

# Exhibit H

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20 September 2024

County of Monterey  
Housing & Community Development  
14410 Schilling Pl. South 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Salinas, CA 93901

**Project:** Johnson Residence - APN 241-182-003  
Carmel, Monterey County, California

**Subject:** **Drainage & Erosion Control Measures**

**Reference(s):** (1) 2024 0812M Francois Letter to Philip Angelo, RE: Johnson Hal W. & Allison H; File No. PLN210061, prepared by Rutan & Tucker LLP, dated August 12, 2024.

(2) Soil Engineering Investigation for Proposed Single Family Residence, 226 Highway 1 (Previously 244 #3 Highway 1) Carmel, California, APN 241-182-003, for Hal and Allison Johnson, 3630 Lost Creek Blvd, Austin, Texas 78735, prepared by Rock Solid Engineering, Inc., Project No. 20020B, dated December 15, 2022.

(3) Grading, Drainage & Erosion Control Plan (Planning Submittal) of the Johnson Residence, APN 241-182-003, Carmel, Monterey County, California, prepared by LandSet Engineers, Inc., Project No. 2288-01, latest revised dated June 20, 2024.

Dear Mr. Angelo:

In response to address concerns regarding the drainage and erosion control per Reference (1), the project storm drain system has been designed with the intent to minimize soil disturbance and protect the coastal bluff from any adverse impacts both short term and long term. The storm water outlets shall be integrated into the exposed top of the weathered bedrock, granite surface where physically possible or to an approved point of discharge as directed by the geotechnical engineer.

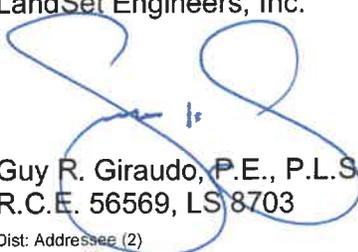
As to not concentrate all of the storm water flow to one central location to prevent any excess saturation of unstable areas and any detrimental erosion to the bluff, there are multiple points of release for the storm water to specifically limit the quantity of flow. The storm water will be released into the proposed shallow, subsurface rock spreader trenches which are required to be installed where the outlet is not directly onto the granite surface but into the marine terrace deposits and/or old colluvium as specified per Reference (2) and as shown per Reference (3).

By using the rock spreader trenches, it will first dissipate the flow by reducing the velocity and then allow the water to bubble up and sheet flow out uniformly onto the vegetated surface. Due to the sensitive nature of the bluff, any designated unstable areas shall be delineated in the field and the final locations of each storm drain outlet shall be approved by the geotechnical engineer prior to installation and inspected during construction.

Any tree removal (holes and/or depressions) outside of the building areas will be backfilled with engineered fill compacted to 90% minimum relative compaction per Reference (2) and the overall site shall be protected and in conformance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan during the duration of construction per Reference (3).

If you have any questions or further clarification is required, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Respectively Submitted,  
LandSet Engineers, Inc.



Guy R. Girardo, P.E., P.L.S.  
R.C.E. 56569, LS 8703  
Dist: Addressee (2)



9/20/24



**Patricia Paramoure Archaeological Consulting**

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September 4, 2024

Hal and Allison Johnson  
3630 Lost Creek Blvd.  
Austin, TX 78735

Concerning Property at:  
226 Highway 1  
Carmel, California 93923

APN: 241-182-003-000

Re: Mitigation of Sewer Trenching Within the Driveway / Utility Easement Corridor for 226 Highway 1, Carmel, California

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Johnson,

This letter addresses an email received by Patricia Paramoure Archaeological Consulting (PPAC) from Carla Hashimoto, Architect and Associate with Eric Miller Architects, Inc. concerning archaeological resource mitigation for the construction of a new home on your property at 226 Highway 1, Carmel. The initial study document, prepared in 2021 by PPAC, did not recommend archaeological monitoring for the main construction Project Area comprising the new home location. However, an addendum to the initial study, prepared in April of 2024 and focusing on the proposed sewer main installation within the Driveway / Utility Easement Corridor, did recommend archaeological monitoring due to the existence of a recorded archaeological site, P-27-001377 / CA-MNT-1348, within the Driveway / Utility Easement Corridor sewer line installation location.

I am writing this letter as an answer to the request by the neighbor that mitigation of the impacts of this project on the recorded archaeological site, P-27-001377 / CA-MNT-1348, include archaeological testing of the site. As a professional archaeologist and as the archeologist involved with this project from the beginning, I disagree with this request for multiple reasons and I support the current status of the Mitigated Negative Declaration. For one, this site has already been tested. Archaeological Consulting performed archaeological test excavations of P-27-001377 / CA-MNT-1348 in 1986, at the time of its first recording as an archaeological site. These test excavations are described in a report by Gary S. Breschini and R. Paul Hampson (1986). A copy of this report is on file at our office.



At that time, the archaeological resource, P-27-001377 / CA-MNT-1348, was reported as a Late Period (AD 900 to AD 1750) precontact marine shell midden site measuring approximately 75 meters long by 32 meters wide, and ca. 65 cm deep. Areas of the eastern portion of the deposit have been impacted by the easement road that passes through the housing tract. The site had been substantially disturbed by previous construction activities and was determined to be “not a particularly significant or intact site”. Additionally, monitoring was recommended at that time. (Breschini and Hampson 1986).

Furthermore, the amount of potential disturbance to the site that will occur during installation of the sewer line for this project within the Driveway / Utility Easement Corridor will be very minimal. One narrow trench will be excavated within the area of the archaeological site, P-27-001377 / CA-MNT-1348, and the trench will probably measure approximately 18 inches wide by 24 inches deep for installation of a 2-inch diameter line that will carry liquids only. Consequently, archaeological testing would very likely cause more impact to the site than the excavation of the trench itself. Moreover, all excavations in this area will be monitored by a qualified archaeological monitor under the supervision of an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualifications Standards.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions at (408) 891 - 9678.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

*Patricia Paramoure, M.A., RPA*  
Archaeological Consultant