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Electronic Signature CWB Individual Section 401 WQC Form

version 1.6

(Submission #: HQJ-CMEJ-3B1PZ, version 2)

Details

Originally Started By	Gabrielle Dunkle
Submitted	2/18/2026 (12 days ago) by Neal Armstrong
Project Name	USCG BASE HONOLULU BERTH G EXTENSION
Reference #	WQC1101
Submission ID	HQJ-CMEJ-3B1PZ
Responsible Person	Robert Phan
Status	Submitted
Active Steps	Notify Engineering Supervisor (Supervisor assign permit writer as responsible person, then check off step box)

Fees

Basic Submission Fee	$1,000.00
Payments/Adjustments	($1,000.00)
Balance Due	$0.00 (Paid)

NOTE *(CREATED)*

Transfer of Filing Fee Payment

On 1/7/2026, transfer of online payment (with transaction ID 1FF45975YB509222Y) that was made on 9/23/2025 for the filing fee of rescinded (Individual Section 401 WQC Form) HQF-TW9D-F2WV1.
Created on 1/7/2026 10:57 AM by **Robert Phan**

Form Input

Federal Permit Information

Provide the file number of the federal permit, license, certificate, approval, registration, or statutory exemption (e.g. POH-2014-01234). Contact the appropriate federal agency to obtain your file number. Do not contact the DOH-CWB for this information.
POH-2022-00187

Specify the type of federal permit that is required for your project (e.g. Nationwide Permit, Programmatic General Permit, Individual Permit, Letter of Permission, POH Civil Works, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, etc.). Contact the appropriate federal agency to obtain this information. Do not contact the DOH-CWB for this information.
Individual Permit

Provide the federal permit authorization (e.g. Clean Water Act Section 404; Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act; etc.). Contact the appropriate federal agency to obtain this information. Do not contact the DOH-CWB for this information.
CWA Section 404 & RHA Section 10

Upload your federal agency application.
03_POH-2022-00187_USACE_Permit App.pdf - 01/05/2026 11:56 AM
Comment
NONE PROVIDED

The scope of work identified in your federal agency application is the activity you are requesting to be covered under the Section 401 WQC. If your federal agency application did not include a scope of work, please describe the scope of work below.
See attached project description

Upload your federal agency determination or correspondence.
05_HOPSD - 2024 - Hawai?i Coastal Zone Management Program.pdf - 01/05/2026 11:57 AM
01_Project Description_USCG Base Honolulu Berth G Extension.pdf - 01/05/2026 11:57 AM
04_POH-2022-00187_USACE_Application Correspondence.pdf - 01/06/2026 11:17 AM
Comment
NONE PROVIDED

Owner Information

Owner Legal Name
United States Coast Guard

Owner Department
Facilities Design & Construction Center

Owner Division
NONE PROVIDED

Owner Mailing Address
5505 ROBIN HOOD RD
SUITE K
NORFOLK, VA 23513

Owner Street Address
5505 ROBIN HOOD RD
SUITE K
NORFOLK, VA 23513

Owner Type
Federal - Federal Government Project

Select the appropriate signatory type and confirm that the certifying person meets the requirements for the corresponding type. The certifying person must meet the applicable requirements and be employed by the owner.
Federal Agency

Federal Agency

I certify that for a federal agency, I am the chief executive officer of the agency, or I am the senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

Certifying Person Salutation
Captain

Certifying Person Information

First Name	Last Name
Neal	*Armstrong*

Title
Project Owner

Phone Type	Number	Extension
Business	5716089243	

Email
neal.e.armstrong@uscg.mil

Owner Contact Person

The owner contact person may be the staff person with direct responsibility for the facility or project, not necessarily the certifying or responsible person. The owner contact person must be employed by the owner.

Owner Contact Person Salutation
Mr.

Owner Contact Person Information

First Name	Last Name
Edward	*Wieland*

Title
Project Engineer

Organization Name
United States Coast Guard

Phone Type	Number	Extension
Business	7576671120	

Email
edward.a.wieland@uscg.mil

General Contractor Information

Will General Contractor information be submitted within 7 calendar days before commencement of any activities covered under the Section 401 WQC?
No. I will provide this information in this application.

General Contractor Legal name
Duwamish-Pacific Joint Venture

General Contractor Department
NONE PROVIDED

General Contractor Division
NONE PROVIDED

General Contractor Mailing address

7421 5th Avenue South
Seattle, WA 98108

General Contractor Street address:

7421 5th Avenue South
Seattle, WA 98108

General Contractor Contact Person Salutation
Mr.

General Contractor Contact Person Information

First Name	Last Name
Stewart	*Willis*

Title
Project Manager

Phone Type	Number	Extension
Mobile	2535493257	

Email
stewartw@duwamishservices.com

Emergency Contact Information

Emergency Contact No. 1 Salutation
Mr.

Emergency Contact No. 1 Information

First Name	Last Name
Edward	*Wieland*

Title
Project Engineer

Organization Name
United States Coast Guard

Phone Type	Number	Extension
Business	7576671120	

Email
edward.a.wieland@uscg.mil

Emergency Contact No. 2 Salutation.
Mr.

Emergency Contact No. 2 Information

First Name	Last Name
Stewart	*Willis*

Title
Project Manager

Organization Name
Duwamish Services LLC

Phone Type	Number	Extension
Mobile	2535493257	

Email
stewartw@duwamishservices.com

Project Site Information

Enter the project name

The project name will appear on all correspondence, official files, and the Section 401 WQC.

Project Name
USCG BASE HONOLULU BERTH G EXTENSION

Provide the government project/job no. only if you are a government agency.
70Z04724DPCN10002

Provide a description of the location of the project (e.g. within Manoa Stream, 300 feet upstream of the Palolo Stream confluence).
Honolulu Harbor, Berth G

Island where the project is located
Oahu

Provide the project contact person information.

Provide the project contact person information. The project contact person is anyone that will be at the project site during construction (e.g. consultant, staff, etc.).

Project Contact Person Salutation
Mr.

Project Contact Person Information

First Name Stewart **Last Name** *Willis*

Title
Project Manager

Organization Name
Duwamish Services LLC

Phone Type	Number	Extension
Mobile	2535493257	

Email
stewartw@duwamishservices.com

Project Contact Person Mailing Address

7421 5TH AVE S

SEATTLE, WA 98108

Tax Map Key (TMK) No.

TMK

Division (e.g., 1)	Zone (e.g., 9)	Section (e.g., 7)	Plat (e.g., 025)	Portion, Parcel, or Lot (e.g., Lots 1-10, 15, & 20)
1	1	5	041	042

Associated Permits or Licenses

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit(s)

The Section 401 WQC evaluates the entire project construction and operation. Discharges and activities covered under an NPDES permit are not evaluated in the Section 401 WQC. You are required to disclose any NPDES permits that are required for your project.

Does your project disturb 1 acre or more of land and require an NPDES permit authorizing discharges of storm water associated with construction activities?
Yes.

Provide the NPDES Permit number (e.g. HIS000952) and/or Notice of General Permit Coverage (NGPC) file number (e.g. HIR10E555) which is associated with your project activity.
A SWPPP and NOI will be submitted for coverage under the Construction General Permit.

Will your project involve any construction related point source discharges to State surface waters (e.g. dewatering effluent, hydrotesting effluent, well drilling effluent, etc.)?
Yes.

Provide the NPDES Permit number (e.g. HI0021898) and/or NGPC file number (e.g. HI14GE555) which is associated with your project activity.
All construction dewatering is included in this Section 401 application, so no separate construction dewatering permit is required.

Will your project have operational point source discharges to State surface waters?
No. I certify there will be no operational point source discharges.

Does your project/activity have a regulated Standard Industrial Classification Code that requires NPDES permit coverage?
No. I certify that my project/activity does not have a regulated SIC Code.

You are required to certify that you are fully aware that there shall be no discharge of any type of wash waters (including concrete truck or rock washing water) or treated construction activity related effluent into State waters without first obtaining from the DOH an NPDES permit authorizing such type of discharge to State water(s).
Yes. I certify.

Other Associated Permits or Licenses

Provide information on any other associated permit or licenses.

For Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), list the chemicals and quantities at the project site (if applicable). Enter "N/A" if not applicable.
Gasoline, Diesel, Motor Oil, Biodegradable Hydraulic Fluid, Antifreeze/Engine Coolant, Paints, Solvents, etc. as described in the project SPCC.

Provide the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Permit number for any hazardous wastes stored or used at the project (if applicable). Enter "N/A" if not applicable.
N/A

List all other associated permits or licenses (e.g. Underground Injection Control file number, Stream Channel Alteration Permit file number, Coastal Zone Management approval or file number, etc.), as applicable. Enter "N/A" if not applicable.
CZMA approval for the project was completed April 26, 2024 (DTS202404221423ME)

Receiving State Water(s) Information (1 of 1)

HAR, Section 11-54-1 defines State water(s) as:

All waters, fresh, brackish, or salt around and within the State, including, but not limited to, coastal waters, streams, rivers, drainage ditches, ponds, reservoirs, canals, and lakes; provided that drainage ditches, ponds, and reservoirs required as part of a water pollution control system are excluded. This chapter applies to all state waters, including wetlands, subject to the following exceptions: (1) This chapter does not apply to groundwater. (2) This chapter does not apply to ditches, flumes, ponds and reservoirs that are required as part of a water pollution control system. (3) This chapter does not apply to ditches, flumes, ponds, and reservoirs that are used solely for irrigation and do not overflow into any other state waters, unless such ditches, flumes, ponds, and reservoirs are waters of the United States as defined at 40 C.F.R. 122.2.

A receiving State water is the first State water that receives the discharge (e.g. if a discharge first enters a stream that flows to the ocean, the receiving State water is the stream).

Note: You must identify a receiving State water before a Section 401 WQC can be issued. The receiving State water is the State water the project/facility will be conducted in (e.g. if your project/activity is in Pearl Harbor then your receiving State water is Pearl Harbor). The receiving State water must be a surface water. Sample responses for this item include: Pacific Ocean at Sandy Beach, Honolulu Harbor, Pearl Harbor, Aiea Stream, Unnamed Stream, Kaloi Gulch, Unnamed Dry Gulch, Unnamed Wetlands, etc.

Receiving State Water Name
Honolulu Harbor

Select the receiving State water classification:

Classifications are defined in HAR, Chapter 11-54 and on the Water Quality Standards Maps available on the CWB website. The Water Qualtiy Standards Maps are provided for general information only and are to be used in conjunction with HAR,

Chapter 11-54.

Click on the link below to download a copy of HAR, Chapter 11-54.
HAR, Chapter 11-54

The Water Quality Standards Maps can be found by clicking on the link below.

Note: The maps are a geographic representation of Hawaii State Water Quality Standards as set forth in Hawaii Administrative Rules Chapter 11-54, but are intended for reference only, not to substitute for the governing language in the Water Quality Standards.
Water Quality Standards Maps

Receiving State Water Classification (See HAR 11-54-5 and 11-54-6.)
Class A, Marine

Receiving State Water Type
Embayment

Receiving State Water Marine Bottom Type (See HAR 11-54-7.)
Artificial Basins, Deep Draft Commercial Harbor

Determine if the receiving State water is on the CWA 303(d) impaired water body list.

You are required to download the Integrated Report below and determine if the receiving water is on the CWA 303(d) impaired waterbody list.
Integrated Report

Is the receiving State water on the Section 303(d) list?
Yes

Provide the impairment pollutants and indicate if there is an EPA-Approved Waste Load Allocation specific to your discharge.
Honolulu Harbor-near shore waters to 30' from one mile NW of Honolulu Harbor/Sand Island Channel to Waikiki Beach impairments (water body ID HIW00049): Enterococci, TN, NO3+NO2, TP, Turbidity, Pathogens, Metals, TSS. TMDL Priority is low. No waste load allocation is speci?ed in the 2024 STATE OF HAWAII WATER QUALITY MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT REPORT.

The project site will be monitored for turbidity, TSS, and pH as described in the AMAP. No discharge of Enterococci, TN, NO3+NO2, TP, Pathogens, or Metals is expected to result from this project.

Additional Receiving State Waters

Select "Add New" to add additional receiving State waters. All receiving State waters must be identified.

Project Description

Provide the approximate center point coordinates of the in-water activity.
21.309122969097313,-157.87392014396707

Describe the overall project scope and activities, including the project activities both in and out of State waters, the construction, or operation of facilities which may result in any direct and/or indirect "discharge" into State waters.
USCG proposes to modify Berth G by removing an existing ?oating pier and constructing a ?xed, pile-supported pier extending approximately 110 feet (ft.) eastward from the existing southeast end of Berth G. The extended Berth G will have adequate moorage options, equipped with fenders, mooring hardware, and services for the 225-foot WLB vessel. USCG has selected Duwamish-Paci?c Joint Venture (DPJV) as the design-build contractor to complete design and construction of the project.

MOBILIZATION
Following site establishment, a crane will be delivered to the site and erected within the designated laydown area. Appropriate load-spreading materials will be installed to ensure no damage occurs to the existing bulkhead. Pile-driving and augering equipment along with the piles, precast concrete elements, and other project materials will be loaded onto a barge in Seattle, WA for delivery to the site concurrent with the arrival of the crane. The vessel utilized will be compliant with the 2013 EPA Vessel General Permit for Discharges Incidental to the Normal Operation of Vessels. Upon arrival in Honolulu, equipment and materials will be unloaded from the supply barge or delivered via local truck and equipment rigged for work.

DEMOLITION

All electrical power will be disconnected before demolition is initiated, and existing electrical and mechanical utilities will be removed. Demolition of the existing structures will commence on two fronts. The pile-driving crew will begin the removal of the existing 11.5 ft. by 120.5 ft. float, existing 60 ft. by 4 ft. gangway, and six (6) existing restraint piles (24-inch octagonal concrete piles). DPJV will attempt to fully extract the piles using vibratory extraction methods or dead-pulling. If unsuccessful, any remaining piles may have to be cut below the mudline by divers. A turbidity curtain will be used during pile removal efforts. The existing float and removed concrete piles will be loaded onto a barge or moved into uplands for eventual reuse or disposal. Demolition of the existing concrete curb and dock appurtenances on Berth G will be accomplished concurrently with the float removal. Existing water, sewer, and electrical conduits and supports will be removed from under Berth G. Removed materials will be captured in a skiff or small work float beneath the pier.
All demolition materials will be reused or disposed of in accordance with all applicable regulations, depending upon material use or condition at the time of demolition.
All waste from removed pier components, existing site debris, and incidental construction waste (including CWPs) will be disposed of at PVT Land Company located at 87-2020 Farrington Highway in Waianae, HI 96792.

PILE INSTALLATION
Piles will be installed utilizing an APE 200-6 vibratory hammer and a Demag D-62 impact hammer (or equivalent hammers). Protected species observers (PSOs) will be on duty during all pile-driving operations and a turbidity curtain will be used during all pile driving.
Existing rip rap slope protection may require temporary removal for pile placement. This will be achieved through the use of a clamshell bucket. A turbidity curtain will be used during rip rap removal or replacement.
Temporary piles will be installed to support a piling template used to hold the permanent piles in position. Installation will be primarily by vibratory hammer but may require augering or impact driving. All temporary piles will be removed after permanent pile installation. Soft start techniques will be utilized during all vibratory pile driving. Augering techniques are further described in the next section.
Permanent support piles will be 24-inch diameter steel pipe piles with concrete infill. Permanent piles will be lofted into position using the shore-based crane and initial vibratory driving will occur to start the piles. Pile locations with presumed difficult driving conditions (based upon subsurface data determined through geophysical survey) may be pre-driven using an H-pile probe or pre-augered. No materials will be removed from the water during augering and all spoils will be returned to the borehole as the auger is removed. Piles will be advanced until embedment depth is reached, or the soils allow for impact driving. Piles will be proofed with impact driving. All impact pile-driving will utilize pile cushions.
Upon successful installation, piles will be cut to grade. All permanent piles will be wrapped with HDPE to provide increased corrosion protection in the splash zone of the piles. Anodes will be installed on the piles to provide additional corrosion protection.

PILE AUGERING
Based on information obtained from a geophysical survey conducted within the project area, it is believed that hard coral lenses may exist in the location of at least 8 of the permanent pile locations. The coral lenses may potentially prevent permanent piles from being installed to their prescribed embedment depth. In order to ensure piles can be installed according to the design, DPJV will perform pre-installation augering operations in the permanent pile locations where coral lenses are believed to be located in order to remove the coral obstructions.
DPJV will perform pre-pile installation augering operations in each permanent pile location utilizing Continuous Flight Auger (CFA) drilling equipment. DPJV will utilize a 26" diameter CFA and associated auger drive unit which will provide the necessary downward force and high torque necessary to penetrate the soil and associated coral lenses. Prior to augering operations, a template will be set up at each permanent pile location to ensure that augering and subsequent permanent pile installation occurs in the necessary location, within placement tolerance. The auger will be advanced into the seabed at each permanent pile location and advanced until any coral obstruction has been successfully drilled through. Once the necessary depth has been reached, the CFA will be slowly withdrawn and moved to the next hole. Permanent pile installation will proceed following CFA pre-drilling operations.
The nature of the CFA drilling methodology allows for the churned drill spoils to be returned to the borehole as the auger flight is withdrawn after reaching its design depth. This methodology does not result in the generation of any drill spoils and only disturbs the seafloor at the immediate location of drilling. Excess water is not generated as part of this operation. DPJV will have a turbidity curtain in place surrounding all CFA augering operations and pile driving to capture any potential turbidity generated during the operation to maintain water quality standards.

CONCRETE PILE INFILL
Following installation, permanent piles will be fully dewatered prior to the placement of concrete infill within the pile. The water removed from the pile prior to the placement of concrete is anticipated to be clean seawater without the presence of any turbidity or other contaminants. The clean water will be pumped out of the pile and discharged back into the ocean, within the enclosed turbidity curtain surrounding the area of active work.
Concrete placement will commence following pile dewatering, with the piles themselves providing primary containment for the concrete. Concrete placement will utilize "tremie" methodology with concrete placement occurring from the bottom up. This will a) prevent segregation of concrete during placement, b) further reduce risk of concrete spillage since the pump hose will be placed fully into the pile and c) minimize the mixing of concrete and any residual water remaining in the pile. It is possible that some water may make its way up to the top of the concrete and top of the pile towards the end of concrete placement operations. In the event of this situation, DPJV would utilize a small pump to remove the very small volume of concrete-contaminated water and place it into a concrete washout pan for disposal with any other concrete washout debris from the concrete truck/pump truck.
Concrete infill within the pile will initially be brought up to 3 feet below the top of the pile. This will act as an initial containment

BMP, ensuring that there is sufficient room within the pile to contain any concrete or residual water, preventing spilling during the initial infill operation. The remaining amount of concrete infill will be placed following the installation of the concrete precast caps, during our second stage cast-in-place concrete pours. Additional BMPs, such as the placement of the concrete pumping hose into the pile to prevent spillage during placement, and the use of perimeter containment BMPs (such as water-tight concrete formwork) will be utilized during placement operations to ensure no spills or impacts to water quality.

DOLPHIN CONSTRUCTION
The dolphin will be comprised of four (4) 24-inch concrete-filled steel pipe piles supporting a precast, post-tensioned dolphin structure approximately 12 ft. by 12 ft. A pile template will be installed to guide dolphin construction and removed following dolphin completion. The dolphin piles will be vibrated, augered (if necessary), and impacted into place, cut to grade, and filled with concrete. A steel weldment will be installed at the top of each pile and the precast dolphin structure (pre-tensioned concrete deck panels) will be lifted into place. A second stage concrete pour will connect the precast dolphin cap to the piles to achieve the moment connection. The dolphin gangway will be installed with one gangway connection allowed to slide to accommodate lateral deflections under differential loading.

SEE ATTACHED PROJECT DESCRIPTION FOR ADDITIONAL DETAILS REGARDING SITE ESTABLISHMENT, IN-WATER DEBRIS MITIGATION, PRECAST CONCRETE INSTALLATION, DOCK APPURTENANCES, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION, AND COMMISSIONING AND DEMOBILIZATION.

Describe the "discharge" activity and the purpose of the proposed discharge activity. "Discharges" include but are not limited to storm water runoff, dredged spoil dewatering return flow and runoff, placement of backfill, pouring or placement of concrete, sand placement for beach nourishment, equipment in water, etc.
The proposed project will result in several discharge activities associated with the in-water construction and demolition work required to remove an existing ?oating pier and construct a new ?xed, pile- supported pier at Berth G to accommodate the USCG 225-foot WLB vessel. A turbidity curtain will be deployed during all in-water and over-water work that may increase turbidity (e.g., pile removal, cutting, installation). Discharges associated with the project include:

1. Augering – A continuous flight auger (CFA) will be used to pre-drill the pile locations. Spoils will therefore not be removed from the water and will be returned to the pile borehole as the auger is withdrawn. A turbidity curtain will be in place surrounding all augering and pile installation activities.

2. Pile Driving and Removal – Vibratory pile driving/removal may result in minor sediment disturbance at the pile insertion point and resuspension in the water column. A turbidity curtain will be in place surrounding all augering and pile installation activities. The purpose of this activity is to extract existing piles and install new steel piles to support the pier and dolphin structure.

3. Placement of Concrete – Multiple phases of pre-cast concrete placement (e.g., pile in?ll, pile caps, deck panels, topping slab, and dolphin cap) have the potential for discharge from washout water or incidental contact with surface waters. Pre-cast concrete will be placed in a controlled manner above the waterline to minimize contact with the water. Water-tight forms will be used when pouring curbs or other cast-in-place elements. Piles will also need to be dewatered prior to concrete ?lling. All waters will be returned to the harbor. The purpose of dewatering is to ensure the integrity of the concrete mixture. Concrete washout pans (CWPs) will be located adjacent to the region of active concrete placement, but at least 50 ft away from the water and drains. The CWPs will be placed on top of secondary containment (such as plastic sheeting) to contain any splatter or drips. Details for locations of CWPs are shown in the revised BMP map. Any concrete contaminated water will remain inside the CWP. Care must be taken when using a CWP to ensure it is not overfilled beyond capacity. Sufficient space must be left within a CWP to ensure no spillage/overflow during use and handling. A CWP can be utilized until it reaches capacity (approximately 2 cubic yards on average). When not in use, a partially-filled CWP will be kept covered to prevent the collection of stormwater or the loss/spillage of any CWP contents. Once full, the CWP and any concrete debris and concrete contaminated water contained within, will be removed from site and disposed of at a licensed facility.

4. Stormwater Runo? from Construction Site – During construction, stormwater runo? may occur from the designated laydown area and active construction zones. The area will be fenced with high-vis fencing and safety signage installed. The purpose is to support construction staging and operations. Stormwater BMPs will include compost socks, sand bags, catch basin inserts, and a spill apron, as shown on the attached BMP map.

All discharge activities will be conducted in accordance with best management practices (BMPs) to minimize turbidity, control erosion, prevent spillage of pollutants, and protect water quality during all phases of the project.

List all "discharge" activities that the owner is seeking coverage for under this WQC application (e.g. sand replenishment, backfills, etc.).

1. Discharge from pile installation and removal, debris removal, and rip rap removal/replacement
- Sediment resuspension due to vibratory and impact pile driving (44), as well as the extraction of 6 existing piles.
- Pile dewatering prior to concrete fill placement.

2. Placement of concrete in and over state waters including:
- First-stage concrete ?ll inside steel pipe piles.
- Cast-in-place concrete for pile caps and connections.
- Concrete topping slab for the pier.
- Concrete pour for dolphin cap.
- Curb placement on existing Berth G.

3. Temporary placement of equipment in water
- Including project vessels and work ?oats for mechanical and electrical installation.

4. Stormwater runo? from construction site
- Runo? from laydown areas and staging zones.

5. Discharge from incidental contact with water
- Possible discharge from accidental spillage during equipment use or concrete work.

Specify the physical, chemical, biological, thermal, and any other pertinent characteristic of the "discharge" activity. These may include: nutrients from dredging, pre-drilling, or pile-driving activities; turbidity from leaks during tremie concrete placement; etc.
The proposed activities associated with demolition and construction at Berth G will result in discharges with the following pertinent characteristics:

1. Physical Characteristics Turbidity:

Likely to occur due to:
- Debris removal (existing site habitat mitigation)
- Vibratory and impact pile driving (temporary sediment resuspension).
- Extraction of existing piles.
- Removal and reworking of rip rap for new pile placement.
- Drilling through hard coral lenses and cemented sands, particularly during augering.
- Stormwater runo? from disturbed surfaces and the laydown area.

A turbidity curtain will be used during all in-water and over-water work. Stormwater BMPs will include compost socks, sand bags, catch basin inserts, and a spill apron, as shown on the attached BMP map.

Debris from Demolition:
Particulate matter from ?oat and gangway demolition may be present temporarily in water if not fully contained.
A turbidity curtain will be used during all in-water and over-water work.

2. Chemical Characteristics

Potential pH Changes from Concrete:
Fresh concrete placement (e.g., pile in?ll, precast panel connections, topping slab) can release high-pH leachate if not properly contained or cured. BMPs will minimize concrete contact with surface waters.

Concrete placement in in-water piles will utilize "tremie" methodology with concrete placement occurring from the bottom up. This will a) prevent segregation of concrete during placement, b) further reduce risk of concrete spillage since the pump hose will be placed fully into the pile and c) minimize the mixing of concrete and any residual water remaining in the pile.

Petroleum Products:
Minor risk of hydrocarbons from construction equipment (crane, barge engines, winches) including diesel, lubricants, and hydraulic ?uids. Spill containment and secondary containment measures will be implemented.

High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE), Ultra High Molecular Weight (UHMW) Plastic, and Stainless Steel Material Use:
Materials such as HDPE pipes, UHMW plastic components, and stainless steel hangers are chosen for their chemical inertness and durability. These materials have very low potential for chemical leaching or alteration of water quality. Their use is not expected to cause any signi?cant chemical impact on the surrounding aquatic environment.

3. Biological Characteristics

Benthic Disturbance:
Pile driving and removal and debris removal will disturb benthic habitat, particularly hardbottom or coral rubble areas. No discharge of biologically active substances is anticipated, but temporary habitat disruption is expected. Debris removal mitigation is expected to improve habitat and is performed in accordance with the project's Essential Fish Habitat consultation with NMFS.

No Nutrient Enrichment:
The project will not introduce fertilizers, biosolids, or nutrient-laden waters; therefore, nutrient loading is not expected.

4. Thermal Characteristics

No Signi?cant Thermal Discharge:
All work is mechanical or structural in nature. Equipment operation and concrete curing will not result in appreciable thermal changes to receiving waters.

5. Other Pertinent Characteristics

Treated Stormwater Runo?:
Temporary surface water runo? from construction areas will be managed through BMPs (e.g., silt fences, ?lter fabric) to limit the discharge of sediment-laden runo?. Stormwater BMPs will include compost socks, sand bags, catch basin inserts, and a spill apron, as shown on the attached BMP map. A SWPPP will be prepared for this project to describe BMPs to be used in project laydown areas and uplands.

Existing Environment and Potential Effects

Describe the existing physical environment and the potential physical environmental effects. Your description needs to address the environmental effects on water, land, sediment, soil, air, etc.

The project site is located within Honolulu Harbor, a highly developed and active commercial hub, which has been designated as a Water Quality Limited Segment (WQLS) due to recurring exceedances of turbidity, nitrogen and phosphorus, chlorophyll-a, ammonia, and trash (Hawaii DOH 2002–2004, DLNR 2019). A 2012 DLNR survey documented limited water clarity and high suspended particulate concentrations throughout the water column (DLNR 2012, Honolulu Harbor Piers 24–29 EA 2017). The benthic environment is characterized by soft silt and fine sand with minimal seagrass, macroalgae, or natural reef structure (DLNR 2019). The hard substrate at the project site is primarily comprised of piers, pilings, and a dredged shoreline, all of which support biological communities typical of tolerant species found in industrial harbor settings (Pier 12–15 EA 2013). Harbor conditions in this area of Honolulu Harbor are influenced by semi-diurnal tides, which provide moderate flushing.

Sediment and Soil: The seabed in the project area consists primarily of unconsolidated silty sand and ?ne sediment over rock substrate. The slope below the pier is covered with debris and bare substrate, with some areas containing old construction materials such as pipes, tarps, and concrete fragments.

Land: The adjacent upland area includes the existing Berth G ?xed pier, gangways, and laydown areas at USCG Base Honolulu. These are developed industrial/military-use parcels, with paved and compacted surfaces.

Air: Air quality at the site is consistent with a commercial/industrial harbor setting, with background contributions from nearby marine vessels, cargo operations, and city tra?c.

Potential Physical Environmental E?ects:

Water Quality: Temporary increases in turbidity may result from in- water activities such as pile driving, pile removal, and drilling. These impacts will be localized and short-term. Water quality BMPs (e.g., use of silt curtains or timing work during slack tides) will be implemented to minimize e?ects. Other water quality BMPs in the uplands laydown and staging area include compost socks, sand bags, catch basin inserts, and a spill apron, as shown on the attached BMP map.

Sediment Disturbance: Physical disturbance of the seabed will occur during pile extraction and replacement. This may cause localized resuspension of ?ne sediments and short-term impacts to benthic habitat, though the area has limited biological productivity and is largely devoid of seagrass or coral reef habitat. Debris removal mitigation is expected to improve habitat and is performed in accordance with the project's Essential Fish Habitat consultation with NMFS.

Soil and Upland Runo?: Soil disturbance will be minimal and limited to temporary laydown and equipment staging areas. Erosion and sediment control measures (e.g., silt fences, ?lter fabric, silt booms) will be employed to prevent discharge into adjacent waters as described above and shown on the attached BMP map.

Debris Management: Removal of old pier components, existing site debris, and incidental construction waste will be managed to avoid debris entering the harbor. All waste materials will be collected, contained, and disposed of at PVT Land Company located at 87-2020 Farrington Highway in Waianae, HI 96792.

Overall, physical environmental e?ects from the project will be short- term, localized, and minimized through adherence to standard environmental protection measures and best management practices.

Attach a survey report, if available, and photographs of the existing physical environment. You may upload multiple files. It is recommended that you keep each file below 10 MB.

01_Project Description_USCG Base Honolulu Berth G Extension.pdf - 01/05/2026 12:46 PM
03_POH-2022-00187_USACE_Permit App.pdf - 01/05/2026 12:46 PM
04_POH-2022-00187_USACE_Application Correspondence.pdf - 01/05/2026 12:46 PM
09_DPJV_WLB HNL- SPCC Plan.pdf - 01/05/2026 12:46 PM
11_DPJV_WLB HNL- Contractor Staging Area.pdf - 01/05/2026 12:46 PM
06_USCG_Berth G-F_Bottom survey Base Honolulu.pdf - 01/05/2026 12:46 PM
05_HOPSD - 2024 - Hawai?i Coastal Zone Management Program.pdf - 01/05/2026 12:46 PM
08_NMFS-Re_ USCG Base Honolulu - Revised Essential Fish Habitat Assessment.pdf - 01/05/2026 12:46 PM
10_DPJV_WLB HNL- BMP Map.pdf - 01/05/2026 12:46 PM
07_MRCI_CG+Base+Hono+Marine+Report+V.2.pdf - 01/05/2026 12:46 PM
02_MRCI COAST GUARD PIER AMAP.pdf - 01/06/2026 02:03 PM
WLB HNL- BMP Map.pdf - 02/17/2026 01:54 PM
WLB HNL- SPCC Plan Rev. 1.pdf - 02/17/2026 01:54 PM

Comment

Please see the WLB HNL- attachments for updated BMPs and SPCC Plan addressing handling, storage, reuse, and disposal for CWPs.

Describe the existing chemical environment and potential chemical environmental effects. Your description needs to include the environmental effects on the water column, sediments, air, etc.
Water Column: The project area is located within Honolulu Harbor, an active commercial harbor with moderate levels of vessel tra?c and industrial activity. As a result, the water column may contain elevated background levels of hydrocarbons (e.g., from fuel or oil), trace metals, and nutrients relative to open ocean conditions. However, no point- source chemical discharges are known to originate from Berth G.

Sediments: Sediment quality in the project area re?ects a history of harbor operations and includes urban runo?, vessel maintenance activities, and possible accumulation of trace contaminants. Typical contaminants found in similar harbor sediments include low to moderate levels of heavy metals (e.g., copper, lead, zinc), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and petroleum hydrocarbons. However, the sea?oor in the immediate project footprint is characterized by bare, sediment-covered rock with debris and construction materials, indicating previously disturbed conditions.

Air: The chemical composition of ambient air is in?uenced by harbor activities and vehicle tra?c. Background air quality may include elevated levels of nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur dioxide (SO2), particulate matter (PM), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), primarily from marine vessel operations and on-base equipment.

Potential Chemical Environmental E?ects:

Water Column: Temporary and localized chemical e?ects to the water column could occur due to resuspension of bottom sediments during pile removal and drilling activities. These sediments may release small amounts of nutrients or contaminants (e.g., metals, hydrocarbons) into the water column. However, the use of best management practices such as silt curtains and careful scheduling of in-water work during low-energy tidal conditions will minimize dispersion.

Sediments: The physical disturbance of potentially contaminated sediments could expose buried materials, but given the low biological productivity and absence of sensitive resources such as seagrass or dense coral colonies, long-term ecological e? ects are not expected. Removed sediment and construction debris will be handled and disposed of in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

Air: Temporary increases in airborne emissions may occur due to operation of diesel-powered equipment and marine support vessels. Emissions will include combustion-related pollutants such as CO2, NOx, PM, and VOCs. These impacts will be short-term and localized and are not expected to signi?cantly degrade local air quality.

Spill Risk: There is a low risk of accidental release of fuels, lubricants, or hydraulic ?uids during construction. However, contractors will implement spill prevention and response protocols.

In summary, potential chemical impacts to water, sediment, and air are expected to be minor, temporary, and mitigated through the use of standard best management practices and construction controls. Project BMPs include water quality monitoring, turbidity curtain, and stormwater controls as described previously and shown in the attached BMP map.

Attach monitoring data for the existing chemical environment. You may upload multiple files. It is recommended that you keep each file below 10 MB.
NONE PROVIDED
Comment
NONE PROVIDED

Describe the existing biological environment and the potential biological environmental effects. List all species, specifically native species, and habitats for the existing biological environment. Provide a discussion on the environmental effects on plants, animals, and habitats.
The project area is located in a heavily industrialized portion of Honolulu Harbor at United States Coast Guard (USCG) Base Honolulu. Biological resources in the immediate project footprint are sparse and consistent with disturbed urban harbor conditions.

Corals: The nearshore concrete structures of the existing gangway and pier at Berth G likely restrict coral growth. Observed corals were isolated colonies of native species such as Porites meandrina, Porites lobata, Montipora spp., and Leptastrea purpurea. These corals were limited in number and mostly found as encrustations on vertical or shaded surfaces, rather than as extensive colonies or reef structures.

The selected alternative limits the impacts to corals to a very few branching corals, as such no coral relocation is required. Removal of debris has instead been approved as mitigation for effects to Essential Fish Habitat (NMFS, 8/21/25)

Non-coral Invertebrates: A variety of sea urchins were observed and were the most abundant invertebrates. These include:

Tripneustes gratilla (collector urchin) – native Echinometra mathaei – native
Diadema paucispinum – native
Echinothrix diadema – native

Other invertebrates included scattered mollusks, with numerous dead bivalve shells and few live individuals. Endemic Hawaiian pearl oysters were observed on pier piles and the harbor ?oor. Concrete and steel surfaces supported fouling communities including sponges, hydroids, and tunicates, typical of urban harbor environments.

Algae: There was virtually no marine algae observed in the survey area.

Fish: Fish were common but not diverse in terms of commercially or ecologically signi?cant species. Twenty-?ve ?sh species were documented. The most abundant families included:

Chaetodontidae (butter?y?sh) Acanthuridae (surgeon?sh) Labridae (wrasses)
These are all native reef-associated ?sh.

Protected Species: No federally protected species (e.g., marine mammals or sea turtles) were observed during ?eld surveys. However, it is likely that Chelonia mydas (green sea turtles, listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act) occasionally transit through the area.

Habitat: The benthic habitat includes bare sediment-covered rock and debris ?elds composed of anthropogenic materials such as pipes, concrete beams, metal objects, and tarps. No seagrass was observed. The area lacks structured reef habitat or biologically complex substrates.

Potential Biological Environmental E?ects:

Direct Impacts: The primary biological impacts will result from physical disturbance during pile removal, augering, and pile installation activities. These may include:

- Temporary increased turbidity that can a?ect photosynthesis and respiration in nearby organisms.
- Direct loss of encrusting and sessile organisms attached to pier
structures or debris slated for removal.
- Possible mortality or displacement of invertebrates and small benthic organisms during in-water construction.

Fish and Mobile Fauna: Construction noise and turbidity may temporarily displace ?sh from the immediate area, but these e?ects are expected to be localized and reversible. Fish are expected to return post-construction, especially once new hard surfaces are available for recolonization.

Corals and Invertebrates: Isolated coral colonies on existing structures may be impacted by shading, sedimentation, or physical removal. These impacts are expected to be minimal due to the small size and low density of coral observed. Avoidance and minimization measures such as turbidity controls will reduce sedimentation-related stress.

Protected Species: Although not observed, green sea turtles could transit the area. In-water work monitoring will reduce the likelihood of interactions. No long-term e?ects on protected species are anticipated. Protected species consultation was completed and the project will include recommended BMPs for species protection.

Habitat Changes: Removal of the ?oating dock and construction of the pier extension will change available benthic habitat but will not signi?cantly alter the overall ecological function of this already disturbed area. New pier infrastructure may provide new hard substrate for colonization by invertebrates and ?sh. Debris mitigation will improve habitat conditions in accordance with the project's EFH consultation.

In summary, biological impacts from the project are expected to be minor, short-term, and largely restricted to the immediate construction footprint. No signi?cant loss of sensitive habitat or federally protected species is anticipated. Mitigation measures will be implemented to minimize impacts on native species and water quality during construction.

Describe the existing uses at the project site and the potential effects from your proposed activity. HAR 11-54-1 defines existing uses as those uses actually attained in the water body on or after November 28, 1975 whether or not they are included in the water quality standards. Existing uses could include recreational activities, propagation of fish, shellfish, or other aquatic animals, plants, etc.

The project site is located at Berth G of the United States Coast Guard (USCG) Base Honolulu within Honolulu Harbor, a heavily developed commercial and military harbor. Existing uses of the water body in and around the project area include:

Commercial and Military Vessel Operations: The primary and ongoing use of this water body is mooring, maintenance, and navigation of large vessels including USCG cutters and support vessels. The area is an active berthing location for National Security Cutters (NSCs) and Seagoing Buoy Tenders (WLBs).

Navigation and Harbor Access: The project area supports federal navigation functions and is used for vessel tra?c entering and exiting USCG Base Honolulu.

Propagation of Aquatic Life: Despite the urban nature of the harbor, the water body still supports aquatic life, including native coral species (Porites meandrina, Montipora spp.), invertebrates (e.g., sea urchins, mollusks, sponges), and reef-associated ? sh (e.g., wrasses, butter?y?sh, surgeon?sh). While the density and diversity of these organisms is reduced due to harbor conditions, their presence indicates existing use for aquatic life propagation.

Potential Transiting of Protected Species: Although not observed during the biological survey, the area may occasionally be used by green sea turtles (Chelonia mydas), which are known to transit urban harbor areas.

Potential E?ects from Proposed Activity:

Short-Term Water Quality Impacts: Temporary increases in turbidity during in-water work could slightly reduce water clarity and temporarily impact aquatic species' ability to feed or respire. These e?ects will be localized and short-lived, and BMPs (e.g., turbidity curtains) will be employed to minimize them.

Disturbance to Aquatic Life: Physical construction activities may disturb or displace sessile organisms and benthic invertebrates in the immediate footprint. However, the area is already characterized by low biodiversity due to existing structures and harbor tra?c. The long-term e?ect on aquatic life propagation is expected to be minimal. Debris removal will improve benthic habitat.

No E?ect on Recreational Uses: The project area is within a secured USCG facility and is not accessible to the public for recreational use such as ?shing, swimming, or boating. Therefore, the project will not adversely a?ect recreational uses.

No Long-Term Degradation of Existing Uses: The project is a continuation of the site's long-standing maritime and military use. Upon completion, the new pier infrastructure may even enhance certain ecological uses (e.g., by providing new hard substrate for marine colonization). Overall, existing uses such as aquatic life support and navigational operations will be maintained.

In summary, the proposed activity is consistent with existing uses and is not anticipated to signi?cantly degrade or impair any designated or existing use of the water body under HAR 11-54-1.

Describe how your activity will maintain and protect existing uses. HAR 11-54-1.1 requires that the existing uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses shall be maintained and protected.
The proposed activity—the extension of Berth G at the U.S. Coast Guard Base Honolulu—is designed to maintain and enhance the operational capacity of a long-established military and maritime facility. This activity will maintain and protect existing uses of the water body, including:

1. Continued Military and Navigation Use:
The primary existing use of the project site is as a berthing and operational area for U.S. Coast Guard vessels. The proposed improvements directly support this use by ensuring adequate mooring infrastructure for a second 225-foot Seagoing Buoy Tender (WLB). This maintains the navigation and defense-related functions of the harbor without introducing new or incompatible uses.

2. Protection of Water Quality During Construction:
Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be implemented throughout the construction phase to prevent signi?cant degradation of water quality. These include:
- Use of turbidity curtains and silt barriers to contain suspended sediments during in-water work;
- Mitigation of stormwater discharge as shown in the attached BMP plan;
- Immediate containment and cleanup protocols for any accidental discharges; and
- Ongoing monitoring of water quality before, during, and after construction;

3. Protection of Biological Resources:
Biological surveys have documented limited coral cover and low densities of mobile invertebrates and ?sh in the project area, largely due to existing harbor use. Nonetheless, e?orts will be made to minimize the disturbance footprint, avoid sensitive species when possible, and complete in-water work in a timely and contained manner. The project will not interfere with the ability of the area to support aquatic life post-construction.

4. No Impact to Public Recreational Uses:
The project area is not used for public recreation such as ?shing or swimming, and no changes are proposed that would impact potential recreational water quality elsewhere in Honolulu Harbor.

5. Avoidance of Hazardous or Long-Term Discharges:
The project does not involve the release of nutrients, toxic substances, or persistent pollutants. All discharges will be limited, temporary, and controlled to prevent long-term degradation.

In conclusion, the proposed Berth G extension project has been designed with appropriate safeguards to maintain the current level of water quality and protect all existing uses, consistent with the requirements of HAR 11-54-1.1.

Project Schedule

Provide the estimated date when the activity will begin.
06/30/2026

Provide the estimated date when the activity will end.
02/15/2027

Provide the estimated date when the discharge(s) will begin.
07/15/2026

Provide the estimated date when the discharge(s) will end.
11/30/2026

Site-Specific Best Management Practices (BMPs)

a. Attach map(s) showing the location of the project site (i.e., ocean, stream, wetlands, estuary, reservoir, etc.) and structural control measure(s) including typical section(s), stockpiling site(s), treatment facility(ies), return flow discharge site(s), etc. You may upload multiple files. It is recommended that you keep each file below 10 MB.

10_DPJV_WLB HNL- BMP Map.pdf - 01/05/2026 12:55 PM
242075_Permit Drawings_USCG Base Honolulu Berth G Extension.pdf - 01/06/2026 11:22 AM
WLB HNL- SPCC Plan Rev. 1.pdf - 02/17/2026 12:55 PM
WLB HNL- BMP Map.pdf - 02/17/2026 12:55 PM

Comment
Please see the WLB - HNL files for updated BMPs regarding CWP placement and the SCPP.

b. Provide a site characterization which identifies the ambient conditions at the project site and a description of any specific measures needed to protect the ecosystem at the project site.
Site Characterization

Ambient Conditions at the Project Site:
The project site is located at Berth G at the U.S. Coast Guard Base in Honolulu Harbor, an actively used industrial waterfront. The following summarizes the ambient conditions:

Water Quality:
The harbor waters are characterized by moderate turbidity and sedimentation typical of an urban, heavily used port. Water clarity is often reduced by vessel tra?c, stormwater runo?, and anthropogenic activities. Ambient dissolved oxygen, temperature, and salinity levels are generally within the expected range for estuarine environments, although localized variations can occur.

Sediment Characteristics:
According to the project's bathymetric, geotechnical, and debris surveys, the sea?oor in the project area consists primarily of ? ne-grained silts and clays over bedrock, with moderate organic content. Observed debris includes old concrete, pipes, tarps, and metal objects, indicating a history of prior development and marine operations. These sediments are generally stable, though easily resuspended during disturbance.

Biological Environment:
The nearshore and benthic habitats adjacent to the pier are largely degraded. Coral cover is sparse and limited to scattered colonies of Porites lobata, P. meandrina, Montipora spp., and Leptastrea purpurea on pier structures. Non-coral invertebrates include several species of urchins (Tripneustes gratilla, Echinometra mathaei, Diadema paucispinum, Echinothrix diadema), and endemic Hawaiian pearl oysters. A community of fouling organisms—sponges, hydroids, and tunicates—inhabits the pier surfaces. Fish diversity is moderate, dominated by butter?y?sh (Chaetodontidae), surgeon?sh (Acanthuridae), and wrasses (Labridae). No seagrass or marine algae were observed, and federally protected species (e.g., sea turtles or marine mammals) were absent during surveys, although transient presence is possible.

Air and Noise Conditions:
The area experiences moderate ambient noise and emissions from vessel operations, base activities, and surrounding urban development. No sensitive noise receptors or air quality exceedances have been identi?ed.

Ecosystem Protection Measures:

To protect the aquatic and surrounding environment during project activities, the following measures will be implemented:

1. Minimize In-Water Work:
All in-water work will be limited to what is necessary to extend Berth G and will avoid sensitive features where feasible. Work will be timed to avoid sensitive seasonal biological events in accordance with the project's consultations.

2. Use of Turbidity Controls:
Turbidity curtains and other best management practices (BMPs) will be deployed to contain turbidity and prevent sediment migration beyond the immediate work area.

3. Debris and Spill Management:
Any construction debris will be immediately contained and removed. Spill response protocols will be in place, and hazardous materials will be stored and handled in compliance with federal and state regulations.

4. Contractor Training:
Construction crews will be trained in environmental protection procedures, including coral avoidance, turbidity management, and spill response.

5. Monitoring:
Visual turbidity monitoring will be conducted during in-water work. If thresholds are exceeded, work will be halted until corrective measures are taken.

6. Post-Construction Restoration:
All temporary structures will be removed, and disturbed areas will be stabilized to prevent ongoing sedimentation or erosion.

These actions will ensure the project proceeds with minimal impact to the ecosystem and in compliance with Hawaii water quality standards.

c. Provide the construction sequence and duration. The construction sequence constitutes an important portion of the water pollution control plan. The construction sequence shall be arranged to minimize the potential adverse impact(s) resulting from the proposed activities. The construction schedule shall be clearly described, particularly, the schedule for any in-stream and/or in-water work. Selection of the dry-season, low-flow, or no-flow period to conduct the in-stream construction activities is preferred.
The proposed project to extend Berth G at USCG Base Honolulu is anticipated to take approximately 230 calendar days from mobilization to demobilization. The construction will be sequenced and scheduled to minimize water quality impacts, particularly by avoiding in-water construction activities during peak coral spawning in accordance with the project's NMFS EFH consultation.

General Construction Schedule

Project mobilization is anticipated to begin in approximately July 2026 with demobilization in 2027, although exact timing may vary. Site construction will occur over a duration of approximately 230 days.

Mobilization and Site Preparation:
June 30, 2026 – July 14, 2026
Activities: staging of equipment and materials, upland preparation, and pre- construction surveys.

In-Water Construction Activities:
July 15 – November 30, 2026 Activities:
- Installation of temporary turbidity curtains and other Best Management Practices (BMPs)
- Debris removal activities.
- Removal of existing ?oating dock and underwater obstructions
- Installation of new piles and structural components
- Concrete placement using tremie methods where required. This includes the installation of CWPs
- Back?lling and grading of sea?oor features (if applicable)
- Any necessary demolition involving in-water elements

Pier Superstructure Construction and Utility Installation: September 15 – December 31, 2026
Activities:
- Decking, pier extensions, mooring ?xtures
- Utility lines, lighting, and safety rail installation
- Continued compliance with stormwater BMPs

Finalization and Demobilization:
January 01 – February 15, 2027 Activities:
- Site cleanup
- Removal of temporary BMPs (curtains, barriers, CWPs)
- Final inspections and punch list
- Demobilization of equipment and personnel

Environmental Protection Measures Integrated into Construction Sequence

Turbidity Control:
Turbidity curtains will be deployed and maintained around active work zones throughout the duration of in-water construction. The curtains will remain in place until the risk of sediment suspension has been eliminated. The curtain will be placed into the water and maneuvered into position utilizing work skiffs. It will be regularly anchored along its length such that it remains in place around the active area of work and fully encloses any potentially turbidity-creating activities. Once in place and floating, the curtain will be lowered to fully surround the work area for the full length of the water column.

Low Impact Timing:
In-water construction will avoid peak spawning windows in accordance with NMFS EFH consultation recommendations.

Monitoring and Reporting:
Construction activities will be monitored daily for compliance with permit conditions and BMP implementation. Reports will be submitted as required by regulatory agencies.

d. Identify the specific construction method(s) to be applied with respect to each type of construction activity proposed including a description of the type of equipment involved and how and where this type of equipment would be employed.
The proposed construction for the extension of Berth G will include both upland and in-water activities. Each type of construction activity will be executed using methods and equipment selected to minimize environmental impacts, particularly on water quality and marine life. A turbidity curtain will be deployed during all in-water and over-water work that may increase turbidity (e.g., pile removal, cutting, installation).

1. Debris Mitigation

Methods: Manual removal using a land-based crane.
Location: Directly at the project site in Honolulu Harbor.

2. Removal of Existing Floating Dock and Debris

Methods: Disassembly and lifting of dock structures using a crane; diver-assisted removal of submerged debris and structures.
Equipment:
- Crane.
- Work ski?s and tenders.
- SCUBA divers for underwater detachment.
Location: Uplands and in-water area immediately adjacent to Berth G.

3. Pile Installation

Methods: Vibratory and/or impact pile driving of steel pipe piles to support new pier structures. Where feasible, vibratory methods will be used to minimize underwater noise.
Equipment:
- Vibratory hammer (APE 200-6) and/or diesel impact hammer (D-62).
- 300T Crane.
- Pile templates for alignment.
Location: In-water areas along the pier face and around the new berth footprint.

4. Concrete Placement and BMPs
Methods: Tremie concrete placement for pile filling; standard formwork and pouring for deck and upland elements.
Equipment:
- Concrete pump and tremie pipe system.
- Ready-mix concrete trucks (upland access only).
- Concrete washout pans (CWPs) will be located adjacent to the region of active concrete placement, but at least 50 ft away from the water and drains, on top of secondary containment (such as plastic sheeting) to contain any splatter or drips
Location: Subtidal areas for in-water components; upland/above-water for pier decking.

5. Fender and Mooring Installation

Methods: Installation of new mooring bollards, cleats, and fender panels mounted on the new pier structure.
Equipment:
- Crane or boom truck.
- Pneumatic or hydraulic tools for bolting and anchoring.
Location: On and around the new pier extension.

6. Utility Line and Infrastructure Installation

Methods: Installation of utilities in existing conduit runs (upland); attachment of electrical, water, and communication lines to pier structure.
Equipment:
- Hand tools for line anchoring.
- Work skiff or floating platform for under-dock work.
Location: Upland and pier structure.

7. Turbidity Control and BMPs

Methods: Deployment of turbidity curtains around all active in-water work areas; use of silt screens, spill kits, and secondary containment for equipment refueling and storage.
Equipment:
- Anchored floating turbidity curtains.
- Spill containment booms and pads.
- Stormwater controls in upland laydown and staging area.
Location: Around in-water work zones and upland laydown and staging area.

Each construction method has been selected to reduce physical, chemical, and biological impacts, particularly during in-water activities. In-water work will only occur outside peak coral spawning windows in accordance with NMFS EFH consultation recommendations.

e. Provide a contingency plan to ensure that even under the worst case scenario, the activity will have minimal adverse impact(s) on State water(s).
To address unforeseen circumstances and ensure that even under the worst-case scenario the project has minimal adverse impacts on State waters, the following contingency measures will be implemented:

1. Spill Response and Hazardous Material Containment
Primary Measures:
- All fueling will be conducted in designated upland areas or on vessels with full secondary containment systems.
- Spill kits (absorbent pads, booms, pillows) will be readily available on
all vessels and at on-site staging areas.

Contingency Actions:
- Immediate cessation of fueling or chemical handling if a spill occurs.
- Activation of on-site spill response procedures with trained personnel.
- Noti?cation of the Hawaii Department of Health (DOH) and U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center within required timeframes.
- Deployment of absorbent booms and cleanup of any released
materials within 1 hour of detection.

2. Turbidity or Sediment Release
Primary Measures:
- Deployment of turbidity curtains around all in-water work zones.
- Use of silt fences, mats, or screens during pile driving or removal operations.
- Monitoring of turbidity levels daily using a calibrated turbidity meter.

Contingency Actions:
- Stop work immediately if visible turbidity exceeds baseline conditions or exceeds the HAR 11-54 water quality standards.
- Reassess BMPs and deploy additional turbidity curtains or recon?gure
existing systems.
- Notify DOH and resume work only after turbidity levels return to acceptable levels.

3. Equipment Failure or Structural Instability
Primary Measures:
- Routine maintenance and daily equipment inspections before deployment.
- Pre-construction platform loading assessments.

Contingency Actions:
- Secure all equipment immediately upon failure.
- Remove compromised equipment or structures from the water as quickly as practicable.
- Use standby equipment to maintain project schedule with minimal
impact.

4. Unexpected Weather or Ocean Conditions
Primary Measures:
- Daily review of NOAA weather and surf forecasts.
- Cease operations during high winds, waves, or inclement weather.

Contingency Actions:
- Secure all loose materials and remove vessels to safe mooring locations.
- Re-deploy turbidity control measures post-storm to ensure continued
containment.

f. Provide the characteristics of the discharge and potential pollutants associated with the proposed construction activity. The potential discharge needs to be described by specifying the source, composition of the source, quantity, and duration. This includes: materials placed or to be placed, both temporarily or permanently, into State water(s); materials that may enter State water(s) due to the proposed construction activities such as soil erosion, discharges from the trenching activity, bedding materials, construction debris, removed vegetation and soil attached to the roots, construction dewatering effluent discharges, hydrotesting effluent discharges, storm water discharges associated with the construction activities, runoff from excessive construction site dust control process, runoff from stockpiling site; materials that may re-enter State water(s) such as runoff or return flow from the dredged/excavated material dewatering site or runoff from the dredged/excavated material stockpiling site(s); discharges associated with the operation and maintenance of the equipment involved, such as oil leak(s) from the equipment, spills from the equipment fueling operations, spills from the fuel storage facility, etc.; and temporary structure(s) construction, removal and restoration related discharges such as from the construction and removal of berm(s), dike(s), cofferdam(s), sheet piling(s), sandbag(s), silt curtain(s), etc.

Source	Composition	Quantity	Quantity Units	Duration	Duration Units
Pile driving	Sediment, turbidity	Variable	CY	140	Days
Debris removal	Biological matter	~50	Other: Colonies	5	Days
Pier demolition	Concrete debris	~200	CY	30	Days
Construction equipment	Hydrocarbons, oils	<5	Other: Gallons	230	Days
Site runoff	Suspended solids	Variable	gpd	230	Days
Dust suppression runoff	Freshwater, sediments	Variable	gpd	230	Days
Stockpile runoff	Sediments	Variable	gpd	230	Days
Construction dewatering	Groundwater, sediments	Variable	gpd	140	Days
Hydrotesting discharge	Freshwater, possible rust	~1,000	Other: Gallons	30	Days
Fueling operations	Fuel, lubricants	<5	Other: Gallons/spill	Intermittent	Days
Silt curtain installation	Turbidity	Minimal	CY	140	Days

h. Provide the characteristics of the dredged/excavated material (wet or dry)

Source	Composition	Quantity	Quantity Units	Duration	Duration Units
Seafloor	Sediment/rock	~100	CY	5	Days

Provide the proposed control measures and/or treatment. The selection of the most appropriate and effective control measure(s) shall be based on the information obtained in Items 12.a through 12.h. In some cases, treatment is required before the discharges can be permitted to enter or re-enter the State water(s).

GENERAL MEASURES

1. All work will be performed from the existing pier, adjacent upland areas, or support barges or vessels.
2. Where practicable, in-water work will be performed at low or slack tides and when the sea is calm.
3. To the maximum extent practicable, all equipment and material will be lowered in a controlled manner.
4. In the event of approaching foul weather (i.e., tropical storms and hurricanes), equipment will either be removed from the Project site or adequately secured.
5. Sediment control BMPs such as catch basin inserts, compost sock, etc. will be used to control stormwater runoff on the project site.

WATER QUALITY

1. The contractor will implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to control/eliminate stormwater runoff from entering the harbor.
2. At all times, the Contractor will prevent oil or hazardous substances from entering the ground, drainage areas, or waters (navigable or non-navigable).
3. A turbidity/silt curtain will be deployed during all in-water and over-water work that may increase turbidity (e.g., pile removal, cutting, installation).

a. Turbidity curtains shall be monitored for damage, dislocation, or gaps on a daily basis, and immediately repaired where any such damage or issues are detected.

4. If dewatering is required, water will be ?ltered through sediment bags or similar treatment before discharge to prevent sediment-laden water from reaching State waters.
5. The contractor will conduct weekly water quality monitoring for turbidity, total suspended solids (TSS), and pH in accordance with CWA Section 401 standards. This monitor shall have project shut down authorization if turbidity levels exceed levels in permit standards.
6. To the maximum extent possible, project-related debris will not enter the water. Any project-related debris that inadvertently enters the water will be removed. A containment system will be placed under the deck during removal and installation. A temporary floating debris boom will be installed around all work located below the high tide line.
7. Only materials that are non-toxic to aquatic organisms will be used. For piles, concrete or steel will be used. All concrete grout, cement, and sealant used will be non-toxic and non-hazardous to aquatic organisms.
8. Materials and equipment that enter the water will be clean and free of pollutants.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

1. A Spill Prevention Control and Contingency (SPCC) plan to control hazardous materials will be developed and followed to prevent hazardous materials from entering or remaining in the marine environment during the project.
2. Spill kits with appropriate materials to contain and clean a spill will be kept on site at all times.
3. Construction equipment will be kept in good repair without leaks of hydraulic or lubricating fluids. Equipment would be checked daily, and if leaks or drips occur, they shall be cleaned up immediately.
4. Drip pans shall be utilized when construction equipment is parked.
5. Equipment maintenance and/or repair will be confined to one location. Runoff from this area will be controlled to prevent contamination of soils and water.
6. Fueling of land-based vehicles and equipment shall take place at least 50 ft away from the water (and away from drains), preferably over an impervious surface. Fueling of vessels will be done at approved fueling facilities. Any fuel spilled would be cleaned up immediately and the pads and materials from cleanup will be properly disposed of.
7. All fueling and lubricating operations of equipment and motor vehicles will be conducted in a manner that protects against

spills and evaporation. All used oil generated on-site shall be managed in accordance with provisions detailed in 40 CFR 279. When possible, the capacity of aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) placed on-site for the purpose of storing petroleum products will be minimized.
8. All temporary ASTs will have built-in/integrated secondary weatherproof containment designed to hold the total capacity of the AST, and meet all SPCC requirements found in 40 CFR 112.
9. Concrete for decking will be pumped into watertight forms. All precautions shall be followed to prevent concrete from mixing with water and to prevent concrete from flowing through water.
10. Concrete will be pumped through hoses or tremied and started with the nozzle facing downward at the deepest part of the placement. The concrete placement will be continuous with the nozzle several feet below the top surface of the fluid concrete.
11. Concrete washout pans (CWPs) will be located adjacent to the region of active concrete placement, but at least 50 ft away from the water and drains. The CWPs will be placed on top of secondary containment (such as plastic sheeting) to contain any splatter or drips. CWPs will move as the work progresses. . A CWP can be utilized until it reaches capacity. Once full, CWP's will be removed from site for disposal. When not in use, a partially-filled CWP will be kept covered to prevent the collection of stormwater or the loss/spillage of any CWP contents. Project crews will be provided with pre-construction environmental training specific to project permits and Best Management Practices to be utilized during execution of the project work. DPJV will have a designated Quality Control/Environmental Manager on site who will ensure compliance with project permits, the project SWPPP, and that BMPs, including CWPs, are utilized properly throughout execution of the project.
12. Water displaced by the concrete will be captured and treated or removed from the site. The top portion of the concrete that has mixed with water will be captured and removed from the site.
13. Anti-washout admixture shall be utilized and provided per the manufacturer&#65533;s recommendation (or 10 ounces per 100 pounds of cement, whichever is greater).
14. Hazardous wastes will be handled, stored, transported, and disposed of according to provisions detailed in 40 CFR 262, where applicable. Hazardous wastes will be prevented from entering the ground, drainage areas, and surface waters.
WASTE MANAGEMENT
1. Construction debris and removed materials will be collected and disposed of at approved upland facilities. No disposal into water bodies is allowed.
2. The Contractor will pick up waste and debris and place them in covered containers. Containers will be emptied and waste and debris removed at least weekly. Containers will not be allowed to become overfilled. Wastes will be removed without spilling or contaminating streets, the site, or other areas. Offsite disposal will be at a licensed landfill and will comply with all local, state, and federal requirements.
3. Any excess soil/dirt/fill material generated as part of the project that is not required or suitable to complete on-site work will be transported and disposed of at an off-site permitted EPA RCRA Subtitle D Municipal Solid Waste Landfill that routinely accepts the type of material being removed from the site. The Contractor will also meet all additional state and local landfill regulatory requirements. The Contractor will manage, coordinate, and provide all material testing and permit coordination and prepare all manifesting requirements for proper disposal.

Monitoring and Assessment Plan

a. Provide a description of the methods and means proposed to monitor the quality and characteristics of the discharge. Include: i. Monitoring parameters; ii. Type of sample (i.e., grab, composite, etc.); iii. Sampling devices; iv. Units of measure; v. Sampling frequency; vi. Sampling method; vii. Sampling location(s) of the monitoring point(s) on a map; and viii. Quality Assurance/Quality Control Methods.
To ensure compliance with the Hawai?i Department of Health Clean Water Branch (DOH-CWB) and Section 401 Water Quality Certi?cation conditions, a comprehensive monitoring plan will be implemented to evaluate the quality and characteristics of any potential discharges during in-water construction at the USCG Base Honolulu Berth G site. The methods are designed to detect water quality impacts and determine whether discharges deviate from pre-construction baseline conditions or exceed applicable State Water Quality Standards.

i. Monitoring Parameters
Water quality monitoring will include measurement of the following parameters:

- Turbidity (FNU, NTU)
- pH (mV, pH units)
- Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)

ii. Type of Sample
Continuous vertical pro?ling using electronic data loggers for in situ measurements of turbidity, TSS, and pH.

iii. Sampling Devices
Water quality monitoring will use a YSI ProDSS multiparameter probe or a similar device capable of capturing digital pro?les through the water column. This instrument includes sensors for nephelometric turbidity, a glass bulb pH electrode, and TSS.

iv. Units of Measure

- Turbidity: NTU (FNU also supported)
- pH: standard pH units
- Total Suspended Solids: mg/L

v. Sampling Frequency

- Pre-construction: All six monitoring stations will be sampled for all parameters over 10 increments during a minimum 14-day period.
- During in-water work: All stations will be sampled weekly during active construction and demolition activities (estimated 230-day construction window).
- Post-construction: Three additional weekly monitoring events will be conducted after construction concludes.

vi. Sampling Method
Each monitoring event includes vertical pro?ling at three depths:

- 0.5 meters below the surface
- Midwater depth
- Approximately 1 meter above the sea?oor

All sampling will be conducted from a small boat, ?otation device, or pier. Field personnel will record date, time, weather, ocean conditions, construction activities, and operator name for every sample set.

vii. Sampling Locations
Sampling will occur at six ?xed stations established around the project site as described in the project AMAP.

Impact Decision Units (IDUs): Located approximately 1 meter outside the silt curtain perimeter.
- IDU-1: Near demolition zone
- IDU-2 to IDU-4: Surround construction zone
Control Decision Units (CDUs): Located approximately 15 meters from the site, used as control comparisons.
- CDU-1: Northwest of the site
- CDU-2: Southeast of the site Monitoring Stations Coordinates

Station	Latitude	Longitude
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IDU-1	21°18'33.99?N	157°52'27.64?W
IDU-2	21°18'33.23?N	157°52'27.55?W
IDU-3	21°18'32.89?N	157°52'26.04?W
IDU-4	21°18'32.41?N	157°52'25.29?W
CDU-1	21°18'34.09?N	157°52'27.97?W
CDU-2	21°18'32.21?N	157°52'24.98?W

A map showing these station locations is attached as Figure 2 from the AMAP document.

viii. Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) Methods
All water quality monitoring will be conducted by a quali?ed individual with at least one year of experience in conducting similar AMAP monitoring plans. All technicians participating in ?eld collections will be professionally trained in all aspects of required monitoring protocols.

Geometric mean values from the IDUs will be compared to both baseline pre-construction data and same-day data from the CDUs. Statistical analyses (e.g., t-tests, p = 0.05) will be performed to determine if any exceedances are statistically signi?cant. Deviations from both control and baseline conditions will trigger an assessment and implementation of corrective BMPs or construction modi?cations.

All records, including ?eld notes, photos, and electronic datasets, will be maintained for review and included in weekly and ?nal reports submitted to DOH-CWB.

b. Describe the methods and means to monitor/maintain all pollutant control measures.
To prevent the release of pollutants into state waters during in-water construction, a suite of Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be implemented and continuously monitored throughout the project. The primary structural BMP is the installation of full-depth silt curtains around the perimeter of the active work area to prevent turbidity or any introduced pollutants from within the area from escaping and entering ocean waters. The silt curtains will be inspected daily to ensure proper deployment, secure anchoring, and integrity. Inspections will focus on identifying signs of damage, improper curtain depth, gaps, or displacement due to current, wind, or vessel activity. Any de?ciencies will be corrected immediately. A spill apron, or similar catchment BMP, will be used as debris catchment around the perimeter of the active work area to prevent any debris or pollutants from entering the water while the existing curbs are demolished from Berth G. Concrete washout pans (CWPs) will be located adjacent to the region of active concrete placement, but at least 50 ft away from the water and drains. The CWPs will be placed on top of secondary containment (such as plastic sheeting) to contain any splatter or drips. CWPs will move as the work progresses.

Additional pollutant control measures include proper staging of construction materials away from the water's edge, spill containment kits onsite, stormwater controls, and secondary containment for fuel or lubricants used in marine equipment. Any equipment operating over or in the water will be inspected daily for leaks or maintenance needs. Drip pans will be used beneath stationary equipment, and fueling will occur in designated upland areas where feasible. All construction-related debris and demolished materials will be promptly removed from the site and securely contained during transport.

All BMP inspections will be documented in a daily logbook, with accompanying photo documentation where appropriate. These logs will include the date, time, weather conditions, site observations, corrective actions taken (if any), and the name of the inspector. Copies will be retained onsite and made available to Hawaii DOH Clean Water Branch personnel upon request.

c. Provide the reporting requirements, including the time and frequency of the reports (i.e., every month, etc.) and content of the report. All reports to the DOH must be through the e-Permitting Portal WQC Compliance Form.
Reporting to the Hawaii Department of Health Clean Water Branch (DOH-CWB) will be conducted in accordance with the project's monitoring schedule and submitted exclusively through the e- Permitting Portal using the Water Quality Certi?cation (WQC) Compliance Form. Reporting is divided into three phases: pre- construction, during-construction, and post-construction.

A pre-construction monitoring report will be submitted after completion of the baseline monitoring period, which includes at least ten (10) sampling events over a minimum of 14 days. This report will include all ?eld and analytical data collected at the six (6) monitoring stations, along with statistical summaries such as geometric mean values, standard deviations, and observed ranges. The report will compare baseline values to Hawai?i Administrative Rules (HAR) 11-54 Water Quality Standards for embayments to con?rm initial compliance and establish reference conditions for future comparisons.

During construction, weekly water quality monitoring reports will be submitted. In-water work is expected to span 140 calendar days (5 months). During the entire period of in-water demolition and construction, each of the six stations will be monitored once per week. Water quality monitoring will only be performed during in-water work activities. Each report will include results of ?eld measurements taken at the applicable stations, a description of the ongoing construction activities, ocean and weather conditions, and any observed exceedances of turbidity or pH limits. Each report will indicate whether water quality criteria were met and whether the results show any statistically signi?cant di?erences from pre-construction or control values. The contractor's daily best management practice (BMP) inspection logs and photo-documentation will also be included. These reports are due within one business day following each monitoring event, with data processed and summarized within 48 hours of collection.

A post-construction monitoring report will be submitted after the completion of three weekly monitoring events following the end of in- water construction. This ?nal report will provide a comprehensive summary of all water quality monitoring data collected throughout the project, including pre-construction, construction, and post-construction phases. The report will assess whether conditions returned to baseline levels and evaluate the overall e?ectiveness of monitoring and pollutant control measures.

All reporting and documentation will be submitted via the DOH e- Permitting Portal using the WQC Compliance Form to ensure accurate and timely regulatory compliance.

d. Provide a narrative of how the monitoring results will be used to demonstrate whether or not the project construction activity was in compliance with the applicable State water quality standards.
The monitoring results will be used to demonstrate compliance with applicable State water quality standards by comparing data collected during construction to both pre-construction baseline conditions and measurements from designated control stations. Before the start of in- water work, baseline conditions will be established by monitoring six stations over a minimum of ten increments during a 14-day period. This baseline data will be used to evaluate the e?ects of construction activities on water quality.

During construction, the four impact decision units (IDUs) and two control decision units (CDUs) will be monitored weekly. The geometric means of measurements from the IDUs will be compared to both the envelope of values determined during the pre-construction period and to the same-day measurements from the CDUs. If the results from the IDUs fall outside both the baseline limits and control values, it will indicate a potential exceedance related to construction activities.

The decision-making process will follow a de?ned methodology outlined in the project's Data Quality Objectives (DQO). Decision rules will be based on statistical comparisons using t-tests with a signi?cance level of p = 0.05. A one-tailed test will be used for all constituents except pH, which will be evaluated with a two-tailed test. If monitoring results are signi?cantly higher or lower than both the pre- construction and control station values, it may trigger the implementation of additional best management practices or revisions to the construction plan to reduce water quality impacts.

This approach allows for regular assessment of potential construction-related e?ects on water quality and provides a basis for determining compliance with Hawai?i Administrative Rules (HAR) 11-54 during all phases of the project.

If desired, you may upload your Monitoring and Assessment Plan. You may upload multiple files. It is recommended that you keep the file size below 10 MB.
02_MRCI COAST GUARD PIER AMAP.pdf - 01/06/2026 02:04 PM
Comment
NONE PROVIDED

Choice of Publication

My choice of publication is:
Public Notice

Mitigation/Compensation Plan

Mitigation/Compensation Plan
08_NMFS-Re_ USCG Base Honolulu - Revised Essential Fish Habitat Assessment.pdf - 01/05/2026 01:55 PM
Comment
NONE PROVIDED

Authorized Representative

Do you wish to designate an authorized representative?
Yes

Authorization

The Certifying Person hereby authorizes the named individual or any individual occupying the named position of the company/organization listed below to act as our representative to submit information/documents necessary to complete the Section 401 WQC application. Our representative is further authorized to submit information/documents for compliance with the Section 401 WQC conditions. The Owner hereby agrees to comply with and be responsible for all Section 401 WQC conditions and HAR, Chapter 11-54.

This authorization begins with Section 401 WQC application processing and ends upon expiration or termination of the Section 401 WQC. The Owner authorizes the duly authorized representative to submit additional information/documents necessary to complete the Section 401 WQC application and to submit information/documents to comply with the Section 401 WQC conditions. The Owner is responsible for all information/documents submitted by the duly authorized representative for completion of the Section 401 WQC application and for compliance with the Section 401 WQC conditions.

The responsibility of the authorized representative cannot be delegated to an outside consultant with no financial responsibility for the company - they cannot sign as the "authorized representative" on behalf of the Owner. This requirement stems from the fact that self-reporting is critical under the Clean Water Act and Hawaii Water Pollution statutes; reports filed with CWB can have

serious legal consequences, including possible civil and even criminal liability. The Owner in signing reports, therefore, must be represented by someone who has some responsibility for the corporation's financial interests.

By submitting this application, the Certifying Person attests that the authorized representative 1) meets the requirements of HAR 11-54-9.1 and 40 CFR 122.22(b) and 2) has financial responsibility within the corporation/organization who can attest to the accuracy of reports either because he or she participated in the preparation of the report, or supervises those who did prepare it and can attest that those individuals followed standard protocols that ensure the accuracy of the report. Both the Certifying Person and authorized representative understand that they can be subject to civil and criminal liability for non-compliance with Section 401 WQC conditions, non-compliance with HAR Chapters 11-54 and 11-55, and for falsifying information.

Authorized Representative Contact Information

Complete the following for the authorized representative.

Authorized Representative Company/Organization Name
United States Coast Guard

Authorized Representative Department
NONE PROVIDED

Authorized Representative Division
NONE PROVIDED

Authorized Representative Mailing Address

915 2ND AVE
STE 2664
SEATTLE, WA 98174

Authorized Representative Street Address

915 2ND AVE
STE 2664
Seattle, WA 98174

Authorized Representative Salutation
Mr.

Authorized Representative Information

First Name	Last Name
Edward	*Wieland*

Title
Authorized Representative

Phone Type	Number	Extension
Business	7576671120	

Email
edward.a.wieland@uscg.mil

Payment Information

How are you planning to pay the filing fee for this submission?
Offline Payment (check)

Mailing Instructions

After you press the "Submit Form" button in the Certify & Submit section, select "Pay by Mail" when prompted, then press the "Download Payment Voucher" button.

Please provide the e-Permitting payment voucher when mailing this check to the Clean Water Branch. Not providing the payment voucher with the check may lead to a delay in application processing.

Note: A receipt for the filing fee check will be mailed to the Owner's mailing address, as identified in this application.

Attachments

Date	Attachment Name	Context	Confidential?	User
2/17/2026 1:54 PM	WLB HNL- SPCC Plan Rev. 1.pdf	Attachment	No	Gabrielle Dunkle
2/17/2026 1:54 PM	WLB HNL- BMP Map.pdf	Attachment	No	Gabrielle Dunkle
2/17/2026 12:55 PM	WLB HNL- BMP Map.pdf	Attachment	No	Gabrielle Dunkle
2/17/2026 12:55 PM	WLB HNL- SPCC Plan Rev. 1.pdf	Attachment	No	Gabrielle Dunkle
1/6/2026 2:04 PM	02_MRCI COAST GUARD PIER AMAP.pdf	Attachment	No	Gabrielle Dunkle
1/6/2026 2:03 PM	02_MRCI COAST GUARD PIER AMAP.pdf	Attachment	No	Gabrielle Dunkle
1/6/2026 11:22 AM	242075_Permit Drawings_USCG Base Honolulu Berth G Extension.pdf	Attachment	No	Brenna Hughes
1/6/2026 11:17 AM	04_POH-2022-00187_USACE_Application Correspondence.pdf	Attachment	No	Brenna Hughes
1/5/2026 1:55 PM	08_NMFS-Re_ USCG Base Honolulu - Revised Essential Fish Habitat Assessment.pdf	Attachment	No	Gabrielle Dunkle
1/5/2026 12:55 PM	10_DPJV_WLB HNL- BMP Map.pdf	Attachment	No	Gabrielle Dunkle
1/5/2026 12:46 PM	09_DPJV_WLB HNL- SPCC Plan.pdf	Attachment	No	Gabrielle Dunkle
1/5/2026 12:46 PM	11_DPJV_WLB HNL- Contractor Staging Area.pdf	Attachment	No	Gabrielle Dunkle
1/5/2026 12:46 PM	06_USCG_Berth G-F_Bottom survey Base Honolulu.pdf	Attachment	No	Gabrielle Dunkle
1/5/2026 12:46 PM	05_HOPSD - 2024 - Hawai?i Coastal Zone Management Program.pdf	Attachment	No	Gabrielle Dunkle
1/5/2026 12:46 PM	08_NMFS-Re_ USCG Base Honolulu - Revised Essential Fish Habitat Assessment.pdf	Attachment	No	Gabrielle Dunkle
1/5/2026 12:46 PM	10_DPJV_WLB HNL- BMP Map.pdf	Attachment	No	Gabrielle Dunkle
1/5/2026 12:46 PM	07_MRCI_CG+Base+Hono+Marine+Report+V.2.pdf	Attachment	No	Gabrielle Dunkle
1/5/2026 12:46 PM	04_POH-2022-00187_USACE_Application Correspondence.pdf	Attachment	No	Gabrielle Dunkle
1/5/2026 12:46 PM	03_POH-2022-00187_USACE_Permit App.pdf	Attachment	No	Gabrielle Dunkle
1/5/2026 12:46 PM	01_Project Description_USCG Base Honolulu Berth G Extension.pdf	Attachment	No	Gabrielle Dunkle
1/5/2026 11:57 AM	01_Project Description_USCG Base Honolulu Berth G Extension.pdf	Attachment	No	Gabrielle Dunkle
1/5/2026 11:57 AM	05_HOPSD - 2024 - Hawai?i Coastal Zone Management Program.pdf	Attachment	No	Gabrielle Dunkle
1/5/2026 11:56 AM	03_POH-2022-00187_USACE_Permit App.pdf	Attachment	No	Gabrielle Dunkle

Status History

	User	Processing Status
2/17/2026 9:12:56 AM	Gabrielle Dunkle	Draft
2/18/2026 9:33:45 AM	Neal Armstrong	Signing
2/18/2026 9:33:45 AM	Neal Armstrong	Submitting
2/18/2026 9:34:37 AM	Neal Armstrong	Submitted

Audit

Event	Event Description	Event By	Event Date
Fee Change	Changed adjustment from $0 to ($1,000). Changed financial status from Due to Paid.	Robert Phan	1/7/2026 10:57 AM
Send Email	Step Activated on Submission HQJ-CMEJ-3B1PZ in the e-Permitting System email was sent to DOH.CWBEngineering@doh.hawaii.gov.	Neal Armstrong	2/18/2026 9:34 AM

Processing Steps

Step Name	Assigned To/Completed By	Date Completed
Form Submitted.	Neal Armstrong	2/18/2026 9:34:37 AM
Notify Engineering Supervisor (Supervisor assign permit writer as responsible person, then check off step box)	Darryl Lum	
In Review		
Issue Individual Section 401 WQC		

Revisions

Revision	Revision Date	Revision By
Revision 1	1/5/2026 11:44 AM	Gabrielle Dunkle
Revision 2	2/17/2026 9:12 AM	Gabrielle Dunkle

Agreements and Signature(s)

SUBMISSION AGREEMENTS

- ☑ I am the owner of the account used to perform the electronic submission and signature.
- ☑ I have the authority to submit the data on behalf of the facility I am representing.
- ☑ I agree that providing the account credentials to sign the submission document constitutes an electronic signature equivalent to my written signature.
- ☑ I have reviewed the electronic form being submitted in its entirety, and agree to the validity and accuracy of the information contained within it to the best of my knowledge.

Certification Requirements

By submitting this form, you certify the following statement:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

You also certify:

That for an initial, revised, or renewal application, the individual submitting this application meets the Certifying Person requirements as defined in HAR 11-55-07(a) *and matches the Certifying Person identified in the Owner Information section.*

Once you have finished reviewing this application and agree to certify the statements above, complete the submission agreements below then click on the submit button to complete the electronic submission of your application. The DOH-CWB will process all applications in the order received. Please note that the DOH-CWB will contact all relevant submission contacts if there are any deficiencies in your application, or if additional information is requested.

Signed By Neal Armstrong on 02/18/2026 at 9:33 AM