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## Appendix J Agency Correspondence



**Environmental Impact Statement/  
Overseas Environmental Impact Statement  
Hawaii-California Training and Testing Activities**

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## **Appendix J      Agency Correspondence**

Appendix J contains the correspondence between the Navy and federal or state agencies with respect to cooperating agency and joint lead agency status (Section J.1), Federal Aviation Administration Airspace Proposal Coordination (Section J.2), the Coastal Zone Management Act (Section J.3), the Endangered Species Act (Section J.4), the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Section J.5), the Marine Mammal Protection Act (Section J.6), and the National Historic Preservation Act (Section J.7).



## J.1 Cooperating Agency and Joint Lead Agency Status



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS  
2000 NAVY PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON DC 20350-2000

5090  
Ser N4I/22U130252  
November 15, 2022

Ms. Kimberly Damon-Randall  
Director, Office of Protected Resources  
NOAA Fisheries  
1315 East West Highway  
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Ms. Damon-Randall:

SUBJECT: HAWAII-CALIFORNIA TRAINING AND TESTING ENVIRONMENTAL  
IMPACT STATEMENT/OVERSEAS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  
STATEMENT - COOPERATING AGENCY

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Department of the Navy (Navy) is initiating the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Statement (EIS/OEIS) to evaluate the potential environmental effects associated with military readiness training ("training") and research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E, or "testing") activities around the Hawaiian Islands and off the coast of California within the Hawaii-California Training and Testing (HCTT) Study Area.

This HCTT EIS/OEIS represents the fourth phase (Phase IV) of ongoing NEPA and EO 12114 compliance for continuation of at-sea training and testing. It will evaluate military readiness activities from 2025 into the reasonably foreseeable future and incorporate evolving mission requirements associated with force structure changes, including those resulting from the development, testing, and ultimate introduction of new platforms (vessels, aircraft, and weapon systems) into the Pacific Fleet. The Phase IV HCTT EIS/OEIS will also combine the existing Point Mugu Sea Range (PMSR) EIS/OEIS into this new EIS, as well as include expansion of the Study Area in Southern California and Northern California.

The HCTT EIS/OEIS will provide analysis of military readiness training and testing requirements and is intended to serve as a basis for the issuance of regulatory permits and authorizations. The existing Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) Final Rule and Letters of Authorization will expire in December 2025 for HSTT and in July 2029 for PMSR.

To better complete the analysis required within the permitting and consultation process pursuant to the MMPA and the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the Navy believes that participation in the development of the HCTT EIS/OEIS by National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is essential. Therefore, in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ's) NEPA guidelines (specifically 40 C.F.R. Part 1501) and CEQ's 2002 guidance on cooperating agencies, Navy requests that NMFS serve as a cooperating agency for the development of the Phase IV HCTT EIS/OEIS.

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As defined in 40 CFR Section 1501.6, the Navy is the lead agency for the Phase IV HCTT EIS/OEIS. As the lead agency, the Navy will perform the following:

- a. Gather all necessary background information and prepare all necessary permit applications associated with the proposed action.
- b. Work with NMFS personnel to determine the method of estimating potential effects to protected marine species, including threatened and endangered species.
- c. Determine the scope of the HCTT EIS/OEIS, including the alternatives evaluated.
- d. Circulate the NEPA document to the public and other interested parties.
- e. Schedule and supervise meetings held in support of the NEPA process and compile comments received from the public.
- f. Maintain an administrative record and respond to any Freedom of Information Act requests relating to the HCTT EIS/OEIS.
- g. Maintain and execute an overall project planning schedule. The initial HCTT EIS/OEIS Stick Chart containing major milestones is provided in enclosure (1).
- h. Maintain and execute an interagency permitting schedule for MMPA and ESA authorizations. The HCTT Interagency Permitting Milestone Schedule is provided in enclosure (2).
- i. Track permitting schedule milestones via an online At-Sea Permitting Dashboard that will be updated by Navy and accessible by Navy and NMFS staff.
- j. Provide proposed schedule changes, as necessary, to the Interagency Permitting Milestone Schedule.

Navy respectfully requests that NMFS, in its role as a cooperating agency, provide support as follows:

- a. Provide timely comments on working drafts of the EIS/OEIS. The Navy requests that comments on draft EIS/OEIS documents be provided in accordance with approved project schedules.
- b. Provide timely regulatory deliverables, such as draft and final Proposed Rules, in accordance with approved project schedules.

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c. Adhere to the overall schedule as set forth by the Navy and provide advance notification to the Navy when there is a likelihood of missing schedule milestones.

d. Respond to Navy requests for information, in particular related to review of the acoustic effects analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of protective and mitigation measures.

e. Coordinate, to the maximum extent practicable, any public comment periods required in the MMPA permitting process with the Navy's NEPA public comment periods.

f. Participate, as necessary, in Tiger Team meetings hosted by the Navy for discussion of issues related to the EIS/OEIS.

g. Participate in project scoping and public meetings and attend any scheduled risk communication training in advance of those meetings.

h. Provide a formal, written response to this cooperating agency request.

Navy and NMFS have been working to develop the enclosed schedules integrating the requirements of NEPA, MMPA and ESA in support of environmental planning for the HCTT Study Area.

a. The schedules establish target milestones to facilitate coordination across the agencies' areas of responsibility. Each agency commits to support the target milestones within their area of responsibility, to notify other affected parties if a milestone within that signatory's area of responsibility is at risk, and to identify in-house schedule adjustments to achieve Record of Decision dates.

b. This commitment to support integrated scheduling in no way supersedes regulatory processes nor do the agencies assume the outcome of requisite regulatory analyses, agency determinations, public involvement processes or independent agency decision authorities.

c. Navy and NMFS agree to coordinate any significant changes to the schedules with their senior leadership. Proposed changes that require a waiver of the two-year CEQ timeline for completion of an Environmental Impact Statement will be forwarded to Navy and NMFS senior agency officials for approval.

d. The Navy views meeting the commitments in this agreement as critical to the successful completion of the environmental planning process for the HCTT EIS/OEIS. NMFS assistance will be invaluable in this endeavor.

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November 15, 2022

We appreciate your consideration of our request and look forward to your response. The Navy point of contact for this action is Ms. Kimberly Kler, who can be reached at (360) 865-5015 or kimberly.h.kler.civ@us.navy.mil.

Sincerely,

LEDERER.MAR  
C.S.1015467122

Digitally signed by  
LEDERER.MARC.S.1015467122  
Date: 2022.11.14 17:32:43 -0500

M. S. LEDERER  
Director, Installations (N4I)

Enclosures: 1. HCTT EIS/OEIS Overall Project Schedule  
2. HCTT EIS/OEIS Interagency Permitting Milestone Schedule

Copy to:  
ASN (EI&E)  
DASN (EM&R)  
OAGC (EI&E)  
COMPACFLT (N465)  
COMUSFLTFORCOM (N46)  
CNIC (N45)  
COMNAVSEASYS  
COMNAVAIRSYSCOM  
COMNAVWARCOM  
COMNAVREG HI (N45)  
COMNAVREG SW (N45)



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE  
1315 East-West Highway  
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

May 17, 2023

Deputy Chief of Naval Operations  
(Fleet Readiness and Logistics (CNO N4))  
Attn: Mr. Mark Snider  
2000 Navy Pentagon  
Washington, DC 20350-200

Dear Mr. Snider,

Thank you for your letter requesting that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) participate as a cooperating agency in the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS)/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (OEIS) to evaluate potential environmental effects of military readiness activities, which consist of training and testing, conducted within the Hawaii-California Training and Testing (HCTT) Study Area. We reaffirm our support of the Navy's decision to prepare an EIS/OEIS for HCTT and agree to be a cooperating agency, due, in part, to our responsibilities under section 101(a)(5)(A) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act and section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

In response to your letter, NMFS staff will continue to, to the extent possible, provide support as follows:

- Provide timely comments on working drafts of the EIS/OEIS in accordance with agreed-upon project schedules;
- Provide timely regulatory deliverables, such as draft and final proposed rules, in accordance with agreed-upon project schedules;
- Adhere to the overall schedule as agreed upon with the Navy and provide advance notification to the Navy when there is a likelihood of missing schedule milestones;
- Respond to Navy requests for information, in particular related to review of the acoustic effects analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of protective and mitigation measures;
- Participate, as necessary, in Tiger Team meetings hosted by the Navy for discussion of issues related to the EIS/OEIS; and
- Assess the need for participation in project scoping and public meetings and attend when agreed upon given staff workload and available funding.

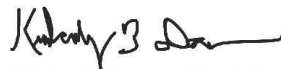




Further, as noted in your letter, Navy and NMFS worked to develop the schedules included in Enclosures 1 and 2 to the Navy's letter (which have since been modified) integrating the requirements of NEPA, MMPA and ESA in support of environmental planning for the HCTT Study Area. NMFS commits to support the target milestones within its area of responsibility, to notify other affected parties if a milestone within our area of responsibility is at risk, and to identify in-house schedule adjustments to achieve Record of Decision dates. This commitment to support integrated scheduling in no way supersedes regulatory processes nor assumes the outcome of requisite regulatory analyses, agency determinations, public involvement processes or independent agency decision authorities. Additionally, the Navy and NMFS agree to coordinate any changes to the schedules with their senior leadership, if needed. Proposed changes that require a waiver of the two-year CEQ timeline for completion of an Environmental Impact Statement will be forwarded to Navy and NMFS senior agency officials for approval.

If you need any additional information, please contact Jolie Harrison, NMFS Office of Protected Resources, at (301) 427-8401.

Sincerely,



Kimberly Damon-Randall  
Director, Office of Protected Resources



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS  
2000 NAVY PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON DC 20350-2000

5090  
Ser N4I/24U132016  
January 24, 2024

Ms. Natasha Durkins  
Vice President, Mission Support  
Federal Aviation Administration  
800 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20591

Dear Ms. Durkins:

SUBJECT: HAWAII-CALIFORNIA TRAINING AND TESTING ENVIRONMENTAL  
IMPACT STATEMENT/OVERSEAS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  
STATEMENT - COOPERATING AGENCY INVITATION

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Department of the Navy (Navy) is initiating the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Statement (EIS/OEIS) to evaluate the potential environmental effects associated with military readiness training ("training") and research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E, or "testing") activities around the Hawaiian Islands and off the coast of California within the Hawaii-California Training and Testing (HCTT) Study Area, see enclosure (1). The HCTT EIS/OEIS will evaluate training and testing activities from 2025 into the reasonably foreseeable future and incorporate evolving mission requirements associated with force structure changes, including those resulting from the development, testing, and ultimate introduction of new platforms (vessels, aircraft) and weapon systems into the Pacific Fleet.

In addition to training and testing activities, the Navy proposes to increase the offshore operating space of the SOCAL Range Complex by establishing new special use airspace proximate to the existing Warning Area 291 (W-291). The two proposed new Warning Areas (W-293 and W-294) are crucial to the Navy's ability to meet its mission because it provides the requisite maneuver space in support of advanced operational scenarios, latest generation aircraft tactics, and unmanned airspace system operations and counter-targeting. There are no other changes to the airspace.

The Navy has developed the proposal with early and ongoing coordination with multiple Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) offices. The following FAA and airspace organizations have been contacted in developing this proposal.

- a. FAA Air Traffic Control Representative (ATREP), Western Service Area.
- b. FAA Air Traffic Control Representative Western Service Area.
- c. Oakland ARTCC.

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- d. Los Angeles ARTCC.
- e. Mazatlán ARTCC.
- f. International Civil Aviation Organization.

As the FAA is the Federal Agency authorized to designate and manage U.S. airspace (14 CFR Parts 71, 73 and 91), the Navy views participation by the FAA as essential given the FAA's status as a Federal Agency with jurisdiction by law (40 CFR Section 1508.15) and your expertise in evaluation of airspace impacts. Therefore, in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ's) NEPA guidelines (specifically 40 CFR Part 1501) and CEQ's 2002 guidance on cooperating agencies, Navy requests that FAA serve as a cooperating agency for the development of the HCTT EIS/OEIS. The Navy requests the FAA's cooperation in accordance with the guidelines described in the Memorandum of Understanding between the FAA and the Department of Defense Concerning Environmental Review of Special Use Airspace Actions, dated October 4, 2005 (and subsequent Change 1, effective August 2011).

The HCTT EIS/OEIS will provide analysis of military readiness training and testing requirements and is intended to serve as a basis for the issuance of regulatory permits and authorizations. The existing HSTT Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) Final Rule and Letters of Authorization will expire in December 2025.

As defined in 40 CFR Section 1501.7, the Navy is the lead agency for the HCTT EIS/OEIS. As the lead agency, the Navy will perform the following:

- a. Identify and provide the necessary background information, including the most up-to-date airspace utilization information, as well as scientific, encroachment and resource management analysis, as best available data, to prepare the EIS and the associated FAA Application. The EIS/OEIS will be prepared to meet FAA's NEPA requirements.
- b. Work closely with the FAA on the Application for airspace expansion.
- c. Determine the scope of the HCTT EIS/OEIS, including the alternatives evaluated.
- d. Circulate the NEPA document to the public and other interested parties and perform public involvement under the CEQ regulations.
- e. Schedule and supervise meetings held in support of the NEPA process and compile comments received from the public.
- f. Maintain an administrative record and respond to any Freedom of Information Act requests relating to the HCTT EIS/OEIS.



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January 24, 2024

g. Maintain and execute an overall project planning schedule. The HCTT EIS/OEIS Stick Chart containing major milestones is provided in enclosure (2).

h. Track permitting schedule milestones via an online At-Sea Permitting Dashboard that will be updated by Navy and accessible by Navy and FAA staff.

i. Provide proposed schedule changes, as necessary, to the Interagency Permitting Milestone Schedule. Permitting Milestone Schedule based on the current project schedule is provided in enclosure (3).

Navy respectfully requests that FAA, in its role as a cooperating agency, provide support as follows:

a. Provide timely comments on working drafts of the EIS/OEIS and associated application documents. The Navy requests that comments on draft EIS/OEIS be provided in accordance with approved project schedule.

b. Respond to Navy requests for information, in particular those related to Federal management of airspace that support the Warning Area expansion.

c. Participate, as necessary, in document and comment review meetings hosted by the Navy for discussion of issues related to the EIS/OEIS.

d. Participate in project scoping and public meetings and attend any scheduled risk communication training in advance of those meetings.

e. Prepare FAA-specific documents.

f. Maintain an administrative record and respond as appropriate to any Freedom of Information Act requests relating to this EIS.

g. Provide a formal, written response to this cooperating agency request.

The Navy views meeting the commitments in this agreement as critical to the successful completion of the environmental planning process for the HCTT EIS/OEIS. FAA assistance will be invaluable in this endeavor.

5090  
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January 24, 2024

The Navy published the EIS NOI on 15 December 2023 stating that FAA has been invited as a CA. We request your response in February 2024. We appreciate your consideration of our request and look forward to your response. The Navy point of contact for this action is Ms. Kimberly Kler, who can be reached at (360) 649-1160 or kimberly.h.kler.civ@us.navy.mil.

Sincerely,

SINDER.MAR Digitally signed by  
SINDER.MARK.S.1277897365  
.S.1277897365 Date: 2024.01.24 10:41:55

M. S. SINDER  
Director, Installations Division

Enclosures: 1. HCTT Study Area  
2. HCTT EIS/OEIS Overall Project Schedule (Stick Chart)  
3. HCTT EIS/OEIS Interagency Permitting Milestone Schedule

Copy to:  
ASN (EI&E)  
DASN (EM&R)  
OAGC (EI&E)  
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COMNAVSEASYS  
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COMNAVWARCOM  
COMNAVREG HI (N45)  
COMNAVREG SW (N45)



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS  
2000 NAVY PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON DC 20350-2000

5090  
Ser N4I/24U132018  
January 24, 2024

Andrew Haley  
Chief, Office of Environmental Management  
Commandant (CG-47)  
U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Stop 7714  
2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. SE  
Washington, DC 20593

Dear Mr. Haley:

SUBJECT: HAWAII-CALIFORNIA TRAINING AND TESTING ENVIRONMENTAL  
IMPACT STATEMENT/OVERSEAS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  
STATEMENT - JOINT LEAD AGENCY REQUEST

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Department of the Navy (Navy) is initiating the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Statement (EIS/OEIS) to evaluate the potential environmental effects associated with military readiness training ("training") and research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E, or "testing") activities around the Hawaiian Islands and off the coast of California within the Hawaii-California Training and Testing (HCTT) Study Area.

This HCTT EIS/OEIS represents the fourth phase (Phase IV) of ongoing NEPA and EO 12114 compliance for continuation of at-sea training and testing. It will evaluate military readiness activities from 2025 into the reasonably foreseeable future and incorporate evolving mission requirements associated with force structure changes, including those resulting from the development, testing, and ultimate introduction of new platforms (vessels, aircraft, and weapon systems) into the Pacific Fleet. The Phase IV HCTT EIS/OEIS will also combine the existing Point Mugu Sea Range (PMSR) EIS/OEIS into this new EIS, as well as include expansion of the Study Area in Southern California and Northern California. Modernization and sustainment of ranges to support military readiness activities will be included in the HCTT EIS/OEIS Proposed Action.

To include the analysis of potential impacts caused by the conduct of Coast Guard training activities in support of various Department of Defense statutory missions, the Navy believes that participation by the U.S. Coast Guard is essential. Therefore, in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ's) NEPA guidelines (specifically 40 C.F.R. Part 1501) and NEPA (specifically 42 U.S.C. 4336a), Navy requests that U.S. Coast Guard serve as a joint lead agency for the development of the Phase IV HCTT SEIS/OEIS.

As defined in 40 C.F.R. Section 1501.7, the Navy is the lead agency for the Phase IV HCTT SEIS/OEIS. As the lead agency, the Navy will:

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- a. Gather all necessary background information and prepare all necessary permit applications associated with the proposed action.
- b. Work with NMFS personnel to determine the method of estimating potential effects to protected marine species, including threatened and endangered species.
- c. Request the participation of each joint lead agency in the NEPA process at the earliest possible time.
- d. Determine the scope of the HCTT EIS/OEIS, including the alternatives evaluated.
- e. Circulate the NEPA document to the public and other interested parties.
- f. Schedule and supervise meetings held in support of the NEPA process and compile comments received from the public.
- g. Maintain an administrative record and respond to any Freedom of Information Act requests relating to the HCTT EIS/OEIS.
- h. Maintain and execute an overall project planning schedule. Schedule changes will be coordinated between Navy project lead and U.S. Coast Guard project lead. The initial HCTT EIS/OEIS Stick Chart containing major milestones is provided in enclosure (1).
- i. Track permitting schedule milestones via an online At-Sea Permitting Dashboard that will be updated by Navy and accessible by Navy and U.S. Coast Guard staff.
- j. Provide proposed schedule changes, as necessary, to the Interagency Permitting Milestone Schedule.

Navy respectfully requests that U.S. Coast Guard, in its role as a joint lead agency, to:

- a. Participate in the NEPA process at the earliest possible time.
- b. Provide and review proposed training activities that will be conducted within the HCTT Study Area.
- c. Provide timely comments on working drafts of the EIS/OEIS. The Navy requests that comments on draft EIS/OEIS documents be provided in accordance with approved project schedules (see enclosure (2)).

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January 24, 2024

- d. Adhere to the overall schedule as set forth by the Navy and provide advance notification to the Navy when there is a likelihood of missing schedule milestones.
- e. Utilize U.S. Coast Guard resources (including funding) to support role as a joint lead agency.
- f. Participate, as necessary, in Tiger Team meetings hosted by the Navy for discussion of issues related to the EIS/OEIS.
- g. Participate in project scoping and public meetings and attend any scheduled risk communication training in advance of those meetings.
- h. Provide a formal, written response to this joint lead agency request.

The Navy views meeting the commitments in this agreement as critical to the successful completion of the environmental planning process for the HCTT EIS/OEIS. U.S. Coast Guard assistance will be invaluable in this endeavor.

We appreciate your consideration of our request and look forward to your response. The Navy point of contact for this action is Ms. Kimberly Kler, who can be reached at (360) 649-1160 or [kimberly.h.kler.civ@us.navy.mil](mailto:kimberly.h.kler.civ@us.navy.mil).

Sincerely,

SINDER.MAR  
S.1277897365

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SINDER.MAR; S.1277897365  
Date: 2024.01.24 16:42:24

M. S. SINDER  
Director, Installations Division

Enclosures: 1. HCTT EIS/OEIS Overall Project Schedule (Stick Chart)  
2. HCTT Master Project Schedule

5090  
Ser N4I/24U132018  
January 24, 2024

Copy to (w/o enclosures):  
ASN (EI&E)  
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OAGC (EI&E)  
COMPACFLT (N465)  
COMUSFLTFORCOM (N46)  
CNIC (N45)  
COMNAVSEASYS  
COMNAVSEASYS  
COMNAVSEASYS  
ONR  
COMNAVREG HI (N45)  
COMNAVREG SW (N45)  
MARFORPAC  
PACAF  
USARPAC



**U.S. Department of  
Homeland Security**  
**United States  
Coast Guard**



Commandant  
United States Coast Guard

2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue SE  
U.S. Coast Guard STOP 7714  
Washington DC 20593-7714  
Staff Symbol: CG-47D  
Phone: (202) 475-5690  
Fax: (202) 372-8419

5090  
January 30, 2024

Mr. M.S. Sinder  
Director, Installations Division (N4I)  
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations  
2000 Navy Pentagon  
Washington DC 20350-2000

Dear Mr. Sinder:

The Coast Guard appreciates the Navy's 24 January 2024 request to join the Hawaii-California Training and Testing Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (HCTT EIS/OEIS) team as a joint lead agency. In accordance with 40 CFR Section 1501.7, we recognize the Navy's role as the lead agency in the development of the HCTT EIS/OEIS which will cover training and testing activities from 2025 to the foreseeable future.

The Coast Guard is committed to being a meaningful partner in the development of the HCTT EIS/OEIS and related environmental compliance efforts. Specifically, the Coast Guard will:

- a. Provide timely comments on working drafts of the EIS/OEIS and provide these comments in accordance with approved project schedules.
- b. Adhere to the overall schedule as set forth by the Navy and provide advance notification to the Navy if there is a likelihood of missing schedule milestones.
- c. Respond to Navy requests for information, in particular related to proposed training activities that will be conducted in the HCTT Study Area.
- d. Participate, as necessary, in Tiger Team meetings hosted by the Navy for discussion of issues related to the EIS/OEIS.
- e. Participate in project public meetings and attend any scheduled risk communication training in advance of those meetings.
- f. Provide formal, written responses when requested.

The Coast Guard views this agreement as critical to the successful completion of the environmental planning process for the HCTT EIS/OEIS. We appreciate your invitation and look forward to working together. The Coast Guard's point of contact for this action is Mr. Neil Sheehan, (202) 714-7955, email: [neil.a.sheehan@uscg.mil](mailto:neil.a.sheehan@uscg.mil).

Sincerely,

A. S. Haley  
Chief, Office of Environmental Management  
U.S. Coast Guard



**DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY**

COMMANDER  
UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET  
250 MAKALAPA DRIVE  
PEARL HARBOR HI 96860-3131

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
5090  
Ser N46/0071  
February 5, 2024

Major General James B. Bartholomees  
Chief of Staff  
U.S. Army Pacific  
410 Wisser Rd, Bldg 600A, S2102  
Fort Shafter, HI 96858

Dear Major General Bartholomees:

Subj: HAWAII-CALIFORNIA TRAINING AND TESTING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  
STATEMENT/OVERSEAS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT – JOINT  
LEAD AGENCY

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Department of the Navy (Navy) is initiating the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement / Overseas Environmental Statement (EIS/OEIS) to evaluate the potential environmental effects associated with military readiness training ("training") and research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E, or "testing") activities around the Hawaiian Islands and off the coast of California within the Hawaii-California Training and Testing (HCTT) Study Area.

This HCTT EIS/OEIS represents the fourth phase (Phase IV) of ongoing NEPA and EO 12114 compliance for continuation of at-sea training and testing. It will evaluate military readiness activities from 2025 into the reasonably foreseeable future and incorporate evolving mission requirements associated with force structure changes, including those resulting from the development, testing, and ultimate introduction of new platforms (vessels, aircraft, and weapon systems) into the Pacific theater. The Phase IV HCTT EIS/OEIS will also combine the existing Point Mugu Sea Range (PMSR) EIS/OEIS into this new EIS, as well as include expansion of the Study Area in Southern California and Northern California. Modernization and sustainment of ranges to support military readiness activities will be included in the HCTT EIS/OEIS Proposed Action.

To include the analysis of potential impacts caused by the conduct of Army training activities in support of various Department of Defense statutory missions, the Navy believes that participation by the U.S. Army is essential. Therefore, in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ's) NEPA guidelines (specifically 40 C.F.R. Part 1501) and NEPA (specifically 42 U.S.C. 4336a), Navy requests that U.S. Army serve as a joint lead agency for the development of the Phase IV HCTT SEIS/OEIS.

As defined in 40 CFR Section 1501.7, the Navy is the lead agency for the Phase IV HCTT SEIS/OEIS. As the lead agency, the Navy will:



5090  
Ser N46/0071  
February 5, 2024

- a. Gather all necessary background information and prepare all necessary permit applications associated with the proposed action.
- b. Work with National Marine Fisheries Service personnel to determine the method of estimating potential effects to protected marine species, including threatened and endangered species.
- c. Request the participation of each joint lead agency in the NEPA process at the earliest possible time.
- d. Determine the scope of the HCTT EIS/OEIS, including the alternatives evaluated.
- e. Circulate the NEPA document to the public and other interested parties.
- f. Schedule and supervise meetings held in support of the NEPA process and compile comments received from the public.
- g. Maintain an administrative record and respond to any Freedom of Information Act requests relating to the HCTT EIS/OEIS.
- h. Maintain and execute an overall project planning schedule. The initial HCTT EIS/OEIS Stick Chart containing major milestones is provided in enclosure (1).
- i. Track permitting schedule milestones via an online At-Sea Permitting Dashboard that will be updated by Navy and accessible by Navy and U.S. Army Pacific staff.
- j. Provide proposed schedule changes, as necessary, to the Interagency Permitting Milestone Schedule.

Navy respectfully requests U.S. Army, in its role as a joint lead agency, to:

- a. Participate in the NEPA process at the earliest possible time.
- b. Provide and review proposed training activities that will be conducted within the HCTT Study Area.
- c. Provide timely comments on working drafts of the EIS/OEIS. The Navy requests that comments on draft EIS/OEIS documents be provided in accordance with approved project schedules (see enclosure 2).
- d. Adhere to the overall schedule as set forth by the Navy and provide advance notification to the Navy when there is a likelihood of missing schedule milestones.
- e. Utilize U.S. Army resources (including funding) to support role as a joint lead agency.

5090  
Ser N46/0071  
February 5, 2024

f. Participate, as necessary, in Tiger Team meetings hosted by the Navy for discussion of issues related to the EIS/OEIS.

g. Participate in project scoping and public meetings and attend any scheduled risk communication training in advance of those meetings.

h. Provide a formal, written response to this joint lead agency request.

The Navy views meeting the commitments in this agreement as critical to the successful completion of the environmental planning process for the HCTT EIS/OEIS. U.S. Army assistance will be invaluable in this endeavor.

We appreciate your consideration of our request and look forward to your response. The Navy point of contact for this action is Mr. Alexander Stone, who can be reached via phone at (619) 545-8128 or via email at alexander.m.stone6.civ@us.navy.mil.

Sincerely,



J. H. BEATTIE  
Captain, U.S. Navy  
Deputy Fleet Civil Engineer  
By direction

Enclosures: 1. HCTT EIS/OEIS Overall Project Schedule (Stick Chart)  
2. HCTT Master Project Schedule

Copy to: (w/o enclosures)  
OPNAV N4I  
ASN (EI&E)  
DASN (EM&R)  
OAGC (EI&E)  
COMUSFLTFORCOM (N46)  
CNIC (N45)  
COMNAVSEASYS  
COMNAVVAIRSYS  
ONR  
COMNAVWARCOM  
COMNAVREG HI (N45)  
COMNAVREG SW (N45)  
MARFORPAC  
USCG  
PACAF



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY PACIFIC  
FORT SHAFTER, HAWAII 96858-5100

Captain J.H. Beattie  
Deputy Fleet Civil Engineer  
250 Makalapa Drive  
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3131

5090  
March 8, 2024

Dear Capt. Beattie,

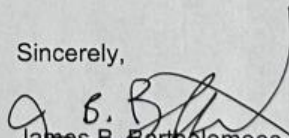
U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) appreciates the Navy's 5 February 2024 request to join the Hawaii-California Training and Testing Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (HCTT EIS/OEIS) team as a joint lead agency. In accordance with 40 CFR Section 1501.7 we recognize the Navy's role as lead agency in the development of the HCTT EIS/OEIS which will cover training and testing activities from 2025 to the foreseeable future.

USARPAC is committed to being a meaningful partner in the development of the HCTT EIS/OEIS and related environmental efforts. Specifically, USARPAC will:

- a. Provide and review proposed Army training activities that are considered in the analysis within the HCTT study area.
- b. Provide timely comments on working drafts of the EIS/OEIS and provide these comments in accordance with approved schedules.
- c. Participate in Tiger Team meetings hosted by the Navy for discussion of issues related to the EIS/OEIS.
- d. Participate in project public meetings and attend any scheduled risk communication training in advance of those meetings.
- e. Provide formal, written responses when required.

USARPAC views this agreement as critical to the successful completion of the environmental analysis process for the HCTT EIS/OEIS. We appreciate your invitation and look forward to working on this collaborative effort. The point of contact for USARPAC for this action is Mr. Zack Walker, 808-786-0420, email: zachary.t.walker22.civ@army.mil.

Sincerely,

  
James B. Bartholomees  
Major General, USA  
Chief of Staff



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS  
2000 NAVY PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON DC 20350-2000

5090  
Ser N4I/24U132017  
January 24, 2024

Robert E. Moriarity  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Installations)  
1665 Air Force Pentagon  
Washington, DC 20330-1665

Dear Mr. Moriarity:

SUBJECT: HAWAII-CALIFORNIA TRAINING AND TESTING ENVIRONMENTAL  
IMPACT STATEMENT/OVERSEAS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  
STATEMENT - JOINT LEAD AGENCY REQUEST

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Department of the Navy (Navy) is initiating the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Statement(EIS/OEIS) to evaluate the potential environmental effects associated with military readiness training ("training") and research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E, or "testing") activities around the Hawaiian Islands and off the coast of California within the Hawaii-California Training and Testing (HCTT) Study Area.

This HCTT EIS/OEIS represents the fourth phase (Phase IV) of ongoing NEPA and EO 12114 compliance for continuation of at-sea training and testing. It will evaluate military readiness activities from 2025 into the reasonably foreseeable future and incorporate evolving mission requirements associated with force structure changes, including those resulting from the development, testing, and ultimate introduction of new platforms (vessels, aircraft, and weapon systems) into the Pacific Fleet. The Phase IV HCTT EIS/OEIS will also combine the existing Point Mugu Sea Range (PMSR) EIS/OEIS into this new EIS, as well as include expansion of the Study Area in Southern California and Northern California. Modernization and sustainment of ranges to support military readiness activities will be included in the HCTT EIS/OEIS Proposed Action.

To include the analysis of potential impacts caused by the conduct of Air Force training activities in support of various Department of Defense statutory missions, the Navy believes that participation by the U.S. Air Force is essential. Therefore, in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ's) NEPA guidelines (specifically 40 CFR Part 1501) and NEPA (specifically 42 U.S.C. 4336a), Navy requests that U.S. Air Force serve as a joint lead agency for the development of the Phase IV HCTT SEIS/OEIS. The HCTT team has been working with Pacific Air Force Airspace Manager, Mr. Steven York, to define those activities that need to be included in the proposed action.

As defined in 40 CFR Section 1501.7, the Navy is the lead agency for the Phase IV HCTT SEIS/OEIS. As the lead agency, the Navy will:

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January 24, 2024

- a. Gather all necessary background information and prepare all necessary permit applications associated with the proposed action.
- b. Work with NMFS personnel to determine the method of estimating potential effects to protected marine species, including threatened and endangered species.
- c. Request the participation of each joint lead agency in the NEPA process at the earliest possible time.
- d. Determine the scope of the HCTT EIS/OEIS, including the alternatives evaluated.
- e. Circulate the NEPA document to the public and other interested parties.
- f. Schedule and supervise meetings held in support of the NEPA process and compile comments received from the public.
- g. Maintain an administrative record and respond to any Freedom of Information Act requests relating to the HCTT EIS/OEIS.
- h. Maintain and execute an overall project planning schedule. Schedule changes will be coordinated between Navy project lead and U.S. Coast Guard project lead. The initial HCTT EIS/OEIS Stick Chart containing major milestones is provided in enclosure (1).
- i. Track permitting schedule milestones via an online At-Sea Permitting Dashboard that will be updated by Navy and accessible by Navy and U.S. Air Force staff.
- j. Provide proposed schedule changes, as necessary, to the Interagency Permitting Milestone Schedule.

Navy respectfully requests that U.S. Air Force, in its role as a joint lead agency, to:

- a. Participate in the NEPA process at the earliest possible time.
- b. Provide and review proposed training activities that will be conducted within the HCTT Study Area.
- c. Provide timely comments on working drafts of the EIS/OEIS. The Navy requests that comments on draft EIS/OEIS documents be provided in accordance with approved project schedules (see Enclosure 2).
- d. Adhere to the overall schedule as set forth by the Navy and provide advance notification to the Navy when there is a likelihood of missing schedule milestones.

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January 24, 2024

- e. Utilize U.S. Air Force resources (including funding) to support role as a joint lead agency.
- f. Participate, as necessary, in Tiger Team meetings hosted by the Navy for discussion of issues related to the EIS/OEIS.
- g. Participate in project scoping and public meetings and attend any scheduled risk communication training in advance of those meetings.
- h. Provide a formal, written response to this joint lead agency request.

The Navy views meeting the commitments in this agreement as critical to the successful completion of the environmental planning process for the HCTT EIS/OEIS. U.S. Air Force assistance will be invaluable in this endeavor.

We appreciate your consideration of our request and look forward to your response. The Navy point of contact for this action is Ms. Kimberly Kler, who can be reached at (360) 649-1160 or [kimberly.h.kler.civ@us.navy.mil](mailto:kimberly.h.kler.civ@us.navy.mil).

Sincerely,

SINDER.MAR  
.S.1277897365

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Date: 2024.01.24 16:42:48

M. S. SINDER  
Director, Installations Division

Enclosures: 1. HCTT EIS/OEIS Overall Project Schedule (Stick Chart)  
2. HCTT Master Project Schedule

5090  
Ser N4I/24U132017  
January 24, 2024

Copy to (w/o enclosure):  
ASN (EI&E)  
DASN (EM&R)  
OAGC (EI&E)  
COMPACFLT (N465)  
COMUSFLTFORCOM (N46)  
CNIC (N45)  
COMNAVSEASYS  
COMNAVSEASYS  
COMNAVSEASYS  
ONR  
COMNAVREG HI (N45)  
COMNAVREG SW (N45)  
MARFORPAC  
USARPAC  
USCG



- f. Participate in public meetings and attend any scheduled risk communication training in advance of those meetings.

My headquarters points of contact are Ms. Laura Yates at 703-223-1484, [laura.yates.1@us.af.mil](mailto:laura.yates.1@us.af.mil) and Mr. Jack Bush at 703-867-1082, [jack.bush@us.af.mil](mailto:jack.bush@us.af.mil). For day-to-day Pacific region activities, please contact Mr. Steven York, (808) 789-7411, [steven.york.5@us.af.mil](mailto:steven.york.5@us.af.mil).

Sincerely,

MORIARTY.ROBE  
RT.E.1013267584

Digitally signed by  
MORIARTY.ROBERT.E.101326758  
Date: 2024.06.16 07:33:16 -04'00'

ROBERT E. MORIARTY, P.E., SES  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force  
(Installations)

cc:  
SAF/GCN  
AF/A4C/A3TI  
NGB/A3/4/8  
AFLOA/JAOE-FSC  
HQ PACAF/A3/8  
HQ AFIMSC/CC  
HQ AFCEC/CC  
AFIMSC, Det 2/CD


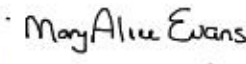


## J.2 Coastal Zone Management Act

### J.2.1 California

Placeholder

J.2.2 Hawaii

	<b>STATE OF HAWAII</b>	<b>JOSH GREEN, M.D.</b> GOVERNOR
	<b>OFFICE OF PLANNING &amp; SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>SYLVIA LUKE</b> LT. GOVERNOR
	235 South Beretania Street, 6th Floor, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813 Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2359, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96804	<b>MARY ALICE EVANS</b> INTERIM DIRECTOR
		Telephone: (808) 587-2846 Fax: (808) 587-2824 Web: <a href="https://planning.hawaii.gov/">https://planning.hawaii.gov/</a>
		DTS202312191034ME
Coastal Zone Management Program	December 20, 2023	
Environmental Review Program	Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Pacific Attention: HCTT EIS/OEIS Project Manager	
Land Use Commission	258 Makalapa Drive, Suite 100	
Land Use Division	Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134	
Special Plans Branch	Dear Project Manager:	
State Transit-Oriented Development	Subject: Hawaii Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program Federal Consistency Review Required for U.S. Navy Hawaii-California Training and Testing (HCTT) Activities	
Statewide Geographic Information System		
Statewide Sustainability Branch	According to Vol. 88 Federal Register 86885 (December 15, 2023), the Department of the Navy has published a Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement for Hawaii-California Training and Testing Activities. The Office of Planning and Sustainable Development, CZM Program, is notifying you that we believe HCTT activities will have reasonably foreseeable coastal effects, and therefore, a Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) federal consistency determination is required to be submitted for review.	
	Environmental issues that need to be addressed in the HCTT EIS/OEIS include biological resources (including marine mammals and threatened and endangered species); sediments and water quality; air quality; noise, cultural resources; socioeconomic resources, and public health and safety. All these issues will be evaluated during the CZMA federal consistency review.	
	If you have any questions, please contact Debra Mendes of our CZM Program at (808) 587-2840 or <a href="mailto:Debra.L.Mendes@hawaii.gov">Debra.L.Mendes@hawaii.gov</a> .	
	Mahalo,	
		
	Mary Alice Evans Interim Director	
	c: Ms. Dawn N.S. Chang, Department of Land and Natural Resources	

### J.3 Endangered Species Act

#### J.3.1 California

Placeholder

**J.3.2 Hawaii**

Placeholder

#### **J.4 Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act**

##### **J.4.1 California**

Placeholder

**J.4.2 Hawaii**

Placeholder

## J.5 Marine Mammal Protection Act

### J.5.1 California

Placeholder

**J.5.2 Hawaii**

Placeholder



## J.6 National Historic Preservation Act

### J.6.1 California



#### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

COMMANDER  
UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET  
250 MAKALAPA DRIVE  
PEARL HARBOR HI 96860-3131

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
5090  
Ser N46/0321  
May 10, 2024

Ms. Julianne Polanco  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
California Department of Parks and Recreation  
1725 23rd Avenue, Suite 100  
Sacramento, CA 95816

Dear Ms. Polanco:

SUBJECT: NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT SECTION 106 CONSULTATION  
FOR THE HAWAII-CALIFORNIA TRAINING AND TESTING  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT/OVERSEAS ENVIRONMENTAL  
IMPACT STATEMENT STUDY AREA

In accordance with its responsibilities to manage cultural resources, the United States (U.S) Navy (Navy) is reinitiating consultation with your office regarding activities associated with Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing (HSTT) Study Area which, through previous consultation that occurred in 2012 and 2017, was determined to be an undertaking as defined in 36 Code Federal Regulations (CFR) 800.16(y). Due to a change in the area of potential effect (APE), the HSTT is now referred to as the Hawaii-California Training and Testing (HCTT) Study Area. The currently proposed undertaking represents Phase IV of the HCTT (formerly HSTT).

For the proposed undertaking, the Navy (including the U.S. Marine Corps), in cooperation with the U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Army, and U.S. Air Force, will conduct at-sea military readiness activities in the HCTT Study Area. In accordance with 36 CFR 800.2(a)(2), the Navy will serve as the lead federal agency. In letters dated June 5, 2012, and October 20, 2017 (reference USN120509B), your office previously concurred with the Navy's finding of No Historic Properties Affected for this undertaking. However, a change in the undertaking's APE associated with the California Study Area necessitates further consultation with your office. Consistent with 36 CFR 800, the regulations for implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (54 U.S.C. 306108 [NHPA]), the Navy is providing: a description of the proposed undertaking, the APE, the identification of historic properties, a summary of consultation history, and the Navy's plan for consultation.

The Navy sent your office a Notice of Intent (NOI) letter to prepare the HCTT Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (EIS/OEIS), dated December 7, 2023, wherein the Navy invites comments on the scope of the EIS/OEIS including identification of potential alternatives and environmental concerns, information and analyses relevant to the Proposed Action, issues that should be addressed in the National Environmental

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May 10, 2024

Policy Act (NEPA) analysis, and the potential to affect historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA. This EIS/OEIS will consolidate previously analyzed actions into one comprehensive environmental document. Additionally, the NOI letter informed your office that the Navy is coordinating Section 106 compliance and NEPA requirements, consistent with 36 CFR 800.8 by consulting with interested parties regarding potential effects to historic properties that may result from the proposed training and testing activities concurrent with the NEPA public involvement process.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE UNDERTAKING

The subject undertaking is to continue military readiness activities within the Navy's existing at-sea Pacific Ocean training ranges, with some proposed increases in the number of training and testing activities. Military readiness activities consist of testing and training that may include the use of active sonar and other acoustic sources, the use of explosives, and modernization and sustainment of training ranges necessary to support military readiness. Enclosure 1 provides tables listing specific activities proposed and their descriptions.

The proposed undertaking includes at-sea training and testing activities previously analyzed in the 2013 HSTT EIS/OEIS, the 2018 HSTT EIS/OEIS, the 2022 Point Mugu Sea Range (PMSR) EIS/OEIS, and activities associated with other EIS or Environmental Assessments (EAs) previously completed for both ranges.

#### AREAS OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Consistent with 36 CFR 800.16(d), the APE for this project is defined as the geographic area within which the proposed undertaking may cause effects to historic properties. The HCTT Study Area consists of the Hawaii Study Area, the California Study Area, and the transit corridor connecting the two, as shown in enclosure 2 and 3.

The APE for this consultation is limited to the at-sea portions of the California Study Area shown in enclosure 3. The California Study Area includes four existing training and testing range complexes: The Southern California (SOCAL) Range Complex, the PMSR, the Northern California (NOCAL) Range Complex, and the Silver Strand Training Complex (SSTC). In addition to these four existing areas, the California Study Area includes new airspace: Warning Area 293 (W-293) and W-294. Amphibious Approach Lanes link the offshore ocean areas of central and northern California to the shore in four locations indicated in enclosure 3. Combined, the California Study Area is 172,000 square nautical miles of sea and airspace used for training and testing activities. The California Study Area is located off the coast of San Diego, Orange, Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, and Mendocino counties, as depicted in enclosure 3.

The APE consists primarily of the at-sea components of the range complexes. It also includes Navy pierside locations and port transit channels, bays, harbors, inshore waterways, and civilian ports where training and testing activities occur, as well as transits between homeports and operating areas. While the majority of the proposed activities will occur in or over water,

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regarding historic properties which may be of religious and cultural significance to them, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(4).

Within the California Study Area, most activities will take place within the at-sea ranges. Therefore, submerged shipwrecks and planes comprise all of the documented cultural resources. To date, there has been no systematic underwater survey of submerged resources within the California Study Area, and record of precise locations of wrecks is rare. Available information is largely limited to vague descriptive narratives of the areas in which ships or planes were last known, thought to have sunk, or crashed. Based on the information present in available studies, there are 300+ cultural resources located within the California Study Area, including but not limited to, aircraft, pleasure craft, sport and commercial fishers, and cargo and military vessels.

Known Submerged Resources:

a. SOCAL Range Complex. A cultural resources review completed in 2005 for the San Diego Deepening at Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal project identified three known cultural features: a shipwreck (the Della), an 1887 marine utility cable, and a sunken Ford Model T. An additional 24 cultural resources were identified with no locational data which are known to have been lost in the San Diego area. These include schooners, barges, clippers, gas and oil screws, a submarine, a yacht, a bark, a ferry, a ship, and a steamer.

b. PMSR

(1) There are 195 shipwrecks located within or near the PMSR, with 129 having plottable coordinates. The largest number of shipwrecks found within the PMSR is near Santa Rosa Island. These shipwrecks occurred in the vicinity of Talcott Shoal, Sandy Point, Bee Rock, East Point, and Becher's Bay. Thirty-two ships are known to have wrecked within 2 miles of SNI. In many cases, although a shipwreck is known to have occurred and its general coordinates are known, no wreckage has been located.

(2) Military watercraft and aircraft lost within or near the PMSR include 31 shipwrecks and 92 downed aircraft. Of the 31 shipwrecks, seven were involved in the 1923 "Honda Point disaster," the largest peacetime U.S. Navy accident which resulted in the loss of seven destroyers after they ran aground in dense fog on September 8, 1923. Another 22 ships were used as targets as part of fleet reductions. The remaining two military shipwrecks within or near the PMSR occurred prior to 1920 and there is little record of their sinking. The 92 identified aircraft losses all occurred before 1951, with 87 of the losses occurring during the 1942-1945 period. None of the losses has precise locational data, and it is unclear whether the aircraft were salvaged.

c. SSTC

(1) Three shipwrecks are located in or near the training beach on the bayside of the Silver Strand peninsula. Unnamed wrecks are recorded in shallow water at the northern end of

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Delta South beach, in the middle of San Diego Bay, and at the mouth of Fiddlers Cove. The age and significance of these wrecks are not known.

(2) Three shipwrecks are located near training areas on the oceanside of the Silver Strand peninsula: the bark Narwhale (sank in 1934); the submarine S-142; and the Subchaser YC689 (sank in 1943). Additionally, the destroyer USS Hogan (DD178), a military aircraft (S2F Tracker), and a sunken sailboat are located further offshore, south of SSTC and west of the city of Imperial Beach.

d. At-sea areas up to the coastline along Southern California from approximately Dana Point to San Luis Obispo.

(1) The oil tanker Montebello was torpedoed and sunk by a Japanese submarine on December 23, 1941, 7 miles off the coast of Cambria, CA.

(2) The U.S. Coast Guard Cutter McCulloch, which contributed to American victory at the Battle of Manila Bay, sank 4.5 miles off Point Conception, CA after colliding with a passenger ship on June 13, 1917. The location of the wreckage went unknown for nearly 100 years, until its discovery during a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and U.S. Coast Guard training mission in 2016.

#### SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION HISTORY

Prior to the preparation of the draft HCTT EIS/OEIS, the Navy conducted previous evaluations of at-sea activities to include consultations with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (CA SHPO), under Section 106, for the same or similar activities in the Navy's proposed undertaking in the 2013 HSTT EIS/OEIS, the 2018 HSTT EIS/OEIS, and the 2022 PMSR EIS/OEIS.

Electronic copies of consultation letters between the Navy and your office regarding these undertakings are attached (enclosure 4). In addition to consultations for the above referenced EIS/OEIS, the Navy has also previously consulted with your office on a number of smaller scale undertakings included in the larger military readiness activities analyzed by the HCTT EIS/OEIS.

In consultation with the CA SHPO for the development and use of the SLAM site on SNI in 1998, the SHPO concurred with the Navy's findings of the likelihood of an adverse effect to historic properties within the APE. In consultation with the SHPO, the Navy conducted a data recovery program to mitigate the potential effects to one historic property within the undertaking's APE.

In January of 2002, the Navy submitted a letter to the CA SHPO seeking concurrence with a determination that the proposed activities addressed in the PMSR EIS would have no effect on National Register listed or eligible properties. The CA SHPO did not provide a response to the Navy's request.

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In September of 2004, the Navy submitted a letter to the CA SHPO seeking concurrence with a determination that activities analyzed in the 2007 final EA for the SSM-1 KAI would have no effect on National Register listed or eligible properties on SNI. The CA SHPO did not provide a response to the Navy's request for concurrence.

In 2006, the Navy submitted a letter to the CA SHPO seeking concurrence with a determination that the proposed activities analyzed in the Southern California Anti-Submarine Warfare Range (SOAR) Refurbishment Project EA would have no effect on National Register listed or eligible properties in the offshore or onshore area (SCI) of the undertaking. The CA SHPO concurred with the Navy's finding in June 2006.

In October of 2009, the Navy submitted a letter to the CA SHPO seeking concurrence with a determination that the proposed activities analyzed in the 2010 EA/Overseas EA for Laser Testing and Training on the PMSR would have no adverse effect on National Register listed or eligible properties. The CA SHPO did not provide a response to the Navy's request for concurrence.

In 2008 the Navy considered cultural resource impacts from training activities both at-sea in the Southern California Range Complex to include on land at San Clemente Island. In relation to this current undertaking for the at-sea training and testing, that evaluation determined that cultural resources in the open ocean were deeply submerged and based on the nature of the training activities these resources would not be impacted.

In 2012, the Navy consulted with the CA SHPO for activities analyzed in the 2013 HSTT EIS/OEIS. The Navy determined that no National Register listed or Eligible properties would be affected by the undertaking in the HSTT EIS/OEIS. The CA SHPO concurred with the Navy's findings in June 2012.

In March of 2013, the CA SHPO concurred with the Navy's finding of no adverse effect to National Register listed or eligible properties by the undertaking in the Countermeasures Testing and Training EA at the PMSR.

In August of 2013, the CA SHPO concurred with the Navy's findings of no adverse effect to National Register listed or eligible properties for the EA/Overseas EA for PMSR Expansion of Unmanned Systems Operations.

In December of 2014, the CA SHPO concurred with the Navy's findings of no adverse effect to National Register listed or eligible properties for the construction of or operations from a Directed Energy Test Facilities at SNI as analyzed in the Directed Energy Test Facility EA. The SNI Directed Energy Facility has yet to be constructed.

In 2017, the Navy consulted with the CA SHPO for at-sea activities analyzed in the 2018 HSTT EIS/OEIS. The Navy determined that the undertaking in the HSTT EIS/OEIS would have

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no adverse effect to submerged National Register listed or eligible properties. The CA SHPO concurred with the Navy's findings in October 2017.

In 2022, the Navy consulted with the CA SHPO for the PMSR EIS/OEIS and determined that there would be no adverse effects to the submerged National Register listed or eligible properties. The CA SHPO did not concur and recommended a Programmatic Agreement approach. The Pechanga Band of Indians also objected and requested that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) review the Navy's finding of no adverse effect determination. In September of 2021, the ACHP found no basis to disagree with the Navy's finding.

#### PLAN FOR CONSULTATION

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.8(a)(1), the Navy plans to hold Section 106 meetings in conjunction with the NEPA public meetings for the Draft HCTT EIS/OEIS. Comments received regarding historic properties in the APE during the NEPA and Section 106 process will be considered under Section 106.

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.3(f), the Navy has made efforts to identify consulting parties through: public notification within the Federal Register and five local and regional California newspapers of the Navy's notice of intent to prepare an EIS/OEIS; a news release by the Navy Region Southwest Public Affairs Officer (PAO); social media posts by the Commander, Navy Region Southwest PAO; emails to website subscribers from the 2018 HSTT EIS/OEIS and 2022 PMSR EIS/OEIS; a project website; a virtual open house presentation; and briefings. The Navy also requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission to identify tribes, organizations, or individuals that might attach religious or cultural significance to cultural resources within the proposed APE.

On December 14, 2023, the Navy sent a NOI letter to federally recognized tribes and non-federally recognized tribes, organizations, and individuals identified in the SLF (see enclosure 5) notifying them of the intent to prepare an EIS/OEIS. To date, the Navy has received two responses to the NOI letter. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians notified the Navy of their desire to engage in Section 106 consultation for the proposed undertaking. Conversely, the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians requested no further consultation on the undertaking unless new information is revealed or there is a change in scope of work.

The Navy recognizes the unique knowledge and perspectives tribes possess regarding the cultural landscape and resources within the APE. Accordingly, on May 16, 2024, the Navy sent federally recognized tribes which were identified in the SLF search a letter inviting them to enter into Government-to-Government consultation with the Navy for this Undertaking. The Santa Ynez Chumash were not sent this letter, per their request.

The Navy intends to continue sending updates to both federally recognized and non-federally recognized tribes, and other consulting parties, and provide opportunities for consultation on the HCTT EIS/OEIS if requested.

5090  
Ser N46/0321  
May 10, 2024

If you have questions or concerns, or require further information please contact Mr. Richard Bark, Region Archaeologist, Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Southwest, at (619) 705-5664, or richard.g.bark.civ@us.navy.mil.

Sincerely,



J. H. BEATTIE  
Captain, U.S. Navy  
Deputy Fleet Civil Engineer  
By direction

Enclosures: 1. Table of Proposed Activity Descriptions  
2. HCTT EIS/OEIS Study Area  
3. HCTT EIS/OEIS California Study Area  
4. Previous Section 106 Consultation  
5. Notice of Intent Letter Recipients



J.6.2 Hawaii



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
COMMANDER  
UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET  
250 MAKALAPA DRIVE  
PEARL HARBOR HI 96860-3131

IN REPLY REFER TO:

5090

Ser N46/0605

September 16, 2024

Ms. Dawn Chang  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Department of Land and Natural Resources  
Kakuhihewa Building, Room 555  
Kapolei, HI 96707

Dear Ms. Chang:

SUBJECT: NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT, SECTION 106 CONSULTATION  
FOR THE PROPOSED HAWAII-CALIFORNIA TRAINING AND TESTING

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (54 U.S.C. 306108) and the responsibilities with 36 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) § 800.3(a), the Department of the Navy (DON) is initiating consultation with your office regarding the proposed Hawaii-California Training and Testing (HCTT) military readiness activities. The proposed undertaking represents Phase IV of the HCTT (previously referred to as Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing [HSTT]).

For the proposed undertaking, the DON (including the U.S. Marine Corps), in cooperation with the U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Army, and U.S. Air Force, would continue to conduct at-sea military readiness activities within the HCTT Study Area. However, in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.2(a)(2), the DON will serve as the agency official. The enclosure provides a description of the undertaking; the area of potential effects (APE); existing data on identified historic properties; and the approach to seek additional relevant information.

On December 7, 2023, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the DON sent a letter with its Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare the HCTT Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (EIS/OEIS) to over 600 organizations and individuals to include government agencies (including your office), Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs), Interested Parties and the public. The DON invited comments on the scope of the EIS/OEIS proposed action to include the potential to affect historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

Additionally, the NOI letter informed your office that the DON is coordinating Section 106 process with NEPA requirements, consistent with 36 C.F.R. § 800.8. This will be accomplished by consulting with interested parties and the public regarding potential effects to historic properties that may result from the proposed training and testing activities concurrent with the NEPA public involvement process.



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As the APE is unchanged from the 2018 HSTT consultation effort, the information on historic properties is already acquired, and past consultations with SHPD and NHOs have occurred on a similar undertaking, the finding of effect can be provided shortly.

At this time, the DON requests your input on the plan to involve the public in the Section 106 process per 36 C.F.R. § 800.3(e), the proposed APE, and the identification of historic properties as required by 36 CFR § 800.4. If you have questions or concerns, or require further information, please contact Dr. Paul Shawn Marceaux, Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Pacific, via phone at 808-472-1447 or via email at [paul.s.marceaux.civ@us.navy.mil](mailto:paul.s.marceaux.civ@us.navy.mil).

Sincerely,



J. H. BEATTIE  
Captain, U.S. Navy  
Deputy Fleet Civil Engineer  
By direction

Enclosure: HCTT Section 106 Supplemental Information August 2024

DELIBERATIVE PROCESS/PRE-DECISIONAL

ENCLOSURE 1: HCTT Section 106 Supplemental Information

**Description of the Undertaking**

The proposed Hawai'i -California Training and Testing (HCTT) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Overseas EIS (OEIS) includes the Hawaii study area, the California (CA) study area, and the transit corridor connecting the two (Figure 1). The Study Area includes the waters of the Pacific Ocean along the coast of California and the waters around the Hawaiian Islands; the high seas west of California and surrounding Hawaii; Navy pierside locations, within port transit channels and near civilian ports; and inshore waterways (e.g., San Diego Bay, Port Hueneme, and Pearl Harbor).

The current Phase IV of HCTT differs from the previously analyzed Phase III for the Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing (HSTT) in that it includes extended areas in the CA study area. The Hawaii study area, as depicted in Figure 1, is unchanged from Phase III. Although this undertaking includes the Hawaii study area and the CA study area, this Section 106 letter is limited to consultation per the Hawaii State Historic Preservation Office's jurisdiction. This HCTT consultation also coincides with renewal of the Marine Mammal Protection Act authorization. As HCTT is at-sea, there are no assigned Hawaii Tax Map Keys (TMKs) except for the pier-side locations in Pearl Harbor [TMK (1)9-9-001:008].

Landing on shore and subsequent terrestrial activities are not included a part of this undertaking. As such, the Section 106 responsibilities for terrestrial training areas are managed by the respective military installations or Action Proponents for those terrestrial activities. To the extent an action originated from land but has impacts at sea, such as Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF), the land activities have been recently analyzed in the PMRF Land-Based Training EA (Department of the Navy 2024).

The HCTT undertaking proposes to continue military readiness activities comprised of training and testing the use of active sonar and other acoustic sources, and the use of explosives, as well as modernization and sustainment of ranges necessary to support these military readiness activities. HCTT proposed activities are listed in Tables 1-9 and organized by the implementing agency. Training and testing activities would be conducted at-sea and in designated airspace within the area of potential effects (APE).

The HCCT undertaking primarily includes training and testing activities previously analyzed in the 2018 Hawaii Southern California Training and Testing (HSTT) EIS/OEIS with the exception of those activities listed in Table 10. Some training and testing activities are proposed to increase in frequency but are still the same or similar activity that is currently occurring within the APE and has been occurring for decades. Military readiness activities can be divided into three main categories:

1. **Training.** These are activities conducted with the primary purpose of training military members in tactics, techniques, and procedures with certain weapon systems.
2. **Testing.** These activities are conducted to test how a new system may perform in the actual real-world setting, or to confirm that existing systems continue to function as expected.
3. **Modernization and Sustainment of Ranges.** These activities involve creating or improving certain components of ranges that enhance training and testing. For example, temporary training minefields may be installed that allow ships, submarines, and aircraft to practice locating and avoiding the mines.

Distribution authorized to U.S. Government agencies only determined to have a lawful government purpose. This document is a draft/pre-decisional and is, or portions are, exempt from release under the Freedom of Information Act (5 USC sec. 552), by Exemption 5, USC sec 552(b)(5). Do not release without prior specific approval of originator or higher authority.

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ENCLOSURE 1: HCTT Section 106 Supplemental Information

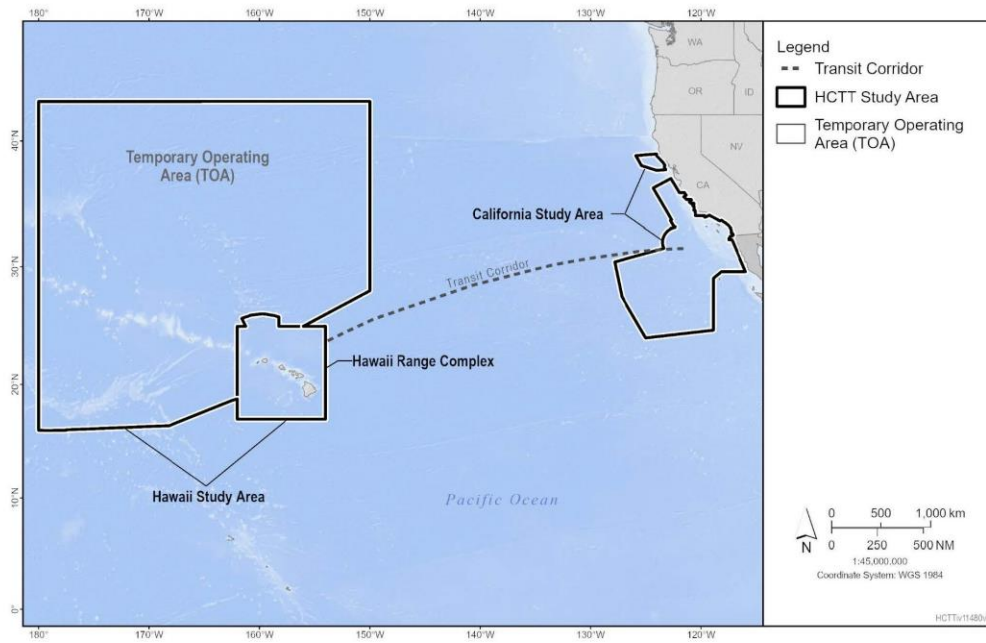


Figure 1: HCTT Study Area.

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Table 1: Navy and Marine Corps Proposed Training Activity Descriptions in the Hawaii Study Area

Activity Name	Activity Description	Location
<b>Major Training Exercises – Large Integrated Anti-Submarine Warfare</b>		
Composite Training Unit Exercise – Strike Group	The Composite Training Unit Exercise is an integration phase, at-sea, major training exercise, designed to forge the aircraft carrier strike group into a cohesive fighting team before deployment. Composite Training Unit Exercise normally consists of four-week, schedule of event-driven scenarios. An exercise typically consists of seven surface ships, multiple fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft, up to two submarines, and various unmanned vehicles. The exercise integrates the aircraft carrier and carrier air wing with surface and submarine units to achieve certification prior to deployment.	Hawaii Study Area
Rim of the Pacific Exercise	A biennial multinational training exercise in which navies from Pacific Rim nations and other allies assemble in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, to conduct training throughout the Hawaiian Islands in a number of warfare areas. Components of a Rim of the Pacific exercise may be conducted in the California Study Area.	Hawaii Study Area
<b>Major Training Exercises – Medium Integrated Anti-Submarine Warfare</b>		
Task Force/Sustainment Exercise	Aircraft carrier and its associated aircraft integrates with surface and submarine units in a challenging multi-threat operational environment in order to maintain their ability to deploy. Task Force Exercises and Sustainment Exercises are similar to Composite Training Unit Exercises, but are shorter in duration.	Hawaii Study Area
<b>Integrated Coordinated Anti-Submarine Warfare</b>		
Independent Deployer Certification Exercise/Tailored Surface Warfare Training	Multiple ships, aircraft, and submarines conduct integrated multi-warfare training with a surface warfare emphasis. Serves as a ready-to-deploy certification for individual surface ships tasked with surface warfare missions.	Hawaii Study Area
Medium Coordinated Anti-Submarine Warfare	Typically, a 3–10-day exercise with multiple ships, ASW aircraft, and submarines integrating the use of their sensors, including sonobuoys and unmanned systems, to search, detect, and track threat submarines; event may include inert torpedo firings.	Hawaii Study Area
Small Joint Coordinated Anti-Submarine Warfare	Typically, a 2- to 4-day exercise with multiple ships, ASW aircraft and submarines integrating the use of their sensors, including sonobuoys, to search, detect, and track threat submarines.	Hawaii Study Area
<b>Integrated Coordinated Training – Other</b>		
Large Amphibious Exercise	The Large Amphibious Exercise utilizes all elements of the Marine Air Ground Task Force (Amphibious) to secure the battlespace (air and sea), maneuver to and seize the objective, and conduct self-sustaining operations with logistic support of the Expeditionary Strike Group. This exercise could include manned and unmanned activities in multiple warfare areas to secure the battlespace (air and sea) and maneuver.	Hawaii Study Area

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<i>Activity Name</i>	<i>Activity Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
Innovation and Demonstration Exercise	These exercises are conducted to demonstrate or test new capabilities, tactics, techniques, and procedures; and generate standardized, actionable data for evaluation.	Hawaii Study Area
Multi-Warfare Exercise	Live training events which could involve U.S., Joint, partner nations and allied forces operating across all warfare areas (e.g., amphibious, electronic and cyber, air, surface, sub-surface, special warfare, and expeditionary) with manned and unmanned platforms. Events could be comprised of small units up to and including Carrier and Amphibious Strike Groups. Live-fire events could be air-to-surface, ship-to-shore, shore-to-offshore target, and ship-to-ship utilizing live ordnance and laser systems.	Hawaii Study Area
Integrated Air Missile Defense Exercise	Missiles are launched from a ship against a dynamic test target, simulating an airborne threat to ships. These events could be U.S.-led with joint and Coalition forces.	Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF)
<b><i>Air Warfare</i></b>		
Air Combat Maneuver	Fixed-wing aircrews aggressively maneuver against threat aircraft to gain tactical advantage.	Hawaii Study Area
Air Defense Exercise	Aircrew and ship crews conduct defensive measures against threat aircraft or simulated missiles.	Hawaii Study Area
Gunnery Exercise Air-to-Air Medium-caliber	Fixed-wing aircraft fire medium-caliber guns at air targets.	Hawaii Study Area
Gunnery Exercise Air-to-Air Small-Caliber	Helicopter aircrews fire small-caliber guns at threat air targets.	Hawaii Study Area
Gunnery Exercise Surface-to-Air Large-caliber	Surface ship crews fire large-caliber guns at air targets.	Hawaii Study Area
Gunnery Exercise Surface-to-Air Medium-caliber	Surface ship crews fire medium-caliber guns at air targets.	Hawaii Study Area
Medium Range Interceptor Capability	Ground personnel defend against threat missiles and aircraft with vehicle-launched ground-to-air missile systems.	PMRF
Missile Exercise Air-to-Air	Fixed-wing and helicopter aircrews fire air-to-air missiles at air targets.	Hawaii Study Area
Missile Exercise Man-portable Air Defense System	Personnel employ shoulder-fired surface-to-air missiles at air targets.	PMRF
Missile Exercise Surface-to-Air	Surface ship crews fire surface-to-air missiles at air targets.	Hawaii Study Area

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<i>Activity Name</i>	<i>Activity Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
<b><i>Amphibious Warfare</i></b>		
Amphibious Assault	Large unit forces move ashore from amphibious ships at sea for the immediate execution of inland objectives. Only at-sea activities are included. No activities would occur on land.	Hawaii Study Area
Amphibious Operations in a Contested Environment	Navy and Marine Corps forces conduct operations in coastal and offshore waterways against air, surface, and subsurface threats. Only at-sea activities are included. No activities would occur on land.	Hawaii Study Area
Amphibious Raid	Small unit forces move from amphibious ships at sea to shore locations for a specific short-term mission. These are quick operations with as few personnel as possible. Only at-sea activities are included. No activities would occur on land.	Marine Corps Base Hawaii (MCBH), Marine Corps Training Area Bellows (MCTAB), Waiaipuaa Bay (PMRF)
Amphibious Vehicle Maneuvers	Small boat crews practice the employment of amphibious vehicles. Only at-sea activities are included. No activities would occur on land.	MCBH, MCTAB, Waiaipuaa Bay (PMRF)
Naval Surface Fire Support Exercise – At Sea	Surface ship crews fire large-caliber guns at a passive acoustic hydrophone scoring system.	PMRF
Non-Combat Amphibious Operation	Amphibious vehicles move personnel and equipment from ships to shore and back. Only at-sea activities are included. No activities would occur on land.	Hawaii Study Area
Shore-to-Surface Artillery Exercise	Amphibious land-based forces fire artillery guns at surface targets. Only at-sea activities are included. No activities would occur on land.	PMRF
Shore-to-Surface Missile Exercise	Amphibious land-based forces fire anti-surface missiles, rockets, and loitering munitions at surface targets. Only at-sea activities are included. No activities would occur on land.	PMRF
<b><i>Anti-Submarine Warfare</i></b>		
Anti-Submarine Warfare Torpedo Exercise – Helicopter	Helicopter crews search for, track, and detect submarines. Recoverable air launched torpedoes are employed against submarine targets.	PMRF
Anti-Submarine Warfare Torpedo Exercise – Maritime Patrol Aircraft	Maritime patrol aircraft aircrews search for, track, and detect submarines. Recoverable air launched torpedoes are employed against submarine targets.	PMRF
Anti-Submarine Warfare Torpedo Exercise – Ship	Surface ship crews search for, track, and detect submarines. Exercise torpedoes are used.	PMRF
Anti-Submarine Warfare Torpedo Exercise – Submarine	Submarine crews search for, track, and detect submarines. Exercise torpedoes are used.	PMRF

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<i>Activity Name</i>	<i>Activity Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
Anti-Submarine Warfare Tracking Exercise – Helicopter	Helicopter crews search for, track, and detect submarines.	Hawaii Study Area
Anti-Submarine Warfare Tracking Exercise – Long-Range Unmanned Surface Vessel	Unmanned surface vessels search for, detect, and track a sub-surface target simulating a threat submarine with the goal of determining a firing solution that could be used to launch a torpedo.	Hawaii Study Area
Anti-Submarine Warfare Tracking Exercise – Maritime Patrol Aircraft	Maritime patrol aircraft aircrews search for, track, and detect submarines.	Hawaii Study Area
Anti-Submarine Warfare Tracking Exercise – Ship	Surface ship crews search for, track, and detect submarines.	Hawaii Study Area
Anti-Submarine Warfare Tracking Exercise – Submarine	Submarine crews search for, track, and detect submarines.	Hawaii Study Area
Training and End-to-End Mission Capability Verification – Torpedo	A submarine launches exercise and explosive torpedoes at a suspended target.	PMRF
<b><i>Electronic Warfare</i></b>		
Counter Targeting Chaff Exercise – Aircraft	Fixed-wing aircraft and helicopter aircrews deploy chaff to disrupt threat targeting and missile guidance radars.	Hawaii Study Area
Counter Targeting Chaff Exercise – Ship	Surface ship crews deploy chaff to disrupt threat targeting and missile guidance radars.	Hawaii Study Area
Counter Targeting Flare Exercise	Fixed-winged aircraft and helicopter aircrews deploy flares to disrupt threat infrared missile guidance systems.	Hawaii Study Area
Electronic Warfare Operations	Aircraft and surface ship crews control the electromagnetic spectrum used by enemy systems to degrade or deny the enemy's ability to take defensive actions.	Hawaii Study Area
<b><i>Expeditionary Warfare</i></b>		
Dive and Salvage Operations	Navy divers perform dive operations and salvage training.	Naval Defense Sea Area (NDSA)
Obstacle Clearance	Trains forces to create cleared lanes in simulated enemy obstacle systems to allow friendly forces safe transit from sea to shore.	FORACS, Lima Landing, Pearl Peninsula, Puuloa Underwater Range
Personnel Insertion/Extraction – Air	Personnel are inserted into a water objective via fixed-wing aircraft using parachutes or by helicopters via ropes or jumping into the water. Personnel are extracted by helicopters or small boats.	Hawaii Study Area, Pearl Harbor

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<i>Activity Name</i>	<i>Activity Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
Personnel Insertion/ Extraction – Surface and Subsurface	Personnel are inserted into and extracted from an objective area by small boats or subsurface platforms.	Hawaii Study Area
Personnel Insertion/ Extraction Training – Swimmer/Diver	Divers and swimmers infiltrate harbors, beaches, or moored vessels and conduct a variety of tasks.	Hawaii Study Area
Small Boat Attack	Small attacks are conducted on boats. For this activity, one or two small boats or personal watercraft conduct attack activities on units afloat.	Hawaii Study Area
<b><i>Mine Warfare</i></b>		
Airborne Mine Countermeasure – Mine Detection	Helicopter aircrews detect mines using towed or laser mine detection systems.	PMRF
Airborne Mine Laying	Fixed-wing aircraft drop explosive and non-explosive mine shapes.	Hawaii Study Area
Amphibious Breaching Operations	Amphibious forces use explosive clearing systems to clear simulated mines on beaches, shallow water, and surf zones for potential landing of personnel and vehicles.	Puuloa Underwater Range, Ewa Training Minefield, Barbers Point Underwater Range
Civilian Port Defense – Homeland Security Anti- Terrorism/Force Protection Exercise	Maritime security personnel train to protect civilian ports against enemy efforts to interfere with access to those ports.	Pearl Harbor, Honolulu Harbor, Kaneohe Bay, MCTAB, Barbers Point Harbor, NDSA
Mine Countermeasure Exercise – Ship Sonar	Ship crews detect and avoid mines while navigating restricted areas or channels using active sonar.	Hawaii Study Area, Pearl Harbor
Mine Countermeasures Mine Neutralization Remotely Operated Vehicle	Ship, small boat, and helicopter crews locate and disable mines using remotely operated underwater vehicles.	Ewa Beach Training Minefield, Barbers Point Underwater Range, Puuloa Underwater Range, NDSA, MCTAB, Kaneohe Bay, PMRF Training Area, Waiapuaa Bay, Kingfisher Range

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<i>Activity Name</i>	<i>Activity Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
Mine Neutralization Explosive Ordnance Disposal	Personnel disable threat mines using explosive charges.	Lima Landing, Pearl Harbor, Ewa Beach Training Minefield, Barbers Point Underwater Range, Puuloa Underwater Range, NDSA, MCBH, PMRF
Submarine Mine Avoidance Exercise	Submarine crews use active sonar or Unmanned Underwater Vehicles (UUVs), and shore-based personnel operate UUVs to detect and avoid training mine shapes or other underwater hazardous objects.	Hawaii Study Area, Maui Basin, Kingfisher Range
Submarine Mobile Mine and Mine Laying Exercise	Submarine crews and shore-based personnel operating a UUV deploy exercise (inert) mobile mines or mines.	Hawaii Study Area, Maui Basin
Surface Ship Object Detection	Ship crews detect and avoid mines while navigating restricted areas or channels using active sonar.	Kingfisher Range
Training and End-to-End Mission Capability Verification – Mobile Mine and Mine	Submarine crew launches explosive mobile mine(s), and shore-based personnel operating a UUV or a service craft deploy mine(s) to a planned location where the mines are detonated.	Hawaii Study Area
Underwater Demolition Qualification and Certification	Navy divers conduct various levels of training and certification in placing underwater demolition charges.	Lima Landing, Ewa Beach Training Minefield, Barbers Point Underwater Range, Puuloa Underwater Range
Underwater Mine Countermeasure Raise, Tow, Beach, and Exploitation	Personnel locate mines, perform mine neutralization, raise, and tow mines to the beach, and conduct exploitation operations for intelligence gathering.	NDSA, Lima Landing, Ewa Beach Training Minefield, Barbers Point Underwater Range, Puuloa Underwater Range
<b><i>Surface Warfare</i></b>		
Bombing Exercise Air-to-Surface	Fixed-wing aircrews deliver bombs against surface targets at sea.	Hawaii Study Area
Gunnery Exercise Air-to-Surface Medium-caliber	Fixed-wing and helicopter aircrews fire medium-caliber guns at surface targets at sea.	Hawaii Study Area
Gunnery Exercise Air-to-Surface Small-caliber	Helicopter and tilt-rotor aircrews use small-caliber guns to engage surface targets at sea.	Hawaii Study Area

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<i>Activity Name</i>	<i>Activity Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
Gunnery Exercise Surface-to-Surface Boat Medium-Caliber	Small boat crews fire medium-caliber guns at surface targets at sea.	Hawaii Study Area
Gunnery Exercise Surface-to-Surface Boat Small-Caliber	Small boat crews fire small-caliber guns at surface targets at sea.	Hawaii Study Area
Gunnery Exercise Surface-to-Surface Ship Large-caliber	Surface ship crews fire large-caliber guns at surface targets at sea.	Hawaii Study Area
Gunnery Exercise Surface-to-Surface Ship Medium-Caliber	Surface ship crews fire medium-caliber guns at surface targets at sea.	Hawaii Study Area
Gunnery Exercise Surface-to-Surface Ship Small-Caliber	Surface ship crews fire small-caliber guns at surface targets at sea.	Hawaii Study Area
Laser Targeting – Aircraft	Fixed-wing and helicopter aircrews illuminate surface targets at sea with lasers.	Hawaii Study Area
Laser Targeting – Ship	Surface ship crews illuminate air and surface targets at sea with high-energy laser systems.	Hawaii Study Area
Maritime Security Operations	Helicopter, surface ship, and small boat crews conduct security operations at sea, to include visit, board, search and seizure; maritime interdiction operations; force protection; and anti-piracy operations.	Hawaii Study Area
Missile Exercise Air-to- Surface	Fixed-wing and helicopter aircrews fire air-to-surface missiles at surface targets at sea.	Hawaii Study Area
Missile Exercise Air-to-Surface Rocket	Helicopter aircrews fire both precision-guided and unguided rockets at surface targets at sea.	Hawaii Study Area
Missile Exercise Surface-to-Surface	Surface ship crews defend against surface threats (ships or small boats) and engage them with missiles.	Hawaii Study Area
Sinking Exercise	Aircraft, ship, and submarine crews deliberately sink a seaborne target, usually a decommissioned ship made environmentally safe for sinking according to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency standards, with a variety of ordnance.	Hawaii Study Area
Surface Warfare Torpedo Exercise – Submarine	Submarine crews search for, detect, and track a surface ship simulating a threat surface ship with the goal of determining a firing solution that could be used to launch a torpedo with the intent to simulate destroying the targets.	PMRF

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<i>Activity Name</i>	<i>Activity Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
Training and End-to-End Mission Capability Verification – Submarine Missile Maritime	Submarine crews launch missile(s) which may have an explosive warhead at a maritime target simulating an adversary surface ship with the goal of destroying or disabling adversary surface ship.	Hawaii Study Area
<b>Other Training</b>		
Combat Swimmer/Diver Training and Certification	Navy personnel conduct combat swimming conditioning swims and surf passage to execute a variety of tasks in the open water and littoral waterways.	Hawaii Study Area
Installation and Maintenance of Subsea and Seabed Warfare Training Areas	Navy personnel install, remove, and replace simulated adversary subsea and seabed infrastructure, to include cables of varying diameters and lengths.	Hawaii Study Area, Maui Basin
Kilo Dip	Functional check of the dipping sonar prior to conducting a full test or training event on the dipping sonar.	Hawaii Study Area
Multi-Domain Unmanned Autonomous Systems	Multi-domain (surface, subsurface, and airborne) unmanned autonomous systems are launched from land, ships, and boats, in support of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance operations; and deliver munitions or other non-munition systems to support mission and intelligence requirements.	Hawaii Study Area
Precision Anchoring	Surface ship crews release and retrieve anchors in designated locations.	Oahu
Ship-to-Shore Fuel Transfer Training	Personnel train in the transfer of petroleum (though only sea water is used during training) from a ship to the shore.	Hawaii Study Area
Submarine Navigation Exercise	Submarine crews operate sonar for navigation and object detection while transiting into and out of port during reduced visibility.	Pearl Harbor
Submarine Sonar Maintenance and Systems Checks	Maintenance of submarine sonar systems is conducted pierside or at sea.	Hawaii Study Area, Pearl Harbor
Submarine Under Ice Training and Certification	Submarine crews train to operate under ice. Ice conditions are simulated during training and certification events.	Hawaii Study Area
Submarine and UUV Subsea and Seabed Warfare Exercise	Submarine crews and shore-based operators train to launch or recover and operate all classes of UUVs in the subsea and seabed environment in order to defend deep ocean and seabed infrastructure or take offensive action against a simulated adversary's subsea and seabed infrastructure.	Hawaii Study Area, Maui Basin
Surface Ship Sonar Maintenance and Systems Checks	Maintenance of surface ship sonar systems is conducted pierside or at sea.	Hawaii Study Area, Pearl Harbor

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<i>Activity Name</i>	<i>Activity Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
Training and End-to-End Mission Capability Verification – Subsea and Seabed Warfare Kinetic Effectors	Submarine crews or shore-based operators employ UUV with munitions or non-munition systems on the sea floor or in the water column.	Hawaii Study Area
Training and End-to-End Mission Capability Verification – Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)	Submarine crews or shore-based personnel controlling a UUV launch a capsule containing a UAV. The canister is deployed underwater and ascends to a programmed depth. The canister subsequently launches a UAV, and the canister sinks.	Hawaii Study Area
Underwater Survey	Personnel perform methodical reconnoitering of beaches and surf conditions during the day and night to find and clear underwater obstacles and determine the feasibility of landing an amphibious force on a particular beach.	Hawaii Study Area
Unmanned Aerial System Training and Certification	Submarines launch unmanned aerial systems while submerged.	Hawaii Study Area
Unmanned Underwater Vehicle Training – Certification and Development Exercises	Unmanned underwater vehicle certification involves training with unmanned platforms to ensure submarine crew proficiency. Tactical development involves training with various payloads for multiple purposes to ensure that the systems can be employed effectively in an operational environment.	Hawaii Study Area
Waterborne Training	Small boat crews conduct a variety of training, including boat launch and recovery, operation of crew-served unmanned vehicles, mooring to buoys, anchoring, and maneuvering. Small boats include rigid hull inflatable boats, and riverine patrol, assault, and command boats up to approximately 50 feet in length.	Hawaii Study Area, Pearl Harbor

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ENCLOSURE 1: HCTT Section 106 Supplemental Information

Table 2: Coast Guard Proposed Training Activity Descriptions in the Hawaii Study Area

<i>Activity Name</i>	<i>Activity Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
<b><i>Air Warfare</i></b>		
Gunnery Exercise Surface-to-Air Large Caliber	Surface ship crews fire large-caliber guns at air targets.	Hawaii Study Area
Gunnery Exercise Surface-to-Air Medium Caliber	Surface ship crews fire medium-caliber guns at air targets.	Hawaii Study Area
<b><i>Electronic Warfare</i></b>		
Counter Targeting Chaff Exercise – Ship	Surface ship crews deploy chaff to disrupt threat targeting and missile guidance radars.	Hawaii Study Area
<b><i>Expeditionary Warfare</i></b>		
Underwater Construction Team Training	Coast Guard divers perform cutting, welding, assembly, and installation of deep-water structures, mooring systems, underwater instrumentation, and other systems as needed.	Hawaii Study Area
<b><i>Surface Warfare</i></b>		
Gunnery Exercise Air-to-Surface Medium Caliber	Fixed-wing and helicopter aircrews fire medium-caliber guns at surface targets.	Hawaii Study Area
Gunnery Exercise Surface-to-Surface Boat Medium Caliber	Small boat crews fire medium-caliber guns at surface targets.	Hawaii Study Area
Gunnery Exercise Surface-to-Surface Boat Small Caliber	Small boat crews fire small-caliber guns at surface targets.	Hawaii Study Area
Gunnery Exercise Surface-to-Surface Ship Large Caliber	Surface ship crews fire large-caliber guns at surface targets.	Hawaii Study Area
Gunnery Exercise Surface-to-Surface Ship Medium Caliber	Surface ship crews fire medium-caliber guns at surface targets.	Hawaii Study Area
Gunnery Exercise Surface-to-Surface Ship Small Caliber	Surface ship crews fire small-caliber guns at surface targets.	Hawaii Study Area
Laser Targeting – Ship	Surface ship crews illuminate air and surface targets with high-energy laser systems.	Hawaii Study Area

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<i>Activity Name</i>	<i>Activity Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
Maritime Security Operations	Helicopter, surface ship, and small boat crews conduct security operations at sea, to include visit, board, search, and seizure; maritime interdiction operations; force protection; maritime environmental response; oil platform defense; ship force protection; and anti-piracy operations.	Hawaii Study Area
<b>Other Training</b>		
Precision Anchoring	Surface ship crews release and retrieve anchors in designated locations.	Oahu
Search and Rescue	Navy and Coast Guard helicopter and ship crews practice the skills required to recover personnel lost at sea.	Hawaii Study Area
Unmanned Aerial System Training and Certification	Coast Guard crews launch unmanned aerial systems.	Hawaii Study Area
Unmanned Underwater Vehicle Training – Certification and Development Exercises	Unmanned underwater vehicle certification involves training with unmanned platforms to ensure submarine crew proficiency. Tactical development involves training with various payloads for multiple purposes to ensure that the systems can be employed effectively in an operational environment.	Hawaii Study Area
Waterborne Training	Small boat crews conduct a variety of training, including boat launch and recovery, operation of crew-served unmanned vehicles, mooring to buoys, anchoring, safety swimmer and safety lookout qualifications, shallow water training, and maneuvering. Small boats include rigid hull inflatable boats, and riverine patrol, assault, and command boats up to approximately 50 feet in length.	Hawaii Study Area

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Table 3: U.S. Army Proposed Training Activity Descriptions in the Hawaii Study Area

<i>Activity Name</i>	<i>Activity Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
<b><i>Air Warfare</i></b>		
Missile Exercise – Man Portable Air Defense System	Army and Marine Corps personnel employ the Man-Portable Air Defense Systems, a shoulder fired surface to air missile, against threat missiles or aircraft. An exercise involves personnel firing the Man-Portable Air Defense System at remote piloted or other aerial targets. Activity is conducted by combat forces firing from shore or shipboard at targets over the water. Small boats are used to ensure range safety.	PMRF
<b><i>Amphibious Warfare</i></b>		
Shore-to-Surface Artillery Exercise	Army and Marine Corps crews engaging surface targets at sea with their main battery cannons (typically 105mm and 155mm) and mortars (typically 120mm). This exercise may involve a single-firing artillery battery, or be undertaken in the context of a coordinated larger exercise involving multiple batteries.	PMRF
Shore-to-Surface Missile Exercise	Army and Marine Corps units launch missiles from shore at surface maritime targets with the goal of destroying or disabling enemy ships or boats. Weapon systems include the HIMARS and NMESIS.	PMRF
<b><i>Surface Warfare</i></b>		
Gunnery Exercise Surface-to-Surface Boat Medium Caliber	Army, Navy, and Coast Guard small boat crews fire medium-caliber guns at surface targets. Boat crews may use high or low speeds to approach and engage targets simulating other boats, floating mines, or nearshore land targets with medium-caliber (up to and including 40 mm) weapons. A commonly used target is an empty steel drum.	Hawaii Study Area
Gunnery Exercise Surface-to-Surface Boat Small Caliber	Army, Navy, and Coast Guard small boat crews fire small-caliber guns at surface targets. Boat crews may use high or low speeds to approach and engage targets simulating other boats, swimmers, floating mines, or nearshore land targets with small-caliber (up to and including 0.50 caliber) weapons. A commonly used target is an empty steel drum.	Hawaii Study Area

Table 4: U.S. Air Force Proposed Training Activity Descriptions in the Hawaii Study Area

<i>Activity Name</i>	<i>Activity Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
<b><i>Air Warfare</i></b>		
Gunnery Exercise Air-to-Air Medium Caliber	Fixed-wing aircrews fire medium-caliber guns at air targets. Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force fixed-wing aircrews maneuver aircraft in a gunnery pattern to achieve a weapons firing solution with integrated medium-caliber guns. Typically involves two to eight fixed-wing aircraft and a target banner towed by a contract aircraft (e.g., Lear jet). The target banner is recovered after the exercise.	Hawaii Study Area

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Table 5: Naval Air Systems Command Proposed Testing Activity Descriptions in the Hawaii Study Area

<i>Activity Name</i>	<i>Activity Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
<b><i>Air Warfare</i></b>		
Air Combat Maneuver Test	Aircrews engage in flight maneuvers designed to gain a tactical advantage during combat.	Hawaii Study Area
Air Platform – Vehicle Test	Testing performed to quantify the flying qualities, handling, airworthiness, stability, controllability, and integrity of an air platform or vehicle. No explosive weapons are released during an air platform-vehicle test.	Hawaii Study Area
Air Platform Weapons Integration Test	Testing performed to quantify the compatibility of weapons with the aircraft from which they would be launched or released. Non-explosive weapons or shapes are used.	Hawaii Study Area
Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Test	Aircrews use all available sensors to collect data on threat vessels.	Hawaii Study Area
<b><i>Anti-Submarine Warfare</i></b>		
Anti-Submarine Warfare Torpedo Test (Aircraft)	This event is similar to the training event torpedo exercise. Test evaluates anti-submarine warfare systems onboard rotary-wing and fixed-wing aircraft and the ability to search for, detect, classify, localize, track, and attack a submarine or similar target.	Hawaii Study Area, PMRF
Anti-Submarine Warfare Tracking Test (Fixed Wing)	The test evaluates the sensors and systems used by maritime patrol aircraft to detect and track submarines and to ensure that aircraft systems used to deploy the tracking systems perform to specifications and meet operational requirements.	Hawaii Study Area, PMRF
Anti-Submarine Warfare Tracking Test (Rotary Wing)	The test evaluates the sensors and systems used by helicopters to detect and track submarines and to ensure that aircraft systems used to deploy the tracking systems perform to specifications and meet operational requirements.	Hawaii Study Area, PMRF
Kilo Dip Test	Functional check of a helicopter-deployed dipping sonar system prior to conducting a testing or training event using the dipping sonar system.	Hawaii Study Area
Sonobuoy Lot Acceptance Test	Sonobuoys are deployed from surface vessels and aircraft to verify the integrity and performance of a lot or group of sonobuoys in advance of delivery to the fleet for operational use.	Hawaii Study Area
<b><i>Electronic Warfare</i></b>		
Chaff Test	This event is similar to the training event counter targeting chaff exercise – aircraft. Chaff tests evaluate newly developed or enhanced chaff, chaff dispensing equipment, or modified aircraft systems against chaff deployment. Tests may also train pilots and aircrew in the use of new chaff dispensing equipment. Chaff tests are often conducted with flare tests and air combat maneuver events, as well as other test events, and are not typically conducted as standalone tests.	Hawaii Study Area, PMRF
Electronic Systems Test	Test that evaluates the effectiveness of electronic systems to control, deny, or monitor critical portions of the electromagnetic spectrum. In general, electronic warfare testing will assess the performance of three types of electronic warfare systems: electronic attack, electronic protect, and electronic support.	Hawaii Study Area

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<i>Activity Name</i>	<i>Activity Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
Flare Test	This event is similar to the training event flare exercise. Flare tests evaluate newly developed or enhanced flares, flare dispensing equipment, or modified aircraft systems against flare deployment. Tests may also train pilots and aircrew in the use of newly developed or modified flare deployment systems. Flare tests are often conducted with chaff tests and air combat maneuver events, as well as other test events, and are not typically conducted as standalone tests.	Hawaii Study Area, PMRF
<b><i>Mine Warfare</i></b>		
Airborne Dipping Sonar Minehunting Test	A mine-hunting dipping sonar system that is deployed from a helicopter and uses high-frequency sonar for the detection and classification of bottom and moored mines	Hawaii Study Area
Airborne Laser Mine Detection System Test	An airborne mine hunting test of a laser-based mine detection system, that is operated from a helicopter and evaluates the system's ability to detect, classify, and fix the location of floating and near-surface, moored mines. The system uses a non-weaponized laser to locate mines.	Hawaii Study Area
Airborne Mine Neutralization System Test	A test of the airborne mine neutralization system evaluates the system's ability to detect and destroy mines from an airborne mine countermeasures capable helicopter. The Airborne Mine Neutralization System uses up to four unmanned underwater vehicles equipped with high-frequency sonar, video cameras, and explosive and non-explosive neutralizers.	Hawaii Study Area
Airborne Sonobuoy Minehunting Test	A mine-hunting system made up of sonobuoys deployed from a helicopter. A field of sonobuoys, using high-frequency sonar, is used to detect and classify bottom and moored mines.	Hawaii Study Area
Mine Laying Test	Fixed-wing aircraft evaluate the performance of mine laying equipment and software systems to lay mines. A mine test may also train aircrew in laying mines using a new or enhanced mine deployment system.	Hawaii Study Area
<b><i>Surface Warfare</i></b>		
Air-to-Surface Bombing Test	This event is similar to the training event bombing exercise air-to-surface. Fixed-wing aircraft test the delivery of bombs against surface maritime targets with the goal of evaluating the bomb, the bomb carry and delivery system, and any associated systems that may have been newly developed or enhanced.	Hawaii Study Area
Air-to-Surface Gunnery Test	This event is similar to the training event gunnery exercise (air to surface). Fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircrews evaluate new or enhanced aircraft guns against surface maritime targets to test that the gun, gun ammunition, or associated systems meet required specifications or to train aircrew in the operation of a new or enhanced weapon system.	Hawaii Study Area
Air-to-Surface High-Energy Laser Test	High-energy lasers would be employed from helicopters (e.g., MH-60) either hovering or in forward flight, targeting unmanned surface targets.	Hawaii Study Area
Air-to-Surface Laser Targeting Test	Aircrew use laser targeting devices integrated into aircraft or weapons systems to evaluate targeting accuracy and precision and to train aircrew in the use of newly developed or enhanced laser targeting devices designed to illuminate designated targets for engagement with laser-guided weapons.	Hawaii Study Area
Air-to-Surface Missile Test	This event is similar to the training event missile exercise air-to-surface. Test may involve both fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft launching missiles at surface maritime targets to evaluate the weapons system or as part of another system's integration test.	Hawaii Study Area

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<i>Activity Name</i>	<i>Activity Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
Rocket Test	Rocket tests evaluate the integration, accuracy, performance, and safe separation of guided and unguided 2.75-inch rockets fired from a hovering or forward flying helicopter.	Hawaii Study Area
<b><i>Other Testing Activities</i></b>		
Acoustic and Oceanographic Research	Active transmissions within the band 10 hertz-100 kilohertz from sources deployed from ships and aircraft	Hawaii Study Area
Air Platform Shipboard Integrate Test	Fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft are tested to determine operability from shipboard platforms and performance of shipboard physical operations, and to verify and evaluate communications and tactical data links.	Hawaii Study Area
Undersea Range System Test	Post installation node survey and test and periodic testing of range Node transmit functionality.	PMRF

**Table 6: Naval Facilities Engineering and Expeditionary Warfare Center Proposed Testing Activity Descriptions in the Hawaii Study Area**

<i>Activity Name</i>	<i>Activity Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
<b><i>Unmanned Systems</i></b>		
Ocean Energy and Cable Systems Research	Testing of ocean and marine energy harvesting/producing systems, energy storage and distribution, and subsea cable network deployment and interoperability.	Hawaii Study Area

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Table 7: Naval Sea Systems Command Proposed Testing Activity Descriptions in the Hawaii Study Area

<i>Activity Name</i>	<i>Activity Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
<b><i>Anti-Submarine Warfare</i></b>		
Anti-Submarine Warfare Mission Package Testing	Ships and their supporting platforms (e.g., rotary-wing aircraft, unmanned aerial systems) detect, localize, and prosecute submarines.	Hawaii Study Area
At-Sea Sonar Testing	At-sea testing to ensure systems are fully functional in an open ocean environment.	Hawaii Study Area
Countermeasure Testing	Countermeasure testing involves the testing of systems that detect, localize, and engage incoming weapons, including marine vessel targets and airborne missiles. Testing includes surface ship torpedo defense systems, marine vessel stopping payloads, and airborne decoys against targets.	Hawaii Study Area, Maui Basin, PMRF
Pierside Sonar Testing	Pierside testing to ensure systems are fully functional in a controlled pierside environment prior to at-sea test activities and complete any troubleshooting.	Pearl Harbor
Surface Ship Sonar Testing/Maintenance	Pierside and at-sea testing of ship systems occur periodically following major maintenance periods and for routine maintenance.	Hawaii Study Area, Pearl Harbor
Torpedo (Explosive) Testing	Air, surface, or submarine crews employ explosive and non-explosive torpedoes against artificial targets.	Hawaii Study Area
Torpedo (Non-Explosive) Testing	Air, surface, or submarine crews employ non-explosive torpedoes against submarines, surface vessels, or artificial targets.	Hawaii Study Area, Maui Basin, PMRF
<b><i>Electronic Warfare</i></b>		
Radar and Other System Testing	Test may include use of military or commercial radar, communication systems (or simulators), passive and active electronic warfare systems, electro-optical/infrared systems, or high- and low-energy lasers. Testing may occur aboard a ship against drones, small boats, rockets, missiles, or other targets.	Hawaii Study Area, PMRF
<b><i>Mine Warfare</i></b>		
Mine Countermeasure Mission Package Testing	Vessels and associated aircraft conduct mine countermeasure operations.	Maui Basin, PMRF
Mine Detection and Classification Testing	Air, surface, and subsurface vessels and systems detect, classify, and avoid mines and mine-like objects. Vessels also assess their potential susceptibility to mines and mine-like objects.	Hawaii Study Area, Maui Basin
<b><i>Surface Warfare</i></b>		
Missile and Rocket Testing	Missile and rocket testing includes various missiles or rockets fired from submarines and surface combatants. Testing of the launching system and ship defense is performed.	Hawaii Study Area, PMRF
<b><i>Unmanned Systems</i></b>		
Unmanned Underwater Vehicle Testing	Testing involves the production or upgrade of unmanned underwater vehicles. This may include testing mine detection capabilities, evaluating the basic functions of individual platforms, or conducting complex events with multiple vehicles.	Pearl Harbor

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<i>Activity Name</i>	<i>Activity Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
<b><i>Vessel Evaluation</i></b>		
Air Defense Testing	Test the ship's capability to detect, identify, track, and successfully engage live and simulated targets. Gun systems are tested using explosive and non-explosive rounds.	PMRF
In-Port Maintenance Testing	Each combat system is tested to ensure they are functioning in a technically acceptable manner and are operationally ready to support at-sea testing.	Pearl Harbor
Propulsion Testing	Ship is run at high speeds in various formations (e.g., straight-line and reciprocal paths).	Hawaii Study Area
Signature Analysis Operations	Surface ship and submarine testing of electromagnetic, acoustic, optical, and radar signature measurements.	Hawaii Study Area
Submarine Sea Trials – Weapons System Testing	Submarine weapons and sonar systems are tested at-sea to meet integrated combat system certification requirements.	Hawaii Study Area
Surface Warfare Testing	Tests capability of shipboard sensors to detect, track, and engage surface targets. Testing may include ships defending against surface targets using explosive and non-explosive rounds, gun system structural test firing, and demonstration of the response to Call for Fire against land-based targets (simulated by sea-based locations).	Hawaii Study Area, PMRF
Undersea Warfare Testing	Ships demonstrate capability of countermeasure systems and underwater surveillance, weapons engagement, and communications systems. This tests ships' ability to detect, track, and engage undersea targets.	Hawaii Study Area, PMRF
<b><i>Other Testing</i></b>		
Acoustic and Oceanographic Research	Research using active transmissions from sources deployed from ships, aircraft, and unmanned underwater vehicles. Research sources can be used as proxies for current and future Navy systems.	Hawaii Study Area, PMRF
Insertion/Extraction	Testing of submersibles capable of inserting and extracting personnel and payloads into denied areas from strategic distances.	Hawaii Study Area
Semi-Stationary Equipment Testing	Semi-stationary equipment (e.g., hydrophones) is deployed to determine functionality.	Pearl Harbor

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**Table 8: Naval Information Warfare Systems Command Proposed Testing Activity Descriptions in the Hawaii Study Area**

<i>Activity Name</i>	<i>Activity Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
<b><i>Acoustic and Oceanographic Science and Technology</i></b>		
Acoustic, Oceanographic, and Energy Research	Research using active transmissions from sources deployed from ships, aircraft, and unmanned underwater vehicles. Research sources can be used as proxies for current and future Navy systems. Active acoustic transmissions used for engineering tests of acoustic sources, validation of ocean acoustic models, tests of signal processing algorithms, and characterization of acoustic interactions with the ocean bottom, fish and ocean surface. Standard oceanographic research sensing (acoustic Doppler current profiler, fathometer-like systems) also to be employed.	Pearl Harbor
<b><i>Other Testing</i></b>		
Communications	Testing of maritime communications, underwater network systems with fiber optics cables, laser communications, acoustic modem networks, and launching of communication payloads and objects.	Hawaii Study Area
Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance	Testing deployable autonomous undersea technologies that may include mine detection and classification, detection and classification of targets of interest, sensors on the undersea systems testbed, expansion of the undersea systems testbed with fiber optic cables and nodes, sensor systems to detect mine shapes on ship hulls and pier structures, sensors for swimmer interdiction and other threats, and sensor systems that can detect explosive, radioactive, and other signatures of concern.	Hawaii Study Area, Pearl Harbor
Vehicle Testing	Testing of surface, subsurface and airborne vehicles, sensor systems, payloads, communications, and navigation which may involve autonomous underwater vehicles, autonomous surface vehicles, and autonomous aerial vehicles. Testing may involve evaluating individual vehicles and payloads or conducting complex events with multiple vehicles.	Hawaii Study Area

**Table 9: Office of Naval Research Proposed Testing Activity Descriptions in the Hawaii Study Area**

<i>Activity Name</i>	<i>Activity Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
<b><i>Acoustic and Oceanographic Science and Technology</i></b>		
Acoustic and Oceanographic Research	Research involving passive acoustic and oceanographic sensing, as well as active transmissions from sources deployed from ships, aircraft, and unmanned underwater vehicles. Research sources serve as proxies for current and future Navy systems.	Hawaii Study Area, Maui Basin
Large Displacement Unmanned Underwater Vehicle Testing	Autonomy testing and environmental data collection with Large Displacement Unmanned Underwater Vehicles	Hawaii Study Area
Long Range Acoustic Communications	Bottom mounted acoustic source will transmit a variety of acoustic communications sequences that will be recorded by a variety of fixed and mobile platforms at ranges from the 100s to the 1,000s of kilometers.	Hawaii Study Area

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**Table 10: List of new testing/training activities.**

<i>Activity Name</i>	<i>Activity Description</i>
Deployment of Seafloor Cables	New activities include placing items or cables on the seafloor.
Installation and Maintenance of Mine Training Areas	This activity could occur within the Maui Basin, no explosives associated with activity. Once the minefield is in place, submarines will attempt to detect the mines.
Gunnery and Missile firing from PMRF	Army and USMC forces will fire missiles and gunnery against air targets and surface targets.
Installation and Maintenance of an Underwater Platform	An underwater landing platform is required to facilitate underwater vehicle pilot proficiency training. The platform to be installed in Hawaii was previously approved in 1999, installed in 2001, and removed in 2009. The 2001 installation approval included a Categorical Exclusion, informal consultation with NMFS Pacific Islands Area Office, and approval by the Army pursuant to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. The intent is to reinstall a newly designed platform in the previously approved location in the Naval Defense Sea Area outside the entrance to Pearl Harbor.
Use of unmanned air vehicles or systems (UAVs or UASs)	This is not necessarily new activities, but many existing activities will now include, UAVs, UASs, surface vessels (USVs), and underwater vehicles (UUVs).

**Area of Potential Effects (APE)**

Consistent with 36 CFR § 800.16(d), the APE for this project is defined as the geographic area within which the proposed undertaking may cause effects to historic properties. This Section 106 letter is geographically tied to consultation regarding Hawaii, a separate consultation has been prepared for California. The APE for this consultation is limited to the at-sea portions, which includes the Hawaii Range Complex (HRC), as depicted in Figure 2. The APE extends 12 nautical miles (nm) seaward from the high tide line along the shoreline, which is the limit of U.S. territorial waters. For Section 106 consultation purposes, the high tide line refers to the mean high tide, as defined by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey as, "any place that is the average height of all the high waters at that place over a considerable period of time," that has been interpreted as a period of 18.6 years. Notwithstanding this definition, the undertaking's activities would occur far seaward of this boundary.

The APE includes:

- The Northwest Hawaiian Islands is broadly described as a series of islands and atolls northwest of Kauai and Niihau. This part of the APE is the belt of coastal waters extending 12 nm from the shoreline, the Navy does not conduct shoreline activities in this area. While naval vessels could transit through the waters proximate to the Northwest Hawaiian Islands, there would be no training or testing activity that would approach the shoreline of these islands.
- The waters off Niihau and Kauai contain ranges and training areas such as the Barking Sands Tactical Underwater Range, the Shallow Water Training Range, and the Kingfisher Mine Detection Range. While the APE around these islands is broadly described as the belt of coastal waters extending 12 nm from the shoreline, the Navy's primary training and testing activities occur proximate to Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) and involve use of the underwater ranges and

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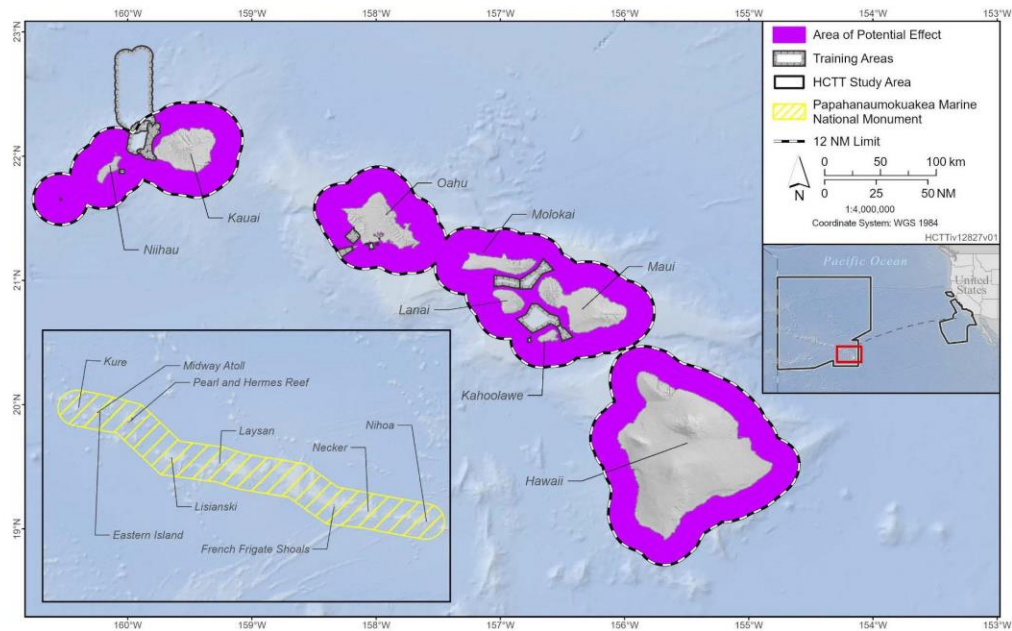


Figure 2: HCTT Proposed APE, Hawaii.

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**Table 11. List of Previous Investigations**

Reference	Source and Year	Type of Resource Identified	Number of Resources Identified in the Reference	Reference
The Unseen Landscape: Inventory and Assessment of Submerged Cultural Resources in Hawaii	H. Van Tillburg, J.P. Delgado; Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, 2017	Submerged ships, airplanes, submarines, fishponds	2,120	(Van Tilburg & Delgado, 2017)
Automated Wreck and Obstruction Information System	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration, 2016 / 2017	Submerged ships, obstructions	10,000	(National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2018)
Office of Coast Survey Electronic Navigational Charts	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2024	Submerged ships, obstructions	1,000	(Office of Coast Survey, 2024)
National Register of Historic Places	National Park Services, 2024	Historic Properties (Ships, fishponds)	98,000	(National Park Service, 2023)
Waterfront Facilities Maintenance and Improvements, Pearl Harbor Naval Complex, Oahu, Hawaii Environmental Assessment	U.S. Department of the Navy, 2005	Fishponds	25	(U.S. Department of the Navy, 2005)
Loko I'a: A manual on Hawaiian Fishpond Restoration and Management	University of Hawaii at Manoa, 2007	Fishponds	360	(Keala et al., 2007)
Statewide Programmatic General Permit and Programmatic Agreement for the restoration, repair, maintenance, and reconstruction or traditional Hawaiian fishpond systems across Hawaii	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, 2013	Fishponds	360	(Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, 2013)

Five fishponds have been identified within the APE and are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (Table 12). He'eia, Huilua, and Kahaluu fishponds are on the eastern shore of O'ahu, and Okiokilepe fishpond is located within Pearl Harbor on the southwestern side of O'ahu. Kalepolepo fishpond is on the western shore of Maui.

Other submerged historic properties include wrecks. References used to identify potential historic properties include the Automated Wreck and Obstruction Information System, Region 16, last updated in 2016 and the 2017 U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Inventory and Assessment for Submerged Cultural Resources. Wrecks intentionally sunk to serve as artificial reefs or as a military target are not eligible to be placed on the NRHP.



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**Table 12: List of Historic Properties with the APE.**

Resource	Location	Description	National Register of Historic Places	Reference Number (Site Number)	National Historic Landmark/Monument	Reference
Okiokilepe Pond	Oahu	Native Hawaiian Fishpond	Listed	73000673 (SIHP #50-80-13-0143)	No	(National Park Service, 2023b)
Heeia	Oahu	Native Hawaiian Fishpond	Listed	73000671 (SIHP #50-80-10-0327)	No	(National Park Service, 2023b)
Huilua	Oahu	Native Hawaiian Fishpond	Listed	66000295 (SIHP #50-80-06-0301)	No	(National Park Service, 2023b)
Kahaluu	Oahu	Native Hawaiian Fishpond	Listed	73000668 (SIHP #50-80-10-0319)	No	(National Park Service, 2023b)
Kalepolepo	Maui	Native Hawaiian Fishpond	Listed	96001503 (SIHP #50-50-09-1288)	No	(National Park Service, 2023b)
Pearl Harbor	Oahu	Strategic Naval Base and site of the December 7, 1941, attack by the Japanese in WWII	Listed	66000940	Yes	(National Park Service, 2023b)
Two Brothers Shipwreck	N. Hawaiian Islands	Whaling Ship, 1818–1823	Listed	100001416	No	National Park Service (2023a); (National Park Service, 2023b), (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2021)
USS Arizona	Oahu	U.S Battleship, 1916-1941	Listed	89001083	Yes	(National Park Service, 2023b)
USS Utah	Oahu	U.S. Battleship, 1911-1941	Listed	89001084	Yes	(National Park Service, 2023b)

*Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument*

The Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument and World Heritage Site, encompasses the Northern Hawaiian Islands to include Midway Atoll. The ocean around the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument can be treacherous for ships due to submerged reefs, seamounts, and shoals. Some of the earliest known shipwrecks in Hawaii are located at Kure Atoll and include the USS Saginaw, which sank in 1870 and the remains of what may be the whaleship Parker that sank in 1842. The monument contains the 19th century wreck of the whaleship Two Brothers, which is listed on the NRHP (Table 12).

*Pearl Harbor*

Pearl Harbor is listed on the NRHP and is considered a National Historic Landmark (NHL). Pearl Harbor also includes the sites of the USS Arizona and USS Utah which are both on the NRHP and NHLs.

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Traditionally, Pearl Harbor was called Ka-awa-lau-o-pu'uloa, which can be translated as the many harbored sea of Pu'uloa or the leaf-shaped lagoon of Pu'uloa. There are references to fishponds constructed in the harbor. Traditional Hawaiian fishponds were constructed along the shores between the 14th and 19th centuries in protected areas to raise fish.

Development of Pearl Harbor as a Navy base began in 1908. Pearl Harbor is most known as a target in the Japanese attack on Oahu on December 7, 1941. Pearl Harbor was designated as a NHL for the significance of its role in the attack. Other losses during the attack are situated within the waters around O'ahu and include flying boats from Naval Air Station Kaneohe that sank in Kaneohe Bay.

***Previous Section 106 Consultation – HSTT***

Prior to the preparation of the draft HCTT EIS/OEIS, the DON conducted previous consultations with the Hawaii State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), under Section 106, for the same or similar activities in the Navy's proposed undertaking in the 2018 HSTT EIS/OEIS. The DON met with the Hawaii State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) on several occasions to resolve comments and the SHPO concurred with the Navy's finding of No Historic Properties Affected. As part of consultation efforts, the DON also attended meetings with other parties and the public in several locations around the main Hawaiian Islands.

***Efforts to Seek Information***

In accordance with 36 CFR § 800.3(f) the DON has made efforts to identify Native Hawaiian organizations (NHO). The DON seeks to gather information from NHOs, consulting parties, and other individuals and organizations likely to have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties in the APE pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.4(a)(3) and (4), that might attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties in the APE.

Pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.8(a)(1), the Navy plans to hold Section 106 meetings in conjunction with the public meetings for the Draft HCTT EIS/OEIS. Comments received regarding historic properties in the APE during the NEPA and Section 106 process will be considered under Section 106. The DON will ensure the public comment notification also specifies the request for public input under NHPA Section 106.

On December 15, 2023, the Navy sent a Notice of Intent letter to over 600 individuals and organizations, including State of Hawaii Government Agencies, NHOs, Non-Government Organizations, elected officials, community and business groups, universities, and the public. The distribution included representation across all main Hawaiian Islands. The letter informed recipients of the Navy's intent to prepare the HCTT EIS/OEIS and requested information on the identification of historic properties in the APE. In summary, the recipients' comments included the recommendation that the DON evaluate effects to the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, employ protections to cultural resources, conduct an archaeological literature review, consult with Native Hawaiians, and consider traditional cultural practices. The DON, in continuing consultation, is working through these comments and will provide summaries of the comments and the manner in which they have been addressed in a subsequent letter.