Document Purpose	This AIS investigation was prepared in consideration of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and was conducted to identify, document, and make National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and Hawai'i Register of Historic Places (Hawai'i Register) eligibility recommendations for the project area's archaeological cultural resources[1]. Identification and National/Hawai'i Register eligibility recommendations for the project area's architectural cultural resources, including historic roads, bridges, and structures, was conducted by historic architectural firm Mason Architects, Inc., in association with the project's Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) (USDOT/FTA and C&C/DTS 2008). In consultation with the Hawai'i State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD), this investigation was also designed to fulfill the State requirements for an AIS per Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 13-13-276. The investigation includes an undertaking-specific effect recommendation and treatment/mitigation recommendations for the cultural resources recommended National/Hawai'i Register eligible. This document is intended to support project-related historic preservation consultation among stake-holding federal and state agencies, interested Native Hawaiian groups and individuals, and community groups.
Fieldwork Effort	The CSH field crew included: Jeff Fong, M.A.; Matt McDermott, M.A.; David Shideler, M.A.; Jane Drengson, B.S.; Michelle Pammer, B.A.; Peter Moser-Samson, B.A.; Ena Sroat, B.A.; Douglas Thurman, B.A.; Jon Tulchin, B.A.; and Todd Tulchin, B.S.; under the general direction of Hallett H. Hammatt, Ph.D (principal investigator). Fieldwork was conducted between August 5 and October 14, 2009, and required approximately 125 person-days to complete.
Cultural Resources/Historic Properties[2] Identified and Recommended Eligibility to the National/Hawai'i Registers[3]	SIHP # 50-80-09-7751, subsurface cultural deposit (*lo'i* sediments), recommended National/Hawai'i Register-eligible under Criterion D
Effect Recommendation	This AIS investigation identified one cultural resource (SIHP # 50-80-09-7751) in the project area that may be affected by the proposed project. Under Hawaii State historic preservation review legislation, CSH's project-specific effect recommendation is "effect, with proposed mitigation commitments." Under federal historic preservation review legislation a project effect recommendation of "no adverse effect" is warranted, with the understanding that the proposed mitigation measures (described below) are carried out to mitigate the undertaking's potential effect to National register-eligible cultural resources.

Mitigation Recommendations[4]	SIHP # 50-80-09-7751, subsurface cultural deposit (*lo'i* sediments): an archaeological data recovery program is recommended prior to project-related construction activities within the footprint of the *makai* (seaward) entrance building of the Waipahu Transit Center Station. In accordance with Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) 13-278 (governing archaeological data recovery programs), an archaeological data recovery plan should be prepared for review and approval of the SHPD. Once approved, the plan should be implemented prior to project-related construction activities in the vicinity. Based on the results of this AIS, other archaeological mitigation measures for the remainder of the HHCTCP Construction Phase I project area are unwarranted. If, in the unlikely event that subsurface cultural deposits or human skeletal remains are encountered during the course of project-related construction activities, all work in the immediate area should stop and the SHPD should be promptly notified.

[1]In historic preservation parlance, cultural resources are the physical remains and/or geographic locations that reflect the activity, heritage, and/or beliefs of ethnic groups, local communities, states, and/or nations. Generally, they are at least 50 years old, although there are exceptions, and include: buildings and structures; groupings of buildings or structures (historic districts); certain objects; archaeological artifacts, features, sites, and/or deposits; groupings of archaeological sites (archaeological districts); and, in some instances, natural landscape features and/or geographic locations of cultural significance.

[2]Historic properties, as defined under federal historic preservation legislation, are cultural resources that are at least 50 years old (with exceptions) and have been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places based on their integrity and historic/cultural significance in terms of established significance criteria. Determinations of eligibility are generally made by a federal agency official in consultation with SHPD. Under federal legislation, a project's (undertaking's) potential effect on historic properties must be evaluated and potentially mitigated. Under Hawai'i State historic preservation legislation, historic properties are defined as any cultural resources that are 50 years old, regardless of their historic/cultural significance under state law, and a project's effect and potential mitigation measures are evaluated based on the project's potential impact to "significant" historic properties (those historic properties determined eligible, based on their integrity and historic/cultural significance in terms of established significance criteria, for inclusion in the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places). Determinations of eligibility to the Hawai'i Register result when a state agency official's historic property "significance assessment" is approved by SHPD, or when SHPD itself makes an eligibility determination for a historic property.

[3]Cultural resource significance is evaluated and expressed as eligibility for listing on the National and/or Hawai'i Register. To be considered eligible for listing on the National and/or Hawai'i Register a cultural resource should possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meet one or more of the following broad cultural/historic significance criteria: "A" reflects major trends or events in the history of the state or nation; "B" is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; "C" is an excellent example of a site type/work of a master; "D" has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history; and, "E" (Hawaii Register only) has traditional cultural significance to an ethnic group, includes religious structures and/or burials.

[4]Under Hawai'i State historic preservation review legislation, there are five potential forms of historic preservation mitigation: A) Preservation; B) Architectural Recordation; C) Archaeological Data Recovery; D) Historical Data Recovery; and E) Ethnographic Documentation (HAR Chapter 13-275-8).