



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

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LFE/076-23

27 June 2023

Dr. Alan Downer
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Kakuihewa Building, Room 555
601 Kamokila Boulevard
Kapolei, HI 96707

SUBJECT: SECTION 106 CONSULTATION (ARCHAEOLOGY): INSTALLATION OF ONE SENTINEL MONITORING WELL ABOARD CAMP SMITH TO SUPPLEMENT THE EXISTING GROUND WATER MONITORING SYSTEM FOR THE NAVY'S RED HILL BULK FUEL STORAGE FACILITY, DISTRICT OF EWA, AHUPUAA OF HALAWA, ON THE ISLAND OF O'AHU, TMK 1-9-9-010:007

Dear Dr. Downer:

Marine Corps Base Hawaii (MCBH) is consulting with your office in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) regarding the Navy's proposed installation of a monitoring well at MCBH Camp Smith. This letter initiates our Section 106 consultation for this undertaking. The project is currently in the planning stage and will follow a standard design for groundwater monitoring wells.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

As part of the expansion of the groundwater monitoring system in and around the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility (RHSF), Navy Region Hawaii proposes to install Navy Monitoring Well 26 (NMW26) at MCBH Camp Smith in Aiea Heights [enclosures 1 and 2].

IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The Building 1 Complex (1, 1A, 1B, 2AA, 2C, 2D, 3A, 3AA, B, 4, 5, 5A) at MCBH Camp Smith was originally built as the Aiea Heights Naval Hospital by the Navy in World War II. The property for the hospital was acquired by the U.S. government in 1941, and the hospital was designed by local architect Charles W. Dickey, a well-known pre-war architect in Hawai'i. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire are known to have contributed to the plans. The Navy completed the hospital in December 1943, and by 1944, it was the largest Navy hospital outside of the continental United States. Following the war, it was deactivated in 1949, and many of the facilities associated with the hospital were demolished. In 1955, the Marine Corps selected the site for the Home of the Fleet Marine Force Pacific. At this time, it was named Camp H. M. Smith in honor of General Holland McTyeire "Howlin' Mad" Smith. In 1957, it became home to Headquarters, Commander in Chief Pacific (CINCPAC), now United States Pacific Command (USPACOM), a unified command with responsibility for

Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine operations in the Pacific, as well as Headquarters, Fleet Marine Forces Pacific (FMFP). The Building 1 Complex has been evaluated as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Mason Architects et al. 2015).

The Building 1 Complex sits at the center of the primary cluster of Camp Smith buildings, which function as the center of the installation physically, symbolically, and functionally. The original hospital buildings are rectangular buildings with a smooth concrete finish. The primary, south-facing side of the Building 1 is flanked by front wings and distinguished by a large central drive court entry with porte cochere and is visually prominent along the main vehicular artery leading into Camp Smith [enclosure 3]. The size and height of the building, and connecting walkways between the wings, create a strong horizontal feeling. This horizontality is reinforced by flat roofs, continuous bands over the windows, and the virtually unbroken strips of windows, interrupted only by columns (Mason Architects et al. 2015:3.54.2). Other exterior character-defining features (CDF) include configuration of the building and wings; porte cochere; views of the complex from the south-facing side; flat roofs, painted concrete walls; fenestration pattern; double-hung windows, and thin concrete overhangs above the windows. The interior CDFs include corridor connectors and windows, where they are original (Mason Architects et al. 2015:3.54.5).

The historic Building 1 Complex is not within the project APE for this undertaking, which is on a relatively flat terrace on the hillside above the historic property near the installations' northeast boundary fence (as shown in enclosure 6) and combined with the ground surface, flush mounted finish of the well head, will not affect the view of the prominent south-facing facade along the main vehicular artery, Elrod Road, which leads into Camp Smith.

There are no identified archaeological resources at Camp Smith installation. Previous investigations have encountered only negative findings of any archaeological deposits or sites at Camp Smith. The reports (Ogg and Dega 1997; Tuggle and Wilcox 1998) concluded that the lack of any archaeological resources in this location was likely due to the area's prior history of development of the land. It was used as ranch land, followed by cultivation of sugar by the Honolulu Sugar Company (later the Honolulu Plantation Company) [enclosure 4]. The area was further disturbed by construction of the Naval Hospital and housing, followed by construction of Cold War-era facilities, roads and other infrastructure.

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The Navy has determined the area of potential effects (APE) for the undertaking to be the footprint of NMW26 and associated construction equipment/material staging and ingress/egress areas shown in enclosure 5. The APE is located on a relatively flat, grassy landscaped surface on the north side of Baugh Road at an elevation of approximately 772 feet above mean sea level [enclosure 6]. Including ingress and egress, which will be from a paved road, and the equipment staging area (12,728 square feet/0.292 acre), the overall APE encompasses 19.64 acres of land; however the size of the area subject to ground altering disturbance for well installation comprises only 6,573 square feet (0.15 acre).

Ground altering disturbance will be limited to coring and drilling the well shaft, which will be conducted using hollow-stem augers and/or air rotary methods. Following environmental investigation, monitoring, and response work, the area will be restored to the same condition that existed prior to well installation. The shaft of NMW26 will measure approximately 4 inches in diameter and extend approximately 772 feet below ground surface [enclosure 7]. The well head finish will be flush mounted on a 3.5' x 3.5' concrete pad as shown in enclosure 8. No security fencing will be included as part of the design; however temporary fencing will be used during construction.

FINDING OF EFFECT

MCBH has determined that the proposed undertaking will result in no historic properties affected in accordance with the NHPA Section 106 Implementing Regulations at 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1) based on the following: 1) it will not affect the Building 1 Complex by altering the character-defining features that qualify these buildings for listing on the National Register; and 2) it will not affect views of the visually prominent south-facing façade of Building 1 Complex from the main vehicular artery, Elrod Road, leading into Camp Smith; and 3) it will have no impact on archaeological resources based on the negative findings of all previous archaeological investigations at Camp Smith, which have found no evidence of any archaeological resources at Camp Smith and conclude that the lack of any archaeological resources in this location is likely due to the area's prior history land use history and subsequent development of the land.

We request your review and concurrence within 30 days of receipt of this letter. As defined in 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1), we will assume your concurrence if no objection is received from your office within 30 days of receipt of this letter. MCBH is forwarding a copy of this letter to the other consulting parties listed below as part of the Section 106 consultation process for this undertaking. Thus, we request comments from these consulting parties regarding the above determination within 30 days of receipt of this letter. Should you or your staff have any questions or concerns, please contact the MCBH Cultural Resources Management staff, Dr. Wendy Wichman at 257-7134 or via email at wendy.wichman@usmc.mil, or Ms. June Cleghorn at 257-7126 or via email at june.cleghorn@usmc.mil.

Sincerely,

J. P. HART
Major, U. S. Marine Corps
Director, Environmental Compliance and
Protection Division
By direction of the Commanding Officer

Enclosures: 1. Project Location Plan View
2. Plan View of MCBH Camp Smith
3. View of MCBH Camp Smith Building 1

4. MCBH Camp Smith Sugar Cultivation Map
5. Area of Potential Effects Plan View
6. Area of Potential Effects Close-Up Views
7. Preliminary Monitoring Well Design
8. Well Head Finish Example

Copy to:

Chair; Office of Hawaiian Affairs

Chair; Oahu Island Burial Council

Ms. Kiersten Faulkner, Historic Hawaii Foundation

Ms. Elizabeth Merritt, National Trust for Historic Preservation

References:

Mason Architects et al.

- 2014 Historic Context and Building Inventory, Marine Corps Base Hawaii. Prepared for Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Wil Chee Planning, Inc., Helber Hastert and Fee, Planners, Mason Architects, Inc., Honolulu.

Ogg, Randy and Michael Dega, Ph.D.

- 1997 Draft Archaeological Monitoring and Sampling of Underground Storage Tank Removal at Camp H.M. Smith. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu. Scientific Consultant Services, Inc., Honolulu.

Tomonari-Tuggle, Myra and Jessica L. Clark

- 2021 Update to the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) Marine Corps Base Hawaii 2021-2016. Prepared for Department of the Navy Naval Facilities Engineering Command Pacific Pearl Harbor HI. Ohio Valley Archaeology Inc. April.

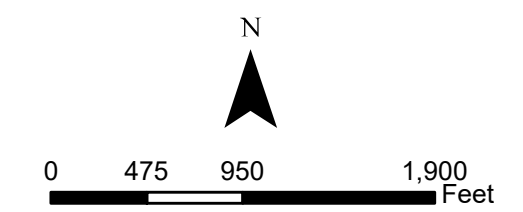
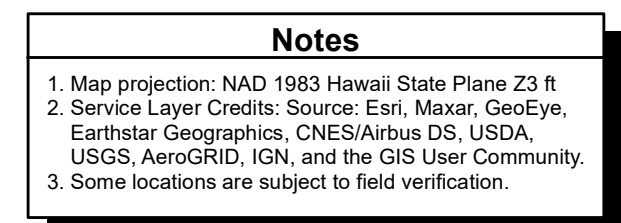
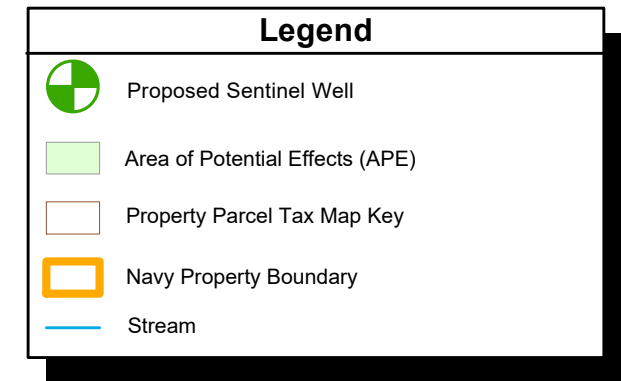
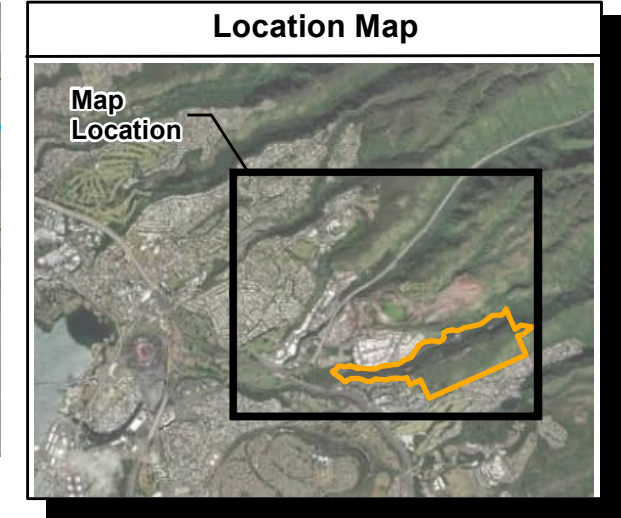
Tuggle, H.D. and B.A. Wilcox

- 1998 Strategic Integrated Resources Management Planning for Selected Properties of Marine Corps Base Hawaii: Camp H.M. Smith Puuloa Training Facility and a Portion of Waikane Valley. Prepared by International Archaeological Research Institute Inc. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Pacific Ocean Division. October.

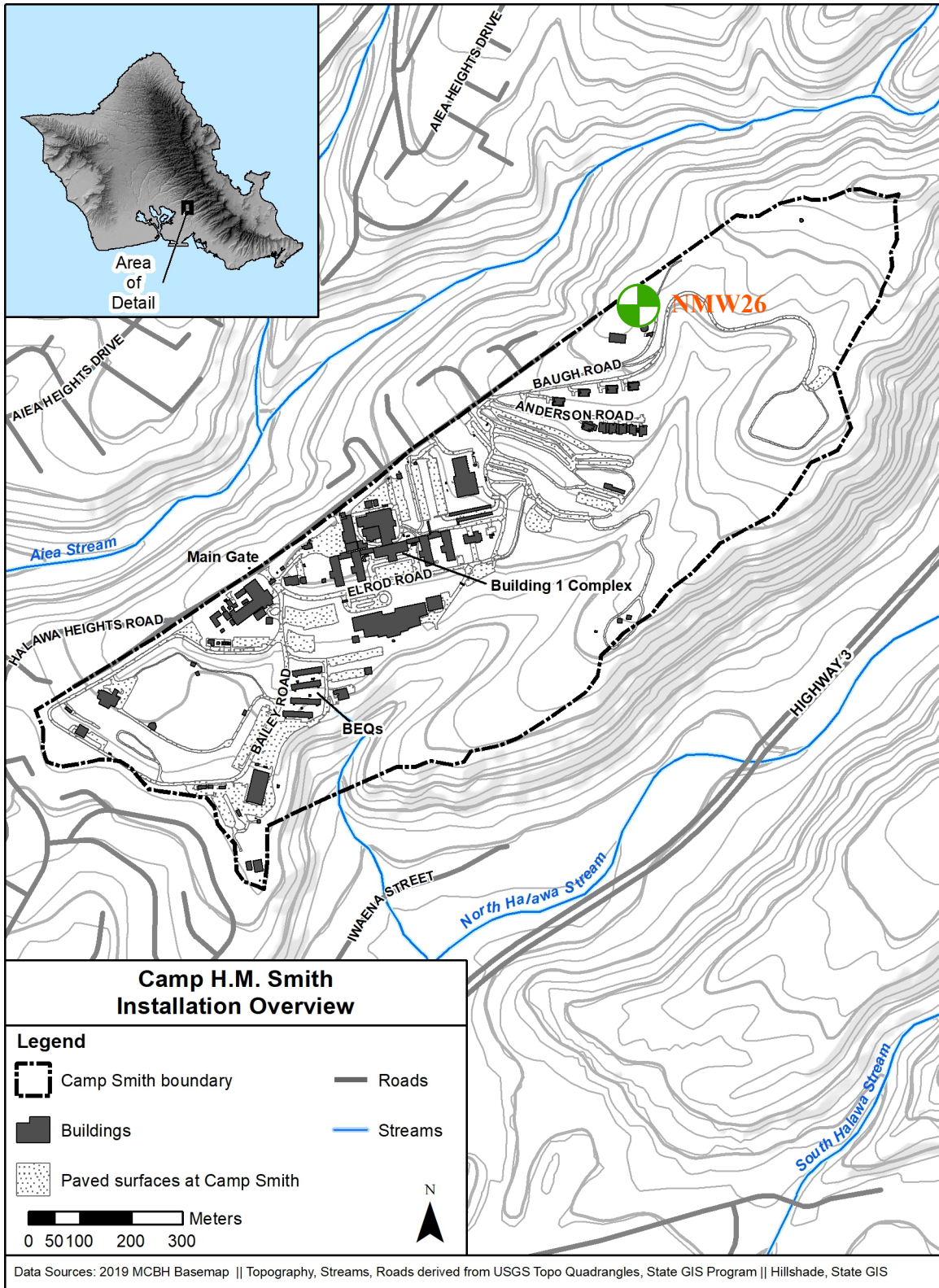
Enclosure 1: Location of NMW26 at MCBH Camp Smith Relative to Navy Property Boundary around the RHSF



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Enclosure 2: Location of NMW26 within Boundary of MCBH Camp Smith

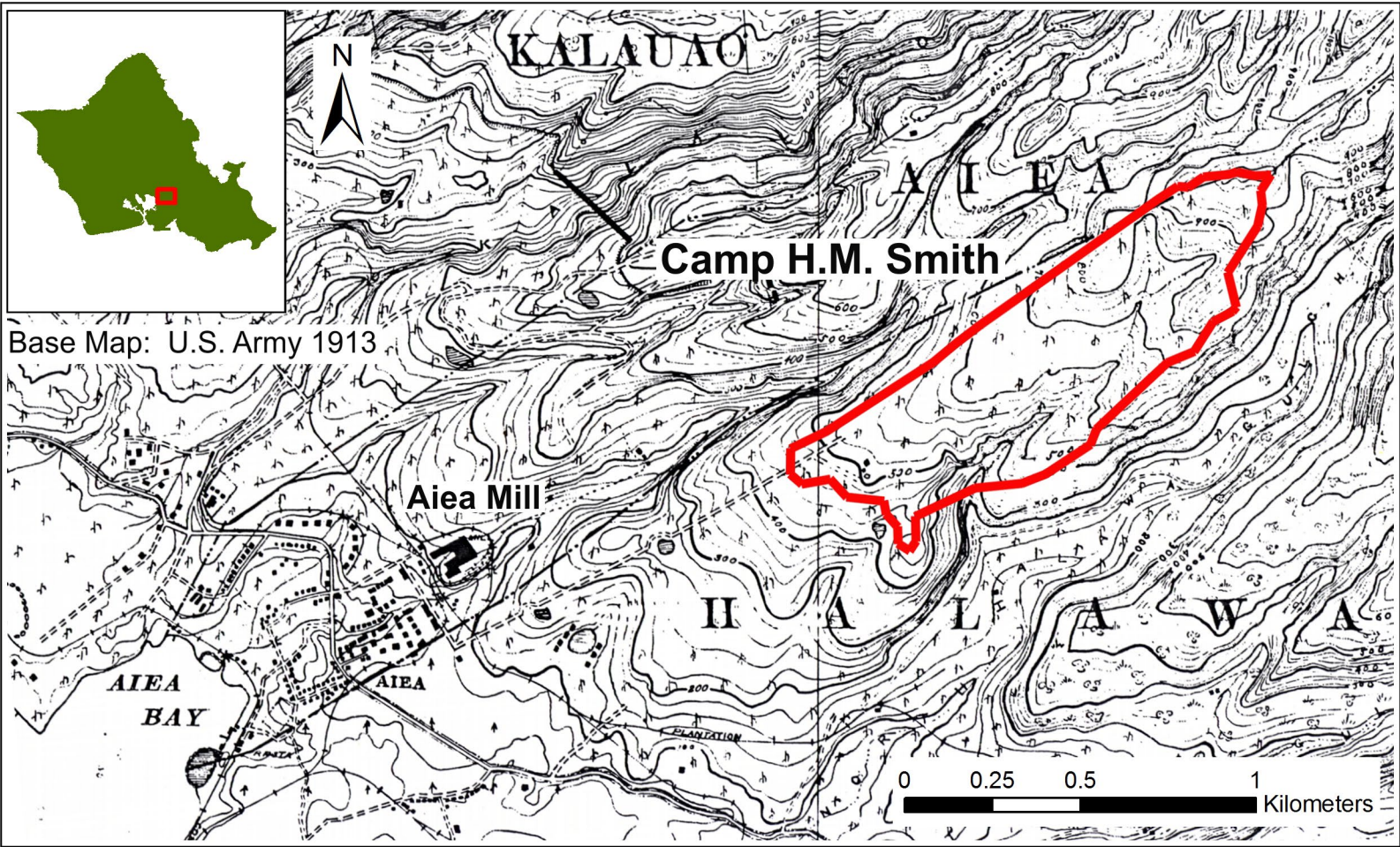


(source: Figure III-1, MCBH 2021 ICRMP Update)

Enclosure 3: View of Building 1 Complex at Camp Smith Showing the Primary, South-Facing Façade fronting the Main Entry Road. Note: existing elevator machine room can be seen on the roof.



Enclosure 4: Area of Camp H.M. Smith Overlaid on U.S. Army (1913) Map Showing Extent of Sugar Cane Fields and Extent of Aiea Mill



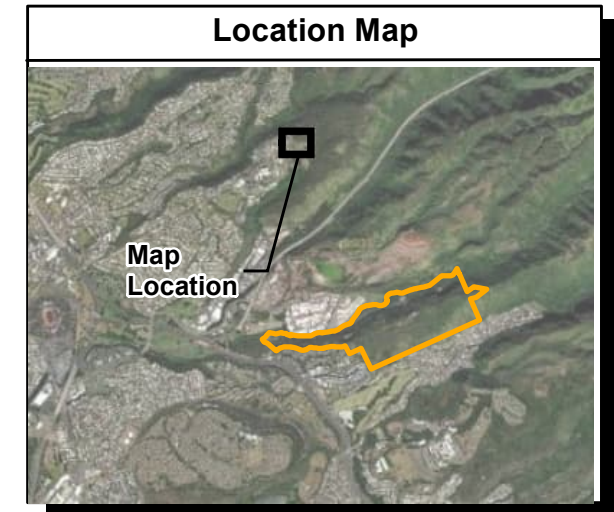
(source: Figure III-4, MCBH 2021 ICRMP Update)

III-10





Enclosure 5: NMW26 Area of Potential Effects Plan View



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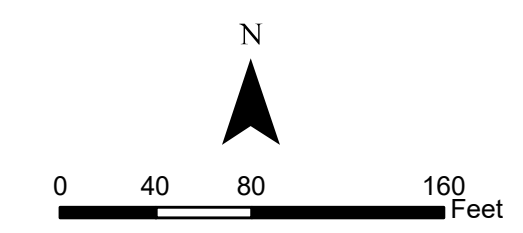


Legend

-  Proposed Sentinel Well
-  Area of Potential Effects
-  99010006 Property Parcel Tax Map Key
-  Navy Property Boundary

Notes

1. Map projection: NAD 1983 Hawaii State Plane Z3 ft
2. Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community.
3. Some locations are subject to field verification.



Enclosure 6: NMW26 Area of Potential Effects Close-Up Views



6a. NMW26 APE, View to Northeast



6b. NMW26 APE, View to Southeast



6c. NMW26 APE, View to Southwest

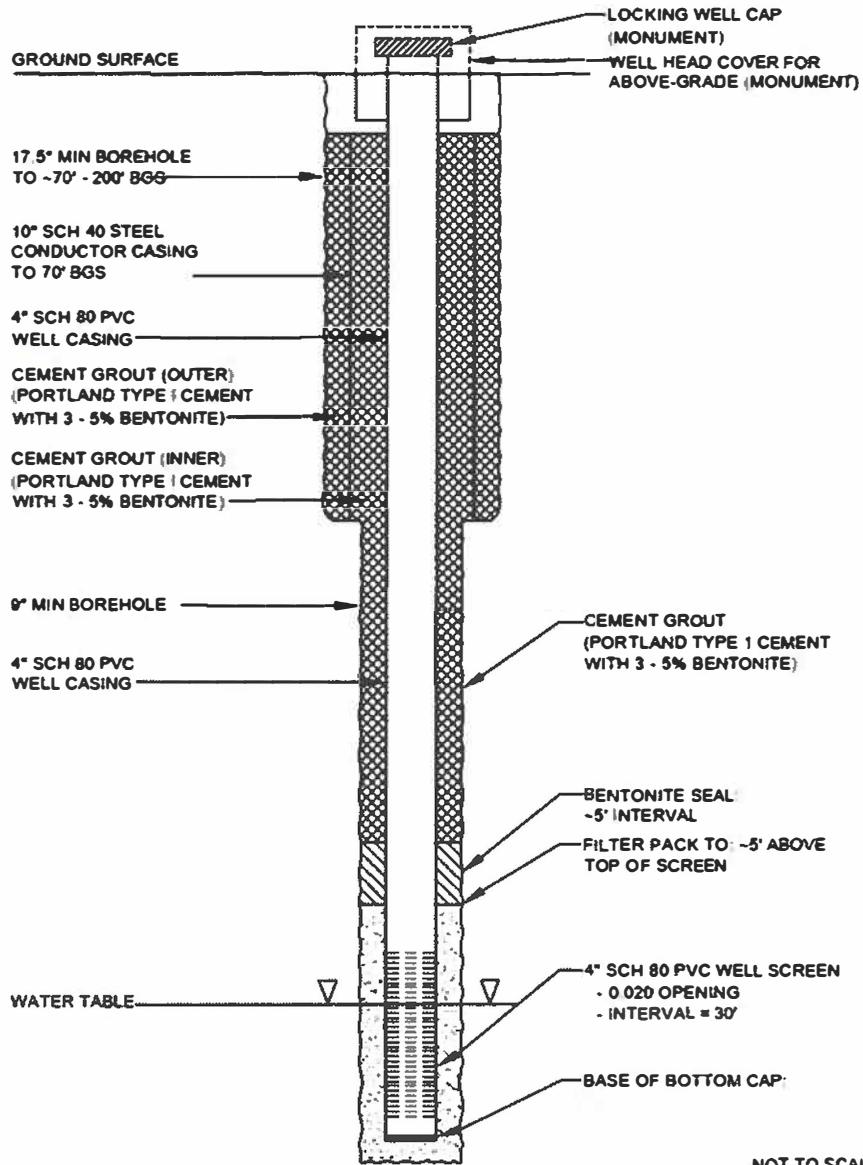


6d. NMW26 APE, View to Northwest

Preliminary Design – Subject to Change

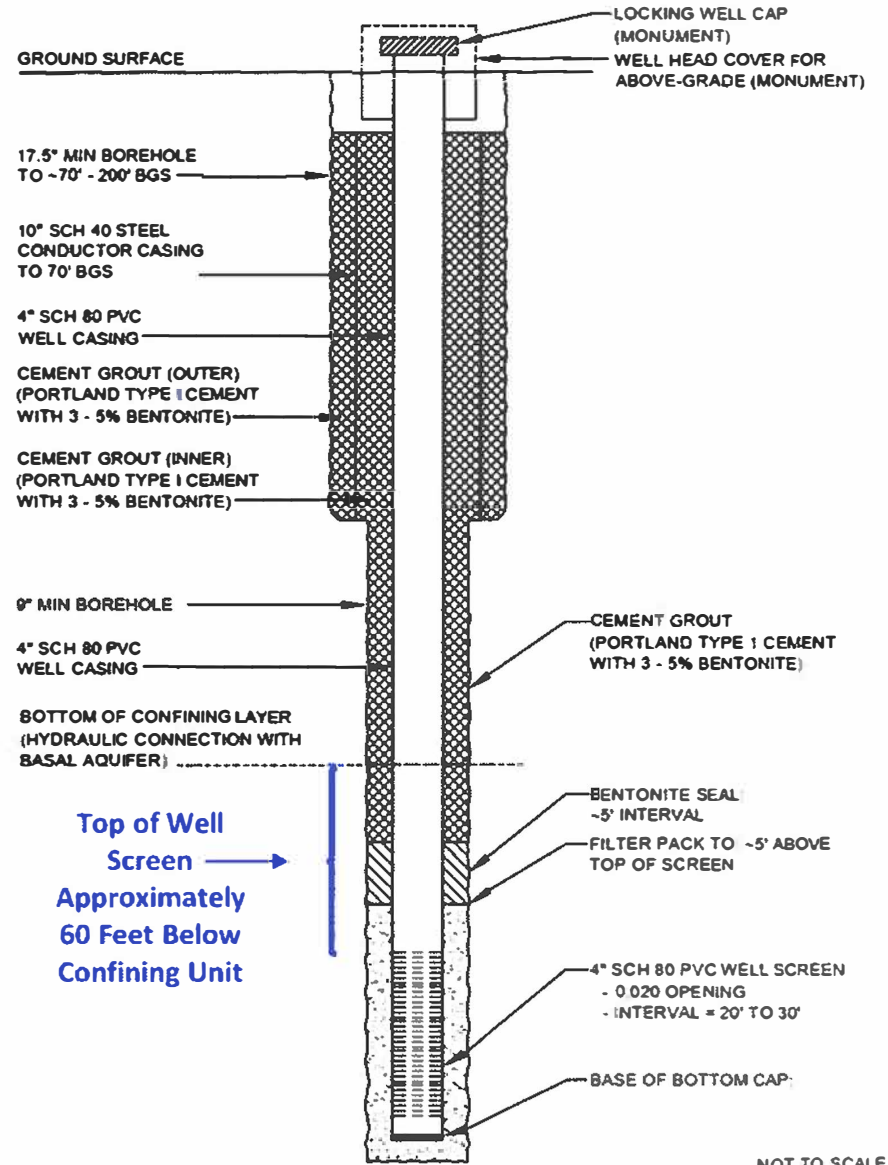
Enclosure 7: Well Construction Details

Unconfined Conditions



NOT TO SCALE

Confined Conditions



NOT TO SCALE

Enclosure 8: Example of Flush Mount Concrete Pad Around Well Head

