



Scope of Work for  
Archaeological Inventory Surveys  
Ewa Field, Oahu, Hawaii  
September 2019



# Acknowledgments

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This report was made possible by a grant from the National Park Service,  
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*Cover Photo Credit (top): Recreation Building 1941. National Archives*

*Cover Photo Credit (lower): Mooring Apron CA. 1941-1942. Gray Marine Research Center*

# **Scope of Work for Archaeological Inventory Surveys**

## **Ewa Field, Oahu, Hawaii**

### **A. Background**

In September 2018, the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service (NPS) entered into a Grant Agreement (Agreement) with AMVETS Hawaii Service Foundation Corporation (AMVETS) pursuant to the Battlefield Preservation Assistance provisions of the American Battlefield protection program with the NPS and Related Programs (54 U.S.C. 308102) and the Bipartisan Budget Act, 2018, enacted as P.L. 115-141. The objective of the Agreement is to provide financial assistance to governments, public entities, educational institutions, and nonprofit organizations such as AMVETS to identify, evaluate, interpret, and protect historic battlefields and sites associated with wars on American soil.

### **B. Historic Context**

Ewa Field was first established as Ewa Mooring Mast in 1925, a Navy air station dedicated to lighter-than-air dirigibles; however, no airships were ever moored at Ewa Field. In 1939, Ewa Mooring Mast transitioned into an emergency landing field and soon after became Ewa Mooring Mast Field, a temporary Marine Corps air field for training Marine aviators. At the time, Ewa Mooring Mast Field was attached to the larger nearby Naval Air Station Barbers Point (NASBP). Over time, the airfield was expanded and barracks, mess hall, dispensary, armory, recreation building, and other support facilities were developed. On December 7, 1941, Japanese aircraft bombed and strafed MCAS, Ewa just minutes before attacking Pearl Harbor, with the installation suffering casualties as well as the destruction of planes and buildings.

### **C. Goals and Objectives**

Most would agree that conducting archaeological surveys would provide valuable information towards understanding the complete story of Ewa Field, an important military installation associated with the December 7, 1941, Japanese attack on Hawaii that led to America's entry into World War II. Unfortunately, the resources available to government agencies and historic preservation advocates have only allowed for small portions of the many acres of land that comprise the Ewa Field battlefield and its surroundings in southwestern Oahu, Hawaii to be systematically surveyed.

As part of AMVETS' preservation efforts involving Ewa Field, Louis Berger U.S., Inc., a WSP Company, has prepared a Scope of Work for conducting Archaeological Inventory Surveys (AISs) at Ewa Field. An AIS is defined in Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 13, 13-276 (Attachment A), as *"the process of identifying and documenting archaeological historic properties and burial sites in a delineated area, gathering sufficient information to evaluate the significance of the historic properties and burial sites and compiling the information into a written report for review and acceptance by the Hawaii State Historic Preservation Office."* This Scope of Work has been developed to guide the conduct of future archaeological investigations thereby providing a roadmap for surveys within the battlefield area.

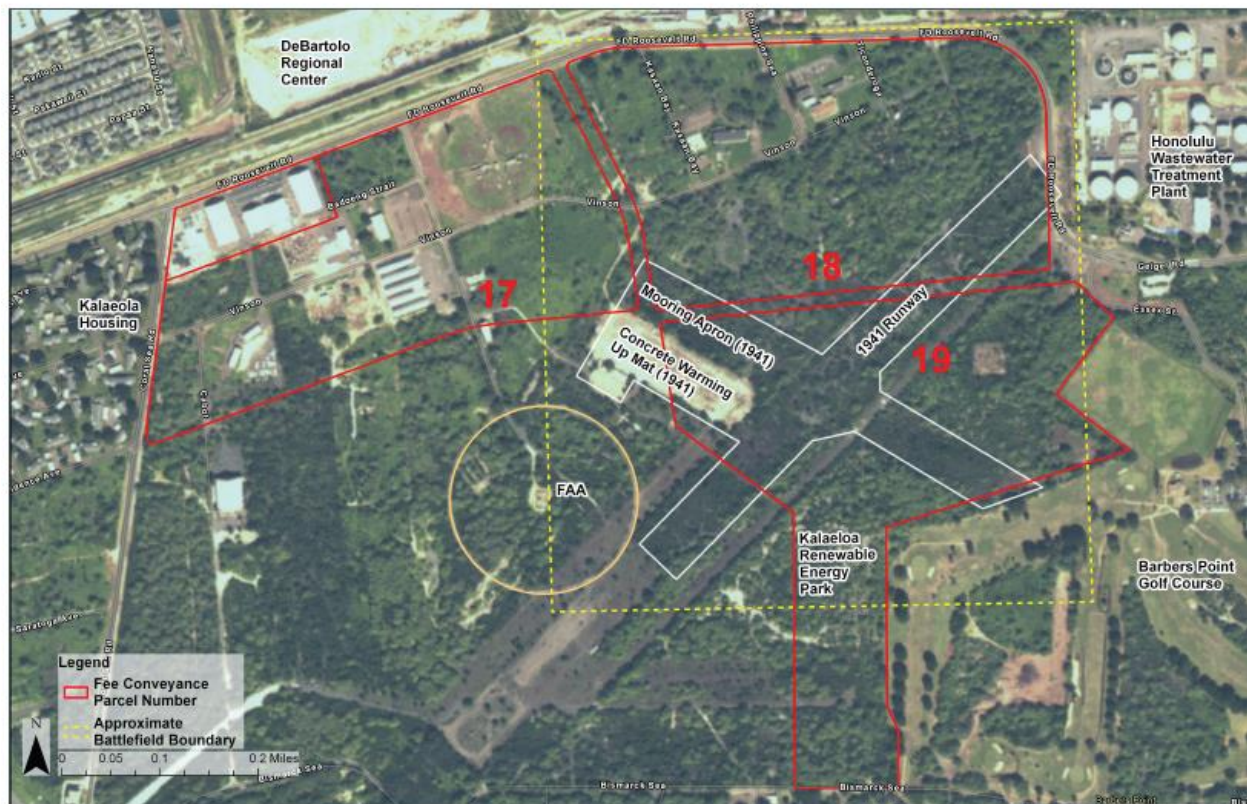
Preparation of this Scope of Work is intended to also support and assist AMVETS and others to solicit funds to develop meaningful and useful information that will support efforts to preserve and protect important historic resources that remain at Ewa Field dating to the days leading up to and during December 7, 1941. As resources become available, archaeological surveys would be conducted at specific locations within the battlefield area that have been determined to have the highest potential to yield valuable information and would build upon the work accomplished by previous surveys and research efforts.

An AIS is typically prepared for actions and activities involving public lands and/or public funds in accordance with HAR 13:14-284 and in compliance with *Rules Governing Standards for Archaeological Inventory Surveys and Reports* contained in HAR 13, 13-276. To ensure that future archaeological activities at Ewa Field comply with Hawaii standards, this AIS scope of work was developed. At this time it appears that no sites within the Ewa Field battlefield area have been investigated to the level of an AIS as outlined in HAR Chapter 13-276.

## D. Location

Ewa Field is located on lands of the former Naval Air Station Barbers Point (NASBP) on the Ewa Plain in southwestern Oahu. The area of study comprises approximately 200 acres and represents the original boundaries of the Ewa Mooring Mast Field as leased to the Navy in 1925. These boundaries were adopted by the Keeper of the National Register to represent the December 7, 1941, battlefield area because they embody the general boundaries of the historic battle that is of national significance (Figure 1).

**Figure 1: Ewa Field Study Area**



Source: Louis Berger U.S., Inc., September 2019.



Many individuals and organizations have devoted themselves to compiling an historical account of the area once known as Ewa Field, and later as Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Ewa. Recognition of the association of the site with the battle, and the understanding of the background, context and the events before and after December 7, 1941, resulted in the nomination of the Ewa Field Battlefield to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2015, and its listing on the National Register in 2016. Although most of the buildings and structures associated with Ewa Field and MCAS, Ewa no longer exist, the area holds important historic resources which warrant preservation, protection, and interpretation.

The Ewa Field battlefield area is located in the midst of a growing Ewa community with commercial, residential and industrial uses already existing or planned for development throughout the area. Currently, the northern portion of the study area, fronting on Roosevelt Road, is utilized primarily for equipment storage, warehousing, and other light industrial purposes. An area to the southwest, including lands outside the battlefield area, is the location of navigational equipment operated by the Federal Aviation Administration. Directly south and also extending outside the battlefield area, is the Kalaheo Renewable Energy Park with acres of land devoted to photovoltaic panels while to the southeast is a small portion of the U.S. Navy-operated Barbers Point Golf Course. Just beyond the boundaries of the study area is the Honouliuli Wastewater Treatment Facility (to the northeast); undeveloped lands and the former NASBP runways (to the southwest), and the remainder of the 18-hole Barbers Point Golf Course.

The Ewa Field battlefield preservation effort is benefiting from the accumulated wealth of information about the history of the Ewa Plain and Ewa Field, from the plantation era of the 1850s to the PostCold War era of the 1990s, in the form of documents, maps, photographs, archaeological surveys, geophysical investigations, and other historical materials. Much of this information is available to the public and has been considered in developing this scope of work.

## **E. Previous Investigations and Expectations**

Before any AISs are undertaken at Ewa Field, a review the work of others should be performed to ensure that lands already surveyed are avoided in favor or targeting areas not previously surveyed. Therefore, included as part of future AISs would be a review of previously conducted investigations and surveys. This would include the two surveys performed within the battlefield boundary including Haun's 1991 survey and Welch's 1987 survey; only the Welch's survey found sites within the boundary (50-80-12-3721 and 3722) and these do not relate to the era of Ewa Field's development. Tomonari and Tuggle's 1997 survey identified Ewa Field in general as the site of the Japanese attack (5127). Seven Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) reports have been completed at Ewa Field (HABS HI 279 AF). Remote sensing was also employed as part of the GAI Ewa Plains Battlefield Determination of Eligibility and subsequent National Register Nomination (Donald W. Johnson, July 2013- 2014. Appendix A) having investigated the locations of several December 1941 era structures. The locations, investigatory methods, and results are shown in Table 1. In addition to published research efforts, local historians have performed ad hoc investigations which are available via local websites.

**Table 1: Results of Previous Archaeological Surveys – Ewa Field**

Location	Investigatory Method	Result
Railroad Spur	Visual Inspection	Ties visible
Fuel Tank Area-	Magnetometer	Located what appears to be one tank
Enlisted Barracks	No geophysical testing	No evidence observed
Latrine Area	Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and Magnetometer	GPR located edges of the building, magnetometer ineffective
Flagpole Area	Magnetometer	Possible location of flagpole identified
Armory	Visual Inspection, GPR	Floor is present
Waterlines	GPR	Waterlines probably present
Swimming Pool	Magnetometer	One transect, only edges of pool and fence identified
Dispensary	Visual Inspection	Partly covered by Bayan Tree
Officers' Barracks	Visual Inspection	Foundations visible
End of Coral Runway	GPR	Not located
Mooring Mast	Magnetometer	Many anomalies detected, but could not determine if any relate to the mast.
Compass Rose	Metal Detector	Numerous hits
Ammunition Dump	Visual Inspection	Covered in rubble pile
Storage Building	Visual Inspection	Foundations present
Magazine #1	Site not accessible	None
Magazine #2	Visual Inspection	Site paved over

Source: Louis Berger U.S., Inc., September 2019.

## **F. Scope of Work**

The scope of work described below has been prepared in accordance with Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapter 13-276, *"Rules Governing Standards for Archaeological Inventory Surveys and Reports"* (see Attachment A). However, it will require further definition and specificity based on individual areas to be subjected to AIS.

### **1. Background Research**

Background research should be conducted including compiling full descriptions of the environmental and cultural contexts of the Ewa Field Study Area (Ewa Field battlefield and surroundings), performing research concerning previous archaeological studies conducted with the Study Area, and establishing expectations based on that previous work. Also included as part of the development of the AIS would be visits to Ewa Field to inspect area(s) to be surveyed, as well as arranging and attending meetings with the Hawaii State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) staff to review the AIS scope of work to ensure that the work to be conducted will comply with all relevant rules and regulations of the State of Hawaii.

### **2. Archaeological Field Survey**

Portions of the Study Area that have no adequate inventory survey reports prepared for them should undergo AIS to determine whether archaeological historic properties are present and, if so, to present their description, interpretation, and location. The following areas are candidates for AIS preparation and should be further

investigated according to their importance to Ewa Field's period of significance listed in the National Register Nomination (1941), listing as a contributing element in the National Register Nomination, accessibility and their relative importance during the battle:

- Mooring Mast-Control Tower Area
- Barracks Area
- Swimming Pool Area
- Latrines and Boiler Room
- Hangar
- Flagpole by North Entrance Gate
- Compass Rose (1941-1943)
- Storage Building
- Coral Railroad Bed and Coral Sea Road Base
- Foundation of Wiggly Wall

The entire surface of the area to be surveyed should first be visually inspected. Given the dense vegetative cover over much of the Study Area, proposed deviations from the necessary visual inspection should be reviewed and approved by SHPD in advance.

The presence or absence of subsurface sites should be evaluated for areas which have no visible historic properties. The evaluation should include findings of test excavations, if deemed necessary by SHPD, or a conclusion, with supporting documentation, that historic properties are not anticipated to be present.

Shovel test excavations should be undertaken on historic properties, or features of properties, that have several possible alternative functions based on surface examination to provide additional information that might help resolve the question of property or feature function. Recordation of shovel test excavations and any necessary laboratory analysis of recovered materials should be undertaken as part of the AIS. In the event human skeletal remains are uncovered, they should not be disturbed, excavations should be backfilled and SHPD officials immediately notified. Archaeological historic properties, or features of properties, that are highly probable to be burials based on surface examination should not undergo test excavations without prior authorization from SHPD.

Given the large expanse represented by the Ewa Field Study Area, conducting subsurface testing is not practicable or feasible in many locations. Therefore, sampling strategies will likely be employed in high potential areas. Sampling strategies should be presented to SHPD in advance for review and approval.

Excavated material should be screened through 6.35-millimeter hardware cloth and each shovel test profile recorded with measured drawings, soil descriptions, and descriptions of any features and artifacts recovered. Field records should include digital photography of the Study Area and a representative selection of shovel test, photograph log, and artifact log organized by provenience.

All collected artifacts should be bagged and labeled according to their provenience. An appropriate repository on Oahu should be identified and selected, and artifacts prepared and submitted for curation according to repository standards. All shovel test locations and features should be plotted using sub-meter accuracy GPS data collector and recorded on a site plan.

### 3. Archaeological Inventory Survey Report

Following completion of the background research and field survey tasks undertaken as part of future AISs, a draft technical report should be prepared and submitted to AIS sponsors for review and comment prior to submission to SHPD. Draft AIS reports shall include the following as defined in HAR 276-5:

- Identification and description of the survey area including the parcel owner(s).
- Environmental setting including topography, vegetation, geology, soils, climate, and hydrology.
- Background research including historical and cultural contexts including land commission awards, and past land use.
- Previous archaeological investigations including past surveys, previously identified sites, expected archaeological patterns and description of any previous land disturbances.
- Research Design including this scope of work, names and qualifications of investigators, number of field personnel, duration of survey, extent of survey coverage, limiting factors, and methods used to identify and document sites.
- Results of fieldwork with individual descriptions of each archaeological property identified including inventory numbers, previous recordings, site type, function, size, materials, surface or subsurface remains, descriptions of excavations, plan and profile drawings, photographs, plan maps, and assessments of site age, integrity, and significance.
- Summary of findings including total number of sites found, maps depicting location of all sites, tables of sites identified, summaries of site types, evaluation of history of the area.
- Information on the consultation process with knowledgeable individuals.
- Significance assessments summarizing all sites and their significance.
- Final disposition of any collections.
- Management recommendations including any mitigation commitments.
- References.
- Preparers and their qualifications.

Following review of the draft technical report by SHPD, comments and revisions would be addressed and a final report prepared for submission to SHPD for its approval and acceptance.

### G. References

GAI Consultants. "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Determination of Eligibility) for Ewa Plain Battlefield, Kapolei, HI," December 2013.

Haun, Alan E. *An Archaeological Survey of the Naval Air Station, Barber's Point, O'ahu, Hawai'i, with Notes on the History of Honouliuli* by Marion Kelly. Prepared for Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command. Applied Research Group, Bishop Museum, Honolulu, September 1991.

HHF Planners and Louis Berger U.S., Inc. "Ewa Field Cultural Landscape Assessment, Final", February 2016.



Johnson, Donald W. "Report Investigations at MCAS Ewa Island of Oahu, Hawaii." Appendix A in GAI Consultants. "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Determination of Eligibility) for Ewa Plain Battlefield, Kapolei, HI," December 2013.

Tuggle, H. David and M.J. Tomonari-Tuggle. *A Cultural Resource Inventory of Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, O'ahu, Hawai'i; Part I: Phase I Survey and Inventory Summary*. International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc. July 1997.

Welch, David J. *Archaeological Reconnaissance of Former Ewa Marine Corps Air Station, Barbers Point Naval Air Station, O'ahu, Hawai'i*. International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc., Honolulu, 1987.

## **ATTACHMENT A**

### **Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapter 13-276**

#### **Rules Governing Standards for Archaeological Inventory Surveys and Reports**

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Adoption of Chapter 13-276  
Hawaii Administrative Rules

October 31, 2002

SUMMARY

Chapter 13-276, Hawaii Administrative Rules,  
entitled "Rules Governing Standards for Archaeological  
Inventory Surveys and Reports", is adopted.

HAWAII ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

TITLE 13

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SUBTITLE 13

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION RULES

CHAPTER 276

RULES GOVERNING STANDARDS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY  
SURVEYS AND REPORTS

§13-276-1	Policy and purpose
§13-276-2	Definitions
§13-276-3	Archaeological inventory survey, generally
§13-276-4	Archaeological field survey
§13-276-5	Archaeological inventory survey report
§13-276-6	Final disposition of collections
§13-276-7	Significance assessments
§13-276-8	Recommendations
§13-276-9	Penalty

§13-276-1 Policy and purpose. This chapter establishes standards for archaeological inventory surveys and reports required by chapters 13-275 and 13-284 for the historic preservation review process.  
[Eff. DEC 1 1 2003] (Auth: HRS §6E-3) (Imp: HRS §§6E-1, 6E-3, 6E-7, 6E-8, 6E-42)

§13-276-2 Definitions. As used in this chapter unless the context requires otherwise:  
"Ahupua`a" means a traditional Hawaiian land division usually extending from the mountain to the sea.

"Archaeological inventory survey" means the process of identifying and documenting the archaeological historic properties and burial sites in a delineated area, gathering sufficient information to evaluate significance of the historic properties and burial sites, and compiling the information into a

written report for review and acceptance by the department.

"Burial site" means any specific unmarked location where prehistoric or historic human skeletal remains and their associated burial goods if any, are interred, and its immediate surrounding archaeological context, including any associated surface or subsurface features, deemed a unique class of historic property, and not otherwise included in section 6E-41, HRS.

"Consultation process" means notifying interested organizations and individuals that a project could affect historic properties of interest to them; seeking their views on the identification, significance evaluations, and mitigation treatment of these properties; and considering their views in a good faith and appropriate manner during the review process.

"Department" or "DLNR" means the state department of land and natural resources.

"Historic preservation review process" means the process specified in chapters 13-275 and 13-284, used to comply with sections 6E-7, 6E-8 and 6E-42, HRS.

"Historic property" means any building, structure, object, district, area, or site, including heiau and underwater site, which is over fifty years old.

"Person" means any individual, firm, association, agency, organization, partnership, estate, trust, corporation, company, or governmental unit that is proposing a project.

"Project" means any activity directly undertaken by the state or its political subdivisions or supported in whole or in part through appropriations, contracts, grants, subsidies, loans, or other forms of funding assistance from the state or its political subdivisions or involving any lease, permit, license, certificate, land use change, or other entitlement for use issued by the state or its political subdivisions.

"Project area" means the area the proposed project may potentially affect, either directly or indirectly. It includes not only the area where the project will take place, but also the proposed project's area of potential effect.

"State historic preservation division" or "SHPD" means the state historic preservation division within the state department of land and natural resources.

[Eff Dec 11 2003] (Auth: HRS §§6E-2, 6E-3, 6E-7, 6E-8, 6E-42) (Imp: HRS §§6E-1, 6E-3, 6E-7, 6E-8, 6E-42)



§13-276-3 Archaeological inventory survey. generally. An archaeological inventory survey shall:

- (1) Determine if archaeological historic properties are present in the project area and, if so, identify all such historic properties.
  - (2) Gather sufficient information to evaluate each historic property's significance in accordance with the significance criteria listed in subsection 13-275-6(b).
- [Eff: ~~HRS §13-275-6~~ 1, 6E-3, 6E-7, 6E-8, 6E-42] (Auth: HRS §6E-3)

§13-276-4 Archaeological field survey. (a) Portions of the project area that have no adequate inventory survey reports prepared for them shall undergo archaeological inventory survey to determine whether archaeological historic properties are present and, if so, to present their description, interpretation, and location. The entire surface of the project area shall be visually inspected, and any proposed deviations from this level of inspection shall be approved by SHPD prior to implementation.

(b) The presence or absence of subsurface sites shall be evaluated for areas which have no visible historic properties. This evaluation shall include findings of test excavations, if deemed necessary by the department, or a conclusion, with supportive documentation, that historic properties are not anticipated to be present.

(c) Test excavations shall be undertaken on historic properties, or features of properties, that have several possible alternative functions based on surface examination to provide additional information that might help to resolve the question of property or feature function. Recordation of such excavations and any necessary laboratory analysis of recovered materials shall be undertaken as part of the archaeological inventory survey. If human skeletal remains are found, they shall not be disturbed, excavations shall be backfilled, and SHPD notified as soon as possible. Archaeological historic properties, or features of properties, that are highly probable to be burials based on surface examination shall not undergo test excavation without authorization from the department.

(d) If 100% of the proposed project's surface area is not inventoried, sampling strategies need prior approval from the department. [Eff DEC 11 2001]  
(Auth: HRS §6E-3) (Imp: HRS §§6E-1, 6E-3, 6E-7, 6E-8, 6E-42)

§13-276-5 Archaeological inventory survey report.

(a) An archaeological inventory survey report shall be prepared to record and synthesize the data gathered from background research, field survey and consultation process with knowledgeable individuals. The report shall include:

- (1) Identification of the survey area:
  - (A) On a 1:24000 scale United States Geological Survey quadrangle map, or on a portion or an enlargement of a portion of this map; and
  - (B) In the text, stating the island, district and ahupua`a of the area and the tax map key (TMK) and acreage of the parcel.
- (2) Identification of the owner or owners of the parcel; and
- (3) A description of the environment, to include:
  - (A) Topography (including general elevations, distance inland, and general terrain patterns);
  - (B) Vegetation;
  - (C) Geology and soils;
  - (D) Climate, including rainfall; and
  - (E) Hydrology.

(b) The report shall contain a section on background research which shall be used to predict the kinds and distributions of historic properties that might still be present and to provide a context for understanding and evaluating the significance of any historic properties that are found. The background section of the report shall include:

- (1) Historic background information, which shall:
  - (A) Present findings on land use and site patterns for the project area and either ahupua`a or other appropriate areas as determined in consultation with the SHPD for:
    - (i) Prehistoric and early historic times, as revealed by any

- eighteenth or nineteenth century literature on Hawaii;
    - (ii) 1848-1851 times, as indicated by land commission awards; and
    - (iii) Post-1850 times as revealed in later literature or through oral history.
  - (B) Provide a summary of documents and materials reviewed during the research; and
  - (C) Indicate:
    - (i) Whether any land commission awards were granted within the project area and within either the ahupua`a in which the project area is located or other appropriate areas as determined in consultation with SHPD; and
    - (ii) If awards were granted within the ahupua`a or other appropriate areas as determined in consultation with SHPD, specify the number of these awards, their LCA number, the use of each plot or apana awarded, and locate the awards on a map whenever possible.
- (2) Archaeological background information, which shall review any relevant prior archaeological studies in the project area and in either the ahupua`a in which the project is located or other relevant areas as determined in consultation with SHPD. At a minimum, the SHPD library shall be consulted for prior studies. If no studies exist, the archaeological inventory survey report shall so state this fact. If studies exist, the findings shall be summarized. This summary shall include:
  - (A) The areal extent of the prior survey coverage indicated on a map;
  - (B) A synthesis and analysis of information on the project area and its related lands' chronology, function and land use patterns, reconciling, as needed, the historical and archaeological information; and

- (C) Predictions as to types of sites expected to be encountered during field survey.
- (3) If an inventory plan was submitted to, and approved by, the SHPD, the information in this section may be omitted from the inventory report.
- (c) The report shall contain a section on methods used in the archaeological field survey which shall include:
  - (1) The names and qualifications of the principal investigator;
  - (2) The number of field personnel, the dates when the survey was performed and the duration of time for the survey;
  - (3) The extent of survey coverage. If the coverage was less than one hundred percent, the rationale for the sample (the sampling design) must be presented in a careful discussion. Sampling designs which included analysis of possible subsurface sites under sand dunes, urban fill, and other areas must also be presented here;
  - (4) A discussion of any factors which limited the survey effort;
  - (5) The techniques used to identify archaeological properties (transects, sweeps, test excavations, augering, etc.);
  - (6) The extent of historic property recording (mapping, measuring, photographing, test excavations) and the techniques used, with the rationale for these techniques given;
  - (7) The method used to plot site location; and
  - (8) The method used to determine a site and its boundaries.
- (d) The report shall contain a section on its archaeological field survey and laboratory findings. Each archaeological property found shall be individually described as follows:
  - (1) A state inventory number and any previous numbers;
  - (2) A reference to a previous study, if the property has been previously recorded;
  - (3) The property's formal type (e.g., C-shaped enclosure, platform, enclosure, wall, paving, etc.). If it has several major features, then each of these should be noted (e.g., 3

C-shaped enclosures, 1 platform, 4 stone cairns); and

- (4) A description of each property, to include:
  - (A) Size, horizontal extent;
  - (B) Shape, materials, methods of construction, and area of the major feature or features with representative architectural heights and widths, etc., (in metrics);
  - (C) The presence or absence of surface remains (artifacts, midden, debris, etc.), and if present, the general nature of these remains and their density and distribution;
  - (D) The presence or absence of any subsurface deposits, and if present, an assessment of the general depth and nature of the deposits. If test excavations, augering, etc., occurred, these results must be presented here and shall include stratigraphic information with:
    - (i) Standard U.S.D.A. soil descriptions (with Munsell colors); and
    - (ii) Stratigraphic profile drawings, to scale, that include observed surface and subsurface features. When appropriate, representative line-drawn profiles, to scale, of test excavations not through surface architecture may be used where no subsurface features are visible in the excavation side walls;
  - (E) Representative photographs, illustrations, or both;
  - (F) Drafted plan map to scale, which shall include major features, and location and shape of internal features such as firepits, cupboards, midden deposits, a bar scale, north arrow, and indicate in the text the method used (e.g., tape and compass or type of instrument mapping);
  - (G) The integrity of the site;
  - (H) An assessment of site function or functions, with reasonable and adequate supportive arguments. The character of



- habitation sites shall be clearly interpreted;
- (I) An assessment of site age, with absolute dating results when available; and
- (J) An evaluation of site significance.
- (e) The report shall document, describe, and graphically display any previous land disturbances (e.g., bulldozing, grubbing by machine, or sugarcane cultivation) identified during the survey.
- (f) The report shall contain a summary of the findings, to include, but not be restricted to:
  - (1) Total number of archaeological sites found;
  - (2) A map or maps locating all the archaeological properties found and, if practical, their boundaries, with at least one site location map being a portion of the relevant United States Geological Survey standard 1:24,000 topographic map;
  - (3) A table presenting the sites with their state number, formal type, and possible function listed;
  - (4) If multiple archaeological sites within a major functional type (such as religious, burial, permanent habitation, and temporary habitation site types) are found, summaries of each type shall occur;
  - (5) A re-evaluation of ideas on the history of land use in the ahupua`a and the parcel; and
  - (6) In cases where more than five sites are present within a major functional type, the summary of the functional type shall include:
    - (A) A table which itemizes for each site and its relevant constituent structures the key variables used to determine the function (e.g., form, area); and
    - (B) A map showing the distribution of the sites within that functional type.
- (g) The report shall contain information on the consultation process with individuals knowledgeable about the project area's history, if discussions with the SHPD, background research or public input indicate a need to consult with knowledgeable individuals.
  - (1) Information shall include:
    - (A) Personnel conducting the consultation process, with names and qualifications;
    - (B) Methods of identifying and contacting knowledgeable persons;

- (C) Names of knowledgeable persons consulted, or, if the person wishes to remain anonymous, a characterization of the person; and
  - (D) A summary as to whether additional archaeological historic properties were identified during the consultation process, and whether additional information on archaeological site function was obtained during the consultation process;
- (2) Should additional information on site function be obtained, that information shall be presented in the site description portion of the report;
  - (3) Consult SHPD guidelines on ethnographic surveys and reports for assistance in preparing findings from the consultation process; and
  - (4) If an inventory plan was submitted to, and approved by, the SHPD, the information in this section may be omitted from the inventory report. [Eff DEC 11 2003 ]  
(Auth: HRS §6E-3) (Imp: HRS §§6E-1, 6E-3, 6E-7, 6E-8, 6E-42) .

#### §13-276-6 Final disposition of collections.

(a) All collections, excluding human remains and grave goods, from public lands shall be placed in an acceptable archive to be designated by the SHPD. Arrangements shall be made with private landowners on the disposition of collections from their lands. If private landowners request archiving of material, then the archive shall be determined in consultation with the SHPD.

(b) In the event human skeletal remains are recovered during survey, final treatment of any such remains and associated grave goods shall follow the procedures of section 6E-43, HRS. [Eff DEC 11 2003 ]  
(Auth: HRS §§6E-3, 6E-43) (Imp: HRS §§6E-1, 6E-3, 6E-6, 6E-7, 6E-8, 6E-42, 6E-43)

§13-276-7 Significance assessments. Significance evaluations shall be included in the survey report. They shall be included at the end of each site description and in a separate section of the report,

which shall be labeled "Significance Assessments" and shall include a summary table listing all sites and their significance. [Eff DEC 1 1 2003 ] (Auth: HRS §6E-3) (Imp: HRS §§6E-1, 6E-3, 6E-7, 6E-8, 6E-42)

§13-276-8 Recommendations. Recommendations such as mitigation commitments shall be included in the survey report. They shall be included in the summary table listing all the sites and their significance. [Eff DEC 1 1 2003 ] (Auth: HRS §6E-3) (Imp: HRS §§6E-1, 6E-3, 6E-7, 6E-8, 6E-42)

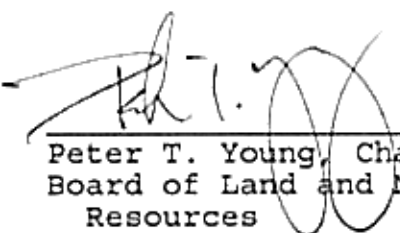
§13-276-9 Penalty. Non-compliance with the provisions and procedures established by this chapter shall result in a directive to the person not to proceed with project ground alteration, a denial or revocation of SHPD written concurrence or agreement, and shall also be penalized as provided in section 6E-11, HRS, and applicable laws. [Eff DEC 1 1 2003 ] (Auth: HRS §6E-3) (Imp: HRS §§6E-1, 6E-3, 6E-7, 6E-8, 6E-11)

DEC 1 1 2003

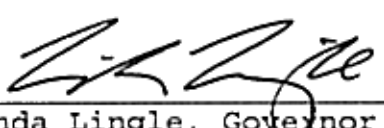
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Chapter 13-276, Hawaii Administrative Rules, on the Summary Page dated October 31, 2002, was adopted November 15, 2002, following public hearings held on the islands of Kauai on August 20, 2002, Hawaii on August 21 and 22, 2002, Maui on August 26, 2002, Molokai on August 27, 2002, Oahu on August 28, 2002, and Lanai on August 29, 2002, after public notice was given in the Honolulu Star Bulletin, Hawaii Tribune Herald, West Hawaii Today, Maui News, and the Garden Isle on July 21, 2002.

The adoption of chapter 13-276 shall take effect ten days after filing with the Office of the Lieutenant Governor.


  
Peter T. Young, Chairperson  
Board of Land and Natural  
Resources

Approved:

  
Linda Lingle, Governor  
State of Hawaii

Dated: NOV 25 2003

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

  
Deputy Attorney General

Filed