
APPENDIX B
CATEGORICAL EXCLUSIONS

Summary of Co-Trustee Agency Categorical Exclusions Related to the Monument Management Plan

The Monument Management Plan contains numerous strategies and activities that are routine program administrative functions with no potential for causing environmental impacts. Such proposed actions within the Monument Management Plan individually and cumulatively will have no significant effect on the environment and are therefore categorically excluded from further analysis under a categorical exclusion by one or more of the Co-Trustee agencies. Categorical exclusions are defined as a group of actions that would have no significant individual or cumulative effect on the quality of the human environment and for which, in the absence of extraordinary circumstances, require neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement.

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration¹

Research Programs. Programs or projects of limited size and magnitude or with only short-term effects on the environment and for which any cumulative effects are negligible. Examples include natural resource inventories and environmental monitoring programs conducted with a variety of gear (for example, satellite and ground-based sensors and fish nets) in water, air, or land environs. Such projects may be conducted in a wide geographic area without need for an environmental document, provided related environmental consequences are limited or short term.

Financial and Planning Grants. Financial support services, such as a Saltonstall-Kennedy grant, a fishery loan or grant disbursement under the Fishermen's Contingency Fund or Fisheries Obligation Guarantee Program, or a grant under the CZMA where the environmental effects are minor or negligible. New financial support services and programs should undergo an EA or EIS at the time of conception to determine if a CE could apply to subsequent actions.

Minor Project Activities. Projects where the proposal is for a minor amelioration action such as planting dune grass or for minor project changes or minor improvements to an existing site (e.g., fences, roads, or picnic facilities), unless such projects in conjunction with other related actions may result in a cumulative impact (40 CFR 1508.7).

Administrative or Routine Program Functions. The following NOAA programmatic functions that hold no potential for significant environmental impacts qualify for a categorical exclusion: program planning and budgeting, including strategic planning and operational planning; mapping, charting, and surveying services; ship support; ship and aircraft operations; fishery financial support services; grants for fishery data collection; basic and applied research and research grants, except as provided in Section 6.03b. of this order; enforcement operations; basic environmental services and monitoring, such as weather observations, communications, analyses, and predictions; environmental satellite services; environmental data and information services; air quality observations and analyses; support of national and international atmospheric and Great Lakes research programs; executive direction; administrative services; and administrative support advisory bodies.

Real Estate Actions. The following NOAA real estate actions with no potential for significant environmental impacts are categorically excluded from preparation of an EA or EIS: repair, or replacement in kind, of equipment and components of NOAA-owned facilities; weatherization of NOAA facilities; environmental monitoring; procurement contracts for NEPA documents; architectural and engineering studies and supplies; routine facility maintenance and repair and groundskeeping activities; acquisitions of space within a previously occupied structure, either by purchase or lease, where no change in the general type of use and minimal change from previous occupancy level is proposed; acquisition of less than 5,000 square feet of occupiable space by means of federal construction, lease construction, or a new lease for a structure substantially completed before solicitation for offers and not previously occupied; lease extensions, renewals, or succeeding leases; relocation of employees into existing federally owned or commercially leased office space within the same metropolitan area not involving a substantial number of employees or a substantial increase in the number of motor vehicles at a facility; out-lease or license of government-controlled space or sublease of government-leased space to a nonfederal tenant when the use will remain substantially the same; various easement

<p style="text-align: center;">Summary of Co-Trustee Agency Categorical Exclusions Related to the Monument Management Plan</p>
<p>acquisitions; acquisition of land which is not in a floodplain or other environmentally sensitive area and does not result in condemnation; and installment of antennas as part of site plan of the property.</p> <p>Construction Activities. Minor construction conducted in accordance with approved facility master plans and construction projects on the interiors of nonhistoric NOAA-owned and leased buildings, including safety and fire deficiencies, air quality, interior renovation, expansion or improvement of a facility where the gross square footage is not increased by more than 10 percent and the site size is not increased substantially, and minor repair/replacement of piers or floats not exceeding 80 feet in length.</p> <p>Facility Improvement or Addition. Minor facility improvement or addition where ground disturbance is limited to previously disturbed areas (i.e., previously paved or cleared areas).</p> <p>Restoration Action. Restoration actions that do not individually or cumulatively have significant impacts on the human environment (e.g., actions with limited degree, geographic extent, and duration) may be eligible for categorical exclusion (40 CFR 1508.4), provided such actions meet all of the following criteria: a) are intended to restore an ecosystem, habitat, biotic community, or population of living resources to a determinable pre-impact condition; b) use for transplant only organisms currently or formerly present at the site or in its immediate vicinity; c) do not require substantial dredging, excavation, or placement of fill; and d) do not involve a significant added risk of human or environmental exposure to toxic or hazardous substances.</p> <p>Restoration actions likely to meet all of the above criteria and therefore be eligible for Categorical Exclusions include on-site, in-kind restoration actions (actions in response to a specific injury) such as: 1) revegetation of habitats or topographical features, e.g., planting or restoration of seagrass meadows, mangrove swamps, salt marshes, coastal dunes, streambanks, or other wetland, coastal, or riparian areas; 2) restoration of submerged, riparian, intertidal, or wetland substrates; 3) replacement or restoration of shellfish beds through transplant or restocking; and 4) structural or biological repair or restoration of coral reefs.</p> <p>Other Categories of Actions Not Having Significant Environmental Impacts. These actions include routine operations and maintenance, preparation of regulations, orders, manuals, or other guidance that implement, but do not substantially change these documents, or other guidance; policy directives, regulations and guidelines of an administrative, financial, legal, technical or procedural nature, or whose environmental effects are too broad, speculative, or conjectural to lend themselves to meaningful analysis and will be subject later to the NEPA process, either collectively or case-by-case; activities that are educational, informational, advisory, or consultative to other agencies, public and private entities, visitors, individuals, or the general public; actions with short-term effects or actions of limited size or magnitude.</p>
<p>Fish and Wildlife Service²</p> <p>General. Changes or amendments to an approved action, when such changes have no or minor potential environmental impact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Personnel training, environmental interpretation, public safety efforts, and other educational activities, which do not involve new construction or major additions to existing facilities. ● The issuance and modification of procedures, including manuals, orders, guidelines, and field instructions, when the impacts are limited to administrative effects. ● The acquisition of real property obtained either through discretionary acts or when acquired by law, whether by way of condemnation, donation, escheat, right-of-entry, escrow, exchange, lapse, purchase, or transfer and that will be under the jurisdiction or control of the United States. Such acquisition of real property will be in accordance with 602 DM 2 and the Service's procedures, when the acquisition is from a willing seller, continuance of or minor modification to the existing land use is planned, and the acquisition planning process has been performed in coordination with the affected public. <p>Resource Management. Before carrying out these actions, the Service should coordinate with affected federal agencies and state, tribal, and local governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Researching, inventorying, and collecting information directly related to the conservation of fish and wildlife resources and that involve negligible animal mortality or habitat

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- destruction, no introduction of contaminants, and no introduction of organisms not indigenous to the affected ecosystem.
- The operation, maintenance, and management of facilities and routine recurring management activities and improvements, including renovations and replacements that result in no or only minor changes in the use and have no or negligible environmental effects on the site or in the vicinity of the site.
- The construction or the addition of small structures or improvements, including structures and improvements to restore wetland, riparian, instream, or native habitats, which result in no or only minor changes in the use of the affected local area.
- The development of limited access for routine maintenance and management.
- The use of prescribed burning for habitat improvement, when conducted in accordance with local and state ordinances and laws.
- Fire management, including prevention and restoration measures, when conducted in accordance with Departmental and Service procedures.
- Reintroducing or stocking native, formerly native, or established species into suitable habitat within their historic or established range, where no or negligible environmental disturbances are anticipated.
- Minor changes in the amounts or types of public use on Service- or state-managed lands, in accordance with regulations, management plans, and procedures.
- Consultation and technical assistance activities directly related to the conservation of fish and wildlife resources.
- Minor changes in master plans, comprehensive conservation plans, or operations, when no or minor effects are anticipated. Examples include minor changes in the type and location of compatible public use activities and land management practices.
- The issuance of new or revised site-, unit-, or activity-specific management plans for public use, land use, or other management activities when only minor changes are planned. Examples include an amended public use or fire management plan.
- Natural resource damage assessment restoration plans, prepared under Sections 107, 111, and 122(j) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA); Section 311(f)(4) of the Clean Water Act; and the Oil Pollution Act; when only minor or negligible change in the use of the affected areas is planned.

- Permit and Regulatory Functions.** The issuance, denial, suspension, and revocation of permits for activities involving fish, wildlife, or plants regulated under 50 CFR Chapter 1, Subsection B, when such permits cause no or negligible environmental disturbance. These permits involve endangered and threatened species, species listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), marine mammals, exotic birds, migratory birds, eagles, and injurious wildlife.
- The issuance of ESA Section 10(a)(1)(B) "low effect" incidental take permits that, individually or cumulatively, have a minor or negligible effect on the species covered in the habitat conservation plan.
 - The issuance of special regulations for public use of Service-managed land, which maintain essentially the permitted level of use and do not continue a level of use that has resulted in adverse environmental effects.
 - The issuance or reissuance of permits for limited additional use of an existing right-of-way for underground or aboveground power, telephone, or pipelines, where no new facilities or major improvements to those facilities are required; and for permitting a new right-of-way, where no or negligible environmental disturbances are anticipated.
 - The issuance or reissuance of special use permits for the administration of specialized uses, including agricultural uses, or other economic uses for management purposes, when such uses are compatible, contribute to the purposes of the refuge system unit, and result in no or negligible environmental effects.
 - The denial of special use permit applications, either initially or when permits are reviewed for renewal, when the proposed action is determined not compatible with the purposes of the refuge system unit.
 - Activities directly related to the enforcement of fish and wildlife laws, not included in 516 DM 2, Appendix 1.4. These activities include assessment of civil penalties, forfeiture of property seized or subject to forfeiture, issuance or reissuance of rules, procedures, standards, and permits for the designation of ports, inspection, clearance, marking, and license requirements pertaining to wildlife and wildlife products, and for the humane and healthful transportation of wildlife.
 - Actions where the Service has concurrence or coapproval with another agency and the action is a categorical exclusion for that agency. This would normally involve one

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federal action or connected actions where the Service is a cooperating agency.

Recovery Plans. Issuance of recovery plans under section 4(f) of the ESA.

Financial Assistance. State, local, or private financial assistance (grants or cooperative agreements), including State planning grants and private land restorations, where the environmental effects are minor or negligible. Grants for categorically excluded actions in paragraphs A, B, and C, above; and categorically excluded actions in Appendix 1 of 516 DM 2.

Appendix 1. Department of Interior Categorical Exclusions.

- Personnel actions and investigations and personnel services contracts.
- Internal organizational changes and facility and office reductions and closings.
- Routine financial transactions, such as salaries and expenses, procurement contracts (in accordance with applicable procedures and Executive Orders for sustainable or green procurement), guarantees, financial assistance, income transfers, audits, fees, bonds, and royalties.
- Departmental legal activities, such as arrests, investigations, patents, claims, and legal opinions. This does not include bringing judicial or administrative civil or criminal enforcement actions that are outside the scope of NEPA, in accordance with 40 CFR 1508.18(a).
- Nondestructive data collection, inventory (including field, aerial, and satellite surveying and mapping), study, research, and monitoring.
- Routine and continuing government business, such as supervision, administration, operations, maintenance, renovations, and replacement activities having limited context and intensity (e.g., limited size and magnitude or short-term effects).
- Management, formulation, allocation, transfer, and reprogramming of the Department's budget at all levels. (This does not exclude the preparation of environmental documents for proposals included in the budget when otherwise required.)
- Legislative proposals of an administrative or technical nature (such as changes in authorizations for appropriations and minor boundary changes and land title transactions) or having primarily economic, social, individual, or institutional effects; and comments and reports on referrals of legislative proposals.
- Policies, directives, regulations, and guidelines that are administrative, financial, legal, technical, or procedural and whose environmental effects are too broad, speculative, or conjectural to lend themselves to meaningful analysis and will later be subject to the NEPA process, either collectively or case-by-case.
- Activities that are educational, informational, advisory, or consultative to other agencies, public and private entities, visitors, individuals, or the general public.
- Hazardous fuels reduction activities, using prescribed fire not to exceed 4,500 acres, and mechanical methods for crushing, piling, thinning, pruning, cutting, chipping, mulching, and mowing, not to exceed 1,000 acres. Such activities: Shall be limited to areas in wildland-urban interface and Condition Classes 2 or 3 in Fire Regime Groups I, II, or III, outside the wildland-urban interface; Shall be identified through a collaborative framework as described in "A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan"; Shall be conducted consistent with agency and Departmental procedures and applicable land and resource management plans; Shall not be conducted in wilderness areas or impair the suitability of wilderness study areas for preservation as wilderness; Shall not include the use of herbicides or pesticides or the construction of new permanent roads or other new permanent infrastructure; and may include the sale of vegetative material, if the primary purpose of the activity is hazardous fuels reduction. (Refer to the Environmental Statement Memoranda Series for additional required guidance.)
- Post-fire rehabilitation activities not to exceed 4,200 acres (such as tree planting, fence replacement, habitat restoration, heritage site restoration, repair of roads and trails repair, and minor facilities damage repair, such as campgrounds) to repair or improve lands unlikely to recover to a management-approved condition from wildland fire damage, or to repair or replace minor facilities damaged by fire. Such activities: Shall be conducted consistent with agency and Departmental procedures and applicable land and resource management plans. Shall, not include the use of herbicides or pesticides or the construction of permanent roads or other permanent infrastructure, and Shall be completed within three years following a wildland fire.

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Appendix 2. Categorical Exclusions—Extraordinary Circumstances.

- Have significant impacts on public health or safety.
- Have significant impacts on such natural resources and unique geographic characteristics as historic or cultural resources; park, recreation, or refuge lands; wilderness areas; wild or scenic rivers; national natural landmarks; sole or principal drinking water aquifers; prime farmlands; wetlands (Executive Order 11990); floodplains (Executive Order 11988); national monuments; migratory birds; and other ecologically significant or critical areas.
- Have highly controversial environmental effects or unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources (NEPA Section 102[2][E]).
- Have highly uncertain and potentially significant environmental effects or involve unique or unknown environmental risks.
- Establish a precedent for future action or represent a decision in principle about future actions with potentially significant environmental effects.
- Have a direct relationship to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant environmental effects.
- Have significant impacts on properties listed, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places, as determined by either the bureau or office.
- Have significant impacts on species listed, or proposed to be listed, on the List of Endangered or Threatened Species, or have significant impacts on designated critical habitat for these species.
- Violate a federal law, or a state, local, or tribal law or requirement imposed for the protection of the environment.
- Have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on low-income or minority populations (Executive Order 12898).
- Limit access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites on federal lands by Indian religious practitioners or significantly adversely affect the physical integrity of such sacred sites (Executive Order 13007).
- Contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or nonnative invasive species known to occur in the area or actions that may promote the introduction, growth, or expansion of the range of such species (Federal Noxious Weed Control Act and Executive Order 13112).

State of Hawai'i

Class 1: Operations, repairs, or maintenance of structures, facilities, equipment or topographical features involving negligible or no expansion or change of use beyond that previously existing.

- Trail maintenance on DOFAW Program areas¹, using hand tools and small motorized equipment, such as chainsaws and motorized weeders; involves clearing spaces 4 feet wide and 10 feet high from grade on trails.
 - Repair and maintenance paved, unpaved, dirt, cinder, and gravel roads, concrete fords, cattle guards, gates and wash-out ditches in DOFAW program areas; involves grading, patching, and resurfacing roads, removing encroaching vegetation, and manually cleaning or repairing ditches, fords, and culverts.
 - Repair and maintenance of DOFAW program area fences; includes boundary, enclosure, and exclosure fences, wildlife water units, checking stations, water pumps, nesting areas, aviaries, and yards.
 - Repair and maintenance of signs in DOFAW program areas; includes fire prevention, instructional, regulatory, enforcement, safety, boundary, location, and toxicant or plant and animal control signs.
 - Repair and maintenance of cabins, resident workers' quarters, warehouse workshops, mobile camping structures, weather stations, checking stations (single room structures with porches or small boxes on legs) for hunters, hikers, and campers; meat safes, viewing kiosks, and platforms, wildlife observation towers, sanitary facilities, trail shelters, equipment shelters, fire equipment caches, plant nurseries, captive propagation facility buildings, established arboretum areas, baseyards, and biological survey transect lines.
 - Repair and maintenance of covered and open fence areas for endangered species (waterfowl, waterbirds, forest birds), game birds (pheasants, quail, partridges) and mammals (pigs, sheep, goats, deer); auxiliary buildings for food and equipment storage, incubators, and brooders; open-top breeding and release pens, field aviaries, and hatching boxes.
- Repair and maintenance of water tanks, pipelines, water catchment basins (capacity of 300 to 10,000 gallons), wildlife water units, pumps and controls, pipes and channels; fences, dikes, and moats in waterbird sanctuaries for the purposes of maintaining water levels, providing water, and precluding predators.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Weed, brush, and noxious tree control using hand tools, small motorized equipment (chainsaws and motorized weeders), and approved herbicides on DOFAW program areas, campsites, picnic grounds, viewpoints, baseyards, wildlife water units, trails, captive propagation facilities, arboreta, plant nurseries, checking stations, and public use facilities. ● Routine pruning, trimming, and thinning of trees, excluding commercial logging. ● Gathering minor forest products for noncommercial purposes. ● Gathering plant seed for commercial and noncommercial propagation. ● Cultivating, fertilizing, mowing, and harvesting wildlife food plots. ● Routine operation, repair, and maintenance of DOFAW program facilities, arboreta, baseyards, and captive propagation facilities. ● Maintenance of previously established game habitat improvement sites and lawn areas with mechanized equipment. ● The award of grants under H.R.S., Chapter 173A, for the acquisition of interests in land, provided that the acquisition does not cause any material change of use of land or resources beyond that previously existing. ● The acquisition of land or interests in land for conservation, provided that the acquisition does not cause any material change of land use or resources beyond that previously existing. <p>Class 2: Replacement or reconstruction of structures and facilities where the new structure will be located generally on the same site and will have substantially the same purpose, capacity, density, height, and dimensions as the structure replaced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Replacement of signs in DOFAW program areas; includes signs for fire prevention, instruction, regulatory, enforcement, safety, boundary, location, and toxicant or plant and animal control. ● Repair and maintenance of cabins, resident workers' quarters, warehouse workshops, mobile camping structures, weather stations, checking stations (single-room structures with porches or small boxes on legs) for hunters, hikers, and campers; meat safes, viewing kiosks and platforms, wildlife observation towers, sanitary facilities, trail shelters, equipment shelters, fire equipment caches, established arboretum areas, plant nursery operations, and captive propagation facility buildings. ● Replacement of covered or open fenced areas for endangered species (waterfowl, waterbirds, forest birds), game birds (pheasants, quail, partridges), and mammals (pigs, sheep, goats, and deer); auxiliary buildings for food storage, equipment storage, incubators and brooders; open-top breeding and release pens, field aviaries, and hacking boxes. ● Replacement of water tanks, pipelines, water catchment basins (capacity 300 to 10,000 gallons), wildlife water units, pumps and controls, pipes and channels; fences, dikes, and moats in waterbird sanctuaries for purposes of maintaining water levels, providing water, and precluding predators. ● Replacement of paved, unpaved, dirt, cinder, and gravel roads, concrete fords, concrete gates, wash-out ditches and biological survey transect lines in DOFAW program areas. ● Revegetating burned areas to encourage the succession of selected plant species to prevent soil erosion and promote the goals of the Division. <p>Class 3: Construction and location of single, new, small facilities or structures and the alteration and modification of same and installation of new small equipment and facilities and the alteration and modification of same single-family residences less than 3,500 square feet not in conjunction with the building of two or more such units; multi-unit structures designed for not more than four dwelling units if not in conjunction with the building of two or more structures; stores, offices, and restaurants designed for total occupant load of twenty persons or fewer, if not in conjunction with the building of two or more such structures; and water, sewage, electrical, gas, telephone, and other essential public utility services extensions to serve such structures or facilities; and accessory or appurtenant structures, including garages, carports, patios, swimming pools, and fences; and acquisition of utility easements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fences to include areas no greater than 10 acres around individual or small colonies of rare, threatened, or endangered plants, covered and open areas for endangered species
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(waterfowl, waterbirds, forest birds), game birds (pheasants, quail, partridges), and mammals (pigs, sheep, goats, deer); auxiliary buildings for food storage, equipment storage, incubators and brooders; open-top breeding and release pens, field aviaries, and hacking boxes.

- Cabins, resident workers' quarters, warehouse workshops, mobile camping structures, weather stations, checking stations (single-room structures with porches or small boxes on legs) for hunters, hikers, and campers; meat safes, viewing kiosks, and platforms, wildlife viewing towers, sanitary facilities, trail shelters, equipment shelters, fire equipment caches, arboreta, and plant nurseries.
- Fencing to include areas no greater than one acre for ecosystem management research.

Class 4: Minor alteration in the conditions of land, water, or vegetation.

- Establishment of helispots for fire control and rescue.
- Clearing of fuel breaks on grass and brush on DOFAW program areas necessary to protect enclosures, exclosures, facilities, and colonies of rare threatened and endangered plants or animals, where a thorough biological survey has determined that the species will not be adversely impacted by such clearing. The definition of a fuel break is the reduction of ground fuel without significant modification of the soil.
- Minor alterations to wildlife or plant sanctuaries, including construction of pumps and controls, pipes and channels, and dikes and moats for the purposes of maintaining water levels, providing constant water supplies, and precluding predators. Also includes minor alterations to biological transects, campsites, fertilizing and mowing, maintaining nene pastures, weed control, outplanting native plants, transplanting, clearing mist net lines, and trap sites.
- Construction of reservoirs of 0.1 acre or less to collect runoff for wildlife or to redistribute water for water units or plantings if done at sites where nonnative vegetative cover constitutes greater than 75 percent of the area.
- Controlled burning of vegetation less than five acres in size to improve wildlife habitat where nonnative vegetative cover constitutes greater than 75 percent of the area.
- Mowing nonnative vegetation where dense mature stands form impenetrable cover.
- Establish temporary or permanent vegetative cover, including trees, shrubs, and grasses for landscaping, reforestation, soil stabilization, and wildlife habitat, provided, however, that this exemption should not apply to tree plantings for which harvesting is planned or reasonably foreseeable.

Class 5: Basic data collection, research, experimental management, and resource evaluation activities that do not result in a serious or major disturbance to an environmental resource.

- Implanting transponders and affixing transmitters or markers (bands, collars, ear tags) to birds and mammals to record movement, longevity; taking disease and blood samples; placing remote monitoring devices to determine animal movement, cameras, equipment, and feeders; removal of nonnative avian competitors, predator control (including placement of approved toxic baits, kill traps, live traps, snares), and using approved herbicides.
- Game and nongame wildlife surveys, inventory studies, new transect lines, photographing, recording, sampling, collection, and captive propagation (involves walking, driving, and flying in the field in helicopters or light aircraft), use of nets and firearms, temporary traps, including snares, mist nets, corral traps, drop-door traps, or leg hold traps.
- Releases and recoveries of wildlife. On approved releases of game and nongame wildlife (after EA or EIS preparation and acceptance), actual release of animals and follow-up surveys, translocation within the range, or rearing in captivity and releasing to the wild.
- Captive propagation of birds or mammals. Housing, care, feeding, veterinarian examination, breeding (pairing, hatching, brooding, fledgling, rearing), cross fostering, double clutching nests, experimental studies of native species (including those that are rare, threatened, or endangered), game birds and game mammals; may involve hybridization of game birds or mammals.
- Wildlife management actions, including predator control, insect control, snail control, nonnative bird control, controlled grazing or burning as a management tool, and use of toxicants or herbicides. All use of chemicals follows label instructions or restrictions.

Class 6: Construction or placement of minor structures accessory to facilities.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fencing around minor facilities, such as game water units, checking stations, animal pens, water pumps, aviaries, fire caches, and plant enclosures. ● Driveways. ● Exterior lights in already developed areas for security. ● Water tanks with less than 10,000-gallon capacity. ● Water catchments, lines, and faucets next to hunter checking stations for domestic or public use or game water units.

¹Summary of NOAA's Categorical Exclusions based on Administrative Management and Executive Secretariat, NAO 216-6, Environmental Review Procedures for Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act, Issued 06/03/99; Effective 05/20/99 http://www.corporateservices.noaa.gov/~ames/NAOs/Chap_216/naos_216_6.html#section_8. Note: The list of NOAA's Categorical Exclusions presented in the table is not all-inclusive, but are listed because they are most likely to be used for Monument Management actions.

²Summary of FWS Categorical Exclusions in the Department of Interior's Departmental Manual at 516 DM2 and DM8

³Summary of the State of Hawai'i Categorical Exemptions based on Exemption List of the Division of Forestry and Wildlife of the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State of Hawai'i, reviewed and concurred upon by the Environmental Council on June 12, 2008.