

APPENDIX G

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MONITORING PLAN MAKUA MILITARY RESERVATION (MMR)

Monitoring Sites for Major Training Exercises. Archaeological sites located in areas of troop concentrations (e.g., favored bivouac sites, fixed firing points) will be inspected to identify those sites having the highest impact risk. Site protection measures will be implemented for threatened sites (e.g., flagging, fencing) and the sites will be monitored during periods of training to assess the effectiveness of such measures. Determining which sites will be monitored will be based on the US Army Garrison, Hawaii Cultural Resources Manager's (CRMs) review of maneuver overlays for planned training operations regularly submitted to the MMR Range Officer. The monitor, designated by the CRM, may accompany Range Control personnel in their regular performances of the clearance inspection before the units depart the field (U.S. Army 1993: Chapter 2, Section 2-4b).

Monitoring Sites for Other Reasons. Monitoring of archaeological site conditions at MMR will be scheduled for other actions that will permit large numbers of personnel into areas of concentrated archaeological sites for a protracted period of time (e.g. construction of a new firebreak road or upgrading facilities), or in response to any report of non-permitted site access or vandalism.

Monitoring Records. All site monitoring will be documented, including date, name and title or rank of inspector, reason for inspection (e.g., name of military training unit and/or maneuver), sites visited, observed site conditions, and recommended site protection actions as appropriate. Sketch maps and/or photographs showing changes in site conditions will be included in the monitoring documentation record. For particular sites it may be advantageous to establish photographic vantage points, with photographs taken during each monitoring episode.

Reporting Site Damage. The CRM will report to the Range Officer within 48 hours of his or her notice that humans or natural agents have damaged an archaeological site. The CRM's report will include (1) the circumstances of the site damage such as how and when the damage occurred and who was responsible; (2) assessment of the nature and extent of site damage including first-hand observations made by the CRM and/or his or her representative, with reference to site conditions documented prior to the damage; (3) recommendations for treatment of the damaged site such as data recovery excavation or site fencing; and (4) suggestions to avoid damage to other sites potentially threatened by similar circumstances. Acting as the Garrison Commander's representative, the CRM will notify the Hawaii State Historic Preservation Division within five working days of the discovery to consult about treatment of the damaged resource.