



Cultural Resource Management 2023 Annual Report

Report on Activities under the 2014 Presidio Trust Programmatic Agreement
Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark District
San Francisco, California

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1 The Presidio Trust N² Review Process

1.1 NEPA and NHPA Compliance

The Presidio Trust manages and maintains Area B of the Presidio of San Francisco, a component of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and a designated National Historic Landmark District. As a federal agency, the Trust combines its National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 review requirements into a streamlined review process referred to as the N² Process.

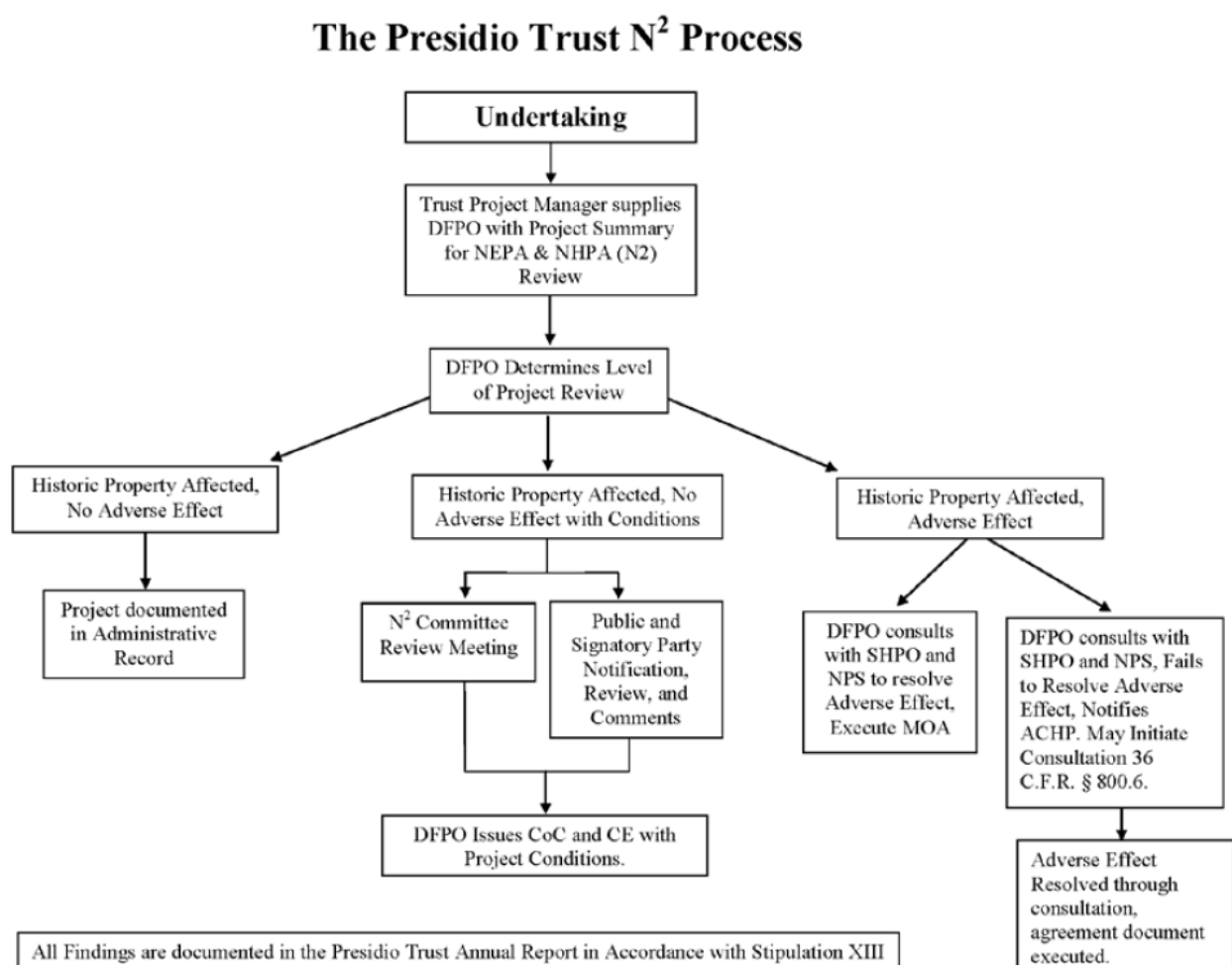


FIGURE 1 N² PROCESS

The Presidio Trust considers environmental factors and concerns in its decision-making process within the requirements set forth in the NEPA, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations (40 C.F.R. 1500-1508) (2020), and its own regulations implementing NEPA (36 CFR 1010). To meet its NHPA Section 106 requirements in accordance with implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800), the Trust follows its 2014 Programmatic Agreement among The Presidio Trust, National Park Service, The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and The California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the

Presidio Trust Management Plan and Various Operation and Maintenance Activities for Area B of the Presidio of San Francisco, National Historic Landmark District, Golden Gate National Recreation Area San Francisco California (PA, See Appendix A).

All undertakings under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of the Trust are subject to review under Stipulation IV of the PA. Stipulation IV describes how the Trust initiates, assesses, consults on, and resolves all undertakings in Area B of the Presidio. Trust Project Managers and/or Trust Designated Representatives are required to submit all proposed undertakings to the Planning and Compliance Department. Based on the information provided and criteria under Stipulation IV, the NEPA/NHPA compliance team completes the appropriate level of review.

1.2 N² Project Screening Form

The Project Screening Form (Appendix B) is available to all Trust staff on the Planning and Compliance SharePoint page, the Trust's internal web site. Based on information provided in the Planning Review Project Submittal form, the compliance team may request additional detail to support its analysis, particularly for projects expected to receive full N² review. The Trust N² compliance team uses the screening form for this pre-review consultation, which helps to identify the potential for environmental impacts and adverse effects to a historic property (or properties) that may result from proposed activities. Projects reviewed by the N² team are those that are anticipated to receive a Categorical Exclusion (CE) and a Certificate of Compliance (CC), which certify that there will not be an adverse effect to historic resources and that environmental impacts will not be significant.

Upon receipt of a project proposal, the Historic Compliance Coordinator reviews the project proposal to determine the level of review required. Often, consultation with only one or two resource specialists is required to certify that resources will not be negatively affected. This level of review is known as "administrative review." (Stipulation IV.C.1.f.i.) Complex or multi-phase projects (such as building rehabilitations) require full N² committee review, which would trigger the preparation of a screening form. (Stipulation IV.C.1.f.ii.) An N² submittal includes digital copies of the screening form, along with attachments (usually drawings or maps), which must be submitted one week prior to the meeting.

The purpose of the screening form is to provide the resource specialists tasked with reviewing projects for NEPA and NHPA compliance with detailed information about project proposals prior to the N² review meeting. The form has seven information sections and 20 questions that address whether the potential for environmental impact or potential for adverse effect to historic property exists. The first part of the Project Screening Form summarizes specific project details, while the second part identifies potential effects. Part 2 of the screening form requires details about project-specific potential impacts on a wide range of resources, ranging from historic buildings to native plant communities.

1.3 N² Meeting

Project managers may use the weekly N² meeting to 1) review their project at the scoping stage to assist them in refining their project or, 2) present their proposal to the N² team for comments on projects requiring a planning record and compliance documentation. N² Meetings are held every Thursday at 10am (when projects have been proposed), and agendas are distributed electronically to team members, PA parties and presenters in advance of the meeting. Members of the signatory parties to the PTPA may attend project review meetings and comment on projects under review within timeframes specified in Stipulation IV.C.1.f.ii.b and c.

In 2023, the Presidio Trust N² Review Team was comprised of the following resource specialists:

Compliance

Federal Preservation Officer (FPO): Rob Thomson

Historic Compliance Coordinator: Lauren Golden

NEPA Compliance Manager: John Pelka

Archeologist: Kari Jones

Archaeological Specialists: Edward De Haro, GeorgeAnn DeAntoni

Curator: Liz Melicker

Legal Division

Senior Deputy General Counsel: John Mackel

Building & Landscape Stewardship

Director of Landscape Stewardship: Eric Love

Associate Director of Natural Resources: Lew Stringer

Supervisory Natural Resources Management Specialist: Brian Hildebidle

Forestry Supervisor/Forester: Steve Duffy

Integrated Pest Management Specialist: Christa Conforti

Wildlife Ecologist: Jonathan Young/Phoebe Parker-Shames

Park Division

Associate Director of Building and Landscape Rehabilitation: Genevieve Bantle

Project Manager – Architecture: Brynn McMillan

Director of Park Design, Infrastructure & Development: Catherine Reilly

Environmental Remediation Project Manager: Nina Larssen

Director of Planning and Compliance: Prakash Pinto

Transportation Manager: Amy Marshall

Transportation Engineer: Rachel Krieger

Following a full-review N² meeting, Trust compliance staff will document meeting minutes and conditions required to support a Categorical Exclusion and Certificate of Compliance, and circulate draft minutes to the N² team, along with signatory parties via electronic mail for comment or questions. The minutes and conditions will reflect input from the FPO and qualified Trust staff, as well as comments received from signatory parties or the public. Within five business days following circulation of the meeting minutes and project conditions, final minutes will be distributed, and the Certificate of Compliance and Categorical Exclusion will be executed for inclusion in the undertaking's administrative record.

1.4 Categorical Exclusion

The Categorical Exclusion Form is issued to the project manager as evidence of compliance with NEPA but is not considered complete until all the conditions (for the purpose of avoiding any environmental impact) are met. A Categorical Exclusion is considered complete when all project conditions are signed off by the applicable team specialist or their designee. This documentation is generally required before the project is eligible to receive Trust-issued permits and proceed with implementation. Some conditions apply to the construction period and are monitored and certified after permitting.

1.5 Certificate of Compliance

The Certificate of Compliance is issued to the project manager as documentation that a project will not have an adverse effect to any historic properties in the National Historic Landmark District (NHLD) or the NHLD itself. The Federal Preservation Officer, with input from the specialists on the N² review team can determine that a project 1) has no effect, 2) has no adverse effect or 3) has no adverse effect with stipulations. Stipulations constitute detailed requirements that will, when implemented, ensure that the project avoids any adverse effect(s) to historic properties. Stipulations must generally be met prior to implementation, unless specifically documented otherwise. The Historic Compliance Coordinator often continues correspondence with project managers to document that stipulations are followed. A Certificate of Compliance is considered complete once all stipulations are signed off by the project manager, and it is returned to the compliance department. Documentation of a completed Certificate of Compliance or administrative approval is required prior to project implementation and receiving permits from the Presidio Trust Permitting Department.

All projects that receive Certificates of Compliance/Categorical Exclusions are posted to the Trust's publicly accessible online database, available via its website (<https://presidio.gov/about/planning/national-environmental-policy-act/categorical-exclusions>).

2 Projects Reviewed under Stipulation IV in 2023

Stipulation IV of the PA describes how undertakings are reviewed at the Trust including repetitive and low impact activities, administrative level reviews, projects requiring an EA or EIS, Tax Credit Projects, and other projects that fall outside of these categories. This section documents all projects reviewed under Stipulation IV in calendar year 2023, categorized by Trust directed projects and tenant directed projects, with sub-headings describing project type.

2.1 Trust Directed Projects

2.1.1 Rehabilitation and Tenant Improvements

Rehabilitation of East Mason Street Warehouses for Office/Commercial Use (21-042)

The Trust reviewed the rehabilitation of the East Mason Street Warehouses in 2021, construction continued throughout 2022, and concluded in 2023. The East Mason Street Warehouses (buildings 1182 through 1188) comprise a distinctive row of



FIGURE 2: NORTH FACADE OF 1180 MASON STREET WAREHOUSE, TAKEN SOME TIME BETWEEN 1920 AND 1940. IMAGE COURTESY GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA PARK ARCHIVES



FIGURE 3: AERIAL DRONE FLYING OVER THE MASON STREET WAREHOUSES LOOKING WEST TOWARDS CRISSY FIELD AND THE GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE. BUILDINGS 1183 AND 1186 IN THE FOREGROUND, 1184 WITH THE RED ROOF, AND 1185 AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER.

seven mostly identical structures constructed concurrently in 1917-1919 as a warehouse complex. The NHLDC-contributing buildings, which align with Mason Street at the Marina Gate, have undergone some prior alterations that have added partitions and connections between adjacent buildings to facilitate U.S. Army storage and office uses but retain moderate to high levels of integrity. With the exception of a previous office and warehouse use in two of the buildings, the warehouses have been mostly vacant since 1994. This project fully rehabilitated the buildings and associated site area for office/commercial occupancy by one or multiple tenants, consistent

with Trust long range planning objectives, current applicable building standards and market factors. The design approach resulted in a fully rehabilitated and structurally upgraded “warm shell” with common core(s) and systems as is typically required by the Trust for code-compliant occupancy for the use types noted.



FIGURE 4: MASON STREET WAREHOUSES ON THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE PRESIDIO NEAR THE PALACE OF FINE ARTS IS A POPULAR AREA FOR BICYCLING.

The rehabilitation approach retained all interior and exterior character defining features, and new elements (building systems, common area cores, restrooms, storefront entries, circulation elements, exterior ramps and raised decking) were compatibly designed. New window and skylight openings re-established existing openings that were covered over during the U.S. Army era and now allow for additional natural light in select areas. Existing historic windows were retained and repaired. All work complied with Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation, Presidio Trust Management Plan planning



FIGURE 5: INTERIOR OF MASON STREET WAREHOUSES DURING REHABILITATION.

principles, and project-specific rehabilitation guidelines and treatment recommendations. Building specific tenant improvements (TIs) will follow to accommodate future tenants will be subject to additional environmental review. The site's vehicular circulation and parking lot (for 210 cars) were previously evaluated and constructed as part of the Presidio Parkway project.

Project highlights in 2023 included substantial completion of all contractor work in September, along with completion of site landscaping. The buildings are now available for leasing, and the Trust real estate team is actively marketing them for new users. The completion of the East Mason Warehouses represents a significant step forward in the rehabilitation of the Presidio's northern waterfront adjacent to the Doyle Drive/Presidio Parkway corridor. We look forward to updating the parties on tenant improvement projects driven by new building users in next year's report.



FIGURE 6: INTERIOR OF MASON STREET WAREHOUSE AFTER REHABILITATION.

Outpost Meadow (20-050)

The former Commissary (non-historic building 610 currently occupied by Sports Basement) parking lot is visually intrusive, overaccommodates parking demand, and consumes 3.7 acres of high value open space. This project will



FIGURE 7: RENDERING OF FUTURE PARK AREA AFTER PLANNED PARKING LOT MODIFICATIONS



FIGURE 8: BUILDING 653 DURING DEMOLITION

scrub and drought-tolerant non-native plantings. Parking for approximately 96 vehicles will be retained on the southern third of the project site and approximately 45 new parking spaces will be provided along the north side of the building and in the footprint of the approximately 5,000 square-foot, former Commissary's refrigerator wing (non-historic building 653), which will be demolished. Modifications to building 610 include reorienting the building's entrance from the east to the north side

redesign the parking lot and modify the building to enhance the site's visual character, create a more inviting and pedestrian-friendly environment, and add to the area's overall environmental health while maintaining sufficient parking supply for nearby users. Approximately 2.4 acres of the existing parking lot will be replaced with a new turf meadow and other landscape features. The meadow will be ringed by group and family-scaled picnic areas, seating and a network of paths. New landscaping will feature native dune



FIGURE 9: BUILDING 610 WITH BUILDING 653 REMOVED.

of the building facing Mason Street, expanding the public restrooms, and other select interior tenant improvements.

The Trust reviewed this project in August 2020, and construction began in late 2023. The contractor completed removal of the refrigerator wing in December, along with site preparation on the northeast corner of building 610. Construction on Outpost Meadow will continue through 2024, with an expected opening of summer 2025.

Baker Beach & South Baker Beach Kitchen and Bathroom Renovations (23-013)

The kitchens and bathrooms at some of the historic Baker Beach and non historic Sout Baker Beach residences (Wherry and Capehart Military Family Housing circa 1953 and 1970, respectively) have reached the end of their usable life and need to be replaced. Kitchen and bathroom fixtures will be removed and the flooring will be stripped back to the sub floor to abate for potential asbestos. Fixtures and finishes will be replaced in the same size location and general configuration as the original except in the two- and three- bedroom flats. In these units the wall dividing the kitchen and dining room will be moved 8 inches to increase the size of the kitchen to accommodate the standard depth of a new refrigerator. Electrical and plumbing upgrades will be made during demolition for code compliance.

North Fort Scott Window Replacement (23-017) The aluminum windows in the non-historic multi-family housing units in North Fort Scott (Officers Family Housing, 1970) located south of Pilots Row have reached the end of their serviceable life and are failing. The windows are causing moisture infiltration and mold and are difficult to operate. The Trust will replace the windows using vinyl frame windows specified for other non-historic residential neighborhoods in the Presidio, and to match the patio door sliders that have already been selectively replaced in the units. No other building alterations will be made to accommodate the new windows.

Building 42 Lobby Restroom Improvements (23-027)

The lobby restroom at the Presidio Inn in historic building 42 (former Bachelor Officers' Quarters, 1903) will be updated with new interior finishes. The overall layout will remain as existing; the sink, wall sconces, faucet, and mirror will be replaced and the interior will be repainted. The existing door and trim will remain.

Building 1227 Fire Alarm Upgrade (23-037)

The fire-life-safety system at historic building 1227 (Fort Winfield Scott Storehouses and Paint Shop, 1917) has passed the end of its usable life and can no longer function sufficiently to pass inspection. The Trust will remove the existing system in its entirety and install a new panel and conduit and alarm system devices. Existing conduit pathways and wall penetrations will be reused to the greatest extent possible to minimize damage to historic finishes and materials.

Buildings 5-8 Fire Alarm Replacement (23-039)

The existing fire alarm panels in historic buildings 5, 6, 7 and 8 (former Field Officers Quarters, 1862) have reached the end of their useable life and need to be replaced. The new fire alarm panel and associated features will use the existing locations and pathways to the greatest extent possible. The current system layout will be modified, for example in kitchens or children's sleeping rooms in daycare facilities, where building code requires additional coverage.

Building 2 Rehabilitation (24-003)

Historic building 2 (former Wright General Hospital, also known as the old post hospital or Wright Army Hospital, 1862-63) is a 2 1/2 story wood frame structure built on a brick foundation with a series of additions on the North and South ends. The building has undergone a variety of alterations but retains a high degree of historic integrity. The building's last use was as the



FIGURE 10: BUILDING 2, OLD POST HOSPITAL CIRCA 1914. IMAGE COURTESY CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY - SUTRO BRANCH

presidio army museum 1976 to 1996 but has been largely vacant for more than 20 years. This project will fully rehabilitate the building and surrounding site for educational use, consistent with Trust long range planning objectives and current applicable building standards. The design approach will result in fully rehabilitated and upgraded structural and mechanical systems for code compliant occupancy. Building rehabilitation will retain all interior and exterior character defining features and incorporate several new compatibly designed elements, including building systems, restrooms and elevator. New windows will re-establish existing openings that were modified over the years and existing historic windows will be retained and repaired. All work will comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, Presidio Trust Management Plan planning principles, and project specific rehabilitation guidelines and treatment recommendations.

Building 40 Rehabilitation (24-004)

Historic building 40 (Bachelor Officers Quarters, 1941) has undergone minimal alterations and retains a high level of historic integrity. Except for minimal use as archaeological and janitorial offices, the building has been mostly vacant since the late 1990s. This project will fully rehabilitate the building for office/commercial occupancy by multiple tenants, consistent with Trust long range planning objectives, current applicable building standards and market factors. The project team is attempting to achieve LEED silver at a minimum. The design approach will result in a rehabilitated and structurally upgraded building, with a Common Core and systems, fully furnished and ready for code compliant occupancy as small to medium sized offices and suites. Interior and exterior character defining features will be retained. The existing historic windows will be retained and repaired. New elements such as building systems, common area cores, restrooms, circulation elements including an elevator, exterior ramp and porches will be compatibly designed to comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, Presidio Trust PTMP planning principles, and project specific rehabilitation guidelines and treatment recommendations.

Building 102 Rehabilitation (24-005)

Historic building 102 (Montgomery Street Barracks, 1895) is one of a row of two-company barracks. The building retains exterior historic integrity, but the interior finishes were completely removed during the US Army era. It has been vacant for the past 20 years except for temporary office use of the northwest ground floor. The project will fully rehabilitate the building for office/commercial occupancy by one or

multiple tenants, consistent with Trust long range planning objectives, current applicable building standards and market factors. The project team is attempting to achieve LEED silver at a minimum. The design approach will result in a rehabilitated and structurally upgraded “warm shell” with common core and systems for code compliant occupancy. Building rehabilitation will retain remnant interior and exterior character defining features. New elements, including building systems, common area cores, restrooms, and elevator, will be compatibly designed. Exterior circulation elements, ramps and porches will be treated consistently with neighboring barrack buildings. Existing historic windows will be retained and repaired, and non-historic interior window and door trim will be replaced. All work will comply with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation, Presidio Trust PTMP planning principles, and project specific rehabilitation guidelines and treatment recommendations.

East Riley Avenue Capital Turn Standard (24-008)

The Trust will rehabilitate kitchens and bathroom sin historic buildings 124, 125, and 126 (Non-Commissioned Officers Housing, 1909), a row of three identical duplexes in the East Riley neighborhood. The project updates and expands the standard design for upgrades previously reviewed in 2016 (project 16-015). The work scope, beginning with building 126A, includes removing existing appliances and non-historic finishes (flooring, cabinetry, and accessories), upgrading infrastructure, and installing new energy efficient kitchen appliances and finishes. The enclosed rear porch will be subdivided to create a separate half bathroom and laundry. Non-historic floor mounted heading units will be replaced with a new forced air heating system. The electrical panel will be upgraded to accommodate future conversion of the heating system to all electric (not included in this scope). The new heating system will include a new furnace in the basement, two furred out chases in the kitchen and east bedroom, a cold air return, along with floor and ceiling registers. The exterior siding on the rear porch will be replaced and metal handrails will be added. Selective demolition will be needed to replace plumbing, rewire, and abate hazardous materials.

2.1.2 Maintenance and Stabilization

Battery Dynamite Interior Cleanup (23-011)

The interior of historic Battery Dynamite (building 1399, 1894) contains a substantial amount of deteriorated ceiling tile, peeling paint, and general debris and is currently not permitted for any type of occupancy or use. It is also subject to frequent break-ins and the interior conditions make general surveillance or rescue activities unsafe. The Trust will abate the interior of the southwest portion of the battery by removing peeling paint and stabilizing remaining surfaces and clearing pathways of debris and failed ceiling tiles.

Battery Dynamite Exterior Cleanup (23-015)

Historic Building 1399 (Battery Dynamite, 1894) is not actively used but requires ongoing maintenance and stabilization to preserve the structures, prevent unsafe conditions and prevent break-ins. In support of interior stabilization projects (23-011) the Trust will clean up and secure the area around the primary underground office entrance and the former gun pits. Work will include removing overgrown vegetation, demolishing a non-historic shed and installing security gates at three locations. The courtyard access door will be replaced.

Storey Avenue Drainage Repairs (24-006)

A failed 18-inch corrugated metal pipe (CMP) is the primary cause of flooding in the homes along Storey Avenue and needs immediate repair. This project will install 500 feet of new 24 inch storm drain pipe in the landscaped area alongside Upton Ave. and Ruckman Ave. to replace the failed pipe. A rip-rap outfall



FIGURE 11: SAN FRANCISCO LESSINGIA IN ITS NATIVE DUNE HABITAT

is proposed at an outfall onto a Story Ave. wetland area to dissipate the expected flow. A fold and form PVC pipe rehabilitation of a 24 inch CMP pipe under the highway is proposed to repair damaged sections of the pipe. The rest of the downstream storm drain system is in good service the entire way to the outfall into San Francisco Bay.

2.1.3 Landscape and Conservation

North Dune Corridor Tree Removal and Revegetation (23-020)

Over the past 25 years, Presidio habitat stewards have enhanced and restored

sand dune habitat throughout the Presidio. This fall, the Trust will remove a rapidly declining stand of large, over-mature

Monterey pine trees in a 0.95-acre site north of Baker Beach Housing (see map for reference). The site will then be revegetated with native dune annual and perennial species including the San Francisco lessingia. The intent is to establish a healthy, low maintenance coastal dune scrub community, steward the site to maximize visual quality, and rapidly respond to invasive species as they establish. Access to the tree removal site will be from a wide chert trail accessed from North Pershing Drive. Staging for the tree removal will be within the site.

Area A Outfall E Erosion Repairs (23-026)

The Trust will relocate recently constructed Outfall E to discharge further down-channel of the Coastal Bluffs to Baker Beach in Area A. Piping the outfall to beach level will repair erosion that has developed below the outfall and will involve installation of a trash capture in the existing inlet on Lincoln Boulevard, construction of a manhole junction point in place of the existing gabion structure, trenched installation of approximately 600 linear feet of fused HDPE pipe, re-grading, tree removal, and construction of a rip-rap flow dissipator above the existing fence line at the beach. The site will be regraded to the approximate pre-washout condition using sand that was washed out onto the beach. The site will be left stabilized and revegetated using native plants from the Presidio Nursery.

Building 40 Rehab Archaeological Identification (23-029)

Structural work associated with rehabilitation of historic building 40 (Temporary Officers' Quarters, 1941) has the potential to impact El Presidio de San Francisco, an archaeological area contributing to the NHL. Staff archaeologists will dig four archaeological test sites (units) in the dripline of the building in advance of building rehabilitation to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits. All archaeological work will be completed with hand tools and excavated soils will be returned to their excavation units, including those within currently paved areas.

Building 65 Fire Alarm Upgrade (23-031)

Historic building 65 (Field Officers' Quarters, 1893) was adapted for use as a school in 2006 (project 05-036). The Trust will install a new fire-life-safety system to meet current building codes. The panel will be

replaced in its current location, and new conduit will be installed, either using exiting pathways or by adding surface mounted conduit to meet the needs of the new fire protection coverage requirements. Conduits will be painted to match the wall surface.

WWII Memorial Cleaning, Drainage Improvements and Plaque (23-035)

The 1.4-acre West Coast World War II Memorial was dedicated in 1960 and is under the jurisdiction of the American Battlefield Monuments Commission (ABMC), the agency funding this project. The Wall of the Missing at the Memorial Plaza, near the intersection of Washington Blvd and Dobbe Ave is showing evidence of moisture intrusion, and the wall, statue, and benches are suffering from deteriorated mortar, general soiling, and biological growth. In collaboration with AMBC, the Trust will make repairs to the site, including cleaning, repointing and installation of new drainage and waterproofing membrane into the landscape behind the Memorial. Site work will include replacement or repair of the parking lighting, new and replacement plantings, irrigation and repairs to a damaged granite planter. New site features include a granite marker recognizing the service of the Merchant Marines during World War II into the planter bed at the foot of the Wall of the Missing, skateboard deterrents on the planters, and mesh to limit gopher activity in the lawn west of the Memorial Plaza.

Presidio Tunnel Tops Commemorative Marker (23-036)

The Trust will install a commemorative marker at the north end of the Tunnel Tops Visitor Center Plaza. The marker will consist of a recognition message cast on a bronze plaque and mounted into a large boulder flanked by two smaller unadorned boulders from the same quarry. The marker is subject to the Trust's Commemorative Works Policy (2009).

Bowley Stand Phases 3&4 Reforestation (24-009)

This project is the 3rd and 4th of 5 reforestation phases within the stand adjacent to Lincoln Boulevard, near Baker Beach in the VMP Historic Forest Management Zone. Approximately 30 dead and declining Monterey Cypress and Monterey Pine will be removed within the 0.87-acre site, just south of the Phase 2 site. Most of the woody material will be removed from the site and stumps will be ground below grade. Roughly 500 yards of Trust compost will be applied as soil amendment and drip irrigation will be installed for establishing approximately 50 trees of mixed species, including cypress and pine, as well as a diverse native plant understory. The trees will be maintained for approximately 5 to 8 years and will include periodic thinning to achieve a stand density of roughly 30 to 50 trees per acre when mature.

Bowley Stand Phases 2&3 Reforestation (24-010)

This project is the 2nd and 3rd reforestation phases within the mostly Monterey Pine stand north of Brooks Court and east of Lincoln Boulevard in the VMP Historic Forest Management Zone. Approximately 40 declining and dead trees will be removed within the 1.5-acre site. Most of the woody material will be removed from the site and stumps will be ground below grade. Roughly 500 yards of Trust compost will be incorporated into each phase as soil amendment, and drip irrigation will be installed to establish approximately 100 trees of mixed species. The trees will be maintained for 5 to 8 years with periodic thinning to achieve a desired forest density of roughly 30-50 trees per acre, when mature.

2.1.4 Transportation and Utilities

Lower Kobbe Avenue Drainage Swale (23-018)

An approximately 175-foot section of 18-ince terracotta storm drain pipe conveys stormwater from a storm drain manhole located just north of Kobbe Avenue through the Lower Kobbe Phase III

reforestation site (project 21-014) to a concrete channel. The pipe was installed about 80 years ago and is very shallow. Portions of the pipe are exposed and at least one section of the pipe is broken. This project will replace the drain pipe with a similar length swale that is better suited to site conditions. The swale will be approximately 7 ½ feet wide and one foot deep to accommodate truck access. The swale will reduce stormwater flows to the Bay by reintroducing storm water back into the landscape.

Area A Bus Stop for Outpost Meadow (23-022)

The Outpost Meadow will transform about 4 acres directly west of building 610 (Sports Basement) from a parking lot into new parkland, providing additional visitor amenities to the Tunnel Tops and creating a more pedestrian-friendly environment. Environmental review was completed in September 2020 (project 20-050). A westbound bus stop on the north side of Mason Street (Area A) for the Muni 30 route is now being considered as part of site-specific review of the original concept design. The new bus stop will be accessible. Self-watering planters will separate the bus stop from the multi-use trail. The bus stop will be illuminated by light standards to be installed along the opposite sidewalk. The schedule for work will be provided once a Contractor has been selected. Notification will be given well in advance of construction.

Arguello Boulevard Near Term Bicycle Improvements (23-023)

In response to requests by community members and transportation advocates in the wake of a recent death of a cyclist, the Trust will provide interim safety improvements for bicyclists on Arguello Boulevard from the Arguello Gate entrance/Inspiration Point to Washington Boulevard. Proposed Improvements will include signs, a buffered bike lane with flexposts and surface-mounted rumble strip, green backed sharrows and speed cushions. The San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency is also planning near-term improvements for the bike facilities on Arguello Boulevard outside the Presidio Gate.

Cemetery Water Main Improvements (23-028)

The water main that connects along the western side of the National Cemetery runs through a heavily wooded area within the historic forest, resulting in extensive root intrusion into the pipes and significant water loss. The pipe will be re-routed to follow the roadways along Washington and Park Boulevards. A new connection will be installed on the eastern end of Kobbé Avenue that will cross underneath the historic stone retaining wall. An additional new connection will be installed near the intersection of Park and Lincoln to supply water to the National Cemetery irrigation system. The original water main underground will be abandoned to avoid impacts to the historic forest.

Parkwide Pavement Rehabilitation and Maintenance (or Pavement Plus, 24-002)

Pavement plus is a continuation of efforts initiated in 2020 (project 20-042) to address deferred maintenance of roadways and parking lot infrastructure within the park the projects include paving and restriping, utility replacements, accessibility improvements, long term guardrail improvements, and Slow Streets (project 22-027) final design improvements. Rehabilitation and preventative maintenance will occur on approximately 4 miles of roadway (arterial and collector) and 9 parking lots comprising 300,000 square feet fresh pavement, restriping and accessibility improvements will improve the bicycle and walking network to further increase alternative transportation options for visitors and tenants.

2.1.5 Property Management and Visitor Services

Unmanned Aerial Systems (Drone) Program (24-007)

Unmanned aerial systems (aka drones) are unique in their ability to fly low, slow, and for long periods of time while gathering high-resolution qualitative and quantitative data. Data and imagery derived from

drones allows the Trust to make informed decisions based on precise and real-time information. To this end, the Trust uses drones to assist with a large array of projects, including public safety, building inspections, high voltage inspections, landscape/forest health/habitat surveys and property showcasing, when appropriate. The program includes training, standard operating procedures, policies and data collection standards adopted by the Trust. The program enables authorized users to perform their roles and responsibilities correctly and efficiently in the safe operation of drones and in compliance with local, state and federal regulations.

Fire Notification Equipment Replacement (24-001)

The presidios fire life safety communications network (Fire Notification Equipment) uses ordinary telephone (POTS) lines. These pots lines are being decommissioned by the phone service companies and without replacement, the trust's ability to communicate in an emergency will be lost. The trust will use building 67 (Telephone Exchange 1919 with 1940 and 1960s addition) as the first location (buildings 1750 and 311 to follow) to build out a wireless mesh network to serve as the new Fire Notification Equipment system. Two antenna will be mounted on the existing but not operational iron antennas on the northeast corner of the building. Insulated metal flex conduit through an existing vent into the mechanical room will avoid penetrating the exterior of the building the transceiver will be mounted on the wall inside the non-historic northern addition.

2.2 Tenant Directed Projects

2.2.1 Rehabilitation and Tenant Improvements

Little Bee School Building 8 Tenant Improvements (23-014)

The Little Bee School (tenant in Building 9) will make improvements to historic building 8 (Officer's Quarters, 1862) to accommodate elementary age children. One bathroom on the first floor will be reconfigured to have four child-size toilets and sinks, which will require the removal of the existing non-historic plumbing fixtures including the radiator. The perimeter of the yard will be enclosed with a fence that will not interfere with the trees on the western boundary along Mesa Street. The new fence will match the existing fencing at 9 Funston.

Building 101 Suite 100 Restaurant Tenant Improvements (23-019)

Dalida (new tenant and operator) will modify and reopen the restaurant (closed in March 2020) in the southern half of the first floor (Suite 100) of historic building 101 (Barracks, 1897). Alterations will include removing non-historic furnishings from the previous tenant (wind screen and banquette seating), installing wallpaper murals to the walls surrounding the bar and private dining room, and installing new light fixtures and paint throughout. The kitchen will receive new tile and kitchen equipment will be exchanged to support the new business. Signage will be added on the exterior that conforms to the Trust's sign guidelines.

Building 39 Suite 109 Tenant Improvements (23-022)

Acore Capital (new tenant) will make modifications to room 109 (former Palm room) in historic building 39 (Enlisted Men's Barracks, 1940). The room will be repainted, new non-loadbearing glass partition walls will be constructed to divide the space into offices, and new light fixture will be installed. A new kitchenette will be installed into the southwest corner of the space, and the northwest corner will be enclosed for server storage. THE existing historic double doors will be modified to meet accessibility requirements by adding mechanical door openers. Two radiators will be removed and replaced with smaller radiators.

Building 1808 Suite 224 Tenant Improvements (23-024)

Alliant Retirement & Investment Services (tenant) will make modifications to suite 224 of historic building 1808 (former Public Health nurse's quarters, 1932). Work will occur within the western facing enclosed (glazed) former porch and include installing new window shades and furniture. Some of the furniture will be installed in front of the radiators and affixed to the brick wall. All new fasteners will be minimally invasive and installed into brick mortar joints. Electrical plugs will be moved on central partition walls to accommodate a fixed banquette sofa.

Building 45 Bathroom Improvements (24-032)

Wedgewood (tenant) will modify the interior bathroom of historic building 45 (Chapel of our Lady, formerly Post Chapel, 1864) to meet current accessibility requirements. The existing janitor's closet will be removed along with a non-load bearing demising wall on the south side of the current bathroom. A new non-load bearing wall will be constructed expanding the bathroom in a southerly direction, creating room for new plumbing fixtures to be installed in an accessible configuration. The step between the main chapel area and the bathroom will also be removed for accessibility.

Building 101 2nd Floor Phase 2 Tenant Improvements (23-038)

Headline (tenant) open will make modifications to the interior of the second floor of historic building 101 (Enlisted Men's Barracks, 1895). Prefabricated modular offices and phone booths will be installed in the southeastern most room. Five offices will align on the eastern wall and four smaller phone or focus rooms will line the Western Wall. On the north side of the building, a library and lounge space will be created by installing book shelving on the walls and changing the light fixtures.

Building 108 Chiller Replacement (24-011)

The main chiller in historic building 108 (former Machine Gun House and electric shop, 1940) that houses the backup generator and HVAC systems for the Disney Family Museum (tenant) in building 104 has failed and will be replaced with a Trane® chiller to serve the HVAC systems. The new chiller will deliver more accurate temperature, humidity and ventilation for the building and help minimize operating costs with better energy efficiency levels, lower sound levels and less environmental impact. To install and service the chiller, the single door on the north end of the east façade CMU masonry wall will be modified, and the header will be reinforced to support the new double door. The existing fire-life-safety system and keyed access card reader will be relocated to accommodate the wider door. When the new system is finished, the supplementary chillers will be removed from the exterior of the building.

2.2.2 Cell Tower Modifications

DISH Wireless Co-Location at T-Mobile Cell Site #7 (23-025)

Dish Wireless (Dish) will co-locate a wireless facility at T-Mobile's existing monopole in a forested area located northeast of the intersection of Presidio Boulevard and West Pacific Avenue. The monopole is 80 feet tall, and Dish proposes to install six additional directional antennas at a height of about 50 feet above ground level. The facility will also include a concrete pad on the ground with one new cabinet and other miscellaneous items. The facility will not substantially change the physical dimensions of the monopole and will not extend any excavation outside the current site by more than 30 feet in any direction. the proposed operation, together with other facilities at the site, comply with FCC guidelines limiting public exposure to radio frequency energy. The facility will be part of Dish's new wireless network to provide phone and data transmission services to the public.

3 Projects Reviewed Under Stipulation IV and Requiring Additional Consultation

No project activity under Stipulation IV.C.2. Coordination with an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement Process took place in calendar year 2023.

4 Agreement Document Updates

4.1 Presidio Trust Programmatic Agreement (PTPA)

In anticipation of the expiration of the PTPA on December 31, 2024, the Trust prepared to initiate consultation on the renewal of the document in calendar year 2024 with a kick-off Teams meeting on December 18, 2023. The meeting included agency contacts from the California State Historic Preservation Officer's office, the National Park Service Golden Gate National Recreation Area, the National Park Service Pacific West Regional Office, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, along with Trust staff. The meeting set forward a consultation plan and schedule for 2024, which is now underway. The goal will be to have a revised and renewed PTPA ready for signatures by the end of Q3 2024. Next year's report will summarize the renewal process and document the transition to the new PTPA.

4.2 Main Post Update

In July 2020, the Trust initiated consultation to amend the PA-MPU per Stipulation VI.A to extend its duration until December 2030, in order to allow sufficient time to complete the projects contemplated in the Main Post Update and addressed by the PA-MPU. Unfortunately, the Trust was unable to acquire all required signatures prior to the expiration date. The Trust will incorporate remaining provisions of the PA-MPU into the revised PTPA as part of the 2024 renewal effort for the latter document.

5 Identification, Evaluation, and Documentation of Potential Historic Properties

The limited scope NHL update prepared by the Doyle Drive/Presidio Parkway project was accepted by the Presidio Trust in June 2019. A copy of the report is included as Appendix F. The Trust plans to incorporate its findings in a future comprehensive NHL update, to be addressed in the 2024 PTPA renewal effort.

In November, the Trust informed the signatory parties of its intent to prepare a draft subdistrict design guidelines document under Stipulation III.B.1.c. The 2023 *West Letterman/Thornburgh* document updates the existing 2007 *West Letterman Planning & Design Guidelines* and the 2000 *Planning and Design Guidelines for New Development and Uses on 23 Acres Within the Letterman Complex* to reflect current conditions, and to address the remaining projects anticipated by the 2002 *Presidio Trust Management Plan* (PTMP). Should the Trust move forward with any projects in the West Letterman/Thornburgh planning subdistrict under these guidelines, we will notice that action as a separate project under Stipulation IV *Review of Undertakings* if and when project proposals have been

prepared. Comments were received on the draft document in January, and the Trust will move forward with finalizing and circulating the revised document in early 2024.

6 Continuing Education

In 2023, considering the waning pandemic, the Trust was able to safely resume its preservation education activities. For the first time the International Masonry Training and Education Foundation (IMTEF) wanted to hold a historic masonry training event on the west coast, and the Presidio was pleased to act as host and participant. In partnership with ARG Conservation Services, three organizations (IMTEF, ARG CS, and the Trust) sponsored a *Historic Masonry Repair and Retrofit* event attended about 30 professional architects, engineers, architectural historians, preservation planners, and Trust Maintenance staff. On a foggy day in mid May, attendees toured unrehabilitated Building 102 (Montgomery Street Barracks, 1897) to review brick, stone, and concrete historic masonry construction systems and how they can be maintained and retrofitted to be seismically safe. Afterwards, the group rotated between three hands-on activities where they learned about bricklaying, brick repointing with historic mortars, and custom formulated stone patching mortars.

In September of 2023, the Trust partnered with the Western Chapter of the Associate for Preservation Technology to host an education event for WCAPT members. This event was attended by roughly 25 professionals who also toured Building 102 discussing brick and stone masonry systems and seismic interventions, but then also toured the recently completed Battery Bluffs project to learn about the concrete and cement conservation needed to rehabilitate some of the Coast Artillery Batteries that once defended San Francisco Bay.

Trust staff also renewed the internal training offered to Trust Staff about compliance with the N2 process. The Trust combines its N2 initiation with two other project review requirements. The combined project initiation process and review allow for more efficient reviews of projects. The organization-wide training events, hosted October through December, provided an opportunity to educate all of the Trust staff, across all divisions, of the Trust's NEPA and NHPA process. Included in this training was the Trust's new commercial asset management subcontractor Cushman & Wakefield, who requested additional training on the Presidio's historic resources in 2024. Resulting from these discussions, additional opportunities for the Trust's historic preservation staff to expand our internal staff knowledge of historic preservation practices have developed. Engagement included preliminary consultation on historic masonry



FIGURE 12: FPO ROB THOMSON LEARNING TO APPLY MORTAR AS PART OF BRICK LAYING.

cleaning and maintenance at Building 42, Inn at the Presidio (Pershing Hall, Bachelor Officer's Quarters, 1903), revisiting the historic masonry cleaning standard operating procedures for graffiti, and treatment recommendations for the historic warehouse scale in the Mason Street Warehouse 1185 resulting in and additional opportunity for historic interpretive signage.

7 Archaeology Program

In 2023, Trust archaeology staff provided NHPA compliance support for ongoing Trust operations, carried out pre-construction archaeological identification testing, presented their research at professional conferences and participated in outreach activities. This summary outlines Trust archaeology's work to comply with the NHPA, including a summary of archaeological monitoring and research completed.

7.1 Archaeological Management Assessments, Identification, and Monitoring

Archaeology staff worked with Presidio Trust planning staff to support several projects within the Presidio in 2023. Archaeologist Kari Jones completed an Archaeological Management Assessment (AMA) and Archaeological Monitoring Plan (AMP) for the Outpost Meadow project, an AMA for the Muni 30 Western Terminal Project, an AMA for the Building 2 Rehabilitation project, and an Archaeological Identification Plan (AIP) for the Building 40 Rehabilitation project. The preconstruction Archaeological Identification work at Building 40 was completed in 2023 and construction will begin in 2024 with full-time archaeological monitoring during all ground disturbing activities. Archaeological Monitoring also began at Building 2, Muni 30 and Outpost Meadow, pursuant to their AMA's and AMPs, all of which are included as attachments to this report.

Archaeological Specialists Georgie DeAntoni and Edward De Haro provided archaeological monitoring support for 36 projects this year, a marked increase from an average of 14 monitoring projects per year over the last 5 years. Many of these efforts were related to the Trust's utilities renewal projects, which will be increasingly common in the coming years. Monitoring was conducted for geotechnical investigations on Montgomery Street, Building 40 and Building 2 in advance of their respective rehabilitation projects; landscape improvements at 1029 and 1030 Girard Road; trenching at 218 Lincoln Boulevard for the new electric bus charging station; irrigation excavation at 4 Funston; water line repair excavation at 610 Mason Street; drain undergrounding excavation at 610 Mason Street; excavation for a new fence at Building 1750; underslab plumbing excavation at Building 387; Comcast vault excavations at both 63 and 9 Funston; an emergency gas valve replacement excavation at 1308 Hitchcock Street; high voltage undergrounding and vault excavation on Fernandez Avenue; excavation for an EcoHort Bee Study within the park; potholing for the Park Boulevard and National Cemetery Water Main Project; storm drain excavation on Storey Avenue; an emergency repair of a water main at the National Cemetery; excavation for building and vegetation removal at Battery Dynamite; sinkhole investigation excavation at 753 Portola Street; a water leak investigation excavation on Infantry Terrace; olive tree and rose planting excavations on Simonds Loop; new fence excavation on Funston Avenue; soil boring excavations at 220 Halleck Street; horticultural soil sampling for Outpost Meadow at 610 Mason Street; irrigation excavation at 39 Mesa; emergency backfeed excavation near the YMCA; soil borings for the Muni 30 extension at 640 Mason Street; restroom improvement excavations at Building 45 (Chapel of

our Lady); PG&E pipe verification excavation on Presidio Boulevard near Building 56; storm outfall excavation at 777 Morton Street; PG&E service replacement at 1242 Appleton; as well as repair for a broken water main excavation at the corner of Ralston and Ruckman Avenues. Due in large part to the Compliance and Cultural Resource Program's planning review process, permitting stipulations, and monitoring efforts, archaeological monitoring did not result in the discovery of any significant cultural material in 2023.

In advance of rehabilitation of Building 40 for use as a commercial office space, archaeology staff proposed Archaeological Identification testing to ensure that significant archaeological resources within the Building 40 Rehabilitation Project Area would be identified prior to project implementation and confirm that adverse effects to contributing elements of the Presidio NHL are avoided. Starting in August, staff excavated test units to identify potentially intact cultural strata that could be impacted by the construction project. No cultural materials or potentially sensitive strata were identified.

All archaeological material recovered from the Presidio is permanently curated in the on-site federal curation facility, which meets the requirements of a curation facility as described in 36 CFR Part 79 *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections*.

Archaeological Research and Program Highlights

Archaeological research within the Presidio in 2023 was on-hiatus due to the previously described increase in need for archaeological monitoring support. The program's shifting programmatic focus afforded the team the opportunity to reconsider the design of the Presidio Trust's archaeological



FIGURE 13: ARCHAEOLOGIST KARI JONES DURING THE REBURIAL OF EL PRESIDIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE.

research efforts. Since 2014, archaeological staff have been excavating at *El Presidio* a Spanish-colonial site and contributing area to the Presidio NHL. After 7 excavation seasons within a 9-year span, Trust Archaeology decided to rebury the site for its long-term preservation. Trust staff contracted with Katharine Untch, an archaeological conservator, to prepare the public research site for long-term reburial. In December 2023, the site was reburied, which aligns with the Trust Archaeology's preservation goals.

Though staff did not conduct a public-facing research excavation this year, Trust archaeologists continued to partner with local organizations and programs- such as the Veterans Curation Program,

TIDES Converge, Linking Individuals to their Natural Community, and the Exploratorium's Teacher Institute- to encourage community engagement with archaeology. Staff also organized a forum on "Public and Community Archaeology in the Bay Area" at the 2023 Society for California Archaeology (SCA) Annual Meeting. Georgie DeAntoni participated in a session called "The 'New' Public Archaeology: Expanding our Understanding of Community Engagement and Social Impact through Archaeological Practice in California" and moderated a panel of Women in Archaeology for the same SCA meeting. Kari Jones participated in a panel discussion on Shellmounds of the Bay Area, organized by the Native American Programs Committee and our partners at the Association of Ramaytush Ohlone (ARO) and the Confederated Villages of Lisjan.

Archaeology staff also collaborated with staff at the Presidio Field Station to help share the Trust's archaeological program with the public. Efforts included "meet the staff" biographies where Kari Jones, Edward De Haro and Georgie DeAntoni were all spotlighted, Investigation Tables inviting visitors to learn about paleoethnobotany and zooarchaeology, as well as weekly updates to the Field Station staff to highlight the team's field work with the public.

8 Curation Program

The Presidio Trust's curation program manages the agency's collections and exhibitions. The summary that follows focuses primarily on the agency's regulatory obligations related to its collections. Exhibition-related curatorial activities are generally not described, except to the extent that they address regulatory responsibilities.

The Presidio Trust curates archaeological collections generated by agency resource management activities. The agency is obligated to manage these collections in perpetuity in compliance with 36 CFR Part 79, *Curation of Federally Owned or Administered Archaeological Collections*, which establishes federal agencies' responsibilities and requirements for the long-term management, preservation, and use of archaeological collections recovered under the authority of relevant federal laws, including but not limited to the National Historic Preservation Act. The Trust's Curator serves as the 36 CFR Part 79 Federal Agency Official.

Board-approved Trust collections policies and implementing guidelines further detail curatorial protocols for complying with federal law and regulation (<https://presidio.gov/about/presidio-trust/documents/board-policies>). They also distinguish between the agency's archaeological collections, described in the [Archaeological Collections Policy](#), and other types of agency collections.

Management and Preservation of the Collections

The Trust's archaeological collections are currently comprised of approximately 1.1M material remains, 100 LF of associated records, and 100 GB of digital data, with an annual growth rate of up to 4%. All permanent collections are curated on site at the Presidio Trust's Curation Facility, which meets the specifications of 36 CFR Part 79. Trust curation staff (Curator) manages the curation program, supplemented by one full-time contracted position (Museum Specialist).

Key collections management activities in 2023 include:

- substantive completion of a Collections Management Plan,
- implementation of a formal curation submission process,
- accession of several large research collections,
- and implementation of new collections management database module for archives.

The Collections Management Plan establishes a single, comprehensive strategy for directing and improving collections management activities at the Presidio Trust. It identifies collections management issues facing the agency and establishes prioritized recommendations for addressing them. In doing so, the plan is designed to raise internal awareness of agency's collections management responsibilities and increase its accountability for preserving and providing access to the collections.

A formal curation intake process was developed for outside entities submitting collections following archaeological fieldwork at the Presidio. A standardized curation submission form facilitates collection of key metadata about the project, the collection, and laboratory processing that is otherwise not always clearly documented. One acquisition was submitted using this new process in 2023.

In addition to managing new acquisitions, the team also accessioned several legacy (backlog) collections that had never been formally accessioned, focusing on large collections resulting from academic research partnerships. These accessions included collections from projects conducted by Cabrillo College in 2006-2007, by University of California Berkeley in 1999-2000, and by Stanford University in 2003-2004. Together, they increase the total amount of accessioned collections by 25%.

The team also began backlog processing for associated records to increase intellectual and physical control over these collections items. A new module of the existing collections management software, Re:discovery Proficio, facilitates standard archival description of these records. Collections preservation activities included ongoing preventive conservation activities, with a focus on the preservation environment and integrated pest management (IPM).

In addition to numerous field collections, which form the basis of the Trust's archaeological collections, the agency received and addressed eight unsolicited donation inquiries for historic and archival materials during 2023. In keeping with its [Museum Collections Policy](#), the agency does not maintain a permanent, accessioned museum collection of historic objects and archives related to the Presidio and therefore does not accept these types of donations. Potential donors were referred by the curation team to the National Park Service Park Archives and Records Center at the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) and/or other repositories as appropriate.

The Trust continues to actively collaborate with GGNRA National Park Service cultural resources staff on curatorial topics. Curator Liz Melicker serves as the Trust representative to the GGNRA Museum Advisory Committee. In addition, Melicker and Federal Preservation Officer Rob Thomson continue to regularly meet with GGNRA Curator Amanda Williford and Chief of Cultural Resources Management Gordon White to review the agencies' joint curatorial concerns.

Use of the Collections

In 2023, the Trust's archaeological collections were used internally and externally for exhibition, teaching, public interpretation, scientific analysis, and scholarly research in keeping with the uses outlined by 36 CFR Part 79.

Exhibitions at the Presidio Officers' Club and Presidio Archaeology Lab Gallery, developed and managed by the Trust, continue to be the primary way in which the agency makes its collections available to the public. Exhibitions at the historic Presidio Officers' Club continue to be open limited hours, Saturdays 11am-4pm, and served 5,600 visitors during calendar year 2023. In addition to showcasing its own collections, the Trust has 19 active incoming loans that support these exhibitions, managed by the curation team under the *Museum Collections Policy*. Following the reopening of the historic Presidio

Officers' Club and exhibitions in Fall 2021, a significant portion of the curation team's time is spent on exhibition management, including management of the preservation environment, exhibition multimedia, and other technical aspects of the exhibitions. In 2023, the team continued work on a limited number of preservation-based exhibition renewals, completing treatment of 29 light-sensitive objects removed from display.

The Trust launched a new public website, giving an opportunity to unite collections and exhibitions information on a single curation page (<https://presidio.gov/about/history/curation>), and contextualizing curation under the umbrella of Presidio history, along with historic preservation and archaeology (<https://presidio.gov/about/history>).

The Trust fulfilled six external research requests about collections and exhibitions, including family history, student research, publication, and curatorial inquiries. Data from Trust collections was also included in an analysis published in *American Antiquity* (Welker, Martin H., and Nicole M. Mathwich. 2023. An Army Marches on Its Stomach: Comparing Military Provisioning across North American Sixteenth- to Nineteenth-Century Forts. *American Antiquity* 88(2):207–226. <https://doi.org/10.1017/aaq.2023.15>.)

The Trust has three active outgoing loans, including one research/teaching loan and two exhibition loans. A loan between the Trust and Dr. Meredith Reifschneider of San Francisco State University continues to facilitate student training in artifact analysis and museum collections management and Dr. Reifschneider's research on personal medical practices and institutional healthcare within the setting of the United States Army, while also aiding in the documentation, preservation, and use of a partially processed "backlog" collection. Loans to the National Park Service—San Francisco Maritime Museum and to the California State Museum share Trust collections with thousands of members of the public in exhibitions at the borrowers' exhibition facilities in San Francisco and Sacramento, respectively.

9 SOI Qualified Staff and Professional Development

The Trust's Planning and Compliance Department houses the cultural resources team which includes Secretary of the Interior (SOI) qualified staff in the areas of Architectural History, Archaeology, and Curation. Three additional staff in the Trust's Department of Park Design, Infrastructure and Engineering, responsible for managing the design and construction phases of projects in the park, meet the Secretary's professional qualification standards for architecture: Brynn McMillan, Genny Bantle, and Teddy Huddleston; we've included their resumes in this year's report, along with all other staff resumes in Appendix C.

Appendix A: Programmatic Agreement among The Presidio Trust, National Park Service, The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and The California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Presidio Trust Management Plan and Various Operation and Maintenance Activities for Area B of the Presidio of San Francisco, National Historic Landmark District, Golden Gate National Recreation Area San Francisco California, 2014

**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE PRESIDIO TRUST, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
AND THE CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE PRESIDIO TRUST MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND
VARIOUS OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES
FOR AREA B OF
THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT,
GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

WHEREAS, the Presidio Trust (the Trust), pursuant to the Presidio Trust Act, Title I of Public Law 104-333, was established as a wholly owned government corporation to manage a portion of the Presidio of San Francisco (Presidio); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Public Law 104-333, administrative jurisdiction was transferred to the Trust on July 1, 1998 for approximately 80% of the Presidio that was depicted as Area B on the map entitled "Presidio Trust Number 1," dated December 7, 1995, (see Appendix C) which may be amended from time to time, and which serves as the area of potential effect (APE) for this undertaking; and

WHEREAS, the entire Presidio is within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) and is a designated National Historic Landmark District (NHLD) representing 218 years of military history, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and contains individually eligible NRHP historic properties that are both prehistoric and historic; and

WHEREAS, the Trust, in order to uphold its Congressionally mandated requirement of preserving Area B of the Presidio as part of GGNRA and of financial self-sufficiency, carries out a variety of undertakings subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 16 U.S.C. § 470f, and its implementing regulations, 36 C.F.R. Part 800, including but not limited to maintenance, rehabilitation, repair, moving, interim and long-term leasing, construction and demolition of buildings, structures, and roads, and work regarding grounds and associated landscaping as proposed under the Presidio Trust Management Plan (PTMP, 2002 with updates), or proposed under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of the Trust including undertakings proposed by the Trust's permittees, federal or non-federal tenants, or other parties; and

WHEREAS, the Trust has determined that these undertakings may have an effect upon historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP, including properties that contribute to the NHLD, and has consulted with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) pursuant to 36 C.F.R. Part 800; and

WHEREAS, the Trust has notified the Secretary of the Interior (SOI) in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.10(c), and the National Park Service's (NPS) Pacific West Regional Office and the GGNRA are representing the SOI, and have been invited to sign this Programmatic Agreement (PA) as an invited signatory, and that both the Pacific West Regional Office and GGNRA will receive information and participate in consultations, and that the Pacific West Regional Office will be the signatory authority for NPS; and

WHEREAS, the Trust has identified and notified parties as consulting parties (Appendix G); and

51 **WHEREAS**, the Trust has invited the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) and the Presidio
52 Historical Association (PHA) to sign this PA as concurring parties; and

53
54 **WHEREAS**, in July and November 2013 the Trust notified the public through its regular “eNews”
55 electronic mail distribution list of the consultation for the development of this PA, and afforded them the
56 opportunity to comment; and

57
58 **WHEREAS**, the Trust has made a good faith effort to locate federally recognized Indian tribes that may
59 attach religious and cultural significance to properties under the administrative jurisdiction of the Trust or
60 with which the Trust could consult under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
61 (NAGPRA); and the Trust has determined that there are no such federally recognized tribes; and

62
63 **WHEREAS**, in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(a)(1), the Trust has notified the Advisory Council on
64 Historic Preservation (ACHP) of its effect determination providing the specified documentation, and the
65 ACHP has chosen to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(a)(1)(iii) (the Trust,
66 SHPO, and the ACHP are each a “Signatory,” and the NPS is an “Invited Signatory” to the PA and,
67 hereafter are “Signatories”); and

68
69 **WHEREAS**, the remaining area of the Presidio depicted as Area A on “Presidio Trust Number 1,” dated
70 December 7, 1995,(see Appendix C) remains under the administrative jurisdiction of the NPS and is not
71 subject to this PA; and

72
73 **WHEREAS**, the San Francisco National Cemetery remains under the administrative jurisdiction of the
74 United States Department of Veterans Affairs and is not subject to this PA; and

75
76 **WHEREAS**, the undertakings contemplated under the Main Post Update (MPU), adopted by the Trust in
77 2011, are not subject to this PA, but are within the scope of the *Programmatic Agreement Among the*
78 *Presidio Trust, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, the National Park Service, and the*
79 *Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the Main Post Update to the Presidio Trust Management*
80 *Plan, Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark, San Francisco, California (PA-MPU,*
81 *2011); and*

82
83 **WHEREAS**, the undertakings contemplated under the *Programmatic Agreement Among the Presidio*
84 *Trust, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Park Service and the California State*
85 *Historic Preservation Officer Regarding Deconstruction, New Construction, and the Execution of*
86 *Associated Leases at the Letterman Complex, Presidio of San Francisco, California (LDA PA, 2000)*
87 have been completed and according to Stipulation XIII of the LDA PA the signatory parties have agreed
88 to terminate the PA; and

89
90 **WHEREAS**, the PTMP is a comprehensive programmatic plan developed by the Trust to guide the
91 management of Area B and is a programmatic document that presents a range of preferred land uses,
92 Planning Principles (Principles), and Planning District Guidelines (PDG) for identified planning districts
93 within Area B of the Presidio; the Principles and PDG are intended as a policy framework to guide the
94 Trust’s future activities as well as further project-specific and/or district-level planning prior to building
95 demolition or new construction with the potential to adversely affect historic properties; and

96
97 **WHEREAS**, the Trust, SHPO, NPS, and the ACHP consulted on the PTMP, including its Principles and
98 PDG, and executed an agreement document in 2002, which the NTHP and PHA signed as concurring
99 parties, that expires on April 30, 2014, or upon execution of this PA; and

101 **WHEREAS**, the Trust will employ the 2013 Council for Environmental Quality (CEQ) and ACHP
102 guidance for coordinating its agency procedures and mechanisms (including mechanisms under the
103 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)) to fulfill their consultation requirements as found in the
104 "NEPA and NHPA: Handbook for Integrating NEPA and Section 106 Reviews" (CEQ/ACHP Guidance);
105 and
106

107 **WHEREAS**, the Trust and NPS have conducted numerous surveys and evaluations to identify NRHP-
108 eligible and NHL-D-contributing properties for the entire Presidio NHL-D, including archaeological
109 surveys, and regardless of administrative jurisdiction; the most complete survey to date is the 1993
110 NHL-D update; the Trust is currently determining if there are additional properties in Area B not
111 previously listed or determined eligible for listing on the NR or as contributors to the NHL-D via the 2008
112 NHL-D update, which considers eligibility of post-1945 resources, but does not re-evaluate resources
113 listed in the 1993 NHL-D update; and
114

115 **WHEREAS**, the Trust has secured a commitment from the Federal Highways Administration (FHWA)
116 through the *Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the California*
117 *Department of Transportation, the San Francisco County Transportation Authority, the Presidio Trust,*
118 *the National Park Service, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the California State Historic Preservation*
119 *Officer, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the San Francisco County Recreation and*
120 *Parks Department for the South Access to the Golden Gate Bridge, Doyle Drive Replacement Project,*
121 *San Francisco, California* (Doyle Drive PA, 2008) to comprehensively update the NHL-D forms again at
122 the conclusion of the Doyle Drive/Presidio Parkway construction project (estimated 2016); and
123

124 **WHEREAS**, the Trust shall strive to manage and preserve the integrity of that portion of the NHL-D in
125 Area B through planning, research, and specific undertakings consistent with good historic preservation
126 management and stewardship, the goals of the NHPA and related regulations, standards, and guidelines;
127 these efforts are with the objective of remaining in compliance with the applicable provisions of the
128 NHPA and the Presidio Trust Act; and
129

130 **WHEREAS**, the Trust as the federal agency with administrative jurisdiction for Area B is the responsible
131 agent for design consistency, conformance with building codes, life/safety and accessibility standards,
132 conformance with sustainability guidelines and goals, and integration and operation of infrastructure
133 systems such as electricity, water, and sewer and has developed a Tenant Handbook and other such
134 descriptive materials to guide this responsibility; and
135

136 **WHEREAS**, the Trust has consulted with the SHPO, NPS and the ACHP regarding ways to ensure that
137 the Trust's operation, management, and administration of the NHL-D provides for management of the
138 Presidio's historic properties in accordance with the relevant sections of the NHPA; and
139

140 **NOW, THEREFORE**, the Trust, NPS, SHPO, and ACHP agree that the undertakings shall be
141 implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the
142 undertaking on historic properties.

143 **STIPULATIONS**

144
145
146 The Trust shall ensure that the following measures are carried out:

147
148 **I. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

149
150 A. The Trust

151
152 1. The Trust's Executive Director shall be the designated Federal Preservation
153 Officer (FPO) and shall be responsible for funding the agency's preservation program
154 and assigning qualified staff and other resources to carry out identification and
155 management responsibilities effectively. The FPO will have sufficient authority and
156 control over internal processes to ensure that decisions made pursuant to this PA are
157 carried out.

158
159 2. The FPO shall designate a Deputy Federal Preservation Officer (DFPO) who
160 shall be responsible for coordination of the preservation program and implementation of
161 the terms of this PA. The DFPO shall meet the requirements for a Preservation Officer as
162 defined in "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency
163 Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act," have
164 five years or more experience in historic preservation and meet the professional
165 qualifications for Archaeologist, Historian, Architectural Historian or Historic Architect
166 included in "The Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional
167 Qualification Standards." The DFPO shall coordinate with the NEPA Compliance
168 Manager and N² Compliance Coordinator in carrying out the provisions of Stipulations
169 IV and V.

170
171 3. All work pursuant to this PA regarding historic properties will be performed by,
172 reviewed by, or under the supervision of, a person or persons having five years or more
173 experience in historic preservation and meeting the professional qualifications for
174 Archaeologist, Historian, Architectural Historian, or Historic Architect included in "The
175 Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards."

176
177 4. The Trust shall ensure that the agency's operation, management, and
178 administration of the Presidio's historic properties are carried out in accordance with
179 Section 112 of the NHPA.

180
181 B. SHPO, NPS, and the ACHP

182
183 1. The SHPO and the NPS will review and comment on undertakings in accordance
184 with Stipulations IV, V, VI, VII and VIII may raise and resolve objections according to
185 Stipulation IX, and may amend or terminate this agreement according to Stipulations X
186 and XI.

187
188 2. The ACHP may raise and resolve objections according to Stipulations IV and IX
189 and may amend or terminate this agreement according to Stipulations X and XI.

190
191 C. Concurring Parties

1. Concurring parties may review and comment on undertakings pursuant to Stipulation IV, VI, and VII and may raise objections according to Stipulation IX.

D. The Public

1. The public may participate in public comment periods and review undertakings according to Stipulation IV, and review and comment on the Trust's annual report in accordance with Stipulation XIV.

II. CONTINUING EDUCATION

A. The Trust shall provide ongoing and appropriate training to Trust personnel involved in the maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation of historic buildings, structures and housing units, and for all personnel responsible for making decisions regarding maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation at the Presidio.

B. The Trust shall regularly organize, facilitate, or partner with outside organizations to provide specialized crafts training programs in practical application of "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties" (Secretary's Standards) and other subject matter related to management of the NHLD to applicable Trust staff.

C. The Trust shall provide training in conservation practices as applied to historic structures and archaeological sites to Trust personnel for work at the Presidio.

D. The Trust shall develop and implement an in-house training program to advise Trust personnel of this PA and procedures, techniques, and related matters regarding the preservation of the historic properties located within Area B within six months of execution of this PA. The training will be repeated every other year thereafter.

E. The Trust shall provide guidance and available research materials, reports, NRHP forms, condition assessments, the Tenant Handbook, design standards, and all such materials in its possession that will assist tenants or other parties in designing projects that may affect historic properties at the Presidio, including the following:

1. Provide guidance in Presidio design and construction standards as indicated in the Tenant Handbook and other verbal and written guidance materials.

2. Provide guidance in the professional areas of historic preservation, architecture, engineering, fire and life/safety, security, building construction, materials conservation, historic architecture, historic landscape architecture, archaeology, and history as appropriate.

3. Provide ongoing review in the disciplines of historic architecture, historic landscape architecture, and archaeology, on historic building and landscape rehabilitation designs, and advise project proponents as designs progress and on modifications to scopes of work that will bring them into compliance with the Secretary's Standards.

F. The Trust shall detail the scope of professional development undertaken each year as part of the Trust's annual report in accordance with Stipulation XIV.

III. DOCUMENTATION, IDENTIFICATION, EVALUATION & ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

A. Documentation, Identification & Evaluation of Historic Properties

1. Evaluation of buildings or structures shall be conducted within the framework of the National Historic Landmarks Criteria, the NRHP Criteria, and the “National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms for the Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark District” (1993, or subsequent updates). If properties are found that date to either before or after the period of significance (such as prehistoric) or do not fit the NHL criteria, those properties will be individually evaluated under NRHP criteria.

2. If a property in Area B that was not previously listed as a contributor to the NHLD or determined eligible for listing on the NRHP is determined by the Trust to be eligible, the Trust shall treat that property as eligible for purposes of this PA. The Trust shall consult on such decisions with the NPS and SHPO. Consultation on these decisions should not exceed 30 days unless another time period is agreed to by the signatories. Any such consultations will be documented in the Trust’s annual report in accordance with Stipulation XIV below, and according to appropriate documentation protocols determined in consultation with SHPO and the NPS.

3. If the Trust determines that a property not previously listed or evaluated does not contribute to the NHLD or is not eligible for listing on the NRHP, the Trust shall consult with the SHPO and NPS on such decisions. Consultation on these decisions should not exceed 30 days unless another time period is agreed to by the signatories. Such consultations will be documented in the Trust’s annual report in accordance with Stipulation XIV below, and according to appropriate documentation protocols determined in consultation with SHPO and the NPS.

4. The Trust shall evaluate, or cause to be evaluated, the significance of and apply NHL and NRHP criteria to archaeological properties that have not previously been evaluated for contributing to the NHLD or determined eligible for listing on the NRHP. The Trust shall consult with the SHPO and NPS on such decisions. Consultation on these decisions should not exceed 30 days unless another time period is agreed to by the signatories. Such consultations will be documented in the Trust’s annual report in accordance with Stipulation XIV below, and according to appropriate documentation protocols determined in consultation with SHPO and the NPS.

5. If the Trust, NPS, and SHPO disagree about a property the Trust has determined eligible or ineligible, the Trust will submit the matter to the Keeper of the National Register in accordance with 36 C.F.R. Part 63(d).

6. Should a concurring party to this PA or a member of the public believe that a property found ineligible under this stipulation is eligible as a contributor to the NHLD or for listing in the NRHP, that party or person may contact the Trust, SHPO, and NPS to request consultation on the determination. Consultation should not exceed 30 days. Should the consultation fail to reach concurrence on the determination, that party or person may contact the Keeper of the National Register and request a determination of eligibility under 36 C.F.R. § 63.4.

293
294
295 7. Ten years following the acceptance by the NPS of the NHLD update that will be
296 completed by FHWA in accordance with the Doyle Drive PA, the Trust shall initiate the
297 next comprehensive update to the NHLD.
298

299 B. Analysis of Historic Properties
300

301 1. The Trust may, at its discretion, prepare analysis documents and issue-oriented
302 plans in order to inform maintenance plans or consultation around rehabilitation or
303 management strategies for historic properties. These documents shall include, but not be
304 limited to, sub-district or site-specific design guidelines, historic structure reports
305 (HSRs), cultural landscape reports (CLRs), or issue-oriented plans (e.g., Vegetation
306 Management Plan, Historic Forest Character Study).
307

308 a) The Trust shall prepare CLRs according to the format recommended by
309 Chapter 7 (Management of Cultural Landscapes) of *NPS 28: Cultural Resource*
310 *Management Guideline*.
311

312 b) All HSRs shall be written in accordance with the standards established in
313 *Preservation Brief 43: The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports*
314 (NPS, 2005). The HSRs will include a history of the property/building,
315 construction history, archaeology, architectural evaluation, conditions
316 assessment, maintenance requirements, recommendations for proposed work,
317 copies of original drawings and specifications (if available), current drawings if
318 different from the original, and historic and current photographs.
319

320 c) Sub-district or site-specific design guidelines shall remain consistent
321 with applicable Principles and PDGs to the maximum extent possible.
322

323 2. The Trust shall notify parties of its intent to prepare a document under this
324 stipulation via electronic mail once a project has been initiated.
325

326 a) Upon completion of a first draft, the DFPO shall provide copies of the
327 document to signatory and concurring parties for a 30 day review and comment
328 period, unless another time period is agreed to by the signatories, prior to
329 finalization. Documents will be sent in electronic or hard copy according to the
330 recipient organization's requirements.
331

332 b) Comments received within the comment period will be considered in the
333 finalization of the documentation.
334

335 c) The DFPO will circulate a summary of all comments received during the
336 review period and the Trust's responses along with final copies of the documents.
337

338 d) Final copies of the documents shall be posted to the Trust's website and
339 described in the Trust's annual report in accordance with Stipulation XIV.
340

3. Completion of an analysis document that contains treatment recommendations shall not substitute for review of an undertaking involving applicable historic properties under Stipulation IV. Rather, the documents prepared under this stipulation are intended to inform the Trust's and consulting parties' ability to assess and reach determinations of effect for undertakings reviewed under Stipulation IV.

IV. REVIEW OF UNDERTAKINGS

A. Determine the Undertaking

1. Early in the planning process, consistent with 36 CFR 800.1(c), the DFPO shall determine if a proposed project, which may originate from the Trust, Trust's permittees, federal or non-federal tenants, or other parties, constitutes an undertaking.

a) If the DFPO determines the proposed project has no potential to cause effects to historic properties, then the Trust has no further obligations under this Stipulation.

b) If the DFPO determines the proposed project is an undertaking with the potential to cause effects on historic properties, the DFPO will proceed to the next step in the review process in accordance with Stipulation IV(A)(2).

2. The DFPO shall assign one of the following categories to the undertaking.

a) Undertakings that are repetitive and low impact in nature (as described in Appendix A; to be reviewed in accordance with Stipulation IV(A)(3)).

b) Undertakings that relate to the ongoing operation and maintenance of the Presidio that include, but are not limited to the following: maintenance, rehabilitation, repair, moving, interim and long-term leasing, road modifications or improvements, and work regarding grounds and associated landscaping, traffic and parking improvements, utility and infrastructure work, natural resource restoration, environmental remediation and forestry work, permits, leases, or other agreements issued by the Trust. These undertakings will be reviewed through the N² process that includes joint NHPA and NEPA (at the Categorical Exclusion, or CE, level) in accordance with Stipulation IV(C)(1).

c) Undertakings that relate to stand-alone new construction, substantial additions to historic buildings or landscapes, partial or full demolition of historic properties, a rehabilitation that includes any of the previous actions as part of its scope, or undertakings that are not associated with the PTMP, an issue oriented plan, or site specific design guidelines, within Area B. These undertakings will be reviewed by coordinating NHPA and NEPA (at the Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Statement (EA/EIS) level in accordance with Stipulation IV(C)(2)).

d) Undertakings that seek to obtain certification under the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program (known as Tax Credit Reviews), and reviewed in accordance with Stipulation V.

e) Undertakings that may affect historic properties, but do not fit into one of the above categories listed in Stipulation IV(A)(2)(a) through (d) shall be reviewed in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.

3. If the DFPO determines the undertaking is an activity that is listed in Appendix A, the DFPO will document this determination for inclusion in the Trust's annual report (Stipulation XIV), and the Trust has no further obligations under this Stipulation.

4. If the DFPO determines the undertaking is not an activity that is listed in Appendix A, the DFPO will continue on in the analysis and review process, beginning with Stipulation IV(B).

B. Define the Area of Potential Effects and Identify Historic Properties

1. The DFPO shall determine and document the undertaking's APE taking into account direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.

2. The DFPO will identify historic properties within the APE using the 1993 Update, the 2008 Update, subsequent NHL updates, or additional surveys if warranted. If there are unevaluated properties in the APE that may be eligible individually or as contributors to the NHL, the Trust shall consult with the SHPO and NPS according to Stipulation III.

3. If the DFPO determines that the APE contains no contributing or eligible resources, the DFPO shall consider the effect the project may have on the NHL as a whole. If the DFPO determines that the NHL or other historic properties will not be affected, this determination shall be documented for inclusion in the Trust's annual report (Stipulation XIV).

4. If the DFPO identifies a historic property that may be directly, indirectly, or cumulatively affected within the APE, the DFPO will continue on in the review process.

C. Assessment of Effects from the Undertaking and Resolution of Adverse Effects

The DFPO will assess the effects of the proposed undertaking, including cumulative effects, on historic properties using the criteria of adverse effects (36 C.F.R. § 800.5(a)(1)) and the Trust will complete the review process using one of the following compliance pathways.

1. N² Review Process

a) The Trust will assign a responsible project manager (PM) for each undertaking. The PM, who will represent the Trust, Trust's permittees, federal or non-federal tenants, or other parties, shall submit a package describing the proposed undertaking to the N² Compliance Coordinator for review by the DFPO and Trust NEPA Compliance Manager. The package will consist of a project summary document (known as a "Project Screening Form"), plans, drawings, specifications, photos, and any other information useful for describing the proposed undertaking.

- b) The DFPO shall add a description of the APE, in accordance with Stipulation IV(B)(1), to the Project Screening Form.
- c) The DFPO shall add identified historic properties, in accordance with Stipulation IV(B)(2), to the Project Screening Form.
- d) If necessary, the DFPO shall consult with the PM and other staff qualified according to Stipulation I(A)(3) in order to ensure that the undertaking can achieve a finding of no adverse effect.
- e) In collaboration with the Trust's Principal Archaeologist, Archaeologist or other qualified archaeologist, the DFPO shall ensure that an appropriate level of archaeological identification, assessment, or monitoring is performed for undertakings on top of or in proximity to archaeological areas of the NHLD (see Appendix D), in accordance with an Archaeological Management Assessment (AMA) prepared for the undertaking in accordance with Stipulation VI.
- f) The DFPO shall make one of the following determinations (see Appendix E for a flow chart of the below steps):
- (1) **Historic Property Affected, No Adverse Effect** - If the above process results in the DFPO determining there is no adverse effect, the DFPO will document that finding in the undertaking's administrative record, along with stipulations to ensure that any unanticipated adverse effects are avoided, and ensure that the finding is included within the Trust's annual report in accordance with Stipulation XIV, and the undertaking may be implemented
 - (2) **Historic Property Affected, No Adverse Effect through Conditions** - If the above process results in the DFPO's finding that the proposed undertaking will have no adverse effect on historic properties with conditions, the DFPO will place the item on the agenda for the weekly N² review, which will consist of the following:
 - (a) The DFPO will prepare a project summary for circulation via electronic mail to qualified Trust staff that will participate in the review, signatory parties, except the ACHP, and concurring parties no later than the Monday before the regular Thursday morning meetings (occurring each week at 10:00 am Pacific Time). The project summary shall include information describing how the undertaking has been designed to avoid adverse effects. Hard copies of the Project Screening Form and supporting materials will also be made available in the Trust library, located at 103 Montgomery Street, for review and comment by the public.

(b) Signatory, concurring parties and the public may submit comments or questions about the project ahead of the Thursday meetings; signatory and concurring parties may also attend the meeting in person. Trust staff qualified under Stipulation I(A)(3) will review the project documents ahead of time and be present at the meeting to contribute to the discussion and development of conditions.

(c) Trust compliance staff will document meeting minutes and conditions required to support the no adverse effect determination, and circulate these draft minutes to signatory and concurring parties via electronic mail for comment or questions within five (5) business days of the meeting. The minutes and conditions shall reflect input from the DFPO and qualified Trust staff, as well as comments received from signatory and concurring parties or the public.

(d) Within five (5) business days following circulation of the meeting minutes and project conditions, the DFPO will distribute final minutes via electronic mail and then prepare a Certificate of Compliance (CoC) and Categorical Exclusion (CE) to be included in the undertaking's administrative record.

(e) The Trust will include the project description and finding in the Trust's annual report in accordance with Stipulation XIV and make the finding available upon request to any party or the public.

(f) Following the issuance of the CE and/or CoC, and absent objection by any consulting party or member of the public who has requested a copy of the finding, the undertaking may proceed without further review per this Stipulation.

(g) Because the Trust coordinates its NEPA and NHPA review, projects may appear on the N² agenda that have only NEPA implications (e.g. approval of new herbicides for use in Area B), and do not constitute an undertaking. In these cases, the Trust will note on the agenda that the project has no potential to affect historic properties and thus will not be subject to NHPA review.

(3) **Historic Property Affected, Adverse Effect** - If the DFPO finds that the proposed undertaking will have an adverse effect on historic properties, the DFPO shall consult with the NPS and SHPO to determine if the adverse effect may be avoided.

(a) Where the Trust, SHPO, and the NPS agree on measures to avoid adverse effects, they shall document their agreement in the administrative record for the project, and include a summary of avoidance measures for the undertaking in the annual report in accordance with Stipulation XIV. The undertaking may proceed without further review per this Stipulation.

(b) If the DFPO finds the proposed undertaking will result in an adverse effect and consults with NPS and SHPO but fails to reach agreement pursuant to paragraph IV(C)(1)(f)(3)(a) above, then the DFPO shall also consult with ACHP and the concurring parties to resolve the adverse effect in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6.

2. Coordination with an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement Process

a) If the Trust is preparing an EA or an EIS for NEPA it shall follow recommendations in the CEQ/ACHP Guidance, Section IV “Road Map for Coordination,” relative to development of a comprehensive communication plan, creation of an integrated strategy for completing studies to fill data gaps that meet information standards and timing requirements for both NEPA and NHPA processes, and – where appropriate – descriptions of mitigation commitments in the decision record. The Trust will include a project-specific description of its intended “Road Map for Coordination” as part of the scoping notice for NEPA and initiation of NHPA consultation under this stipulation.

b) The Trust shall ensure that the undertakings reviewed under this compliance pathway conform to the Secretary’s Standards, the Principles, and any applicable PDG to the maximum extent possible.

c) First Consultation Package - In coordination with the opening of public scoping for the NEPA process and consistent with 36 CFR 800.1(c), the Trust shall provide the SHPO, the NPS, and concurring parties with an initial consultation package.

(1) The First Consultation Package shall include the following: a determination of the project to be an undertaking (Stipulation IV(A)(2)), a graphic and written justification for the proposed APE and list of historic properties identified in the proposed APE (Stipulation IV(B)(1) and (2)), and a preliminary assessment of effect based on the undertaking’s consistency with the Secretary’s Standards, Principles, and relevant PDGs.

(2) Provided the purpose and need describes a project that has been determined to be an undertaking (in accordance with Stipulation IV(A)(2)), the preliminary assessment of effect shall be one of the following: (1) Historic Property Affected, No Adverse Effect, (2) Historic Property Affected, No Adverse Effect through Conditions, or (3) Historic Property Affected, Adverse Effect. The comment period on this consultation package shall be coordinated with the NEPA scoping period, and will be specified in the cover letter. The comment period shall not be fewer than thirty (30) days.

d) Second Consultation Package & Process - In coordination with the release of a draft EA/Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) or draft EIS, the Trust will distribute to the SHPO, the NPS, and concurring parties for comment a second consultation package.

(1) For undertakings with a preliminary finding of “historic property affected, no adverse effect” or “historic property affected, no adverse effect through conditions”, the Second Consultation Package will contain the following: a final APE, summary of scoping comments and the Trust’s responses, and a determination of effect regarding the undertaking on historic properties. The Trust will include supplemental information in the second consultation package that describes the historic properties and an analysis of how the undertaking will affect them. The package will also contain a request for a consultation meeting among the signatory parties in order to discuss the Trust’s finding and seek a consensus that the undertaking will not adversely affect historic properties, conforms to the Secretary’s Standards, the Principles and any applicable PDGs to the maximum extent possible.

(a) The concurring parties will have thirty (30) days following the date of receipt of the second consultation package to provide written comments to the Trust for the signatory parties’ consideration during this consultation. The Trust shall provide these comments to the signatory parties.

(b) The signatory parties will have thirty (30) days following the date of receipt of the second consultation package to provide written comments to the Trust regarding the determination of effect and changes, if any, that are needed for the undertaking to avoid adverse effects, meet the Secretary’s Standards, the Principles and applicable PDGs.

(c) The consultation meeting to discuss these comments will be held in person or by telephone within ten (10) days of the close of the thirty (30) day comment period described under Stipulation IV(C)(2)(e)(1), or from the close of any extended comment period. The Trust shall provide a summary of all comments from the public gathered via review of the draft EA or EIS to the signatory parties prior to the consultation meeting. The signatory parties may decide to forego the consultation meeting if they have indicated concurrence with the Trust's findings in their comments.

(d) If the Trust modifies the undertaking in response to comments received from the SHPO and NPS in order to achieve concurrence on a finding of no adverse effect, or the signatory parties concur with the findings or decline to comment, the Trust shall document these modifications, finalize the EA/EIS and revised description of the undertaking, and immediately provide each of the other parties with copies of the final materials. The Trust shall document this determination for inclusion in the Trust's annual report (Stipulation XIV), and the Trust has no further obligations under this Stipulation.

(2) For undertakings with a preliminary finding of "historic property affected, adverse effect", the Second Consultation Package will contain the following:
a final APE, summary of scoping comments and the Trust's responses, and an assessment of the undertaking's effects on historic properties. The Trust will include supplemental information in the second consultation package that describes the historic properties and an analysis of how the undertaking will affect them. The package will also contain a request for a consultation meeting among the signatory parties in order to discuss the Trust's finding and seek a consensus on avoidance measures.

(a) The concurring parties will have thirty (30) days following the date of receipt of the second consultation package to provide written comments to the Trust for the signatory parties' consideration during this consultation.

(b) The signatory parties will have thirty (30) days following the date of receipt of the second consultation package to provide written comments to the Trust regarding the assessment of effect and comment on ways the undertaking could be modified to avoid adverse effects, meet the Secretary's Standards, the Principles and applicable PDGs.

(c) The consultation meeting to discuss these comments will be held in person or by telephone within ten (10) days of the close of the thirty (30) day comment period described under Stipulation IV(C)(2)(e)(1), or from the close of any extended comment period. The Trust shall provide a summary of all comments from the public gathered via review of the draft EA or EIS to the signatory parties prior to the consultation meeting.

(d) Where the Trust, SHPO, and the NPS agree on how to avoid adverse effects, they shall document their agreement in the administrative record for the undertaking, the Trust may finalize the EA/EIS to include the revised description of the undertaking and immediately provide each of the other parties with copies of the final materials. The Trust shall document this determination for inclusion in the Trust's annual report (Stipulation XIV), and the Trust has no further obligations under this Stipulation.

(e) If the DFPO consults with NPS and SHPO but fails to reach agreement, then the DFPO shall also consult with ACHP and the concurring parties to resolve the adverse effect in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6.

3. Failure of NPS, SHPO, ACHP, or the concurring parties to comment within the timeframes established by this stipulation or within timeframes otherwise agreed to by those parties on any document submitted for review pursuant to this stipulation will be deemed a waiver of the opportunity to comment, and the Trust may proceed without considering comment(s) that might otherwise have been made. However, the Trust shall consider the reasonable request via written or electronic mail of any signatory party for a modification of the timeframes established by this stipulation.

V. Coordination with the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program

This stipulation applies to all undertakings in Area B proposed by tenants or others (hereby referred to as Applicants) seeking to participate in the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program. It defines steps and responsibilities for coordinated Section 106 consultation and Certified Rehabilitation review so that the regulatory objectives of both processes may be met, and so that the Trust's role as the long-term manager of properties in Area B is supported.

- A. Applicants seeking to participate in the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program for a historic property or properties located in Area B shall follow the process delineated in 36 CFR Part 67. For Tax Incentive project review, applicants are encouraged to engage in early conversations and coordination with the SHPO. Applicants will be responsible for submitting two copies each of Parts One, Two, and Three applications and amendments to SHPO for review and approval.
- B. The Trust shall accomplish Section 106 review for all Tax Incentive projects proposed by an Applicant through the processes described in Stipulation IV above. Consultation under Stipulation IV will address direct, indirect and cumulative effects. The Trust shall supplement consultation packages described under subparts IV(C)(1)(f)(2)(a) and IV(C)(2)(c) and (d) with

information from the Parts One and Two submittals that may assist in the review and comment of participating parties.

1. If the Applicant receives Part Two approval from the NPS-Technical Preservation Services (NPS-TPS) without conditions, the rehabilitation described in the Part Two application will be considered to conform to the Standards; and if Section 106 review under Stipulation IV results in no adverse direct, indirect, or cumulative effects from the undertaking, and Section 106 consultation under Stipulation IV will be concluded.
 2. If conditions are placed on the Part Two approval, the Applicant shall be obligated to comply with those conditions.
 - i. The conditions may be resolved through compliance with the condition(s) or a Part Two amendment submitted to SHPO for review and approval. If the conditions are met and/or the amendment approved, the rehabilitation described in the Part Two application will be considered to conform to the Standards; and if the Section 106 review under Stipulation IV results in no adverse direct, indirect or cumulative effects from the undertaking, , and Section 106 consultation under Stipulation IV will be concluded.
 - ii. In the event that the Applicant cannot or will not modify the project to comply with the conditions, the Applicant may abandon the project or complete Section 106 review solely in accordance with Stipulation IV.
 3. SHPO and NPS shall be responsible for coordinating comments on consultation packages submitted during the 106 review with comments on tax credit submittals among the separate reviewing offices (e.g., NPS-PWRO and NPS-TPS).
- C. In addition to coordinating review under Stipulation IV(C), the Trust shall perform the following tasks in support of Tax Incentive projects:
1. The Trust will preliminarily review copies of Applicants' Parts One, Two and Three applications, and amendments to Part Two applications, prior to submittal to SHPO. The Trust will review these documents for their accuracy and consistency with Trust codes, regulations, planning documents, guidelines and general design direction as described in the Tenant Handbook and other such descriptive materials adopted or produced by the Trust for Area B. The Trust shall review these documents for no more than fifteen (15) calendar days and submit comments to the Applicant in writing prior to the Applicant's submittal of final documents to SHPO.
 2. The Trust shall assist the Applicant in making a determination regarding Functionally Related Structures (FRS) according to 36 CFR 67.6(b)(4), and ensure the Applicant submits adequate documentation to NPS-TPS to confirm the determination in conjunction with the Part One application submittal.
 - i. If the NPS-TPS confirms that the tax credit project is an FRS, any other work within the complex of historically functionally related buildings that is not subject to the tax credit project must be submitted to the Trust for Section 106 review through Stipulations IV or V and demonstrated to meet the

Standards. Such determinations will be documented in the Trust's annual report in accordance with Stipulation XIV below.

- ii. If NPS-TPS confirms that there are no FRS because there is no historic functional relationship among the structures, a certification decision will be made for the tax credit project only. Any other work must be reviewed separately.

- 3. The Trust shall monitor the construction phase of a Tax Incentive project for compliance with any stipulations established through the Certified Rehabilitation process. The Trust shall also monitor the five (5) year recapture period after the Applicant's completion of the rehabilitation beginning from the date when the building or buildings associated with the Certified Rehabilitation is/are placed into service.

- i. The DFPO shall employ the review process described under Stipulation IV for any substantive actions proposed involving a Certified Rehabilitation during the five (5) year recapture period.
- ii. The DFPO shall direct the applicant to notify SHPO in writing to describe the nature of the proposed undertaking and request comment as to its appropriateness according to terms established via the Certified Rehabilitation. SHPO may consult with NPS-TPS as appropriate on the proposed additional work.
- iii. The DFPO shall ensure that the additional work is carried out according to direction from the SHPO and NPS-TPS
- iv. The DFPO shall document the work, along with the rest of the undertaking, in the Trust's annual Section 106 report in accordance with Stipulation XIV.

VI. ARCHAEOLOGY

The Trust shall take all reasonable measures to protect archaeological sites and features identified inside the NHL. To accomplish this and inform the design process, an AMA shall be prepared by a qualified archaeologist for all undertakings that involve ground-disturbing activities within or adjacent to archaeologically sensitive areas (Stipulation IV(A)(2)(b-d)). All other ground disturbing activities are subject to archaeologist review via the Trust's dig permit process. The Trust's qualified archaeologist shall include copies of completed AMA's in the Trust's annual report in accordance with Stipulation XIV. Based on the Trust's assessment under Stipulation IV(C)(1)(e), the AMA will outline a course of action for the projects. This course of action shall include one or more of the following:

- A. The Trust shall develop a project-specific monitoring plan for those projects that are not anticipated to have an adverse effect, or that have been designed to avoid adverse effect during design development but that nonetheless are in or adjacent to identified or predicted archaeological areas (in accordance with Stipulation IV(C)(1)(f)(1) or IV(C)(1)(f)(2)). The monitoring plan will describe measures to protect archaeological features and will include the proposed location and frequency of monitoring along with required documentation procedures. Measures to identify, assess, and determine the appropriate treatment of archaeological features should they be encountered will be consistent with the discovery protocols (Appendix B).

B. The Trust shall develop a project-specific treatment plan at the completion of the schematic phase for projects that may have an adverse effect as determined under Stipulation IV(C)(1)(f)(2) but that require further identification to understand the content and dimensions of the features, to assess the nature and extent of the effect, and/or to guide continuing efforts to avoid the adverse effect. For the purposes of the undertaking, the Trust may assume NRHP eligibility for archaeological features identified. Identification will further refine recommendations in the AMA and may lead to a monitoring or treatment plan so that adverse effects will be avoided.

C. The Trust shall develop a project-specific treatment, monitoring, or other plan for those projects that have unavoidable adverse effects and where existing identification is sufficient to proceed with a treatment plan, or for which further identification is incorporated within the treatment plan. If this determination is reached through Stipulation IV(C)(1)(f)(3), the Trust shall consult with NPS and SHPO on the proposed treatment plan according to the terms of that Stipulation. The proposed plan will include a description of protection measures for unaffected archaeological features, relevant research questions to be answered, methods for data recovery, monitoring during construction, responsibilities and coordination, and the interpretation and curation of recovered materials. The plan will describe the mitigation sufficiently to serve as a scope of work and for the purpose of developing a budget. These reports will be summarized in the Trust's annual report in accordance with Stipulation XIV.

D. All material remains and associated records generated by such projects, and not subject to NAGPRA, will be accessioned, catalogued, and managed in accordance with 36 C.F.R. Part 79, "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections," the Trust's *Archaeological Collections Policy* and the *Archaeological Collections Management Guidelines*. According to 36 C.F.R. Part 79 "material remains" means artifacts, objects, specimens and other physical evidence that are excavated or removed in connection with efforts to locate, evaluate, document, study, preserve or recover a prehistoric or historic resource.

VII. UNANTICIPATED EFFECTS & POST REVIEW DISCOVERY

A. If after completion of an undertaking's review pursuant to Stipulation IV(C)(1) through (3), or if during the implementation of any previously reviewed undertaking, the Trust finds it necessary to modify the project scope or construction documents, the DFPO shall determine the necessary compliance pathway to address this modification in accordance with Stipulation IV(C).

B. The Trust shall utilize its Standard Archaeological Discovery Protocol (see Appendix B) for projects without any anticipated effects; this will be the only condition required prior to implementation. In the event of an archaeological discovery the Trust may assume eligibility for the purposes of treatment for the current undertaking. Should circumstances arise where the Trust cannot address discoveries in a manner consistent with the protocol, the Trust shall notify the SHPO and NPS of the discovery and any project-related time constraints, then agree upon reasonable time frames for consultation. The Trust shall take into account any timely comments prior to making a final decision on treatment. This protocol will describe the Trust's methods to comply with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and NAGPRA for discoveries.

VIII. EMERGENCY RESPONSE

A. In the event that an emergency occurs at the Presidio that affects historic properties, the Trust may take actions without consultation to preserve life or property.

1. Trust will notify SHPO and NPS within 24 hours of the emergency or as soon as conditions permit.

2. The Trust will notify the SHPO and NPS of any actions taken to preserve life or property within five days of completing the action.

3. The Trust will include a summary of the emergency and any actions taken in the Trust's annual report in accordance with Stipulation XIV.

B. In the event of a disaster or emergency declared by the President or the Governor of California, the Trust can undertake actions involving historic properties to prevent further damage within thirty (30) days from the declaration of the disaster or emergency.

1. Emergency response work will be conducted in a manner that avoids or minimizes effects on historic properties and, where possible, such emergency measures will be undertaken in a manner that does not foreclose future preservation or restoration.

2. The Trust shall notify the NPS and SHPO of the emergency within two (2) days of the declaration and include the steps being taken to address the emergency, and shall provide on-site monitoring of emergency response work by qualified personnel (safe working conditions permitting). NPS and SHPO may comment on the proposed steps in order to facilitate the Trust's emergency response plan while also avoiding adverse effects to affected properties.

3. The Trust will include a summary of the emergency and response taken in the Trust's annual report in accordance with Stipulation XIV.

4. This timeframe may be extended with approval of the NPS and SHPO.

C. Actions as part of the recovery of a disaster or emergency shall be reviewed in accordance with Stipulation IV.

IX. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Should any signatory or concurring party to this PA object at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this PA are implemented, the Trust shall consult with such party to resolve the objection. If the Trust determines that such objection cannot be resolved, the Trust will:

A. Notify signatory and concurring parties of the intent to resolve a dispute through the involvement of the ACHP, and forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including the Trust's proposed resolution, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide the Trust with its advice on the resolution of the objection within thirty (30) days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, the Trust shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP, signatories and concurring parties, and provide them with a copy of this written response. The Trust will then proceed according to its final decision.

1. If the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the thirty (30) day time period, the Trust may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, the Trust shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the signatories and concurring parties to the PA, and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.

2. The Trust's responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this PA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

X. AMENDMENTS

A. This PA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all signatories. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the signatories is filed with the ACHP.

B. Appendices A, B, C or D may be revised with the written agreement of the Trust, SHPO, and NPS without a revision being made to the underlying PA in accordance with an MOA and filed with the ACHP. Any such change will be documented in the Trust's annual report in accordance with Stipulation XIV.

XI. TERMINATION

A. Only a signatory party may terminate this PA. If any signatory party proposes termination of this PA, the signatory party proposing termination shall notify all other signatories in writing, explain the reasons for proposing termination, and consult with the other signatories for no more than thirty (30) days to seek alternatives to termination. Should such consultation result in an agreement on an alternative to termination, then the signatories shall proceed with an amendment to the agreement.

B. If within thirty (30) days (or another time period agreed to by all signatories) an amendment cannot be reached, any signatory may terminate the PA upon written notification to the other signatories.

C. Once the PA is terminated, and prior to work continuing on an undertaking, the Trust must either (a) execute a Memorandum of Agreement pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.6, or (b) request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 C.F.R. § 800.7. The Trust shall notify the signatories as to the course of action it will pursue.

XII. DURATION

A. This PA shall become effective upon execution by the Trust, the SHPO, the NPS, and the ACHP and shall remain in effect until December 31, 2024, or unless terminated prior to that time in accordance with Stipulation XI, or unless it is extended for an additional period of time by mutual written agreement of the signatory parties.

XIII. DEFINITIONS

A. The definitions of terms appearing at 36 C.F.R. § 800.16 are incorporated by reference into this PA.

XIV. ANNUAL REVIEW AND MONITORING

A. On or before January 31st of each year so long as this PA is in effect, the Trust shall prepare and provide to all parties an annual report describing how the Trust is carrying out its responsibilities under this PA.

B. The Trust shall ensure that the Report is made available to the public and that potentially interested persons and members of the public are invited to provide comments to the SHPO, NPS, and the ACHP as well as to the Trust. At the request of the SHPO, NPS, or the ACHP, the Trust shall supplement this process through meeting(s) to address comments and/or questions.

C. The Report shall include, at a minimum:

1. A list of all undertakings reviewed under Stipulation IV.
2. Efforts to identify and/or evaluate potential historic properties, monitoring efforts, AMA or research designs, and treatment of historic properties.
3. Reports of any training given to Trust personnel pursuant to Stipulation II, identification of current Trust points of contact, and notification of any qualified personnel changes.
4. Any recommendations to amend this PA or improve communications among the parties.

D. The SHPO and NPS may monitor activities carried out pursuant to this PA, and the ACHP will review such activities if it deems necessary or is so requested. The Trust shall cooperate with the SHPO, NPS and the ACHP in carrying out their monitoring and review responsibilities.

EXECUTION of this PA by the Trust, SHPO, NPS, and the ACHP and implementation of its terms evidence that the Trust has taken into account the effects of this undertaking on historic properties and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment.

992 PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
993 AMONG THE PRESIDIO TRUST, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
994 THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
995 AND THE CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
996 REGARDING THE PRESIDIO TRUST MANAGEMENT PLAN
997 AND
998 VARIOUS OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES
999 FOR AREA B OF
1000 THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT,
1001 GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
1002 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
1003
1004

1005 SIGNATORY PARTY:

1006
1007 THE PRESIDIO TRUST
1008
1009

1010
1011
1012 Name:



1013
1014 Title: Executive Director
1015

1016 Date: April 23, 2014

1017 PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
1018 AMONG THE PRESIDIO TRUST, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
1019 THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
1020 AND THE CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
1021 REGARDING THE PRESIDIO TRUST MANAGEMENT PLAN
1022 AND
1023 VARIOUS OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES
1024 FOR AREA B OF
1025 THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT,
1026 GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
1027 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
1028
1029

1030 SIGNATORY PARTY:

1031
1032 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE: PACIFIC WEST REGION
1033
1034
1035

1036
1037 Name:

1038 Title:

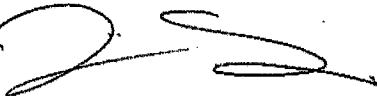
1039 Date:

Christie Lehnert
Reg. Dir.
4/24/2014

1040 PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
1041 AMONG THE PRESIDIO TRUST, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
1042 THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
1043 AND THE CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
1044 REGARDING THE PRESIDIO TRUST MANAGEMENT PLAN
1045 AND
1046 VARIOUS OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES
1047 FOR AREA B OF
1048 THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT,
1049 GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
1050 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
1051
1052

1053 SIGNATORY PARTY:

1054
1055 CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
1056

1057 
1058
1059

1060 Name: Jenan Saunders

1061
1062 Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
1063

1064 Date: April 25, 2014

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE PRESIDIO TRUST, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
AND THE CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE PRESIDIO TRUST MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND
VARIOUS OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES
FOR AREA B OF
THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT,
GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

SIGNATORY PARTY:

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Name: John W. Fowler
Title: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Date: 4/29/14

1086 **APPENDIX A**

1087 **REPETITIVE OR LOW IMPACT ACTIVITIES**

1088
1089
1090 The following projects are exempt from further review or consultation with the SHPO, NPS, and the
1091 ACHP under the terms of this PA.

- 1092
1093 A. Maintenance of contributing buildings and structures which includes:
- 1094
1095 1. Housekeeping, routine maintenance, building monitoring, and other such actions
1096 (such as repair/replacement of light switches, and rewiring existing fixtures in existing
1097 conduit, replacement of window putty) that do not damage historic fabric.
1098
1099 2. Painting of historic structures (exterior and interior) to match existing color,
1100 consistent with approved Residential Paint Palette, or based on paint analysis by an
1101 architect or exhibit specialist.
1102
- 1103 B. Maintenance operations for non-contributing buildings and structures in a historic
1104 district, except excavations and borings in archaeologically sensitive areas.
1105
- 1106 C. Painting of non-historic buildings and structures (exterior and interior).
1107
- 1108 D. Maintenance and repair or replacement of roofs or parts of a roof on historic and non-
1109 historic structures that are deteriorated beyond repair, when replacement matches existing or
1110 original material and design, and the Secretary's Standards, or maintenance scope of work that
1111 does not alter the integrity of the historic material.
1112
- 1113 E. Grading of terrain adjacent to a building to achieve positive water runoff in areas not
1114 designated as archaeologically sensitive or having vegetation or other characteristics which
1115 contribute to the cultural landscape and would be affected by grading.
1116
- 1117 F. Routine grounds maintenance such as grass cutting and treatment, maintenance of shrubs,
1118 and tree trimming, provided these activities are consistent with the Vegetation Management Plan
1119 and preservation of the cultural landscape.
1120
- 1121 G. Maintenance of existing roads or existing parking areas, including repaving and grading,
1122 within previously disturbed areas, where the work does not affect the historic integrity and
1123 character defining features of roads that are historic properties.
1124
- 1125 H. Rehabilitation, maintenance, or replacement of utility lines, transmission lines, and non-
1126 historic fences and walls within previously disturbed areas, not including known archaeological
1127 sites.
1128
- 1129 I. Health and safety activities such as non-destructive testing for radon gas, asbestos, lead-
1130 based paint, lead pipes, and hazardous materials and wastes.
1131
- 1132 J. Conducting non-ground disturbing elements of the applicable Integrated Pest
1133 Management program for control of pests such as termites, insects, and rodents.
1134

1135 K. Maintenance of existing facilities that does not involve new or additional ground
1136 disturbance (e.g., maintenance or replacement of guard rails, barriers, traffic control devices, light
1137 fixtures, non-historic curbs and sidewalks).
1138

1139 L. Maintenance (that does not change the configuration or appearance of the existing
1140 facilities) of existing electronic communication sites involving no ground disturbance.
1141

1142 M. Drilling test wells outside the boundaries of known archaeological sites for such purposes
1143 as water, slope stability, and detection of contaminants when continuous core sample is submitted
1144 to archaeology lab.
1145

1146 N. Mitigation or abatement of hazardous materials where this can be accomplished without
1147 impact to historic integrity or character-defining features of historic properties in situations such
1148 as the following:
1149

1150 1. Removal of asbestos insulation from piping and around duct work in open areas;
1151

1152 2. Removal of damaged asbestos floor tile and replacement with similar non-
1153 asbestos tile;
1154

1155 3. Carpeting over damaged asbestos floor tiles which do not contribute to the
1156 historic significance of a structure;
1157

1158 4. Encapsulation of lead-based paint in window trim and molding where there is no
1159 change to appearance.
1160

1161 O. Conducting small-scale and select destructive testing in contributing buildings to expose
1162 and assess concealed structural conditions (such as removal of small areas of plaster wall finish)
1163 and/or to assess material capacities (such as masonry push testing or concrete slab coring) when
1164 performed in areas that are easily repairable or otherwise inconspicuous.

APPENDIX B

STANDARD ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY PROTOCOL

A. There are three types of discoveries that are covered by this protocol:

1. Human remains of Native American or other derivation.
2. Cultural resources that have the potential to be significant.
3. Cultural resources not requiring further consideration.

B. An unanticipated discovery refers to any situation where previously unidentified archaeological resources or human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities. Unanticipated discovery protocols apply to those archaeological finds that are exposed during construction or construction-related activities whether an archaeologist is present or not. All contractors will immediately report to the Trust archaeologist if archaeological materials are uncovered during construction activities. All contractors must cease operations within the vicinity of the find until the Trust archaeologist is consulted. Cultural materials should be avoided by all future project activities and protected in place until a decision about their potential significance can be made. The Trust may assume NHL or NRHP eligibility of inadvertently discovered archaeological features for purposes of this treatment. All materials are property of the Trust and are not to be taken for personal use or display. The removal of artifacts from federal land is a federal offense and can result in substantial fines and/or imprisonment.

C. Archaeological resources include, but are not limited to, stone, brick, and concrete building foundations, isolated historic artifacts, historic privy pits and household waste deposits, and items of Native American derivation such as stone tools, shell and animal bone waste, shell beads, and habitation areas. A more detailed list follows:

1. Human remains;
2. Concentrations of rock, ash, animal bone or shell;
3. Buried layers containing a dark, almost black or very dark brown soil often containing charcoal and shell fragments;
4. Concentrations of artifacts such as stone bowls, arrowheads, bone tools, shell beads, etc.;
5. Architectural foundations made of stone, brick, wood, or concrete;
6. Architectural fabric;
7. Concentrations or historic material such as fragments of glass bottles, ceramic dishes, old cans, metal hardware, or other obvious trash dumps;
8. Pockets of debris containing food remains (e.g. cut bone, seeds, pits); and

9. Other materials that do not qualify as archaeological resources might also be encountered. These include: subsurface utilities such as water or sewer lines, materials manufactured after 1950, and small concentrations of broken concrete, broken asphalt, modern aluminum cans or beer bottles, and/or unmarked, unmortared bricks that have been deposited as fill, if no other cultural materials are present. These are generally not considered significant finds but should be brought to the Trust archaeologist's attention to inform future oversight.

D. Human Remains

1. All project-related ground-disturbing activities at the Presidio are designed to avoid human remains. If human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are inadvertently discovered they shall be protected in place and avoided by all project activities. Ground disturbing work in the vicinity of the find must immediately cease and the Trust archaeologist must be contacted. Presidio Archaeology Lab staff will notify the Trust's DFPO. If necessary, the Trust will notify the San Francisco Medical Examiner of the inadvertent discovery of human remains.

2. The immediate protection of human remains at the site shall be accomplished by

a) keeping any discovery confidential, and

b) securing the location to prevent disturbance of the remains and any associated materials.

3. The Trust archaeologist shall determine whether NAGPRA applies to the discovery and will ensure that the finds are treated in compliance with all requirements outlined at 43 C.F.R. § 10.4. Any materials not subject to NAGPRA will remain under Federal control.

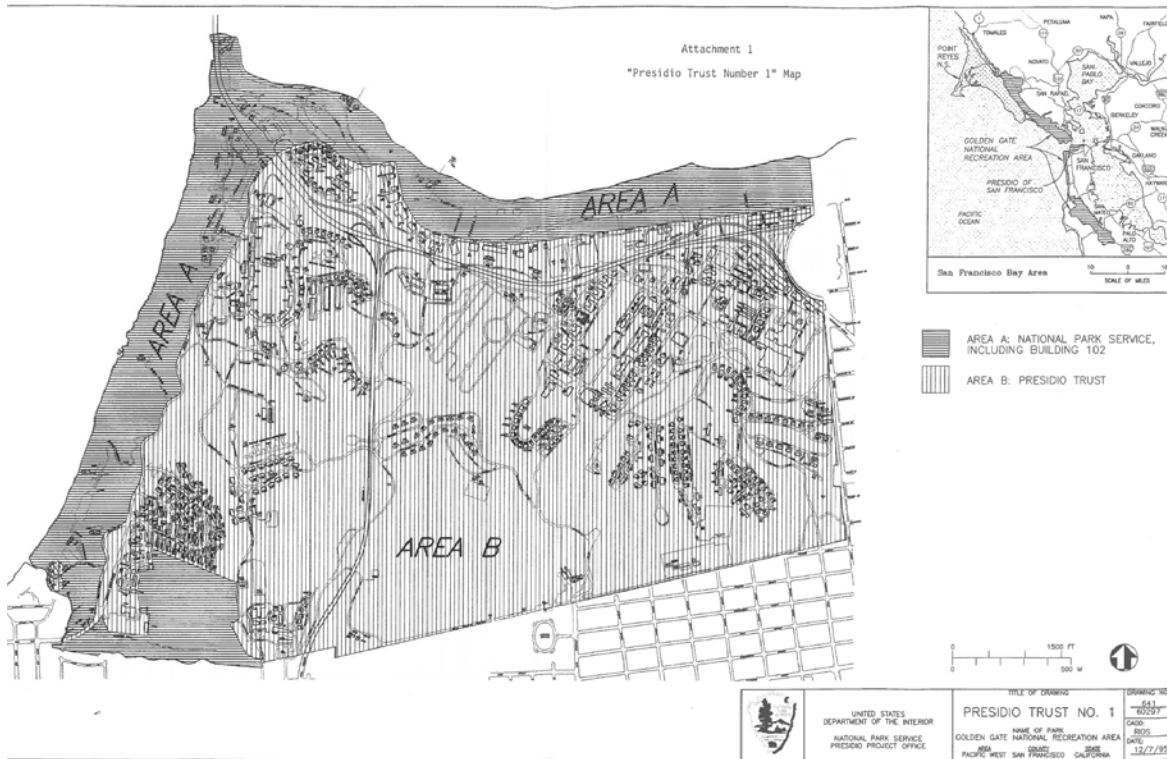
4. The Trust archaeologist shall determine whether the human remains are a single isolated burial or are potentially part of a cemetery or a larger archaeological site. This may necessitate the involvement of a consulting physical anthropologist. Articulated human remains, either as part of a single burial or larger cemetery, will be protected in place and avoided by all project activities. This may involve abandonment or redesign of the project.

5. If the discovery is limited to disarticulated human remains, the Trust archaeologist or a consulting physical anthropologist will direct necessary collection efforts. Further identification work may be necessary to determine the frequency of disarticulated human remains in the project area, and to determine an appropriate course of action. Any disarticulated remains collected from the site will be stored in archival boxes in a secure location until appropriate re-interment can take place. No human remains will be accessioned into the Presidio Trust Archaeological Collections.

APPENDIX C

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

“Presidio Trust Number 1,” dated December 7, 1995



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APPENDIX D
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS OF THE NHLD

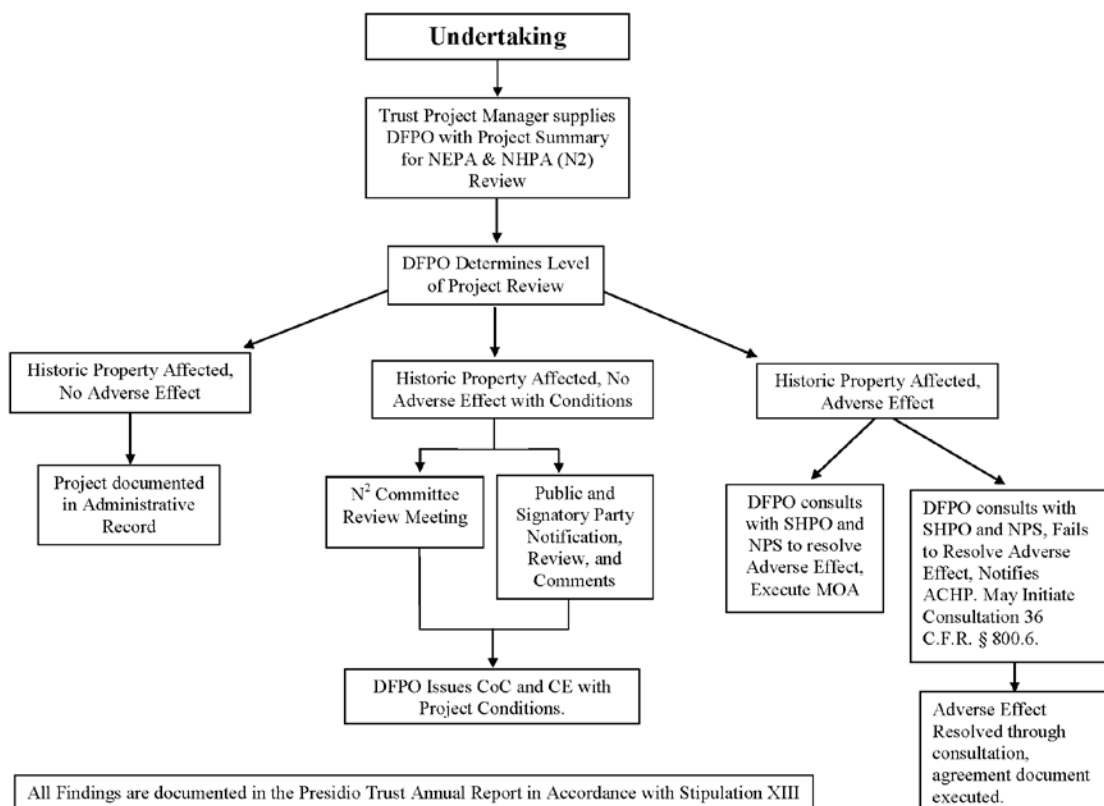


1278

APPENDIX E

N² REVIEW PROCESS

The Presidio Trust N² Process



1286 **APPENDIX F**

1287
1288 **LIST OF PARTIES NOTIFIED DURING THE CONSULTATION PROCESS (May – December**
1289 **2013)**

1290
1291 **Concurring Parties to the 2002 PTPA, notified, comments requested on May 24, 2013 and**
1292 **November 15, 2013:**

1293 National Trust for Historic Preservation
1294 Presidio Historical Association
1295

1296 **Participating Parties to the 2011 Main Post Update PA, notified and invited to participate August**
1297 **26, 2013:**

1298 National Trust for Historic Preservation
1299 Presidio Historical Association
1300 San Francisco Architectural Heritage
1301 People for a Golden Gate National Recreation Area
1302 National Parks Conservation Association
1303 Sierra Club
1304 Decendants of the de Anza and Portola Expedition
1305 Neighborhood Associations for Presidio Planning
1306 Cow Hollow Association
1307 Laurel Heights Improvement Association
1308 Marina Community Association
1309 San Francisco Film Society
1310 Interfaith Center at the Presidio
1311

1312 **eNews Announcements to 9,000 subscribed members of the public on July 12, 2013 and November**
1313 **20, 2013, notifying them of the process and inviting comment**
1314

Appendix B: N^2 Forms

NEPA / NHPA (N²) PROJECT SCREENING FORM

The filing of this Project Screening Form is in compliance with Section 1010.1(a) of the Presidio Trust's Regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section IV.C.1. of the Programmatic Agreement among the Presidio Trust, National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the California State Historic Preservation Officer regarding the Presidio Trust Management Plan and various operation and maintenance activities for Area B of the Presidio of San Francisco, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). To access this form and other N² compliance information, go to <https://presidiotrust.sharepoint.com/:u:/r/sites/PCD/SitePages/NEPA%20and%20NHPA.aspx?csf=1&web=1&e=2HXsl2>

PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT TITLE:

TRUST DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE:

PHONE NUMBER:

EMAIL ADDRESS:

TO BE COMPLETED BY
N2 ADMINISTRATOR

SUBMITTAL DATE:

PROJECT NO.:

NEPA

NHPA

A. PROJECT COORDINATION

Are there other coordinated public, Trust or interagency review requirements necessary to implement the project? Discuss below all items checked yes. Would the project:

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| 1. Require a Building Permit and/or an Excavation Clearance? | YES | NO |
| <i>Explain:</i> | | |
| 2. Require outside review/consultation (California Environmental Quality Act, Regional Water Quality Control Board, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Native American tribes, etc.)? | YES | NO |
| <i>Explain:</i> | | |
| 3. Be within Area A or have the potential to affect Area A lands, and require National Park Service notification? | YES | NO |
| <i>Explain:</i> | | |
| 4. Disturb soil in the drip line of a building? | YES | NO |
| If so, has the remediation program for lead-based paint soil? been initiated? | N/A | YES |
| <i>If unknown, consult the Remediation Project Manager at 561-5421</i> | | NO |
| <i>Explain:</i> | | |
| 5. Generate controversy or questions from the public, and hence require public outreach, education or notice? | YES | NO |
| <i>Explain:</i> | | |

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 6. Be within an environmental land use control zone?
<i>If unknown, consult the N² Administrator at 635-4800</i>
<i>Explain:</i> | YES NO |
| | |
| 7. Have design components (such as aesthetic/visual features, architectural/interior design elements, designed landscape components or special maintenance/sustainability considerations) that do not give rise to potential environmental effects, but may require additional review?
<i>If unknown, consult the Design Review Committee Coordinator at 561-5433</i>
<i>Explain:</i> | YES NO |
| | |
| 8. Implement or terminate a restriction, condition, public use limit or closure, requiring a written determination by the Board or Chief Executive Officer justifying the action?
<i>If unknown, consult the Compliance Manager at 561-5365.</i>
<i>Explain:</i> | YES NO |

B. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Describe below all alternatives considered including timing, cost, potential environmental effects and/or logistical issues that influenced the rejection of each alternative. "No Action" should always be one alternative considered.

C. CONSULTATION

Early consultation with the N2 and resource staff will expedite the review process. Describe below communication with Trust resource specialists or input from outside agencies or experts. Any potential environmental impacts identified must be discussed with the relevant staff specialist.

D. RESOURCE EFFECTS TO CONSIDER

Yes answers must be accompanied by an explanation of how the potential impact will be avoided. Justify no answers with an explanation when needed. Attach additional sheets as necessary. Would the project:

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. Alter, destroy, disturb or remove any portion of historic structures, archaeological resources, cultural landscape features or other contributors to the National Historic Landmark District (NHLD)?
<i>If unknown, consult the Historic Compliance staff at 561-2758 or 635-4800.</i>
<i>Explain:</i> | YES | NO |
| 2. Introduce elements out of character with the NHLD?
<i>If unknown, consult the Historic Compliance staff at 561-2758 or 635-4800.</i>
<i>Explain:</i> | YES | NO |
| 3. Substantially alter any ground cover or vegetation? Affect a species of special concern (plant or animal; state or federal listed or proposed for listing) or essential or important habitat?
<i>Explain:</i> | YES | NO |
| 4. Attract animal or insect pests or introduce or promote non-native species (plant or animal)?
<i>Explain:</i> | YES | NO |
| 5. Inhibit surface water drainage, alter the landscape topography, lead to increased runoff or erosion or compromise slope stability?
<i>Explain:</i> | YES | NO |
| 6. Involve handling, storage or disposal of potentially hazardous substances (such as toxic substances, flammables or explosives)?
<i>Explain:</i> | YES | NO |
| 7. Degrade surface or ground water quality? Alter streamflow characteristics?
<i>Explain:</i> | YES | NO |
| 8. Affect wetland, riparian or coastal habitat?
<i>Explain:</i> | YES | NO |
| 9. Be inconsistent with existing or formally proposed land use plans or policies (Presidio Trust Management Plan, Vegetation Management Plan, Trails and Bikeways Plan, etc.)?
<i>If unknown, consult the Compliance Manager at 561-5365.</i>
<i>Explain:</i> | YES | NO |

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 10. Impact recreation resources (visitation, activities, etc.) or visitor access (parking, trails, roads, etc.)?
<i>Explain:</i> | YES | NO |
| 11. Greatly increase the demand for parking?
<i>Explain:</i> | YES | NO |
| 12. Substantially increase traffic congestion, traffic volume, or adversely affect traffic safety for vehicles, pedestrians and bicyclists?
<i>Explain:</i> | YES | NO |
| 13. Substantially increase vehicle emissions or emissions of other air pollutants? Generate nuisance dust or odors?
<i>Explain:</i> | YES | NO |
| 14. Perceptibly increase existing noise levels or expose people to loud noise?
<i>Explain:</i> | YES | NO |
| 15. Substantially increase the amount of energy or water used?
<i>Explain:</i> | YES | NO |
| 16. Substantially increase the amount of solid waste or litter generated?
<i>Explain:</i> | YES | NO |
| 17. Increase light or glare?
<i>Explain:</i> | YES | NO |
| 18. Block an existing view, be visually intrusive or contribute to a degraded visual condition?
<i>Explain:</i> | YES | NO |
| 19. Maintain or create a public or employee safety or health hazard, or an attractive nuisance?
<i>Explain:</i> | YES | NO |
| 20. Substantially increase demand for municipal services (police, fire, water, sewage, etc.)?
<i>Explain:</i> | YES | NO |

Appendix C: Presidio Trust Secretary of the Interior Qualified Staff Resumes

Appendix D: Archaeological Management Assessments

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IDENTIFICATION PLAN BUILDING 40 REHABILITATION

Prepared by

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Prepared for

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June 2023

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IDENTIFICATION PLAN: BUILDING 40 REHABILITATION

I. PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

Archaeological identification is any investigation that is designed to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits within a specified area. The purpose of this Archaeological Identification Plan (AIP) is to ensure that significant archaeological resources within the proposed Building 40 Rehabilitation Project Area are identified prior to project implementation to ensure that adverse effects to contributing elements of the Presidio National Historic Landmark District (NHL) are avoided.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Building 40 Rehabilitation Project (Project) proposes to rehabilitate Building 40 for use as commercial office space. Current project plans are restricted largely to interior upgrades within the existing building envelope. Limited ground disturbance will be required for minor utility upgrades, storm water management and structural work for the building's foundation. Work is expected to be completed within the building footprint and drip line (3-4 feet outboard of the structure). The currently proposed structural solution is described as continuous a 'pony wall' 3 feet outboard of Building 40 at a depth of 24 inches. The purpose of the archaeological identification effort outlined in this plan is to determine if there are archaeological deposits of concern within the area of impact for the proposed new structural elements.

The project is within the known boundaries of *El Presidio de San Francisco*, a contributing archaeological area of the Presidio National Historic Landmark District (NHL).

III. PREDICTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS

[El Presidio de San Francisco](#)

El Presidio de San Francisco was initially settled in 1776. The post was situated at the northernmost edge of Spain's North American colonies and was integral to Spanish efforts to consolidate power and expand control over the region. The main quadrangle served as the center of military affairs, as well as religious and family life, during the Spanish and Mexican colonial periods. It was home to a cluster of buildings around a central place that provided space for settlers and soldiers to worship, process food, build and repair the many items necessary to sustain the community, as well as perform the administrative tasks required of the post. While the general layout of the quadrangle remained consistent over time, its dimensions and method of construction varied with each building phase. After the conclusion of the Mexican-American War the US Army occupied *El Presidio*. The Army renovated and settled in the existing adobe structures in addition to constructing new buildings. Over several decades, they eventually expanded the post northward and westward to create the Main Post.

[Significance: NHL/NRHP criteria 1/A Historical Events and 6/D Information Potential](#)

El Presidio is a unique archaeological resource with the potential to examine all phases of Presidio occupation including Spanish-Colonial, Mexican and American. Research at *El Presidio* contributes to research themes that include: reconstructing the processes by which the Spanish *El Presidio* site was structured; documenting the designs and technologies used; understanding the Native American involvement with the Spanish colonial/Mexican Presidio; documenting working conditions and the daily

use of space; reconstructing dietary patterns; understanding the development of community and identity including the dynamics of class, ethnicity, and gender; and the role of material culture and consumerism in the contexts of military institutions.

Integrity: Variable

Archaeological investigations have demonstrated the high integrity of archaeological deposits associated with the Spanish and Mexican colonial periods. In particular, architectural remains of the presumed 1815 reconstruction and expansion of the *El Presidio quadrangle* and associated structures have yielded thousands of archaeological artifacts and features. Some portions of the broader *El Presidio* site, however, are not yet known and still others have been destroyed during historic and modern construction episodes. The portions of *El Presidio* within the project area are generally expected to retain a low degree of integrity, likely having been impacted by the construction of Building 40 and subsequent improvements. Archaeological deposits, if they were to be located, are expected to be associated with the 1776-1815 plaza de armas of *El Presidio*. As such, substantial structural remains are not expected, and any evidence of occupation could be limited to more ephemeral depositional events. Archaeological investigations should focus on the depositional integrity of the area.

IV. PREVIOUS IDENTIFICATION EFFORTS

Efforts to identify archaeological deposits associated with *El Presidio de San Francisco* have been ongoing since the site was first discovered during archaeological monitoring in the early 1990s. Early work focused on areas adjacent to the project area to attempt to locate the 1776 (1792) quadrangle (Voss and Bente 1996). Once it was determined that the archaeological features and deposits discovered during archaeological monitoring were associated with a later 1815 quadrangle, research shifted to focus on this later iteration of the archaeological site. Following initial testing by Woodward Clyde (Voss and Bente 1996) very little excavation has been conducted to identify the extents and integrity of deposits associated with the 1792 quadrangle, which is largely capped by a mid-twentieth century parking lot. Limited archaeological testing was completed in the Building 40 area prior to lead in soil remediation efforts (Walker 2013) and an archaeological monitor observed and documented remedial excavations. Summaries of all investigations are included below.

Woodward Clyde Investigations (Voss and Bente 1996)

Serpentine stone foundations later determined to be associated with the 1815 *El Presidio* quadrangle were discovered during archaeological monitoring in 1993. Subsequent monitoring efforts and backhoe testing were completed by Woodward Clyde to determine the extents and integrity of *El Presidio*. Three large backhoe trenches were excavated to the north of the current project area to locate the northern room blocks of the 1776-1815 *El Presidio*. There was no definitive evidence of room blocks. The trenches are depicted on Figure 1.

Building 50, 40 and 41 Remediation – Archaeological Testing (2013)

Archaeological testing was conducted in advance of proposed lead in soil remediation at the dripline of Building 40 within the current project area in 2013. The Anthropological Studies Center (ASC) excavated twelve (12) shovel test pits and a single auger test in the dripline of Building 40, directly within the current project area. ASC excavations are depicted in Figure 1. These test pits were generally spaced evenly at 6 meters/ 20 feet apart and dug to a minimum of 2 feet below ground surface. Excavation revealed no clear significant deposits. Stratigraphically, some areas had an intact transition from historic fill episodes to historic soil profiles. Most of the area appeared to have been graded with any potential

historic surface removed. A single excavation area at the northwest end of Building 40 (STP 40-01) uncovered potential late 19th artifacts at a stratigraphic transition. Monitoring was recommended in this area.

Building 40 Lead Remediation Archaeological Monitoring (2013)

Remedial excavation within the dripline of Building 40 was completed by ERRG between October 16 and November 11, 2013. A Presidio Trust archaeologist was present for the full duration of excavation. Excavation areas are depicted in Figure 1. Trust archaeological monitors noted the same stratigraphic profile described by ASC archaeologists. Most areas showed an abrupt transition from historic fill episodes to a B or C horizon of Colma soils. Historic ground surface appears to have been graded historically. In limited areas it appeared that a transition from fills to historic soils was intact. However, no archaeological materials were identified at these potential surfaces. Of particular note, remedial excavation at the location of the area of interest identified by the ASC (STP 40-1) yielded mixed modern and historic material and evidence of disturbance by multiple episodes of foundation plantings. No intact archaeological deposits were noted during remedial excavation to a depth of 1 to 1.5 feet below current ground surface.

V. IDENTIFICATION PLAN

Testing for lead remediation and lead remediation excavation monitoring indicated that the dripline of Building 40 has been significantly impacted by historic episodes of grading and landscaping within the first 1 to 1.5 feet below ground surface. Because the Building 40 Rehabilitation Project proposes to excavate to a depth of 24 inches, additional testing is required to determine the potential for deposits below the depth of remedial excavation. As such, all units will be excavated to at least 24 inches and to Colma subsoil where feasible. Four archaeological units are proposed within the Project Area and are located both in areas that have been previously remediated and those that have not. Additionally, several units extend further out from the building under existing pavement to determine if intact deposits could be present outside of the dripline. While these paved areas are not currently proposed to be impacted by the Project, excavation results may facilitate the design of utilities work and inform the Project about the potential for flexibility in the design of the structural solution.

N 1047-49 E 1009

N1047-49 E1009 is a 2 meter x 1 meter archaeological excavation unit within an area on the southern façade of Building 40 that was not subject to remedial excavation efforts in 2013. The unit is partially within the dripline of the building and partially under pavement. The purpose of this excavation is to determine the stratigraphy of the Project Area in a non-remediated area.

N 1048 E 1022

N1049 E1022 is a 1 meter x 1 meter archaeological excavation unit within an area on the southern façade of Building 40 that was previously remediated to a depth of 1 foot (12 inches) below ground surface. The purpose of this unit is to excavate below the depth of remedial excavation and determine if there is potential for intact archaeological deposits.

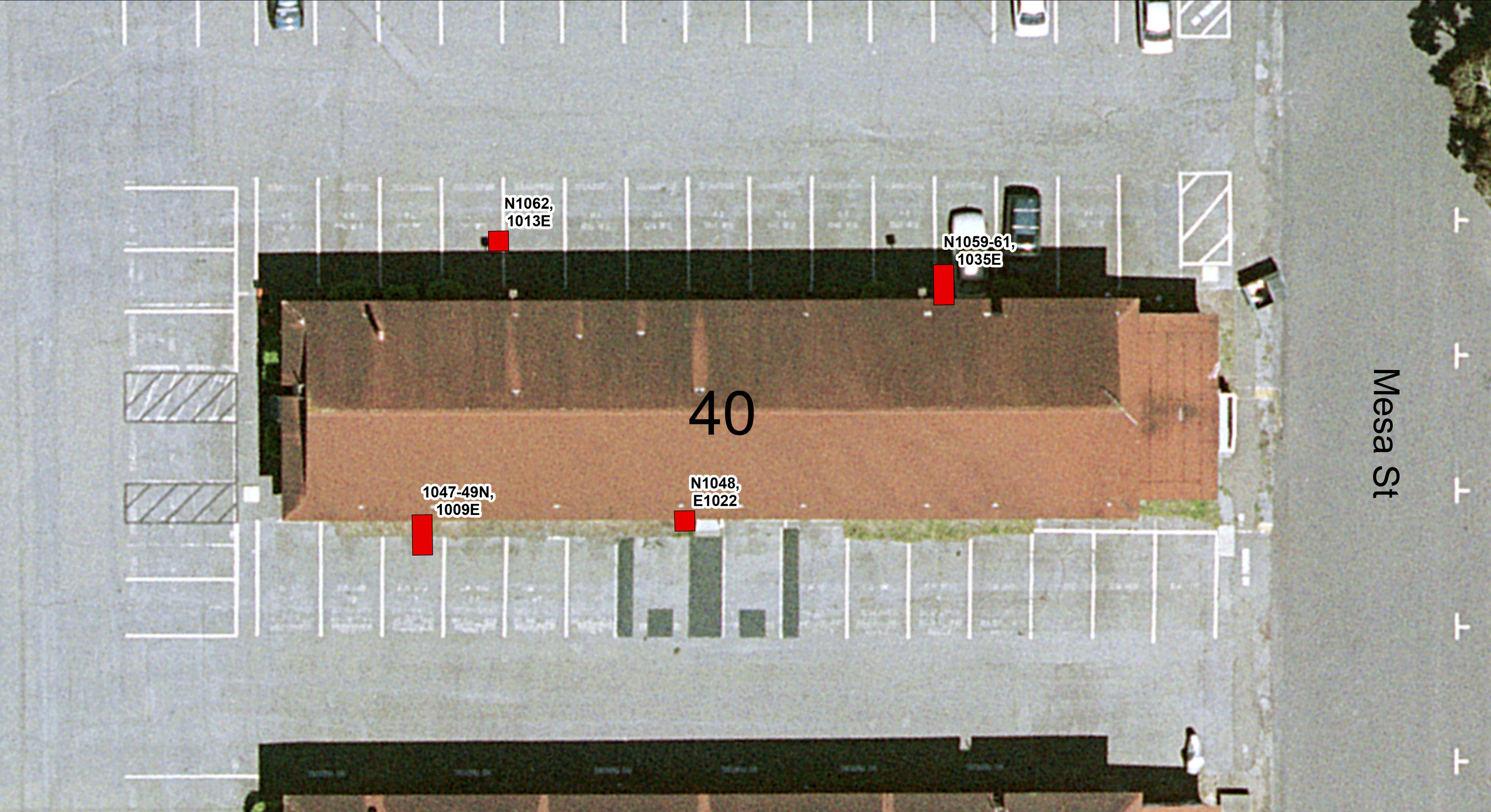
N 1059-61 E 1035

N1059-61 E1035 is a 2 meter by 1 meter archaeological excavation unit with an area on the northern façade of Building 40 that was not subject to remedial excavation efforts in 2013. The unit is partially within the dripline of the building and partially under pavement. The purpose of this excavation is to determine the stratigraphic integrity of the Project Area in a non-remediated area.

FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2



N 1062 E1013

N1062 E1013 is a 1 meter by 1 meter archaeological excavation unit just north of the northern facade of Building 40 fully below pavement. This is outside of the 2013 remedial area and directly adjacent to the current Project Area. This unit was placed to avoid utilities and dripline associated disturbance. The purpose of this excavation is to compare stratigraphic sequences in areas of the dripline and paved areas. This unit is also situated between Building 40 and backhoe trenches excavated by Woodward Clyde (Voss and Bente 1996) and may allow correlations of stratigraphic sequences between these efforts.

All excavation should be conducted according to cultural stratigraphy where possible and a stratigraphic matrix of deposits should be completed. Excavation should proceed to the depth of proposed disturbance (24 inches) and until culturally sterile soils are encountered if feasible. If archaeological features are located, they should be excavated only to the extent that they can be characterized. Any features or substantial deposits should be **protected in place** during testing investigations. All significant features will be reburied and plans for their preservation will be developed. All cultural material will be collected and transported to the Presidio Archaeology Lab for processing.

The AIP and its results should guide project design for the Project to help avoid impacts to archaeological resources. Following the completion of archaeological identification and the issuance of construction drawings, a project-specific Archaeological Monitoring Plan (AMP) will also be necessary to ensure that the project avoids adverse effects to archaeological resources.

LABORATORY PROCESSING AND CURATION

Artifacts collected during archaeological identification will be cleaned and cataloged according to archaeological provenience and material in accordance with standards and guidelines for research excavations at *El Presidio*. A conservator will perform laboratory treatments as necessary, in consultation with the Presidio Trust Curator and Archaeologist. Excavated soil from non-remediated areas will be screened at the trench and will be backfilled in the original trench. Any artifacts collected will be subject to Trust decontamination procedures. Soil from previously remediated units will be transported to the Presidio Archaeology Lab for processing and artifacts will be flagged and processed accordingly.

All archaeological materials ("the collection") generated by this project, with the exception of human remains and materials subject to NAGPRA, will remain the property of the Presidio Trust. Per 36 CFR Part 79.4(a), the collection includes archaeological artifacts and associated documentation in the form of project records. Associated documentation may include, but is not limited to, field, lab and administrative records, reports, photographs and slides, digital media and records, correspondence, and other project documentation.

Upon the completion of the final project the Archaeologist will provide recommendations for the permanent curation of recovered materials, based on the condition of objects and their research potential. The Presidio Trust Collections Committee, under the leadership of the Curator, will make final decision on the permanent curation of archaeological materials. no archaeological artifacts are recovered during these investigations, project records alone constitute a collection.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT
BUILDING 2 REHABILITATION**

Prepared by

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Prepared for

Teddy Huddleston
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT

BUILDING 2 REHABILITATION

I. Background

In accordance with Stipulation VI (Archaeology) of the “Programmatic Agreement Among The Presidio Trust, National Park Service, The Advisory Council On Historic Preservation, and The California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding The Presidio Trust Management Plan and Various Operation and Maintenance Activities for Area B of the Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark District, Golden Gate National Recreation Area San Francisco, California,” archaeological properties shall be handled in accordance with the terms of an Archaeological Management Assessment (AMA) that is prepared for individual undertakings or groups of related undertakings.

II. Project Description

Historic building 2 (former Wright General Hospital, also known as the Old Post Hospital or Wright Army Hospital) is a 2½-story wood frame structure built on a brick foundation with a series of additions on the north and south ends. The Building 2 Rehabilitation Project (the Project) will fully rehabilitate the building and surrounding site for educational use. The design approach will result in fully rehabilitated and upgraded structural and mechanical systems for code-compliant occupancy. Building rehabilitation will retain all interior and exterior character defining features and incorporate several new compatibly designed elements, including building systems, restrooms and elevator. Site work is under design at the time of the preparation of this AMA. This Archaeological Management Assessment is based on the Main Post Development Building 2 Bid Set dated November 17, 2023.. Any subsequent modifications to these drawings may be subject to additional archaeological oversight and should be discussed with Trust Archaeology staff.

III. Archaeological Context

The Building 2 project is proposed within the Hospital and Meteorological Station Archaeological Area of the Presidio NHL. The meteorological station is *predicted* based on historic maps and historical documentary evidence. Deposits associated with the hospital are *known*, based on previous observations during excavation for remediation (Lane 2014).

Hospital

The hospital was located on the east side of the Main Post just north of the row of Officers’ Quarters. Also known as Wright General Hospital, it was built in 1864 to replace an earlier (1857) hospital. The hospital is a two-story building with a brick-walled basement and porches on the front and back; it faced westward towards the old parade ground. A morgue and ward for prisoners were located on the east side of the building. It was a modern hospital with water piped to each room and coal burning fireplaces as well as a library, dispensary, post-mortem room, storeroom, and a vegetable garden.

In September 1864 the Department of the Pacific issued Special Orders 211, which stated that the hospital would become a post hospital and would be placed under the control of the Presidio’s commanding officer. In 1878 the hospital’s entrance shifted to the east side of the building, facing the city. In 1897 an octagonal surgical tower with windows on all sides was added to the north of the building in order to provide a well-lit operating room. By 1900 the number of patients exceeded the hospital’s capacity and its facilities had become unsanitary. Because the hospital lacked features of

other modern hospitals, the wards were closed in 1905 and all patients were transferred to the U.S. General Hospital. Thereafter the building served as the post dispensary until 1967 and as the Presidio Army Museum from 1974 until 1993.

Meteorological station

Ulysses S. Grant authorized what later became the National Weather Service on February 9, 1870. It was put under the Secretary of War because it was determined that military installations would take the most reliable and accurate records. Later in 1870, a total of 22 stations had been established across the United States and synchronized weather observations were recorded by “observing-sergeants” in the department of the Army Signal Service. These observations were then telegraphed to Washington DC. According to two historical maps of the Presidio Main Post, there was a Meteorological Station located within the grounds of the hospital but little is known about the station beyond its representation on the historical maps. The 1871 map shows the station as a series of rain gauges. A total of three such instruments are shown, two to the west of the hospital and one to the south. The meteorological station is also included in the 1880 map of the Main Post. This map shows the station as two small instruments and one storage shed.

Significance and Integrity

The Post Hospital and Meteorological Station archaeological area is eligible under Criterion D for the potential to document an important period in the Presidio’s development. The reconstruction of the functioning of the Presidio as a military institution and documenting how living conditions and ways of life were affected by its institutional character can be examined. Specifically, archaeological deposits associated with the hospital can provide insight into the changing practice of medicine in the late 19th and early 20th centuries at a frontier military post. This hospital is also significant because the practitioners would have had access to new tools and medicines from the East Coast associated with important developments in medicine in the 19th century. This could enable assessment of the relationship between the availability of technologies and their local acceptance. Features associated with the hospital could also provide the opportunity to document the working conditions and soldiers’/civilian employees’ use of space in the Presidio. Hospitals are institutions that are traditionally staffed and attended by female workers, and female staff is noted in the historical records of the hospital. Investigation of the hospital would provide further insight into the dynamics of gender interactions on an early United States military base on the west coast. Further, this property will allow an examination of female agency within a largely androcentric military installation. Record books rarely include information besides the sickness of ill patients and an investigation of the hospital could provide insight to the daily lives and experiences of this poorly documented group. Reconstructing undocumented garden and yard structure and use to assess vernacular and military influences, regional variation, and innovation would also be possible for the hospital garden area. Recording architectural features of specialized buildings and structures is another theme to be examined.

IV. Assessment

Ground disturbance for the proposed Building 2 rehabilitation is minimal and will be restricted to excavation for utilities, residual remedial excavation, and minimal landscaping. Archaeological monitoring of previous remedial excavation identified fifteen archaeological features and three sheet refuse scatters around Building 2 (Lane 2014). Because the area is rich in archaeological deposits, even the minimal excavation planned by the Project has the potential to have an effect on potentially significant deposits.

An Archaeological Research Design (ARD) is required to outline the types of resources that may be identified and to explicate their potential to address research questions. The ARD should provide a framework for the evaluation of resources identified during construction. Archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance will serve as identification of any archaeological resources present in the project area. The Archaeological Research Design will assist the Presidio Trust in ensuring that any deposits identified during construction are evaluated for significance and treated appropriately. An Archaeological Monitoring Plan (AMP) will also be required for the project and will be completed once final construction drawings are issued. The AMP will also incorporate the frameworks established in the ARD to guide decisions regarding the protection of significant archaeological resources during construction.

Human remains

Project-related ground-disturbing activities will be designed to avoid human remains. If human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are inadvertently discovered they shall be **protected in place** and **avoided** by all project activities. Ground disturbing work in the vicinity of the find must immediately cease and the Presidio Trust archaeologist must be contacted. Presidio Archaeology Lab staff will notify the Presidio Trust's Federal Preservation Officer. If necessary, the Presidio Trust will notify the San Francisco Medical Examiner of the inadvertent discovery of human remains.

The immediate protection of human remains at the site shall be accomplished by (1) keeping any discovery confidential, and (2) securing the location to prevent disturbance of the remains and any associated materials.

The Presidio Trust archaeologist shall determine whether the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) applies to the discovery and will ensure that the finds are treated in compliance with all requirements outlined at 43 CFR 10.4. Any materials not subject to NAGPRA will remain under Federal control.

The Presidio Trust archaeologist shall determine whether the human remains are a single isolated burial or are potentially part of a cemetery or a larger archaeological site. This may necessitate the involvement of a consulting physical anthropologist. Articulated human remains, either as part of a single burial or larger cemetery, will be **protected in place** and **avoided** by all project activities. This may involve abandonment or redesign of the project.

If the discovery is limited to disarticulated human remains, the Presidio Trust archaeologist or a consulting physical anthropologist will direct necessary collection efforts. Further identification work may be necessary to determine the frequency of disarticulated human remains in the project area and to determine an appropriate course of action. Any disarticulated remains collected from the site will be stored in archival boxes in a secure location until appropriate re-interment can take place. No human remains will be accessioned into the Presidio Trust Archaeological Collections.

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DRAFT

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT
EAST MASON WAREHOUSES REHABILITATION**

Prepared by

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Prepared for

Genny Bantle
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Presidio Trust

November 2021

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT

EAST MASON WAREHOUSES REHABILITATION

I. Background

In accordance with Stipulation VI (Archaeology) of the “Programmatic Agreement Among The Presidio Trust, National Park Service, The Advisory Council On Historic Preservation, and The California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding The Presidio Trust Management Plan and Various Operation and Maintenance Activities for Area B of the Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark District, Golden Gate National Recreation Area San Francisco, California,” archaeological properties shall be handled in accordance with the terms of an Archaeological Management Assessment (AMA) that is prepared for individual undertakings or groups of related undertakings.

II. Project Description

The East Mason Street Warehouses (buildings 1182 through 1188) comprise a distinctive row of seven mostly identical structures constructed concurrently in 1917-1919 as a warehouse complex. The NHLDC-contributing buildings, which align with Mason Street at the Marina Gate, have undergone some prior alterations and are in fair condition. This project will fully rehabilitate the buildings and associated site area for office/commercial occupancy. The project will result in fully rehabilitated and structurally upgraded “warm shell” buildings. The project will add new decking in select areas between buildings, differentiated by construction details, to consolidate ADA access and create access to building entrances and serve as open-air common spaces for tenants. The decks will feature modest site furnishings and plantings. Trash and mechanical equipment enclosures will be constructed on the parking lot (south) side of the building complex. The seismic design will involve construction of grade beams in the crawl space underneath the buildings to tie together structural posts as well as additional shear improvements at the interior face of the perimeter walls. Site work is under design at the time of the preparation of this AMA. This Archaeological Management Assessment is based on the 100% Design Development documents dated August 8, 2021. Any subsequent modifications to these drawings may be subject to additional archaeological oversight and should be discussed with Trust Archaeology staff.

III. Archaeological Context

There are no known National Historic Landmark District-contributing archaeological features in the East Mason Warehouses Rehabilitation Project Area. The area is, however, considered to have some sensitivity for precontact cultural materials (i.e. Native Ohlone features and artifacts) based on modeling completed by the Presidio Archaeology Lab (Barnaal 2009).

Archaeological site CA-SFR-129 is immediately to the north of the East Mason Warehouse Project Area in Area A. The character of CA-SFR-129 is consistent with Jones’s (1992) interpretation of late precontact settlement patterns. According the model, Presidio marshlands would have been used logistically over the last 1,000 years, primarily for the procurement of shellfish and plant resources. If the mouths of freshwater creeks and adjacent bluff margins, the slough corridor, and dunes were good places for aboriginal occupation, it is possible that prehistoric sites buried deeply within the project area may occur south of CA-SFR-129 along the former creek margins. It is also possible that other, smaller logistical use sites occur near CA-SFR-129. Archaeological deposits associated with the precontact occupation of the Presidio are expected to be buried below historic fill brought in to fill the marshlands and their margins.

Subsurface geoarchaeological testing conducted in January 2006 as part of the corrective action plan for an adjacent environmental remediation project (Buildings 228, 230, and [former] 231) did not identify any archaeological deposits, but did find evidence of at least two buried Holocene soils (Daldorf et al. 2006). These buried soil horizons were predicted to have a moderate potential for precontact archaeological deposits. Geoarchaeological testing also confirmed the predictions of the Presidio Elevation Change Model (Blind and Barnaal 2008) by demonstrating that the remediation area was covered by six to ten feet of historic-era fill. Archaeological monitoring of remedial excavation in summer 2012 confirmed the presence of historic fill to depths below 10 feet. No native ground surfaces were observed in an excavation of between 10 and 11 feet below ground surface.

Archaeological testing (Jones and Stokes 2002; GANDA 2013) and geoarchaeological modeling (GANDA 2013) for the Doyle Drive Project further suggests that the potential to locate precontact deposits in the project area is low. Results indicated that there is very little potential for Holocene-era surfaces outside of CA-SFR-129 and CA-SFR-6/26. Stable Holocene-era terrestrial surfaces would have been necessary to support long-term precontact occupation. Extensive archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance across the APE for the Doyle Drive project also did not identify any additional precontact deposits.

IV. Assessment

While the area is predicted to have some sensitivity for buried precontact archaeological sites, no historic or precontact sites are known to be within the area of the proposed action. The original construction of the buildings in this area, along with ground disturbance for site infrastructure, may have already impacted buried archaeological sites, affecting their physical integrity. The Presidio Elevation Change Model suggests that up to 10 feet of historic-era fill has been deposited over native ground surface at the western elevations of Buildings 1184 and 1185 and up to five feet of fill exists at the south elevation of Building 1184. Elevation change in the remaining area is predicted to be minimal. Archaeological monitoring of adjacent improvements for the Doyle Drive project has not revealed any buried subsurface archaeological remains outside of the previously identified adjacent archaeological site of CA-SFR-129.

Ground disturbance for the proposed East Mason Warehouses Rehabilitation is minimal and will be restricted to excavation for building and seismic upgrades and shallow site work. Because of the residual potential of ground disturbing activities to impact potentially buried archaeological sites, archaeological consultation will be included in all phases of design and implementation. If the proposed action requires more extensive ground disturbance, archaeological testing prior to construction may be necessary. Archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance will further ensure that any archaeological resources present in the project area are identified and treated appropriately. An Archaeological Monitoring Plan (AMP) will be prepared when the construction drawings issued for permit are completed.

Human remains

Project-related ground-disturbing activities will be designed to avoid human remains. If human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are inadvertently discovered they shall be **protected in place** and **avoided** by all project activities. Ground disturbing work in the vicinity of the find must immediately cease and the Presidio Trust archaeologist must be contacted. Presidio Archaeology Lab staff will notify the Presidio Trust's Federal Preservation Officer. If necessary, the Presidio Trust will notify the San Francisco Medical Examiner of the inadvertent discovery of human remains.

The immediate protection of human remains at the site shall be accomplished by (1) keeping any discovery confidential, and (2) securing the location to prevent disturbance of the remains and any associated materials.

The Presidio Trust archaeologist shall determine whether the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) applies to the discovery and will ensure that the finds are treated in compliance with all requirements outlined at 43 CFR 10.4. Any materials not subject to NAGPRA will remain under Federal control.

The Presidio Trust archaeologist shall determine whether the human remains are a single isolated burial or are potentially part of a cemetery or a larger archaeological site. This may necessitate the involvement of a consulting physical anthropologist. Articulated human remains, either as part of a single burial or larger cemetery, will be **protected in place** and **avoided** by all project activities. This may involve abandonment or redesign of the project.

If the discovery is limited to disarticulated human remains, the Presidio Trust archaeologist or a consulting physical anthropologist will direct necessary collection efforts. Further identification work may be necessary to determine the frequency of disarticulated human remains in the project area and to determine an appropriate course of action. Any disarticulated remains collected from the site will be stored in archival boxes in a secure location until appropriate re-interment can take place. No human remains will be accessioned into the Presidio Trust Archaeological Collections.

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING
PLAN
VERIZON CELL SITE #27 A-D
SPORTS BASEMENT**

Prepared by

Kari Jones
Planning and Compliance
Presidio Trust

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

VERIZON CELL SITE #27 A-D

SPORTS BASEMENT

I. Background

In accordance with Stipulation VI (Archaeology) of the “Programmatic Agreement Among The Presidio Trust, National Park Service, The Advisory Council On Historic Preservation, and The California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding The Presidio Trust Management Plan and Various Operation and Maintenance Activities for Area B of the Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark District, Golden Gate National Recreation Area San Francisco, California,” archaeological properties shall be handled in accordance with the terms of an Archaeological Management Assessment (AMA) that is prepared for individual undertakings or groups of related undertakings. An Certificate of Compliance (COC) for the Verizon Cell Site #27 A-D Project has been issued by the Presidio Trust. It specifies archaeological monitoring as a compliance measure. This AMA includes the project-specific monitoring plan (MP).

II. Project Description

Four separate temporary monopoles located east of building 610 (Sports Basement) need to be relocated. This project will remove the four monopoles and replace them with two 55-foot monopoles to the west of the building. The project will allow the carriers (Verizon, Sprint, AT&T and T-Mobile) to maintain their current coverage along the Presidio Parkway as well as areas south of the tower locations. Each monopole will provide enough space for two carriers. The foundation will include 18 cell blocks (each measuring 7 feet by 7 feet by 2 feet) to support the construction and installation of both monopoles and all ground equipment. Fiber and power to the site will share a joint trench approximately 490 feet long and 3 feet deep. A six-foot tall chain-link fence will be installed around the cell blocks. One contractor will be responsible for all work relative to the construction of the monopoles and the utility infrastructure. After construction is complete and the site is operational, the licensed area will remain an unmanned facility that requires regular maintenance.

This Archaeological Management Assessment and Monitoring Plan is based on the “Issued for Review” drawings dated 8/22/2018. Any subsequent modifications to these drawings may be subject to additional archaeological oversight and should be discussed with Trust Archaeology staff.

III. Archaeological Context

The Ohlone Mound archaeological area (CA-SFR-6/26) is a *known* precontact archaeological site adjacent to the Project Area. UC Berkeley researchers discovered the mound along the marshland of the Presidio during the preparation to fill the marsh for the Panama Pacific Exposition of 1915. Llewellyn Loud conducted a salvage excavation on what he named SFr-6 or "Presidio Mound" site in September of 1912. He recovered a large quantity of animal bone, lithics, and soil samples, which are currently housed at the Hearst Museum of Anthropology at UC Berkeley. Loud alerted the Panama Pacific International Exposition staff of the discovery and recommended folding the site into their planning for the 1915 event. His petition was ignored, and the mound was buried in preparation for the event. Subsequent

landscape modifications added more fill and approximately six feet of fill now covers the mound recorded in 1912.

In September 1972, Michael Moratto and Rodger Heglar were called to the Presidio of San Francisco at the request of the US Army to investigate the discovery of an apparently ancient human skeleton. The discovery was believed to be located close to CA-SFR-6. Because the previously established site boundaries were unclear, the interment and associated material was given a new site designation- CA-SFR-26. The skeleton was found 250 cm below modern surface in a pit being excavated for the construction of a new hoist for the Motor Pool Compound (former Building 628). The base of the excavation was below the water table, making excavation archaeological difficult.

A clean stratigraphic vertical profile was acquired from the south wall and six clear strata were identified. The skeletal remains were discovered in the earliest (deepest) stratum that consisted of wet, brown, muddy sand. Small numbers of *Macoma nasuta* shells and rotting fibers, which appeared to be parts of aquatic plants, were also found at the top the same stratum.

The human remains and part of the matrix were removed from the excavation. It was later determined that the human remains were of an Indigenous woman, age 25-30 years. Radiocarbon analysis dated the remains to about 740 AD. According to National Park Service archaeologist Leo Barker, the skeleton and an associated bone whistle fragment were repatriated with the assistance of the Native American Heritage Commission in 1983. The Indigenous group(s) involved in the reported repatriation is unknown; no documentation of this repatriation has been found.

In 2001, archaeological investigations for the Doyle Drive Project verified the location of the CA-SFR-6 (Jones and Stokes 2002). Cultural material such as flaked stone tools and debitage, burned rock, shell beads, obsidian, invertebrate shell, a bone awl tip, and vertebrate faunal remains were collected from the mound. The location of the site was mapped and documented. After these investigations, CA-SFR-6 and CA-SFR-26 were combined into a single archaeological site and designated CA-SFR-6/26. The Presidio Trust refers to the site as the Ohlone Mound.

Significance

The Ohlone Mound (CA-SFR-6/26) is individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The site is significant under Criterion D, for its potential to contribute information vital to understanding the human history of the Presidio, San Francisco, the wider Bay Area, and California prior to colonization. The Ohlone Mound (CA-SFR-6/26) is one of only two known precolonial sites at the Presidio of San Francisco. It is a rare still-preserved shellmound site in the Bay Area where most sites have been profoundly impacted by both natural process and modern development.

Detailed investigations at the Ohlone Mound (CA-SFR-6/26) could help in studying the process of how shellmounds formed and their rate of accumulation. The mound could also provide information about settlement patterns and subsistence adaptations of Ohlone in the San Francisco Bay Area broadly and about activities at the site itself more specifically. The site retains integrity of location and an unparalleled integrity of association with the precolonial history of the area that is now the Presidio. While the setting has been substantially altered with the construction of Doyle Drive and the many substantial alterations to the marshlands and Bayshore, the restoration of Crissy Field Marsh, associated landscaping, and the redesign of Doyle Drive (estimated completion 2017) may contribute to strengthening the integrity of feeling by bringing back a more 'natural' sense of the San Francisco Bayshore.

Excavation at the Ohlone Mound (CA-SFR-6/26) has the potential to fill in some of the gaps in understanding created by earlier methods of excavation and sampling strategies that largely disregarded the rich subsistence data (floral and faunal) at these sites. Large quantities of faunal and shellfish remains from recent limited excavations at the site have revealed important information about subsistence adaptation. Fish bone, mammal bone (marine and terrestrial), bird bone, mussels, clams, and other gastropods were identified. Paleobotanical remains of bulrush and sedges, and nuts of wild cucumber, hazelnut, and California bay were also recovered through controlled excavation. Taken together, the floral and faunal evidence indicates an economy based on intensive fishing and marine mammal exploitation. The presence of exotic materials, including obsidian and shell beads, also begins to help illuminate some specifics of the trade and exchange system that CA-SFR-6/26 inhabitants participated in. Specifically, analysis revealed that obsidian traveled from both the Napa and Sonoma valleys.

The site not only has considerable scientific value, but it also has cultural, social, and other values for the present-day Ohlone community. CA-SFR-6/26 is important to local Indigenous groups given that it is one of the few accessible sites left in San Francisco where ceremonial, social and educational functions could be held.

Integrity

The physical integrity of the Ohlone Mound (CA-SFR-6/26) is known to be moderate to high and is predicted to be similarly high in adjacent unexplored areas, given that the deposit is buried fairly deeply below current ground surface. Available evidence suggests that the mound has been neither graded nor substantially modified throughout its history. Limited subsurface testing in 2002 revealed that the deposits were exceptionally well-preserved and contained large quantities of shell and unbroken identifiable faunal remains (Jones and Stokes 2002).

The Ohlone Mound (CA-SFR-6/26) is well-preserved and buried beneath substantial fill. The density of material recovered from the excavations indicates that faunal and invertebrate shell remains, as well as other materials, are present in abundance. The site likely contains midden soil rich with faunal material, botanical remains, potential housefloors and other architectural traces. A single human burial has been discovered at the site and it is likely that more interments are present.

The Presidio Trust will continue to carefully review all projects in the vicinity of the mound to ensure not only the avoidance of direct disturbance but also to ensure that all project personnel are aware that the site is important to many groups and should be treated with respect.

While the site has immense research potential, elective excavation should be limited to focused research questions formulated with a robust understanding of the large extant archaeological collection. **The Presidio Archaeology Lab does not consider human remains as research objects and does not support research that has the excavation of burials as a goal.** Because an interment has previously been discovered within the mound, it is likely that more burials are present. Any excavation at the Ohlone Mound (CA-SFR-6/26) would have to be carefully designed and have a contingency plan for the inadvertent discovery of buried human skeletal materials. Further, elective excavation will only occur after meaningful consultation with all interested community members, especially Ramaytush and other Bay Area Ohlone.

IV. Assessment

The Verizon Cell Site #27 A-D project has been carefully designed to **avoid** the Ohlone Mound (CA-SFR-6/26). All proposed equipment is located outside the known boundaries of the site and all ground disturbing activities have been routed around and to the west of the site. **No ground disturbing activities or ongoing site maintenance activities are permitted with the known boundaries of the Ohlone Mound (CA-SFR-6/26).**

There is a very low likelihood that buried precontact archaeological remains are present within the Verizon Cell Site #27 A-D Project Area. If present, they are likely to be below at least 6 feet of imported fill material. Proposed ground disturbing activities include the installation of power and fiber in a joint 490 foot-long trench no more than 3 feet deep.

Four steps are required to ensure that historic features and archaeological deposits and the surrounding cultural landscape are treated appropriately during project activities:

- A preconstruction archaeological briefing shall be held before the initiation of ground disturbance.
- A qualified archaeologist shall perform monitoring during ground disturbing activities. Inadvertent discovery protocols shall be followed during all project activities.
- A preconstruction briefing on the cultural significance of the site shall be conducted by a qualified Native American monitor before project initiation.
- A qualified Native American monitor shall be present during project activities.

Preconstruction Archaeological and Native American Cultural Briefing

Prior to the initiation of mass excavation for the Verizon Cell Site #27 A-D Project, a Presidio Trust archaeologist shall provide a briefing to the general contractor and any subcontractors responsible for ground disturbing activities. Supervisory personnel, forepersons, excavation equipment operators, and laborers should attend the briefing. Individual or group briefings will also be conducted when new subcontractors or workers are brought in. The briefing will include examples of the types of artifacts that have been previously found in the area of construction, procedures for archaeological monitoring, and inadvertent discovery protocols, as outlined below. An Native American monitor will provide also briefing on the protocols for respectful behavior at a village and burial site. The Scope for Native American monitoring will be provided by the Native American monitor under separate cover and is not included in this AMA/MP.

Archaeological Monitoring Plan

Archaeological monitoring is the observation of ground-disturbing activities that have the potential to uncover archaeological remains. The term describes the work of an archaeologist in a construction zone or similar context. The purpose of this plan is to ensure that any significant archaeological resources inadvertently discovered during construction activities for the Project are treated appropriately.

Full-time archaeological monitoring will be required during all ground disturbing activities within the Project. Full-time monitoring is defined as continuous observation by an archaeologist of all ground disturbance required for a project component, regardless of the horizontal or vertical extent of the planned excavation. That is, **an archaeologist must be physically present to observe the project activity from the initial breaking of the ground surface to the base of excavation.** Presidio Trust archaeologists will conduct archaeological monitoring for the duration of ground disturbing activities required for the project. The archaeological monitor will record observations made in the field during excavation and to document the general stratigraphy of the areas monitored. In the event of a potentially significant

discovery, it is the responsibility of the monitor to stop the work in the area and ensure that there are no adverse effects to cultural resources.

V. Inadvertent Discovery Protocols

An inadvertent discovery refers to any situation where previously unidentified archaeological resources or human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities. Inadvertent discovery protocols apply to those archaeological finds that are exposed during construction or construction-related activities ***whether an archaeologist is present or not.***

There are three types of inadvertent discoveries that are covered by this monitoring plan:

- Human remains.
- Cultural resources that are significant or have the potential to be significant.
- Cultural resources that a qualified archaeologist determines do not require further consideration.

If any of these three types is inadvertently discovered during construction, the contractor and archaeological monitor should follow the steps outlined below:

- All contractors will immediately report to the archaeological monitor if archaeological materials are uncovered during construction activities.
- Operations within the vicinity of the find should be temporarily halted until the archaeological monitor is consulted.
- In the majority of cases the archaeological monitor should be able to make a determination of significance for the find.
- If a clear significance determination is not possible, the Presidio Trust Archaeologist should be consulted.
- All materials, whether determined significant or not, are property of the Presidio Trust and are not to be taken for personal use or display.

Archaeological resources include stone, brick, and concrete building foundations, isolated historic artifacts, historic landfill deposits, historic privy pits and household waste deposits, and items of Indigenous use such as stone tools, shell and animal bone waste, shell beads, and habitation areas. A more detailed list follows:

- Human remains;
- Concentrations of rock, ash, animal bone or shell;
- Earth containing a dark, almost black or very dark brown soil often containing charcoal;
- Easily crumbled dark gray-brown soil with abundant shell fragments, animal bone, charcoal and artifacts such as shell beads, mortars, pestles, arrowheads, bone tools, etc.;
- Concentrations of artifacts such as stone bowls, arrowheads, bone tools, shell beads, etc.;
- Deposits containing large amounts of shell;
- Deposits containing glass bottles, metal, old cans or other obvious trash dumps (Note: single bottles, modern aluminum cans or beer bottles are not considered significant finds);
- Foundations (stone, concrete, brick or wood);
- Wells (outline, brick or wood lined);
- Trash dumps containing food debris (e.g. cut bone, seeds, pits); and,
- Adobe (unfired or fired) clay bricks.

Prior characterization of the first 6 feet of materials in Cell Site #27 A-D Project Area suggest that it is early twentieth century fill. If isolated, these materials are not considered to be archaeological resources and do not require further consideration. Other materials that do not qualify as archaeological resources might also be encountered. These include: modern subsurface utilities such as water or sewer lines, materials manufactured after 1950, and small concentrations of broken concrete, broken asphalt, and/or unmarked, unmortared bricks that have been deposited as fill, if no other cultural materials are present.

Human remains

Project-related ground-disturbing activities have been designed to avoid human remains. If human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are inadvertently discovered they shall be ***protected in place*** and ***avoided*** by all project activities. Ground disturbing work in the vicinity of the find must immediately cease and the Presidio Trust archaeologist must be contacted. Presidio Archaeology Lab staff will notify the Presidio Trust's Federal Preservation Officer. If necessary, the Presidio Trust will notify the San Francisco Medical Examiner of the inadvertent discovery of human remains.

The immediate protection of human remains at the site shall be accomplished by (1) keeping any discovery confidential, and (2) securing the location to prevent disturbance of the remains and any associated materials.

The Presidio Trust archaeologist shall determine whether the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) applies to the discovery and will ensure that the finds are treated in compliance with all requirements outlined at 43 CFR 10.4. Any materials not subject to NAGPRA will remain under Federal control.

The Presidio Trust archaeologist shall determine whether the human remains are a single isolated burial or are potentially part of a cemetery or a larger archaeological site. This may necessitate the involvement of a consulting physical anthropologist. Articulated human remains, either as part of a single burial or larger cemetery, will be ***protected in place*** and ***avoided*** by all project activities. This may involve abandonment or redesign of the project.

If the discovery is limited to disarticulated human remains, the Presidio Trust archaeologist or a consulting physical anthropologist will direct necessary collection efforts. Further identification work may be necessary to determine the frequency of disarticulated human remains in the project area and to determine an appropriate course of action. Any disarticulated remains collected from the site will be stored in archival boxes in a secure location until appropriate re-interment can take place. No human remains will be accessioned into the Presidio Trust Archaeological Collections.

VI. Curation

All archaeological materials and records ("the collection") generated by this project, with the exception of human remains and materials subject to NAGPRA, will remain the property of the Presidio Trust. Per 36 CFR Part 79.4(a), Federal archaeological collections are defined as "material remains that are excavated or removed during a survey, excavation or other study of a prehistoric or historic resource, and associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with the survey, excavation or other study". Material remains may include archaeological artifacts, objects, specimens, samples, and other physical evidence. Associated records may include, but are not limited to, field, lab and

administrative records, reports, photographs and slides, digital media and records, correspondence, and other project documentation. In the event that no material remains are recovered during archaeological investigations, **associated records alone constitute a collection.**

The Presidio Trust Curator will coordinate with Trust Archaeologists to prepare and review collections for accession into the Presidio Trust's permanent Archaeological Collections. Collections are curated by the Presidio Trust on-site in its secure, climate-controlled Curation Facility. Collections are curated in compliance with 36 CFR Part 79 and in accordance with the Presidio Trust's *Archaeological Collections Policy* and *Archaeological Collections Management Guidelines* (Presidio Trust 2011, 2012). Information about the collections is accessible through the Re:discovery archaeology and collections management database.

References

Barnaal, Hans A.

2009 Presidio National Historic Landmark District Map of Predicted Archaeological Features. On file at the Presidio Archaeology Lab.

Blind, Eric B and Hans A. Barnaal

2008 Presidio Elevation Change Model. On file at the Presidio Archaeology Lab.

Jones and Stokes

2002 Doyle Drive Project: Phase I Extended Survey Report/ Phase II Evaluation Report (2002). Prepared for Parsons Brinckerhoff and San Francisco County Transportation Authority, San Francisco, CA. On file at the Presidio Archaeology Lab.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT
MUNI 30 WESTERN TERMINAL**

Prepared by

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DECEMBER 2023

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT

MUNI 30 WESTERN TERMINAL

I. Background

In accordance with Stipulation VI (Archaeology) of the “Programmatic Agreement Among The Presidio Trust, National Park Service, The Advisory Council On Historic Preservation, and The California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding The Presidio Trust Management Plan and Various Operation and Maintenance Activities for Area B of the Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark District, Golden Gate National Recreation Area San Francisco, California,” archaeological properties shall be handled in accordance with the terms of an Archaeological Management Assessment (AMA) that is prepared for individual undertakings or groups of related undertakings. This AMA was prepared for the proposed Muni 30 Western Terminal Project (The Project).

II. Project Description

The Muni 30 Western Terminal Project will relocate the terminus of the Muni 30 route from the current temporary location immediately east of Building 610 to a location approximately 900 feet farther west, to an unpaved and undeveloped area immediately east of Building 640. The terminus will be constructed as three sawtooth bus bays, allowing for buses to arrive and depart in any order. Buses will circulate in a clockwise direction, allowing passengers to alight the bus within the terminus. Passengers will board the eastbound buses at a stop on the south side of Mason Street. A new sidewalk on the south side of Mason Street will close the gap between the pedestrian path to the west and the sidewalk being built by the Outpost Meadow project near Building 610.

Project elements will include concrete pavement and sidewalks, landscaping, a bus shelter, utility connections, site lighting, and a new restroom building. Modest improvements will be made to Building 638, including exterior paint, a new door, stair, and handrail, but Building 638 will not be occupied or used for any purpose as part of this project. Planting, building the pavement, trenching for utilities, installing signage, and building foundations for site lighting and the bus shelter will require excavation.

This Archaeological Management Assessment (AMA) is based on the MUNI 30 50% construction drawings issued October 4, 2023. Any subsequent modifications to these drawings may be subject to additional archaeological conditions and should be discussed with Trust archaeology staff.

III. Archaeological Context

The Project is in an area of high precontact archaeological sensitivity. The Ohlone Mound archaeological area (CA-SFR-6/26) is a *known* precontact archaeological site adjacent to the Project Area. In 1912, archaeological researchers discovered the mound along the marshland of the Presidio during the preparation to fill the marsh for the Panama Pacific Exposition of 1915. Landscape modifications for the PPIE added approximately six feet of fill over the northern waterfront. This fill now covers the mound recorded in 1912 and the adjacent areas, including the Project Area. The US Army discovered an intact human burial in the immediate vicinity at depth (6-8 feet below current ground surface) in the 1970s. Identification excavations in advance of the Doyle Drive replacement project in 2001 confirmed that the subsurface archaeological deposits associated with the mound were intact and buried at a depth of six

or more feet of 20th century fill. The 2001 excavations are used to place the original mound within the modern landscape and map the site location. Following the 2001 research effort to locate the mound, the two archaeological sites of the original mound (CA-SFR-6) and the 1970s human burial (CA-SFR-26) were combined into one site (CA-SFR-6/26) for management purposes. CA-SFR-6/26 was determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as an individual property (Jones and Stokes 2002).

IV. Assessment

The Muni 30 Western Terminus project has been designed to **avoid** archaeological deposits associated with the Ohlone Mound (CA-SFR-6/26) and minimize vertical penetration of areas of adjacent high precontact sensitivity. There is a possibility that buried precontact archaeological remains, items significant to Indigenous peoples, or their ancestors' remains (intact or dispersed) are present within the Project Area. If present, they are likely to be below at least five feet of imported fill material. Proposed ground disturbing activities include excavations for utility upgrades and a bioretention basin. Much of this work is within areas previously excavated to approximately five to seven feet below ground surface for soil remediation. Remediation work was monitored by archaeological staff and no precontact resources surfaces were noted. It is expected that native ground surface may be intact below the vertical extents of previous remedial excavations. A proposed sidewalk extension through CA-SFR-6/26 has been designed with minimal subsurface impacts and will be well within fill soils over archaeological deposits. The sidewalk, however, traverses the Environmentally Sensitive Area (the Ohlone Mound) and work there will be subject to archaeological oversight. Infrastructure for bus charging (catenary poles and foundations) are still being designed.

Three steps are required to ensure that archaeological deposits and items of cultural significance to Indigenous peoples are treated appropriately during project activities:

- A preconstruction archaeological briefing shall be held before the initiation of ground disturbance.
- An Archaeological Monitoring Plan (AMP) will be prepared when construction drawings are issued. A Presidio Trust archaeologist shall perform monitoring during ground disturbing activities as specified in the AMP. Inadvertent discovery protocols shall be followed during all project activities.
- A preconstruction briefing on the cultural significance of the area shall be conducted by a Native American cultural representative before project initiation and at appropriate intervals to ensure compliance with site protocols. The Presidio Trust and all construction personnel will be responsible for ensuring that protocols established by the Native American representative are followed.

V. Inadvertent Discovery Protocols

An inadvertent discovery refers to any situation where previously unidentified archaeological resources or human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities. Inadvertent discovery protocols apply to those finds that are exposed during construction or construction-related activities ***whether an archaeologist or Indigenous representative is present or not.***

There are three types of inadvertent discoveries that are covered by this monitoring plan:

- Human remains (ancestral remains)
- Cultural resources that are significant or have the potential to be significant.

- Cultural resources that a qualified archaeologist determines do not require further consideration.

If any of these three types is inadvertently discovered during construction, the contractor and archaeological monitor should follow the steps outlined below:

- All contractors will immediately report to the archaeological monitor if archaeological materials are uncovered during construction activities.
- Operations within the vicinity of the find should be temporarily halted until the archaeological monitor is consulted.
- In the majority of cases the archaeological monitor should be able to make a determination of significance for the find.
- All materials, whether determined significant or not, are property of the Presidio Trust and are not to be taken for personal use or display.

Archaeological resources include stone, brick, and concrete building foundations, isolated historic artifacts, historic landfill deposits, historic privy pits and household waste deposits, and items of Indigenous use such as stone tools, shell and animal bone waste, shell beads, and habitation areas. A more detailed list follows:

- Concentrations of rock, ash, animal bone or shell;
- Earth containing a dark, almost black or very dark brown soil often containing charcoal;
- Easily crumbled dark gray-brown soil with abundant shell fragments, animal bone, charcoal and artifacts such as shell beads, mortars, pestles, arrowheads, bone tools, etc.;
- Concentrations of artifacts such as stone bowls, arrowheads, bone tools, shell beads, etc.;
- Deposits containing large amounts of shell;
- Deposits containing glass bottles, metal, old cans or other obvious trash dumps (Note: single bottles, modern aluminum cans or beer bottles are not considered significant finds);
- Foundations (stone, concrete, brick or wood);
- Wells (outline, brick or wood lined);
- Trash dumps containing food debris (e.g. cut bone, seeds, pits); and,
- Adobe (unfired or fired) clay bricks.

Prior characterization of the first five to seven feet of fill in the Muni Terminal Project Area suggests that it is early twentieth century fill. If isolated, cultural materials deposited in fill are not considered to be archaeological resources and do not require further consideration. Other materials that do not qualify as archaeological resources might also be encountered. These include modern subsurface utilities such as water or sewer lines, materials manufactured after 1950, and small concentrations of broken concrete, broken asphalt, and/or unmarked, unmortared bricks that have been deposited as fill, if no other cultural materials are present.

Human remains

Project-related ground-disturbing activities have been designed to avoid human remains. If human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are inadvertently discovered they shall be ***protected in place*** and ***avoided*** by all project activities. Ground disturbing work in the vicinity of the find must immediately cease and the Presidio Trust archaeologist must be contacted. Presidio Archaeology Lab staff will notify the Presidio Trust's Federal Preservation Officer. If necessary, the Presidio Trust will notify the San Francisco Medical Examiner of the inadvertent discovery of human remains.

The immediate protection of human remains at the site shall be accomplished by (1) keeping any discovery confidential, and (2) securing the location to prevent disturbance of the remains and any associated materials.

The Presidio Trust archaeologist shall determine whether the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) applies to the discovery and will ensure that the finds are treated in compliance with all requirements outlined at 43 CFR 10.4. Any materials not subject to NAGPRA will remain under Federal control.

The Presidio Trust archaeologist shall determine whether the human remains are a single isolated burial or are potentially part of a cemetery or a larger archaeological site. This may necessitate the involvement of a consulting physical anthropologist. Articulated human remains, either as part of a single burial or larger cemetery, will be **protected in place** and **avoided** by all project activities. This may involve abandonment or redesign of the project.

If the discovery is limited to disarticulated human remains, the Presidio Trust archaeologist or a consulting physical anthropologist will direct necessary collection efforts. Further identification work may be necessary to determine the frequency of disarticulated human remains in the project area and to determine an appropriate course of action. Any disarticulated remains collected from the site will be stored in archival boxes in a secure location until appropriate re-interment can take place. No human remains will be accessioned into the Presidio Trust Archaeological Collections.

Curation

All archaeological materials ("the collection") generated by this project, with the exception of human remains and materials subject to NAGPRA, will remain the property of the Presidio Trust. Per 36 CFR Part 79.4(a), the collection includes archaeological artifacts, samples, and associated records. Associated records may include, but are not limited to, field, lab and administrative records, reports, photographs and slides, digital media and records, correspondence, and other project documentation. In the event that no archaeological artifacts are recovered during investigations, **associated records alone constitute a collection.**

The collection is curated by the Presidio Trust on-site in the Presidio Archaeology Lab's secure, climate-controlled curation facility. Collections are curated in compliance with 36 CFR Part 79 and in accordance with the Presidio Trust's *Archaeological Collections Policy* and *Archaeological Collections Management Guidelines* (Presidio Trust 2011, 2012). Information about the collections is accessible through the Re:discovery archaeology and collections management database.

References

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FINAL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT
OUTPOST MEADOW

Prepared by

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Planning and Compliance
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JANUARY 2023

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT

OUTPOST MEADOW

I. Background

In accordance with Stipulation VI (Archaeology) of the “Programmatic Agreement Among The Presidio Trust, National Park Service, The Advisory Council On Historic Preservation, and The California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding The Presidio Trust Management Plan and Various Operation and Maintenance Activities for Area B of the Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark District, Golden Gate National Recreation Area San Francisco, California,” archaeological properties shall be handled in accordance with the terms of an Archaeological Management Assessment (AMA) that is prepared for individual undertakings or groups of related undertakings. This AMA was prepared for the proposed Outpost Meadow Project (The Project).

II. Project Description

The Outpost Meadow Project (formerly the *Former Commissary Building 610/Parking Lot Improvements Project*) will redesign the former Commissary (non-historic building 610 currently occupied by Sports Basement) parking lot and modify the building to enhance the site’s visual character, create a more inviting and pedestrian-friendly environment, and add to the area’s overall environmental health while maintaining sufficient parking supply for nearby users.

Approximately 2.4 acres of the existing parking lot will be replaced with a new turf meadow and other landscape features. The meadow will be ringed by group and family-scaled picnic areas, seating and a network of paths. New landscaping will feature native dune scrub and drought-tolerant non-native plantings. Parking for approximately 100 vehicles will be retained on the southern third of the project site and approximately 55 new parking spaces will be provided along the north side of the building and in the footprint of the approximately 5,000 square-foot, former Commissary’s refrigerator wing (non-historic building 653), which will be demolished.

This Archaeological Management Assessment (AMA) is based on the Outpost Meadow 50% Design Development documents issued December 9, 2022. Any subsequent modifications to these drawings may be subject to additional archaeological conditions and should be discussed with Trust archaeology staff.

III. Archaeological Context

The Project is in an area of high precontact archaeological sensitivity. The Ohlone Mound archaeological area (CA-SFR-6/26) is a *known* precontact archaeological site adjacent to the Project Area. In 1912, archaeological researchers discovered the mound along the marshland of the Presidio during the preparation to fill the marsh for the 1915 Panama Pacific Exposition. Landscape modifications for the PPIE added approximately five to six feet of fill over the northern waterfront. This fill now covers the mound recorded in 1912 and the adjacent areas, including the Project Area. The US Army discovered an intact human burial in the immediate vicinity at depth (over 8 feet below current ground surface) in the 1970s. Identification excavations in advance of the Doyle Drive replacement project in 2001 confirmed that the subsurface archaeological deposits associated with the mound were intact and buried at a

depth of five or more feet of 20th century fill. The 2001 excavations are used to place the original mound within the modern landscape and map the site location. Following the 2001 research effort to locate the mound, the two archaeological sites of the original mound (CA-SFR-6) and the 1970s human burial (CA-SFR-26) were combined into one site (CA-SFR-6/26) for management purposes. CA-SFR-6/26 was determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as an individual property (Jones and Stokes 2002).

IV. Assessment

The Outpost Meadow project has been designed to **avoid** the Ohlone Mound (CA-SFR-6/26) and vertical penetration of areas of adjacent high precontact sensitivity. There is a possibility that buried precontact archaeological remains, items significant to Indigenous peoples, or their ancestors' remains (intact or dispersed) are present within the Project Area. If present, they are likely to be below at least 5 feet of imported fill material. Proposed ground disturbing activities include excavations for structural supports for noise barriers, utility excavations, and excavations for mature tree plantings. Three steps are required to ensure that archaeological deposits and items of cultural significance to Indigenous peoples are treated appropriately during project activities:

- A preconstruction archaeological briefing shall be held before the initiation of ground disturbance.
- An Archaeological Monitoring Plan (AMP) will be prepared when construction drawings are issued. A Presidio Trust archaeologist shall perform monitoring during ground disturbing activities as specified in the AMP. Inadvertent discovery protocols shall be followed during all project activities.
- A preconstruction briefing on the cultural significance of the area shall be conducted by a Native American cultural representative before project initiation and at appropriate intervals to ensure compliance with site protocols. The Presidio Trust and all construction personnel will be responsible for ensuring that protocols established by the Native American representative are followed.

V. Inadvertent Discovery Protocols

An inadvertent discovery refers to any situation where previously unidentified archaeological resources or human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities. Inadvertent discovery protocols apply to those finds that are exposed during construction or construction-related activities ***whether an archaeologist or Indigenous representative is present or not.***

There are three types of inadvertent discoveries that are covered by this monitoring plan:

- Human remains (ancestral remains)
- Cultural resources that are significant or have the potential to be significant.
- Cultural resources that a qualified archaeologist determines do not require further consideration.

If any of these three types is inadvertently discovered during construction, the contractor and archaeological monitor should follow the steps outlined below:

- All contractors will immediately report to the archaeological monitor if archaeological materials are uncovered during construction activities.
- Operations within the vicinity of the find should be temporarily halted until the archaeological monitor is consulted.

- In the majority of cases the archaeological monitor should be able to make a determination of significance for the find.
- All materials, whether determined significant or not, are property of the Presidio Trust and are not to be taken for personal use or display.

Archaeological resources include stone, brick, and concrete building foundations, isolated historic artifacts, historic landfill deposits, historic privy pits and household waste deposits, and items of Indigenous use such as stone tools, shell and animal bone waste, shell beads, and habitation areas. A more detailed list follows:

- Concentrations of rock, ash, animal bone or shell;
- Earth containing a dark, almost black or very dark brown soil often containing charcoal;
- Easily crumbled dark gray-brown soil with abundant shell fragments, animal bone, charcoal and artifacts such as shell beads, mortars, pestles, arrowheads, bone tools, etc.;
- Concentrations of artifacts such as stone bowls, arrowheads, bone tools, shell beads, etc.;
- Deposits containing large amounts of shell;
- Deposits containing glass bottles, metal, old cans or other obvious trash dumps (Note: single bottles, modern aluminum cans or beer bottles are not considered significant finds);
- Foundations (stone, concrete, brick or wood);
- Wells (outline, brick or wood lined);
- Trash dumps containing food debris (e.g. cut bone, seeds, pits); and,
- Adobe (unfired or fired) clay bricks.

Prior characterization of the first 5 feet of materials in Outpost Meadow Project Area suggest that it is early twentieth century fill. If isolated, these materials are not considered to be archaeological resources and do not require further consideration. Other materials that do not qualify as archaeological resources might also be encountered. These include modern subsurface utilities such as water or sewer lines, materials manufactured after 1950, and small concentrations of broken concrete, broken asphalt, and/or unmarked, unmortared bricks that have been deposited as fill, if no other cultural materials are present.

Human remains

Project-related ground-disturbing activities have been designed to avoid human remains. If human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are inadvertently discovered they shall be ***protected in place*** and ***avoided*** by all project activities. Ground disturbing work in the vicinity of the find must immediately cease and the Presidio Trust archaeologist must be contacted. Presidio Archaeology Lab staff will notify the Presidio Trust's Federal Preservation Officer. If necessary, the Presidio Trust will notify the San Francisco Medical Examiner of the inadvertent discovery of human remains.

The immediate protection of human remains at the site shall be accomplished by (1) keeping any discovery confidential, and (2) securing the location to prevent disturbance of the remains and any associated materials.

The Presidio Trust archaeologist shall determine whether the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) applies to the discovery and will ensure that the finds are treated in compliance with all requirements outlined at 43 CFR 10.4. Any materials not subject to NAGPRA will remain under Federal control.

The Presidio Trust archaeologist shall determine whether the human remains are a single isolated burial or are potentially part of a cemetery or a larger archaeological site. This may necessitate the involvement of a consulting physical anthropologist. Articulated human remains, either as part of a single burial or larger cemetery, will be **protected in place** and **avoided** by all project activities. This may involve abandonment or redesign of the project.

If the discovery is limited to disarticulated human remains, the Presidio Trust archaeologist or a consulting physical anthropologist will direct necessary collection efforts. Further identification work may be necessary to determine the frequency of disarticulated human remains in the project area and to determine an appropriate course of action. Any disarticulated remains collected from the site will be stored in archival boxes in a secure location until appropriate re-interment can take place. No human remains will be accessioned into the Presidio Trust Archaeological Collections.

Curation

All archaeological materials (“the collection”) generated by this project, with the exception of human remains and materials subject to NAGPRA, will remain the property of the Presidio Trust. Per 36 CFR Part 79.4(a), the collection includes archaeological artifacts, samples, and associated records. Associated records may include, but are not limited to, field, lab and administrative records, reports, photographs and slides, digital media and records, correspondence, and other project documentation. In the event that no archaeological artifacts are recovered during investigations, **associated records alone constitute a collection**.

The collection is curated by the Presidio Trust on-site in the Presidio Archaeology Lab’s secure, climate-controlled curation facility. Collections are curated in compliance with 36 CFR Part 79 and in accordance with the Presidio Trust’s *Archaeological Collections Policy* and *Archaeological Collections Management Guidelines* (Presidio Trust 2011, 2012). Information about the collections is accessible through the Re:discovery archaeology and collections management database.

References

Barnaal, Hans A.

2009 Presidio National Historic Landmark District Map of Predicted Archaeological Features. On file at the Presidio Archaeology Lab.

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2008 Presidio Elevation Change Model. On file at the Presidio Archaeology Lab.

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2002 Doyle Drive Project: Phase I Extended Survey Report/ Phase II Evaluation Report (2002). Prepared for Parsons Brinckerhoff and San Francisco County Transportation Authority, San Francisco, CA. On file at the Presidio Archaeology Lab.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PLAN
EAST MASON WAREHOUSES REHABILITATION**

Prepared by

Edward De Haro
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Presidio Trust

Prepared for
Park Design and Construction
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April 2022

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PLAN

EAST MASON WAREHOUSES REHABILITATION

I. PURPOSE AND DESCRIPTION

Archaeological monitoring is the observation of ground-disturbing activities that have the potential to uncover archaeological remains and describes the work of an archaeologist in a construction zone or similar context. The purpose of this Archaeological Monitoring Plan (AMP) is to ensure that any significant, previously unrecorded archaeological resources inadvertently discovered during construction activities for the East Mason Warehouses Rehabilitation Project (Project) are treated appropriately in accordance with the Archaeological Management Assessment (AMA) (Jones 2021) prepared for the East Mason Warehouses Rehabilitation. Specifically, monitoring is required to confirm that any adverse effects to contributing elements of the Presidio National Historic Landmark District (NHL) are avoided by the Project as outlined in the AMA. This AMP also serves to guide the archaeological monitor in the field and to outline unanticipated discovery protocols for the monitor and all construction personnel.

In addition, the AMP specifies curation requirements for archaeological collections created during the course of the Project, including material remains and associated records. In the event that no material remains are recovered during field work, associated records (e.g. field records, photographs) alone constitute a collection. Collections are curated in perpetuity by the Presidio Trust, in compliance with [36 CFR § 79, Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections](#).

The East Mason Street Warehouses (buildings 1182 through 1188) comprise a distinctive row of seven mostly identical structures constructed concurrently in 1917-1919 as a warehouse complex. The NHL contributing buildings, which align with Mason Street at the Marina Gate, have undergone some prior alterations and are in fair condition. This project will fully rehabilitate the buildings and associated site area for office/commercial occupancy. The project will result in fully rehabilitated and structurally upgraded “warm shell” buildings. The project will add new decking in select areas between buildings. Trash and mechanical equipment enclosures will be constructed on the parking lot (south) side of the building complex. The seismic design will involve construction of grade beams in the crawlspace underneath the buildings to tie together structural posts as well as additional shear improvements at the interior face of the perimeter walls. This Archaeological Monitoring Plan is based on the Conform Set Construction documents dated February 03, 2022. Any subsequent modifications to these drawings may be subject to additional archaeological oversight and should be reviewed by Trust Archaeology staff.

There is potential for the inadvertent discovery of potentially significant archaeological materials during construction excavation for the Project. If discovered, archaeological deposits require proper treatment in accordance with the stipulations of the AMA and the Presidio Trust Programmatic Agreement (PTPA).

II. PRECONSTRUCTION BRIEFING

Prior to the initiation of construction, the archaeological monitor will provide a briefing to the general contractor and any subcontractors responsible for ground-disturbing activities. Supervisory personnel, forepeople, excavation equipment operators, and laborers should attend the briefing. This session will be conducted at the job site during normal work hours, either as part of the OSHA required tailgate safety meetings or when the archaeologist is on-site for the first time. ***Individual or group briefings will also be conducted when new subcontractors or workers are brought in.*** The briefing will include examples of the types of artifacts that have been previously found in the area of construction, procedures for archaeological monitoring, and unanticipated discovery protocols, as outlined below. Copies of this AMP will be distributed to supervisory personnel during the briefing.

III. MONITORING LOCATIONS AND FREQUENCY

Ground disturbance planned for the project includes excavation for grading, utilities, and structure upgrades. A plan for the location and frequency of archaeological monitoring of these ground-disturbing activities is provided below. All monitoring requirements are referenced to Conform Set Construction Documentation prepared February 03, 2022. . Any amendments to these plans or construction-phase modifications that require ground disturbance should be submitted to the Presidio Archaeology Lab (PAL) for review so that any modifications can be incorporated into an updated monitoring plan.

The archaeological monitor is required to record observations made in the field during excavation and to document the stratigraphy of the areas monitored. In the event of a potentially significant discovery, it is the responsibility of the monitor to stop the work in the area and **ensure that there are no adverse effects to cultural resources**. The archaeological monitor will notify the Presidio Trust construction manager in the event of a work stoppage. It is the archaeological monitor's responsibility to record the specific location of any historical material uncovered during excavation with as much precision and accuracy as is feasible. All primary documentation will inform a final monitoring report and should be included as appendices to the report.

Full-time monitoring

Full-time monitoring is required within the areas where depth of excavation is expected to exceed 2 feet below existing grade. Full-time monitoring is defined as continuous observation by an archaeologist of all ground disturbance required for a project component. That is, an archaeologist must be physically present to observe the project activity from the initial penetration of existing grade to the base of excavation. Every effort has been made to identify all ground disturbance that has the potential to impact buried archaeological deposits, but the contractor and monitor should use discretion to determine if additional areas require archaeological monitoring. Identified ground disturbing activities for which full time monitoring is required include:

- 1) Trenching for storm drainage as depicted on Sheets C-1.00, C-1.01, C-1.02, C-2.00, C-2.01, C-2.02 C-3.00, C-3.01, C-3.02, C-4.00
- 2) Trenching for sanitary sewer as depicted on Sheets C- 1.00, C-1.01, C-1.02, C-4.00, With detail on sheet C-5.01
- 3) Excavation for Bioretention 2, 6, 8, and 11 as depicted on Sheets C-4.00, and C-6.01, C-1.02, C-3.00, C-3.01, C-3.02, C-4.00

- 4) Excavation for bike racks as depicted on Sheet L-2.1, L-2.2, L-2.3 with detail on L5.1

Periodic monitoring

Periodic monitoring is defined as observation of ground-disturbance at the discretion of the archaeological monitor, with consideration given to both the horizontal and vertical extent of the planned excavation and previous findings in the area. The archaeologist should be notified at least 48 hours before digging is to begin and given the opportunity to be present to monitor excavation. Ensuring that all areas where monitoring is necessary are observed is the responsibility of **both** the archaeological monitor and the general contractor. Decisions about the necessity for monitoring will be made by the archaeological monitor by incorporating the information gathered during archaeological identification testing with ongoing observations of adjacent subsurface conditions. Periodic monitoring may be required in the areas that require shallow excavations and those that fall outside of the predicted NHLD areas.

Activities for which periodic monitoring is required include:

- 1) Excavation for electric charge stations as depicted on Sheet E-1.01 and detailed in C-5.02.
- 2) Excavation for bollards and sign posts as depicted on Sheets C-2.00, C-2.01, C-2.02, and detailed in C-5.02.
- 3) Excavation for detentions 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10 work as depicted on Sheets C-1.00, C-1.01, C-1.02, and detailed in C-6.01
- 4) Tree removal excavation as depicted on C-1.02
- 5) Excavation for foundations (piers and pad footings) as depicted on all structural drawings.
- 6) Handrails and staircases

IV. UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY PROTOCOLS

There are three types of unanticipated discoveries that are covered by this monitoring plan:

- Human remains of Native American or other derivation.
- Cultural resources that have the potential to be significant.
- Cultural resources not requiring further consideration.

An unanticipated discovery refers to any situation where previously unidentified archaeological resources or human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities. Unanticipated discovery protocols apply to those archaeological finds that are exposed during construction or construction-related activities **whether a monitor is present or not**. All contractors will immediately report to the archaeological monitor and the Presidio Trust Construction Manager if archaeological materials are uncovered during construction activities. All contractors must cease operations within the vicinity of the find until the archaeological monitor is consulted. If cultural materials are uncovered, they should be **avoided by all future project activities and protected in place** until a decision about their potential significance can be made. All materials are property of the Presidio Trust and are not to be taken for personal use or display. The removal of artifacts from federal land is a federal offense and can result in substantial fines and/or imprisonment.

Archaeological resources include stone, brick, and concrete building foundations, isolated historic artifacts, historic landfill deposits, historic privy pits and household waste deposits, and

items of Native American derivation such as stone tools, shell and animal bone waste, shell beads, and habitation areas. A more detailed list follows:

- Human remains;
- Concentrations of rock, ash, animal bone or shell;
- Buried layers containing a dark, almost black or very dark brown soil often containing charcoal and shell fragments;
- Concentrations of artifacts such as stone bowls, arrowheads, bone tools or shell bead;;
- Architectural foundations made of stone, brick, wood, or concrete;
- Concentrations or historic material such as fragments of glass bottles, ceramic dishes; old cans, metal hardware, or other obvious trash dumps; and,
- Pockets of debris containing food remains (e.g. cut bone, seeds, pits).

Other materials that do not qualify as archaeological resources might also be encountered. These include: subsurface utilities such as water or sewer lines, materials manufactured after 1950, and small concentrations of broken concrete, broken asphalt, single bottles, modern aluminum cans or beer bottles, and/or unmarked, unmortared bricks that have been deposited as fill, if no other cultural materials are present. These are generally not considered significant finds but should be brought to the archaeologist's attention to inform continued monitoring.

Human Remains

All project-related ground-disturbing activities have been designed to avoid human remains. If human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are inadvertently discovered they shall be **protected in place** and **avoided** by all project activities. Ground disturbing work in the vicinity of the find must immediately cease and the Presidio Trust archaeologist must be contacted. Presidio Archaeology Lab staff will notify the Presidio Trust's Federal Preservation Officer. If necessary, the Presidio Trust will notify the San Francisco Medical Examiner of the inadvertent discovery of human remains.

The immediate protection of human remains at the site shall be accomplished by (1) keeping any discovery confidential, and (2) securing the location to prevent disturbance of the remains and any associated materials.

The Presidio Trust archaeologist shall determine whether the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) applies to the discovery and will ensure that the finds are treated in compliance with all requirements outlined at 43 CFR 10.4. Any materials not subject to NAGPRA will remain under Federal control.

The Presidio Trust archaeologist shall determine whether the human remains are a single isolated burial or are potentially part of a cemetery or a larger archaeological site. This may necessitate the involvement of a consulting physical anthropologist. Articulated human remains, either as part of a single burial or larger cemetery, will be **protected in place** and **avoided** by all project activities. This may involve redesign or abandonment of the Project.

If the discovery is limited to disarticulated human remains, the Presidio Trust archaeologist or a consulting physical anthropologist will direct necessary collection efforts. Further identification work may be necessary to determine the frequency of disarticulated human remains in the project area, and to determine an appropriate course of action. Any disarticulated remains collected from the site will be stored in archival boxes in a secure

location until appropriate re-interment can take place. No human remains will be accessioned into the Presidio Trust Archaeological Collections.

V. CURATION

The archaeological collection generated by this project, with the exception of human remains and materials subject to NAGPRA, will remain the property of the Presidio Trust. Per 36 CFR § 79, federal archaeological collections are defined as “material remains that are excavated or removed during a survey, excavation or other study of a prehistoric or historic resource, and associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with the survey, excavation or other study.”

Although no material remains (e.g. artifacts, ecofacts, physical samples) are anticipated to be collected as part of this project, the project will generate associated records and may generate material remains in the event of unanticipated field discoveries. Associated records may include, but are not limited to, field, lab and administrative records, reports, photographs and slides, digital media and records, correspondence, and other project documentation. In the event that no material remains are recovered during field work, **associated records alone constitute a collection.**

Presidio Trust Archaeologists will coordinate with the Trust’s Curator to prepare the collection for review and accession into the Presidio Trust’s permanent Archaeological Collections. Permanent collections are curated by the Presidio Trust in perpetuity on-site at the Trust’s secure, climate-controlled curation facility. Collections are curated in compliance with [36 CFR § 79, the Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections](#), and in accordance with the Presidio Trust’s [Archaeological Collections Policy](#) and *Archaeological Collections Management Guidelines* (Presidio Trust 2011, 2012). Information about the collections is accessible on the Presidio Trust’s [website](#) and through the Re:discovery archaeology and collections management database.

VI. CONTACT INFORMATION

In the event of a discovery that requires consultation with the Presidio Archaeology Lab, Kari Jones, the lead Presidio Trust archaeologist, should be contacted. If Ms. Jones is unavailable, Archaeology Technicians Edward DeHaro or Georgi DeAntoni should be contacted. The general contractor must also notify the Presidio Trust Construction Manager Eddie Chanin the event of any discovery. Liz Melicker, Curator, can be contacted for information relating to the curation of archaeological collections.

Name	Office phone (415) 561-	Mobile phone	Email
Kari Jones Archaeologist	5090	(415) 716-8519	kjones@presidiotrust.gov

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Georgie DeAntoni <i>Archaeological Specialist</i>	4205	(415) 271-5957	gdeantoni@presidiotrust.gov
Liz Melicker <i>Curator</i>	5086	(415) 471-5007	lmelicker@presidiotrust.gov
Eddie Chan <i>Senior Project Manager Building Rehabilitation</i>	4101	(415) 8505288	EChan@presidiotrust.gov

VI. REFERENCES

Jones, Kari

2021 Archaeological Management Assessment: EAST MASON WAREHOUSES REHABILITATION.
On file, Presidio Archaeology Lab.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PLAN OUTPOST MEADOW

Prepared by

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Prepared for
Rania Rayes
Park Design and Construction
Presidio Trust

December 2023

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PLAN

OUTPOST MEADOW

I. PURPOSE AND DESCRIPTION

Archaeological monitoring is the observation of ground-disturbing activities that have the potential to uncover archaeological remains and describes the work of an archaeologist in a construction zone or similar context. The purpose of this Archaeological Monitoring Plan (AMP) is to ensure that any significant, previously unrecorded archaeological resources inadvertently discovered during construction activities for the Outpost Meadow Project (Project) are treated appropriately in accordance with the Archaeological Management Assessment (AMA) (Jones 2023) prepared for the Project. Specifically, monitoring is required to confirm that any adverse effects to contributing elements of the Presidio National Historic Landmark District (NHL) or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-eligible properties are avoided by the Project as outlined in the AMA. This AMP also serves to guide the archaeological monitor in the field and to outline unanticipated discovery protocols for the monitor and all construction personnel.

In addition, the AMP specifies curation requirements for archaeological collections created by the Project, including material remains and associated records. In the event that no material remains are recovered during field work, associated records (e.g. field records, photographs) alone constitute a collection. Collections are curated in perpetuity by the Presidio Trust, in compliance with [36 CFR § 79, Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections](#).

The Outpost Meadow Project (formerly the *Former Commissary Building 610/Parking Lot Improvements Project*) will redesign the former Commissary (non-historic building 610 currently occupied by Sports Basement) parking lot, create a more inviting and pedestrian-friendly environment, and add to the area's overall environmental health while maintaining sufficient parking supply for nearby users.

Approximately 2.4 acres of the existing parking lot will be replaced with a new turf meadow and other landscape features. The meadow will be ringed by group and family-scaled picnic areas, seating and a network of paths. New landscaping will feature native dune scrub and drought-tolerant non-native plantings. Parking for approximately 105 vehicles will be retained on the southern third of the project site and approximately 50 new parking spaces will be provided along the north side of the building and in the footprint of the approximately 5,000 square-foot, former Commissary's refrigerator wing (non-historic building 653), which has recently been demolished.

This Archaeological Monitoring Plan is based on the 90% Construction documents dated October 6, 2023. Any subsequent modifications to these drawings may be subject to additional archaeological oversight and should be reviewed by Trust Archaeology staff.

There is potential for the inadvertent discovery of potentially significant archaeological materials during construction excavation for the Project. If discovered, archaeological deposits require proper treatment in accordance with the stipulations of the AMA and the Presidio Trust Programmatic Agreement (PTPA).

II. PRECONSTRUCTION BRIEFINGS

Prior to the initiation of construction, the briefings will be provided to the general contractor and any subcontractors responsible for ground-disturbing activities. Supervisory personnel, foremen, excavation equipment operators, and laborers should attend the briefings. These sessions will be conducted at the job site during normal work hours, either as part of the required tailgate safety meetings or when the archaeologist is on-site for the first time.

Individual or group briefings will also be conducted when new subcontractors or workers are brought in.

A preconstruction briefing on the archaeological sensitivity of the area will be conducted by Presidio Trust archaeology staff. The briefing will include examples of the types of artifacts that have been previously found in the area of construction, procedures for archaeological monitoring, and unanticipated discovery protocols, as outlined below. Copies of this AMP will be distributed to supervisory personnel during the briefing.

A preconstruction briefing on the cultural significance of the area shall also be conducted by a Native American cultural representative before project initiation and at appropriate intervals to ensure compliance with site protocols. The Presidio Trust and all construction personnel will be responsible for ensuring that protocols established by the Native American representative are followed.

III. MONITORING LOCATIONS AND FREQUENCY

Ground disturbance planned for the project includes excavation for demolition, grading, and utilities. A plan for the location and frequency of archaeological monitoring of these ground-disturbing activities is provided below. All monitoring requirements are referenced to the 90% Construction Documents dated October 6, 2023. Any amendments to these plans or construction-phase modifications that require ground disturbance should be submitted to the Presidio Trust Archaeologist for review so that any modifications can be incorporated into an updated monitoring plan.

The archaeological monitor will record observations made in the field during excavation and document the stratigraphy of the areas monitored. In the event of a potentially significant discovery, the monitor will stop the work in the area and **ensure that there are no adverse effects to cultural resources**. The archaeological monitor will notify the Presidio Trust construction manager in the event of a work stoppage. The monitor will record the specific location of any historical material uncovered during excavation with as much precision and accuracy as is feasible.

Full-time monitoring

Full-time monitoring is required within the areas where depth of excavation is expected to exceed 3 feet below existing grade. Full-time monitoring is defined as continuous observation by an archaeologist of all ground disturbance required for a project component. That is, an archaeologist **must be physically present** to observe the project activity from the initial penetration of existing grade to the base of excavation. Every effort has been made to identify all ground disturbance that has the potential to impact buried archaeological deposits, but the contractor and monitor should use discretion to determine if additional areas require

archaeological monitoring. Identified ground disturbing activities for which full time monitoring is required include:

- 1) Trenching for storm drainage as depicted on sheets C-501, C-502 and C-503.
- 2) Trenching for sanitary sewer and water as depicted on sheets C-601 and C-602.
- 3) Excavation for bioretention area as depicted on sheet C-501 and detailed (TK) in C-802.
- 4) Excavation for mature/deep plantings as depicted on sheet L-180 and detailed on L-901.
- 5) Trenching for water connections as depicted on sheet C-610 and C-602
- 6) Excavation for sign post (kiosk type) foundations as depicted on sheet L-170 detailed on S-301.
- 7) Excavation for umbrella foundations as detailed on sheets L-703 and S-301.
- 8) Excavation for light pole foundation types F11 & F18, as depicted on sheets L-160 and E-101 and detailed on S-301.
- 9) Trenching for electrical conduit for light poles as depicted on sheet E-101 and detailed on E-500.

Periodic monitoring

Periodic monitoring is defined as observation of ground-disturbance at the discretion of the archaeological monitor, with consideration given to both the horizontal and vertical extent of the planned excavation and previous findings in the area. The archaeologist should be notified at least 48 hours before digging is to begin and given the opportunity to be present to monitor excavation. Ensuring that all areas where monitoring is necessary are observed is the responsibility of **both** the archaeological monitor and the general contractor. Decisions about the necessity for monitoring will be made by the archaeological monitor by incorporating the information gathered during construction, using ongoing observations of adjacent subsurface conditions. Periodic monitoring may be required in the areas of shallow excavations and those that fall outside of the predicted areas of archaeological sensitivity. Activities for which periodic monitoring is required include:

- 1) Excavation for subdrainage as depicted on sheets C-552 and C-553.
- 2) Excavation for sign post (non-kiosk type) foundations as depicted on sheet L-170 detailed on S-301.
- 3) Excavation for picnic table foundations as depicted on sheet L-150 and detailed on S-301.
- 4) Excavation for pedestrian counter foundations as depicted on sheet L-150 and detailed on S-301.
- 5) Excavation for shallower plantings as depicted on sheet L-180 and detailed on L-901.

IV. UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY PROTOCOLS

There are three types of unanticipated discoveries that are covered by this monitoring plan:

- Ancestral remains of Native Americans or any other human remains.
- Cultural resources that have the potential to be significant.
- Cultural resources not requiring further consideration.

An unanticipated discovery refers to any situation where previously unidentified archaeological resources or ancestral remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities.

Unanticipated discovery protocols apply to those archaeological finds that are exposed during construction or construction-related activities ***whether a monitor is present or not***. All contractors will immediately report to the archaeological monitor and the Presidio Trust Construction Manager if archaeological materials or potential ancestral remains are uncovered during construction activities. All contractors must cease operations within the vicinity of the discovery until the archaeological monitor is consulted. If cultural materials are uncovered, they should be ***avoided by all future project activities and protected in place*** until a decision about their potential significance can be made. All materials are property of the Presidio Trust and are not to be taken for personal use or display. The removal of artifacts from federal land is a federal offense and can result in substantial fines and/or imprisonment.

Archaeological resources include stone, brick, and concrete building foundations, isolated historic artifacts, historic landfill deposits, historic privy pits and household waste deposits, and items of Native American derivation such as stone tools, shell and animal bone waste, shell beads, and habitation areas. A more detailed list follows:

- Concentrations of rock, ash, animal bone or shell;
- Buried layers containing a dark, almost black or very dark brown soil often containing charcoal and shell fragments;
- Concentrations of artifacts such as stone bowls, arrowheads, bone tools or shell bead;
- Architectural foundations made of stone, brick, wood, or concrete;
- Concentrations or historic material such as fragments of glass bottles, ceramic dishes; old cans, metal hardware, or other obvious trash dumps; and,
- Pockets of debris containing food remains (e.g. cut bone, seeds, pits).

Other materials that do not qualify as archaeological resources might also be encountered. These include subsurface utilities such as water or sewer lines, materials manufactured after 1950, and small concentrations of broken concrete, broken asphalt, single bottles, modern aluminum cans or beer bottles, and/or unmarked, unmortared bricks that have been deposited as fill, if no other cultural materials are present. These are generally not considered significant finds but should be brought to the archaeologist's attention to inform continued monitoring.

Human Remains

All project-related ground-disturbing activities have been designed to avoid human remains. If human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are inadvertently discovered they shall be ***protected in place*** and ***avoided*** by all project activities. Ground disturbing work in the vicinity of the find must immediately cease and the Presidio Trust archaeologist must be contacted. Presidio Archaeology staff will notify the Presidio Trust's Federal Preservation Officer. If necessary, the Presidio Trust will notify the San Francisco Medical Examiner of the inadvertent discovery of human remains.

The immediate protection of human remains at the site shall be accomplished by (1) keeping any discovery confidential, and (2) securing the location to prevent disturbance of the remains and any associated materials.

The Presidio Trust archaeologist shall determine whether the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) applies to the discovery and will ensure that the finds are treated in compliance with all requirements outlined at 43 CFR 10.4. Any materials not subject to NAGPRA will remain under Federal control.

The Presidio Trust archaeologist shall determine whether the human remains are a single isolated burial or are potentially part of a cemetery or a larger archaeological site. This may necessitate the involvement of a consulting physical anthropologist. Articulated human remains, either as part of a single burial or larger cemetery, will be **protected in place** and **avoided** by all project activities. This may involve redesign or abandonment of the Project.

If the discovery is limited to disarticulated human remains, the Presidio Trust archaeologist or a consulting physical anthropologist will direct necessary collection efforts. Further identification work may be necessary to determine the frequency of disarticulated human remains in the project area, and to determine an appropriate course of action. Any disarticulated remains collected from the site will be stored in archival boxes in a secure location until appropriate re-interment can take place. No human remains will be accessioned into the Presidio Trust Archaeological Collections.

V. CURATION

The archaeological collection generated by this project, except for human remains and materials subject to NAGPRA, will remain the property of the Presidio Trust. Per 36 CFR § 79, federal archaeological collections are defined as “material remains that are excavated or removed during a survey, excavation or other study of a prehistoric or historic resource, and associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with the survey, excavation or other study.”

Although no material remains (e.g. artifacts, ecofacts, physical samples) are anticipated to be collected as part of this project, the project will generate associated records and may generate material remains in the event of unanticipated field discoveries. Associated records may include, but are not limited to, field, lab and administrative records, reports, photographs and slides, digital media and records, correspondence, and other project documentation. In the event that no material remains are recovered during field work, **associated records alone constitute a collection.**

Presidio Trust Archaeologists will coordinate with the Trust’s Curator to prepare the collection for review and accession into the Presidio Trust’s permanent Archaeological Collections. Permanent collections are curated by the Presidio Trust in perpetuity on-site at the Trust’s secure, climate-controlled curation facility. Collections are curated in compliance with [36 CFR § 79, the Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections](#), and in accordance with the Presidio Trust’s [Archaeological Collections Policy](#) and *Archaeological Collections Management Guidelines* (Presidio Trust 2011, 2012). Information about the collections is accessible on the Presidio Trust’s [website](#) and through the Re:discovery archaeology and collections management database.

VI. CONTACT INFORMATION

In the event of a discovery that requires consultation with the Presidio Archaeology Lab, contact Kari Jones, the Presidio Trust archaeologist. If Ms. Jones is unavailable, archaeological specialists Edward DeHaro or Georgie DeAntoni should be contacted. The general contractor must also notify the Presidio Trust Construction Manager in the event of any discovery.

Name	Office phone (415) 561-	Mobile phone	Email
Kari Jones <i>Archaeologist</i>	5090	(415) 716-8519	kjones@presidiotrust.gov
Edward DeHaro <i>Archaeological Specialist</i>	7626	(415) 571-4617	edeharo@presidiotrust.gov
Georgie DeAntoni <i>Archaeological Specialist</i>	4205	(415) 271-5957	gdeantoni@presidiotrust.gov
Tyson Appel <i>Senior Project Manager Building Rehabilitation</i>	4101	(415) 385-8355	tappel@presidiotrust.gov

VI. REFERENCES

Jones, Kari

2023 Archaeological Management Assessment: OUTPOST MEADOW. On file, Presidio Archaeology Lab.

Appendix E: Acronyms

Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP)
Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC)
Area of Potential Effect (APE)
Association for Preservation Technology (APT)
Built Environment and Archaeology Treatment Plans (BETP and ATP)
California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)
Center for Digital Archaeology (CoDA)
Certificate of Compliance (COC)
Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)
Cultural resource inventory report and finding of effect (CRIR-FOE)
Design development (DD)
Environmental Assessment (EA)
Federal Highways Administration (FHWA)
Federal Preservation Officer (FPO)
International Center to End Violence (ICEV)
National Park Service-Technical Preservation Services (NPS-TPS)
Historic American Building Survey (HABS)
Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)
Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS)
Historic Structure Report (HSR)
Leadership in Engineering and Environmental Design (LEED)
Military Intelligence Service (MIS)
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
National Japanese American Historical Society (NJAHS)
National Historic Landmark (NHL)
National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) National Park Service (NPS)
National Park Service - Pacific West Regional Office (NPS-PWRO)
National Park Service - Golden Gate National Recreation Area (NPS-GOGA)
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP)
Neighborhood Associations for Presidio Planning (NAPP)
Presidio Historical Association (PHA)
Presidio Trust (Trust)
Presidio Trust's Programmatic Agreement for the Main Post Update (PA-MPU)
Presidio Trust's Programmatic Agreement (PTPA)

Public-private partnership (P3)
National Historic Landmark District (NHLD)
San Francisco Conservation Corps (SFCC)
San Francisco Architectural Heritage (SFAH)
San Francisco County Transportation Authority (SFCTA)
State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)
U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

Appendix F: Doyle Drive NHLD 2019 Update

Presidio National Historic Landmark District Nomination – Updates

Provided in satisfaction of the Presidio Parkway Built Environment Treatment Plan (2009), Section 9.5 and Programmatic Agreement Section III.A.1.I.

Section 3. Classification

[Note: in the 1992-93 NHL nomination, "Classification" is Section 5]

Original 1992-93 Nomination for the Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark District text:

Ownership of Property: Public-Federal

Category of Property: District

Number of Resources within Property

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
Buildings	~477	~345
Sites	11+	1+
Structures	166+	157+
Objects	8+	1+
Total	662+	504+

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:

Fort Point National Historic Site (10/16/70) 70000146

Presidio National Historic Landmark (10/15/66) 79000537

Six-Inch Rifled Gun No. 9 (2/07/79) 79000255

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

Update PNHL District Classification

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
Buildings	~474	~345
Sites	11+	1+
Structures	~161	157+
Objects	8+	1+
Total	~655	504+

Update Introduction:

This National Historic Landmark Nomination Update was prepared as part of mitigation activities for the Presidio Parkway Project (formerly referred to as the Doyle Drive Replacement Project), which replaced Doyle Drive through the Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark District (PNHLD), between the Golden Gate Bridge and Richardson Avenue. This nomination update information is provided for contributing elements of the PNHLD within the architectural Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the Presidio Parkway Project that were altered by the project.

Nomination updates were prepared for contributing elements that were purposely altered, as well as those that were inadvertently damaged. Buildings 201, 228, and 669, the pistol range target structure, and Battery Slaughter, as well as Halleck Street, Girard Road, Lincoln Boulevard, McDowell Avenue, and Crissy Field Avenue, were all altered by the project. Inadvertently damaged contributing elements of the PNHLD are: Buildings 650, 1152, 1070, 1167, and 1170. All of these affected buildings and structures continue to be contributing elements of the PNHLD.

In addition to the affected elements listed above, three previously identified contributing buildings and three previously identified contributing structures were demolished by the Presidio Parkway Project. These include Building 204, Building 230, Building 670, Bank Street, Vallejo Street, and Doyle Drive. In addition, two structures not previously identified in the original PNHLD nomination document as contributors, but later identified as such, were demolished: Young Street and the Paved/Gravel Area at Low Viaduct, for a total of three buildings and five structures.

The original PNHLD nomination document provided an itemized list of contributing resources, as well as an estimated total count of contributing and non-contributing buildings, structures, objects, and sites. To reflect the demolished buildings and structures, the approximate total number of buildings should be reduced to ~474 and the approximate total number of structures should be reduced to ~161, for an approximate total number of contributing elements of ~655. The number of non-contributing elements would not change based upon this PNHLD nomination update.

Section 7. Description

Building 201

Original PNHL D Description:

MP: No. 201 Exchange Store (offices)

Built in 1896 at a cost of \$18,600 as a post exchange store, the building has undergone some alteration. The building is a utilitarian one- and two-story building, measuring roughly 32' x 190', of wood-frame construction with lapped wood siding covered by insulation and plastic sheathing. It rests on a rough-cut stone and concrete pier foundation. There are a recessed loading bay on the elevation, a loading dock on the east elevation, and a small flat-roofed open porch on the south elevation with rectangular posts and simple wooden railing. There is an elevated, enclosed ell on southwest corner and an enclosed wooden stairway on the west elevation. The hip roof has red asphalt shingles, and the eaves have small "S"-curved exposed rafter ends. Flush doorways have plain surrounds and solid wood doors and modern aluminum and glass doors. Windows are double-hung sash, twelve-over-twelve, with plain wood surrounds and wooden lug sills. Some windows have modern aluminum sash, both fixed and hinged. Windows are covered with metal security bars.

Update PNHL D Description:

Building 201 is a hip-roof one-story wood-frame building located on the west side of Halleck Street. Built in 1896 as a post exchange store, Building 201 was moved approximately 30 feet south of its original location on Halleck Street during construction of Doyle Drive in the 1930s. During this move, the building was raised to accommodate a new lower level. As part of the Presidio Parkway Project, Building 201 was moved to a temporary storage location before being relocated onto a new foundation and permanent location adjacent to Halleck Street. Only the main (upper) floor of the building was preserved during the move; the non-contributing concrete and stone basement portion was deconstructed and some materials were salvaged. As a result of construction of the Presidio Parkway Project's Main Post tunnels, Halleck Street was elevated in the area around Building 201's pre-construction site. Building 201 was placed back along Halleck Street approximately 130 feet to the south of its location prior to the Project, and the building was elevated to match the new grade of Halleck Street, to avoid the higher location at the path of the tunnels. When the building was moved back, a rehabilitation project was initiated that included mostly exterior and some interior work. As of the end of 2018, further interior rehabilitation work is planned. The following description documents the exterior of Building 201 following the initial stage of rehabilitation.

Building 201 is a long, single-story building with a hip roof and roughly rectangular footprint. The building has composition shingle roofing, moderately overhanging eaves with carved S-shaped rafters and copper gutters attached to downspouts. The walls feature lapped wood siding (vinyl siding was removed during initial rehabilitation). The building retains most of its

pre-rehabilitation window openings. These include seven, one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows and two multi-light double-hung wood-sash windows on the east wall. This wall previously included one additional window that was removed. The north elevation retains its pre-rehabilitation one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows. The south includes one window of this type. The west wall includes four, one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows; one two-over-two double-hung wood-sash window; and three, multi-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. This wall also includes three, fixed, six-light wood-frame windows.

The east wall features six door openings, including five that were restored to their original locations and dimensions during the rehabilitation project. These five new wood-frame glass door assemblies feature sidelights on either side and transoms above the doors and sidelights. The sixth door on this side is a flush wood door in one of the six pre-rehabilitation openings. The south wall features one flush wood door. The west wall includes a set of wood double doors with a transom light, two wood-frame glass doors with a sidelight on one side and transoms above the door and sidelight, and a single flush door with transom. All doors on this side correspond with original window openings.

The building rests on a new raised concrete foundation with a partial crawlspace. A nearly full-length wood deck, approximating the original loading dock, is located along the east side of the building, and features stairs on the north and south ends and metal handrails. The original enclosed ell on southwest corner was retained in the rehabilitation. This feature includes a door on the north wall at the location of a pre-rehabilitation window opening. The enclosed wooden stairway on the west elevation was removed as part of the relocation and rehabilitation.

While Building 201 has undergone several alterations as a result of the Presidio Parkway Project, it retains its essential architectural characteristics for it to contribute to the PNHL. Alterations as described above include the relocation and raising of the building to accommodate the new Presidio Parkway; exterior rehabilitation activities that altered many of the door openings; removal of the basement level; and alterations to the setting. Retention of Building 201 along the Halleck Street corridor helps maintain the building cluster and historic operation support functions of the street.

The rehabilitation of Building 201 included re-exposing and repairing the original exterior wood siding, which had previously been covered with deteriorated vinyl siding. Most of the building's historic one-over-one wood-sash double-hung windows were preserved and rehabilitated, as were other character-defining features, such as the building form, hip roof, exposed carved rafter tails, and the majority of the fenestration pattern. In addition, non-contributing elements, such as the metal bars over the windows, aluminum sash windows and storefronts, and door awnings, were removed. Following the Presidio Parkway Project and the initial rehabilitation, Building 201 retains sufficient integrity of design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association to be a contributing element of the Presidio NHL. The building's setting and location have been somewhat altered by the Presidio Parkway Project moving the building to the south. This appears to have been the second time the building was moved to the

south, following the relocation of about 30 feet south during construction of Doyle Drive in the 1930s. While the location of the building has shifted, the directional orientation and relationship to Halleck Street remains relatively unaltered. During both moves, the building was raised; in the most recent case this was because the grade of Halleck Street was raised to accommodate the Main Post Tunnels. As a result, Building 201's height in relation to the Halleck Street grade is similar to what it was during the historic period. These changes do not substantially diminish the overall integrity of the building and its contribution to the overall Halleck Street corridor. Building 201 is still able to convey its significance and remains a contributor to the PNHL.

Building 228

Original PNHL Description:

MP: Nos. 228-229 Bakeries (credit union; laundry/dry cleaners)

No. 229 was built in 1897 and No. 228 in 1909 at a cost of \$4,300 and \$11,000, respectively. No. 228 appears as a larger but similar version of the earlier No. 229. No. 228 was modified into the post dry cleaners by the addition of a new door, but no major interior changes were made. No. 229 has been altered to house the post credit union with wood-frame additions and interior changes. These single-story buildings measure roughly 65' x 66' (No. 228) and 43' x 65' (No. 229) in plan with tall hip roofs topped at center by lantern-like monitors, also with hip roofs, that provide light and ventilation, originally for the bakery function. The buildings have tall, prominent brick chimneys. Rock-faced stone foundations are random-course, forming a water table; walls are common bond red brick. Roofs, now clad in red asphalt shingles, have eaves of partially exposed "S" curved rafter ends and attached outer fascia boards. Segmental-arch doorways have either the original wood paneled doors or modern aluminum and glass doors. Segmental-arch windows have lug sills and square headed double-hung sash, six-over-six. Architecturally, these buildings are similar in material and detail to other buildings in the Halleck Street grouping—Nos. 223 and 227 and No. 225—and display conventional stylistic elements of the period.

Update PNHL Description:

Building 228 is a Colonial Revival-style single-story, unreinforced brick building with a pyramidal hip roof and a square plan. As a result of the Presidio Parkway Project, the building underwent several changes, including installation of interior stabilization and brick and mortar repair (as discussed below). The roof features a square, pyramid hip monitor at its peak, which includes three, three-light wood windows on each side. Both the monitor and main roof are covered with composition shingles. Exposed carved wood rafters appear at the eaves of the monitor and main roof. The main roof eaves feature a plain frieze board, tongue and groove wood roof decking, and deteriorated metal gutters. Several metal pipe vents from the Army

period pierce the main roof, most of which are located on the east slope. The red brick walls are set in a common bond with tinted mortar. In several areas around the building, bricks have been replaced and sections have been repointed, in some cases with materials that do not match the originals.

As part of the Presidio Parkway Project, repointing and brick repair work was undertaken at several locations where bricks and mortar had been damaged and cracks were present; however, not all cracks were repaired. Most of the windows are multi-light, double-hung, wood sash set in segmental arch openings. One, located on the east wall, is a small, fixed, square window. The monitor windows are wood casement, awning-type sash that open to the interior. The walls are also pierced with vents, particularly on the north side, in association with the Army-era dry cleaners use. Some former vent holes in the walls have been enclosed. The building has two functioning entrances and a third that is boarded up. The east-wall entrance has double wood doors in a segmental-arch opening. The south entrance is an addition to the building. To accommodate it, a smaller entrance opening was enlarged by the Army. The boarded-over door is also on the south wall. This door is not boarded up on the inside, and consists of a paneled wood door in a segmental-arch opening. The building rests on a stone foundation that is visible on the north, east, and part of west sides. A concrete cap is located atop part of the exposed foundation wall. Halleck Street was raised by 34.25' at the crest and 7.1' at the northwest corner of Building 228 to run over the east end of the Main Post Tunnel, altering the building's relationship with the adjacent roadway and building 201 across the street.

The building is generally in poor condition because of deferred maintenance and inoccupancy, as well as settlement, which began almost immediately after the building was constructed in 1909. The building interior was altered during the Presidio Parkway Project when steel framing was installed along the west wall as a protection measure to help prevent further cracking of the brick wall. The protection work included installation of anchors to connect the brick pilasters to the roof truss, wood kickers to shore up the interior concrete-block wall, and a wood chord to fortify a damaged existing chord on the east end of the roof. All work was conducted in accordance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and has not adversely affected Building 228's ability to contribute to the PNHLD.

Building 669

Original PNHL D Description:

CCC: No. 669 Incinerator (document pulverizing building)

Built in 1936 for \$18,000 as perhaps a horse incinerator for use Presidio-wide (and also serving Fort Mason and Army transport ships) and located near the earlier stables complex (Nos. 661-663 and 667-668), this one and one-half story utilitarian building has red brick walls of common-bond on a concrete slab foundation and measures roughly 25' x 32' in plan. Its three bays are articulated by corbel-topped recessed panels. A detached three-story smokestack with corbeled cap rests on a concrete slab foundation and is surrounded by a wire-screen spark arrestor. The gable roof, covered in mission tile, has parapets at the gable ends, with concrete caps. There are both overhead sliding and roll-up metal doors. Covered windows have concrete lug sills. An open-front concrete shed addition has a red asphalt shingle roof. Architecturally, the building is part of an earlier group of stables built in 1913-1914 and thus continues in the design elements of the group.

Update PNHL D Description:

Building 669 has undergone several alterations since its recordation in the 1993 Presidio National Historic Landmark District (PNHL D) documentation. As part of the Presidio Parkway Project, the building underwent a rehabilitation and seismic retrofit project in 2013 and is currently houses a sanitary sewer lift system. Building 669 is a one and one-half story utilitarian masonry brick building with a concrete slab foundation and a rectangular plan. Built into the sloping hillside, the bottom floor is visible on the west, north and south sides. Only the upper floor is exposed on the east side, giving it the appearance of a one-story building from that side. The building appears mostly as it did in the original PNHL D recordation, although some changes have been undertaken.

A detached smokestack that was once located adjacent to Building 669 was demolished in 1992. Other changes that appear to have occurred during that period include replacing the original mission-style tile roofing with composition shingles and raising the surrounding grade east of the building, leaving the loading area at the east freight door below the surrounding new grade, which is a paved parking area. A previously documented, non-contributing open-front concrete masonry unit shed addition was removed by the Presidio Trust in 2007. The Presidio Trust also performed preservation maintenance work during this period, including brick repointing, roof replacement, and concrete parapet repair. The rehabilitation work performed as part of the Presidio Parkway Project included: seismic retrofit; graffiti removal; window restoration and vent replacement; and mortar repair. The project also installed gutters and downspouts on the east and west sides, features that were never present on the building, but necessary for proper water drainage. Most of the changes during this project occurred inside the building, which was not previously described in the PNHL D documentation. These changes included installing pumping and mechanical equipment and seismic bracing.

Work undertaken by the Presidio Trust and during the Presidio Parkway Project was performed in accordance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and has not adversely affected Building 669's ability to contribute to the PNHLD.

Battery Slaughter

[description not previously provided in PNHLD nomination]

Battery Slaughter was not described in the previous PNHLD documentation, but was listed as a contributing feature of the historic landmark district. It was the the earliest and largest of the batteries the Army built on the bluff that became known as Battery Bluff. The battery was buried in the mid 1930s when Doyle Drive was constructed over the southernmost portion of the battery. Thus, only the top portions of its parapets were visible until 2013, when the battery's east and west rooms were excavated as part of the construction of Presidio Parkway. All openings to both rooms, as well as those to the interior magazines, had been sealed in the 1930s with poured concrete or concrete block. During construction of the Presidio Parkway, a portion of the battery was demolished (as described below). As part of mitigation for this alteration, the battery was subject to HAER documentation; refer to the HAER document for additional photographs of the resource.

Battery Slaughter is located north of Lincoln Boulevard and the Presidio Parkway Battery Bluff Tunnels and south of Battery Blaney Road. The bluff, road, and the above-grade components of Battery Slaughter were overgrown with vegetation, tagged with graffiti, and the exposed steel components rusted, before construction of the Presidio Parkway began.

Battery Slaughter is a board-formed, unreinforced-concrete structure with an asymmetrical plan. The battery measures approximately 370' in overall length and 105' in overall width. Between its highest and lowest point, the battery is approximately 23' in height. Battery Slaughter consists of three identical emplacements that project northward, protected by massive, 5' to 6' wide parapets and earthen fill. At one time the battery was armed with 8" guns on disappearing carriages, but the guns were removed in 1917 and the structure has largely been unused since that time. The most visible portion of Battery Slaughter is a parapet between the central and western emplacements that helped control access to the battery. A steel rod ladder about six feet tall is attached to the parapet wall.

During the original construction of Doyle Drive in the 1930s, portions of the battery were altered, including operational rooms located south of the three-gun emplacements. Five original battery rooms projected into the path of Doyle Drive. The alterations to this portion of the battery included pouring two reinforced concrete slabs (roughly 15' wide by 100' long) to cover the former ceilings of the below-grade chambers.

During construction of the Presidio Parkway Project, two previously buried rooms were exposed. The one-story east and west rooms are rectangular in plan, constructed of board-

formed concrete, and topped by a low-pitched, concrete slab, shed roof. Both had narrow eaves on the southern side with beveled edges; however, it appears during that the construction of Doyle Drive the southernmost section of the east room's slab roof (approximately 4' to 5') was removed and only a small remnant remains. The east room was completely demolished in 2013 during construction of the Presidio Parkway Project. It measured approximately 12'-6" in height, 40' in width and 18' in depth. Exterior walls were approximately 3' thick. During excavation, the concrete infill was removed from each opening, revealing the original exterior doors and the interior of the east room of Battery Slaughter. The westernmost opening included a set of double wood batten doors with a riveted steel band that attached to large steel hinges set on the exterior battery wall. When shut, the door bands and the attached latch formed the letter "A." Each door included a simple steel exterior handle. Portions of the wood battens were deteriorated and metalwork rusted. The window opening included cutouts where hinges, presumably for batten shutters, once existed.

The west room of Battery Slaughter is similar in design and construction than the east room. Exterior walls are approximately 3' thick and include four concrete-infilled doorways and one infilled window opening on the south wall. Overall the west room section measures approximately 65' long, 18' wide, and 12'-6" in height. The interior is divided into four separate guard quarters, each measuring 10' wide and 16' long. A single doorway provides access to each room; the easternmost room also includes a window opening.

To the northeast of the east room and elevated approximately 6' is an exterior concrete walkway that provided entry to the interior magazines and shot or shell rooms for this section of Battery Slaughter. Both doorways, facing east and south, were infilled with board-formed concrete (probably in the 1930s); however, exterior steel hinges are visible on the east-facing doorway. Straight concrete stairs provided access from the lower level area of the battery to the higher walkway. The top three to four steps are missing. Two similar entryways are located to the northwest of the east room. Both are infilled with either board-formed concrete or concrete block.

While not viewed during recordation of this resource, original plans for Battery Slaughter showed that the battery included below-grade features north of the east and west rooms. The gun pits of the emplacements and ammunition rooms located in between were accessed from a concrete walkway running between the ammunition rooms and the emplacements. The two ammunition rooms between emplacements no. 1 and 2 were designed to serve as a magazine (10' x 20') and a shot or shell room (10' x 24'). Three ammunition rooms were located between emplacements no. 2 and 3, including two rooms measuring 10' x 24' and a 16' x 25' room.

As part of the Presidio Parkway Project, it was necessary to remove the east room for construction of the northbound Battery Tunnel, which has diminished the historic integrity of this structure; however, the structure retains most of its features and has sufficient overall integrity to convey its significance as a contributor to the PHNLD.

Building 650

Original PNHL Description:

CF: No. 650 Stilwell Hall-Enlisted Barracks with Mess (offices)

Built in 1921 for \$165,100 as enlisted men's barracks for Crissy Field, the building was named Stilwell Hall in 1946 in honor of Gen. Joseph Stilwell; although Stilwell has no known historical ties to this specific building, he briefly was commanding general at the Presidio before his death and therefore did make decisions affecting its development. The interior has been modified for use as offices. The large three-story building has a symmetrical composition formed of central cross-axial rectangular portion measuring 27' x 109' in plan and two large rectangular end wings, perpendicular to the central portion and each measuring 37' x 125' in plan. Another wing, 58' x 90' in plan, extends from the center of the rear elevation. The stucco-covered brick building has a concrete foundation. A water table defines the ground-story as the visual base of the building. Above, the individual bays are articulated by raised pilaster-like vertical wall elements. A three-level front gallery spans the central portion and is composed of a partially enclosed ground-level arcade, an open second level with supporting piers and molded handrails, and an enclosed top-level. The gable roofs are covered in mission tile; wall chimneys are covered in stucco. Six large capped curvilinear or scrolled parapets at the gable ends provide the major "Spanish Colonial Revival" ornamental features; these are inset with decorative oeil-de-boeuf windows. Wood-panel doors are glazed and have transoms. Double-hung sash windows are twelve-over-twelve, two-over-two, and eight-over-twelve, with wooden lug sills. Two bronze Spanish cannons are on concrete mounts in front of the building. Architecturally, the building exhibits a grand symmetrical composition and simple large-scale "Spanish Colonial Revival" decorative features, commonly used for large institutional buildings of period.

Update PNHL Description:

Building 650, also known as Stilwell Hall, is a three-story former enlisted men's barracks building constructed in 1921. Since its recordation as a contributing resource of the PNHL in the early 1990s, Building 650 has remained largely unaltered, although the building has suffered some deterioration and damage. The building has not been occupied since the early 1990s. For the most part, the description provided in the original documentation remains accurate. The building also suffered substantial foundational and interior damage as a result of heavy flooding in February 2014, which damaged floor tiles on the first floor, and required emergency stabilization efforts to fortify the foundation at the west end. At the time of the recordation for this update, the stabilization works were still in place as discussions among the Presidio Trust and the project continued as to how to proceed with permanent repairs.

Despite these changes, the building retains its character-defining features, including its overall form, architectural design, and most of its key architectural features, such as the tile roofing, symmetrical plan, massing, window and door arrangement, and materials. As such, the building retains historic integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, feeling, and association, while the integrity of setting has diminished slightly. Building 650 retains overall integrity as a contributor to the PNHL.

Building 1152

Original PNHL D Description:

NC: No. 1152 Gymnasium

Erected in 1945 for \$61,800, this tall one-story gymnasium measures roughly 90' x 161' in its cross-axial rectangular plan configuration. The reinforced-concrete building has stucco-clad walls and an extremely low-pitch gable roof (almost flat) characteristic of the period. The original large multiple-light tripartite window sashes remain though some have been painted over. The building is substantially intact and pertains to the continuing importance and activity of the Post and specifically Letterman Hospital during the World War-II era.

Update PNHL D Description:

Building 1152 is a one- and two-story gymnasium with a roughly rectangular plan and reinforced concrete construction. The building is largely unchanged since its recordation in the original PNHL D document with the exception of minor interior improvements (new lighting, ADA, life/safety and HVAC upgrades, refinish flooring, interior paint, and installation of several partitions for added storage) completed in 2008 by the current tenant (YMCA). One change to the building was caused by construction activities for the Presidio Parkway Project. Utility construction in the parking area immediately west of the building caused the concrete ramp leading the building's west side entrance to separate from the wall. The concrete ramp was not original to the building and was possibly added after the original PNHL D documentation. The ramp was subsequently removed and replaced with concrete steps. The building has undergone regular maintenance and minor upgrades, including repairs to the stucco, repainting, and installation of replacement light fixtures.

The alteration to Building 1152 as a result of the Presidio Parkway Project did not substantially alter its character-defining features, and did not diminish the building's historic integrity. As noted above, the concrete ramp was not a historic-period feature of the building. The building retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, location, and, for the most part, setting, and thus retains overall integrity as a contributor to the PNHL D.

Building 1076

Original PNHL D Description:

LC: No. 1076 Ambulance Garage (storage)

Built in 1938 as a two-vehicle ambulance garage, this building is identical to a contemporary garage nearby (No. 1055), except in the number of stalls (see directly above). The integrity of both garages appears somewhat compromised by the non-historic replacement of the original garage doors.

Built in 1938 for \$2800 as a seven-vehicle garage, this single-story utilitarian garage measures roughly 20' x 67'. Its wood-frame structure is covered with horizontal wood siding; tar and gravel cover the shed-type roof. Small windows, one for each garage stall, pierce the wall opposite the large garage door openings. The integrity is somewhat compromised by the non-historic replacement of all of the garage doors.

Building 1076 appears mostly unaltered since its documentation in the original PNHL D report. The two-car, wood-frame garage with a shed roof and horizontal siding has a rectangular footprint. The Presidio Trust performs regular maintenance on the building, which appears in good condition. Subsequently, the cornerboard was replaced in kind, and in a manner consistent with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. As such, the building retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the PNHL D.

Building 1167

Original PNHL Description:

NC: Nos. 1161-1163, 1167, 1169-1170, 1182-1188 Warehouses (offices and warehouses)

These warehouses were built in 1917-1919 as part of the development of the area at the northeast corner of the Post into a major supply depot. They are utilitarian single-story wood-frame buildings with extended rectangular plans measuring roughly 60' x 200'. They have concrete pier foundations, board-and-batten siding, and long wooden loading docks sheltered by the projecting overhang of the eaves, braced to the wall. The warehouses comprise two distinct complexes, each comprised of two parallel rows of warehouses, placed longitudinally-one complex along the south side of Old Mason Street and the other along the northeast side of Gorgas Avenue (both were originally served by belt railroad tracks, though the tracks on Gorgas Avenue are now gone). Some of the warehouses within each row are connected by smaller hyphens. Gable roofs are covered with roll and shingle composition roofing and have exposed rafter ends and attached endboards. Large horizontal sliding doors provide freight access to the buildings. Other doors are either wood-paneled with glazing or a modern aluminum and glass type. Wooden hoods supported by brackets are located over some doors. Fixed and double-hung window sash are six-over-six, with plain surrounds and lug sills. Metal bars cover some windows. Not all of the buildings in either group are exactly the same in design. Of note, stucco-covered end facades embellish Nos. 1182 and 1188. On No. 1188 this end facade has a tall decoratively stepped parapet adorned with curvilinear moldings and a mission-tile cap. This facade exhibits the use of "Spanish Colonial Revival" architectural elements even for one of the Post's most utilitarian buildings.

Update PNHL Description:

Building 1167 is a World War I-era "temporary"-type one-story warehouse with a long, rectangular plan, side gable roof, post-and-beam wood construction and board-and-batten wood siding. Building 1167 is an unoccupied storehouse that was subject to a Presidio Trust rehabilitation program in 2018. Prior to the rehabilitation activities, issues relating to the condition of the building included deteriorating paint, damaged and cracking wood exterior materials, poor condition of some porches, water leakage around windows and doors, and damaged and deteriorating interior wall and ceiling materials. During construction of the Presidio Parkway Project, a beam supporting the porch on the building's north side shifted off of its concrete footing. Prior to this event, the porch was in poor condition and it was scheduled to be rehabilitated as part of the 2018 Presidio Trust project. The changes in condition that occurred during the Presidio Parkway Project did not adversely affect the Building 1167's ability to contribute to the PNHL. The porch will be repaired in accordance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* during the Presidio Trust's rehabilitation project. Therefore, Building 1167 retains its historic integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, location, association, and setting, and it retains its overall historic integrity as a contributor to the PNHL.

Building 1170

Update PNHL D Description:

Building 1170 is a “temporary”-type one-story warehouse building similar in appearance and design to Building 1167 described above. As with Building 1167, this building has most recently been used as an unoccupied storehouse that was subject to a Presidio Trust rehabilitation project in 2018. Prior to the rehabilitation activities, issues relating to the condition of the building included areas of rot and mold, deteriorating paint, damage to roofing and siding, and damaged and deteriorating interior wall and ceiling materials. These features will be repaired during the Presidio Trust’s rehabilitation project, which will be done in accordance with *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. Therefore, the building retains its historic integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, location, association, and, for the most part, setting, and it retains its overall historic integrity as a contributor to the PNHL D.

Pistol Range Target Structure

[description not previously provided in PNHL D nomination]

The Pistol Range Target Structure was not previously recorded in the PNHL D nomination document. Also known as the Firing Range, the structure is located along the northeast base of Battery Bluff, south of Mason Street. The board-formed, reinforced concrete structure was built in 1934 as a shooting range structure for pistol target practice. It is characterized by its long, narrow footprint running in a roughly north-south direction. The structure has a shed roof and is open on the east side except for evenly spaced square concrete posts. The structure is heavily overgrown with vegetation growing on the side of Battery Bluff to the west and the ravine to the east. A small section at the south end of the structure was infilled with earth during construction of the new Presidio Parkway.

The infilling of a portion of the Pistol Range Target Structure as a result of construction of the Presidio Parkway Project did not adversely affect the structure’s ability to contribute to the PNHL D. The structure remains mostly unaltered by the project. The change somewhat diminishes the integrity of materials, design, and workmanship, but the structure ultimately retains enough of these aspects of integrity to convey its significance. The integrity of setting is minimally diminished with the construction of the new Presidio Parkway. The Pistol Range Target Structure retains the integrity of location, association, and feeling. As such, it retains its overall historic integrity as a contributor to the PNHL D.

Footbridge

[description not previously provided in PNHLN nomination]

A small concrete Footbridge is located south of and uphill from Building 654, southwest of Crissy Field Avenue. The Footbridge's precise date of construction is unknown. Historic photographs show it present during the construction of the High Viaduct in 1936, and it appears likely part of the development of drainage features in this area of the Cavalry Bowl area that may have been built along with Doyle Drive in the 1930s. The pedestrian bridge spans a drainage channel and features board-formed concrete construction. Most of the area, including the bridge deck, abutments, and channel the bridge crosses, is covered with earth and vegetation, obscuring most of these elements from full view. Three recessed decorative panels are located on the concrete railings, which are topped with concrete caps. The bridge is in fair condition; the concrete has several chips and mud splatters that appear to be long-standing conditions. During construction of the Presidio Parkway, a new chip was observed at the base of the south (upslope) railing of the bridge.

The Footbridge south of Building 654 retains overall historic integrity. The minor damage caused during the Presidio Parkway Project does not substantially diminish the integrity of materials, workmanship, design, location, setting, association or feeling. Instead, the structure retains all aspects of integrity as well as its overall integrity as a contributor to the PNHLN.

Halleck Street

[description not previously provided in PNHLD nomination]

Halleck Street is a roughly 0.25-mile-long, two-lane roadway that extends northeast-southwest between Lincoln Boulevard and Mason Street. This resource was not described in detail in the original PNHLD nomination documentation, but was listed as a contributing resource. The asphalt-paved road features concrete sidewalks on either side between Lincoln Boulevard and French Court. North of French Court, sidewalks only continue on the west side of the road, where the road rises to travel over two tunnels constructed during Presidio Parkway Project known as Main Post Tunnels. North of the tunnels, the road descends and curves slightly westward to intersect at a perpendicular angle with Mason Street. At its southwest end, the road widens to include a right-hand turn lane that is separated from the left-hand turn lane by a triangular-plan planter with concrete curbs and a sidewalk on the south side.

Historic-period buildings—including Buildings 220, 201 to the west, and Buildings 222, 223, 227, and 228 to the east—are located on either side of the road between Lincoln Boulevard and the Main Post Tunnels. Prior to construction of the Presidio Parkway Project, Halleck Street included a gradual descent from French Court until just north of Building 201, where it curved slightly west, continued under the former Doyle Drive viaduct to intersect with Mason Street. Additional features of the road include street light fixtures, concrete and metal rails where the road crosses over the Main Post tunnels, and street signs.

The important characteristics of a transportation corridor such as Halleck Street are its alignment and general physical characteristics. The character-defining features have not been previously identified for the street, but include its relatively straight southwest to northeast alignment connecting Lincoln Boulevard with Mason Street, its two-lane configuration, concrete sidewalks lining part of its length, and the French Road cross street. The historic buildings immediately adjacent to the road, including Buildings 220, 222, 223, 227, 228, and 201, also define the historic road street scape. The Halleck Street roadway has been subject to maintenance, alteration for installation and maintenance of buried utilities, water supply, and drainage, as well as replacement of paving, sidewalks, and streetscape elements since it was established. These changes have occurred throughout the history of Halleck Street, and several such changes occurred as a result of the Presidio Parkway Project. Nonetheless, Halleck Street retains most of its original alignment, width, use, and general setting. The road's character-defining features, including the general alignment, link between Lincoln Boulevard and Mason Street, two-lane configuration, and association with adjacent buildings, remain mostly unchanged. As such retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its significance as a contributor to the PNHLD.

Girard Road

[description not previously provided in PNHLD nomination]

Girard Road is a roughly 0.50-mile-long roadway that extends northeast-southwest between Lincoln Boulevard and its intersection with the Presidio Parkway onramps, after which the road becomes Marina Boulevard. This resource was not described in detail in the original PNHLD nomination documentation, but was listed as a contributing resource. Portions of the road were altered during the Presidio Parkway Project. At the southwest end, where it intersects Lincoln Boulevard, Girard Road was widened to include a left-hand turn lane in the southbound direction and a wider turning radius in the northbound direction. Between Lincoln Boulevard and Edie Road, Girard Road was widened on the east side, but mostly maintained the historic curb alignment on the west side. Historically, the road terminated before reaching Gorgas Avenue, but as part of the Presidio Parkway Project Girard Road was extended northeast, under the new Presidio Parkway at which point the road turns into Marina Boulevard. This north section of the road is not considered part of the historic resource.

The character-defining features of Girard Road have not previously been identified. They include the general alignment between Lincoln Boulevard and Edie Road, the southwest-northeast direction it follows, the two-lane configuration.

As noted above, the Presidio Parkway altered the design of Girard Road; however, because several important characteristics were preserved, including the general alignment and the west curb location, Girard Road between Lincoln Boulevard and Edie Road remains a contributor to the PNHLD. The Girard Road roadway has been subject to maintenance, alteration for installation and maintenance of buried utilities, water supply, and drainage, as well as replacement of paving, sidewalks, and streetscape elements since it was established. These changes have occurred throughout the history of Girard Road, and several such changes occurred as a result of the Presidio Parkway Project. Nonetheless, Girard Road retains most of its original overall alignment, use, and west curb alignment, and as such retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its significance as a contributor to the PNHLD.

Lincoln Boulevard

[description not previously provided in PNHLD nomination]

Lincoln Boulevard is an approximately 3.25-mile-long roadway that traverses the northern Presidio, passing through the Main Post, north of the San Francisco National Cemetery, south of Cavalry Bowl, and along Pilot's Row, passing under Highway 101 near the Golden Gate Bridge visitors center. The asphalt paved road serves as one of the Presidio's primary circulation facilities is characterized by its meandering path and wide, two-lane alignment. In most places, the road is wide enough to include dedicated bike lanes on both sides, and in several locations includes a center turn lane or a third primary lane. It includes concrete sidewalks on one or

both sides along most of its length. Streetscape features include modern street lights and signage and, in some locations, landscaping.

There are stop signs at the following intersections (from east to west): Letterman Drive; Girard Road; Graham Street; Sheridan Avenue; McDowell Avenue and Park Boulevard; Storey Avenue; Crissy Field Avenue (westbound only); Golden Gate Bridge parking lot; Merchant Road and Storey Avenue; Washington Boulevard; Kobbe Avenue; Pershing Drive; and Bowling Street. In one section, between Sheridan Avenue and Montgomery Street, the road includes only a westbound lane and a bike lane; no eastbound traffic is permitted in this section.

The character-defining features of the road include the overall winding alignment, its wide, two-lane configuration, the historic buildings adjacent to the road, and its linkage with different areas of the Presidio, including the Letterman Complex, Quartermaster, Main Post, National Cemetery, Cavalry Bowl, and Fort Scott.

The Presidio Parkway Project altered some sections of the road. At its intersection with Girard Road, a stop sign was added and the road was widened to include a turning lane and wider turn radius. A portion of the road between the San Francisco National Cemetery and Battery Bluff tunnels was temporarily removed before being reconstructed along its historic alignment as part of the project. The project also widened a short section of this road segment to develop several parking spots. In addition, a small section of the road approximately 125 feet long near Building 105 was removed to accommodate the alignment of the new Presidio Parkway.

The changes caused by the Presidio Parkway Project were relatively minor in scale in relationship to the entire 3.25-mile long road. The Lincoln Road roadway has also been subject to maintenance, alteration for installation and maintenance of buried utilities, water supply, and drainage, as well as replacement of paving, sidewalks, and streetscape elements since it was established. While all these changes somewhat diminish the integrity of design, materials, and setting, the road retains its overall historic-period alignment, much of its setting, and its overall feeling. Therefore, Lincoln Boulevard retains its overall historic integrity as a contributor to the PNHL.

McDowell Avenue

[description not previously provided in PNHL nomination]

McDowell Avenue is a roughly 0.25-mile-long roadway that extends north-south in the Cavalry Bowl area of the Presidio. At the south end, it terminates at its intersection with Lincoln Boulevard. The road continues south of Lincoln Boulevard as Park Boulevard. To the north, the road ceases where it merges into Crissy Field Avenue under the Presidio Parkway viaduct. There is a stop sign at Cowles Street, which provides access to the former stable buildings—Buildings 661, 662, and 663 to the west and Buildings 667 and 668 to the east. This two-lane asphalt-paved road includes a concrete sidewalk on the east side. The sidewalk includes a cobblestone

curb between Cowles Street and just south of the road's northern terminus that was reconstructed as part of the project.

The road's character-defining features have not previously been identified, but include the generally south-north alignment between Lincoln Boulevard and Crissy Field Avenue, its proximity and association with the former Presidio stables buildings, including Buildings 661, 662, 663, 667, and 668, the relatively narrow two-lane configuration, and concrete sidewalks and stone curbs.

The McDowell Avenue roadway has been subject to maintenance, alteration for installation and maintenance of buried utilities, water supply, and drainage, as well as replacement of paving, sidewalks, and streetscape elements since it was established. Additionally, the Presidio Parkway Project required some minor alterations to the road, including changes to the sidewalks and its setting at the north end. South of Cowles Street, McDowell Avenue remains unaltered by the project. While all these changes somewhat diminish the integrity of design, materials, and setting, the road retains its overall historic-period alignment, its cobblestone curb, much of its setting, and its overall feeling. Therefore, McDowell Avenue retains its overall historic integrity as a contributor to the PNHLD.

Crissy Field Avenue

[description not previously provided in PNHLD nomination]

Crissy Field Avenue is a roughly 0.25-mile-long roadway that extends northwest-southeast between Lincoln Boulevard and McDowell Avenue, crossing under the Presidio Parkway viaduct. Prior to the Presidio Parkway Project, the road also extended uphill to the southeast where it connected with Lincoln Boulevard near the northwest corner of the San Francisco National Cemetery. That section of Crissy Field Avenue was removed to accommodate the west portals of the Battery Bluff Tunnels.

Crissy Field Avenue is characterized by two distinct sections. At the southeast end, where it runs between McDowell Avenue and Mason Street, the road is a two-lane asphalt paved road with a sidewalk on the east side. As the road continues northwest of Mason Street, it ascends a steep hill before reaching Lincoln Boulevard. In the recent past, this stretch of road supported one lane of westbound only traffic and a bike lane. A dirt pedestrian path flanked the north side of this road segment while a cobblestone wall ran along the road's south side. In 2018, the Presidio Trust closed this section of road to automobile traffic, turning the roadway into a two-way bike path with a single pedestrian lane.

Crissy Field Avenue's character-defining features have not been previously identified, but include the generally east-west alignment, two-lane configuration, relatively steep inclines, location and linkages within the Cavalry Bowl area, including Buildings 650, 651, 654, 920, and the Pet Cemetery.

The remaining segment of Crissy Field Avenue retains historic integrity to contribute to the significance of the PNHLD. While it has been altered by the project, it retains significant elements of its original design, curvilinear alignment, and streetscape features, including the stone wall. Crissy Field Avenue has also been subject to maintenance, alteration for installation and maintenance of buried utilities, water supply, and drainage, as well as replacement of paving, sidewalks, and streetscape elements since it was established. While these changes somewhat diminish the integrity of design, materials, and setting, the road retains its overall historic-period alignment on its west half, its stone wall, much of its setting, and its overall feeling. Therefore, Crissy Field Avenue retains its overall historic integrity as a contributor to the PNHLD.

Section 9. Major Bibliographical References (only if necessary)

[none]

Section 11. Form Prepared By

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March 15, 2019

Section 12. Additional Documentation

Maps: The PNHLD boundaries do not need to be altered based upon the updated information provided herein. Plan views depicting the Presidio Parkway Project with locations of altered resources is provided, keyed to the large format photographs.

Photographs: Contemporary, perspective-corrected, 8x10 black and white photographs of the affected contributing elements have been provided. These photographs capture the current condition, historic integrity, and significant features of the buildings and structures, and illustrate the qualities discussed in the descriptive section. Photo Key provided below.

Presidio National Historic Landmark District Update Documentation

Documented by Bill Dewey, photographer, on March 20, 2018

Photo Key: PNHLD Contributing Elements

Photo Number	Subject	View Direction
Photo 1	Building 201	SW
Photo 2	Building 201	NE
Photo 3	Building 228	NE
Photo 4	Building 228	NW
Photo 5	Building 228	SE
Photo 6	Building 650	S
Photo 7	Building 650	NW
Photo 8	Building 650	E
Photo 9	Building 669	NE
Photo 10	Building 669	SW
Photo 11	Building 1076	NW
Photo 12	Building 1076	SE
Photo 13	Building 1152	NE
Photo 14	Building 1152	NW
Photo 15	Building 1167	NE
Photo 16	Building 1167	NW
Photo 17	Building 1170	NW
Photo 18	Building 1170	SE
Photo 19	Battery Slaughter	E
Photo 20	Battery Slaughter	W
Photo 21	Footbridge	NW
Photo 22	Pistol Range Target Structure	SW
Photo 23	Crissy Field Avenue	W
Photo 24	Crissy Field Avenue	E
Photo 25	McDowell Avenue	S
Photo 26	McDowell Avenue	N
Photo 27	Lincoln Boulevard	E
Photo 28	Lincoln Boulevard	W
Photo 29	Girard Road	N
Photo 30	Halleck Street	N
Photo 31	Halleck Street	S