



Amador Street Infrastructure Improvement Project

Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan

August 21, 2023

Prepared for:

Port of San Francisco
Pier 1, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111

Prepared by:

Stantec Consulting Services Inc.
601 SW 2nd Avenue #1400
Portland, OR 97204

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec) has prepared this Cultural Resource Monitoring Plan (plan) on behalf of The Port of San Francisco (PSF), which is proposing to reconstruct approximately 1,800 linear feet of Amador Street and underground utilities. This plan is not to be used as substitution to state or federal cultural resources compliance procedures or reports. Rather, this plan is a supplement to provide fieldworkers with protocols and procedures. At no time should these procedures supersede separate agreement documents. In addition, more detail of archaeological sensitivity, background, and Native American Outreach is included in the associated 2023 memo report submitted to the State Officer of Historic Preservation (SHPO) and is only repeated here in summary for context.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The PSF was awarded funds from the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Maritime Administration (MARAD) to undertake the proposed Amador Street Infrastructure Improvement Project (Project). The Project is located along Amador Street within the San Francisco Bayview District in the City of San Francisco, San Francisco County, California. The Project location is entirely urbanized and industrial and contains existing industrial development. The entire Project is within a single large industrial parcel, assessor's parcel number (APN) 4502A002 (Block 4502A, Lot 002, Subdivision 4502A).

The PSF proposes to reconstruct approximately 1,800 linear feet of Amador Street and underground utilities that serve its Maritime Eco-Industrial Area tenants along its southern waterfront area. These infrastructures have outlived their useful design life and are now in poor condition and insufficient. In its current state, the affected segment of Amador Street is subject to intermittent closure due to flooding and necessitates reduced traffic speeds due to compromised pavement. Proposed improvements include: 1) pavement upgrade; 2) storm drain system upgrade; 3) increased storm drain pump station capacity; 4) installation of storm drain trash capture devices; 5) removal of abandoned rail ties; and 6) landscaping improvement.

The Project will consist of the following activities:

1. Approximately 1,800 linear feet of Amador Street would be restored and enhanced to achieve the posted 35 mph speed limit per San Francisco Public Works (SFPW) standards.
2. Increase the handling capacity of the stormwater system to allow the corridor to better manage the increase in frequency and intensity of storm events and reduce flood risk.
3. Tie-in and upgrade of water utilities for this project in a manner capable of supporting future system upgrades.
4. Install storm drain trash capture devices along the Amador Street corridor (this activity will serve as a pilot project supporting POSF's 2030 storm water plan initiative).
5. Remove abandoned creosote-treated rail ties that contribute to pollutants in stormwater runoff.
6. Install street landscaping with drought tolerant plants.

This action constitutes an undertaking under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. § 300101 et seq.). DOT MARAD serves as the Lead Federal Agency for this Project.

1.2 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Based on research of the property and the proposed Project, including the 90 percent design of PSF engineering plans, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) has been defined as the boundary of the construction footprint (inclusive of all areas subject to ground disturbance). The APE is also referred to as the Project area. The Project area consists almost entirely of the Amador Street right-of-way from Illinois Street (to the west) to the location where Amador Street makes a sharp turn to the south.. See Appendix A for Project location and vicinity maps.

1.3 IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The Northwest Information Center (NWIC) conducted a records search for the project area in March of 2023 and returned results to the Port of SF on March 22, 2023. As detailed by the NWIC, there have been three cultural resource studies that in total cover approximately 100 percent of the Project area.

- The Project is not within a historic district.¹
- The Project area includes no recorded archaeological resources.
- There are three built environment resources immediately adjacent to the Project area APE. These are:
 - o P-38-004875 historic Grain Elevators,
 - o P-38-004876, a grain office,
 - o P-38-004672, a portion of the San Francisco Fire Department Auxiliary Water Supply System.
- The Project area is located within an area of artificial fill and bay mud. There is a low potential for unrecorded Native American resources to be within the proposed Amador Street Infrastructure Improvement Project area.
- There is a moderate potential for unrecorded historic-period archaeological resources to be within the Project area.
- No archaeological survey was completed as the area is entirely paved.

Despite the lack of previously recorded historic properties within the Project APE, archaeological and tribal monitoring was recommended through consultation with Kanyon Sayers-Roods of the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan due to heightened sensitivity of the Project area.

¹ City of San Francisco. 2023. San Francisco Property Information Map – Map Viewer. Assessors Parcel Number (APN), 4502A002. Available at: <https://sfplanninggis.org/pim/>. Accessed: March 31, 2023

This plan provides procedures for archaeological monitoring, discoveries of archaeological resources and human remains, and a list of key individuals to contact in the event of a discovery.

1.4 POTENTIAL RESOURCES THAT MAY BE ENCOUNTERED

As indicated through background research and consultation, there is a reasonable potential that historic period subsurface archaeological resources may be present within select areas of the Project APE and that precontact deposits could be present along much of the Project APE. The most common historic period resource types are typically refuse or trash deposits, which can contain a wide spectrum of cultural materials. Refuse scatters can consist of localized, dense deposits in excavated pits, privies, or wells; or they can consist of dispersed scatters spread over large areas.

Potential domestic-related artifacts could include ceramics, glass bottles and glassware, faunal material, and personal effects such as buttons, buckles, and jewelry. Potential industry-related artifacts could include farming or ranching tools and implements (e.g., horseshoes, picks, files, or nails). Potential historical structure-related artifacts could include foundations, wall footings, privies (outhouse holes), collapsed wood or brick buildings, and stone wall and adobe foundation remains.

Precontact deposits would be expected to contain remnants of Native American domestic and industrial life. Potential artifacts and features could include shell, bone, and plant dietary remains; hearth and ash features; housepits and other living surfaces; lithics and lithic production tools; groundstone and stone bowl mortars; personal, ceremonial, or trade goods; and burials.

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORS

All archaeological monitoring will be performed either by a professional archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications (36 CFR Part 61), or under the supervision of an Archaeological Supervisor who meets the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications for a professional archaeologist.

The Archaeological Monitor will adhere to all on-site safety protocols. They will have stop-work authority and will work closely with the Native American Monitor to help address any concerns that may be associated with ground-disturbing activities, including when necessary to protect and record unanticipated finds.

Archaeological Monitors will seek to identify potential buried surfaces, anthropogenic soil layers, and archaeological features such as middens, hearths, or artifact-bearing strata. The Archaeological Monitor will inspect the removal locations and the recovered soil or sediment for indications of such archaeological resources. The archaeologist will be provided the opportunity to screen excavated soil when this is judged useful to the identification process. The Archaeological Monitor will use a global positioning system (GPS) to assist in collecting daily field observations.

The Archaeological Monitor will prepare a daily monitoring log that will report on the time on and off site, weather conditions, on-site contacts, methods, depth of fill, general observations, notes regarding specific depths for archaeologically sensitive interfaces, and whether archaeological resources or human remains were encountered (Appendix B).

In the instance cultural resources are encountered during project-related activities, the Archaeological Monitor will defer to the Inadvertent Discovery Plan outlined in Section 4.

2.2 NATIVE AMERICAN MONITORS

A Native American Monitor identified by local tribal groups will be present during ground-disturbing activities which are anticipated to be within native soil. Native American Monitors are invited when ground-disturbing activities occur within their traditionally held tribal territory.

Each participating tribe will provide contact information for individuals who are anticipated to be monitors and preferred contact information method for scheduling. Native American Monitors will work in coordination with the Archaeological Monitor, who will notify them in advance of the schedule and location for cultural resource monitoring activities. The Native American Monitor will work closely with the Archaeological Monitor. Besides their core functions of representing tribal interests and physically monitoring construction work, the Native American Monitor's responsibilities also include:

1. Immediately reporting any archaeological or cultural finds observed within the project area to the on-site Archaeological Monitor for assessment.
2. Immediately reporting any concerns or issues related to archaeological site monitoring to the Project Supervisor.
3. Informing their tribal group, as appropriate, of construction activities or any cultural resource discoveries.

3.0 MONITORING PROCEDURES

All areas of ground disturbance will be subject to archaeological monitoring during earth-moving activities to ensure that undocumented cultural resources are identified, recorded, and properly treated. The Archaeological Monitor will identify any buried cultural features, surfaces, or cultural strata. They will also be present in the Project area until it is determined the project excavations will have no impact on cultural resources, upon which time the archaeologist may discontinue monitoring. The Archaeological Monitor will be provided the opportunity to inspect excavated soils when it is deemed beneficial to the cultural resource identification process. Archaeological monitoring will continue until the excavation of soils presents clear evidence of subsurface stratigraphy and these deposits can be confidently identified.

3.1 COLLECTION AND DOCUMENTATION

All isolated materials identified during monitoring and project installation will only be recorded if they are unusual or significant enough to require further considerations. Single debitage flakes, bottle fragments,

isolated faunal finds etc. may be noted in the report but will not be formally recorded. All cultural materials will be documented in situ and not collected.

Prior to commencing earth-moving activities, the Archaeological Monitor will conduct an approximately 15-minute oral archaeological awareness training for the construction crew, including all equipment operators and personnel involved in ground-disturbing activities. The archaeological sensitivity training will include details about the following:

- Overview of archaeologically sensitive areas in the project area
- Legal requirements related to protecting cultural resources
- Review of the kinds and types of artifacts and features that may be encountered (see Section 1.4)
- Discussion of where monitoring is required
- Review the procedures for what should occur during construction or other activities.

Construction crew or field personnel will be provided with contact information of the Archaeological Monitor and the appropriate protocol to follow in the event of the discovery of an archaeological resource.

4.0 PROCEDURES FOR INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES DURING CONSTRUCTION

If unanticipated cultural resources (either historic or prehistoric) are identified during project activities, the Archaeological Monitor will ensure that employees and contractors comply with the following protocol for the proper identification, evaluation, and protection of such cultural resources. If an inadvertent discovery is located, the Project Supervisor, Archaeological Monitor, or contractor will immediately:

1. Cease all activity within 100 feet (30 meters) of the discovery
2. Leave all artifacts and materials in place and secure the area to prevent further damage, theft, or removal
3. Immediately notify the appropriate federal or state agency archaeologist responsible for resources within the project segment where the discovery was made

The Archaeological Monitor in consultation with Native American Monitors will document the discovery using appropriate documentation specific to the managing agency and respective state. Documentation should include, but is not limited to, documenting exposed artifacts and features; mapping the extent of artifacts, features, and cultural horizons; and documenting natural and cultural stratigraphy in open trenches or pits. There will be no destructive analysis on Native American cultural resources.

If the discovery is determined to not be an archaeological resource (i.e., items or infrastructure less than 50 years old), the Archaeological Monitor will document it as such in their field notes. Project-related ground disturbance may continue at the discovery location.

If, after review by the Archaeologist Supervisor, the discovery is determined to be in a heavily disturbed depositional context (e.g., loss of stratigraphy or pockets of archaeological deposits in fill) or the discovery is determined to be an isolated find, the Archaeological Monitor will document it in their field notes and project-related ground disturbance may resume at the discovery location.

Cultural resources will be initially assessed for potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places under all four criteria and aspects of integrity by a Secretary of the Interior (SOI)-qualified archaeologist (or the Archaeological Supervisor) in consultation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and affected tribes, if appropriate. If the resource(s) is potentially eligible, additional testing may be required to further delineate the nature, extent, and significance of the discovery.

4.1 HUMAN REMAINS, ASSOCIATED OR UNASSOCIATED FUNERARY OBJECTS

All parties will comply with federal and state regulations and guidelines regarding the treatment of human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects, if discovered. This section details the procedures for consultation with the agency in charge and tribal groups, as well as other steps that can be determined in advance of any such discovery.

If any construction personnel or an Archaeological Monitor or Native American Monitor identify potential human skeletal remains, the Archaeological Monitor will issue a temporary work stoppage for all work within a 100-foot (30-meter) radius of the discovery location. They will then notify the Project Supervisor and Archaeological Supervisor of the discovery. The Project Supervisor will issue a stop-work order for the area within 100 feet (30 meters; in all directions) of the discovery, and will notify the contractor, the San Francisco Medical Examiner (Coroner), PSF, DOT MARAD (Lead Federal Agency), and Tribal representatives.

The radius of this protected area may be modified at the discretion of the Archaeological Supervisor in consultation with the Native American Monitor.

The Archaeological Supervisor and Archaeological Monitor will ensure no employees or contractors take photographs of any discovered human remains, and that they respectfully secure and protect the remains and any associated objects from further disturbance. The Archaeological Supervisor and Archaeological Monitor will further ensure the remains are not relocated until a plan is developed by the agency in charge.

If the San Francisco Medical Examiner determines the remains are non-human, construction may proceed unless the Archaeological Supervisor determines that the remains are part of an archaeological site or feature.

If the San Francisco Medical Examiner or Coroner determines that the remains are of Native American origin, they will notify the California State Native American Heritage Commission. Subsequent consultation on the treatment of the remains will be conducted consistent with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(d), in consultation with DOT MARAD (Lead Federal Agency). Consistent with AB 52 requirements, if requested, the DOT MARAD and PST will

provide the opportunity for an appropriate representative from the descendent communities to monitor subsequent archaeological field investigations at the discovery location and to consult with DOT MARAD regarding the appropriate treatment and, if applicable, interpretation of the site and the recovered materials.

APPENDICES

Appendix A Project Location and Vicinity Maps



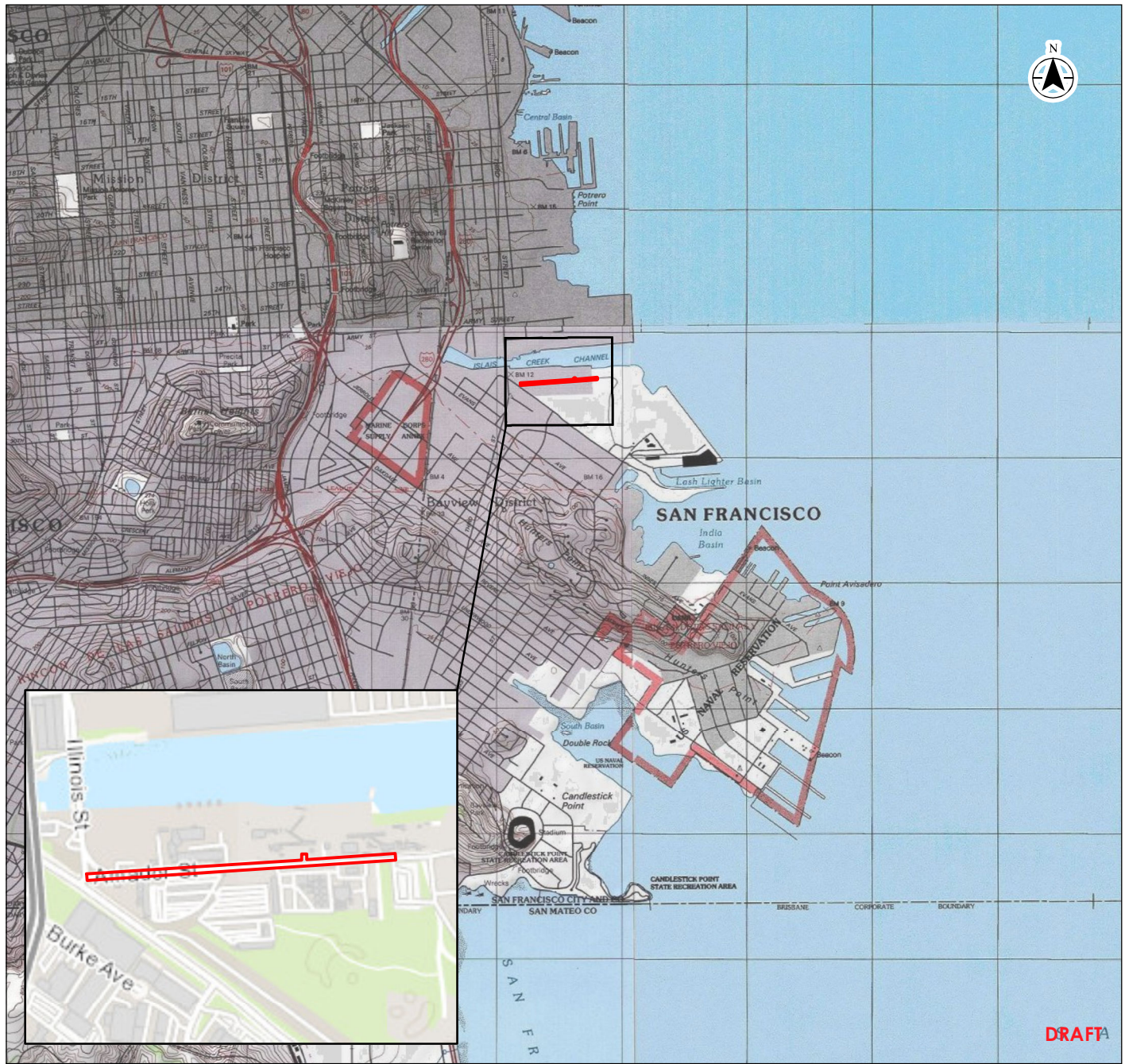
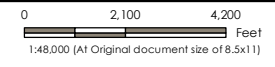


Figure No. **1** **DRAFT**

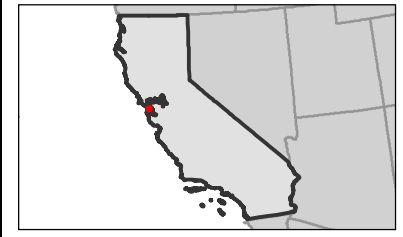
Title
Project Area

Client/Project
Port of San Francisco
Amador Street Infrastructure Improvements

Project Location 184032276
TO2S, R05W, S23
San Francisco, CA
Prepared by KDLP on 2023-06-20
Independent Review by RR on 2023-06-20



Project Area



- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
 2. Background: South San Francisco, CA (1980) 7.5' USGS Quadrangle
 3. Basemap: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



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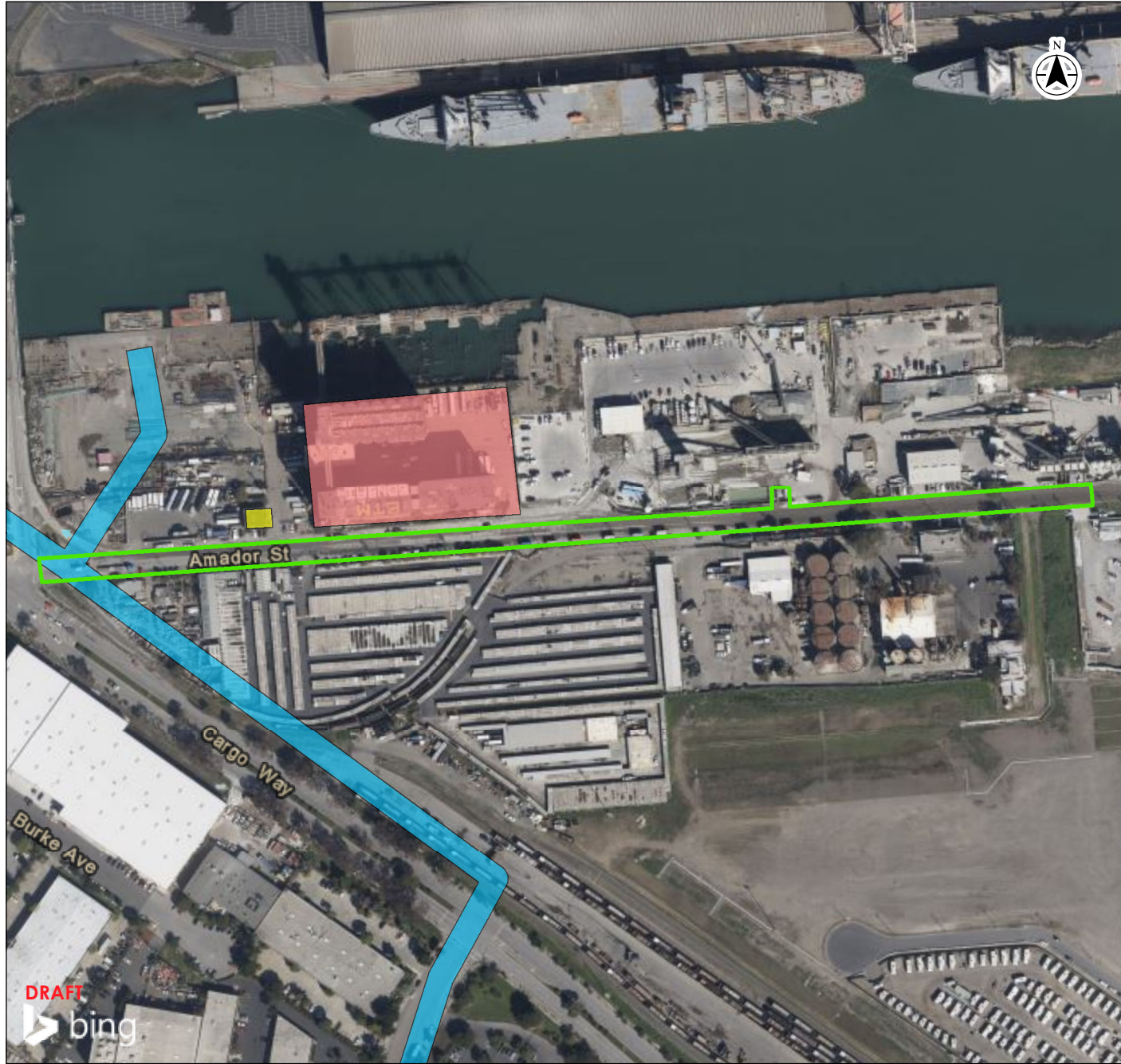


Figure No. **1** **DRAFT**

Title
APE and Previously Recorded Resources

Client/Project
Port of San Francisco
Amador Street Infrastructure Improvements

Project Location 184032276
T02S, R05W, S23
San Francisco, CA
San Francisco Co., CA

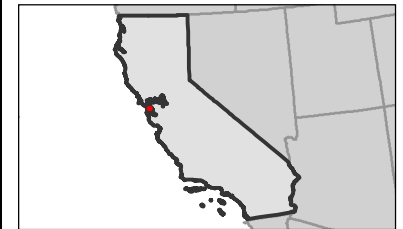
Prepared by KDLP on 2023-06-20
Independent Review by RR on 2023-06-20



Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Previously Recorded Resources

- P-38-004672
- P-38-004875
- P-38-004876



Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
2. Background: South San Francisco, CA (1980) 7.5' USGS Quadrangle
3. Basemap: Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors © 2023 Microsoft Corporation © 2023 Maxar ©CNES (2023) Distribution Airbus DS



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Appendix B Cultural Monitoring Log



Project Name:				Firm Name	
Daily Cultural Resources Monitoring Log					
Archaeological Monitor:	Tribal Monitor:	Engineer/Foreman:		Contractor:	
Date:	Start Time: Stop Time:	Project #	Project Location:	Camera:	Page 1 of 3
Known Resources Near Work Location:					
Description of Work:					
Construction Equipment Used:					
Total Ground Disturbance:					
Observed Soils:					
Cultural Resources Observed (Include description, location to work area, and level of recordation):					
Actions/Procedures:					
Recommendations:	<input type="checkbox"/> Continue monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Change location/duration/frequency of monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological investigation <input type="checkbox"/> Other				
Misc./Comments					

Photograph Log

Photo Number	Photo Description

Photographs