

4. THE MONITORING EFFORT

Prior to the onset of ground-disturbing activities, the primary archaeological monitor will meet with all on-site personnel (i.e., equipment operators, surveyors, etc.) to discuss the procedures for monitoring, the general cultural significance of the APE, and types of potential historic properties that are and could be present within the APE. All on-site personnel are required to receive this briefing from the archaeologist. The archaeological contractor, in coordination with the HDOT, is responsible for maintaining a written log of all persons who have received the training. It will be explained that the monitoring archaeologist has the authority to halt ground-disturbing activities in the event that cultural resources are encountered. If cultural resources identified during monitoring are deemed significant, the monitoring archaeologist will immediately notify the SHPO/SHPD Archaeology Branch and coordinate consultation as appropriate with any groups or organizations. Additionally, the SHPO/SHPD Archaeology Branch will be notified upon the onset and completion of the monitoring activities, along with any change in status of the monitoring, such as a shift from on-site to on-call monitoring. It is the responsibility of the HDOT and the FHWA to ensure the archaeological firm contracted to conduct archaeological monitoring during the project is equipped with the required staffing and submeter accurate Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment prior to the start of work. An archaeological monitor meeting the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI's) qualifications in archaeology will be on site at all times in which there is ground disturbance associated with the project to monitor the ground disturbance and/or to oversee the work carried out by any archaeological monitors that do not meet the SOI's qualification standards.

FIELD METHODS

Prior to work commencing, construction fencing will be installed to protect all aspects of the Seashell Restaurant, placement of which will be verified by photograph and in writing and submitted to the SHPO/SHPD for acceptance. A qualified archaeological monitor(s) will be present on-site to observe **all ground-disturbing activities** within the APE. When on site, monitors will keep a daily log of activities performed and any discoveries made. The APE and development activities will be photographed over the course of the project, and these photographs will be included in the Archaeological Monitoring Report (AMR) prepared at the end of the project. Monitors will inspect all impacted soils and sediments and examine exposed stratigraphic profiles. Stratigraphic profile documentation will include recording the depths in centimeters below surface from top to bottom of each identified layer within the entire profile, and the soil attributes of each stratigraphic layer will be described using USDA soil descriptions and Munsell soil color charts. The locations of the documented stratigraphy will be recorded by GPS and depicted on project area maps. Profile walls, and trench floors when applicable, will be cleaned using a hand trowel prior to documentation, unless entering the excavated area poses a threat to safety. These practices will be followed in an effort to identify previously unrecorded cultural deposits, features, artifacts, and human skeletal material. Additionally, representative stratigraphic, scaled profiles will be prepared, even in the absence of identified cultural deposits or features, documenting the range of stratigraphy identified across the project area, at least one profile drawing of a 2-meter-wide exposure for each distinct profile type will be included in the AMR for reference. If any archaeological resources are encountered, the following procedures will be initiated:

Cultural Deposits

The monitor will notify the SHPO/SHPD Archaeology Branch if non-burial historic properties are identified. All cultural deposits and sequences (including representative natural sequences) identified during the monitoring effort will be mapped, representative scaled profile drawings and plan views will be prepared, photographs will be taken, and the soils will be described in detail (using standard USDA soil descriptions and Munsell colors). The locations of these deposits will be recorded using sub-meter accuracy GPS technology and placed on a map (and/or table) and presented in the AMR. If intact cultural deposits are discovered during monitoring, an assessment will be made by an SOI qualified archaeologist as to integrity and significance using the criteria enumerated in HAR 13§13-275-6(b), as well as by applying the criteria to be listed in the NRHP. If the deposit is deemed significant and is likely to be further impacted by ground-disturbing activities, work in the affected area will be curtailed, and an appropriate mitigation strategy will be developed in consultation with the SHPO/SHPD Archaeology Branch. Work will not resume in the area of the find until the SHPO/SHPD provides written approval to proceed.

Cultural Features

Subsurface cultural features will be fully described, drawn, and photographed. Provenience information will also be recorded and related to an established project datum ensuring accurate horizontal and vertical placement. The limits of the feature will be defined, if possible, without further excavation, and any natural or cultural associations (including surrounding soil) will be noted. Locations of subsurface cultural features will be recorded using sub-meter accuracy

GPS technology. The locations of these features will be recorded on a map (and/or table) and will be presented in the AMR. When appropriate, samples for further analyses will be recovered and processed.

Artifacts

Artifacts observed in the removed soil will be recovered and their general provenience recorded. All traditional Precontact Hawaiian artifacts and diagnostic post-Contact artifacts will be recovered for laboratory analysis. The precise locations of any items found *in situ* will be recorded and the items photographed and recovered for subsequent laboratory analysis, and their locations recorded using sub-meter accuracy GPS technology. The locations of these points will be recorded on a map (and/or table) and will be presented in the AMR. Any observed associations will also be documented, and the surrounding soil will be described using standard USDA soil descriptions and Munsell colors.

Human Skeletal Remains

If human skeletal remains are encountered during the monitoring effort, the on-site monitor will halt all ground-disturbing activity in the immediate area of the discovery, stabilize the remains, and contact the appropriate authorities. SHPO/SHPD staff from the Archaeology Branch and from the History and Culture Branch will be notified immediately, and the monitor will notify the appropriate on-site construction personnel, the Police, and Medical Examiner, as appropriate. If the skeletal material is determined to be Historic or Precontact (as opposed to recent), the monitoring archaeologist will direct the applicant to seek SHPO/SHPD guidance on how to proceed with the discovery, and the human skeletal remains will be handled in compliance with HRS Chapter 43.6, HAR §13-300, and SHPO/SHPD directives. If the remains are determined to be recent, the Kauaʻi Police Department will be contacted.

TREATMENT OF RECOVERED REMAINS

All recovered material will be temporarily stored within a secure location (preferably on-site in a construction trailer or similar location). The recovered items will be recorded in a field catalog, and upon completion of the monitoring fieldwork the disposition of the items will be as follows:

Cultural Material

Artifacts from intact contexts will be analyzed; those recovered from fill will simply be cataloged. Analyzed items will be cleaned, weighed, measured, photographed, and illustrated (if appropriate). Analysis will include formal description and functional interpretation. The identification of artifacts, vertebrate faunal remains, and invertebrate faunal remains will include comparison with reference collections and materials, as needed.

Recovered Samples

All recovered samples (soil, charcoal, etc.) will be initially processed (catalogued, weighed, etc.) by the qualified archaeological firm before being dispersed to the appropriate institutions for detailed analysis.

Human Skeletal Remains

If the SHPO/SHPD determines that the removal of buried human remains is an appropriate course of action, then a treatment/reburial plan will be developed in consultation with SHPO/SHPD and other consulted parties, as appropriate in accordance with Hawaiʻi State law as outlined in HAR 13§13-300.

REPORTING

Within 30 days following completion of archaeological monitoring, an end of field report pursuant to HAR 13§13-282 will be prepared by the qualified archaeologist and submitted by the HDOT to the SHPO/SHPD Archaeology Branch. A draft AMR will be likewise prepared and submitted to the SHPO/SHPD for review and acceptance within 60 days of completion of fieldwork. This report will follow the specifications contained in HAR 13§13-279-5. If any human skeletal remains are recovered as part of the monitoring project, they will be summarized in the final AMR following procedures contained in HAR §13-300.

CURATION OF RECOVERED ITEMS

Any material recovered during the project will be temporarily stored for a period of no more than one year following submission of the final monitoring report, during which time arrangements will be made for permanent curation in consultation with the respective landowner and the SHPO/SHPD. It will be the respective landowner's responsibility to secure permanent curation in an acceptable facility; included in this responsibility are the costs associated with long-term curation.