SFCTA Contract Number 99/00-7

SOUTH ACCESS TO THE GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE

DOYLE DRIVE

CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING MANUAL (DRAFT)

San Francisco County, US101 KP 12.8-15.7 (PM 8.0-9.8) / SR1 KP10.9-11.4 (PM 6.8-7.1), EA 04-163700

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Prepared For:

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Cultural Resources Monitoring Manual
DRAFT

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Doyle Drive Project
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ANZUS Treaty	Australia, New Zealand, United States Security Treaty
APE	area of potential effects
ATP	Archaeological Treatment Plan
BETP	Built Environment Treatment Plan
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
ESA	environmentally sensitive area
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FOE	Finding of Effect
GGBHTD	Golden Gate Bridge Highway and Transportation District
GPS	Global Positioning System
HABS/HAER/HALS	Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscape Survey
HSRs	Historic Structure Reports
ICF	ICF International
MIP	Mitigation Implementation Plan
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Act
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NPS–Golden Gate	National Park Service–Golden Gate National Recreation Area
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PB	Parsons Brinckerhoff
PG&E	The Pacific Gas and Electric Company
PNHLD	Presidio National Historic Landmark District
SFCTA	San Francisco County Transportation Authority
SHPO	California State Historic Preservation Officer
TOP	treatment oversight panel
Trust	The Presidio Trust
UXO	unexploded ordinance

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and the San Francisco County Transportation Authority (SFCTA) propose to replace Doyle Drive, located in the Presidio of San Francisco, within the National Park Service–Golden Gate National Recreation Area (NPS–Golden Gate) and the City and County of San Francisco (Undertaking). The Undertaking consists of replacing the existing facility with a new 1.5-mile-long six-lane facility and an eastbound auxiliary lane between the toll plaza for the Golden Gate Bridge on the west, and the east end of Doyle Drive where it splits and feeds into Richardson Avenue and Marina Boulevard (Figure 1).

This Undertaking will adversely affect historic properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), including the Presidio National Historic Landmark District (PNHLD) and its contributing historic resources; individually eligible Doyle Drive and its two individually eligible viaducts; and the Golden Gate Bridge as a result of the loss of Doyle Drive, which is a contributing element to the bridge. The analysis of these effects can be found in the *South Access to the Golden Gate Bridge—Doyle Drive Project Finding of Effect* (San Francisco County Transportation Authority 2005) and the *South Access to the Golden Gate Bridge—Doyle Drive Project Finding of Effect Addendum* (San Francisco County Transportation Authority 2007) (Figure 2 [APE maps])

A single prehistoric archaeological site, CA-SFR-6/26, has been identified within the archaeological area of potential effects (APE) and was determined to be individually eligible for the NRHP. The construction and alignment of the new Doyle Drive will not affect the site; furthermore, the site will be protected to prevent use of the area throughout construction.

The FHWA has consulted with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) pursuant to *36 Code of Federal Regulations* (*CFR*) *800*, regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (*16 U.S. Code 470f*) and with the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to *36 CFR 800.10* with regards to special requirements for protecting National Historic Landmarks. The Secretary has delegated authority for the purposes of commenting on the Undertaking to the National Parks Service. The Presidio Trust (Trust), as the federally appointed land manager for the areas of the Presidio within the Undertaking's designated APEs, has been consulted. The United States Department of Veterans Affairs has also been consulted because the San Francisco National Cemetery is within the architectural APE. However the Undertaking is not expected to affect the cemetery.

The FHWA developed a Programmatic Agreement (PA) among the consulting parties, pursuant to *36 CFR 800.14*, following guidance for the resolution of adverse effects resulting from this Undertaking, pursuant to *36 CFR 800.6.* The PA outlines the treatment of historic properties that will be affected by the Undertaking. It includes stipulations that the FHWA prepare two historic property treatment plans: an Archaeological Treatment Plan (ATP) and a Built Environment Treatment Plan (BETP). The ATP encompasses treatments for effects on archaeological resources and the BETP identifies treatments for effects on the built environment and cultural landscape. These treatment plans describe the work that needs to be conducted prior to construction, during construction, and after construction. Caltrans and the SFCTA and their consultants will perform the prescribed work.

The BETP provides detailed descriptions of measures developed to reduce, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on contributing buildings, structures, and elements of the PNHLD cultural landscape and the Golden Gate Bridge resulting from the Undertaking. It also includes

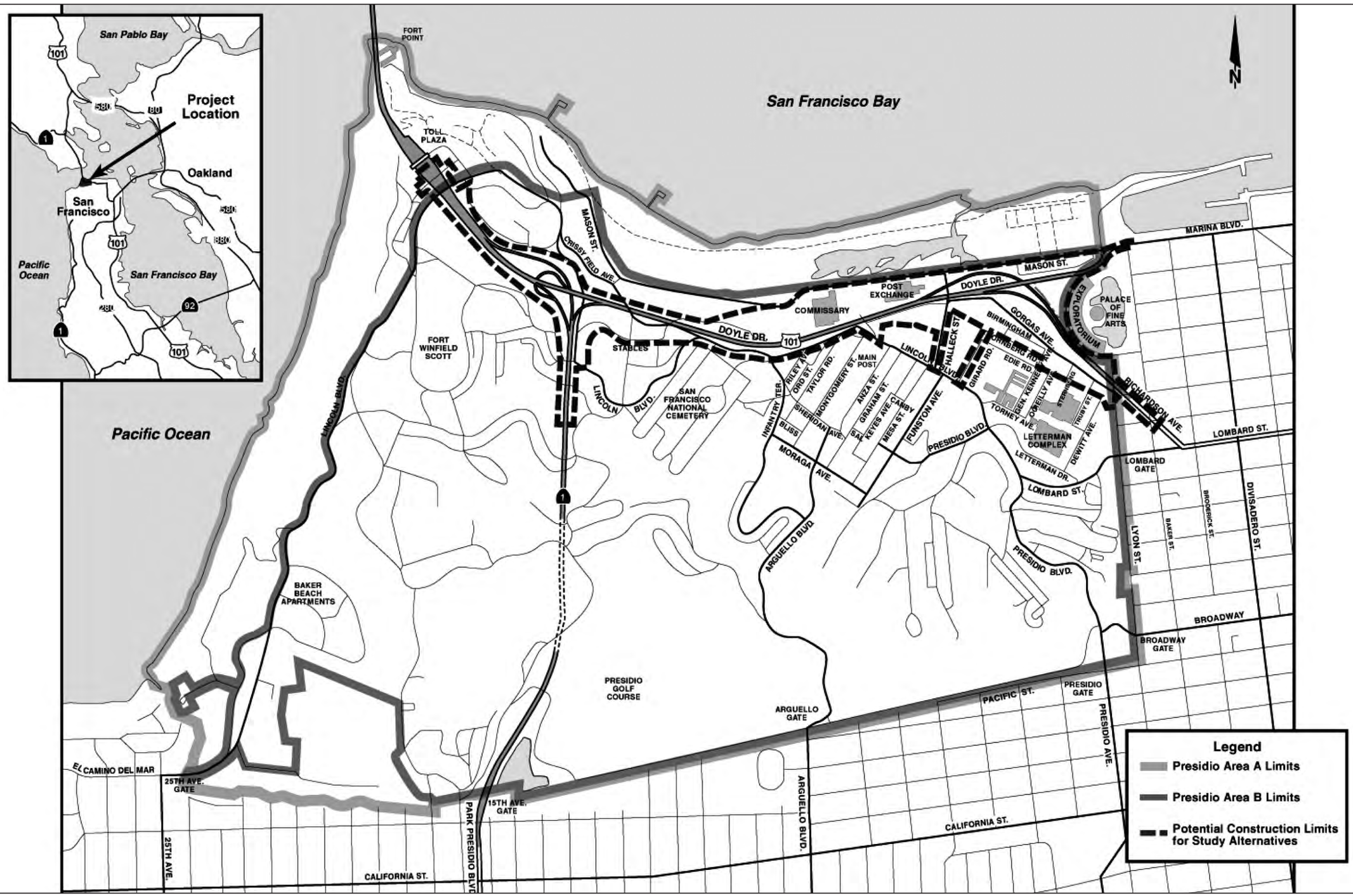

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Figure 1
Project Location and Vicinity

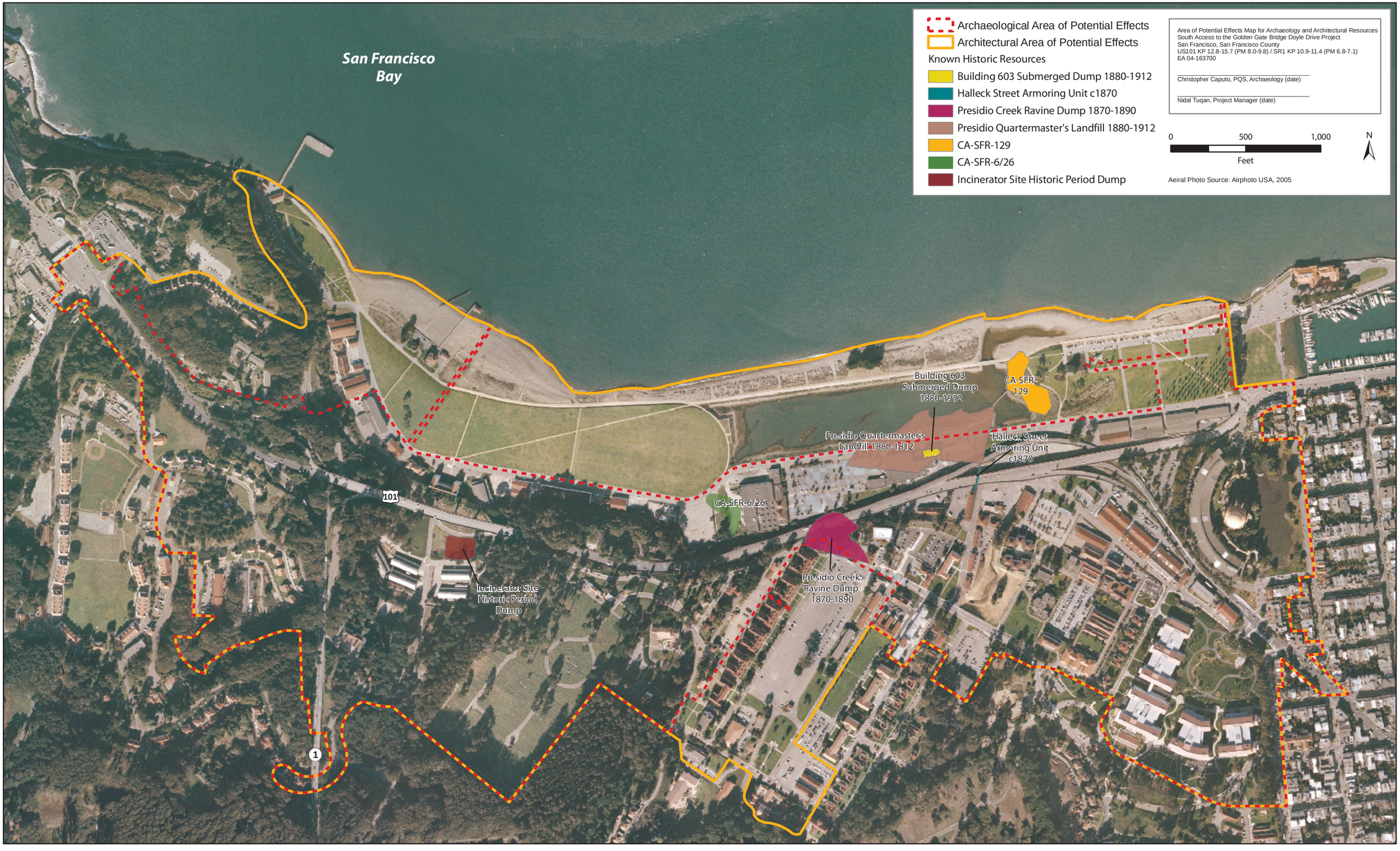

Figure 1
Area of Potential Effects

descriptions of measures that will be taken to protect historic properties and to avoid unanticipated adverse effects on historic properties. The BETP establishes protocol regarding preparation of recordation and documentation to Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscape Survey (HABS/HAER/HALS) standards and the preparation of Historic Structure Reports (HSRs). The BETP also describes specific and appropriate levels of investigations, preparations, and treatment measures that will be undertaken by Caltrans and SFCTA and their consultants prior to construction, during construction and after construction. These include conditions assessments; vibration analysis; requirements for the moving, storing, shoring, stabilizing, monitoring, and rehabilitation of buildings; and the rehabilitation of cultural landscape features and areas. Also described are provisions for architectural criteria, protection/avoidance measures, responses to inadvertent damage, deconstruction and salvage procedures, and a public interpretation program.

The ATP describes detailed protection measures for known and predicted prehistoric and historical archaeological resources and resources of importance to Native Americans. These treatments include the establishment of an environmentally sensitive area (ESA) to protect CA-SFR-6/26, preconstruction archaeological excavation, a plan for monitoring during construction, procedures to follow should unanticipated discoveries be encountered, processes for evaluation and data recovery of discoveries, responsibility to Native Americans, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) compliance, and curation of recovered materials.

Over the course of the execution of the ATP and BETP, Caltrans and SFCTA will convene regular meetings of a treatment oversight panel (TOP) that will review and coordinate mitigation activities among responsible parties and communicate progress. The TOP will comprise professionally qualified representatives from Caltrans, SFCTA, the Trust FPO, and NPS and include FHWA and others as deemed appropriate by FHWA. Caltrans and SFCTA are responsible for scheduling and convening the TOP. The TOP will meet to review the development and finalization of the treatment details and resulting reports. The TOP will also confer as needed regarding concerns about the implementation of the stipulations outlined in the ATP and BETP. When appropriate, the TOP will also consult with interested parties during the implementation of the ATP and BETP. FHWA will also receive minutes of TOP meetings and have final authority over the plans reviewed by the TOP.

1.1 PURPOSE OF MONITORING MANUAL

This monitoring manual has been created to guide cultural resources monitors through the recordation processes implemented during pre-construction, construction, and post-construction monitoring activities associated with the Doyle Drive Project. All monitoring efforts are subject to the ATP, the BETP, and the Mitigation Implementation Plan (MIP) previously prepared for the Doyle Drive Project. The instructions in this manual do not supersede the instructions in the ATP, BETP, and MIP; however, they do enhance those directions with specifications for recording in the field and reporting. These instructions will be followed by all cultural resources monitors conducting work for the Doyle Drive Project. The instructions in this manual can be amended, changed, or overridden in consultation with, and at the discretion of, the Principal Investigator, Field Director, and Lead Archaeological Monitor.

This manual is part of a larger Cultural Resources Monitoring training developed for the Doyle Drive Project. All new cultural resources monitors must take the training prior to working as a monitor for the project. Training only needs to be taken once and does not need to be renewed.

1.2 MANUAL ORGANIZATION

This manual is considered a living document and will accommodate and incorporate revisions and enhancements as project conditions, the lead agency, and/or responsible agencies warrant. ICF International (ICF) cultural resources monitors will be required to comply with the manual and any applicable revisions. This manual contains separate sections containing the following information:

- roles and responsibilities,
- project description and schedule,
- cultural resource regulations,
- monitoring methods per the BETP and ATP,
- implementation of cultural resource monitoring for the project,
- implementation of construction crew training, and
- treatment of human remains.

1.3 ROLES AND RESPONSBILITIES

ICF is the environmental consulting firm under contract to Parsons Brinckerhoff (PB), the project engineer who is under contract to SFCTA, to carry out the cultural resources investigations in compliance with federal and state regulations. Monitoring efforts for the project will also be conducted in coordination with Caltrans archaeologists and architectural historians. Cultural resources monitors will oversee the actions and efforts of multiple construction crews on the project who are under contract to Caltrans for the different contract efforts (discussed in Section 2 below), as well as the efforts of The Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E). Each contract will be awarded to a different construction company by Caltrans and these companies have typically hired numerous subcontractors to help them complete the work. Cultural resources monitors may be asked to monitor several different construction crews and/or companies, performing various projects, during the work day. Cultural resources monitors should also be mindful that all work is taking place within a National Park that is under the ownership of the Trust and NPS. If a cultural resource monitor has any question about who has authority to direct their work and/or monitoring efforts, they should first consult with the Field Director or Lead Archaeological Monitor before taking any action.

The following is a listing of key roles and agency contacts pertinent to the cultural resources monitoring efforts:

- Dana McGowan (ICF)—Principal Investigator, Archaeology, Project Director
- Karen Crawford/Michelle Jerman (ICF)—Co-Project Managers/Field Directors, Archaeology
- Ed Yarbrough (ICF)—Project Manager, Architectural Resources/Lead Architectural Monitor
- Keith Syda (ICF)—Lead Archaeological Monitor
- Meg Scantlebury (Caltrans)—Principal Investigator, Architectural Resources
- Christopher Caputo (Caltrans)—Archaeologist, Caltrans

- Rob Thomson (Trust)—Historic Preservation Manager for the Presidio Trust
- Eric Blind (Trust)—Director of Archaeology, Presidio Trust
- Liz Clevenger (Trust)—Curator of Archaeology, Presidio Trust
- Kari Jones (Trust)—Archaeologist, Presidio Trust

An evolving contact sheet and organization chart for the Doyle Drive Project is included in Appendix A. This information is subject to change.

SECTION 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND SCHEDULE

The Undertaking, known as the Presidio Parkway Alternative, will replace the existing Doyle Drive facility with a new six-lane facility and an eastbound auxiliary lane between the Park Presidio interchange and the new Presidio access at Girard Road. The new facility will consist of two 11-foot lanes and one 12-foot outside lane in each direction, with 10-foot outside shoulders and 4-foot inside shoulders. In addition, the southbound direction will include an 11-foot auxiliary lane from the Park Presidio Interchange to the Girard Road exit ramp. The width of the proposed landscaped median will vary from 16 feet to 41 feet. The total roadway width will be 105.3 feet, and the overall facility width, including the median, will vary from 121.3 to 146.3 feet. To minimize impacts on the park, the footprint of the new facility will overlap with a large portion of the existing facility's footprint east of the Park Presidio interchange.

A 1,475-foot-long viaduct will be constructed between the Park Presidio interchange and the San Francisco National Cemetery. The height of the high viaduct will vary from 66 to 115 feet above the ground surface. Two cut-and-cover tunnels (one for each direction) will extend 787 feet past the cemetery to east of Battery Blaney. The facility will then continue towards the Main Post in an open, at-grade roadway with a wide, heavily landscaped median. A retaining wall between 13 and 26 feet high will be constructed along the south side of the facility between the battery and the second set of cut-and-cover tunnels. A landscaped berm will be constructed along the north side of the facility to shield park visitors from the proposed facility.

From Building 106 (Band Barracks), the second set of tunnels—one of which is up to 984 feet long—will extend east to Halleck Street. The amount of fill over the tunnels is being coordinated with the Trust based on requirements of their Vegetation Management Plan and structural considerations. The expected minimum depth to support native vegetation and accommodate maintenance equipment is 6 feet. The facility will then rise slightly on a low-level causeway 525 feet long over the site of the proposed Tennessee Hollow creek restoration and then pass over a depressed Girard Road. The low causeway will rise to approximately 10 feet above the surrounding ground surface at its highest point. East of Girard Road, the facility will return to existing grade north of the Gorgas warehouses and connect to Richardson Avenue.

The facility includes a transition zone starting from the Main Post–area tunnels to reduce vehicle speeds prior to merging with city streets. A motor-control and switch-gear room to operate the tunnel life-safety equipment will be integrated with the Main Post tunnels. The Park Presidio interchange will be reconfigured due to the more southerly realignment of Doyle Drive. The exit ramp from eastbound Doyle Drive to southbound Veterans Boulevard will be replaced with standard exit-ramp geometry and widened to two lanes. The loop of the westbound Doyle Drive exit ramp to southbound Veterans Boulevard will be improved to provide standard exit-ramp geometry. The northbound Veterans Boulevard connection to westbound Doyle Drive will be realigned to provide standard entrance-ramp geometry. The northbound Veterans Boulevard connection to eastbound Doyle Drive will be reconstructed in a similar configuration as the existing directional ramp with improved sight lines and exit and entrance geometry.

The Undertaking will provide direct access to the Presidio and indirect access to Marina Boulevard in both directions via access ramps from Doyle Drive connecting to an extension of Girard Road. East of the Letterman garage, Gorgas Avenue is a one-way street with a signalized intersection at Richardson Avenue. North of Richardson Avenue, Lyon Street will remain in its existing configuration, providing access to the two-way Palace Drive.

The surface parking spaces will be reconfigured to maintain the existing parking supply in the area and improve pedestrian access between the Presidio and the Palace of Fine Arts. The

Preferred Alternative will include extended bus bays on both sides of Richardson Avenue that will accommodate up to four buses each and improved crosswalks to provide safer and enhanced pedestrian circulation in the area. The extended bus bays will keep the buses out of the main flow of traffic during stops; provide safer merging capability for the buses; and facilitate transfers between Golden Gate Transit, Muni, and PresidioGo vehicles. Fences will be required along the edge of the at-grade portions of the roadway to restrict pedestrian access onto the roadway.

In 2009, the APE was expanded to accommodate utilities relocation and other project refinements, including the temporary relocation of Crissy Center to East Beach within Area A of the Presidio. A new APE map was redrawn to illustrate these project changes (Figure 2). Procedures outlined in Stipulation V of the PA were followed.

Due to the complexity of the project, the construction of Doyle Drive has been divided into eight separate contracts, portions of which will overlap during construction. Consequently, preconstruction mitigation activities for one contract may run concurrently with construction mitigation and monitoring activities for another contract, while post-construction mitigation will be underway for yet another contract. Please see Attachment B for maps that illustrate the location of each contract or phase.

- Contract #1 is for environmental mitigation, which includes the activities described in this plan. The contract runs throughout the entire construction schedule and extends beyond the completion of Doyle Drive to accommodate post-construction rehabilitation and reevaluations of historic resources.
- Contract #2 is specific to utility relocation throughout the entire corridor. The details of this contract are currently being developed.
- Contract #3 includes the permanent southbound roadway section from Merchant Road to Veteran's Boulevard, the Ruckman Boulevard bridge, the ramp from northbound Veteran's Boulevard to southbound Doyle Drive, the elevated portion of the loop structure from northbound Doyle Drive to southbound Veteran's Boulevard, and the southbound high viaduct.
- Contract #4 contains the temporary detour from Richardson Avenue and Marina Boulevard west to where Lincoln Boulevard runs along Doyle Drive, the permanent southbound roadway from the west end of the temporary detour to the eastern portal of the southbound Battery Tunnel, and the southbound Battery Tunnel. Retaining Wall 8 in preparation for the Main Post Tunnel will be constructed adjacent to Building 106 and along Lincoln Boulevard.
- Contract #5 includes the demolition of the existing low viaduct structures and construction of the new low viaduct structures; Girard Road undercrossing; both northbound and southbound main post tunnels and the fill over the tunnels; the electrical and mechanical substations; and several portions of permanent at-grade roadway, including Gorgas Avenue, Richardson Avenue connection, Halleck Street, the low viaduct to Main Post Tunnels eastern portals connection, and the east half of the connecting roadway from Main Post Tunnels west portals to the east portals of the Battery Tunnels.
- Contract #6 consists of the northbound Battery Tunnel, the northbound western half of the at-grade roadway from where contract # 5 left off, and the at-grade roadway between the west portal of the northbound Battery Tunnel to the northbound high viaduct.

- Contract #7 is the final construction contract. It includes the northbound Battery Tunnel, northbound high viaduct, the loop-ramp structure from northbound Doyle Drive to southbound Veteran's Boulevard, and the remaining at-grade northbound roadway from the northbound high viaduct to Merchant Road.
- Contract #8 is for post construction landscaping. Upon completion of the landscaping, the National Historic Landmark (NHL) nomination will be updated to include changes to the resource.

SECTION 3: REGULATORY CONTEXT

The following section is intended to give background on the regulatory context that the project is being conducted under for cultural resources.

3.1 FEDERAL REGULATIONS

The cultural resources monitoring efforts will be conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966 and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, as amended in 1999. Section 106 requires that federal agencies, and entities that they fund or license, consider the effects of their actions on properties that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or that may be eligible for such listing. To determine if an undertaking could affect NRHP-eligible properties, cultural resources (including archaeological, historical, and architectural properties) must be inventoried and evaluated. Although compliance with Section 106 is the responsibility of the lead federal agency, others can conduct the work necessary to comply.

Additionally, because the Presidio is an NHL, it is a statutory requirement under Section 110(f) of the NHPA that the agency official undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm resulting from an undertaking, to the maximum extent possible.

3.1.1 National Historic Landmark Significance

The Presidio was recognized as an NHL in 1962 for its important role in the colonial and military history of the West. The Presidio was found to be significant under criteria A, C, and D of the NRHP. Properties that contribute to the Presidio NHL include buildings, structures, landscape features, objects, and historic archaeological sites. The period of significance for the Presidio NHL is 1775–1945. Additionally, Criterion Consideration G (less than 50 years) has since been found applicable to the Presidio, and it is considered significant as the location for the signing of the Australia, New Zealand, United States Security Treaty (ANZUS Treaty) and the Joint Security Pact between the United States and Japan in 1951 (Alley et al. 1993). The Trust has contracted to have a NHL update prepared to determine the significance of resources that were not evaluated in the NPS 1993 NHL update. This NHL update is anticipated to be completed by fall 2008.

Archaeologically, the Presidio NHL documentation defined the entire property as a single historic site composed of numerous contributing archaeological features, both known and predicted, from cumulative historic research conducted by NPS staff. Contributing features represent the variety of functions known to have existed at the Presidio, from the evidence of dwellings (structural remains, privies, and sheet refuse) to the remains of industrial complexes and their associated refuse. A list of predicted archaeological resources at the Presidio was included in the NHL documentation (Alley et al. 1993). Additional information regarding the archaeology of the Presidio that has been generated since 1993 will also be included in the NHL update.

The NHL documentation limited the period of significance for historic archaeological sites, indicating that resources dating between 1776 and 1890 have the greatest potential to be significant. During this time period, the historic record is insufficient to document activities at the post and to understand the lifeways of its occupants. As a result, archaeological data may be the most important, if not the only, form of historical information for this period. For those resources that date from between 1890 and 1917, there is significantly more documentation

available, reducing the critical nature of archaeological resources as a source of historical data. Exceptions will be sites that contribute under A, B, or, C, not just D. After 1917, there is extensive historical documentation, further diminishing the potential significance of properties that date to this later period.

Four broad research domains that were identified in the NHL nomination should be considered when determining whether historic archaeological sites and features contribute to the landmark. These four research domains are integrated with the specific research objectives developed in this document for archaeological property types anticipated in the Project APE. These include:

- Physical layout and design/functional intent
- Construction techniques and individual building design/function
- Social and economic history
- Technological history

Prehistoric sites do not contribute to the military significance of the NHL and are not included in the landmark. They do, however, have the potential to be eligible for listing in the NRHP as separate historic properties.

3.1.2 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

Because the Project is located on federal land, compliance with NAGPRA (1990) (104 Statute 3048–3058) will also be required if human remains and cultural remains of Native American origin are discovered within the APE during implementation of the Project. NAGPRA provides a process for museums and Federal agencies to return certain Native American cultural items—human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony—to lineal descendants, and culturally affiliated Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. NAGPRA includes provisions for unclaimed and culturally unidentifiable Native American cultural items, intentional and inadvertent discovery of Native American cultural items on Federal and tribal lands, and penalties for noncompliance and illegal trafficking. In addition, NAGPRA authorizes Federal grants to Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and museums to assist with the documentation and repatriation of Native American cultural items, and establishes the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee to monitor the NAGPRA process and facilitate the resolution of disputes that may arise concerning repatriation under NAGPRA.

Regulations from the NPS United States Department of the Interior in 43 CFR 10 state that if Native American human remains are discovered, the following provisions are required to comply with the regulations:

- notify, in writing, the responsible federal agency; and
- cease activity in the area of discovery and protect the human remains.

Upon notification that human remains have been discovered on federal land, the responsible federal agency (the Trust) should:

- certify receipt of notification;
- take steps to secure and protect the remains;
- notify the Native American tribe, or tribes likely to be culturally affiliated with the discovered human remains, within 1 working day; and
- initiate consultation with the Native American tribe or tribes in accordance with regulations described in *43 CFR, Part 10, Subpart B, Section 10.5.*

Under NAGPRA, only Federally-recognized Native American tribes, Native Alaskan villages and corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations may claim cultural items. NAGPRA does not require museums and Federal agencies to consult with nonfederally recognized tribes. However, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee has recognized that there are some cases in which nonfederally recognized tribes may be appropriate claimants for cultural items. Museums, if they wish, may consult with nonfederally recognized tribes. (Because NAGPRA requires Federal agencies to consult government-to-government with Federally recognized tribes, it may be difficult for Federal agencies to include non-recognized tribes in NAGPRA consultations.) Museums and Federal agencies that wish to return Native American human remains and cultural items to nonfederally recognized tribes must make a request for review of a proposed disposition to the Review Committee.

No federally recognized tribes currently claim an ancestral relationship with the northern part of the San Francisco peninsula (including the Presidio of San Francisco). None of the Ohlone groups has received formal federal recognition, and thus none is afforded repatriation rights under NAGPRA. The federal lead agency (Trust) in this case does not have the authority to repatriate the remains of Ohlones for reinterment. Human remains found in the Ohlone area, under NAGPRA provisions, are termed “culturally unidentifiable.” The terminology recognizes the remains may be affiliated with Ohlone descendants. Federal agencies that wish to return Native American human remains and cultural items to nonfederally recognized tribes must make a request for review[1] of a proposed disposition to the NAGPRA Review Committee. Therefore, in the event that human remains are found, the Trust may request that the Review Committee[2] review the case to determine if nonfederally recognized tribes may be appropriate claimants for human remains and cultural items. Alternatively, in the absence of formal federal recognition of the descendant group, it may be possible for a nearby group that is federally recognized to appeal for repatriation of the remains on behalf of the Ohlones.

[1] The request for review document is available online at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/nagpra/REVIEW/Review_and_Findings_Procedures.htm>

[2] The review committee’s home page is available online at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/nagpra/REVIEW/INDEX.HTM>.

3.2 STATE REGULATIONS

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Section 15064.5) requires the lead CEQA agency (SFCTA in this case) to assess the effects of the Project on cultural resources. Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific importance. Before the level of significance of impacts can be determined and appropriate mitigation measures developed, the significance of cultural resources must be determined. The application of Section 106 is considered to adequately address the requirements of CEQA for the purposes of this Project.

3.3 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

SFCTA is the project sponsor and lead agency responsible for complying with CEQA. FHWA is the lead federal agency responsible for complying with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the NHPA. Caltrans is representing the responsibilities and interests of the FHWA. The Trust and the NPS are both federal entities responsible for managing the PNHLD, which is federal land. Both the Trust and the NPS are cooperating agencies for NEPA compliance. The SHPO is responsible for historic preservation in the state and has participated in agency meetings to advise on historic preservation issues. The ACHP has also been invited to participate in the consultation. In addition, Caltrans conducted extensive consultation with the Veterans Administration and the Golden Gate Bridge Highway and Transportation District (GGBHTD); GGBHTD has declined to be a PA signatory.

SECTION 4: IMPLEMENTATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING

4.1 BUILT ENVIRONMENT TREATMENT PLAN

The BETP provides detailed descriptions of measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse effects on the PNHLD; its contributors; including buildings, structures, and elements of the cultural landscape; the Golden Gate Bridge, the San Francisco National Cemetery, and the Palace of Fine Arts. Many of the proposed treatments need to be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction activities. Others are in response to construction activities, and the remaining treatments address adverse effects of the completed facility and associated construction activities. Of importance to this document is the architectural monitoring information below.

4.1.1 Architectural Monitoring

All monitoring and reporting will either be conducted by a qualified architectural historian or qualified archaeologist, or under the direct supervision of a qualified architectural historian and/or qualified archaeologist, as appropriate. Monitoring will occur during all construction phases of the Undertaking; the monitoring schedule is dependent upon defined construction phases. A monitoring diary will be kept daily. The monitor will have a field binder of completed and approved conditions-assessments reports on hand so that any indication of damage will be quickly verified. The schedule will also be dependent upon the findings of the precondition assessments and the protection needs of each subject building. It will be determined by the TOP and scheduled in the MIP.

4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TREATMENT PLAN

The ATP was prepared to address known and predicted archaeological resources within the archaeological APE. The ATP defines specific procedures to identify, evaluate, and treat new discoveries. Efforts to completely identify resources prior to project approval were not practical primarily because the existing Doyle Drive structure prevented access to many areas. The one known individually eligible prehistoric site, CA-SFR-6/26, will be avoided.

The ATP includes thorough environmental and cultural contexts for both prehistoric and historic resources and a detailed assessment of archaeological sensitivity of the entire corridor based on depositional history, geomorphology, and known sensitivity. Anticipated property types have been identified and research themes and questions have been developed in the advent of unanticipated discoveries. Treatment approaches include a pretesting plan, a construction monitoring plan, and a strategy for dealing with unanticipated discoveries that may include test evaluations and data recovery (the necessity of the evaluations and data recovery will be based on the determination of the resource's significance). Of importance to this document is the establishment of an ESA for archaeological site CA-SFR-6/26 and archaeological monitoring information below.

4.2.1 Environmentally Sensitive Areas

An ESA boundary around CA-SFR-6/26 will be in place prior to construction (including the utilities relocation work under Contract #2) and will be designated in project plans and specifications. The ESA will be discussed in a preconstruction meeting; its importance will be discussed with construction personnel, and it will be stressed that no construction or

deconstruction activities occur within the ESA. The installation of the boundary and informational meetings with the construction personnel are scheduled in the MIP. Monitoring the integrity of the boundary fencing throughout construction is also scheduled in the MIP.

4.2.2 Archaeological Monitoring

Construction monitoring will commence with the beginning of each contract. Areas to be monitored will be refined when construction plans are made available. Construction, and therefore archaeological monitoring, may occur under two or more Contracts simultaneously. Archaeological monitoring will be conducted by one or more qualified archaeologists during construction in those areas identified as likely to contain historic properties (high to moderate sensitivity). Low sensitivity locations will be periodically spot-checked during construction monitoring. It may also be necessary to monitor construction in areas where pretesting efforts were unable to completely access areas that showed indications of archaeological deposits because of engineering or environmental constrains. A monitoring log will be kept daily. The monitor will have a field binder of the ATP and any other reports directly pertaining to the archaeological sensitivity in the APE on hand for reference. All activities associated with the construction monitoring will be summarized in a bi-annual monitoring report to be submitted with the Bi-Annual Doyle Drive Project Report.

4.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING PROCEDURES

All cultural resources monitors will follow the procedures as outlined in this manual. The Principal Investigator, Field Director, and Lead Archaeological Monitor have the authority to change, modify, or override these procedures as they deem necessary. All cultural resources monitors will be provided with a monitoring kit when newly arriving to the project. This kit is maintained by ICF and is not the property of the cultural resources monitor. Supplies will be replenished in the kit upon request. The cultural resource monitor must return the kit to the Lead Archaeological Monitor or Field Director only when leaving the project, not at the end of each work day and/or work week. A Monitoring Kit Inventory is included in Appendix A.

4.3.1 Documentation During Daily Cultural Resources Monitoring

All cultural resources monitors will keep a daily field record that records the activities of the construction crew(s) that they are observing. Appendix A contains a template of the Doyle Drive Daily Field Record that will be used by all cultural resources monitors. An electronic version of the daily field record is available to cultural resources monitors too. The cultural resource monitor is required to complete all sections of the record and start a new record for each day of work and/or each area monitored (Note: There may be more than one area monitored during the day. Each area monitored requires its own individual daily field record). Copies of the daily field record will be included with the monitoring kit and will also be available from the Lead Archaeological Monitor. As new features, soils, or other areas of interest are encountered by the cultural resource monitor, additional forms such as a photo log, profile or soil profile map, and plan map may be amended to the daily field record. There are no templates for profile or plan maps; however, graph paper will be placed in each monitoring kit and will also be available from the Lead Archaeological Monitor. Profiles and plans will be drawn at the discretion of the individual Cultural Resources Monitor. All profile and plans must contain a scale, a north arrow, the date, the recorder's initials, a title of where the drawing was taken, and any other related information, such as isolate or feature number, photo log numbers, etc.

Soil profiles can be drawn of construction trenches that have noteworthy or unique, as well as identifiable, soil strata. A key to each soil profile will be included in the drawing, which will properly describe each soil layer and feature, if present, and label the trench and wall that is drawn (e.g., north wall, south wall, etc.).

The daily field records will be turned into the Lead Archaeological Monitor on a weekly basis during the Monday morning cultural resources crew/safety field meeting. If the cultural resources monitor leaves the project prior to the Monday meeting, all daily field records will be turned over the Lead Archaeological Monitor before departing.

If potentially significant resources are encountered, the cultural resources monitor may temporarily halt or redirect construction activities surrounding the discovered resources that require further investigation to determine significance. If an isolate, feature, or other potentially significant resource is encountered, the cultural resource monitor should halt work and immediately contact the Lead Archaeological Monitor and/or Field Director. If human remains are discovered during cultural resources monitoring, the cultural resources monitor should halt work and immediately contact the Lead Archaeological Monitor and/or Field Director. The newly discovered resource may also be fenced off to protect it from vandalism and inadvertent intrusions by machinery. Construction activities must avoid any cultural resources discovery until the cultural resources monitor indicates in writing to the Residential Engineer that the site area avoidance fencing can be removed and construction can resume in the area.

Testing and evaluation of the unanticipated discovery would be implemented followed procedures described in the *Archaeological Test Evaluation/Data Recovery* section of the ATP. The manual excavation methods employed would depend on several factors, including site structure and the type of materials present. If historic properties identified during construction monitoring are in danger of being disturbed by construction, they will be assumed eligible to the NRHP for the purposes of the field effort and will be recovered following the procedures outlined in the ATP. Eligibility determinations will be made in the laboratory and the materials will be either curated or discarded following the discard and deaccession procedure discussed in the ATP.

Isolates and Features

Isolates and features identified during the course of cultural resources monitoring will be recorded on the daily field record and receive their own individual designation based on specific nomenclature developed for the project. This designation for the isolate or feature will also be included on the photo log, artifact bags, profiles and plan, and GPS/mapping.

Isolated finds will be recorded as follows:

- DD(for Doyle Drive)-XX(the recorder's initial's)-ISO(for isolate)-001(sequentially numbered)

For example, if Keith Syda identifies his first isolated artifact he would record the find as follows:

- DD-KS-ISO-001

Features will be recorded as follows:

- DD(for Doyle Drive)-XX(the recorder's initials)-FEA(for feature)-001 (sequentially numbered)

For example, if Armando Cuellar identified his third feature he would record the find as follows:

- DD-AC-FEA-003

Each cultural resources monitor will keep his or her own sequential list of isolates and finds recorded so that no one will duplicate the isolate and feature numbering. Each cultural resources monitor is responsible for tracking his or her own numbering and making sure that it is noted appropriately on the daily field record and/or any other related forms. Numbering is continuous and does not start over at the beginning of each day or each week.

Photographs

Monitoring activities will be documented through the use of digital photography. Monitoring photos will include a scale for detail photos. A scale has been provided in the Cultural Resources Monitoring Kit (see Appendix A). The Lead Archaeological Monitor has a project digital camera that can be used for photos; however, the cultural resources monitors may use their own digital camera or cellular phone, or the disposable camera included in each Cultural Resources Monitoring Kit, to document any photographs. All photographs will be recorded on individual photo logs to be maintained by the cultural resources monitor (see Appendix A for Doyle Drive Photo Log template). This log will include the direction (e.g., view north, south, etc.) and a compass bearing of each photo taken, as well as any other related information, such as associated isolate or feature number. Photographs will be recorded as follows:

- DD(for Doyle Drive)-XX(the recorder's initials)-PIC(for photograph)-001(sequentially numbered)

For example, if Joanne Grant takes her twentieth photograph, she would record the photographs as follows:

- DD-JG-PIC-020

The photo log and photographs must be submitted weekly to the Lead Archaeological Monitor along with the daily field records, typically at the Monday field meeting, or upon leaving the project. All photographs will be in JPEG or TIFF format. Photographs can be submitted electronically. Photographs will also be noted on the daily field record.

Mapping/GPS

All isolates and features will be identified for mapping purposes. Each archaeological monitor will be provided with field maps of the project (see Appendix A for the Doyle Drive Field Maps template). These field maps can be used to mark the approximate location of isolates and features in the field. The isolate or feature marked on the map must be clearly delineated with a symbol and include its isolate or feature number marked on the map. These maps can be submitted weekly to the Lead Archaeological Monitor during the Monday field meeting or upon leaving the project.

The Lead Archaeological Monitor will maintain a handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) for use during the duration of the project. This GPS unit can be used to record isolates and features, as well as important photograph locations in lieu of, or in addition to, the field map. GPS points taken will be noted on the individual cultural resources monitor's daily field record and will be submitted to the Field Director weekly by the Lead Archaeological Monitor.

Artifact Collection

All artifacts identified during cultural resources monitoring efforts will be collected. Collected artifacts will be placed in a Ziploc bag (provided in the Cultural Resources Monitoring Kit), or other appropriate containers as necessary. The bag will be labeled with the isolate or feature number, collector's initials, and date. Any collected artifacts will be noted on the daily field record. Artifacts will be turned over to the Lead Archaeological Monitor during the Monday field

meeting, or upon leaving the project. Measurements, dimensions, makers' marks, and other identifying features of the artifact will be noted on the daily field record. Please note that under no circumstances will artifacts leave the possession of the cultural resources monitor and/or Lead Archaeological Monitor. All collected artifacts are to be turned over the Trust Archaeological Laboratory on a weekly basis. Removal of the artifacts from the Trust is not allowed without prior authorization.

4.3.2 Weekly Cultural Resources Monitoring Crew Meeting

The Lead Archaeological Monitor will lead the Cultural Resources Monitoring crew in a weekly, Monday morning meeting/de-brief to go over the coverage of construction efforts for the week, responsibilities, news, etc. This meeting will be an opportunity for cultural resources monitors to ask questions, request additional supplies, and obtain additional forms such as daily field records. Cultural resources monitors will also hand over all daily field records, profiles, plans, maps, photo logs, and artifacts from the previous week to the Lead Archaeological Monitor during this meeting. A weekly safety debrief will also be conducted during the crew meeting.

A Health and Safety Plan is also included in each Monitoring Kit. Cultural resource monitors will review this plan prior to beginning monitoring work. A sign-in sheet will distributed for the meeting and the safety plan. Attendance by all cultural resources monitors is required.

4.3.3 Weekly Timesheet

All cultural resources monitors are required to keep track of the hours they work. Timesheets are due weekly by close of business on Friday. All cultural resources monitors will report their hours worked for the week to the Lead Archaeological Monitor by 12:00 PM on Friday (estimating time worked for the remainder of that day).

4.3.4 Lead Archaeological Monitor

The Lead Archaeological Monitor is responsible for oversight of the day-to-day monitoring activities at Doyle Drive and has the discretion to add or relieve other cultural resources monitors as deemed necessary. The Lead Archaeological Monitor will contact the Field Director for any project-related needs, including additional supplies and forms, additional staff, and archaeological finds. He/she will keep the project digital camera, GPS, Construction Crew Training Cards, and other supplies with him/her at all times. The Lead Archaeological Monitor will rove the general project area and will assist the other cultural resources monitors with digital camera and GPS needs. During the weekly crew meeting, the Lead Archaeological Monitor will circulate a sign-in sheet. This sign-in sheet will be transmitted to the Field Director on a weekly basis. The Lead Archaeological Monitor will also be responsible for collecting all forms and will review them for accuracy and completeness.If there are any questions, the Lead Archaeological Monitor will return the forms to the appropriate cultural resources monitor for additional information or clarification. Once all forms have been reviewed and approved by the Lead Archaeological Monitor, the forms will be placed in a pre-paid and labeled Fed-ex shipping envelope to be mailed to the Field Director. The Lead Archaeological Monitor will also e-mail all digital files to the Field Director at the conclusion of the Monday meeting. The Lead Archaeological Monitor will also ensure that all collected artifacts are labeled clearly and correctly and will transmit the artifacts to the Trust Archaeological Laboratory on a weekly basis. Each Friday, the Lead Archaeological Monitor will collect all hours worked from the other cultural resources monitors and report them back to the Field Director prior to close of business.

If a cultural resources monitor departs the project prior to the end of the work week, the Lead Archaeological monitor will collect all forms, artifacts, and hours from the monitor prior to them departing the project.

If for any reason the Lead Archaeological Monitor is unable to conduct his/her responsibilities, a new Lead Archaeological Monitor will be assigned, or the Field Director will stand-in for the Lead Archaeological Monitor.

Construction Crew Training

A construction crew training meeting is held every other Wednesday at 8:00 AM on the first floor of Building 1051 of the Trust. This meeting is used to inform the construction crews working on the Doyle Drive Project of the cultural, biological, and unexploded ordinance (UXO) issues and hazards associated with the project. The Lead Archaeological Monitor conducts the cultural resources training for the construction crew and will pass out construction crew training cards and stickers developed by ICF for the Doyle Drive Project. The following is the tentative schedule of construction crew training dates for the 2010 year. These dates are subject change.

- April 14, April 28, May 12, May 26, June 9, June 23, July 7, July 21, August 4, August 18, September 1, September 15, September 29, October 13, October 27, November 10, November 24, December 8, December 22.

4.3.5 Reporting

The Field Director and assigned assistants will compile the forms, photographs, and other data collected from the field on a weekly basis. Any questions regarding information on the forms will be directed first to the Lead Archaeological Monitor and then back to the original recorder. The Field Director will update the weekly tracking sheet as well. All completed daily field records, photographs, plans, profiles, GPS points and shapefiles, as well as the weekly tracking sheet, will be uploaded and saved to the S drive at **S:\Corp\Projects\SFCoTran\DDMonitoring\2010 Cultural Resources Monitoring**, as well as to a SharePoint site at https://workspace.icfi.com/etr/epi/projects/ddcrm. This SharePoint site will be accessible to Caltrans, Trust, NPS, and ICF cultural resources specialists. Those interested in participating in the SharePoint site must request to be added to the site by the Field Director. A weekly e-mail blast will be sent to all participants on the SharePoint site notifying them when the SharePoint site has been updated with that week's data. Meetings and other information can also be scheduled and shared on the SharePoint site as determined necessary.

In addition to the weekly tracking of cultural resources monitoring activities on the SharePoint site, cultural resources monitoring efforts will also be summarized in a Bi-Annual Cultural Resources Monitoring Report to accompany the larger Bi-Annual Doyle Drive Project Report. The Bi-Annual Cultural Resources Monitoring Report will summarize all monitoring efforts to date. At the conclusion of the entire cultural resources monitoring effort for Doyle Drive, a final Cultural Resources Monitoring Report will be prepared that summarizes all monitoring efforts over the course of the project by locations within or near the NHLD planning areas and proximity to NHLD contributing features.

Potentially significant isolates, features, and other resources identified during the course of the cultural resources monitoring that require additional exposure, investigation, avoidance, or that require additional research or historical information, will be brought to the immediate attention of the TOP panel members by the Field Director via telephone and e-mail. Through the course of consultation with the TOP, it will be determined if additional reporting and documentation, such as California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms, Finding of Effect (FOE)

documents, and/or other comprehensive technical reports will be required. All communication regarding the potentially significant find will be summarized in a separate monitoring report for the find.

4.3.6 Native American Participation

Ohlone/Costanoan descendants and representatives have expressed an interest in participating in the archaeological investigations. If prehistoric archaeological materials are discovered during construction, all Native Americans that were party to the consultation process for the project will be notified immediately. A descendant will monitor all prehistoric evaluation efforts and keep a daily field log of project activities and inform others in the Native American community of the findings. Materials will be analyzed at the Presidio, and no destructive testing will be conducted without prior consultation with Ohlone/Costonoan respondents. An open house will be scheduled as detailed in the ATP.

4.3.7 Burials, Human Remains, and Related Materials

Should human remains be discovered, the field director will follow the regulations outlined by NAGPRA. The field director will determine if remains are human, and, if so, if they are Native American. If it cannot be determined that the remains are Native American, the coroner will be contacted. The field director will seek the advice and active participation of the Native American monitor (if applicable) of the treatment of the remains and notify all Native Americans that were party to the consultation process for the project. Treatment of the remains is dependent upon how they were discovered. If they were discovered in trench spoils or backhoe buckets, the soils will immediately be segregated and screened, subjected to minimal in-field analysis, and bagged and stored in a secured facility on the Presidio. If they are discovered in trench floors or sidewalls, the remains will be subjected to in-field analysis and stabilized using trench shoring. Work on that particular trench will be abandoned, and the trench will be covered with a steel plate. The remains will undergo thorough in-field analysis.

4.3.8 Ownership and Curation

All archaeological material, except human remains and associated grave items, will remain the property of the Trust. The Trust will also receive copies of field notes, drawings, photographs, special studies, and copies of relevant historical documents.

SECTION 5: REFERENCES CITED

Alley, P., L. Barker, G. Chappell, C. Feierabend, J. P. Langellier, D. Quitevis, and S. A. Dean

1993 National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark District. United States Department of the Interior, National Register Programs, National Park Service, Western Regional Office, San Francisco.

ICF Jones & Stokes

2009a *Archaeological Treatment Plan for the South Access to the Golden Gate Bridge—Doyle Drive*. Prepared for Parsons Brinckherhoff, San Francisco County Transportation Authority, Federal Highway Administration, and Caltrans District 4. Prepared by ICF Jones & Stokes.

2009b *Built Environment Treatment Plan for the South Access to the Golden Gate—Bridge Doyle Drive.* Prepared for Parsons Brinckherhoff, San Francisco County Transportation Authority, Federal Highway Administration, and Caltrans District 4. Prepared by ICF Jones & Stokes.

2009c *Mitigation Implementation Plan for the South Access to the Golden Gate Bridge—Doyle Drive.* Prepared for San Francisco County Transportation Authority and Federal Highway Administration. Prepared by ICF Jones & Stokes.

San Francisco County Transportation Authority

2005. *South Access to the Golden Gate Bridge—Doyle Drive Project Finding of Effect*. December. San Francisco, CA.

2007. *South Access to the Golden Gate Bridge—Doyle Drive Project Finding of Effect Addendum*. February. San Francisco, CA.

APPENDIX A: TEMPLATES AND FORMS

Contact:	Phone:	Cell Phone:
Parsons Brinkerhoff:		
Environmental – Justin Mercer	415-518-5725	
Rob Malone	415-243-4657	
Arup:		
John Karn	415-946-0213	415-671-5500
Duanne Gilmore – Utilities Relocation	415-963-3863	415-290-3287
ESA (Biological Training):		
Chris Rogers	510-740-1721	
PG&E:		
David Gabbard – Project Manager	925-852-1032	
Aaron Alves – Foreman		415-850-6724
Inspector (Caltrans), Karen Ashe	510-385-7641	
Ghilloti Brothers (Utilities):		
Michael Powers – Project Manager	415-454-7011	415-760-9510
Dave Foti – Foreman		415-760-0095
RE (Caltrans) Ken Kennedy		510-385-6887
Ismael Ramirez		408-375-0769
Inspector (Caltrans) Mark Wong		510-385-6741
California State Contractors (Utilities – sub to Ghilloti Brothers):		
Rod Owens – Supervisor		415-828-2721
URS:		
David Fyfe – Presidio Trust liaison for Utilities Relocation	415-243-3852	
Exaro Technologies (Potholing Survey):		
Roger Gilbertson – Foreman		650-271-1345
Professional Tree Care (Tree Removal):		
Brian Fenske – Supervisor		510-504-4563
RE (Caltrans) Adbi Abdolreza		510-867-6023
Inspector (Caltrans) Augusto		510-224-6577
Hanford (TCE and Plant Relocation):		
Bob Whitt – Supervisor		707-548-0184
Cement Deep Soil Effort:		
Roberto Lopez, Ground Improvement Mgr, Malcolm Drilling Company		510 780-1167
RE (Caltrans) Walid Kalife		650 222-7513
Crissy Field Center Relocation:		
Tom Odgers, PM, Parks Conservancy, Note: No RE for this effort	415-561-3527	415-215-7821
Dragonfly Creek:		
RE (Caltrans) Dave Yam	510-286-5662	
VA Cemetery:	650-589-7737	
Circlepoint:		
Molly Graham, public outreach	415-277-1100 x126	
Trust UXO Trainer:		
Howard Rudolph, PT Occupational Safety and Health	415-561-4141	415-748-0059
Trust Waste Reduction Coordination:		
Dave Seabury	415-850-8047	
Trust Permitting Manager:		
Michael McGill	415-561-2785	415-716-2340
Trust Construction Manager, Project Management Services:		
Sonny DaSilva	415-561-5479	415-850-8332
Presidio Police:		
Emergency:	415-561-5656	
Non-Emergency:	415-561-5505	
Nearby Hospitals:		
California Pacific Medical Center, 2333 Buchanan Street, SF. Emergency:	415-923-3333	
California Pacific Medical Center, 2333 Buchanan Street, SF. Non-Emergency:	415-563-4321	
UCSF Medical Center, 1600 Divisadero, SF. Non-emergency:	415-567-6600	

Graphics/Projects/01108.07/Doyle Dr/Contact and Org Chart (01-10) SS

ICF INTERNATIONAL

South Access to Golden Gate Bridge
Doyle Drive Project Contact Info

SOUTH ACCESS TO THE GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE

DOYLE DRIVE

ICF Jones & Stokes

Project Director

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CALTRANS

Branch Chief
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Architectural History Technical Oversight

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Branch Chief
Caltrans Archaeology Technical Oversight

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Archaeology Team

Project Manager/ Historical Archaeologist
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Responsibilites:
- All Utilities Relocation Efforts
- Mason Street Rail Lines
- Crew Education
- Public Interpretation
- APE Maps
- Quartermaster Reach

Project Manager/ Prehistoric Archaeologist
Karen Crawford
kcrawford@jsanet.com
cell: 916-730-1233

Responsibilites:
- Dragonfly Creek
- Quartermaster Reach
- Crissy Field Center Relocation
- Public Interpretation
- Cement Deep Soil Mixing
- Construction Pretesting

Architectural History Team

Project Manager/ Architectural Historian Lead Architectural Monitor
Ed Yarbrough
eyarbrough@jsanet.com
cell: 916-475-4807

Responsibilites:
- HABS
- HALS
- HAER
- Condition Assessments
- Public Interpretation

Lead Archaeological Monitor

Keith Syda
cell: 916-479-1155

Supporting Monitors

Armando Cuellar
cell: 650-302-0076

Joanne Grant
cell: 415-378-0070

Leven Kraushaar
cell: 225-931-6393

Architectural Historians

Tim Yates
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Katie Haley
cell: 916-949-9687

David Lemon
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Patricia Ambacher
cell: 916-231-9531

Support Staff

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Doyle Drive Treatment Oversight Panel

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Division of Cultural Resources & Museum Management

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office: 415-561-4963

Graphics/Projects/00108.07/Doyle Dr/Org Chart (09-09) SS

ICF Jones & Stokes
an ICF International Company

South Access to Golden Gate Bridge
Doyle Drive Project Org Chart

Cultural Resources Monitoring Kit Inventory

- Plastic portable file box (case)
- Antibacterial hand and face wipes
- One pair of rubberized garden gloves
- Disposable dust masks
- First Aid Kit (including: first aid emergency directions; instant cold pack; rubber gloves; adhesive bandages [1” x 3” and ¾” x 3” size) benzalkonium chloride towelettes; alcohol pads; tweezers; scissors; pain reliever; cloth bandages; band-aids)
- Plastic Ruler
- Paper bags
- Ziploc plastic bags
- Pencil case (including: pens, pencils, mini-note books; binder clips; pencil sharpener; paper clips)
- Doyle Drive On-The-Job Procedure Cards & Hardhat Stickers
- Manila Folder with Blank Daily Field Records, Graph Paper, Field Maps
- Copy of Doyle Drive Archaeological Treatment Plan
- Copy of ICF Safety Program
- Copy of Doyle Drive Monitoring Manual
- Contact Sheet and Organization Chart
- Disposable Camera
- Black and White Photo Scale

Doyle Drive Project

Daily Field Record

Name:		DATE	
Project Name:			
Activity Observing:		Dig Permit Number	
NHLD Contributing Feature:			
Site Contact		Visitors	
Location of today's activities:			

Notes:

Materials collected ☐ Brief Description:

Photos☐ Plans ☐ Profiles ☐

Map/GPS Information Collected ☐

Follow up required:

Doyle Drive Photo Log

Photo Number	Date	Isolate/Feature Number	Subject	View Toward	Bearing

Photo Number	Date	Isolate/Feature Number	Subject	View Toward	Bearing

Photo Number	Date	Isolate/Feature Number	Subject	View Toward	Bearing

0 200 400
Feet

N
W E
S

Architectural Area of Potential Effects

Archaeological Area of Potential Effects

Doyle Drive Cultural Resources Monitoring Field Map

Sheet 1 of 7

0 200 400
Feet

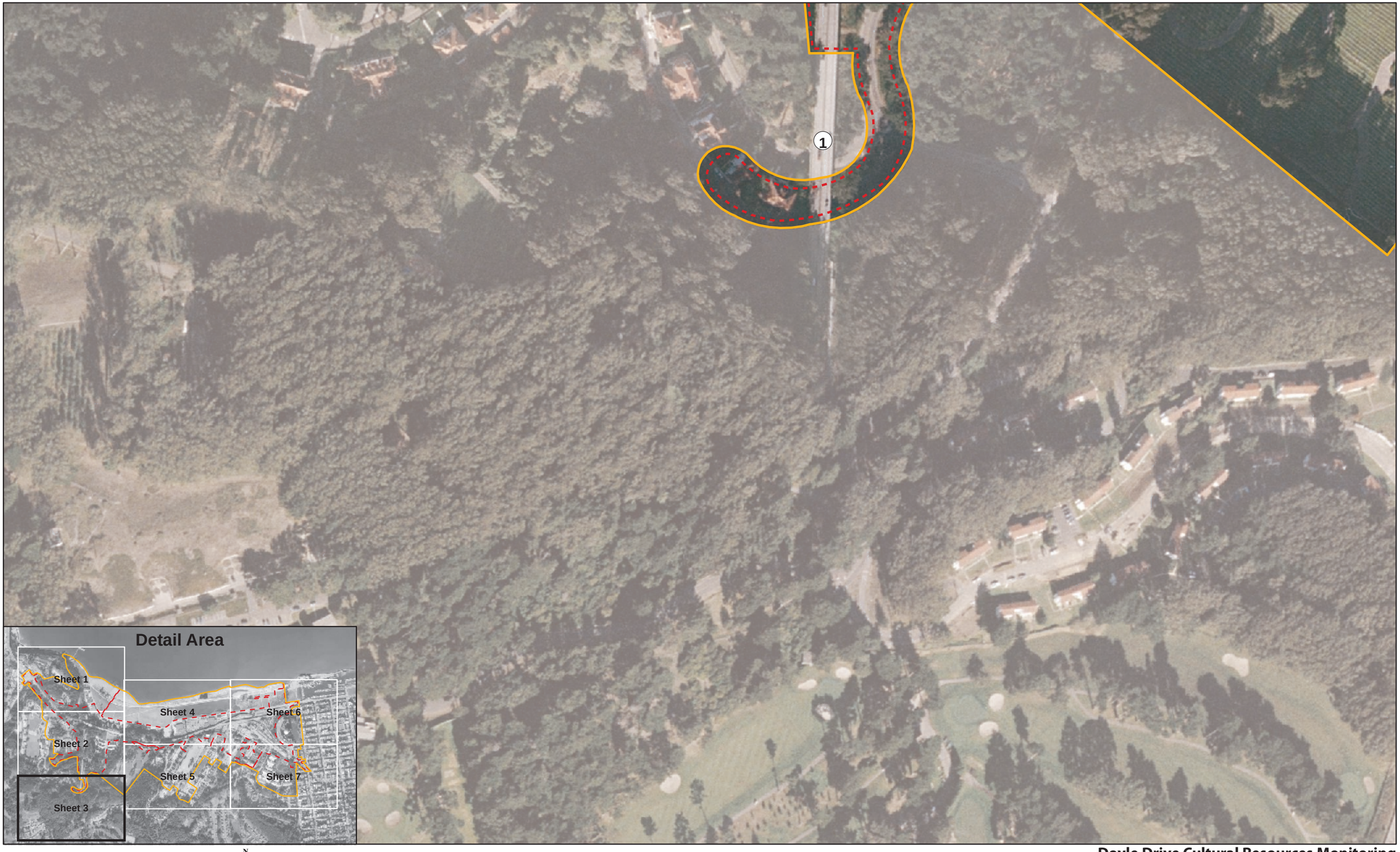
N
W E
S

Architectural Area of Potential Effects

Archaeological Area of Potential Effects

Doyle Drive Cultural Resources Monitoring Field Map

Sheet 2 of 7



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Feet

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W E
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Architectural Area of Potential Effects

Archaeological Area of Potential Effects

Doyle Drive Cultural Resources Monitoring Field Map

Sheet 3 of 7

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N
W E
S

Architectural Area of Potential Effects

Archaeological Area of Potential Effects

Doyle Drive Cultural Resources Monitoring Field Map

Sheet 4 of 7

Lincoln Blvd
Sheridan Ave
Infantry Terrace
Montgomery St
Graham St
Keyes Ave
Lincoln Blvd
Mesa St
Funston Ave
Moraga Ave
Graham St

Detail Area
Sheet 1
Sheet 2
Sheet 3
Sheet 4
Sheet 5
Sheet 6
Sheet 7

0 200 400
Feet

N
W E
S

Architectural Area of Potential Effects
Archaeological Area of Potential Effects

Doyle Drive Cultural Resources Monitoring Field Map

Sheet 5 of 7

CA-SFR-129

Mason St

Presidio Quartermaster's Landfill 1880-1812

Marina Blvd

Gorgas Ave

101

Richardson Ave

Detail Area

Sheet 1

Sheet 2

Sheet 3

Sheet 4

Sheet 5

Sheet 6

Sheet 7

0 200 400

Feet

N

W E

S

Architectural Area of Potential Effects

Archaeological Area of Potential Effects

Doyle Drive Cultural Resources Monitoring Field Map

Sheet 6 of 7

Edie Rd
Kennedy Ave
Oreilly Ave
Gorgas Ave
Francisco St
Richardson Ave
101
Lincoln Blvd
Presidio Blvd
Letterman Dr
Letterman Dr

Detail Area
Sheet 1
Sheet 2
Sheet 3
Sheet 4
Sheet 5
Sheet 6
Sheet 7

0 200 400
Feet

N
W E
S

Architectural Area of Potential Effects
Archaeological Area of Potential Effects

Doyle Drive Cultural Resources Monitoring Field Map

Sheet 7 of 7