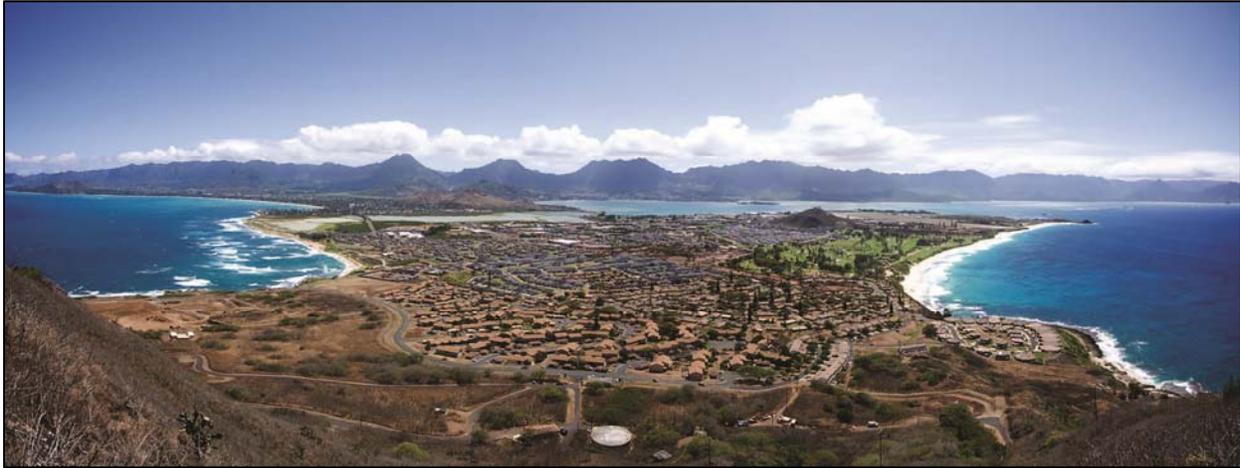




INTRODUCTION

Marine Corps Base (MCB) Hawaii is strategically located in the Pacific and covers 4,695 acres, 1,500 of which are training lands. The geography of MCB Hawaii is varied, ranging from sandy beaches and steep mountains. Headquarters for MCB Hawaii is located on Mokapu Peninsula, a finger of land that extends into Kaneohe and Kailua Bays.



Overview of Marine Corps Base Hawaii from Ulupau Crater. Main island of Oahu visible in the background.

The command's mission is to provide facilities, programs and services in direct support of units, individuals and families in order to enhance and sustain combat readiness for all operating forces and tenant organizations aboard MCB Hawaii. The Air Station maintains and operates airfield facilities, including a 7,800-foot runway, to support the readiness and global projection of operating forces.

BACKGROUND

MCB Hawaii consists of eight installation areas, which include MCB Hawaii Kaneohe Bay, Camp H.M. Smith, Puuloa Range Training Facility (RTF), Marine Corps Training Area Bellows (MCTAB), Waikane Valley Impact Area, Manana Housing, Pearl City Annex, and Molokai Training Support Facility. These installations were consolidated under a single command in 1994 called Marine Corps Base Hawaii. More than 11,000 military members and 1,400 civilians are employed at the base.

The Cultural Resources Management (CRM) program within the Environmental Compliance and Protection Department manages cultural resources to support the military mission, while

**FY2014 Secretary of Defense Environmental Award Nomination
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preserving, protecting, and enhancing these resources. MCB Hawaii takes stewardship of Cultural Resources seriously. These resources include NAS Kaneohe National Historic Landmark (NHL), Bellows Field Archaeological Area, and two archaeological sites (Mokapu Burial Area and Waikane Taro Flats) listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In addition, 70 archaeological sites, 234 historic buildings, and 3 historic districts relating to World War II era activities are eligible for NRHP nomination.



NAS Kaneohe National Historic Landmark consisting of Hangars along Kaneohe Bay that were targeted on 7 December 1941.

The base's Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) was completed and signed in 2014, which is a major accomplishment. This document helps the Marine Corps responsibly manage and maintain cultural resources under its control through a comprehensive program that considers the preservation of its cultural values, is mission-supporting, and results in sound and responsible stewardship of the resources.



June Cleghorn and Coral Rasmussen at MCTAB.

The CRM program at MCB Hawaii includes two archaeologists that have over 50 years of experience between them that include Pacific archaeology, maritime history, Cultural Resources laws, and historic buildings management. June Noelani Cleghorn, the Senior Cultural Resources Manager, started at MCB Hawaii in 1996, focusing on the repatriation of NAGPRA Cultural Items from the Mokapu Burial Area. She received her Master's degree in Anthropology from University of Hawaii and worked at Bishop Museum and the Hawaii State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) before joining MCB Hawaii. Coral Rasmussen, the other Cultural Resources Manager, started at the Marine Corps in 2007 after 20 years of archaeological research in the Pacific Region. She received her Master's degree from East Carolina University where she focused on underwater archaeology and curation.

The Cultural Resources program at MCB Hawaii benefits from

assistance provided by Marines and sailors in the Fleet Assistance Program (FAP), many of whom will be leaving the service. FAPs learn basic database skills, laboratory techniques, and participate in field studies. By becoming part of the Cultural Resources team, they develop an understanding of cultural diversity. These skills help them succeed in their future careers.



Marine from FAP Program working at Site 7411.



Waimanalo Community members visiting plantation era cemetery at MCTAB.

Consultation with historic built environment preservation groups and Native Hawaiian organizations (NHOs) is a significant part of MCB Hawaii's CRM program. NHOs provide varied and meaningful insight to the past lifeways of their ancestors. MCB Hawaii regularly consults with 26 NHOs and five interested community/preservation organizations and continues to build and improve relationships with neighboring communities.

In order to help manage historic properties on Mokapu Peninsula, MCB Hawaii executed a Programmatic Agreement (PA) with SHPO and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) for the basing of MV-22 and H-1 Aircraft in support of III Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) elements in Hawaii. This PA includes a commitment to implement the following mitigation measures: interpretive displays in Hangar 101 (the National Historic Landmark); a people-friendly ethnohistory report; and preservation of Site 7411, an ancient Hawaiian settlement.



Amphibious training near Mokapu Burial Area on the north coast of Mokapu Peninsula.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Overall Cultural Resources Management

MCB Hawaii manages its cultural resources through a comprehensive program that considers the preservation of its historic, archaeological, architectural and cultural values, resulting in sound and responsible stewardship while at the same

time supporting its mission. By partnering with other base departments, including the Facilities Department (LF), the Operations and Training (O&T) Directorate, and the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), the CRM program ensures successful management of historic resources. The Cultural Resources Managers are helping LF in development of the base Vision Plan, the Installation Appearance Plan, and the Parking Plan.

MCAS is also an essential component of MCB Hawaii. Traditional Hawaiian and military sites are located along the airfield: the northern end extends into the Mokapu Burial Area and the southern end is adjacent to buried archaeological deposits. NAS Kaneohe NHL encompasses key components of the southern portion of the airfield, including Hangar 101 and the taxiway near Kaneohe Bay. In addition, the NAS Kaneohe historic Aviation District includes World War II airfield buildings that came under attack on December 7, 1941.

Historic Buildings and Structures

Although military development began during World War I, major construction did not start until World War II. The built environment helps tell the story of MCB Hawaii's military past. An inventory and context study of the historic buildings was



Aircraft revetment for Bombers built during World War II. Personnel shelter entranceway visible.

completed and received SHPO concurrence in 2014. This inventory looks at 574 buildings and identifies 234 as eligible for nomination to the NRHP: 227 World War II buildings and 7 Cold War buildings. Of these, there are 29 structures covered under ACHP's Program Comment for World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities and 26 structures covered under ACHP's Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing.

The Band Building (B374), recently having undergone Section 106 consultation, is being rehabilitated following the Secretary of Interior's Standards. This former Aircraft Accessory Overhaul Building, in which World War II patrol planes were repaired, was converted to an Officers' Club then a Commissary before becoming the current home for the Marine Corps Band. Many of the original steel multi-lite windows were damaged or infilled. The project is restoring the building's façade, including the damaged windows.

Archaeological Resources

A successful CRM program includes identification of archaeological sites. Research indicates that most of the lands on which MCB Hawaii installations are located were first inhabited by Polynesians approximately 1,000 years ago. Bellows Field Archaeological Area (Site 511), which covers most of MCTAB, includes habitation sites, lithic (stone tool) manufacturing areas, and burials. A number of World War II features, such as aircraft revetments, anti-aircraft gun emplacements, and bunkers are also located within MCTAB.



Aerial view of Site 7411 showing archaeological excavations in an ancient house platform.

Site 7411, located on Mokapu Peninsula, consists of remnants of an ancient Hawaiian village. This site is one of the best preserved near-coastal sites found on windward Oahu. MCB Hawaii has produced an informative video about the site. NHOs are collaborating with the base Cultural Resources Managers on development of a preservation plan that includes interpretive signs and a traditional Hawaiian garden featuring medicinal plants.

Beginning with World War II, intensive amphibious training activities have left a physical legacy beneath the sea that is often overlooked. Partnering with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the University of Hawaii Marine Option Program, MCB Hawaii recorded a sunken landing craft (LVTP) near Pyramid Rock Beach, eliminating a survey that would have cost \$50K. Further partnering efforts are underway to record sunken World War II reconnaissance seaplanes in Kaneohe Bay.



Scientific divers from NOAA and University of Hawaii record a sunken LVTP at MCB Hawaii.

Native Hawaiian Program

MCB Hawaii has a fully developed program for engaging NHOs, meeting compliance with historic preservation statutes and regulations, and accomplishing best management practices as put

forth in the DoD Policy on consultation with NHOs (DoDI 4710.3). This includes consultations with 26 NHOs, of which 19 are recognized under the NAGPRA statute and regulations and are consulted when human remains are discovered.

The Cultural Resources Managers continue to enhance the trusting relationships with these NHOs that have evolved over several decades. On base, NHOs participate in a variety of cultural and recreational activities, such as the bi-annual Makahiki festival and the annual canoe regatta. Working with NHOs requires an awareness of cultural traditions and the willingness to compromise. Our successful consultations and continued interactions with NHOs exhibit this accomplishment.

Cultural Resources Awareness and Education

A major focus of the CRM Program consists of cultural and historical education, which includes the monthly New Arrivals Orientation, the quarterly Environmental Department Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) course, and O&T's bi-annual "Back in the Saddle Training" and Officer in Charge Range Complex Operations (OIC RCO) Training.

The CRM program participates in the Environmental Fair during Earth Day with interpretive displays and activities. Site tours are provided to military organizations, civic groups, historical societies, and schools. The CRM program also developed material for Mokapu Elementary School. Additional historic information, videos, and an Ethnohistory book, detailing historic Mokapu, are available on MCB Hawaii's website.



School tour of Site 7411.

An interactive interpretive center was developed in the new MCAS Operations Building. Photographic wall panels feature different events in MCB Hawaii's history, including traditional Hawaiian life and the December 7th attack on NAS Kaneohe.

Community Relations

MCB Hawaii has established partnerships with the underwater archaeology branches of NOAA, University of Hawaii, and Hawaii Underwater Research Laboratory (HURL). Together, a video was developed portraying the underwater archaeology around Mokapu Peninsula.

Mission Enhancement

The MCB Hawaii CRM program continues to work closely with the O&T Directorate so that training activities can coexist with the cultural resources. A mandatory 20 minute training video featuring identification and protection of cultural resources was developed. In 2014, a new heavy equipment dig area was identified on MCTAB and Section 106 consultations were completed, thus allowing new operators to learn to dig fighting positions with heavy equipment in areas that will not impact buried cultural resources.



Ms. Cleghorn at the Fort Hase Cove site during a community tour of historic sites.

Cultural Resources Compliance

The CRM program works closely with consulting parties such as the Hawaii SHPO, the National Park Service, ACHP, and Historic Hawaii Foundation. Through consultations with these stakeholders, MCB Hawaii has executed one Programmatic Agreement (PA) and one Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). Two other MOAs are near completion. The consulting parties are participating in the Area Development Plan for the historic Administration District.



Consultations with NHOs include visits such as shown above to a traditional Hawaiian site.

CONCLUSION

The CRM program at MCB Hawaii successfully ensures that the installation lands and facilities are preserved and protected, not only supporting MCB Hawaii's mission but also the cultural heritage that is so important to the NHOs and community at large. This program has made the Marine Corps a vital member of the Oahu community today.