

HONOLULU DISTRICT REGIONAL CONDITIONS
for the
2021 NATIONWIDE PERMITS (NWP)
(12, 29, 39, 40, 42, 43, 48, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58)

The Honolulu District Regulatory Office has issued the following Regional Conditions to ensure that activities authorized by NWPs in the Honolulu District cause no more than minimal adverse environmental effects, individually and cumulatively. 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.

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 30 – Moist Soil Management for Wildlife
- 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 – Acreage Limit

The maximum acreage of permanent loss to special aquatic sites for a new project (excludes NWP-3 and NWP-27 activities) may not exceed 0.10-acre resulting from any discharge of dredged or fill material. Special aquatic sites include wetlands, coral reefs, riffle and pool complexes, vegetated shallows, mud flats, sanctuaries and refuges as defined in 40 CFR 230.3.

CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO CERTAIN ACTIVITIES:

Regional Condition 3 - Revegetation

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.

Regional Condition 4 – Bank and Shoreline Stabilization Activities

- a. 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.

- b. 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 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.