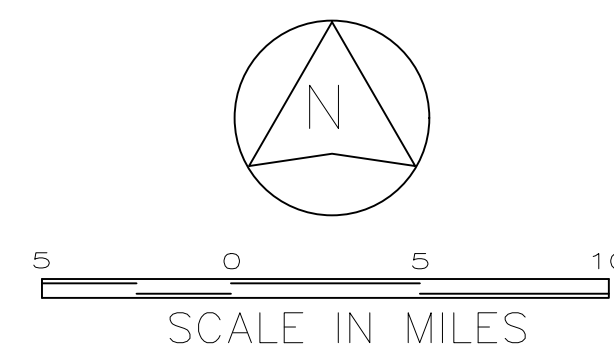
FOR: MARK E. PAUL

GPS COORDINATES OF MOORING : 20°53.544'N, 156°41.393'W

APPROXIMATE WATER DEPTH : 46'



PROJECT LOCATION
MALA WHARF
MOORING ZONE



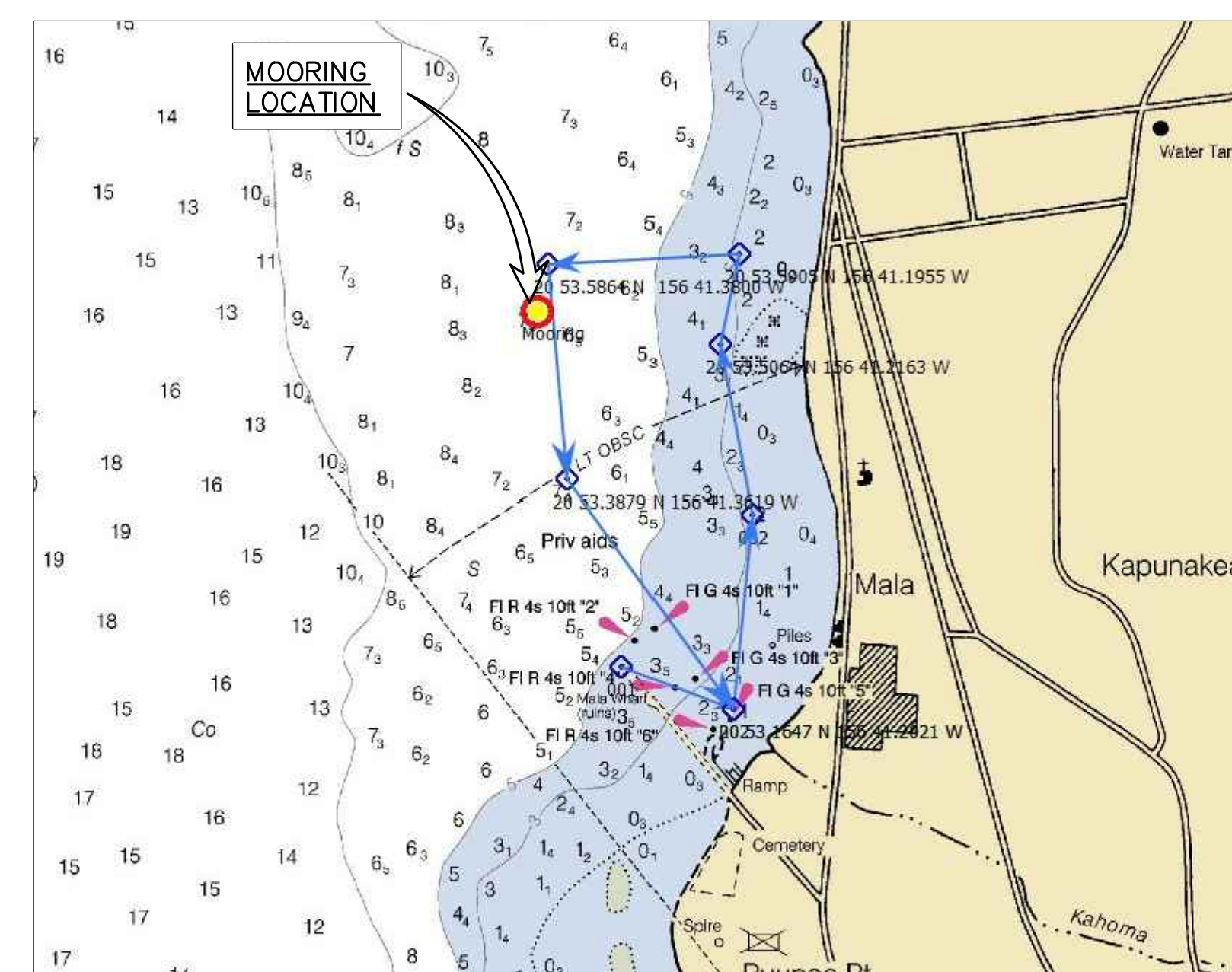
VICINITY MAP

Department of Land and Natural Resources
Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation
PLAN REVIEW:

☒ Approved ☐ Approved, as noted
☐ Rejected ☐ Revise & Resubmit

By: 1-100 Date: 8/9/17

Corrections, comments or approval of plans shall not relieve the contractor from other local, state, federal or other agency regulations or permit conditions. This review is for general conformance with engineering design guidelines. The contractor is responsible for confirming all dimensions, quantities, fabrication requirements, and coordination with all other trades.



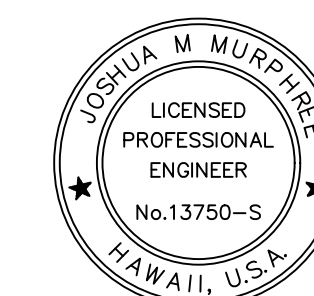
LOCATION MAP

INDEX TO DRAWINGS

SHEET NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	T-1	TITLE, INDEX TO DRAWINGS, AND VICINITY MAP
2	S-1	MOORING NOTES AND ELEVATION
3	S-2	MOORING PLAN

PHREE
CREATIONS, LLC.

61-655 KAMEHAMEHA HIGHWAY
HALEIWA, HAWAII 96712 • (808) 349-4990



Joshua M. Murphree
EXPIRATION DATE OF THE LICENSE 4/30/2018

THIS WORK WAS PREPARED BY
ME OR UNDER MY SUPERVISION
AND CONSTRUCTION OF THIS PROJECT
WILL BE UNDER MY OBSERVATION

GENERAL NOTES

CONTRACTOR/OWNER/BUILDER SHALL CHECK AND VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS AT THE JOBSITE BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK AND NOTIFY ENGINEER OF ANY DISCREPANCIES FOR RESOLUTION.

ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL CONFORM TO THE 2006 INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE AND THE LATEST COUNTY OF MAUI/STATE OF HAWAII AMENDMENTS AND ORDINANCES AND/OR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF WHERE THIS PROJECT IS LOCATED AND HAVING JURISDICTION.

REVISION MARK • DATE • DESCRIPTION

PROPOSED
OFFSHORE MOORING
MALA WHARF MOORING ZONE
FOR:
MARK E. PAUL

PHONE: (702) 501-3804

GPS COORDINATES: 20°53.544'N
156°41.393'W

SHEET TITLE

TITLE SHEET

JOB NO. 2015-0007.43

DRAWING NO.

DRAWN JMM

T-1

CHECKED JMM

DATE JULY 18, 2017

SHEET 1 OF 3

GENERAL:

- A. WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIALS SHALL CONFORM TO THE BUILDING CODE AS STATED BELOW. HOWEVER, WHERE REFERENCE IS MADE TO PERFORMANCE CONFORMING TO OTHER STANDARDS THE MORE STRINGENT SHALL APPLY.
1. COUNTY OF MAUI AMENDED IBC, 2006
- B. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE FIELD MEASUREMENTS AND VERIFY FIELD CONDITIONS AND SHALL COMPARE SUCH FIELD MEASUREMENTS AND CONDITIONS WITH THE DRAWINGS BEFORE COMMENCING WORK. REPORT IN WRITING TO THE ENGINEER ALL INCONSISTENCIES AND OMISSIONS.
- C. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION, WORKMANSHIP AND JOB SAFETY.
- D. DETAILS NOTED AS TYPICAL ON THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS SHALL APPLY IN ALL CONDITIONS UNLESS SPECIFICALLY SHOWN OR NOTED.
- E. PRODUCT DATA REQUIRED BY THESE NOTES SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE ENGINEER FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL PRIOR TO FABRICATION.

DESIGN CRITERIA:

- A. MINIMUM DESIGN CRITERIA FOR MOORING IN ACCORDANCE WITH UFC 4-159-03:
1. TYPE IIB STORM MOORING
- B. WIND DESIGN DATA:
1. BASIC WIND SPEED: 105 MPH
- C. CURRENT:
1. MAX CURRENT: 2 KNOTS
- D. WAVES AND TIDAL VARIATIONS:
1. PEAK WAVE HEIGHT: 6 FEET
- DESIGN VESSEL: "CHASING TAIL" - 40' VIKING SPORT FISHERMEN
1. LOA: 40'-0"
2. BEAM: 14'-6"
3. DRAFT: 3'-6"
4. DISPLACEMENT 23 GRT
- *MOORING IS DESIGNED FOR DESIGN VESSEL ONLY, ANY CHANGE IN MOORED VESSEL REQUIRES RE-ANALYSIS.

CHAIN, HARDWARE, ROPE, AND MOORING COMPONENTS

- A. ALL CHAIN AND HARDWARE SHALL BE HOT DIP GALVANIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM A153.
- B. THIMBLES OR CHAFE GUARDS SHALL BE USED WITH ROPES AT ALL POINTS OF CONTACT.
- C. SUBMIT PRODUCT DATA OF ALL CHAINS, HARDWARE, ROPE, AND MOORING COMPONENTS TO ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO FABRICATION.

MOORING HARDWARE, MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION

- A. THE VESSEL OWNER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING THE VESSEL'S MOORING HARDWARE. ANY FAILURE RESULTING FROM NON MAINTAINED COMPONENTS OR UNREPAIRED DAMAGE OF THE MOORING RESULTING FROM NORMAL USE SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE VESSEL OWNER.
- B. THE VESSEL OWNER SHALL INSPECT ALL MOORING HARDWARE, ROPES, AND CHAINS FROM SEA FLOOR TO PENDANT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY NO LESS THAN TWO TIMES PER YEAR. INSPECTION REPORT/RECORDS SHALL BE KEPT BY VESSEL OWNER.
- C. THE VESSEL OWNER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLING AND MAINTAINING CHAFING GEAR ON ALL MOORING LINES.

NOTES:

1. FOR STORM OR LONG TERM MOORING USE A THIRD, 30' LONG MIN., 1 1/4" BLUE STEEL PENDANT AS BACKUP. USE CHAFE GUARDS AT ALL POINTS OF CONTACT.
2. THIS IS AN EXISTING MOORING LOCATION. ALL HARDWARE AND COMPONENTS ARE EXISTING UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
3. THE SWING CIRCLE OF THIS MOORING SHALL NOT INTERSECT THE SWING CIRCLE OF ANY ADJACENT MOORING. THE OWNER AND INSTALLER SHALL ASSURE ADEQUATE CLEARANCE IS PROVIDED.

WATER DEPTH 46'±

MOORING PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

(2) 1 1/4"Ø, BLUE
STEEL PENDANTS,
30' LONG MIN.

5/8"Ø GALVANIZED BOLT
ANCHOR SHACKLE
WITH SEIZING WIRE

24"Ø MOORING
BUOY

7/8" EYE-EYE
SWIVEL

EYE SPLICE
W/HEAVY DUTY
HAWSER THIMBLE

3/4"Ø GALVANIZED
SHACKLE WITH
SEIZING WIRE

(EXISTING) 5/8"Ø
GALVANIZED
LONG LINK
CHAIN, 80 LONG

(NEW) TAYLOR
TUFF C-60
FLOAT, 112 LBS.
BUOYANCY AT
MID-DEPTH

(NEW) 5/8"Ø GALVANIZED
"CAMPBELL" FENDER DOCK
CHAIN. CHAIN AND SHACKLE
ALL ANCHOR BLOCKS TOGETHER
WITH 3/4"Ø GALVANIZED
SHACKLES AND SEIZING WIRE

3/4"Ø GALVANIZED SHACKLE
WITH SEIZING WIRE.
SHACKLE TO CHAIN
THROUGH ANCHOR BLOCK
HOLE AND TOP HOOP.

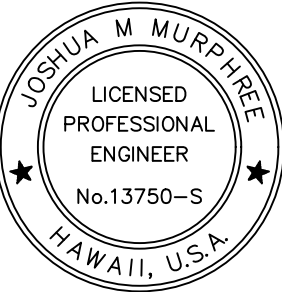
(NEW) 4'2"x4'2"x18"
WALKER INDUSTRIES, LTD.
TYPE-A CONCRETE
MOORING BLOCK,
APPROXIMATE WEIGHT
4000 LBS.

(EXISTING) 4'2"x4'2"x18"
CONCRETE BLOCK,
APPROXIMATE WEIGHT
4000 LBS.

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REVISION MARK • DATE • DESCRIPTION

PROJECT

PROPOSED
OFFSHORE MOORING
MALA WHARF MOORING ZONE
FOR:
MARK E. PAUL

PHONE: (702) 501-3804

GPS COORDINATES: 20°53.544'N
156°41.393'W

SHEET TITLE

MOORING NOTES
AND ELEVATION

JOB NO. 2015-0007.43

DRAWING NO.

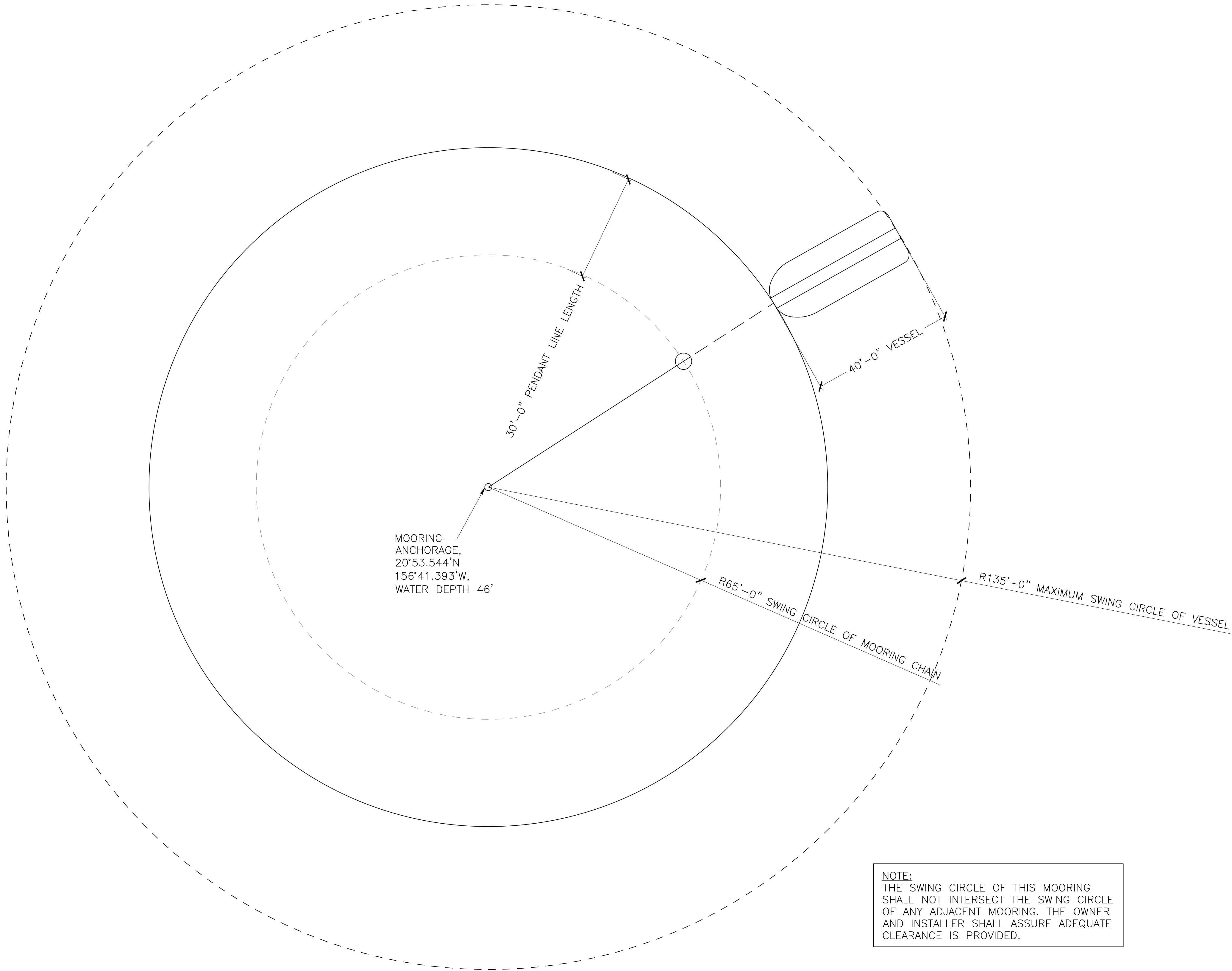
DRAWN JMM

CHECKED JMM

DATE JULY 18, 2017

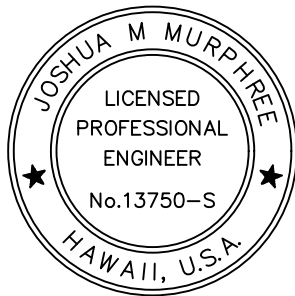
S-1

SHEET 2 OF 3



SWING CIRCLE
SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

PHREE
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61-655 KAMEHAMEHA HIGHWAY
HALEIWA, HAWAII 96712 • (808) 349-4990



JM
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SHEET TITLE
MOORING PLAN

JOB NO. 2015-0007.43 DRAWING NO. S-2
DRAWN JMM
CHECKED JMM
DATE JULY 18, 2017 SHEET 3 OF 3