Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project
Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Creston Route
San Luis Obispo County, California

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Archaeological and other heritage resources can be damaged or destroyed through uncontrolled public disclosure of information regarding their location.

Information regarding the location, character, or ownership of a cultural resource is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act pursuant to 16 United States Code (U.S.C.) 470w-3 (National Historic Preservation Act) and 16 U.S.C. Section 470(h) (Archaeological Resources Protections Act).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope

This document is a Cultural Resources Technical Report (CRTR) for the 70 kilovolt (kV) power line component of the Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project (project) proposed jointly by Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) and NextEra Energy Transmission West, LLC. PG&E proposes to construct approximately 7 miles of a new double-circuit 70 kV power line in northern San Luis Obispo County extending from Estrella Substation to Paso Robles Substation, in the city of Paso Robles.

This CRTR was prepared to document the existing cultural resources in the vicinity of the power line portions of the project. This cultural resources study generally addresses a 400-foot corridor for the new power line. This entire area, herein referred to as the cultural resources study area (study area), consists of approximately 398 acres. Cultural resources specialists conducted archival research, Native American coordination, a reconnaissance-level built environment survey, a limited archaeological survey, a geoarchaeological study, and prepared this technical report documenting the results of the inventory.

This study was completed in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 were also used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study (Governor's Office of Planning and Research 1998). This report follows guidance outlined in *Cultural Resources Study Plan Electric Transmission – Greenfield Projects Rev. 7.1.16* (PG&E 2016).

Dates of Investigation

Matthew Armstrong of PG&E requested a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC), located at University of California, Santa Barbara. The CCIC returned results on April 12, 2016. On March 29, 2016, Mr. Armstrong requested a search of the Sacred Lands Files from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). A response was received by email from the NAHC on March 30, 2016. Project proponents sent letters by mail and email to the two Native American representatives identified by the NAHC who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area on June 27, 2016. As of October 6, 2016, both Native American representatives have responded to the project proponents. Archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian archaeological survey of the sensitive portions of the study area between May 23 and May 27, 2016. An architectural historian conducted the built environment field survey of the study area between May 16 and May 19, 2016.

Investigation Constraints

The project footprint extends several linear miles and within areas of various levels of development; as such, ground surface visibility during the archaeological survey was highly variable but generally poor to moderate, ranging from less than 5 percent in undisturbed, highly vegetated areas to over 90 percent in unpaved roadways and disturbed areas that have been cleared of vegetation. Planted vineyard lands had an average ground surface visibility of 40 to 50 percent. Developed areas and those obscured by hardscape features had no surface visibility at the time of survey. A number of parcels were not surveyed due to landowner access restrictions. In addition, certain parcels were not surveyed do to unsafe conditions as a result of livestock or domestic animals.

Summary of Findings

Results of the CHRIS records search indicated that 51 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the study area. Of these studies, 17 intersect the study area. The CHRIS records search also identified 16 previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the study area, none of which are identified within the study area. Two prehistoric isolates were identified in the course of the intensive pedestrian survey (36052-ISO-009 and 36052-ISO-010). The built environment constraints study also identified two historic-era transmission lines (Diablo-Gates 500kV and Morro Bay-Gates 230kV) and seven parcels with historic-age buildings, structures, or objects that intersect at least a portion of the study area.

The two prehistoric isolates lack context and are therefore recommended ineligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The two historic-era transmission lines were recently evaluated in the course of reporting for another part of this project and recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR. The remaining seven built environment resources were not evaluated for historic significance as part of the current study, and their current CRHR eligibility is unknown.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAC	all-aluminum conductor
ACSR	aluminum conductor steel reinforced
APM	Applicant Proposed Measure
AWG	American wire gauge
BLM	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
CCIC	Central Coast Information Center
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
City	City of El Paso de Robles, agency
County	County of San Luis Obispo, agency
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CRTR	Cultural Resources Technical Report
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GO	General Order
GPS	Global Positioning System
kV	kilovolt
LCSLO	Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo
LDSP	light-duty steel pole
LST	lattice steel tower
MCA	Medieval Climatic Anomaly
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
PRC	California Public Resources Code

project	Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project
SR	State Route
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
TPD	triangular post and dead-end
TSP	tubular steel pole
U.S.C.	United States Code
US 101	U.S. Highway 101
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1 INTRODUCTION

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) proposes to construct a new approximately 7-mile double-circuit 70-kilovolt (kV) power line and several substation upgrades in the Paso Robles area of San Luis Obispo, California (Figure 1), to reinforce the electrical grid in the Paso Robles area. PG&E is undertaking this effort as part of the larger Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project (project) proposed jointly by PG&E and NextEra Energy Transmission West, LLC (NEET West).

This Cultural Resources Technical Report (CRTR) was prepared to document the existing cultural resources within the project area. This report describes the methodologies used to document the cultural resources identified and presents the results of those investigations. Cultural resources specialists conducted archival research, Native American coordination, a reconnaissance-level built environment survey, a limited archaeological survey, a geoarchaeological study, and prepared this technical report documenting the results of the inventory. A similar report has been prepared for the substation component, referred to as Estrella Substation, and the results of that effort are presented under separate cover.

1.1 Project Location

The project is located in the north-central portion of San Luis Obispo County, within and around the city of Paso Robles (Figures 1 and 2). The project route begins at Estrella Substation, approximately 5 miles east of downtown Paso Robles, extends southwest for approximately 4 miles, then generally northwest for approximately 3 miles along Creston Road, Charolais Road, and South River Road, and finally ties into Paso Robles Substation in Paso Robles. Land use within the project area generally consists of agricultural and rural residential areas, with areas of urban development. The project is located on a combination of privately owned and City of El Paso de Robles (City) owned parcels, PG&E easements, and a parcel owned by the Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo (LCSLO).

1.2 Project Description

The project will include the construction of approximately 7 miles of a new double-circuit 70 kV power line extending from Estrella Substation Paso Robles Substation. The new 70 kV power line will travel generally southwest from the new 70 kV substation for approximately 4 miles spanning over agricultural lands, rural developments, and Huerhuero Creek. The new power line then extends northwest for approximately 2.2 miles along Creston Road and Charolais Road before turning north along South River Road. The new power line continues generally north along South River Road and for 0.65 mile where it terminates at Paso Robles Substation at the intersection of South River Road and Niblick Road. A more detailed description of the new double-circuit is provided in the subsections that follow.

Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map

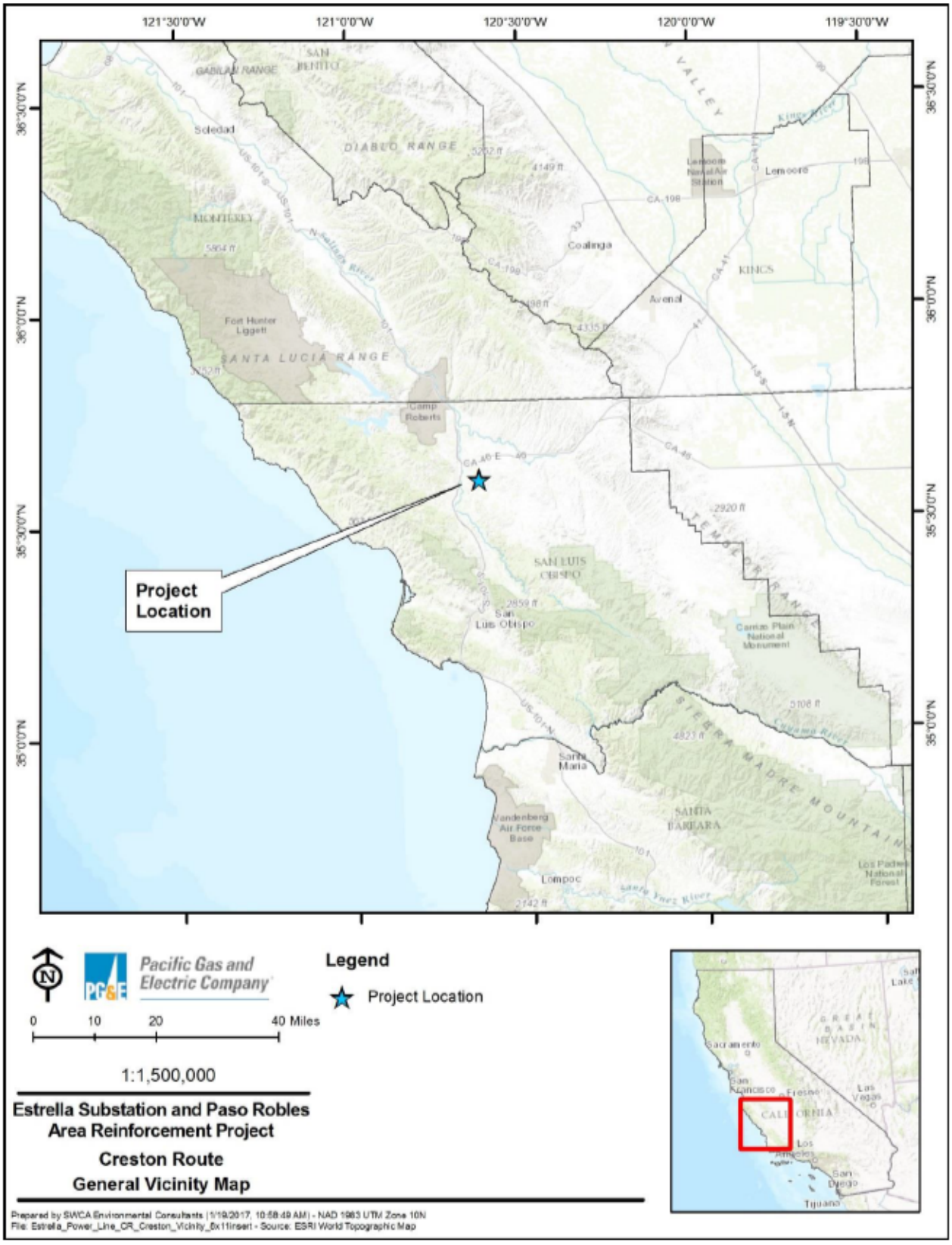
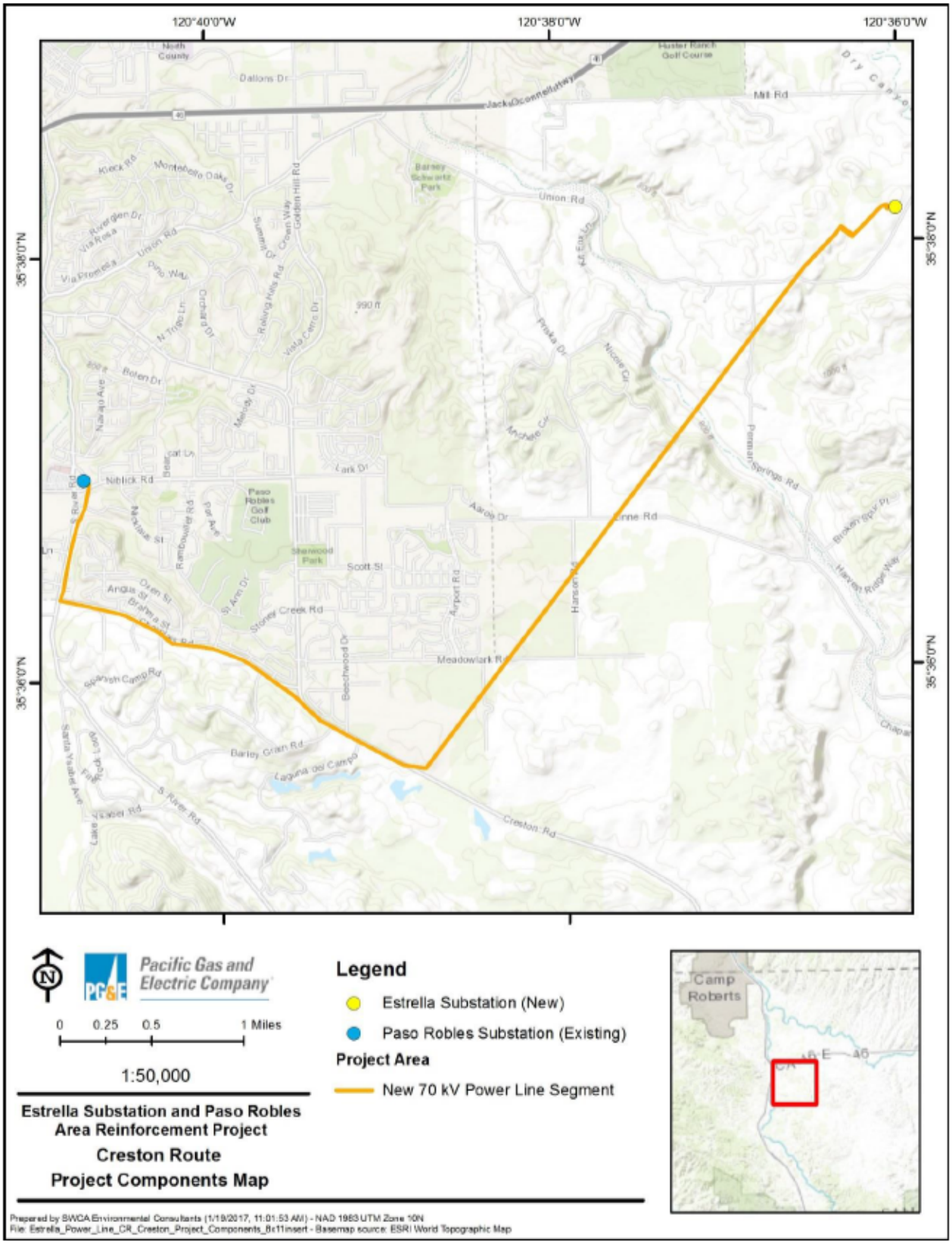


Figure 2. Project Components Map



1.2.1 Structures

The new 70 kV power line segment will consist of approximately 7 miles of double-circuit 70 kV line on a combination of lattice steel towers (LSTs), tubular steel poles (TSPs), wood poles, and light-duty steel poles (LDSPs). The portion of the line that will be installed within the existing PG&E transmission corridor will utilize LSTs. The LSTs will be installed generally adjacent to the existing 500 kV towers, utilizing an average span length of approximately 1,100 feet. Each LST will be installed on four individual concrete pier foundations.

The remainder of the new 70 kV power line segment will utilize two types of poles, as follows:

- **Tubular Steel Poles:** In locations where the new 70 kV power line segment is not parallel to the existing Diablo-Gates 500 kV transmission line, TSPs will be typically installed in locations where the alignment changes direction, utilizing an average span length of approximately 300 to 500 feet.

- **Light-Duty Steel Poles:** In locations where the new 70 kV power line segment is not parallel to the existing Diablo-Gates 500 kV transmission line, LDSPs will be typically installed in locations where the alignment is generally straight, utilizing an average span length of approximately 300 to 500 feet.

1.2.2 Staging Areas

The staging areas will be the main base of operations during project construction. They will be the assembly point for project personnel, as well as the location for temporary, portable bathroom facilities; equipment storage during off-work hours and weekends; materials storage; employee parking; office trailer staging; and a meeting area, as needed, for project management.

Two staging areas will be established during project construction. Proposed staging areas examined include: (1) an approximately 450-foot by 900-foot workspace located on the southeast corner of Charolais Road and South River Road, and (2) an approximately 800-foot by 1,000-foot workspace located at the eastern end of the project on Creston Road where the alignment turns north (Figure 2).

Final staging area sizes will vary depending on negotiations with third-party property owners to establish the staging area's temporary construction easements. If not already provided, in-ground chain-link fencing will be installed around the perimeter of the staging areas for security purposes. Power to staging areas will be supplied by tapping an existing distribution line in the area.

Prior to use, the staging area will be prepared to allow for the safe operation of construction equipment and vehicles. If the selected site is not comprised of a solid earth or concrete/paved foundation, any weeds will be cleared.

1.2.3 Work Areas

Several temporary work areas will be established to facilitate construction of the project. These temporary work areas are also described in further detail in the subsections that follow. The precise locations of the temporary work areas will be determined as part of the final design and may be changed, as necessary, at the time of construction due to land use changes, unanticipated impacts, and other factors. Unless specified in the subsections that follow, all work areas will be accessed from adjacent paved roads, unpaved roads, or site-specific overland access routes. In some locations, work areas may be accessed by footpaths if conditions preclude the use of vehicles. A more detailed description of the project access is

included below. Following construction, all temporary work areas will be restored to pre-construction conditions.

1.2.3.1 STRUCTURE WORK AREAS

Structure work areas will be established at each tower/pole that will be installed as part of the project. These work areas will be used to facilitate the tower/pole assembly, erection, and hardware assembly processes. They will also be used to support the conductor installation/removal processes. These work areas will typically be centered on the proposed tower/pole location, and will vary in size from 120 feet by 120 feet to 40 feet by 40 feet, depending on the type of tower/pole being installed. The final tower/pole locations will be determined when engineering is complete and, where feasible, will be adjusted to account for property owner preferences. Structure work areas may also be adjusted to accommodate the final tower/pole locations and to avoid environmental resources. These work areas may be cleared of vegetation and graded, if necessary, prior to their use. Some sites may also require tree trimming, tree removal, and/or vine removal.

1.2.3.2 CROSSING STRUCTURE WORK AREAS

Prior to the installation of new conductors, temporary crossing structures—typically consisting of either vertical wood poles with crossarms or staged construction equipment—will be installed or mobilized at crossings of energized electric lines, communication facilities, and/or major roadways to prevent the conductors from sagging onto other lines or roads during removal or installation. To accommodate the installation of a crossing structure, PG&E will establish a work area measuring approximately 40 feet by 40 feet at each proposed crossing. Preparation of the site will typically be limited to mowing vegetation, as needed, to minimize the risk of fire.

1.2.3.3 PULL AND TENSION SITES

Conductor installation activities will include pull and tension equipment staging, temporary pole anchor installation, and pulling and tensioning of the conductor. Pull sites will typically be located within the easement and can be spaced between 2 and 3 miles apart, or from heavy angle to heavy angle as required by the final design. Access may be required throughout the right-of-way, away from structure work areas and pull sites, to support pull and tension activities. In locations where pulling will be required through an angle, or at the start of a new direction of the alignment, the pull site may be located at an angle outside of the easement or off the end of an easement corner. Pull sites will typically be 70 feet wide and will range between approximately 120 and 150 feet long. The final pull site locations will be determined during final design of the project. All pull sites located outside of paved areas may require vegetation trimming/removal to minimize the risk of fire and, depending on the local terrain, some minor grading may be required to ensure a flat and safe work environment. Depending on the time of year and conditions at the time of construction, gravel may be applied to help stabilize the ground for equipment use.

1.2.3.4 LANDING ZONES

Landing zones may be used during construction for the staging, storage, refueling, and operation of helicopters during construction. The final location and size of the landing zone(s) will be determined near the time of construction due to negotiations with third-party property owners, land use changes, and other factors.

Access Roads / Overland Access Routes

Construction crews, materials, and equipment will primarily access the project site by using State Route (SR-) 46, and may use paved and unpaved roads such as Union Road, Penman Springs Road, Linne Road,

Hanson Road, Meadowlark Lane, Beechwood Drive, Creston Road, Charolais Road, South River Road, Niblick Road, and other spur roads. In addition to using a system of existing roads, PG&E may also grade or mow new temporary unpaved roads, or travel overland to provide access to Estrella Substation and/or pole locations along the new 70 kV power line. Some poles may also be accessed on foot if sensitive resources preclude the use of heavy equipment. Final access routes will be determined at the time of construction due to land use changes, unanticipated impacts, and other factors. Work along the new power line will occur from the road shoulder where feasible. As a result, access roads will generally not be required in these locations.

2 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

2.1 Federal

A federal agency is not approving, implementing, or funding the project or any element of it; therefore, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act do not apply to this project.

2.2 State

2.2.1 California Register of Historical Resources

Under Section 21083.2 of CEQA, an important archaeological or historical resource is an object, artifact, structure, or site that is listed on, or eligible for listing on, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Eligible resources are those that can be clearly shown to meet any of the following criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic value.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Automatic listings include properties that are listed on the NRHP. In addition, Points of Historical Interest nominated from January 1998 onward are to be jointly listed as Points of Historical Interest and in the CRHR.

Resources listed in a local historic register or deemed significant in a historical resources survey, as provided under PRC Section 5024.1(g), are presumed to be historically or culturally significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that they are not. A resource that is not listed on or determined to be ineligible for listing on the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources, or not deemed significant in a historical resources survey may nonetheless be historically significant, as determined by the lead agency (PRC Section 21084.1 and Section 21098.1).

2.2.2 Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) established that Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) must be considered by the lead agency under CEQA and also provided for additional Native American consultation requirements to be undertaken by the lead agency. A TCR is a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object that is considered of cultural value to a California Native American Tribe, and is:

1. On the CRHR or a local historic register;

2. Eligible for the CRHR or a local historic register; or

3. The lead agency determines that the resource meets the register criteria.

A project that has potential to impact a TCR such that it would cause a substantial adverse change constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less-than-significant level. The Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) has issued revised CEQA Guidelines to incorporate AB 52 requirements.

Under AB 52, CPUC will conduct consultations with eligible tribes regarding TCRs once the Preliminary Environmental Assessment application is deemed complete and CPUC begins CEQA review of the project

2.2.3 California Health and Safety Code and Public Resources Code

Broad provisions for the protection of Native American cultural resources are contained in the California Health and Safety Code, Division 7, Part 2, Chapter 5 (Sections 8010 through 8030).

Several provisions of the PRC also govern archaeological finds of human remains and associated objects. Procedures are detailed under PRC Section 5097.98 through 5097.996 for actions to be taken whenever Native American remains are discovered. Furthermore, Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that any person who knowingly mutilates or disinters, wantonly disturbs, or willfully removes human remains in or from any location other than a dedicated cemetery without authority of law is guilty of a misdemeanor, except as provided in Section 5097.99 of the PRC. Any person removing human remains without authority of law or written permission of the person or persons having the right to control the remains under PRC Section 7100 has committed a public offense that is punishable by imprisonment.

PRC Chapter 1.7, Section 5097.5/5097.9 (Stats. 1965, c. 1136, p. 2792), entitled *Archaeological, Paleontological, and Historical Sites*, defines any unauthorized disturbance or removal of a fossil site or remains on public land as a misdemeanor and specifies that state agencies may undertake surveys, excavations, or other operations as necessary on state lands to preserve or record paleontological resources.

2.3 Local

Because CPUC has exclusive jurisdiction over project siting, design, and construction, the project is not subject to local discretionary regulations. The following description of regulations that designate local historic resources is provided for informational purposes and to assist with CEQA review.

2.3.1 City of El Paso de Robles General Plan

Historic preservation is addressed in the *Land Use*, *Conservation*, and *Housing Elements* of the *City of El Paso de Robles General Plan*. Some of the policies and procedures specifically address historic preservation and the treatment of historic buildings, while others are important considerations to the overall character and appearance of historic properties and neighborhoods or can be used to encourage preservation practices. The *Conservation Element* includes goals, policies, and action items that strive to preserve and protect the city's important historic and archaeological resources. The *Conservation Element* requires the protection of cultural resources by implementing the Downtown Design Guidelines and establishing a Vine Street Historic and Architectural Preservation Overlay District.

2.3.2 City of El Paso de Robles Zoning Ordinance

The City of El Paso de Robles' (City) *Zoning Ordinance* Chapter 21.15 contains the Historical and Architectural Overlay (HP) District rules. It is the intent of the HP overlay district to encourage the preservation, restoration, and renovation of buildings and/or neighborhoods of architectural significance or interest. Paso Robles currently has an HP District bordered by Chestnut Street, Oak Street, 8th Street, and 21st Street, inclusive of both sides of these streets. This overlay zone is referred to as the Vine Street Overlay Zone and/or the Westside Historic District in City documents.

3 PROJECT SETTING

3.1 Environmental Setting

The project is at an elevation of approximately 600 feet to 950 feet above mean sea level in the southern Salinas Valley, bounded on the west by the Santa Lucia Range and the Salinas River, on the east by the Temblor Range, on the north by Estrella River, and on the south by Neal and Sulphur Springs. The Santa Lucia Range is a 140-mile segment of the Outer South California Coast Ranges, extending from Carmel Bay in Monterey County to Cuyama River in San Luis Obispo County (Duvall 2004). The often rugged topography is typical of the Coast Range, with tall parallel peaks giving way to gradual rolling hills and riverside terraces, and slow-moving rivers and creeks meandering through its numerous valleys. In the immediate vicinity of the project, there are two primary drainages, Huerhuero Creek and Estrella River, both tributaries to Salinas River. Huerhuero Creek bisects the Creston Route on its way northwestward to drain into the Salinas River. Salinas River extends for 170 miles, draining a total surface area of 3,955 square miles and making up the largest river system on the Central Coast of California. The original course of Salinas River, and some of its tributaries, were altered historically to support farming and agricultural efforts, as well as to provide drinking water to the city of San Luis Obispo (Stevens et al. 2004; Funk and Morales 2002). Groundwater is still pumped and much of its waters upstream remain dammed. These impacts have largely reduced the river to a dry creek, except during periods of heavy rain (Palmer 2012).

The project is located in urban and rural residential developments, agricultural areas dominated by vineyards, and light industrial and commercial developments with patches of native vegetation. The native plant community adjacent to the project area is blue oak woodlands. Blue oak woodlands are typically dominated by large stands of blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) trees, or a mixture of blue oak trees and valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) trees with an understory of native and nonnative grasses and forbs. Dense groves of California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*), and black willow (*Salix nigra*) flourish along the riparian corridors of the Salinas River (Palmer 2012). Blue oak woodlands are characterized by upland valleys with gentle to steep slopes. Soils within blue oak woodland are typically shallow, infertile, and moderately to excessively drained with extensive rock fragments. Soil surfaces may be covered with stones or have interspersed rocky outcrops (Sawyer et al. 2009). Blue oak woodlands may provide nesting or foraging habitat for avian species or may serve as a migration corridor for various wildlife species, such as San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*). Animals typically present in the vicinity of the project include mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), and bobcat (*Lynx rufus*). Common animal species observed at the time of the study include western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis),* red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica)*, California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum)*, red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus)*, and California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*). Steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) was abundant in the Salinas River watershed as late as the early 20th century, and is present today in smaller numbers (Funk and Morales 2002).

3.2 Cultural Setting

3.2.1 Prehistoric Overview

California prehistory is divided into three broad temporal periods that reflect similar cultural characteristics throughout the state: Paleoindian Period (ca. 9000–6000 B.C.), Archaic Period (6000 B.C.–A.D. 500), and Emergent Period (A.D. 500–Historic Contact) (Fredrickson 1973, 1974, 1994). The Archaic is further divided into Lower (6000–3000 B.C.), Middle (3000–1000 B.C.), and Upper (1000 B.C.–A.D. 500) Periods. These divisions are generally governed by climatic and environmental variables, such as the drying of pluvial lakes at the transition from the Paleoindian to the Lower Archaic period.

The project area lies in the Central Coast Archaeological Region, which is one of eight arbitrary organizational divisions of the state (Moratto 1984:Figure 1). This region extends southward from Monterey Bay through Big Sur to Morro Bay, and includes southern Santa Cruz and Santa Clara Counties, all of San Benito and Monterey Counties, and most of San Luis Obispo County.

Jones and Ferneau (2002:213) have recently refined existing chronological sequences developed for the Central Coast Region, further subdividing the last 3,000 years into the Early–Middle Transition (1000-600 B.C.), Middle (600 B.C.- AD 1000), Middle–Late Transition (AD 1000-1250), and Late Periods (AD 1250-1769). We rely here on the regional chronological sequence as adapted by Jones and Ferneau (2002). Prehistoric sites found in the vicinity of the project area are typically near creeks and may consist of isolated chert lithics or lithic scatters, ground stone (portable mortars, pestles, bedrock mortars and/or cupules), and/or sparse pockets of midden soils. Habitation sites are seasonally occupied camps and small villages (Glover et al. 1999).

3.2.1.1 PALEOINDIAN PERIOD/PALEO-COASTAL TRADITION (CA. 10,000–6500 B.C.)

Occupation of California's Central Coast Region is estimated to have occurred as early as the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene, or about 10,000 years ago when sea levels were some 15–20 meters lower than today (Bickel 1978:7). Although there is evidence of occupation of the area during the early Holocene, only a few documented archaeological sites within the Central Coast Region can be assigned to a time period prior to about 6,000 years ago. It is likely that most sites of this period within this region are either beneath today's ocean waters or destroyed by coastal erosion. Estimates place the early Holocene shore in central and southern California at some 10 kilometers farther west of the present coastline (Breschini and Haversat 1991:126). An example of the possible early antiquity of additional Central Coast sites is the evidence for early occupation on two of the northern Channel Islands, located off the coast of Santa Barbara. On San Miguel Island, Daisy Cave clearly establishes the presence of people in this area about 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1991:105). On Santa Rosa Island, human remains have been dated from the Arlington Springs site to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002).

Data from sites during this period indicate that the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002), as well as on Pleistocene lakeshores in the now arid lands of southeastern California (Moratto 1984:90–92). A Paleo-Coastal Tradition was proposed to highlight the distinctive marine and littoral focus identified within the central and southern California coastal archaeological record prior to the succeeding Milling Stone Period (Mason and Peterson 1994:57–58; Moratto 1984:104). At coastal sites, there is abundant evidence that marine resources such as fish, sea mammals, and shellfish were exploited during the Paleo-Coastal Tradition.

Few fluted projectile points, diagnostic of the Paleoindian Period, have been recovered from the coastal region, but they usually occur in isolated surface finds (Mills et al. 2005). A fluted point fragment is known from the coastal Santa Barbara Channel area, from site CA-SBA-1951 on the coastal plain (Erlandson 1994:44; Erlandson, et al. 1987). Another fluted point has been reported from Nipomo in San Luis Obispo County (Mills, et al. 2005), one of two surface isolated finds in San Luis Obispo County. The other example is reported to have been discovered, and subsequently reburied, in the Santa Margarita area, but no materials suitable for dating were recovered in association with this point (Mills et al. 2005).

Erlandson and Colten (1991) note that there are some 75 southern and central California coast sites older than 5500 B.C. Breschini and Haversat (1991:126) list a total of eight sites in the Central Coast Region that may be assigned to the early Holocene. Four of the sites are inland, possibly beside a lake or marshy creek, and four sites were likely adjacent to embayments and steep rocky cliffs. At the most northern of the eight sites, CA-SCR-177, an inland site in Santa Cruz County, stone tools have been found in deposits dating to more than 6,000 years ago (Breschini and Haversat 1991:128–129). The other seven sites are near the southern coastal boundary of San Luis Obispo County, range in age between 7,000–9,000 years old, and contain mostly lithics and shellfish remains.

Large side-notched points of the Central Coast Stemmed series in this region date to as early as 8,000 years ago (Justice 2002). Points of this type have been recovered at Diablo Canyon (CA-SLO-2; Greenwood 1972), Cross Creek (CA-SLO-1797; Fitzgerald 2000), Little Pico Creek (CA-SLO-175; Jones and Waugh 1995), and the Honda Beach site (CA-SBA-530; Glassow 1997), among others.

Several recently investigated sites also provide clear evidence for occupation within the Central Coast Region during the Paleo-Coastal Tradition. CA-SLO-1764 (Lebow et al. 2001) and Cross Creek (CA-SLO-1797; Fitzgerald 2000), both near Santa Margarita in San Luis Obispo County, and CA-SLO-832 (Jones et al. 2001) near Pismo Beach, have produced radiocarbon dates from approximately 9,000 years ago (Jones and Ferneau 2002).

3.2.1.2 MILLING STONE PERIOD (CA. 6500–3500 B.C.)

The Milling Stone Period, initially defined by Wallace (1955, 1978) is characterized by an ecological adaptation to collecting, and by the dominance of the principal ground stone implements generally associated with the horizontal motion of grinding small seeds, namely milling stones (metates, slabs) and hand stones (manos, mullers), which are typically shaped. Milling stones occur in large numbers for the first time, and are even more numerous near the end of this period. The Milling Stone Period is also defined by large, simple core and flake tools, and large side-notched projectile points. As testified by their toolkits and shell middens in coastal sites, people during this period practiced a mixed food procurement strategy. Subsistence patterns varied somewhat as groups became better adapted to their regional or local environments.

Milling Stone Period sites are common in both coastal and inland settings in central and southern coastal California, dating as early as 8,500 years ago. The Milling Stone Period is roughly correspondent with King's (1981, 1990) Early Period of the Santa Barbara Channel area, although King's Early Period lasts longer (5500–1350 B.C.). The Cross Creek site (CA-SLO-1797) is a Milling Stone Period occupation site in San Luis Obispo that returned radiocarbon dates ranging between 9,500–4,700 years ago (Fitzgerald 2000:58). This appears to be the oldest recorded mainland shell midden site, and the first coastal residential site to yield pre-8,000-year-old dates (calibrated to two-sigma). Four large, side-notched chert projectile points, 12 flaked stone cores, and two *Olivella* shell beads were recovered among the milling slabs and handstones that dominated the artifact assemblage from the site.

Along Central Coast areas, Milling Stone Period sites are common on terraces and knolls, typically set back from the current coastline (Glassow et al. 1988:68; Erlandson 1994:46). The larger sites usually contain extensive midden deposits, possible subterranean house pits, and cemeteries. Most of these sites probably reflect intermittent use over many years of local cultural habitation and resource exploitation. Erlandson has noted that the typical Milling Stone tools are not common on contemporaneous Channel Island sites, possibly reflecting an alternate, insular resource exploitation (Erlandson 1994:47). On the Santa Barbara coastline in the Gaviota Creek environs, Early Holocene evidence has been identified at CA-SBA-97 by Stephen Bowers (Erlandson 1994:39), and at nearby CA-SBA-96 by D.B. Rogers (1929:256; Erlandson 1994:40).

The Scotts Valley site (CA-SCR-177) in Santa Cruz County and CA-SCL-178 in Santa Clara County may provide evidence for early Holocene activities in the broader region (Cartier 1982:229, 1993; but see Moratto 1984:109–110 and Erlandson 1994:242–245 for critical review). Although the Scotts Valley site was not excavated in a manner that allows for accurate reconstruction of intrasite stratigraphy, the stone tool assemblage and obtained radiocarbon dates do appear to correlate with the Milling Stone Period (Fenenga 1987).

3.2.1.3 EARLY PERIOD AND EARLY–MIDDLE TRANSITION PERIOD (3500–600 B.C.)

Although Jones and Ferneau (2002:213) have distinguished an Early–Middle Transition Period, it is not well defined. Thus, the transition phase is included in the following discussion of the sites and characteristics recognized for the Early Period in the Central Coast Region.

There is an extensive series of shoreline midden deposits within the Central Coast Region during the Early Period, signifying an increase in occupation of the open coast (Jones 1995; Jones and Waugh 1995, 1997). These include estuarine sites such as CA-SLO-165 in Estero Bay and open-coast sites in the Monterey Bay area, including CA-MNT-73, CA-MNT-108, and CA-MNT-1228. Lithic artifact assemblages from these sites include Central Coast Stemmed Series and side-notched projectile points. Square stemmed and side notched points have also been found in deposits at Willow Creek in Big Sur (CA-MNT-282) and Little Pico II on the San Luis Obispo coast (CA-SLO-175) (Jones and Ferneau 2002).

The material culture recovered from Early Period sites within the Central Coast Region provides evidence for continued exploitation of inland plant and coastal marine resources. Artifacts include milling slabs and handstones, as well as mortars and pestles, used for processing a variety of plant resources. Bipointed bone gorge hooks were used for fishing. Assemblages also include a suite of *Olivella* beads, bone tools, and pendants made from talc schist. Abalone square beads have been found in Monterey Bay, but not yet in the Big Sur or San Luis Obispo areas (Jones and Waugh 1997:122).

Data recovered from Early Period sites in the Central Coast Region indicate marine mammals were more extensively hunted on the Monterey Peninsula as compared to Big Sur (Jones and Waugh 1997:123). At Big Sur sites, terrestrial animals dominate the faunal assemblages. The introduction of the mortar and pestle, as well as the trend toward a decrease in mollusk size seen at some sites (e.g., CA-MNT-1232/H) on the Big Sur coast, indicate resource exploitation had intensified in concert with extended periods of occupation at residential bases.

Shell beads and obsidian are hallmarks of the trade and exchange networks that flourished on the central and southern California coasts. Beginning at the end of the Milling Stone Period, the archaeological record indicate there was a substantial increase in the abundance of obsidian at Early Period sites in the Monterey Bay and San Luis Obispo areas (Jones and Waugh 1997:124–126). Obsidian trade continued to

increase during the following Middle Period. At present, not much information is available on shell beads in the Central Coast Region, but it appears there may have been a manufacturing center in the Monterey Bay area at two sites (CA-MNT-108 and CA-MNT-391).

3.2.1.4 MIDDLE PERIOD (600 B.C.–A.D. 1000)

During the Middle Period, there is a pronounced trend toward greater adaptation to regional or local resources. For example, the remains of fish, land mammals, and sea mammals are increasingly abundant and diverse in sites along the California coast. Related chipped stone tools suitable for hunting are more abundant and diversified, suggesting a wider range of specialized tasks, and shell fishhooks become part of the toolkit during this period. Larger knives, a variety of flake scrapers, and drill-like implements are common during this period. Projectile points include large side-notched, stemmed, and lanceolate or leaf-shaped forms. Bone tools, including awls, are more numerous than in the preceding period, and the use of asphaltum adhesive is now common.

Notable introductions included the circular shell fishhooks at the start of the period. The introduction of shell fishhooks and the increased use of other capture devices, such as nets, appear to have led to a substantial focus on fishing in most coastal areas. While seasonal settlement patterns (i.e., use of seasonal camps or temporary resource utilization areas) were still followed, large, permanently occupied settlements, particularly in coastal areas, are also present by the end of the period.

During the Middle Period, residential shell midden sites are fairly common in the Central Coast Region (Jones and Ferneau 2002:213). Well-dated Middle Period sites along the central coast are found at Willow Creek (CA-MNT-281 and CA-MNT-282) in Big Sur, Little Pico Creek (CA-SLO-175, CA-SLO-1259) on the San Luis Obispo coast, and Vierra (CA-MNT-229) in the Monterey Bay area. Artifact assemblages from these sites include large contracting-stemmed projectile points, occasional concave-base points, bone tools, milling slabs and handstones, bowl mortars, pestles, and a suite of *Olivella* bead types (A2, B2b, B2c, and G2) (Jones and Waugh 1995:120; Jones and Ferneau 2002:213). Fishing technology found at these coastal sites includes circular shell fishhooks and bone gorge fishhooks, as well as grooved stone net weights and pitted stones. Plant processing equipment at some of the sites is exclusively bowl mortars and pestles, and handstones and slabs at other sites (Jones and Ferneau 2002:215).

A dietary focus on marine resources during the Middle Period is consistent with the location of most sites on the shoreline (Jones and Ferneau 2002:218). Dense concentrations of fish, including herring, sardine, surfperches, and silversides, have been recovered from sites located alongside estuaries, such as CA-SLO-165 at Morro Bay and CA-MNT-234 at Elkhorn Slough. Rockfish and cabezon are represented at open coast sites, such as CA-SLO-175 and CA-MNT-63. Mammal and bird remains have also been found within Middle Period assemblages, and typically include sea otters, deer, and rabbits.

Although burial populations are fairly limited, burials within residential middens have been recovered at Middle Period sites in San Luis Obispo and Monterey Counties (Jones and Ferneau 2002:217). Most of the burials are primary interments, generally flexed, although some secondary burials have been recovered. There is little evidence of formal cemeteries like those found in the Bay Area to the north. Grave goods include *Olivella* shell saucer beads (type G2), bone tubes and whistles, drilled steatite tube and pebble ornaments, abalone ornaments, bowl mortars, and projectile points.

3.2.1.5 MIDDLE–LATE TRANSITION PERIOD (A.D. 1000–1250)

During the Middle–Late Transition Period within the Central Coast Region, projectile points generally diagnostic of both the Middle and Late Periods co-occur (Jones and Ferneau 2002:217). The points include large contracting-stemmed types found during the Middle Period, plus Late Period small leaf-

shaped points, which likely represent the introduction of the bow and arrow. Additionally, hopper mortars are apparently introduced during this transition phase.

This transition period is marked by relative instability and change, with major changes in diet, settlement patterns, and interregional exchange. The relatively ubiquitous Middle Period residential shell midden sites found in this region were abandoned by the end of the transition period, so most Middle–Late Transition Period and Late Period sites were first occupied during those periods (Jones and Ferneau 2002:213, 219). During this transition period, the climate fluctuated between cooler, wetter periods and warmer, drier periods. During cooler, wetter periods, alluvial deposition increased; comparatively little deposition occurred in the drier intervals. Extended periods of relatively little rainfall, referred to as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (MCA), produced droughts across the West between about A.D. 650–850 and A.D. 1150–1250 (Jones et al. 1999). Dry conditions during the MCA may be related to the abandonment of the coastal shell mound villages as primary residential locations. Settlement strategies were apparently reorganized and focused on a dispersed pattern, with the establishment of both coastal and interior habitation areas, coinciding with the exploitation of seasonally available resources.

Well-dated Middle–Late Transition Period occupation sites include CA-MNT-1233 and CA-MNT-281 in the Big Sur area, CA-MNT-3 in the Monterey Peninsula, and CA-SLO-1796 near Pismo Beach. The period is marked in both the Big Sur and San Luis Obispo areas by unique Cambria double side-notched projectile points, like those recovered from site CA-SLO-175 (Jones and Waugh 1995). Artifact assemblages from Middle–Late Transition Period sites also include bowl mortars, pestles, handstones, and milling slabs, as well as circular fishhooks and stone disks used for fishing. As discussed by Jones and Ferneau (2002:218), two unusual items recovered from CA-MNT-281 and CA-SLO-1796, respectively, include a small-incised slate tablet and a *Megathura* limpet ornament.

Evidence of trade and exchange is also represented in Middle Period sites, particularly in the abundance of obsidian items. Obsidian was obtained from sources from 200 to 400 kilometers away from the Central Coast Region. Obsidian from the Coso volcanic field dominates the Big Sur and San Luis Obispo area sites during this period. In the Monterey Bay area, Casa Diablo obsidian is more prevalent.

Like their Middle Period antecedents, dense concentrations of fish bones have been recovered from Middle–Late Transition Period sites on the open coast (Jones 1995; Jones and Ferneau 2002:219). There is also some indication that residents relied on smaller fauna, including anchovies and rabbits.

The sites at both Little Pico Creek and Willow Creek contain burials, some of which are group interments, with individuals in an extended position (Jones and Ferneau 2002:217–218). In addition to the diagnostic Cambria points, grave goods include several *Olivella* bead types (B2, B3, G2, and K1); *Olivella* G1 saucer beads may be diagnostic of this period.

3.2.1.6 LATE PERIOD (A.D. 1250–HISTORIC CONTACT)

Cultural materials, such as temporally diagnostic shell beads and small, finely worked projectile points, help identify Late Period sites throughout California. The small projectile points are associated with bow and arrow technology. Although shell beads were typical of coastal sites, trade brought many of these maritime artifacts to inland locations, especially during the latter part of the Late Period. The end of the 18th century, when the Spanish mission system had its greatest effect on native Californian populations, is generally agreed upon as the terminal point of the Late Period.

Overall patterns of occupation within the Central Coast Region indicate that sites inhabited during the Middle Period show in most cases little or no evidence of being occupied continuously into the Late Period (Jones and Ferneau 2002:213, 219–220). This holds true for the Monterey Peninsula as well as the Morro Bay areas, although much of the region still lacks a large inventory of well-sampled and well-dated

Late Period components. Rare exceptions have been found at one Big Sur site (CA-MNT-376) and two sites on the northern San Luis Obispo coast (CA-SLO-2 and CA-SLO-267).

Unlike the large Middle Period shell middens, Late Period sites are more frequently single-component deposits. There are also more inland sites, with fewer and less visible sites along the Pacific shore during the Late Period. The settlement pattern and dietary reconstructions indicate a lesser reliance on marine resources than observed for the Middle Period and Middle–Late Transition Period, as well as an increased preference for deer and rabbit (Jones 1995). An increase in sites with bedrock mortars during the Late Period further suggests that nuts and seeds began to take on a more significant dietary role.

A well-dated Late Period site along the Big Sur coast, CA-MNT-1223, produced seven radiocarbon dates between A.D. 1220 and 1720 (Jones 1995). The chipped stone tool assemblage includes Desert side-notched and Canaliño projectile points. Shell artifacts include circular fishhooks and *Olivella* beads (types A4, A5, E1a, E1b, and K1). Small steatite disk beads, as well as crude lithic microblades were also recovered from this site. Slab hopper mortars and pestles were the only ground stone artifacts recovered from CA-MNT-1223, although bedrock mortars and crude cobble pestles have been recovered from Late Period sites located in the inland valleys (Jones and Ferneau 2002:218). Unlike Middle Period site assemblages, obsidian is not common in Late Period deposits (Jones and Ferneau 2002:225).

The microblade/drills recovered from CA-MNT-1223, as well as CA-SLO-214, are likely associated with the production of shell beads. The manufacture of shell beads is associated with the Santa Barbara Channel area, and is not well represented further north. In general, Late Period sites within the Central Coast Region have fewer traits in common with Santa Barbara Channel sites than found during the previous periods (Jones and Ferneau 2002:213).

3.2.2 Ethnographic Overview: Salinan

The project area is in an area traditionally considered by archaeologists to have been prehistorically and ethnohistorically occupied by the Salinan (Hester 1978; Kroeber 1925). Surrounding native groups include the Esselen and Ohlone to the north, the Southern Valley Yokuts to the east, and the Chumash to the south. However, recent research illustrates the uncertainty in the ethnographic record of such sociopolitical and linguistic boundaries. Gibson (1983:181–182) considers the Paso Robles area to be within the northern extent of the Chumash. This would place the project area just beyond the southeastern boundary of the Salinan language area (Rivers and Jones 1993:147). Milliken and Johnson's research (2005:128), based on ethnographic and linguistic data, suggests that the project area lies within the Salinan language area, but just east of the Chumash-Salinan boundary zone. The project area lies within the ethnographic boundaries of a Salinan sub-group known as the Migueleño. Known ethnographic village sites near the project area are *him'-se-en'* between Paso Robles and Templeton on the west side of Salinas River, and a major village at *isolam* near the present-day community of Cholame (Hester 1978:500–501). Gibson (1983:180) additionally plots the tentative locations of the rancherias of *tixja* and *sososquiquia* in the vicinity of the project area. Jones et al. (2007) note the possible ethnonym of *Etsmal* for the tribal group in this area.

The Salinan language generally has been regarded as part of Hokan linguistic stock (Hester 1978:500; Shipley 1978:86), but more recent linguistic analysis indicates Salinan has no close relatives and no demonstrated connections to other languages (Mithun 2001:482). Mason (1918) recorded two Salinan dialects, northern (Antoniaño) and southern (Migueleño) divisions, associated with the people administered by the Spanish from Mission San Antonio de Padua and Mission San Miguel, established in 1771 and 1797, respectively. Neophytes at the Mission San Antonio included Salinan living along the coast, referred to as "Playanos."

The semi-sedentary Salinan occupied a rugged, mountainous area on the south-central California coast (Kroeber 1925; Hester 1978). Heavily wooded hills and mountains of the South Coast Ranges dominated the interior, with sheer cliffs and rocky beaches along the Pacific coast. Salinan villages were recorded near the missions and along internal drainages, with some habitation areas along the coast (Hester 1978:501). No permanent sites were recorded in the Coast Range, although temporary camps were likely. Their subsistence economy was one of hunting and gathering. The surrounding environment was varied and rich, and they exploited the mountains, foothills, valleys, and coast. As with most native Californians, acorns were a staple food, supplemented by wild oats, sage seeds, berries, mescal, and wild fruits. Additional resources exploited by coastal and interior groups included large and small mammals such as deer, bear, and rabbits, as well as fish. The full extent of their villages is unknown, but Hester (1978:501) locates 21 from earlier records.

Salinan houses were domed, up to 10 feet square, constructed of poles, and covered with tule or rye grass (Hester 1978:501). Other structures included birthing huts, dance houses, and semisubterranean sweathouses, among additional communal structures. Acorns were stored in willow-twig granaries. The Antoniaño group practiced cremation of their most distinguished individuals. Among the Migueleño, the deceased were wrapped in skins and their possessions burned.

A variety of tools and implements, some of which are inferred from the archaeological record in the area, were employed by Salinan groups (Hester 1978:501). These included bows and arrows, traps, nets, blinds, slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Bone and shell tools included bone awls and C-shaped shell fishhooks. Foods were processed using stone mortars and pestles, metates, basket mortars, bedrock mortars, stone bowls, and wooden mortars. The Salinan also made a wide variety of baskets. Cooking baskets and earth ovens were used in food preparation.

There is little recorded of Salinan subsistence economy by enthnographers, but they would have taken full advantage of the plant and animals resources available in the river valley, foothills, and mountains within their territory. They also had a stretch of coastline from which to gather shellfish, fish, and marine mammals.

Ornaments included items made of steatite, serpentine, and abalone shell. Clothing included basket hats, rabbitskin or otterskin cloaks, and tule aprons. The Salinan also used beads made from mussel and abalone shell for currency and had musical instruments, such as cocoon rattles, wooden flutes, and bone whistles.

Some of Salinan material culture was obtained through an important trade network, established with neighboring groups (Hester 1978:500–501). In exchange for saltgrass salt, obsidian, seeds, lake fish, and possibly tanned animal skins, Salinan groups traded shell and shell beads with the Yokuts to the east. Shell ornaments, wooden dishes, and steatite vessels were obtained from the Chumash to the south, but apparently, the Salinan did not trade with a rival trade group, the Costanoan to the north.

Like other indigenous Californians living near the coastal missions, Salinan population decreased rapidly after the arrival of the Spanish. A relatively small population to begin with, the Salinan were decimated by diseases introduced by the missions and later settlers. By 1831, their number was fewer than 700, and their population continued to decrease even more rapidly after secularization of the missions (Hester 1978:503). By the turn of the 20th century, only three families survived within their traditional territory. The California Indian Roll of 1928 registered only 36 Salinans, and research 5 years later could only locate one Antoniaño family, comprised of four elderly siblings (Hester 1978:503).

3.2.3 Historical Overview

Post-contact history for the state of California generally is divided into three specific periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848–present). Although there were brief visits by Spanish, Russian, and British explorers from 1529–1769, the Spanish first settled California in 1769 with the first of 21 missions established from 1769–1823. The Mexican Period is marked by an extensive era of land grants, most of which were in the interior of the state, and by exploration by American fur trappers west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War, California became a territory of the United States. The discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter's Mill and the resulting Gold Rush era influenced the history of the state and the nation. The rush of tens of thousands of people to the gold fields also had a devastating impact on the lives of indigenous Californians, with the introduction and concentration of diseases, the loss of land and territory (including traditional hunting and gathering locales), violence, malnutrition, and starvation. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to pour into the state, particularly after the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869.

With continued growth, California continues to be a national leader in agriculture and poultry production, ranching (cattle and sheep), aerospace and communications industries, as well as the film and entertainment business. The wealth of California's natural resources (e.g., lumber, petroleum deposits, minerals, fish) also continues to contribute to its growth and development.

3.2.3.1 SPANISH PERIOD (1769–1822)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo sailed up the California coastline. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded in the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. The Spanish crown laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885:96–99; Gumprecht 1999:35). European contact in the San Luis Obispo County region may have begun as early as 1587 with the visit of Pedro de Unamuno to Morro Bay, although some scholars have questioned this based on the ambiguity of Unamano's descriptions (Mathes 1968). A visit in 1595 by Sebastian Rodriguez Cermeño is better documented (Jones et al. 1994).

More than 200 years passed before Spain began the colonization and inland exploration of Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. The earliest well-documented descriptions of the Paso Robles area come from accounts by members of Portolá's land expedition, which passed through the region in 1769 (Squibb 1968). They named the area *El Paseo de Los Robles,* or "The Pass of the Oaks", after seeing the tall oaks that lined the narrow valley of the Salinas River. Permanent Spanish settlement of the region began with the founding of Mission San Antonia de Padua (near King City) in 1771, San Luis Obispo de Tolosa (in San Luis Obispo) in 1772, and Mission San Miguel in 1797. As elsewhere, induction into the missions had a devastating effect on the local inhabitants, requiring them to live and work at the mission and abandon their former lifeways. Under the guidance of the mission fathers, the natives were instructed in farming methods including the production of wheat, beans and various kinds of fruit. The earliest farming was intended to foster independence for the missions, thus reducing the reliance on imported supplies. The inauguration of Spanish colonization brought about major and devastating changes to aboriginal society, due primarily to the introduction of European diseases. The consequent high mortality rate, and the pressure of overwhelming social change, decimated the population. By 1805, most native villages had been abandoned and the populace had either fled or moved into the mission system (Gibson 1983).

A major emphasis during the Spanish Period in California was the construction of missions and associated presidios to integrate the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise. Incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns, but just three pueblos were established during the Spanish Period: Los Angeles (1781), San José (1797), and Villa de Branciforte (1797); only San José and Los Angeles were successful and remain as California cities. Several factors kept growth within Alta California to a minimum, including the threat of foreign invasion, political dissatisfaction, and unrest among the indigenous population.

3.2.3.2 MEXICAN PERIOD (1822–1848)

After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955:14).

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. When the Mission system was secularized after 1834, the church's land holdings were distributed to private Mexican citizens, including approximately 500,000 acres within San Luis Obispo County. During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

3.2.3.3 AMERICAN PERIOD (1848–PRESENT)

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States precipitated the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. The Mexican-American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ushering California into its American Period.

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. territories (Waugh 2003). During this time, many of the Mexican land grants passed into American ownership, extending the period of prosperity associated with the ranchos (Rivers 2000). Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through 1850s. The Gold Rush commenced in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides, but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. Cattle were at first driven along major trails or roads such as the Gila Trail or Southern Overland Trail, then were transported by trains where available. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 2005:102–103).

Roads were constructed throughout the county in the 1870s, primarily by Chinese laborers. In 1872, Captain John Harford began construction on the Pacific Coast Railway, which linked his wharf in the coastal town of Avila with San Luis Obispo. By the time the Southern Pacific Railroad arrived in the 1880s, San Luis Obispo County, as well as the rest of California, was experiencing a significant land boom. The county was described as "the great butter and cheese belt of southern California," with

affordable land priced between $18 and $25 per acre (Dumke 1944). By April 1887, an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 people inhabited the region, and land prices increased dramatically. In 1894, the Southern Pacific Railroad completed the line from San Jose to San Luis Obispo.

The advent of rail allowed for agricultural expansion throughout the region. Wine grapes were first introduced to the Paso Robles region by Spanish conquistadors and Franciscan missionaries in 1797. The first commercial winery was established in 1882, by Andrew York, an apple farmer from Indiana. York founded the Ascension Winery on his 240-acre property, which became well-known for their Zinfandel wines (Rice and Cervellone 2007). During the 1920s, other immigrants to the region established vineyards, including the Martinelli, Dusi, and Bianchi vineyards, establishing the region within the wine industry. By the 1940s over a dozen small family-owned wineries had been planted in to the east and west of Salinas River. By the 1980s, large corporate wineries began to plant in the Paso Robles region, and by the 1990s, European winemakers moved to the area to take advantage of the lack of restrictions on wineries. By 2007, the number of wineries had climbed to 170 in the Paso Robles region (Rice and Cervellone 2007).

The lands of Paso Robles were well-suited for farming. After the rancho land grants, the land was subdivided into smaller parcels for individual farming and stock ranching. The area first found farming success with wheat and barley. Orchard crops had been added by the turn of the last century and soon the county expanded in nuts and fruits. In 1912, the first commercial almond orchard was planted (Paso Robles Press 1928) and by 1926, there were 33,000 acres of almond planted (Los Angeles Times 1926). The city became known as the "City of Almonds" for the abundance of its orchards (Rice and Cervellone 2007). A poor crop in in 1934 saw the decline of almonds and, although they continued to be grown in the vicinity, by the 1980s there were approximately only 100 almond growers in area (Ittner 1987).

The county's success in agriculture and ranching continued throughout the 20th century. The county's agricultural production supplied U.S. troops during World War I and helped its residents weather the Great Depression of the 1930s. At the start of World War II, the U.S. War Department transferred nearly 100,000 military personnel to bases at Camp San Luis, Camp Roberts, Morro Bay, and Cambria. In 1942, the Estrella Army Air Field was established and operated for 2 years. After the closure, the land and buildings were transferred to the County of San Luis Obispo (County) in 1947 to establish the Paso Robles Municipal Airport (Estrella Warbirds Museum 2015).

Today, San Luis Obispo County is an important agricultural area. By 2014, the Paso Robles region included more than 32,000 acres of vineyards and more than 200 wineries (Paso Wine 2016). In addition to wineries, the county's many beaches, state parks, and small-town atmosphere bring tourists from the nation and around the world. Hearst Castle, built by William Randolph Hearst from 1917 to 1947 in San Simeon, is a world-famous tourist attraction along the northern San Luis Obispo County coast, approximately 30 miles west of Paso Robles.

3.2.3.4 CITY OF EL PASO DE ROBLES

The city has historically served as an economic and transportation hub for the rural agricultural area that encompasses the project area. The City of El Paso de Robles (Spanish for "the pass of oaks," today often called simply Paso Robles) is situated on the former lands of the Rancho Paso de Robles. Once an outpost of the Mission San Miguel, the 25,993-acre rancho was granted to Pedro Navarez in 1844. In 1857, Rios sold the rancho to a partnership consisting of Daniel and James Blackburn and Lazare Godchaux (Hoover et al. 2002). The rancho lands were subsequently divided up, with the present-day city boundaries falling under the holdings of the Blackburn brothers and brother-in-law, Drury James, who purchased Godchaux's interest in the rancho (Bowler 2003). In 1886, Blackburn and James laid out a plan to subdivide lots surrounding the hotel and establish the town of Paso Robles. It was the goal of Blackburn

and James to establish a town site that would be the most important stop between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The Southern Pacific Railroad arrived in October 1886, marking an important turning point in the development of Paso Robles. Rail transportation gave the town the opportunity to expand significantly, opening the resort to people previously unable to endure long stagecoach rides. Additionally, the arrival of the railroad allowed the town to expand its farming operations for long-distance shipping of crops, livestock, and byproducts (Bowler 2003). The region was particularly suited for growing almonds, walnuts, and grapes. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, European settlers planted vineyards and established the wine industry as a major component of the regional economy (Historic Resources Group 2010:17–18). By the 1940s, the population of El Paso de Robles had soared to over 3,000 residents and it was recognized as a resort community, attracting tourists from all over the world. Since the 1950s, the city has continued to expand and grow its population, while maintaining a diverse economy that includes agriculture and industry.

3.2.3.5 EAST OF PASO ROBLES: RANCHO SANTA YSABEL, HUERHUERO CREEK, DRY CREEK, AND THE ESTRELLA RIVER

The project area is in an area east of Salinas River that has been used for ranching and agriculture since the Mission period. Small settlements along Huerhuero/Dry Creek and Estrella River developed slowly throughout the 19th century, and expanded more rapidly in the 20th century along with mechanized agriculture. Trails and roads in the area have historically served to convey people and commodities between the Central Valley, Salinas River, and maritime towns on the Pacific Ocean.

In 1844, the former mission land of Rancho Santa Ysabel was granted to Lieutenant Francisco Casimiro Arce by Governor Manuel Micheltorena. This land grant encompassed a 4-square-league tract of land on the eastern bank of Salinas River, opposite Rancho Paso de Robles (Gudde and Bright 1998:350; Hoffman 1862:A49). On June 10, 1846, Arce's contingent of the Mexican army was defeated by Ezekiel Merritt and other American settlers near Elk Grove, which emboldened the American insurgents to take Sonoma in the Bear Flag Revolt on June 14, 1846 (Kyle et al. 2002:306). Arce filed a claim to Rancho Santa Ysabel following the Mexican-American War, and was granted a patent in 1866 (State-Surveyor General 1886:17).

Rancho Santa Ysabel was purchased in 1886 by Chauncey Hatch Phillips' West Coast Land Company along with parts of Rancho Paso Robles and Rancho Huer-Huero to the south (Storke 1891:157). This purchase was later developed into present-day parts of Paso Robles and Templeton. In 1891, Santa Ysabel and this area east of the Salinas River was described as a fertile landscape for agriculture and ranching:

> *The Santa Ysabel consists of 20,200 acres, adjoining the Rancho Paso de Robles at the northeast. For ten miles the Southern Pacific Railway runs along and within one-fourth mile of its boundary. It is covered with white and live-oak timber, although less thickly than the Paso de Robles. There are, substantially, 16,000 acres of plow land, the rest fruit and grazing land. The soil is rich and deep, and will produce wheat of the finest, barley, oats, corn, all fruits and vines, and olives. Wine and raisin-making will no doubt, be important industries of this section. On this rancho are twenty miles of running water, besides numerous living springs. Well water is had at ten to forty feet deep.* (Storke 1891:162)

By the 1860s, General Land Office survey plats show a sparse network of roads and trails connecting El Camino Real at Paso Robles and Mission San Miguel with Rancho Santa Ysabel and settlements to the east in the vicinity of present-day Shimmin's Canyon Road and Cholame, and which continue over the

Temblor Range to Tulare Lake and the Central Valley. This early system of trails and wagon roads likely followed previous paths and fords established by the Migueleño as they travelled between villages and hot springs at the Salinas River and Cholame, and on seasonal resource-gathering migrations to the oak woodland uplands. Indeed, mission records document kinship ties between the village at Cholame and the rancheria of *assii*, near present-day Lockwood (Gibson 1983:182).

Segments of the present Union Road are plotted on 1869 General Land Office survey plats. This road appears to have originated at Rancho Santa Ysabel to the southwest, and possibly connected to the "*camina*" (road) roughly depicted on the Rancho Santa Ysabel diseño as connecting with El Camino Real in the vicinity of Rancho Paso de Robles on the western bank of Salinas River (University of California [U.C.] Berkeley 184-[?]). The historical alignment of Union Road plotted on the survey plat parallels another east-west road to the south, which is labeled "Trail from San Luis Obispo to Cholame Ranch," and both roads appear to have connected with San Miguel Road (approximate alignment of SR-46) to the east. An 1858 survey plat notes a spring, wheat field, "Indian cabins," and "Indian hut" at the intersection of SR-46 and Shimmin's Canyon Road. SR-46 continues east to the town and ethnographic village site of Cholame, and over the Temblor Range to Tulare Lake and the Central Valley.

The 1919 Paso Robles U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 15-minute Quadrangle shows further development of this network of roads, which by then connected the well-developed city of Paso Robles, El Camino Real, the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the Salinas River to the west with the small settlements of Estrella, Bern, Union, Shandon, and Geneseo. At this time, rural residences were sparsely distributed along the roadways, leaving the landscape for ranching and agricultural uses. Several schools were in operation, including Dry Creek School, Estrella School, Phillips School, and Pleasant Valley School.

The Paso Robles Municipal Airport was originally built in 1942 for military use during World War II. It was taken over by the County in 1949, and was transferred to the City in 1973 (City of El Paso de Robles 2016a).

By 1948, the USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle shows much of the early road network incorporated into the modern county and state highway system, including the present alignments of SR-46, Union Road (former SR-41), Mill Road, and Estrella Road. Orchard and field croplands were present along Union Road at this time, while most of the surrounding lands were open space likely used for livestock grazing. While almonds, fruit, and field crops remain important agricultural products of the region, wine grapes were increasingly planted in the mid- and late-20th century. Hunter Ranch Golf Course was built in the early 1990s.

3.2.4 Significant Themes

The following sections present significant themes relating to the types of resources identified within the project area. This includes discussions of residential development in Paso Robles and the surrounding area, the role of agriculture and wine grape cultivation, and the development of electric generation and transmission in San Luis Obispo County.

3.2.4.1 RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

The following section is largely paraphrased from *City of Paso Robles Historic Resources Survey* (Historic Resources Group 2010). With the establishment and growth of Paso Robles in the 1880s, residential development in the region primarily centered on the city's emerging city core west of Salinas River, while development east of the river was much more dispersed and consisted of small, family-run farms grouped in agricultural communities such as Linne, Shandon, and Cholame. Although the arrival of the Pacific Coast Railway and Southern Pacific Road's coastal route in 1886 encouraged a number of

well-advertised land auctions and subdivisions, it did little to immediately increase growth in the region. Census records indicate the population in San Luis Obispo County only increased by 565 people between 1890 and 1900, and many of the tracts of land that were subdivided along the rail line remain undeveloped into the following decades.

While residences in the Paso Robles area that were constructed in the 1880s and 1890s were typically designed in Victorian-era styles, homes developed in the first decades of the 20th century reflected new regional styles that were emerging across California. Most notable was the California bungalow, which was inspired by the Arts and Crafts movement and was well suited for the region. It remained the dominant style in the Paso Robles through the 1920s, with a lesser number of Spanish and Mediterranean revival styles also constructed during this period. Residential construction comprised the majority of construction in the 1910s and 1920s and continued to be located primarily west of Salinas River.

Similar to much of California and the rest of the country, residential development in Paso Robles slowed significantly during the Great Depression of the 1930s. In 1934, the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) was created as a result of the National Housing Act and provided financial incentives and guidelines for the construction of new homes. These guidelines promoted 624-square-foot, efficiently designed houses and outlined concepts of planning for parks, playgrounds, and commercial areas. An example of an FHA planned development in the northern edge of Paso Robles is the Oak Park neighborhood, which was developed in 1941. Other residential architecture from the 1940s remained primarily to the west of Salinas River and consisted of infill housing in previously-established neighborhoods.

Development eventually began to move east of Salinas River following World War II. While this area had continued to remain largely agricultural up to this point, a large population influx and the construction of two new bridges crossing Salinas River soon resulted in an increase of development adjacent to U.S. Highway 101. By the end of the 1950s much of the original Santa Ysbel Land Grant had been developed and eight new subdivisions were annexed by the City. Architectural styles within these subdivisions were consistent with popular designs of the time and typically consisted of Ranch- and Modern-style homes. Agricultural lands east of Salinas River continued to be subdivided and annexed in the following decade, with another six subdivisions added between 1960 and 1969. Development since this time has remained largely focused on the areas bordering Salinas River and the highway, with areas further to the east continuing to be characterized by agricultural uses.

3.2.4.2 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

City of Paso Robles Historic Resources Survey (Historic Resources Group 2010) provides a thorough discussion of the significant role of agriculture and wine grape cultivation in the Paso Robles area and is excerpted below:

> *Agriculture is the main commercial enterprise in San Luis Obispo County, and is critical to the economy and development of Paso Robles. During the late nineteenth century dairy, cattle, and horse ranches were established in the region. The most significant crops during this period were the grain crops, primarily wheat and barley. Paso Robles became the commercial capital of a regional economy based on the export of wheat in the 1880s and 1890s.*
>
> *The goal for many farmers, however, was to slowly increase the size of their orchards and eventually replace wheat altogether. The long-term attraction of orchard crops was their much higher profit yields, as one acre of fruit will yield more profit than fifteen acres of wheat." They were successful in this venture, and between 1870 and 1910*

California agriculture underwent a momentous transition in which specialty crops (primarily fruits, nuts, raisins, and wine grapes) completely eclipsed grain production. The transition required time and money since fruit trees usually do not come into full bearing until four or five years after planting. In the interim, wheat provided income enabling farmers to support their families and nurture their trees. In addition, the local infrastructure needed to adapt to the new requirements of orchard farming, including the necessity for professional nurseries, driers, and canneries.

During this period, the almond began to emerge as one of the most successful orchard products for Paso Robles. The mixture of sand, clay, and silt in the soil provided good drainage, and the average rainfall of the area created the ideal climate for non-irrigated almond orchards. Michael Gerst, a prominent Paso Robles pioneer, was a homesteader on land subdivided near the rail lines in the 1880s in the Oak Flat district west of Paso Robles. He established several acres of fruit and nut orchards. The almond grew so successfully for him that at the 1906 World's Fair Gerst took the prize for "the best almonds in the world." In the 1920s Paso Robles would become the "Almond Capitol," having the largest concentration of almond orchards in the country…

… The economic growth of the 1870s and 1880s led first to the establishment of the Grange, which was the country's first nationwide agricultural organization and was based on the principles of fraternal institutions. In addition, the related ideals of the Scandinavian Folk School Movement, which was transplanted to the United States by Norwegian, Swedish, and especially Danish immigrants who settled in the Midwest and along the Pacific Coast during the second half of the nineteenth century, was also influential in cooperative ideals taking hold in the region. From grass roots societies such as the Grange, the Farmer's Alliance Business Association organization emerged in 1891 and began actively marketing collective farming. In the Paso Robles area, a large Nordic influx during the 1870s and 1880s formed a third of the founders and stakeholders in the Farmers Alliance Business Association. The flourishing agricultural industry and ancillary businesses needed to support its growth gave the Farmers Alliance a strong foothold in Paso Robles.

In the 1890s the Southern Pacific Railroad had established a four-way monopoly controlling commercial transportation, grain milling, grain warehousing and the local lumber supply. This monopoly allowed the Southern Pacific to demand that towns and cities who wanted rail connections absorb the costs of construction by providing cash subsidies, granting access to rights-of-way, and donating the land for railroad depots. In Paso Robles, a man named Richard Shackelford controlled railroad enterprises.

In 1891 Alliance members from San Luis Obispo and Monterey counties gathered to lay the foundation for a new cooperative flourmill to compete with the monopoly of the Southern Pacific Milling Company. They voted to unite and go into the grain warehousing business, founding the Farmers Alliance Business Association (FABA), which was formally incorporated on June 20, 1891. They purchased land from Daniel Blackburn and developed a site that fronted the Southern Pacific tracks. Richard Shackelford declared that the sidetrack facing the warehouse could only be used by the Southern Pacific Milling Company and any movement across the property would be treated as trespassing. This claim was refuted by the newly formed California State Railroad Commission, and FABA was able to firmly establish a tradition of a supportive agricultural cooperation in California.

With this foundation, The Farmers' Alliance Business Association continued to influence economic agricultural practices in Paso Robles. Although the political Populists Movement born from the Farmer's Alliance died out in 1896, the Alliance cooperatives left behind an enduring legacy that influenced the local economy of the upper Salinas Valley long into the twentieth century. The endurance of FABA as a private company preserved the vital competition established by the Alliance against Southern Pacific Milling Company…

With the United States entrance into World War I in 1917, there was an enormous demand for agricultural products, which proved an economic boon to Central California. During the War, many farmers turned to the production of navy beans, since these were subsidized by the War Relief Administration. Before reliable refrigeration, beans could be shipped to the troops in Europe without spoiling, and San Louis Obispo County's economy boomed. The Hot Springs Hotel was the center of local fundraising efforts to support the War Effort.

When the war was over in 1918 these government subsidies ended, and area farmers turned again to dairy and produce. The steep decline in demand as European countries started to recover and produce their own supplies laid the groundwork for a depressed economy in the late teens and early 1920s. American farmers, who represented one-quarter of the economy, had expanded their output during World War I, when demand for farm goods was high and production in Europe was cut sharply. After the war, farmers found themselves competing in an oversupplied international market. Prices fell, and farmers were often unable to sell their products for a profit…

Advertisements placed in publications such as Sunset Magazine claimed that almonds would make the reader "independent for life," and trips aboard the Southern Pacific to attract out-of-town potential orchardists were arranged. From the mid teens through 1922, the Paso Robles Press dedicated a front page article of every issue to the Almond Growers Association. The Chamber of Commerce named its newsletter "The Nutcracker," with the promotional text claiming Paso Robles as the "largest almond growing district in the world…"

Agriculture continued to play an important role in the expansion of Paso Robles during this period. In the 1940s, the local company of Jackson & Reinhart began to take over thousands of acres formerly managed by the Paso Robles Almond Growers Association. From 1950 to the late 1960s, Paso Robles produced 90 percent of the almonds sold in the nation. By the 1960s, however, California's water project brought large supplies of water to the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys. Land that previously lacked water to grow almonds was put into production. The area's main almond processing plant moved its operation to the San Joaquin Valley and the Paso Robles Almond Growers Association faded.

Viticulture in Paso Robles

The other major agricultural product that had a profound influence on the development of Paso Robles and the surrounding area were wine grapes. In 1858 a French Army "soldier of fortune" named Pierre Hippolyte Dallidet settled in San Luis Obispo. He built an adobe home on the grounds of the Mission San Luis Obispo and he purchased the failing vines of the Mission San Miguel Arcangel. He is credited with revitalizing the wine industry in San Luis Obispo County that had begun during the Mission era.

Many other local farmers followed Dallidet's example, including Indiana rancher Andrew York, who began planting vineyards on his 240-acre homestead in 1882. Within a few years, he found that the vines were yielding more than he could market, prompting him to establish Ascension Winery, known today as York Mountain Winery. The family planted some of the area's earliest Zinfandel vines, making Paso Robles famous for this variety. York initially sold his wines in San Luis Obispo and eventually as far away as San Francisco. Today, York Mountain Winery is the oldest winery in continuous operation in the county…

Under growing pressure from religious and political temperance movements, the 18th Amendment to the Constitution was enacted in 1920 prohibiting the sale, manufacture, and transport of alcohol in the United States; Prohibition lasted until 1933 when it was repealed by Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The California wine industry certainly suffered during this period, but at the same time, there was an influx of immigrants to the area who were willing to establish new vineyards.[1]

The most famous new vintner during this period was Ignace Paderewski, who purchased 2,000 acres of land for farming, and in the early 1920s planted Petite Sirah and Zinfandel on his Rancho San Ignacio vineyard. More than any other variety, Zinfandel had a strong influence on the early growth and development of the wine industry in Paso Robles. When Prohibition ended, Paderewski's wine was made at York Mountain Winery. The wines produced from grapes grown on Rancho San Ignacio went on to become award-winning and helped grow Paso Robles' reputation as a premier wine region…

…This era [post-World War II] saw a new generation of vineyard pioneers in the Paso Robles area, bringing university training and financial resources for large plantings. Dr. Stanley Hoffman, under the guidance of U.C. Davis and legendary enologist Andre Tchelistcheff, planted some of the region's first Cabernet Sauvignon, Pinot Noir and Chardonnay on his 1,200-acre ranch next to the old Paderewski Ranch in the hills of Adelaida, about five miles west of town. His Hoffman Mountain Ranch Winery (a portion now owned by Adelaida Cellars) was the first large-scale modern facility in the area.

New wine grape growers also began to cultivate the first large plantings on the east side of the Salinas River. Bob Young planted the area's first large scale commercial vineyard, now known as Rancho Dos Amigos on Shandon Heights. Herman Schwartz, managing partner for a group of investors, planted the 500-acre Rancho Tierra Rejada in 1973. From 1973 to 1977 Gary Eberle and Cliff Giacobine planted 700 acres, including the first modern commercial acreage of Syrah in the state and established Estrella River Winery, the largest winery in the area (purchased in 1988 by Nestle/Beringer).

Large vineyards and wineries continued to be established in Paso Robles through the 1980s and 1990s, as growers recognized that favorable soil and climate conditions, combined with reasonably priced and available land, allowed them to grow high-quality wine grapes at more competitive price levels than was possible in other areas.

[1] The California wine industry was aided by two loopholes in the Prohibition law: 1) sacramental wine was exempt with government permit and 2) sale of fresh and dried grapes were also exempt. The latter loophole was particularly complex because sellers and buyers could be charged with conspiracy if it was known that the grapes would be turned into wine. Additionally, vintners produced "wine bricks" made of concentrated grape juice for people to then dissolve. The bricks came with warnings stating that they were not meant for alcoholic consumption and if stored in a cool place for 21 days would result in wine (Burnham 2010; Blakemore 2015).

3.2.4.3 ELECTRIC GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION IN PASO ROBLES

Presented below is an excerpted history of electric generation and transmission in California from *Guide to Evaluating Electric Transmission Structures for the National Register of Historic Places* (Adams 2010), followed by a discussion of this theme as it relates to San Luis Obispo County:

> *It was in 1879 when Thomas Alva Edison invented the incandescent light bulb, that electric transmission began its next great set of developments in modern history. Edison contributed to the development of new systems of power generation and distribution which initiated the development of the electric utility industry.*
>
> *After Edison invented the light bulb, the 1880's saw a splurge of electric utility companies develop in California. Edison's Read Street Station began operating in 1882. Most of these electric utility companies used low-voltage direct current (D.C.) dynamos which could only transmit electricity about three miles. Since the transmission distance was not too great, only urban areas where populations were dense could economically be served by these early companies. The California Electric Light Company from San Francisco was the first to begin running long distance electric transmission lines in California starting in 1879. The California Electric Light Company had difficulty with their long distance lines because the D.C. system only allowed for short transmission. Nikola Tesla and William Stanley were the first to develop an alternating current (A.C.) for electric lighting. The A.C. system allowed higher voltages of electricity to be transmitted through the line than the D.C. system could handle. In 1890, four California cities; Santa Barbara, Visalia, Pasadena, and Highgrove, began to use this new technology in their power plants. Also introduced was the "converter," now called a transformer. The transformer reduced the high distribution voltage from the transmission line to a lower voltage to be used in houses with interior wiring.*
>
> *The 1890's saw even greater advancements in electric transmission. The San Antonia Light and Power Company began using an oil-filled "step-up" transformer. The "step-up" transformer was created 1892 by Almarian William Decker and was used to convey 10,000 volts of A.C. current about fourteen miles from San Antonio Canyon to Pomona. Before Decker's invention, 1,000 volts was the largest voltage that lines could transmit. Shortly after this fourteen-mile line, a twenty-eight mile line was built by the same company and extended from San Antonio Canyon to San Bernardino. In 1899, the Edison Electric Company built the longest line to date, an eighty-three mile transmission line from the Santa Ana River to Los Angeles. They were able to achieve the extraordinary lengths by using glazed porcelain insulators which could handle up to 40,000 volts of electricity. The length of transmission lines only continued to expand into the 20th century. Bay Counties Power Company built a 142 mile long transmission line in 1901 which brought power from the Colgate Powerhouse in the Sierra Nevada to Oakland. They used cedar poles as the structure support which held copper and aluminum wires. This transmission line was even more impressive by the 4,427 foot expansion it made crossing the Carquinez Straits. The construction engineer responsible for the project was John Debo Galloway. Galloway is given credit for designing and constructing the cable span which was the longest in the world at the time. Galloway's transmission line was also the first electrical power produced in the Sierra Nevada and crossed the mountains into the Sacramento Valley. The power from this transmission line was then used by Bay Area residents. Galloway lived from 1869-1943 and is recognized as one of the major pioneers in the design of electric transmission facilities, lines, and towers in California.*

The hydroelectric industry of the early 20th century was a major contributor to the development of electric transmission in California. Between 1900 and 1910 California's population increased by 60 per cent and with that expansion came the high demand for electricity. California's first hydroelectric plant was the Folsom Powerhouse on the American River in Sacramento County which began service in 1895. From this period until the end of World War II, hydroelectric systems evolved heavily in design and engineering. Hydroelectric companies in California provided a network of long distance electric transmission lines. The Bay Counties Power Company and the Standard Electric Company in 1902 had nearly complete electric coverage of the Bay Area and places like Stockton, Amador City, and Marysville.

The Edison Electric Company built a 118 mile long transmission line in 1907. This transmission line carried 75,000 volts to Los Angeles from the Kern River No. 1 hydroelectric plant. This transmission line system was the first line to use steel towers as the supporting structure. The towers were built by the Wind Engine Company which was a windmill manufacturer.

Some of the largest and most significant hydroelectric projects in California started in the late 1920s. The Big Creek Hydroelectric System is owned by the Southern California Edison Company. The Central Valley Project is owned by the federal government but was conceptualized by the State of California. The Big Creek Hydroelectric system, in 1929, generated a total of 424,500 kw operating across 36 miles of tunnels; a huge project in California during that time in hydro engineering. The project employed John Eastwood, a pioneer in dam engineering and design, for a number of years during the project. The Central Valley Project was one of the largest water conveyance projects ever undertaken. It was constructed as a reaction to the growing state of California's population including water and electricity needs. The CVP originally consisted of five central units; Shasta Dam, Delta-Mendota Canal, Friant Dam, Friant-Kern Canal, and the Contra Costa Canal. The main operation of these units was to deliver Sacramento River Water from the north of California to the dry San Joaquin Valley. It now operates over 11 divisions/units across California. The Nevada Irrigation District (NID) began the Yuba-Bear river project in 1963, harnessing the Yuba and Bear rivers. PG&E partnered with NID on the Yuba-Bear river hydroelectric project which now provides enough electricity to power 60,000 homes. Today, Southern California Edison Company and PG&E own and operate a large share of hydroelectric systems in California. The Central Valley Project, owned by the Bureau of Reclamation, is still the largest multi-purpose hydroelectric project in California. PG&E currently owns and operates nearly 500 miles of hydroelectric systems throughout California with a generating capacity of 3,896 megawatts powering over 4 million homes. In recent decades electric companies throughout California, led by industry giants PG&E and Southern California Edison Company, continue to expand their electric transmission systems to reach further and provide greater energy than ever before.

3.2.4.4 ELECTRIC GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION IN SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

The history of electric power in San Luis Obispo County coincides closely with the early days of the new power source. Constructed in 1883, the first electric plant in San Luis Obispo arrived just 4 years after California's electric history began with the establishment of the California Electric Light Company in San Francisco in 1879 (Pacific Gas and Electric Company 1954). The San Luis Obispo plant was developed by the San Luis Obispo Gas and Electric Company and consisted of a small, steam engine-powered

dynamo that was primarily used to light carbon-arc street lights. Other plants soon followed, including the Santa Maria Electric and Gas Company in Santa Maria, the Russell Robinson Electric Company in Arroyo Grande, and the Paso Robles Light and Water Company in Paso Robles.

The "modern" electrical history of the Central Coast region began in 1913 when Emory and Albert Graves Wishon organized the Midland Counties Public Service Corporation. The new enterprise soon purchased many of the existing small electric systems in the area, including the operation in Paso Robles. Other acquisitions in the following years expanded the company's service into Fresno, Monterey, and Santa Barbara Counties (Walker 1919:168). Although the company initially relied on the generation capabilities of the small systems it acquired, increased demand soon led the company to purchase electrical energy from the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation. By 1917, electricity was being conveyed to the Central Coast over a 137-mile, 60,0000 volt transmission line that ran from the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation's Henrietta Substation in King County, through Coalinga, San Miguel, Paso Robles, and San Luis Obispo to Santa Maria in Santa Barbara County (Railroad Commission of the State of California 1917:322).

As electricity became commonplace in homes across California in the 1920s, the need for additional systems grew with it. In order to provide the Midland Counties Public Service Corporation with more energy, the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation developed additional transmission lines and substations. This included the development of new lines extending to smaller communities such as Guadalupe, as well as the expansion of substations in McKittrick and Santa Maria (*Electrical West* 1922:417). Other expansions in San Luis Obispo County during this period included new lines to Morro Bay, Cayucos, and Cambria, and eventually Shandon, Cholame, and Parkfield.

Many of the early steam plants were retired by the 1920s and in the following decades, the Central Coast region increasingly received its energy from generation plants to the east operated by the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation. Local energy production eventually returned to the region with the development of the 300,000 kilowatt Morro Bay steam plant in the 1950s, by which time the Midland Counties Public Service Corporation was acquired by Pacific Gas and Electric (Pacific Gas and Electric Company 1954; Williams 1997:292). This new plant resulted in the construction of new high voltage power lines that delivered electricity to the local communities, and with the subsequent development of the Gates substation in Fresno County reversed the historic trend by transmitting power back to the San Joaquin Valley.

4 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

As part of the effort to identify indigenous cultural resources within the study area, two requests were made of NAHC to search the Sacred Lands Files. The first request was made on March 29, 2016, and the second on April 5, 2016. On June 27, 2016, letters were sent to two contacts NAHC identified as possibly having knowledge of cultural resources within the study area. The letters requested any available information on resources in the project vicinity and invited general commentary or questions pertaining to the project. Two informal tribal outreach meetings were held on August 23, 2016. Each of the two tribes identified by NAHC (the Salinan Tribe of Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties and the Xolon-Salinan Tribe) requested a separate meeting with representatives from the project proponents. Both tribes requested copies of this technical report and the project footprint map.

Patti Dunton of the Salinan Tribe of Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties expressed concerns over the general sensitivity of the Santa Ysabel Ranch area, which is outside of the study area. She also stated that the tribe would further review the information that they had been provided, and would submit formal comments about specific concerns, which are still pending.

The Xolon-Salinan Tribe indicated that their ancestors had used Dry Creek as a transportation corridor. They also indicated that the areas surrounding the Estrella and Salinas Rivers were sensitive for cultural resources. Details regarding Native American outreach are included in Table 1.

Table 1. Native American Coordination Summary

Native American Contact	Letter Sent	Follow-Ups	Results
Salinan Tribe of Monterey, San Luis Obispo Counties Patti Dunton, Tribal Administrator 7070 Morro Road, Suite A Atascadero, CA 93422 Salinan/Chumash salinantribe@aol.com (805) 464-2650 (805) 235-2730 cell	06/27/2016: by U.S. Mail	The proponents met with Patti Dunton on 8/23/2016 to discuss the project.	Ms. Dunton indicated that she would review the project in greater detail, review the tribe's information on areas where Native American human remains have been identified, and, in some cases, repatriated, and provide a written response to the outreach letter. *Official comments/response pending.*
Xolon-Salinan Tribe Karen White, Council Chairperson PO Box 7045 Spreckels, CA 93962 Salinan blukat41 @yahoo.com 831-238-1488	06/27/2016: by U.S. Mail	The proponents had a teleconference with the Xolon-Salinan Tribe on 8/23/2016.	Ms. Haro stated that the areas along Estrella River and Salinas River are sensitive and known Xolon Salinan affiliated cultural resources have been identified in multiple locations. She requested information on the types of ground disturbance associated with the installation of a new power line route and at the substation location. She stated that deep excavations near the substation have higher potential to encounter cultural resources and that a tribal monitor should be present during ground disturbance in this area. She also indicated that while the provided project figures are helpful, they would wait to provide specific comments until the tribe was provided

Table 1. Native American Coordination Summary

Native American Contact	Letter Sent	Follow-Ups	Results
			with a more specific footprint. *Official comments/response pending.*

5 METHODS

5.1 Records Search

On April 12, 2016, Mr. Armstrong of PG&E requested a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC), located at U.C. Santa Barbara. The CCIC provided the results to Mr. Armstrong on April 12, 2016. The search included any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within approximately 1 mile of the study area. The CHRIS search also included a review of the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California State Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, the Historic Properties Directory, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility List, the California Inventory of Historic Resources, the Caltrans Bridge Survey, and local historic resources inventories.

5.2 Additional Background Research

To supplement the CHRIS records search, cultural resources specialists conducted a desktop analysis of online and documentary sources in an effort to determine past land uses and assess the potential for buried prehistoric and historical deposits. This included the examination of historical maps available online. Researchers consulted historical USGS topographic maps (1919, 1952, 1966), General Land Office survey plats (1869), historical aerial photography (NETR Online 2016; Google 2016), Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps, the *City of Paso Robles Historic Resources Survey* (Historic Resources Group 2010), and the *Paso Robles Historic Resources Inventory* (Historic Resources Group 2014). U.C. Berkeley's Earth Sciences and Maps Library was visited for access to its Historic Topographic Maps of California database. The David Rumsey Historical Map Collection and the California Historical Topographical Maps Collection from the California State University Chico Library were accessed for historical map and geospatial data as well. U.C. Davis' California Soil Resource Laboratory Online Soil Survey was reviewed for information on landforms and depositional history in the study area. Numerous ethnographic sources were consulted for information on indigenous populations during the Contact Period. Searches were conducted for California historical resources and landmarks on the California Office of Historic Preservation website, and for resources listed on the NRHP using the National Park Service's (NPS) focused digital asset search. Historical aerial photos from the Nationwide Environmental Title Research database and the U.C. Berkeley California Aerial Photography database were also consulted.

5.3 Buried Site Sensitivity Study

In order to assess the potential of the study area to contain subsurface cultural deposits, a geoarchaeologist conducted a geoarchaeological desktop analysis by consulting a combination of aerial imagery, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soils data (SoilWeb 2016), and geologic maps and reports available for the area (Dibblee and Minch 2004; Durham 1974). Buried site sensitivity was

assessed largely on the basis of landform type, depositional regime, and age of geologic surfaces as inferred from the above sources. No field-based geoarchaeological testing was conducted for this study.

5.4 Archaeological Survey

Archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of intuitively selected portions of the study area from May 23–27, 2016. The intuitive areas were chosen based on the results of background research in combination with a visual inspection of the entire study area from public and private roads, which was conducted to characterize the environmental setting and to identify areas of potentially elevated cultural resources sensitivity. The survey included accessible portions of the study area exhibiting environmental factors (e.g., proximity to water, landform) and cultural factors (e.g., presence of known resources in similar settings) that indicate elevated cultural resources sensitivity. In general, steep slopes, exposed areas greater than 500 feet from drainages, and creek bottoms were considered not sensitive for prehistoric cultural resources. The survey included 11 separate areas totaling approximately 52 acres (13 percent of the overall study area) of intensive pedestrian survey. It should be noted that an additional 63 acres of the study area was previously subject to intensive survey during fieldwork associated with a separate project alternative (SWCA 2016). The intensive survey consisted of systematic surface inspection with transects walked at 15-meter (m) (50-foot) intervals or less to ensure that all surface-exposed artifacts, sites, and built environment resources in the surveyed areas could be identified. Archaeologists examined the ground surface for the presence of prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools), historical artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), sediment discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, roads and trails, and depressions and other features that might indicate the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., post holes, foundations).

Whenever cultural resources were encountered, archaeologists collected all data necessary to complete the appropriate DPR 523 series forms. Resources were mapped with handheld mapping-grade Trimble Geo7X and GeoXT global positioning system (GPS) units with sub-meter accuracy and differential correction. Field GPS data for sites were post-processed using Trimble Pathfinder Office software and projected into Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 10 North, North American Datum 1983 coordinates. All GPS data were exported into geographic information systems (GIS) geodatabases and plotted onto the associated geo-referenced USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle to ensure accuracy and to produce location maps of all resources. In addition to mapping, archaeologists documented all resources with overview photographs. No artifacts were collected during the surveys. Archaeologists assigned temporary field numbers using the provenience designation (PD) system, beginning with PD1001.

5.5 Built Environment Constraints Study

In order to assess the potential of the study area to contain historical built environment resources, architectural historians conducted a desktop analysis by consulting a variety of sources, including built date data from the County Assessor, the City of Paso Robles Historic Resources Inventory, historical aerial photography, and USGS topographic maps. Built environment constraints were assessed by considering whether parcels intersecting the study area contained buildings, structures, or objects that were 45 years of age or older, and therefore had potential to meet CRHR eligibility. Although a reconnaissance-level survey was completed to partially field check the results, intensive-level survey and evaluation were not completed as part of the current study.

6 RESULTS

6.1 Records Search

The CCIC conducted an initial records search on April 12, 2016, at the request of Mr. Armstrong of PG&E. Record search materials from the CCIC are provided in Appendices B and C. The results of the records search are detailed below.

6.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

Results of the CHRIS records search indicated that 51 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the study area. Of these studies, 17 include the current study area. Details pertaining to these investigations are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Studies within 0.5 Mile of the Study Area

Report Number	Author	Year	Study Title	Proximity to Study area
SL-00009	Dills, C.	1975	Archaeological Investigation of Paso Robles Golf and Country Club Site	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-00025	Gibson, R.	1975	Archaeological Element of Environmental Impact Report for Paso Robles/Templeton Interceptor Sewer, San Luis Obispo County, California	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-00174	Gibson, R.	1979	Archaeological Element of Environmental Impact Report for Nock Annexation	Within
SL-00210	Gibson, R.	1980	Archaeological Element for the Niblick Road Bridge Project, Paso Robles, Ca.	Within
SL-00212	Hoover, R.	1980	Archaeological Reconnaissance Bertoni Property, Paso Robles	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-00742	Gibson, R.	1983	Results of Archaeological Surface Survey for the Charolais Water Tank, Paso Robles, CA	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-01310	Singer, C., R. Gibson, and J. Atwood	1989	Cultural resources survey and impact assessment for the proposed shopping center at Niblick road and South River Road in the city of Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California	Within
SL-01311	Dills, C.	1988	Letter report: archaeological monitoring of a portion of the Meadowlark Estates	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-01312	Dills, C.	1988	Letter report: archaeological monitoring of a portion of the sewer line for Meadowlark Estates	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Studies within 0.5 Mile of the Study Area

Report Number	Author	Year	Study Title	Proximity to Study area
SL-01314	Dills, C.	1988	Letter report: archaeological potential of Tract 1771, Charolais Road, Paso Robles	Within
SL-01439	Dills, C.	1990	Archaeological potential of your Oak Lane property, off S. River Road, Paso Robles	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-01442	Dills, C.	1987	Archaeological potential of Munari property, Paso Robles	Within
SL-01443	Gibson, R.	1978	Archaeological element of environmental impact report for Munari annexation, City of El Paso de Robles	Within
SL-01601	Singer, C. and J. Atwood	1988	Cultural Resources survey and impact assessment for the Chandler specific plan area, near the city of El Paso de Robles, San Luis Obispo County, CA	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-01631	Singer, C. and J. Atwood	1990	Archaeological testing at CA-SLO-993 in the city of Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, CA	Within
SL-01970	Dills, C.	1991	Archaeological Potential of MDC Project on Creston Road, at Cedarwood, Paso Robles	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-02035	ERCE and ERCE	1991	Draft San Luis Obispo Water Lines and Facilities Project Cultural Resources Report	Within
SL-02134	Parker, J.	1992	Final Report on Cultural Resources Testing for the Woodlawn Plaza II Project, Paso Robles, California	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-02173	Gibson, R.	1992	Results of Phase One Archaeological Surface Survey for the Cagliero Tract 2047, Paso Robles	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-02260	Dills, C.	1992	Santa Ysabel Ranch, Parcel #20-281-15; 33-021-01; 33-031-02; 33-041-01; 33-061-02; 3-071-01; 33-081-02; 33-091-01; 33-101-02; 33-111-01; 33-131-01; 33-141-01	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-02428	Gibson, R.	1993	Results of Phase One Archaeological Surface Survey for the Massey Tract I981 Paso Robles, CA	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-02601	Heipel, S.	1994	Historic property survey report for the proposed expansion of the Niblick Road Bridge over the Salinas River (05-SLO-101-P.M. 55.9), City of El Paso de Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Studies within 0.5 Mile of the Study Area

Report Number	Author	Year	Study Title	Proximity to Study area
SL-02636	Hunter, J.	1993	Negative Archaeological Survey Report (of northbound and southbound bridge replacement on Route 101 in South Paso Robles)	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-02809	Dills, C.	1988	Archaeological Potential of project at Meadowlark and Airport Roads	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-03142	Heritage Discoveries Inc.	1996	The Qual Site: Archaeological Testing & Mitigation at SLO-1804 in the City of El Paso de Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-03270	Singer, Clay A.	1997	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact for Tract 1983 in the City of El Paso de Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-03271	Singer, Clay A.	1997	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact for Tract 2254 in the City of El Paso de Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California	Within
SL-03449	Conway, Thor	1998	An Archeological Survey of the Woodland Plaza III Property, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California	Within
SL-03499	Getchell, Barbie and John Atwood	1998	Archaeological Investigations on the Serende Tract (#2311) in the City of Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California	Within
SL-03515	Getchell, Barbie and John Atwood	1998	Cultural Resources Inventory of Riverside Farm Lots 10 and 14, and Adjacent Parcels 3 and 4 per Assessor's Map 9-63 (200+ Acres) in the City of Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo County, California	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-03536	Singer, Clay A.	1998	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for Tentative Tract 2308 Near the City of El Paso de Robles in San Luis Obispo County, California	Within
SL-03832	Gibson, Robert	1994	Results of phase one archaeological surface survey for the Wilson Tract 1718, Paso Robles, CA	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-03862	Parker, John	1999	Cultural Resource Investigation of a Portion of the Huerhuera Ranch, APN's 020-151-003, 020-161-005 & 006, 020-211-006, 008 & 034, 020-271-003, 020-441-005	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-03878	Flint Cone, Sandra	1999	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Templeton Proponent Environmental Assessment Transmission Line Reinforcement Project	Within

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Studies within 0.5 Mile of the Study Area

Report Number	Author	Year	Study Title	Proximity to Study area
SL-04029	Farrell, Nancy	2000	Phase I Archaeological Inventory of a 21.3 Acre Parcel at the Intersection of Creston Road and Charolais Road, City of El Paso de Robles, CA	Within
SL-04200	Maki, Mary	2000	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 8 acres & 2 Linear Miles for the El Paso Robles Vineyard Agricultural Cluster Subdivision Project Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California	Within
SL-04306	Conway, Thor	2001	An Archaeological Survey of the People's Self-Help Property, Creekside Gardens Project	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-04809	Farrell, Nancy	2002	Cultural Resources Management Plan for the Santa Ysabel Ranch	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-04822	Stevenson, Barbie and John Atwood	2002	Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Thunderbird Wells 16-inch Waterline Project in the City of El Paso de Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California	Within
SL-04925	Farrell, Nancy	2003	Historical Documentation of the Santa Ysabel Ranch Water Management System	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-04951	Singer, Clay A.	2003	Cultural resources survey and impact assessment for a four acre property at 565 Oak Lane in Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California (APN 020-241-081)	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-05165	Stevens, Nathan	2004	Phase I Archaeological Inventory Survey of Ladera Water Tank Site, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-05319	Farrell, N.	2004	Archaeological Inventory Survey of a 10 acre Property Along South Rive Road, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California (Tentative Tract 2611)	Within
SL-05351	Singer, C.	2004	Cultural resources survey and impact assessment for a 26.5 acre property near Linne Road east of the City of Paso Robles (Linne Road Annexation Area)	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-05463	Stevens, Nathan	2003	Archaeological Inventory Survey of a +/- 20 Acre Property Along South River Road, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo county, California (APN 009-511-016)	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Studies within 0.5 Mile of the Study Area

Report Number	Author	Year	Study Title	Proximity to Study area
SL-05478	Farrell, Nancy	2005	Archaeological Assessment for the Upper Salinas River Corridor Enhancement Project, Atascadero and Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-05549	Singer, Clay A.	2005	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for a +/- 1 Acres Commercial Property on Pas Robles Street in the City of Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California (APN 009-214-002)	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-05611	Stevens, Nathan and Nancy Farrell	2004	A Report of Archaeological Monitoring at Santa Ysabel Ranch, San Luis Obispo County, California	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-05613	Stevens, Nathan E., Richard T. Fitzgerald, Nancy Farrell, Mark A. Giambastiani, Jennifer M. Farquhar, and Dayna Tinsley	2004	Archaeological Test Excavations at Santa Ysabel Ranch, Paso Robles San Luis Obispo County, California	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-06006	Singer, Clay A.	2006	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for a Property on Barley Grain Road, a Portion of APN 033-051-030 Near the City of Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
SL-06172	Farrell, Nancy	2005	Archaeological Inventory of Six Locations Adjacent to the Salinas River Parkway, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)

6.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The CHRIS records search also identified 16 previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project. Two of these were plotted by the CCIC as being within the study area: P-40-001275, a prehistoric lithic scatter containing Monterey and Franciscan chert debitage and fire-cracked rock, and P-40-038109, a historical mortared rock wall segment. Further review of the archaeological site forms provided by the CCIC, however, revealed that both are located outside the study area (Appendix C). Additionally, P-40-38019 appears to have been destroyed during development of the area and P-40-001275 was built over since its initial documentation. Details pertaining to these and the other cultural resources are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 Mile of the Study Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Resource Description	Recorded By and Year	CRHR/ NRHP/SHL* Eligibility Status	Proximity to Study area
P-40-000700	SLO-700	Site	Franciscan chert lithic scatter	n.d. (Gibson)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
P-40-000992	SLO-992	Site	Habitation site with lithics (projectile points, flakes), FAR, and shell	1980 (R.S. Gibson and R.O. Gibson)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
P-40-000993	SLO-993	Site	Habitation site with shell midden, FAR, and chert tools and debitage	1980 (R.S. Gibson)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
P-40-001275	SLO-1275	Site	Lithic scatter with Monterey chert, Franciscan chert, and FAR.	1987 (R.O. Gibson)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
P-40-001297	SLO-1297	Site	Bedrock milling site with possible lithic scatter	1990 (C.E. Dills)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
P-40-001298	SLO-1298	Site	Lithic scatter	1990 (C.E. Dills)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
P-40-001804	SLO-1804	Site	Lithic scatter with projectile points, debitage, groundstone and shell	1996 (T. Conway)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
P-40-001826	SLO-1826	Site	Lithic scatter with debitage, groundstone, and several hearth features	1998 (T. Conway)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
P-40-001827	SLO-1827	Site	Lithic Scatter with debitage and stone tools.	1998 (T. Conway)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)

Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 Mile of the Study Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Resource Description	Recorded By and Year	CRHR/ NRHP/SHL* Eligibility Status	Proximity to Study area
P-40-001888	SLO-1888	Site	Lithic Scatter with debitage and stone tools.	1998 (B.S. Getchell and J.E. Atwood)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
P-40-002180	SLO-2180	Site	Turn-of-the century ranch remains with historical debris.	2000 (M. Maki, Conejo Archaeological Consultants)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
P-40-002228	SLO-2228	Site	Lithic Scatter with debitage and stone tools.	2003 (C.A. Singer)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
P-40-038030		Isolate	Isolate pestle fragment and chalcedony preform	1978 (R.O. Gibson)	Not eligible	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
P-40-038109		Isolate	Historical mortar and rock wall segment	1999 (S.F. Cone)	Not eligible	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
P-40-038111		Isolate	Isolate chert biface fragment	1999 (S.F. Cone and C. Pansarosa)	Not eligible	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)
P-40-039110		Isolate	Franciscan chert lithic scatter	n.d. (Gibson)	Not eligible	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the study area)

* SHL = State Historic Landmark

6.2 Buried Site Sensitivity Study

The study area crosses alluvial flats of the southern Salinas Valley, which is dissected by multiple drainages including Huerhuero Creek, a northwesterly flowing meandering stream. The western portion of the study area is situated primarily on the eastern terrace of Salinas River.

Approximately half of the study area is underlain by weakly indurated Pliocene and Pleistocene valley fill belonging to the Paso Robles formation (Qtp), an extensive stratigraphic unit that originally covered most of the southern Salinas Valley area (Dibblee and Minch 2004; Durham 1974: 54). The formation, which accumulated as a result of fluvial and lacustrine deposition following the recession of a large Tertiary sea, is composed mainly of sandstone and conglomerate, with some mudstone, shale, and limestone also present (Durham 1974:54–58). The Paso Robles formation is exposed in the eastern portion of the study

area, in a large patch southwest of Huerhuero Creek, and in small areas east of Salinas River. The unit is also exposed along much of the existing Paso Robles-San Miguel Line (Dibblee and Minch 2004).

The remainder of the study area is veneered in surficial alluvium dating to the late Pleistocene (Qoa) and Holocene (Qa/Qg). Quaternary valley and stream channel alluvium, composed of Holocene-aged sand and gravel deposits, occurs in the vicinity of Huerhuero Creek and Salinas River, as well as its unnamed tributaries to the east. Older terrace surfaces, which occur in the study area immediately northeast of Huerhuero Creek and in small patches along Salinas River, contain gravel and sand deposits dating to the Late Pleistocene (Dibblee and Minch 2004).

Soils in the study area vary based on landform association; hillslopes of the Paso Robles formation are dominated by alfisols of the Arbuckle-Positas complex, Nacimiento-Los Osos complex, Ayar and Diablo soils, and Linne-Calodo complex. Late Pleistocene terraces contain alfisols belonging primarily to the Arbuckle-Positas complex, while Holocene-aged valley floors and stream channels are dominated by entisols of the Arbuckle-San Ysidro complex, Arbuckle fine sandy loam, San Ysidro loam, and Nacimiento-Ayar complex.

Geomorphology in the study area can be classified into three distinct groups on the basis of landform-sediment assemblages: 1) Pleistocene/Pliocene-aged hillslopes composed of residual silty clay, sandy loam, clay loam, and loam sediments underlain by weathered shale and sandstone bedrock; 2) Late Pleistocene terraces composed of loam and fine sandy loam alluvium; and 3) Holocene-aged valley floors and stream channels composed of gravelly sandy loam and fine sandy loam alluvium (Dibblee and Minch 2004; SoilWeb 2016).

Based on soils data and geologic maps of the southern Salinas Valley, land surfaces within the study area range in terms of both age and depositional environment, and therefore have varying potential to contain buried sites. Pliocene/Pleistocene-aged landforms belonging to the Paso Robles formation pre-date human occupation in the region and therefore have very low potential to contain deeply buried, intact, subsurface cultural materials. In addition, land surfaces associated with the Paso Robles formation are typically hillslopes containing shallow residual deposits derived from weathered bedrock, with little to no sedimentary accumulation resulting from alluvial or aeolian processes. Depending on hillslope positioning, sites associated with the Paso Robles formation may also be subject to erosional disturbances.

Pleistocene-aged alluvial terraces in the study area likewise have low potential to contain buried archaeological sites. Pleistocene terrace surfaces pre-date the majority of human occupation in the region, and are relatively stable depositional environments not undergoing high rates of erosion or deposition. As a result of their age and lack of significant Holocene-aged deposits, these landforms are unlikely to yield sites with large subsurface components. There is some potential for shallow burial of artifacts within thinly veneered sheetwash deposits that have accumulated on low-lying terrace surfaces over the course of the Holocene; however, if present, these deposits are expected to be shallow and discontinuous. Artifacts in these settings may also become shallowly buried as a result of post-depositional factors such as agricultural tilling and bioturbation.

Holocene-aged valley floor and stream channels in the study area have moderate potential to contain buried archaeological sites due to the fact that these landforms date to or post-date the period of human occupation in the region, and due to the active nature of sedimentary deposition in these settings. Although the bed of Huerhuero Creek is unlikely to contain buried materials due to high rates of depositional and erosional energy within the active creek bed, there is potential for preservation of buried cultural deposits within the channel banks and adjacent floodplain. Any areas determined through in-field analysis to contain evidence of overbank flood deposits would have high potential to yield intact, deeply-

buried prehistoric components. Fine-grained flood deposits are highly sensitive indicators for buried sites for two reasons: 1) the rapid nature of sedimentary deposition, which is ideal for capping and preserving archaeological materials; and 2) the relatively low rate of depositional energy, which prevents the erosion and displacement of artifacts and features. Additional testing would be required to verify the presence or absence of overbank flood deposits within the study area.

In summary, most of the study area has very low to low potential to contain buried archaeological sites. Areas containing Holocene-aged valley floor and stream channel alluvium, confined to the vicinity of Huerhuero Creek, Salinas River, and its unnamed westward flowing tributaries have moderate sensitivity for buried archaeological resources.

6.3 Archaeological Survey

Archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of intuitively selected portions of the study area, consisting of nine separate areas totaling approximately 27 acres from May 23–27, 2016. Two isolated artifacts (36052-ISO-009 and 36052-ISO-010) were identified during the intensive pedestrian survey (Table 4).

A large portion of the study area (approximately 164 acres) was determined to lack environmental and cultural factors (e.g., proximity to water, favorable landform, lack of recorded resources in the vicinity, lack of known no longer extant historical buildings or structures) that indicate elevated cultural resources sensitivity. An additional 46 acres was not surveyed due to access denied by landowners, lack of visibility, and various safety concerns (Appendix D). Note that the aerial imagery shown in Appendix D may not accurately reflect the ground surface visibility conditions encountered during the pedestrian survey.

Terrain within the study area consists primarily of moderately steep rolling terrain with slopes of 0–30 percent, though sheer cliffs off riverside terraces on the western edge of the study area are occasionally present. Vegetation cover consisted of planted vineyards, recently disked fields, low annual grasses, and oak woodland in riparian zones. The study area is comprised of multiple parcels with different owners, and is within areas of various levels of development, ground surface visibility during the survey was highly variable but generally moderate to poor, ranging from less than 5 percent in undisturbed, highly vegetated areas to over 90 percent in unpaved roadways and disturbed areas that have been cleared of vegetation. Planted vineyard lands had an average ground surface visibility of 40–50 percent due to the presence of vines and non-native grasses and forbs. Non-sensitive areas, developed areas, and those obscured by hardscape features had negligible surface visibility at the time of survey and were not surveyed (Appendix D).

Table 4. Resources Identified During Archaeological Survey

Trinomial or Temporary Designation	Resource Type	Time Period	Description
36052-ISO-009	Prehistoric isolate	Prehistoric	Monterey chert secondary flake
36052-ISO-010	Prehistoric isolate	Prehistoric	Monterey chert shatter

6.3.1 Isolated Finds

6.3.1.1 36052-ISO-009 – MONTEREY CHERT SECONDARY FLAKE

The isolate is one light brown Monterey chert secondary flake (Figure 3; Appendix E). The flake was identified on top of a creek terrace. It measures 35 millimeters (mm) (length [L]) × 15 mm (width [W]) × 8 mm (thickness [Th]).

Figure 3. Isolated brown chert secondary flake identified during field survey, vertical orientation.

6.3.1.2 36052-ISO-010 – MONTEREY CHERT SHATTER

The isolate is one piece of light brown Monterey chert shatter measuring 35 mm × 35 mm × 11 mm (Figure 4; Appendix E). The isolate was identified on top of a creek terrace.

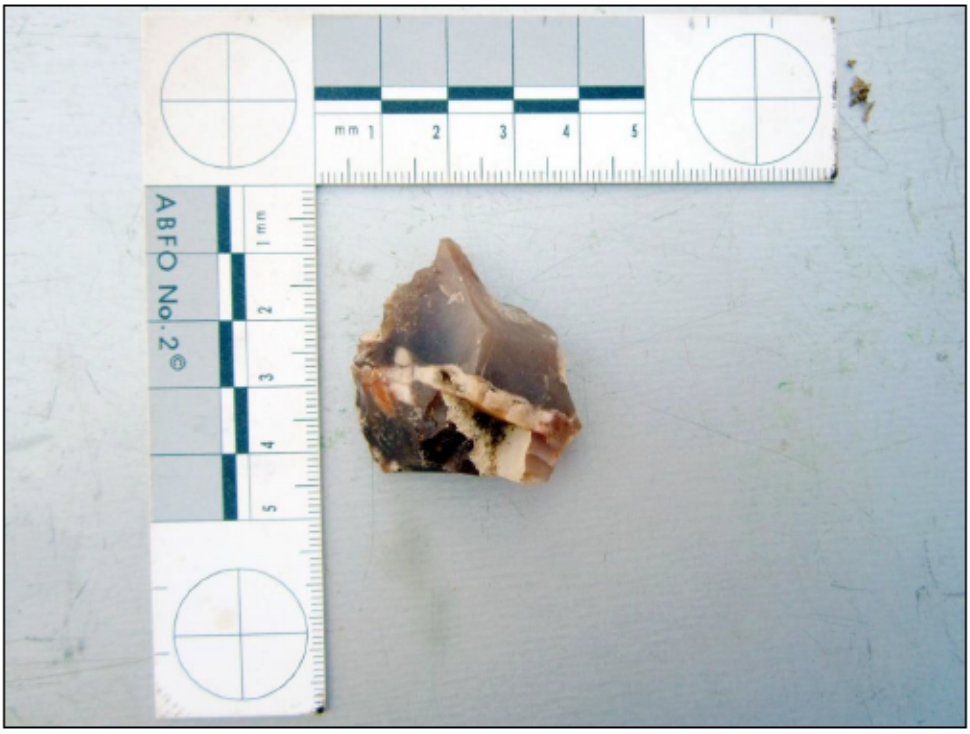


Figure 4. Isolated Monterey chert shatter fragment identified on creek terrace during survey work.

6.4 Historical Built Environment Resources

As a result of the historical built environment constraints study, seven parcels that intersect the study area were found to contain buildings, structures, or objects that are older than 45 years of age. Two historic-era transmission lines were also identified within the study area. The results are presented below in Table 5 and Appendices F and G.

Table 5. Historic-Age Properties Identified in the Study Area

Temporary Designation	Assessor Parcel Number	Resource Type	Built Date	Description
4975 Union Road	015-053-032	Historic-era residential and agricultural property	1937	Residential and agricultural property
1015-1125 Penman Springs Road	020-161-004	Historic-era residential and agricultural property	1947	Residential and agricultural property
220 Hanson Road	020-271-028	Historic-era residential and agricultural property	1958	Residential and agricultural property
255 Hanson Road	009-795-005	Historic-era residential and agricultural property	1922	Residential and agricultural property
1030 Pump Handle Lane	020-241-015	Historic-era residential property	Ca. 1952	Residential property
735 South River Road	020-241-062	Historic-era residential property	1966	Residential property
715 South River Road	020-241-078	Historic-era residential property	1935	Residential property
Diablo–Gates 500 kV Line	Historic-era transmission line	New 70 kV Power Line	Ca. 1971	Transmission Line
Morro Bay–Gates 230 kV Line	Historic-era transmission line	230 kV Interconnection	Ca. 1962	Transmission Line

7 SUMMARY

Cultural resources specialists conducted archival research, Native American coordination, a limited archaeological pedestrian survey of the study area, a geoarchaeological study, and prepared this technical report documenting the results of the inventory.

The project will include the construction of approximately 7 miles of a new double-circuit power line in northern San Luis Obispo County extending from Estrella Substation to the existing San Miguel-Paso Robles 70 kV power line. The project occurs within Paso Robles and to rural areas to the north and east, in urban and rural residential developments, agricultural areas, and light industrial and commercial developments.

Results of the CHRIS records search revealed that 51 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the study area. Of these studies, 17 include small portions of the study area. The CHRIS records search also identified 16 previously recorded cultural resources within 0.5-mile radius of the study area. Two of these were plotted by the CCIC as being within the study area: P-40-001275, a prehistoric lithic scatter containing Monterey and Franciscan chert debitage and fire-cracked rock, and P-40-038109, a historical mortared rock wall segment. Further review of the archaeological site forms, however, reveals that both are located outside the study area. Additionally, P-40-38019 appears to have been destroyed during development of the area and P-40-001275 was built over since its initial documentation. Neither was relocated during the survey effort.

Two isolated artifacts were identified in the course of the intensive pedestrian survey (36052-ISO-009; 36052-ISO-010). Both of the isolated finds were prehistoric lithic debitage fragments. As discussed in the Regulatory Framework section above and in accordance with PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered eligible for the CRHR and *historically significant* if it: 1) retains "substantial integrity," and 2) meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of installation, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or,

4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Isolated artifacts lack the context that is afforded to artifacts within an archaeological site, such as contemporary and associated artifacts, ecofacts, and features. Without this context, isolates typically lack the potential to yield information important in prehistory, the CRHR Criterion (4) under which archaeological resources are most often found to be significant. As such, the isolates identified during this study are not eligible for the CRHR. They do not constitute unique archaeological resources, as they do not contain information needed to answer important scientific research questions; they do not have a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of a type or the best available example of a type, and are not directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person. Consequently, these resources are not considered historically significant under CEQA.

The geoarchaeological sensitivity analysis indicates the majority of the study area has low potential for the presence of buried soils that may contain archaeological deposits or artifacts.

The built environment constraints study identified two historic-era transmission lines and seven parcels with historic-age buildings, structures, or objects that intersect at least a portion of the study area. The two historic-era transmission lines were recently evaluated in the course of reporting for another part of this project and recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR (Appendix G). The remaining seven built environment resources were not evaluated for historic significance as part of the current study, and their current CRHR eligibility is unknown.

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Appendix A.
Native American Coordination Records

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: ESTRELLA SUBSTATION INTERCONNECTION

County: SAN LUIS OBISPO

USGS Quadrangle Name: SAN MIGUEL, PASO ROBLES, TEMPLETON, ESTRELLA, CRESTON

Township: _____ **Range:** _____ **Section(s):** _____ – SEE ATTACHED TEXT

Company/Firm/Agency: PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC

Street Address: 1455 E. SHAW AVE.

City: FRESNO **Zip:** 93710

Phone: 559-263-5334

Fax: 559-263-5485

Email: MDAF9 PGE.COM

Project Description:

CONSTRUCTION OF AN INTERCONNECTION TRANSMISSION LINE, AND RECONDUCTORING OF EXISTING LINES IN SUPPORT OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW SUBSTATION. THE SUBSTATION WILL BE PRIMARILY BE BUILT BY ANOTHER COMPANY.

25S 12E, Sec. 16, 21, 28, 33

26S 12E, Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 33

27S 12E, Sec. 1, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15

26S, 13E, Sec. 5, 6, 8, 9, 16, 21, 29, 30, 31

San Miguel, Paso Robles, Templeton, Estrella, Creston

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
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(916) 373-3710
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March 30, 2016

Pacific Gas and Electric

Sent via e-mail: MDAF@pge.com
Number of Pages: 3

RE: The Proposed Estrella Substation Interconnection Project, San Miguel, Paso Robles, Templeton, Estrella, and Creston USGS Quadrangles, San Luis Obispo County, California

To whom it may concern:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. Please note that the intent above reference codes is to mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 require public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

> Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the **lead agency** shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

   - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
   - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
   - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
   - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and

- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

   - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measurers.

     All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for pubic disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.

3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A search of the SFL was completed for the USGS quadrangle information provided with negative results.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the case that they do, having the information beforehand well help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Luis Obispo County
March 30, 2016

Salinan Tribe of Monterey, San Luis Obispo Counties
Patti Dunton, Tribal Administrator
7070 Morro Road, Suite A Salinan
Atascadero , CA 93422 Chumash
salinantribe@aol.com
(805) 464-2650
(805) 235-2730 Cell

Xolon-Salinan Tribe
Karen White, Council Chairperson
PO Box 7045 Salinan
Spreckels , CA 93962
blukat41@yahoo.com
831-238-1488

This list is current only as of the date of this document.
Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Estrella Substation Interconnection Project, San Miguel, Paso Robles, Templeton, Estrella and Creston USGS Quadrangles, San Luis Obispo County, California.

SWCA
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
Sound Science. Creative Solutions.

San Luis Obispo Office
1422 Monterey Street, Suite C200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
Tel 805.543.7095 Fax 805.543.2367
www.swca.com

MEETING SUMMARY

Project: Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Meeting: Tribal Outreach Meeting – Salinan Tribe of Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties

Location: SWCA San Luis Obispo

Attending: Patti Dunton, Tribal Administrator, Salinan Tribe of Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties
Matt Armstrong, Cultural Resources Specialist, PG&E
Carolyn Stewart, Director of Tribal Relations, NextEra Energy
Leroy Laurie, Cultural Resources Specialist, SWCA
Chad Jackson, Cultural Resources Specialist, SWCA

SUMMARY/HIGHLIGHTS

An outreach meeting was held with the Salinan Tribe of Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties on August 23, 2016 at 2 pm. The meeting was initiated with attendee introductions and roles. PG&E and NEET West provided a brief project overview. Patti Dunton indicated that the tribe established a non-profit organization under which all tribal monitoring is conducted and that John Burch is the "Traditional Lead" for the tribe.

Ms. Dunton noted that the general area around the Santa Ysabel Ranch is very sensitive. Ms. Dunton asked about the findings of the field surveys conducted by SWCA and whether or not any Phase II evaluations were anticipated. She indicated she would like to have a tribal representative from her tribe on-site. No Phase II evaluations were required for the project.

Ms. Dunton requested technical report copies when they became available and indicated that she would review the project in greater detail, review the tribe's information on areas where Native American human remains have been identified, and in some cases, repatriated.

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www.swca.com

MEETING SUMMARY

Project: Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Meeting: Tribal Outreach Meeting – Xolon Salinan Tribe

Location: SWCA San Luis Obispo

Attending: Karen White, Council Chair, Xolon Salinan Tribe
Donna Haro, Tribal Headwoman, Xolon Salinan Tribe
Karen Fontanetta, Xolon Salinan Tribal Cultural Resources Consultant
Matt Armstrong, Cultural Resources Specialist, PG&E
Carolyn Stewart, Director of Tribal Relations, NextEra Energy
Leroy Laurie, Cultural Resources Specialist, SWCA

SUMMARY/HIGHLIGHTS

An outreach teleconference was held with the Xolon Salinan Tribe on August 23, 2016 at 4 pm. The teleconference was initiated with attendee introductions and roles. PG&E and NEET West provided a brief project overview. Donna Haro asked about the types of ground disturbance associated with the installation of a new power line route and at the substation location.

Ms. Haro indicated that the areas along Estrella River and Salinas River are sensitive and known Xolon Salinan affiliated cultural resources have been identified in multiple locations. Ms. Fontanetta noted that Dry Creek was used as a travel corridor by the tribe and the Dry Creek area is within traditional tribal land.

Ms. Haro stated that deep excavations near the substation have higher potential to encounter cultural resources and that a tribal monitor should be present during ground disturbance in this area. Karen Fontanetta thought that the substation site is within the historic Steinbeck Vineyard. Further research indicated the substation site is not within the historic Steinbeck Vineyard (see Figure 6 in the Substation Cultural Resources Technical Report, Cultural Resource Survey Results Map). In addition, subsequent buried site sensitivity analysis showed the substation site has low potential to contain buried archaeological sites. Ms. Fontanetta noted that an old school is depicted on a 1917 government map to the northeast of the substation site. The project will have no impacts to this school, which was not identified in the cultural resources study area for the project.

Ms. Haro asked about the findings of the field surveys conducted by SWCA and whether or not any Phase II evaluations were anticipated. She indicated she would like to have a tribal representative from her tribe on-site for any Phase II evaluations. No Phase II evaluations were required for the project. Ms. Haro indicated they would wait to provide specific comments.

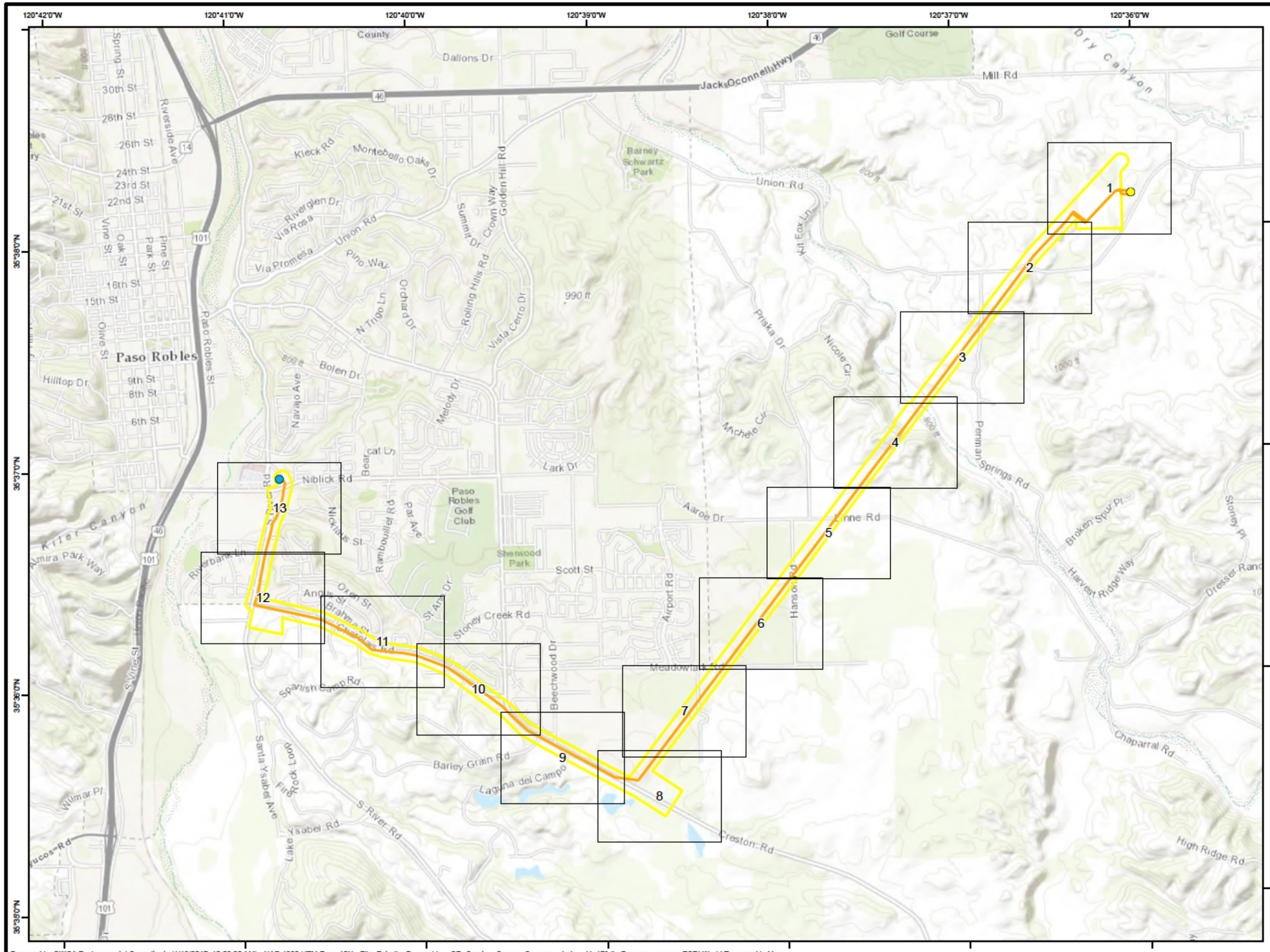
Appendix B.
Central Coast Information Center Records Search Results

Appendix C.
CONFIDENTIAL
Central Coast Information Center Records Search Results

Archaeological and other heritage resources can be damaged or destroyed through uncontrolled public disclosure of information regarding their location. This document contains sensitive information regarding the nature and location of archaeological sites that should not be disclosed to the general public or unauthorized persons.

Information regarding the location, character, or ownership of a cultural resource is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act pursuant to 16 United States Code (U.S.C.) 470w-3 (National Historic Preservation Act) and 16 U.S.C. Section 470(h) (Archaeological Resources Protections Act).

Appendix D.
Archaeological Survey Coverage Maps



Pacific Gas and Electric Company

0 0.2 0.4 0.8 Miles

1:30,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Creston Route

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Index Map

Legend

- Mapbook Page
- Study Area
- Estrella Substation (New)
- Paso Robles Substation (Existing)

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120°36'20"W
120°36'10"W
120°36'0"W
120°35'50"W
35°38'20"N
35°38'10"N
35°38'0"N

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Creston Route

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Page 1 of 13

Legend

- Study Area
- Previous Survey - Estrella PEA 70 kV Power Line

Project Area

- New 70 kV Power Line Segment

Intensive

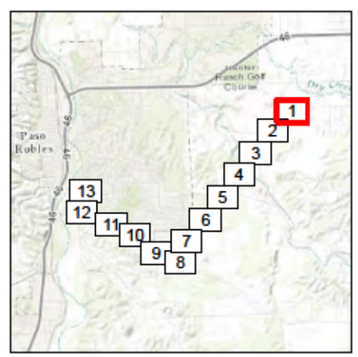
- Intuitive Survey Area #

Not Surveyed

- Developed
- Inaccessible
- Not Sensitive
- No Visibility

Union Rd

Page 2



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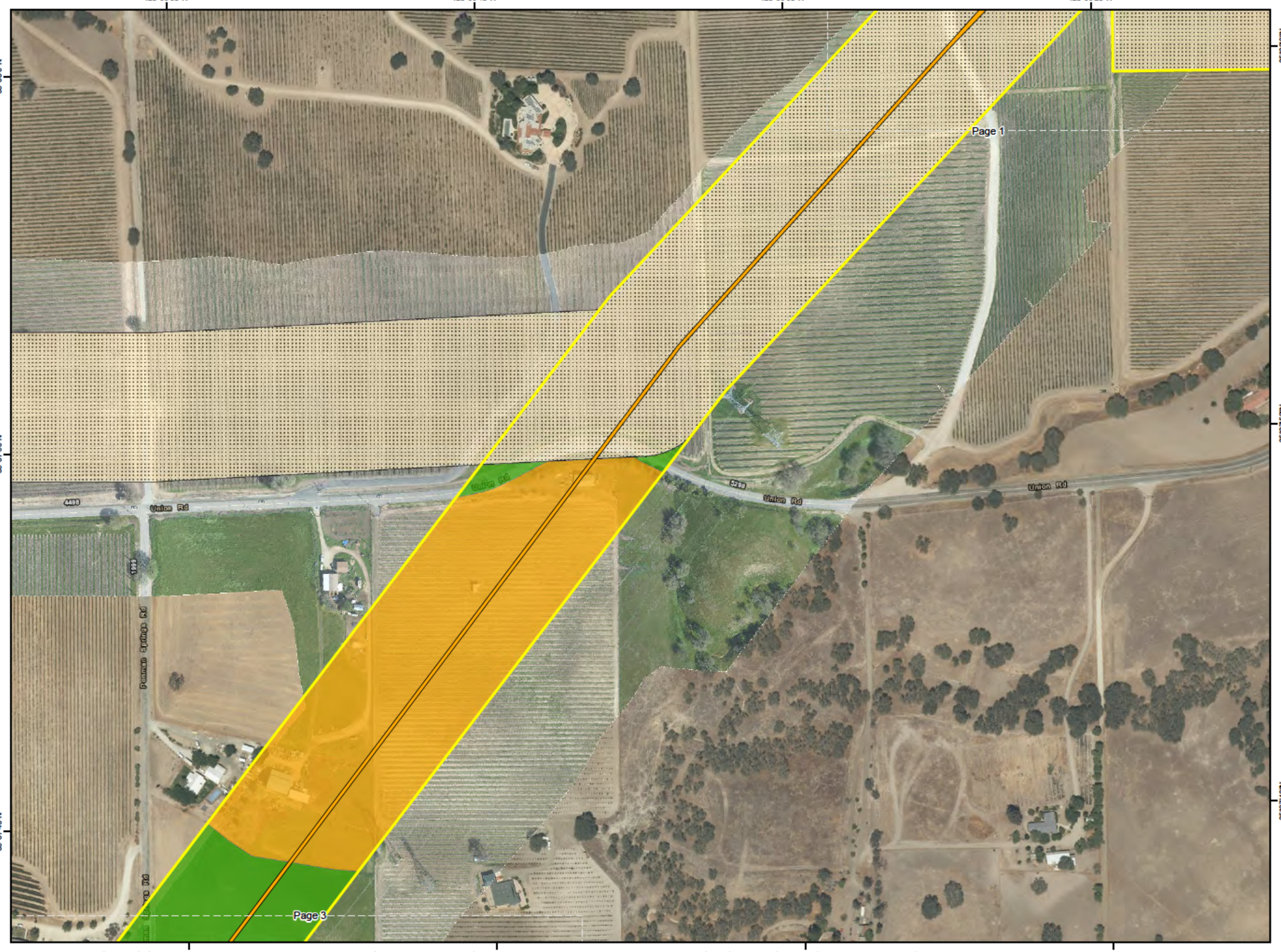


Pacific Gas and Electric Company

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Creston Route

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Page 2 of 13

Legend

- Study Area
- Previous Survey - Estrella PEA 70 kV Power Line

Project Area

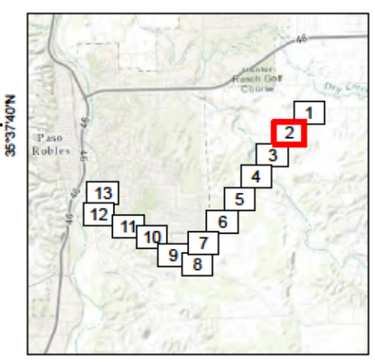
- New 70 kV Power Line Segment

Intensive

- Intuitive Survey Area #

Not Surveyed

- Developed
- Inaccessible
- Not Sensitive
- No Visibility



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120°37'10"W
120°37'0"W
120°36'50"W
120°36'40"W
35°37'30"N
35°37'20"N
Page 2
Page 4
#1
#2
#3
Unnamed drainage
Huerhuero Creek
Pleyto Rd
Peachy Canyon Rd
Pleyto Rd
Peachy Canyon Rd
1455

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Creston Route

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Page 3 of 13

Legend

- Study Area

Project Area

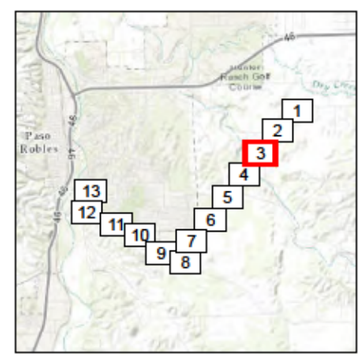
- New 70 kV Power Line Segment

Intensive

- Intuitive Survey Area #

Not Surveyed

- Developed
- Inaccessible
- Not Sensitive
- No Visibility



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120°37'40"W 120°37'30"W 120°37'20"W 120°37'10"W

35°37'10"N

35°37'0"N

35°36'50"N

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

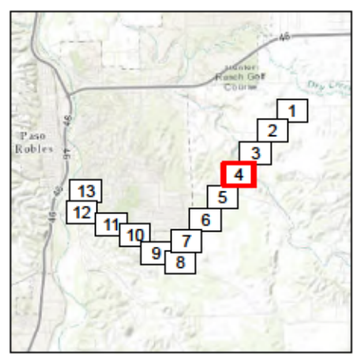
Creston Route

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Page 4 of 13

Legend

- Study Area
- **Project Area**
  - New 70 kV Power Line Segment
- **Intensive**
  - Intuitive Survey Area #
- **Not Surveyed**
  - Developed
  - Inaccessible
  - Not Sensitive
  - No Visibility



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120°36'0"W 120°37'50"W 120°37'40"W 120°37'30"W

35°36'50"N 35°36'40"N 35°36'30"N

Page 4

Linne Rd

3501

3878

Pirtle Dr

Hinson Rd

230

Unnamed drainage

Page 6

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

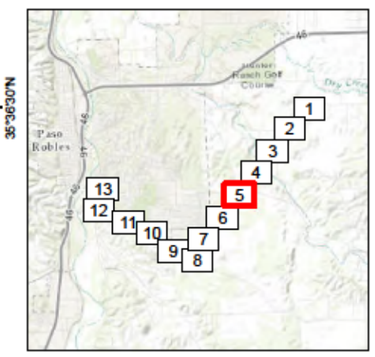
Creston Route

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Page 5 of 13

Legend

- Study Area
- Project Area
  - New 70 kV Power Line Segment
- Intensive
  - Intuitive Survey Area #
- Not Surveyed
  - Developed
  - Inaccessible
  - Not Sensitive
  - No Visibility



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120°38'20"W
120°38'10"W
120°38'0"W
120°37'50"W
35°36'20"N
35°36'10"N
Page 5
#6
#7
Page 7
Meadowlark Rd
Hanson Rd
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
0 100 200 400 Feet
1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

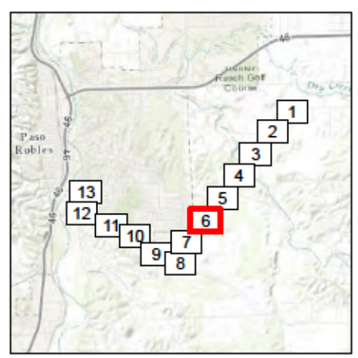
Creston Route

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Page 6 of 13

Legend

- Study Area
- **Project Area**
  - New 70 kV Power Line Segment
- **Intensive**
  - Intuitive Survey Area #
- **Not Surveyed**
  - Developed
  - Inaccessible
  - Not Sensitive
  - No Visibility



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Pacific Gas and Electric Company

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Creston Route

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Page 7 of 13

Legend

- Study Area

Project Area

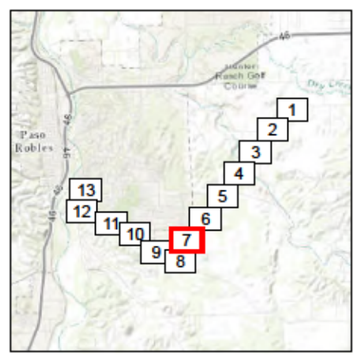
- New 70 kV Power Line Segment

Intensive

- Intuitive Survey Area #

Not Surveyed

- Developed
- Inaccessible
- Not Sensitive
- No Visibility



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120°39'0"W
120°38'50"W
120°38'40"W
120°38'30"W
35°36'40"N
35°35'30"N
35°35'20"N

Page 7
Page 9
#8
#10
#9
Creston Rd
Creston Rd
Creston Rd

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

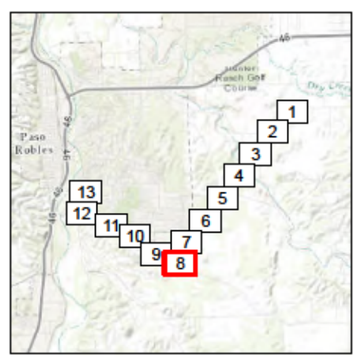
Creston Route

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Page 8 of 13

Legend

- Study Area
- Project Area
  - New 70 kV Power Line Segment
- Intensive
  - Intuitive Survey Area #
- Not Surveyed
  - Developed
  - Inaccessible
  - Not Sensitive
  - No Visibility



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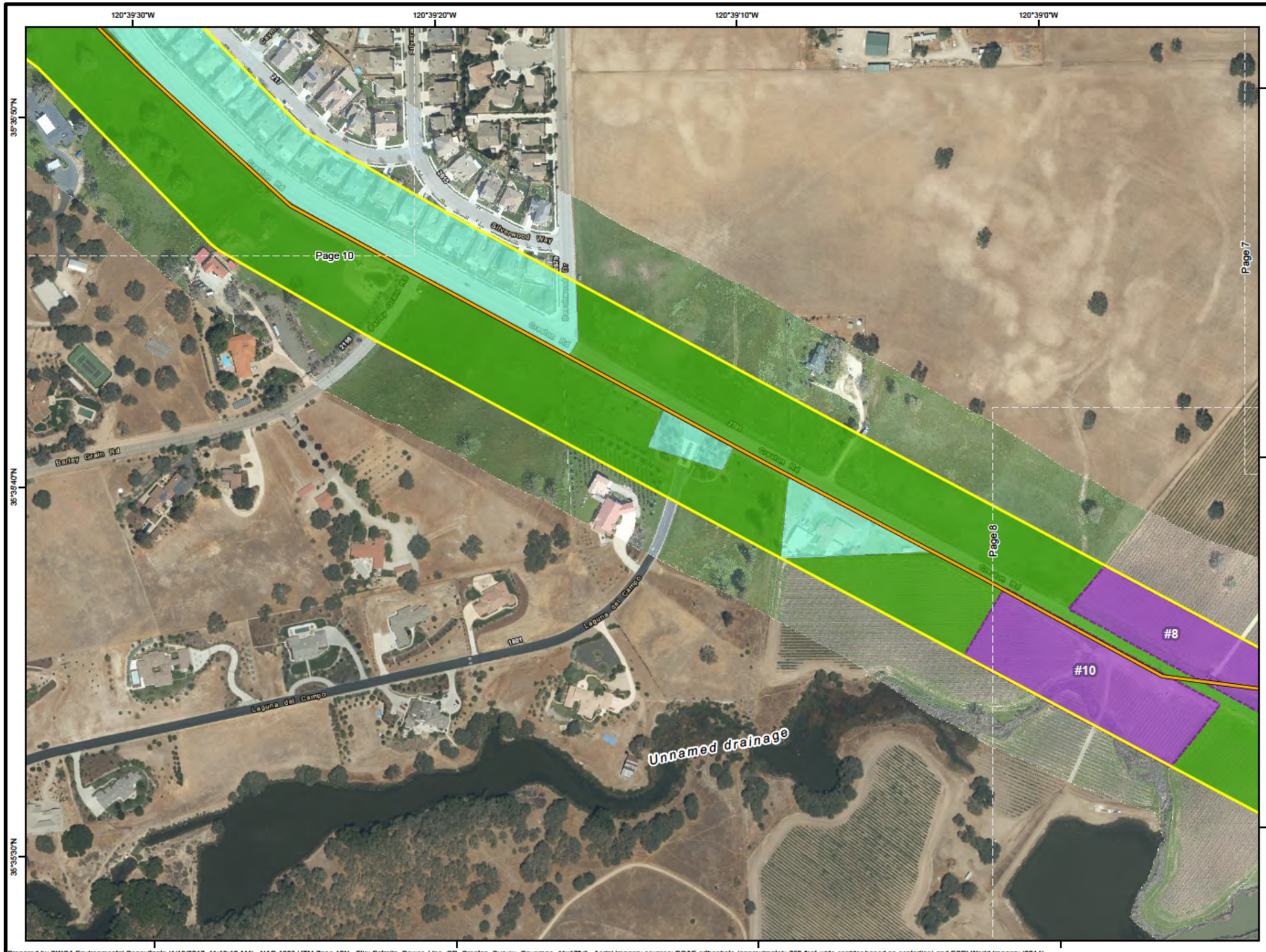


Pacific Gas and Electric Company

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Creston Route

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Page 9 of 13

Legend

- Study Area

Project Area

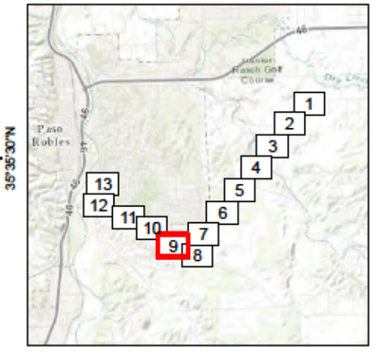
- New 70 kV Power Line Segment

Intensive

- Intuitive Survey Area #

Not Surveyed

- Developed
- Inaccessible
- Not Sensitive
- No Visibility



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120°40'0"W 120°39'50"W 120°39'40"W 120°39'30"W

35°36'10"N 35°36'0"N 35°35'50"N

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

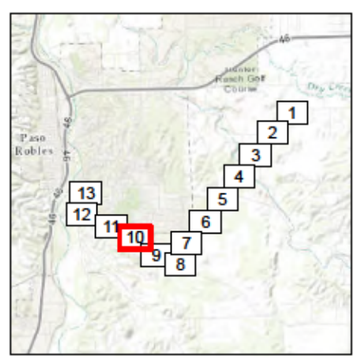
Creston Route

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Page 10 of 13

Legend

- Study Area
- Project Area
  - New 70 kV Power Line Segment
- Intensive
  - Intuitive Survey Area #
- Not Surveyed
  - Developed
  - Inaccessible
  - Not Sensitive
  - No Visibility



Page 11
Page 9

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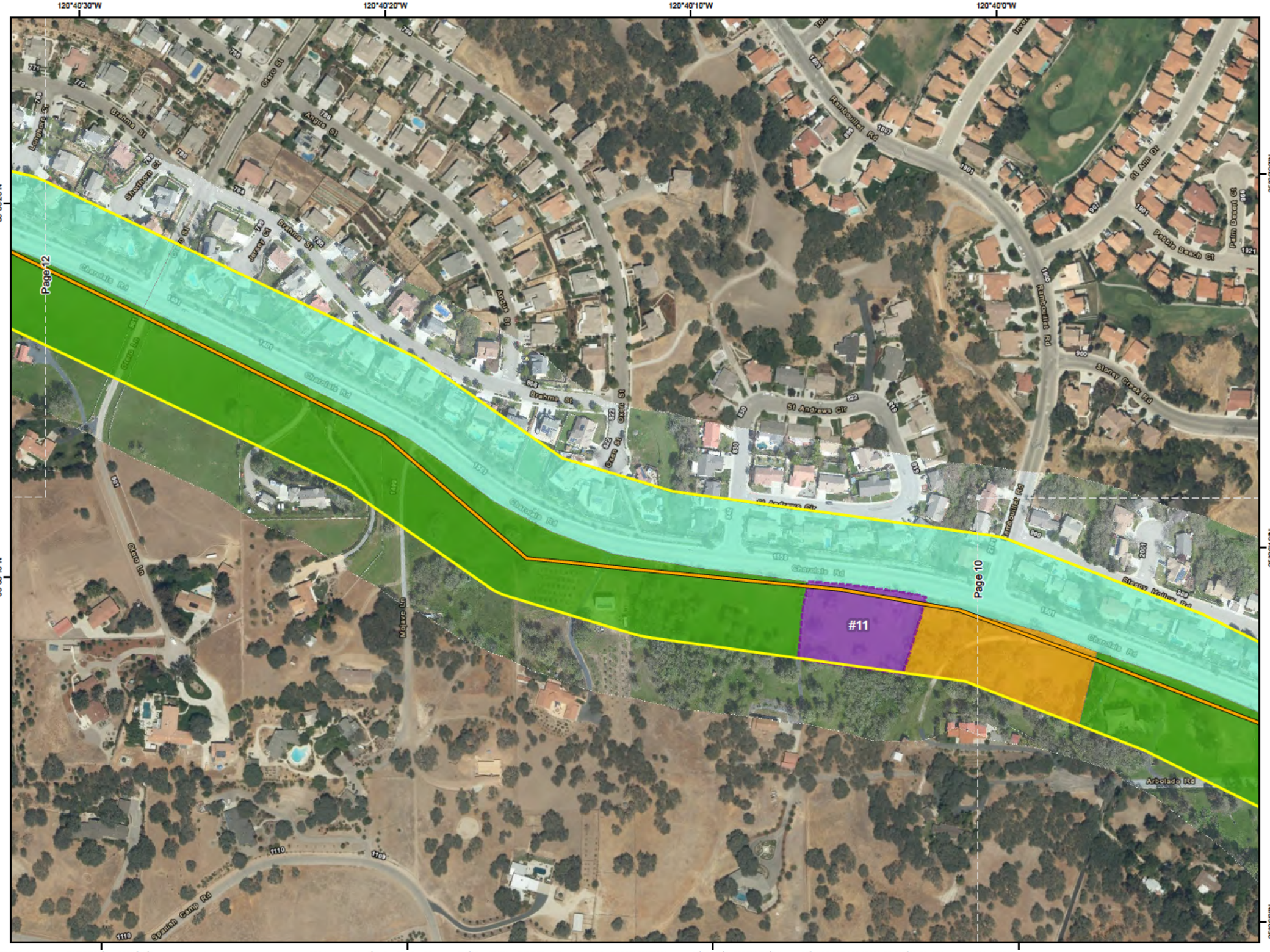


Pacific Gas and Electric Company

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

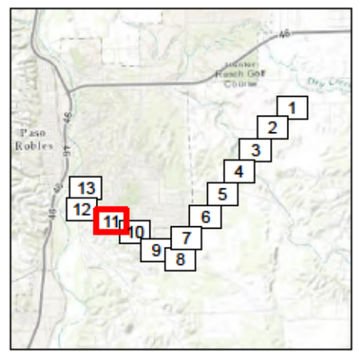
Creston Route

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Page 11 of 13

Legend

- Study Area
- Project Area
- New 70 kV Power Line Segment
- Intensive
- Intuitive Survey Area #
- Not Surveyed
- Developed
- Inaccessible
- Not Sensitive
- No Visibility



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0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

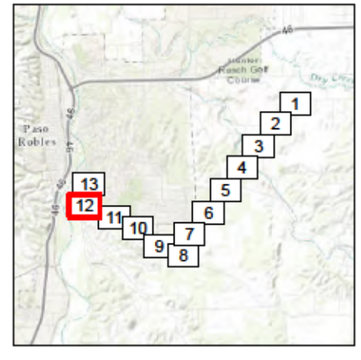
Creston Route

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Page 12 of 13

Legend

- Study Area
- Project Area
- New 70 kV Power Line Segment
- Intensive
- Intuitive Survey Area #
- Not Surveyed
- Developed
- Inaccessible
- Not Sensitive
- No Visibility



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Pacific Gas and Electric Company

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Creston Route

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Page 13 of 13

Legend

- Study Area
- Previous Survey - Estrella PEA 70 kV Power Line

Project Area

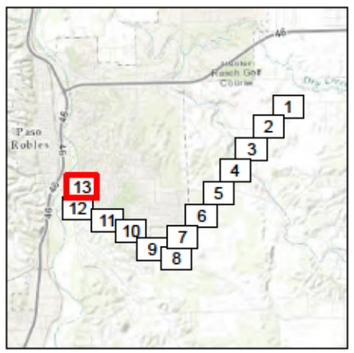
- New 70 kV Power Line Segment
- Paso Robles Substation (Existing)

Intensive

- Intuitive Survey Area #

Not Surveyed

- Developed
- Inaccessible
- Not Sensitive
- No Visibility



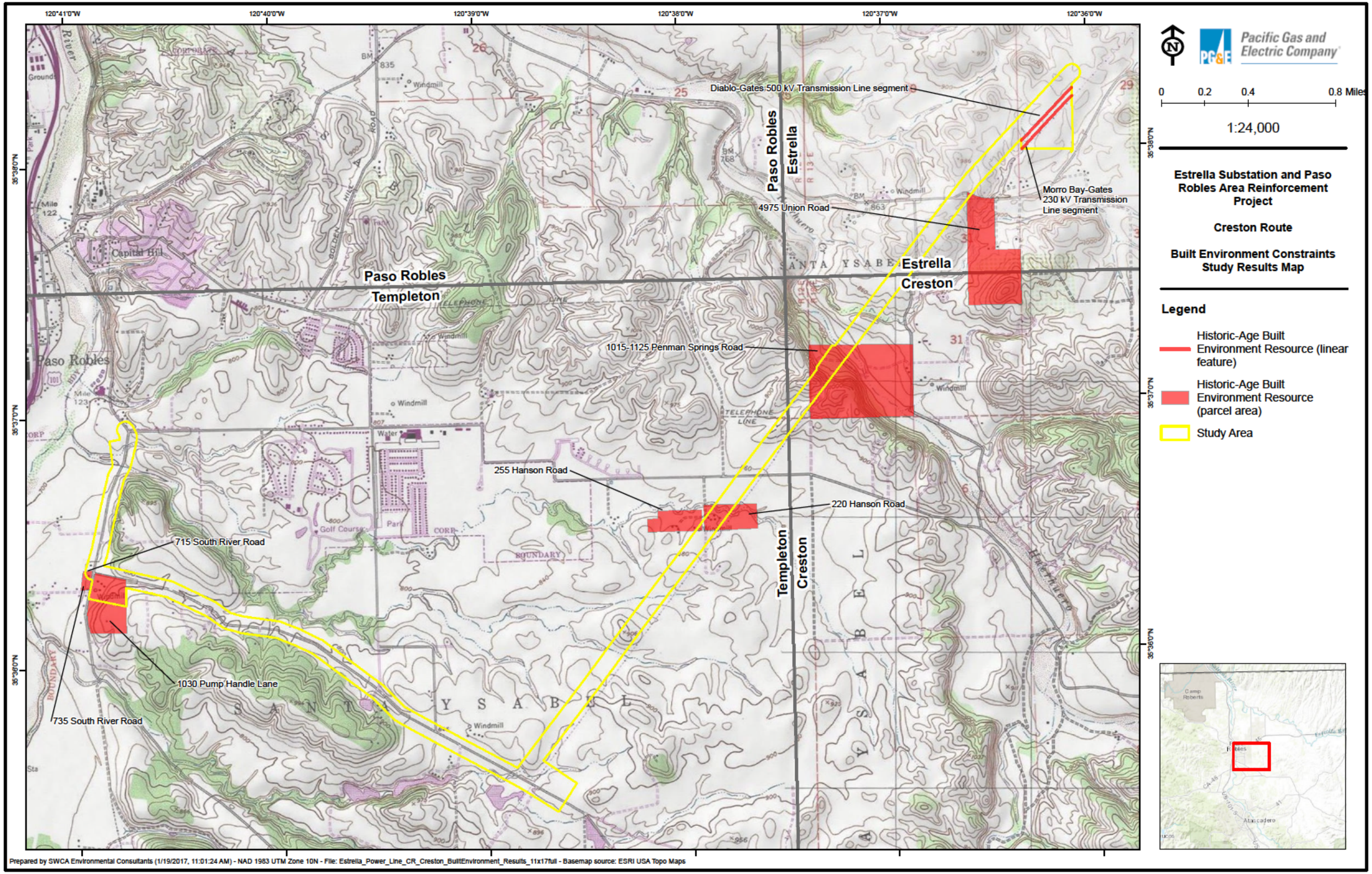
Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants (1/19/2017, 11:20:43 AM) - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N - File: Estrella_Power_Line_CR_Creston_Survey_Coverage_11x17full - Aerial Imagery sources: PG&E orthophoto (approximately 750-foot-wide corridor based on centerline) and ESRI World Imagery (2014)

Appendix E.
CONFIDENTIAL
Archaeological Survey Results Map and Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Forms

Archaeological and other heritage resources can be damaged or destroyed through uncontrolled public disclosure of information regarding their location. This document contains sensitive information regarding the nature and location of archaeological sites that should not be disclosed to the general public or unauthorized persons.

Information regarding the location, character, or ownership of a cultural resource is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act pursuant to 16 United States Code (U.S.C.) 470w-3 (National Historic Preservation Act) and 16 U.S.C. Section 470(h) (Archaeological Resources Protections Act).

Appendix F.
Built Environment Constraints Study Results Map



Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants (1/19/2017, 11:01:24 AM) - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N - File: Estrella_Power_Line_CR_Creston_BuiltEnvironment_Results_11x17full - Basemap source: ESRI USA Topo Maps

Appendix G.
Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Forms

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: Diablo – Gates 500kV Transmission Line

P1. Other Identifier: Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) Diablo – Gates 500kV Transmission Line

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Humboldt

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Paso Robles and Templeton **Date:** 1948 (PR 1979) T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. **B.M.**

c. Address: City: Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Located in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, east of Paso Robles, the subject structure is a segment of Pacific Gas and Electric's Diablo – Gates 500kV transmission line. The 1.08-mile segment is within a utility corridor that follows a northeast-southwest alignment and also includes the Morro Bay – Gates 230kV transmission line immediately to the south. Spanning approximately 1,000 feet, the single circuit lattice steel towers (LSTs) measure approximately 100 feet in height and consist of a steel framework with structural components bolted together. The base of each LST flares outward to two legs that sit atop cylindrical concrete footings, with the upper portion of the tower supporting three phases spread across a horizontal cross arm. Providing power to the greater Fresno and San Joaquin Valley areas, the linear feature is part of a much larger segment that runs between the Diablo Power Plant to the southwest and the Gates substation to the northeast.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP11. Engineering Structure

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐Building ☒Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View north along North River Road, May 20, 2016, IMPG_357.jpg.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both

Circa 1970 (Pacific Gas and Electric Company 1970)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Pacific Gas and Electric
245 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94111

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

Natalie Loukianoff
SWCA Environmental Consultants
150 S. Arroyo Parkway, 2nd Floor
Pasadena, California 91104

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 20, 2016

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)

Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") *Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project: Cultural Resources Technical Report for the 70kV Power Line* (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2016).

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☒Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

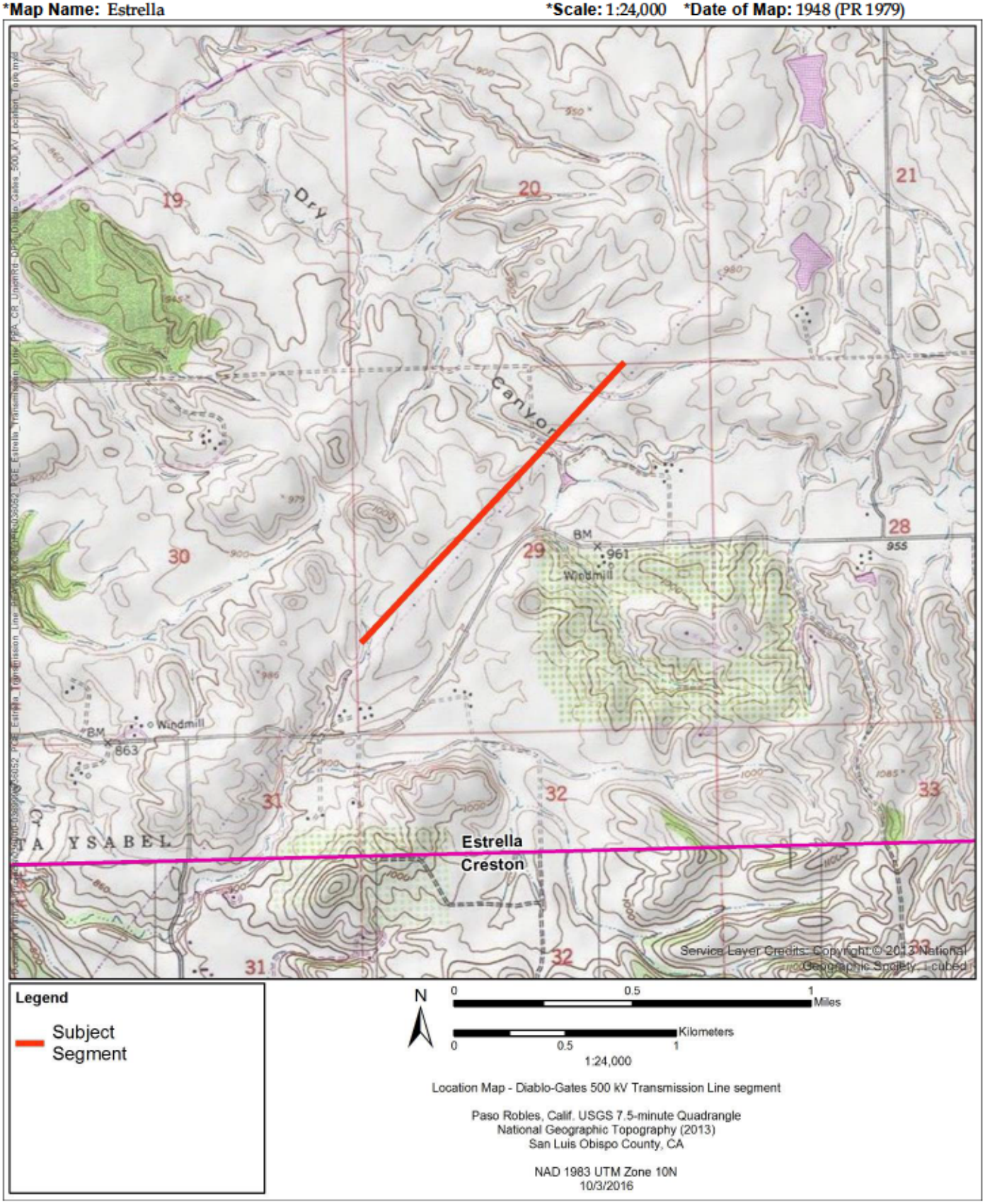
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

*Resource Name or #: Diablo – Gates 500kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Estrella

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1948 (PR 1979)



Location Map - Diablo-Gates 500 kV Transmission Line segment

Paso Robles, Calif. USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle
National Geographic Topography (2013)
San Luis Obispo County, CA

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
10/3/2016

*Required information

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Diablo – Gates 500kV Transmission Line

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: San Miguel-Paso Robles 70 kV Power Line

L2a. Portion Described: ☐Entire Resource ☒Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:**

b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map)

The subject feature is located in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, east of Paso Robles. It is situated south of CA SR 46 and north of Union Road.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The subject structure is a 500 kV transmission line, which was as PG&E expanded its power generating and supply infrastructure in the decades after World War II. The line was constructed circa 1970 and features an H-frame design with a framework construction made of steel sections that sits atop four concrete footings. There are three conductors, each of which is supported by ceramic insulators.

L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. Top Width: ±700 feet
b. Bottom Width: ±50 feet
c. Height or Depth: ±100 feet
d. Length of Segment: 1.08 circuit miles

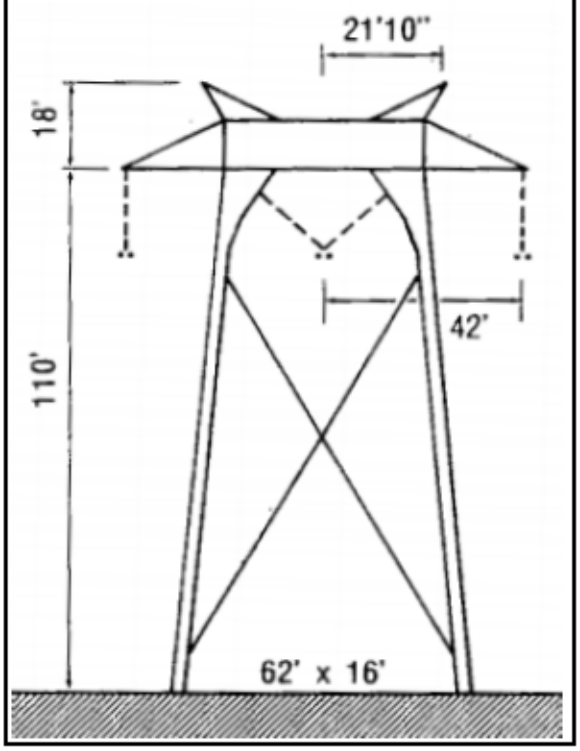
L5. Associated Resources:

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

The subject feature is located in a rural area and traverses a vineyard that is slightly sloped.

L7. Integrity Considerations: Due to the function of the subject feature as a continuously operating transmission line, many of the original features have been upgraded and/or replaced since its initial construction. Although some original elements have been replaced, the subject structure retains integrity of location, feeling, setting, design, and association.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale)
Facing:
*Representative tower configuration



L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing (View, scale, etc.)
View north of subject segment (May 20, 2016, IMPG_412.jpg.).

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form Prepared by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Steven Treffers
SWCA Environmental Consultants
150 S. Arroyo Parkway, 2nd Floor
Pasadena, California 91105

L11. Date:
August 28, 2016

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #
HRI#

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Diablo – Gates 500 kV Transmission Line

B1. Historic Name: Diablo – Gates 500 kV Transmission Line

B2. Common Name: Diablo – Gates 500 kV Transmission Line

B3. Original Use: Transmission Line B4. Present Use: Transmission Line

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Circa 1970 (Pacific Gas and Electric Company 1970). Alterations: routine pole and line maintenance (dates unknown).

*B7. Moved? ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: N/A b. Builder: Pacific Gas and Electric

*B10. Significance: Theme: Electric Generation and Transmission in San Luis Obispo County Area: Paso Robles

Period of Significance: 1946-1971 Property Type: Transmission Line Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The subject property is a 1.08-mile segment of the Diablo – Gates 500 kV Transmission Line, which runs between the Diablo Canyon Substation to the southwest and the Gates Substation to the northeast. The subject segment was constructed in the mid-1970s as the Pacific Gas and Electric Company expanded its electrical systems to support the growing energy needs of California's rapidly increasing population in the decades after World War II (Williams 1997). Since its construction, the line has been in continual operation and subject to routine maintenance.

The property does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources under any applicable criteria. In considering the historical significance of the subject segment, it is a lattice steel tower (LST) transmission line constructed in the 1970s as Pacific Gas and Electric Company expanded its systems across the state. It was not the first transmission line constructed in Paso Robles, where electricity had first arrived in the late nineteenth century, and it was one of many such lines developed in the post-World War II era in response to rapidly increasing energy demands. The subject segment does not appear to be directly associated with any advance in electric generation or transmission that has made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion 1). Archival research did not identify any associations with the lives of persons important to local or state history (Criterion 2). As a LST transmission line, the subject segment does not represent any innovations in transmission technology and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor represent the work of a master (Criterion 3). Finally, there is no reason to believe that the property may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criterion 4).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Structure Data Sheet Diablo-Gates No. 1 500kV Tower Line, Drawing Number 217512. 1970

Williams, James C. *Energy and the Making of Modern California.* The University of Akron Press, Akron, Ohio. 1997.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Steven Treffers

*Date of Evaluation: August 28, 2016

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

*Required information

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 *Resource Name or #: Morro Bay – Gates 230kV Transmission Line

P1. Other Identifier: Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) San Miguel-Paso Robles 70 kV Power Line

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Humboldt

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Paso Robles and Templeton **Date:** 1948 (PR 1979) **T** ; **R** ; ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; M.D. **B.M.**

c. Address: City: Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

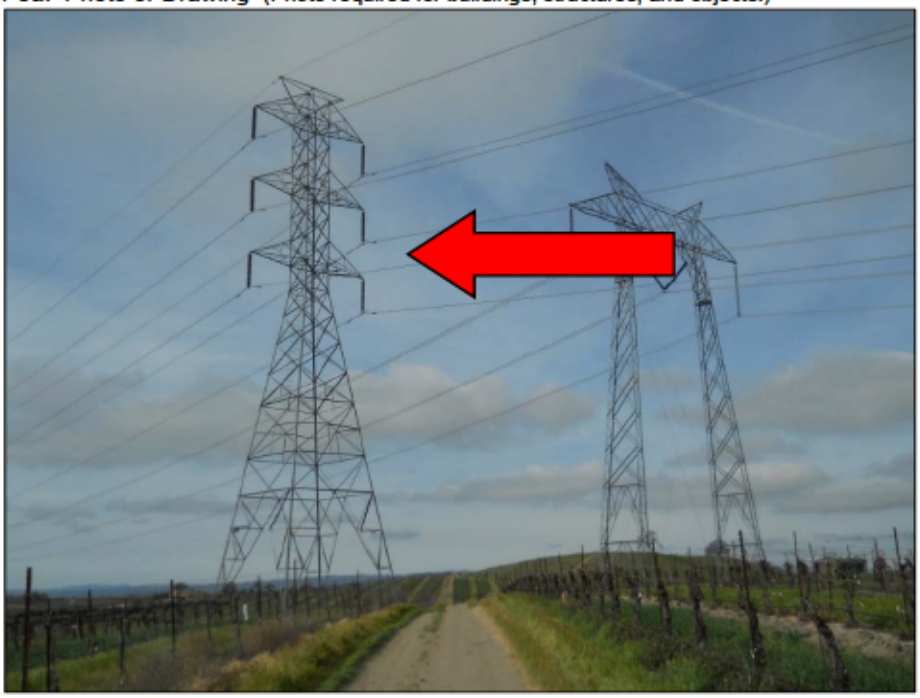
***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Located in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, east of Paso Robles, the subject structure is a segment of Pacific Gas and Electric's Morro Bay – Gates 230kV transmission line. The 1.14-mile segment is within a utility corridor that follows a northeast-southwest alignment and also includes the Diablo – Gates 500kV transmission line immediately to the north. Spanning approximately 1,000 feet, the double circuit lattice steel towers (LSTs) measure approximately 120 feet in height and consist of a steel framework with structural components bolted together. The base of each LST flares outward to four legs that sit atop cylindrical concrete footings, with the upper portion of the tower supporting three vertically stacked cross arms, each of which carries a hanging insulator at each end. Providing power to the greater Fresno and San Joaquin Valley areas, the linear feature is part of a much larger segment that runs between the Morro Bay Switchyard to the west and the Gates substation to the east.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP11. Engineering Structure

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐Building ☒Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View north along North River Road, May 20, 2016, IMPG_357.jpg.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both

Circa 1954 (Pacific Gas and Electric Company 1954)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Pacific Gas and Electric
245 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94111

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

Natalie Loukianoff
SWCA Environmental Consultants
150 S. Arroyo Parkway, 2nd Floor
Pasadena, California 91104

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 20, 2016

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)

Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") *Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project: Cultural Resources Technical Report for the 70kV Power Line* (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2016).

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☒Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

*Map Name: Estrella

*Resource Name or #: Morro Bay – Gates 230kV Transmission Line

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1948 (PR 1979)

Legend

Subject Segment

N

0 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.5 1 Kilometers

1:24,000

Location Map - Morro-Bay Gates 230 kV Transmission Line segment

Paso Robles, Calif. USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle
National Geographic Topography (2013)
San Luis Obispo County, CA

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
10/3/2016

*Required information

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Morro Bay – Gates 230kV Transmission Line

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Morro Bay – Gates 230kV Transmission Line

L2a. Portion Described: ☐Entire Resource ☒Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:**

b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map)
The subject feature is located in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, east of Paso Robles. It is situated south of CA SR 46 and north of Union Road.

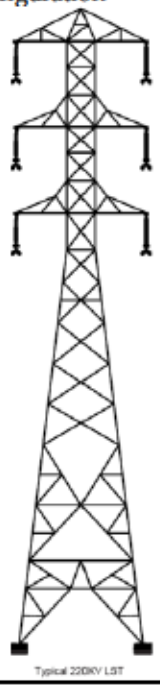
L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)
The subject structure is a 230 kV transmission line, which was developed in conjunction with new elements of PG&E's growing power generating and supply infrastructure in the years after World War II. The line was constructed circa 1954 and features framework construction made of steel sections that sits atop four concrete footings. There are three conductors, each of which is supported by ceramic insulators.

L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)
a. Top Width: ±10 feet
b. Bottom Width: ±30 feet
c. Height or Depth: ±100 feet
d. Length of Segment: 1.14 circuit miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)
The subject feature is located in a rural area and traverses a vineyard that slopes downwards to the southwest.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale)
Facing:
*Representative tower configuration



L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing

L7. Integrity Considerations: Due to the function of the subject feature as a continuously operating transmission line, many of the original features have been upgraded and/or replaced since its initial construction. Although some original elements have been replaced, the subject structure retains integrity of location, feeling, setting, design, and association.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing (View, scale, etc.)
View north (May 20, 2016, IMPG_363.jpg.).

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form Prepared by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Steven Treffers
SWCA Environmental Consultants
150 S. Arroyo Parkway, 2nd Floor
Pasadena, California 91105

L11. Date:
August 28, 2016

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #
HRI#

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Morro Bay – Gates 230kV Transmission Line

B1. Historic Name: Morro Bay – Gates 230kV Transmission Line

B2. Common Name: Morro Bay – Gates 230kV Transmission Line

B3. Original Use: Transmission Line B4. Present Use: Transmission Line

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Circa 1954 (Pacific Gas and Electric Company 1954). Alterations: routine pole and line maintenance (dates unknown).

*B7. Moved? ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: N/A b. Builder: Pacific Gas and Electric

*B10. Significance: Theme: Electric Generation and Transmission in San Luis Obispo County Area: Paso Robles

Period of Significance: 1946-1971 Property Type: Transmission Line Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The subject property is a 1.14-mile segment of the Morro Bay – Gates 230kV Transmission Line, which runs between the Morro Bay Switchyard to the southwest and the Gates Substation to the northeast. The subject segment, Gates substation, and nearby Morro Bay Power Plant were constructed in the mid-1950s as part of a larger electrical system, one of many that were developed and expanded in the years after World War II to support the growing energy needs of California's rapidly increasing population (Williams 1997). Since its construction, the line has been in continual operation and subject to routine maintenance.

The property does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources under any applicable criteria. In considering the historical significance of the subject segment, it is a lattice steel tower (LST) transmission line constructed in the 1950s as Pacific Gas and Electric Company expanded its systems across the state. It was not the first transmission line constructed in Paso Robles, where electricity had first arrived in the late nineteenth century, and it was one of many such lines developed in the post-World War II era in response to rapidly increasing energy demands. The subject segment does not appear to be directly associated with any advance in electric generation or transmission that has made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion 1). Archival research did not identify any associations with the lives of persons important to local or state history (Criterion 2). As a LST transmission line, the subject segment does not represent any innovations in transmission technology and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor represent the work of a master (Criterion 3). Finally, there is no reason to believe that the property may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criterion 4).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Tower Data Sheet for the Morro Bay – Gates 230kV Transmission Line, Drawing Number 207728. 1954

Williams, James C. *Energy and the Making of Modern California.* The University of Akron Press, Akron, Ohio. 1997.

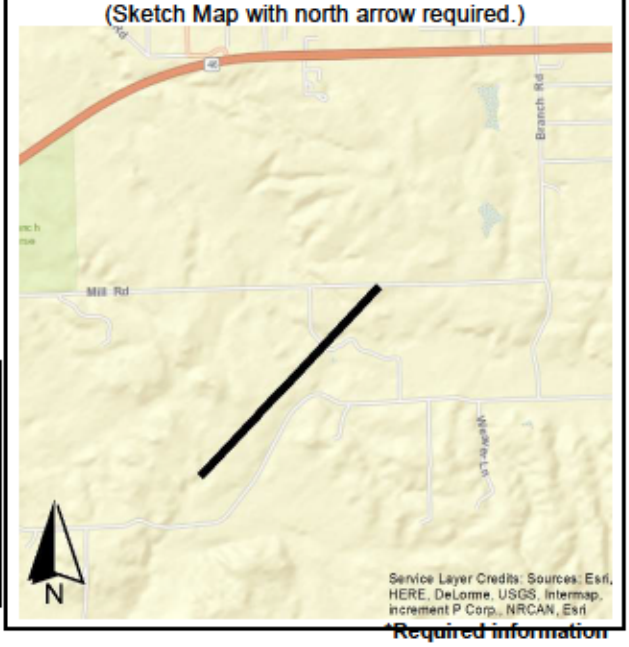
B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Steven Treffers

*Date of Evaluation: August 28, 2016

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



*Required information