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

Prepared for

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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

This Cultural Resources Technical Report (CRTR) has been prepared for the Paso Robles-Templeton Existing 70 kilovolt (kV) Route Alternative (Existing Route Alternative), the Paso Robles-Templeton South River Route Alternative (South River Route Alternative), and Paso Robles-Templeton Creston Route Alternative (Creston Route Alternative) (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Templeton Route Alternatives") for 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 (NEET West). PG&E and NEET West prepared and filed a Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA) with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) in May 2017 for the project (SWCA 2017a). The CPUC issued a PEA deficiency letter (Deficiency Letter No. 4, dated February 27, 2018) requiring that PG&E and NEET West evaluate alternatives to the project.

The three Templeton Route Alternatives are located within and adjacent to the Templeton and Paso Robles area of San Luis Obispo County. The Existing Route Alternative involves the reconstruction and conversion of an existing 4.9-mile 70 kV single-circuit power line into a double-circuit power line. The South River Route Alternative involves the construction of a new, approximately 5.2-mile-long double-circuit 70 kV power line. The Creston Route Alternative involves the construction of a new, approximately 6.1-mile-long double-circuit 70 kV power line. Each route alternative has a route-specific study area, which generally includes a 400-foot-wide corridor.

This CRTR was prepared to identify, describe, and evaluate cultural resources in the vicinity of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas. This study was completed in compliance with and in satisfaction of 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 State 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 the *Cultural Resources Standards and Procedures, Pacific Gas and Electric Company* (PG&E 2016).

On October 20, 2017, cultural resources specialists requested a search of the California Historical Resources Information System from the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC), located at the University of California, Santa Barbara. The CCIC provided the results on October 25, 2017. On October 25, 2017, cultural resources specialists requested a search of the Sacred Lands Files from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). A response was received the same day. Project proponents sent letters via mail and email to the 10 Native American representatives identified by the NAHC who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the vicinity of the study areas on November 9, 2018. Archaeological and built environment surveys were completed in September 2018. This outreach includes tribes that were contacted for the preparation of the PEA (SWCA 2017a).

Results of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search revealed that 28 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the of the combined study area (i.e., all three Templeton Route Alternatives study areas). Of these studies, 26 overlap with the combined study area. The CHRIS records search also identified 48 previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the combined study area. Of these resources, 11 are plotted by the CCIC as being within the combined study area. The cultural resources investigation identified 14 new resources in the combined study area. These include three historical archaeological sites (EST-CRE-001, EST-CRE-002, and EST-SR-001), two prehistoric archaeological sites (EST-EX-001 and EST-EX-002), and nine built environment resources.

Of the eleven previously documented resources, ten are within the Existing Route Alternative study area and one is within the Creston Route Alternative study area (P-40-1275). Three sites (P-40-1275, P-40-2084, and P-40-2797) were not relocated during the current effort as the site areas were not subject to pedestrian

survey. No attempt to relocate P-40-1275 was made as its plotted location is within an area that, since its original documentation, has been entirely developed; the development likely destroyed the site. P-40-2084 was not relocated as access was denied at that location. P-40-2797 was not relocated due to the presence of active livestock and agricultural activity and was not subject to pedestrian survey. The plotted location of P-40-41087 was subject to survey but was not relocated.

One of the eleven previously documented resources, P-40-38109, is a historic isolate and is not considered historically significant under CEQA, and no further consideration is warranted.

The remaining six previously documented archaeological sites within the Existing Route Alternative study area were relocated and site form updates were prepared for each. Of the six updated resources, three (CA-SLO-1920/H, CA-SLO-2084, and CA-SLO-2086) have been previously recommended eligible for the CRHR, and three (CA-SLO-2087/H, CA-SLO-2649, and CA-SLO-2650) have been previously recommended CRHR ineligible.

All built environment resources have been evaluated and were found to be ineligible for listing in the CRHR. The newly recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites have not been evaluated for eligibility.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB 52	Assembly Bill 52
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
ASA	Archaeological Survey Area
BESA	Built Environment Survey Area
CCIC	Central Coast Information Center
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
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
GPS	Global Positioning System
HOA	Homeowners Association
HP	Historical and Architectural Overlay
kV	kilovolt
LCSLO	Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo
m	meter
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEET West	NextEra Energy Transmission West, LLC
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PEA	Proponent's Environmental Assessment
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
PRC	California Public Resources Code
project	Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
U.S.C.	United States Code
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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1 INTRODUCTION

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) and NextEra Energy Transmission West, LLC (NEET West) propose to construct the Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project (project) in the Paso Robles area of San Luis Obispo County, California (Figures 1 and 2). In May 2017, PG&E and NEET West jointly prepared and filed a Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA) with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) for the project (SWCA 2017a). The CPUC issued a series of PEA deficiency letters, in which Deficiency Letter No. 4, dated February 27, 2018, required that PG&E and NEET West evaluate additional route alternatives to the project. In response to the CPUC's Deficiency Letter No. 4, PG&E identified the following three power line route alternatives, collectively referred to as the "Templeton Route Alternatives."

- **Paso Robles-Templeton Existing 70 kilovolt (kV) Route Alternative** (Existing Route Alternative) involves the reconstruction and conversion of an existing approximately 4.9-mile 70 kV single-circuit power line route into a double-circuit power line. The existing power line connects Paso Robles Substation to Templeton Substation. The Existing Route Alternative study area includes a 400-foot buffer centered on the Existing Route Alternative and comprises 286 acres.
- **Paso Robles-Templeton South River Route Alternative** (South River Route Alternative) involves the construction of a new, approximately 5.2-mile-long double-circuit 70 kV power line that will connect Paso Robles Substation to Templeton Substation. The South River Route Alternative study area generally includes a 400-foot buffer centered on the South River Route Alternative and comprises 265 acres.
- **Paso Robles-Templeton Creston Route Alternative** (Creston Route Alternative) involves the construction of a new approximately 6.1-mile-long double-circuit 70 kV power line that will connect Paso Robles Substation to Templeton Substation. The Creston Route Alternative study area generally includes a 400-foot buffer centered on the Creston Route Alternative and comprises 343 acres.

This Cultural Resources Technical Report (CRTR) was prepared to document the existing cultural resources in the vicinity of Templeton Route Alternatives. This report describes the methodologies used to document the cultural resources identified and presents the results of those investigations. A similar report has been prepared for the substation alternative component of the project, referred to as the Templeton Substation Alternative, and the results of that effort are presented under separate cover.

This report refers to several different areas associated with the Templeton Route Alternatives, as defined below.

- **Study Area:** Area comprising the Archaeological Survey Area (ASA) and Built Environment Survey Area (BESA). The ASA and BESA are coterminous for all study areas. The combined study area (i.e., all three Templeton Route Alternatives) comprises 737 acres. Note, this is less than the sum of the three route alternatives due to overlap.
    - **Archaeological Survey Area:** Area subject to pedestrian survey for archaeological resources which generally includes a 400-foot buffer centered on the proposed alternative transmission line routes.
    - **Built Environment Survey Area:** Area for which impacts on historical resources were considered, which generally includes a 400-foot buffer centered on the proposed alternative transmission line routes.

Figure 1. Templeton Route Alternatives Vicinity Map

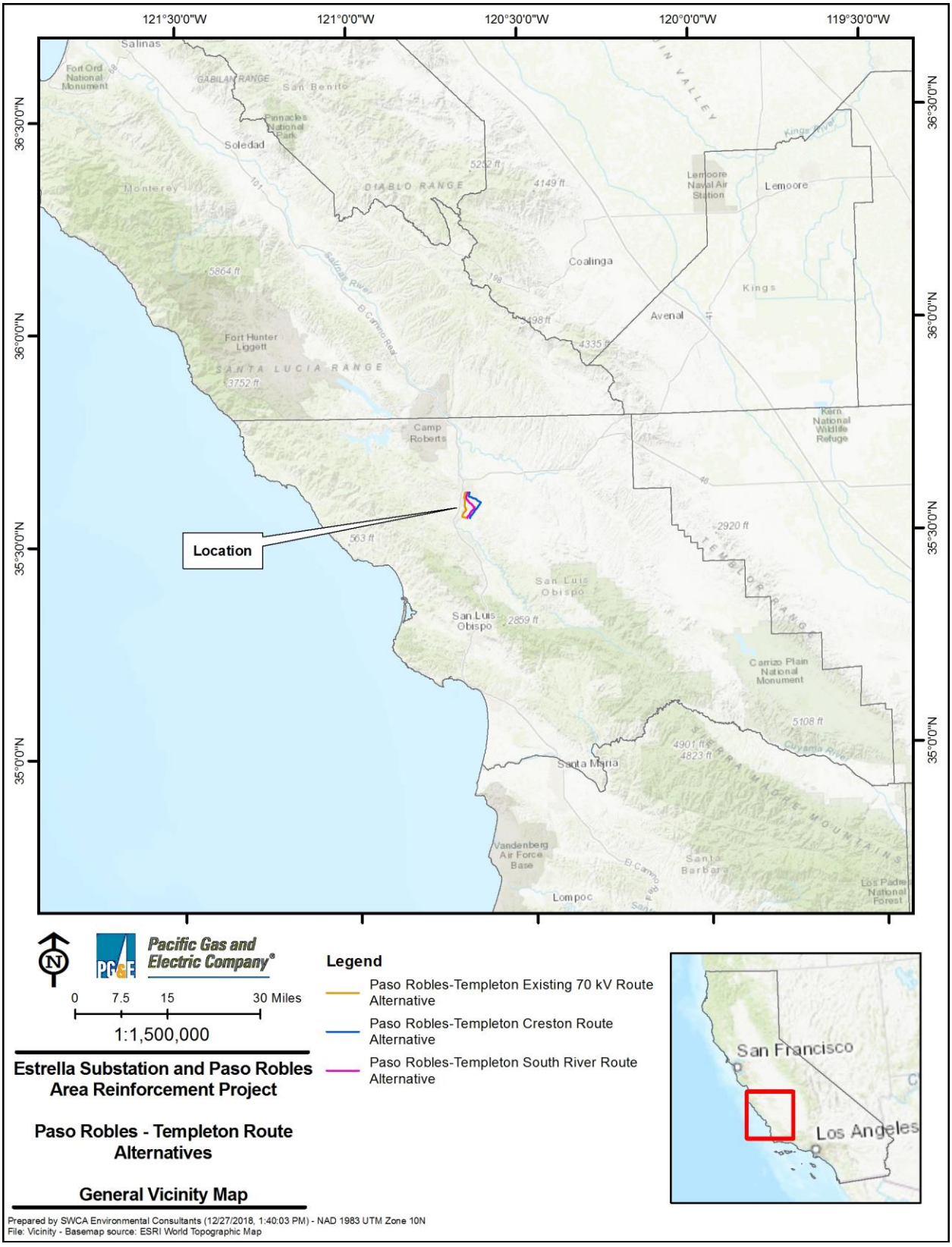
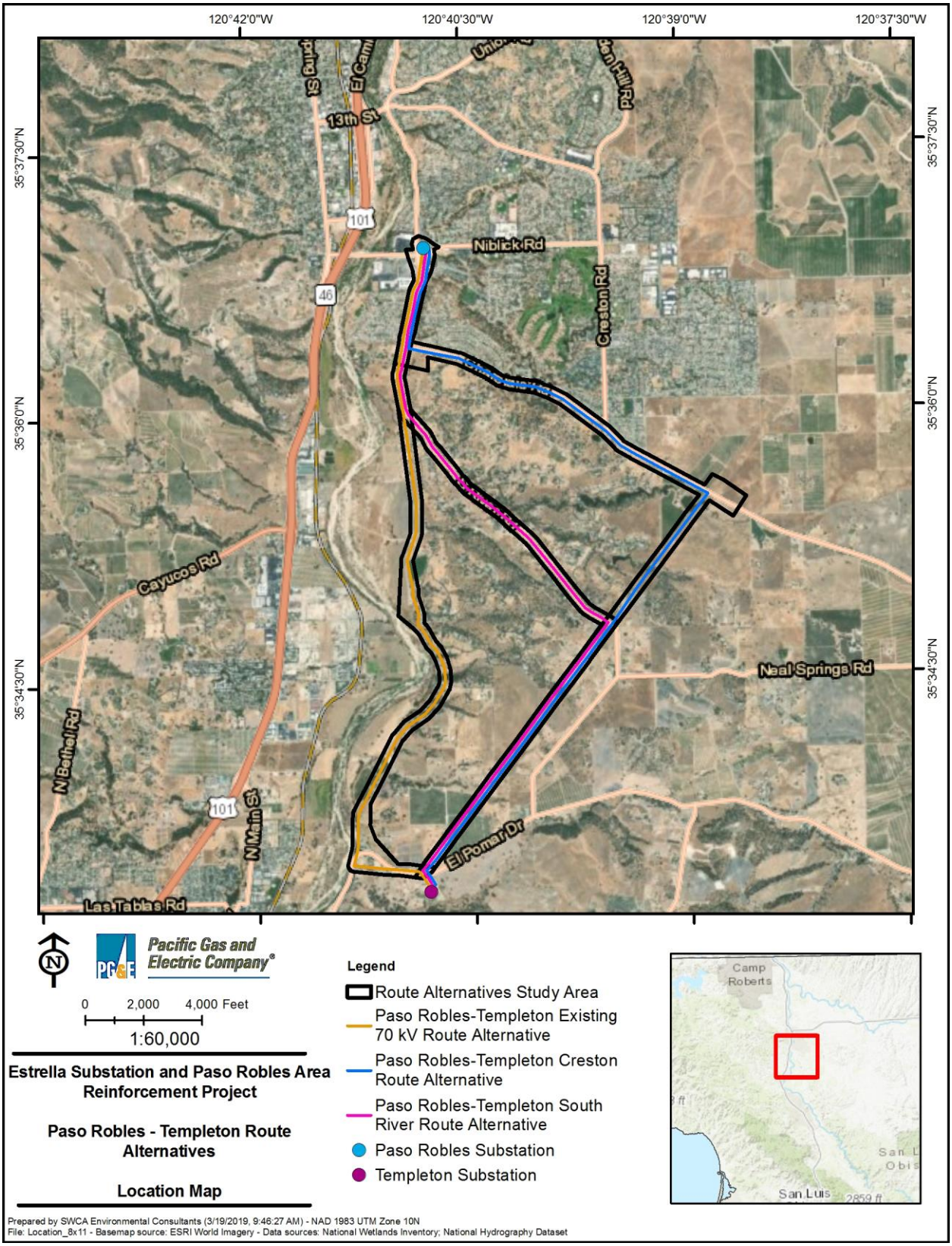


Figure 2. Templeton Route Alternatives Location Map



1.1 Paso Robles-Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

The Existing Route Alternative is in the north-central portion of San Luis Obispo County, east of the unincorporated community of Templeton and within and around the city of Paso Robles (Figures 1 and 2). The line begins by traveling west out of Templeton Substation for approximately 0.6 mile, then heads north generally paralleling Vaquero Drive for 0.7 mile before traveling adjacent to rural single-family residential homes and across undeveloped land for approximately 1.7 miles. The line then generally follows Santa Ysabel Avenue north for 0.8 mile and South River Road for an additional 1.1 miles before tying into Paso Robles Substation. The Existing Route Alternative study area, which generally includes a 400-foot buffer centered on the proposed route alternative, comprises approximately 286 acres. Land uses in the study area primarily consist of rural residential developments and agricultural areas with more dense urban developments along the northern end of the alignment. This route alternative is located on a combination of PG&E easements and privately owned parcels, including the Santa Ysabel Ranch Homeowners Association (HOA).

1.2 Paso Robles-Templeton South River Route Alternative

The South River Route Alternative is in the north-central portion of San Luis Obispo County, within and around the city of Paso Robles and east of the unincorporated community of Templeton (Figures 1 and 2). A new 70 kV power line would follow the existing 500 kV and 230 kV transmission line corridor northeasterly out of Templeton Substation for approximately 2.1 miles to where it intersects with South River Road. The route would then follow South River Road generally northwest for 3.1 miles before tying into Paso Robles Substation. The South River Route Alternative study area, which generally includes a 400-foot buffer centered on the proposed route alternative, comprises approximately 265 acres. Land uses in the study area consist of agricultural areas, rural residential areas, and areas of urban development. This route alternative is located on a combination of PG&E easements and privately owned parcels, including the Spanish Lakes and Santa Ysabel Ranch HOAs.

1.3 Paso Robles-Templeton Creston Route Alternative

The Creston Route Alternative is in the north-central portion of San Luis Obispo County, within and around the city of Paso Robles and east of the unincorporated community of Templeton (Figures 1 and 2). A new 70 kV power line would follow the existing 500 kV and 230 kV transmission line corridor northeasterly out of Templeton Substation for approximately 3.2 miles to where it intersects with Creston Road. At Creston Road, the line would head northwest for approximately 2.2 miles along Creston Road and Charolais Road, then continue north for approximately 0.7 mile along South River Road before tying into Paso Robles Substation. The Creston Route Alternative study area, which generally includes a 400-foot buffer centered on the proposed route alternative, comprises approximately 343 acres. Land uses in the study area primarily consists of agricultural and rural residential areas, with areas of urban development. This route alternative is located on a combination of privately owned and city of Paso Robles-owned parcels, PG&E easements, and a Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo (LCSLO) conservation easement on private property, including the Spanish Lakes HOA.

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) does not apply to the Templeton Route Alternatives.

2.2 State

2.2.1 California Register of Historical Resources

Under Section 21083.2 of the California Environmental Quality Act (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 National Register of Historic Places (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 California Public Resources Code (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 Sections 21084.1 and 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:

1. Is on the CRHR or a local historic register;
2. Is 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 has issued revised CEQA Guidelines to incorporate AB 52 requirements.

Under AB 52, the 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 the CPUC has exclusive jurisdiction over the siting, design, and construction of transmission facilities, the Templeton Route Alternatives is not subject to local discretionary regulations.

3 PROJECT SETTING

3.1 Environmental Setting

The Templeton Route Alternatives combined study area is at an elevation of approximately 700 to 984 feet above mean sea level in the southern Salinas Valley, bounded on the west by the Santa Lucia Range and 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. The 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 Templeton Route Alternatives 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 Templeton Route Alternatives 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 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 Templeton Route Alternatives 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 combined study area is located 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.

Several chronological sequences have been devised to understand cultural changes within the Central Coast Region subsequent to the Paleoindian and Milling Stone Periods. The Milling Stone Period (ca. 6500–3500 B.C.) was first described by Wallace (1955, 1978) as part of his synthesis of earlier studies and development of a comprehensive southern California coastal region sequence, a chronological scheme that is still widely used today. Initially, Central Coast researchers relied on the cultural sequences developed for the San Francisco Bay area to the north, the Central Valley to the east, and the Santa Barbara region to the south. Breschini and Haversat (1980) proposed the Sur and Monterey Patterns to describe Central Coast occupations dating younger than 5,000 years. Jones and Waugh (1995) presented an integrated Central Coast sequence after the development of cultural resource management in the 1980s and ensuing excavations of numerous archaeological sites. Three periods are presented in their prehistoric sequence subsequent to the Milling Stone Period: Early, Middle, and Late Periods.

More recently, Jones and Ferneau (2002:213) updated the sequence following the Milling Stone Period, as follows: Early, Early-Middle Transition, Middle, Middle-Late Transition, and Late Periods. We rely here on the Jones and Ferneau (2002) chronological sequence for the Prehistoric Period within the Central Coast Region subsequent to the Paleoindian and Milling Stone Periods. It has become apparent that the archaeology of the Central Coast Region subsequent to the Milling Stone Period is distinct from that of the Bay Area and Central Valley, although the region has more in common with the Santa Barbara Channel area during the Middle and Middle-Late Transition Periods, but few similarities during the Late Period (Jones and Ferneau 2002:213). Jones et al. (2007) takes a similar approach.

Prehistoric sites found in the combined study 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 (10,000-6,500 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.

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. 6,500–3500 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, twelve 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 (1994:47) has noted that the typical Milling Stone tools are not common on contemporaneous Channel Island sites, possibly reflecting an alternate, insular resource exploitation. 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 indicates 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 and 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 to 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 were 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, produced droughts across the West between about A.D. 650–850 and A.D. 1150–1250 (Jones et al. 1999). Dry conditions during the Medieval Climatic Anomaly 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 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 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 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 eighteenth 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

The precise location of the boundary between the Chumash-speaking Obispeño Chumash and their northern neighbors, the Hokan-speaking Playanos Salinan, is the subject of debate (Milliken and Johnson 2005). Jones and Waugh (1995:8) states that "those boundaries may well have fluctuated through time in response to possible shifts in economic strategies and population movement." Given the study area's proximity to both tribes' ancestral lands, a discussion of each is provided below.

3.2.2.1 SALINAN

The study area lies near ethnographic boundaries of a Salinan sub-group known as the Migueleño. Known ethnographic village sites near the study area are *him'-se-en'* between Paso Robles and Templeton on the west side of the Salinas River, and a major village at *isolam* near the present-day community of Cholame (Hester 1978:500–501).

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 l771 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 ethnographers, but they would have taken full advantage of the plant and animal 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, the 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 twentieth 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 locate only one Antoniaño family, comprised of four elderly siblings (Hester 1978:503).

3.2.2.2 CHUMASH

The term "Chumash" is derived from a Native American word, initially applied to the people living on Santa Cruz Island (King 1994:6). Chumash now refers to the entire linguistic and ethnic group of societies that occupied the coast between San Luis Obispo and northwestern Los Angeles County, including the Santa Barbara Channel Islands and inland to the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley. Neighboring groups included the Salinan to the north, the Southern Valley Yokuts and Tataviam to the east, and the Gabrielino (Tongva) to the south.

Due to the paucity of ethnographic information related to the northern Chumash groups, only a general outline of the lifeways of the Obispeño Chumash is known (Greenwood 1978). Although their language was closer to Southern Chumash groups, the material culture and lifeways of the Northern Chumash appear to have been more similar to their northern neighbors, the Salinan. Accordingly, their populations in this area are thought to have been substantially lower than in the Santa Barbara Channel area, their villages smaller, and their livelihood less based on intensive use of marine fisheries (Glassow et al. 1988; Greenwood 1978).

Near the coast in the large, permanent Chumash villages, hemispherical dwellings covered by grass or tule mats were arranged in close groups. These were described as "spacious and fairly comfortable" by the Spanish, with light coming in through the top hole where smoke also could exit. In rainy weather, these holes were covered with animal skins. Houses were usually very large (15 meters in diameter) and "able to lodge 60 persons and more without hindrance" (Brown 2001:391). The houses "were sometimes partitioned into rooms by hanging mats," and, in some areas, people used wooden sleeping platforms raised off the ground covered with mats (McCall and Perry 1986:25). The chief's house was often the largest because of his larger household and hospitality duties. The villages also contained storehouses, one or more subterranean sweat lodges, and a semi-circular dance ground and associated sacred ceremonial enclosure, with a nearby game field surrounded by low walls (McCall and Perry 1986:18-19). Satellite gathering or processing areas included earth ovens used to roast yucca and other foods, rock shelters, quarries, and bedrock mortars for processing acorns and similar plant resources (King 1994:116).

Each Chumash village had a formal cemetery, generally located apart from the village proper. Ethnographic records indicate that cemeteries were marked by tall painted poles and frequently had an entrance area where ceremonies were performed. Within the cemetery, stone, wood, or bone markers identified burial sites. Occasionally, individual burials were marked by painted boards; the markings indicated the occupation or clan of the deceased (Gamble et al. 2001:191). Prior to burial, a wake was held in a sacred enclosure. Individuals then were buried face down in a flexed position amidst personal objects, effigies, steatite pipes, bowls, ollas, beads, and other grave goods. Archaeological studies have identified separate sections for elite versus commoner families within the cemetery grounds (King 1969).

Chumash subsistence varied between coastal and inland resources, but like many indigenous Californian groups, the acorn was a dietary staple for the mainland Chumash. Acorns were gathered in the autumn and

stored in villages, where they were ground to a meal, leached, and then cooked daily. In addition to acorns—mainly from the coast live oak—other nuts, such as pine nuts and walnuts, were collected. Chumash diet also included cattail roots, fruits and pads from cactus, and bulbs and tubers of plants such as amole (Miller 1988:89). Yucca stalks were harvested and roasted, and the buds and flowers were also gathered. Staples included small hard seeds of several annual and perennial plants such as grass, chia and other sages, and buckwheat. Seasonal resources included berries (blackberry, elderberry, grape, madrone, laurel, wild cherry), mushrooms, and cress.

Seeds were processed using various grinding implements (e.g., wooden and stone mortars, pestles, bedrock mortars, handstones). Tools used to gather plant foodstuffs consisted of several forms of gathering baskets, woven seed beaters, and sharpened digging sticks. A variety of basket styles were manufactured for the processing and serving of foods, for straining acorn meal, for leaching the meal, and for cooking acorn meal and other foods in water-tight baskets (Miller 1988:49). Other baskets were made for storing grains, acorns, meal, prepared foods, and other natural resources. Carved steatite bowls, ollas, and comals also were used for cooking, and meals were served on wooden plates and bowls.

On the coast, the wooden plank canoe (*tomol*) was employed in the pursuit of marine mammals and fish. The *tomol* not only facilitated marine resource procurement but also facilitated an active trade network maintained by frequent crossings between the mainland and the Channel Islands. Seals, sea lions, otters, porpoises, and whales were hunted with harpoons. Deep-sea fish such as bonito, sea bass, halibut, barracuda, yellowtail, and shark were caught with hooks and lines, harpoons, and deep or shoreline nets. Both women and men shared the task of gathering shellfish. Digging sticks were used to procure some species of clams and scallops from the beach sands. Flat bone or wood wedges were used to pry mussels and abalone from the near-shore rocks.

The effect of mission influence upon local native populations was devastating. The dissolution of their culture alienated them from their traditional subsistence patterns, social customs, and marriage networks. European diseases, against which they had no immunity, reached epidemic proportions, and Chumash populations were decimated (Johnson 1987). The increase in agriculture and the spread of grazing livestock into their collecting and hunting areas made maintaining traditional lifeways increasingly difficult. Although most Chumash eventually submitted to the Spanish and were incorporated into the mission system, some refused to give up their traditional existence and escaped into the interior regions of the state as refugees living with other tribes.

With the secularization of mission lands after 1834, traditional Chumash lands were distributed among grants to private owners. Only in the area of Mission Santa Barbara and Mission San Fernando del Rey were several small ranchos granted to neophytes of these missions, providing a secure home and gardens for a few people. Most Chumash managed to maintain a presence in the area into the early twentieth century as cowboys, farm hands, and town laborers. The Catholic Church provided some land near Mission Santa Ynez for ex-neophytes. This land eventually was deeded to the U.S. government in 1901 as a 127-acre reservation. This is the sole Chumash reservation, with a recent enrollment of only 158 people (California Indian Assistance Program 2003:144). Since the 1970s, Chumash descendants living in the city of Santa Barbara and the rural areas of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties have formed social and political organizations to aid in cultural revitalization, to protect sacred areas and archaeological sites, and to petition for federal recognition. Today, the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians is the only federally recognized Chumash tribe.

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 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), the 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 Paso 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 Antonio de Padua (near King City) in 1771, San Luis Obispo de Tolosa (in San Luis Obispo) in 1772, and Mission San Miguel Arcangel in 1797. As elsewhere, induction into the missions had a devastating effect on the local inhabitants, requiring them to live and work in close quarters at the mission and abandon their former villages and lifeways. Under missionization, the natives were instructed in distinctly different land-use practices, including stock raising and farming. 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). Approximately 500,000 acres within San Luis Obispo County were distributed in Mexican-era land grants. 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)

The war that began in 1846 between Mexico and the United States 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).

Wagon roads were constructed throughout the county in the 1870s, primarily by Chinese laborers. In 1872, Captain John Harford began construction on the narrow-gauge Pacific Coast Railway, which linked his wharf in the coastal town of Avila with San Luis Obispo, the county seat and commercial center. By the time the Southern Pacific Railroad started expanding down the Salinas Valley in the early 1870s, San Luis Obispo County, as well as the rest of California, was experiencing a significant land boom. Inland, sheep had revived the stock-raising industry, and the county's coastline, from Piedras Blancas south, was described as "the great butter and cheese belt of southern California," with affordable land priced between $18 and $25 per acre (Dumke 1944). In 1894, the Southern Pacific Railroad completed the line from San Jose to San Luis Obispo, and in 1901 "the gap" along the Gaviota Coast was finally closed, providing uninterrupted trackage between northern and southern California.

The lands on the east side of the Salinas River turned out to be well-suited for farming. Subdivision of the former ranchos created smaller parcels for individual farming and stock ranching. 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 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. Today, San Luis Obispo's North County remains 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 2018).

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 Templeton Route Alternatives 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, who sold it to Petornilo Rios in 1845. 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 THE SALINAS RIVER: RURAL PASO ROBLES AND TEMPLETON

The Templeton Route Alternatives area is in an area east of Salinas River that has been used for ranching and agriculture since the Mission period. 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).

The 1919 Paso Robles U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 15-minute Quadrangle shows further development of this network of roads. At this time, rural residences were sparsely distributed along the roadways, leaving the landscape for ranching and agricultural uses. Several rural schools were in operation, including Templeton, Linné, and Eureka schools. The 1943 and 1948 Paso Robles USGS 15-minute quadrangle, as well as the Templeton 7.5-minute quadrangle, show the proliferation of orchards in the Templeton Route Alternatives area, which remained sparsely settled with farmsteads through the 1970s.

3.2.4 Significant Themes

The following sections present significant themes relating to the types of resources identified within the Templeton Route Alternatives area. This includes discussions of residential development of rural Paso Robles and Templeton east of the Salinas River, the role of agriculture, 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 remained undeveloped into the following decades.

Residential construction in the 1910s and 1920s continued to be located primarily west of the 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.

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. Agricultural lands east of Salinas River continued to be subdivided in the following decade. Development since the 1960s 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

The *City of Paso Robles Historic Resources Survey* (Historic Resources Group 2010) provides a thorough discussion of the significant role of agriculture 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.

4 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

As part of the effort to identify indigenous cultural resources within the combined study area, NAHC was contacted to search the Sacred Lands Files on October 25, 2017. On November 9, 2018, letters were sent to 10 contacts NAHC identified as possibly having knowledge of cultural resources within the combined study area. This outreach included tribes contacted for the preparation of the PEA (SWCA 2017a). The letters requested any available information on resources in the Templeton Route Alternatives vicinity and invited general commentary or questions pertaining to the Templeton Route Alternatives. Two responses have been received to date. Details regarding Native American outreach are included in Table 1 and in Appendix A.

Table 1. Native American Coordination Summary

Native American Contact	Letter Sent	Follow-Ups
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	November 9, 2018 by U.S. Mail and email	Ms. Dunton emailed SWCA on 2/25/2019 and expressed concern that the Existing Route Alternative contains sensitive resources and that the inland (Creston) route is preferred. SWCA followed up via email. Further coordination may occur upon completion of the CRTRs.
Xolon-Salinan Tribe Karen White, Council Chairperson PO Box 7045 Spreckels, CA 93962 Salinan blukat41@yahoo.com 831-238-1488	November 9, 2018 by U.S. Mail and email	Ms. White emailed SWCA on 1/24/2019 and asked if this was the same project that they had consulted on prior and asked for an update on surveys. SWCA responded via email and requested any comments they might have. Further coordination may occur upon completion of the CRTRs.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Records Search

On October 20, 2017, cultural resources specialists 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 provided the results on October 25, 2017. The records search included any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations study area and a 0.5-mile radius. 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 California Department of Transportation Bridge Survey, and local historic resources inventories.

5.2 Additional Background Research

Cultural resources specialists conducted additional background research to identify potential cultural resources within the combined study prior to survey, and to better understand the nature and context of cultural resources identified as a result of the survey. Researchers consulted historical U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps (1919, 1952, 1966), General Land Office survey plats (1869), historical aerial photography (NETR Online 2018; Google 2018), and soil survey data (SoilWeb 2018). Additional background research was conducted to identify relevant primary and secondary source materials relating to the construction and developmental history of historic-age built environment resources located within the BESA. Repositories and other sources consulted include records on file with the County Assessor.

5.3 Buried Site Sensitivity Study

In order to assess the potential of the combined study area to contain subsurface cultural deposits, a geoarchaeological desktop analysis was conducted by consulting prior studies (SWCA 2017b), a combination of aerial imagery, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soils data (SoilWeb 2018), 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 at this time.

5.4 Archaeological Survey

Archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the combined study area from September 17 to 21, 2018. The ASA generally addressed a 400-foot-wide corridor for each route alternative. The study areas total 737 acres. It should be noted herein that the ASA covers all areas of potential ground disturbance and it is assumed all staging and ground-disturbing activities associated with the Templeton Route Alternatives would occur within the areas surveyed for archaeological resources. The pedestrian survey involved systematic surface inspection utilizing pedestrian transects spaced at 15-meter (m; approximately 50-foot) intervals. 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).

When cultural resources were encountered, archaeologists collected all data necessary to complete the appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms. Resources were mapped with handheld mapping-grade Galaxy Tab S2 using the ESRI Collector Application and a Juniper Geode Global Positioning System (GPS) Antennae. 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.

5.5 Built Environment Survey

The built environment study consisted of a field survey and research into the history of the properties within the combined study area. Researchers consulted County Assessor records, historical maps, and historical

aerial photography. An architectural historian photodocumented potential historic-era architectural resources within the study area from September 19 to 21, 2018. Due to access restrictions, the architectural historian was not able to survey all potential historical architectural resources within the BESA. Where access was not possible, researchers relied on the results of the desktop review to determine properties' ages and photodocumented the potential historic-era architectural resources from the public easement.

6 RESULTS

6.1 Records Search

The CCIC conducted the records search on October 25, 2017. The records search included any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within the records search area, defined as within 0.5 mile of the combined study area. Records search materials from the CCIC are provided in Appendices B and C.

6.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

Results of the CHRIS records search indicated that 28 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the combined study area. Of these studies, 26 overlap with the combined study area. Approximately 50 percent of the Existing Route Alternative, less than 5 percent of the Creston Route Alternative, and less than 10 percent of the South River Route Alterative have been subject to previous study (Appendix B). Details pertaining to these investigations are presented in Table 2.

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

Report Number	Author	Year	Study Title	Proximity to Study Area
SL-00025	Gibson, R.	1975	Archaeological Element of Environmental Impact Report for Paso Robles/Templeton Interceptor Sewer, San Luis Obispo County, California	Within (Existing, Creston, and South River Route Alternatives)
SL-01973	Dills, C.	1991	Archaeological Potential of your Phillips Road Property, Templeton	Within (Existing Route Alternative)
SL-02043	Singer, C.	1992	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for a Post Office in Templeton, San Luis Obispo County, California	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
SL-02260	Dills, C.	1992	Archaeological Potential of Santa Ysabel Ranch Project	Within (Existing, Creston, and South River Route Alternatives)
SL-02285	Dills, C.	1992	Re-check of Feed Lot on Davis Project, Templeton	Within (Existing Route Alternative)
SL-02837	Gibson, R.	1995	Results of Phase One Archaeological Surface Survey for a Portion of the River Bank Adjacent to TCSD Well #2, Northern Templeton, San Luis Obispo County, California	Within (Existing, Creston, and South River Route Alternatives)

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

Report Number	Author	Year	Study Title	Proximity to Study Area
SL-03504	Conway, Thor	1998	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of the Davis Property, Creekside Road & Main Street, Templeton, San Luis Obispo County, California	Within (Existing and South River Route Alternatives)
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	Within (Existing, Creston, and South River Route Alternatives)
SL-03604	Gibson, Robert	1998	Results of Phase One Archaeological Surface Survey for the Marquita Industrial Park Project on Marquita Avenue, South of Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California	Within (South River Route Alternative)
SL-03878	Flint Cone, Sandra	1999	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Templeton Proponent Environmental Assessment Transmission Line Reinforcement Project	Within (Existing, Creston, South River, and Templeton Route Alternatives)
SL-04057	Nelson, Wendy J.	2000	Cultural Resources Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project	Within (Existing, Creston, and South River Route Alternatives)
SL-04066	Conway, Thor	2000	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Templeton Business Park, Cow Meadow Avenue, Templeton, San Luis Obispo County, California	Within (Existing Route Alternatives)
SL-04653	Parker, John	2002	Cultural Resource Investigation of the Proposed AT&T/ Bechtel Wireless Site #12012	Within (Existing Route Alternatives)
SL-04809	Farrell, Nancy	2002	Cultural Resources Management Plan for the Santa Ysabel Ranch	Within (Existing, Creston, and South River Route Alternatives)
SL-04925	Farrell, Nancy	2003	Historical Documentation of the Santa Ysabel Ranch Water Management System	Within (Existing, Creston, and South River Route Alternatives)
SL-05230	Getchell, Barbie S. and John E. Atwood	2003	Phase II Archaeological Testing at Prehistoric Sites P-40-001894, P40-001895, and P-40-001896 for the Proposed Thunderbird Wells 16-Inch Waterline Project in the City of El Paso de Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California	Within (Existing, Creston, and South River Route Alternatives)

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

Report Number	Author	Year	Study Title	Proximity to Study Area
SL-05306	B. K. Glenn, K. Scott, and S. Gust	2005	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for Santa Ysabel Ranch, Construction Phase 2, San Luis Obispo County, California	Within (Creston, Existing, and South River Route Alternatives)
SL-05611	Stevens, Nathan and Nancy Farrell	2004	A Report of Archaeological Monitoring at Santa Ysabel Ranch, San Luis Obispo County, California	Within (Existing, Creston, and South River Route Alternatives)
SL-05611	Stevens, Nathan	2003	Research Plan for Data Recovery Excavations at Prehistoric Site CA-SLO-2084, Santa Ysabel Ranch, San Luis Obispo County, California	Within (Existing, Creston, and South River Route Alternatives)
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	Within (Existing, Creston, and South River Route Alternatives)
SL-05613	Stevens et al.	2004	Report Appendices—Data Tables, Radiocarbon Dating, Obsidian Studies, Faunal Analysis, Soils Analysis, Collection Catalog	Within (Existing, Creston, and South River Route Alternatives)
SL-05766	Singer, C.	2006	Cultural resources survey and impact assessment for a 4.3 acre property on Cow Meadow Place in the community of Templeton, San Luis Obispo County, California [Parcel Map CO 99-0129]	Within (Existing and South River Route Alternatives)
SL-05834	Hannahs, Todd	2005	Archaeological Inventory Survey of a Proposed Well Site, a 1 acre parcel, at the east end of Creekside Ranch Road, Templeton, San Luis Obispo County, California	Within (Existing Route Alternative)
SL-06001	Singer, Clay	2006	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for a +/-25 acre property near the town of Templeton, San Luis Obispo County, California [APN 043-211-027/028]: Historical Property #P40-041179	Within (Existing, South River, and Templeton Route Alternatives)
SL-06082	SWCA Environmental Consultants	2006	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	Within (Existing, Creston, and South River Route Alternatives)

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

Report Number	Author	Year	Study Title	Proximity to Study Area
SL-06818	Jennifer Farquhar, Ryan Brady, Tom Garlinghouse, John Ellison, Clinton Blount, Stella D'Oro, and Cher Peterson	2011	Archaeological Investigations for the Nacimiento Water Project, San Luis Obispo, California	Within (Existing, Creston, and South River Route Alternatives)
SL-06818	Jennifer Farquhar, Ryan Brady, Tom Garlinghouse, John Ellison, Clinton Blount, Stella D'Oro, and Cher Peterson	2011	Archaeological Investigations for the Nacimiento Water Project (APPENDICES A - E)	Within (Existing, Creston, and South River Route Alternatives)
SL-06818	Tom Garlinghouse	2010	Maverick Site (CA-SLO-2646) Human Remains Report (Appendix F)	Within (Existing, Creston, and South River Route Alternatives)
SL-06901	Leroy Laurie and Jim Potter	2013	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Vintner Solar Project in Templeton, San Luis Obispo County, California	Within (Existing, Creston, and South River Route Alternatives)
SR-06916	Thor Conway	2014	Archaeological Monitoring for the Firestone Water Treatment Facility Project, 1400 Ramada Drive, Paso Robles, California	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)

6.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The CHRIS records search also identified 48 previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the combined study area. Of these 48 resources, 10 are within the Existing Route Alternative study area and one is within the Creston Route Alternative study area. Details pertaining to these cultural resources are presented in Table 3.

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

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Resource Description	Recorded by and Year	CRHR/ NRHP/SHL* Eligibility Status	Proximity to study area
P-40-000700	CA-SLO-700	Prehistoric Site	Franciscan chert lithic scatter	Gibson (n.d.)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-000992	CA-SLO-992	Prehistoric Site	Habitation site with lithics (projectile points, flakes), fire-affected rock (FAR), and shell	R. S. Gibson and R. O. Gibson (1980)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-000993	CA-SLO-993	Prehistoric Site	Habitation site with shell midden, FAR, and chert tools and debitage	R. S. Gibson (1980)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-001225	CA-SLO-1225	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter with chert and FAR	R. O. Gibson (1987)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-001275	CA-SLO-1275	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter with Monterey chert, Franciscan chert, and FAR	R. O. Gibson (1987)	Not evaluated	Within Creston Study Area
P-40-001297	CA-SLO-1297	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling site with possible lithic scatter	C. E. Dills (1990)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)

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

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Resource Description	Recorded by and Year	CRHR/ NRHP/SHL* Eligibility Status	Proximity to study area
P-40-001298	CA-SLO-1298	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter	C. E. Dills (1990)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-001491	CA-SLO-1491	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter	C. E. Dills (1992)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-001492	CA-SLO-1492	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter	Stevens et al. 2004	Recommended CRHR/NRHP Eligible	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-001804	CA-SLO-1804	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter with projectile points, debitage, groundstone and shell	T. Conway (1996)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-001826	CA-SLO-1826	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter with debitage, groundstone, and several hearth features	T. Conway (1998)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-001827	CA-SLO-1827	Prehistoric Site	Lithic Scatter with debitage and stone tools	T. Conway (1998)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)

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

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Resource Description	Recorded by and Year	CRHR/ NRHP/SHL* Eligibility Status	Proximity to study area
P-40-001888	CA-SLO-1888	Prehistoric Site	Lithic Scatter with debitage and stone tools	B. S. Getchell and J. E. Atwood (1998)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-001894	CA-SLO-1894	Prehistoric Site	Several concentrations of lithics and shell; large habitation complex	B. S. Getchell and J. E. Atwood (1998)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-001895	CA-SLO-1895	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter with habitation debris	J. Atwood, B. Getchell (1998)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-001920	CA-SLO-1920/H	Prehistoric and Historic Site	Prehistoric lithic scatter and historic trash scatter	Stevens et al. 2004	Recommended CRHR/NRHP Eligible	Within Existing Route Alternative Study Area
P-40-002076	CA-SLO-2076	Prehistoric Site	Sparse lithic and shell scatter	Stevens et al. 2004	Recommended CRHR/NRHP Eligible	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)

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

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Resource Description	Recorded by and Year	CRHR/ NRHP/SHL* Eligibility Status	Proximity to study area
P-40-002077	CA-SLO-2077/H	Prehistoric and Historic Site	Dense midden concentrations of lithic tools, debitage, and burned shell fragments. 19th century concrete pool connected to warm spring; 20th century can scatter.	Stevens et al. 2004	Recommended CRHR/NRHP Eligible	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-002078	CA-SLO-2078/H	Prehistoric and Historic Site	Sparse lithic scatter and porcelain jar	Stevens et al. 2004	Not Eligible	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-002079	CA-SLO-2079	Prehistoric Site	Sparse lithic scatter with tools and debitage	Stevens et al. 2004	Recommended CRHR/NRHP Eligible	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-002080	CA-SLO-2080	Prehistoric Site	Sparse lithic scatter, debitage and one core	Stevens et al. 2004	Not Eligible	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-002081	CA-SLO-2081	Prehistoric Site	Sparse lithic scatter, debitage and one tool	Stevens et al. 2004	Recommended CRHR/NRHP Eligible	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)

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

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Resource Description	Recorded by and Year	CRHR/ NRHP/SHL* Eligibility Status	Proximity to study area
P-40-002082	CA-SLO-2082	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter of tools and debitage	Stevens et al. 2004	Recommended CRHR/NRHP Eligible	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-002083	CA-SLO-2083	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter of tools and debitage	Stevens et al. 2004	Not Eligible	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-002084	CA-SLO-2084	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter of tools and debitage	Stevens et al. 2004	Recommended CRHR/NRHP Eligible	Within Existing Route Alternative Study Area
P-40-002085	CA-SLO-2085	Prehistoric Site	Very sparse lithic scatter of chert debitage	Stevens et al. 2004	Not Eligible	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-002086	SLO-2086/H	Prehistoric and Historic Site	Prehistoric site containing midden and artifacts with associated historic-era refuse	Stevens et al. 2004	Recommended CRHR/NRHP Eligible	Within Existing Route Alternative Study Area

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

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Resource Description	Recorded by and Year	CRHR/ NRHP/SHL* Eligibility Status	Proximity to study area
P-40-002087	SLO-2087/H	Prehistoric and Historic Site	Prehistoric groundstone, flaked stone tools, debitage, and shell. Historic ceramic glass fragments, glass containers, bricks, and lumber.	Stevens et al. 2004	Not Eligible	Within Existing Route Alternative Study Area
P-40-002184	CA-SLO-2184	Prehistoric Site	Sparse lithic scatter and debitage, one mano	N. Stevens (2002)	Unknown	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-002214	CA-SLO-2214	Prehistoric Site	Lithic Scatter	R. Brady (2008)	Recommended Ineligible	Within Existing Route Alternative Study Area
P-40-002228	CA-SLO-2228	Prehistoric Site	Lithic Scatter with debitage and stone tools	C. A. Singer (2003)	Not Evaluated	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-002649	CA-SLO-2649	Prehistoric Site	Lithic tool debitage	R. Brady (2008)	Recommended Ineligible	Within Existing Route Alternative Study Area
P-40-002650	CA-SLO-2650	Prehistoric Site	Lithic Scatter	Brady (2008)	Recommended Ineligible	Within Existing Route Alternative Study Area

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

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Resource Description	Recorded by and Year	CRHR/ NRHP/SHL* Eligibility Status	Proximity to study area
P-40-002797	CA-SLO-2797	Prehistoric Site	Redeposited lithic scatter	R. L. Anastasio (2014)	Unknown	Within Existing Route Alternative Study Area
P-40-038015		Prehistoric Isolate	Monterey chert core and flake	T. Cooley (1991)	Not eligible (isolate)	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-038017		Prehistoric Isolate	Monterey chert flake	T. Cooley (1991)	Not eligible (isolate)	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-038106		Prehistoric Isolate	Projectile point midsection fragment	R. Gibson (1998)	Not eligible (isolate)	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-038108		Prehistoric Isolate	One chert core and one chert flake	S.F. Cone (1999)	Not eligible (isolate)	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-038109	-	Historic Isolate	Historical mortared rock wall segment	S.F. Cone (1999)	Not eligible (isolate)	Within Existing Route Alternative Study Area

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

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Resource Description	Recorded by and Year	CRHR/ NRHP/SHL* Eligibility Status	Proximity to study area
P-40-038110	-	Prehistoric Isolate	Franciscan chert lithic scatter	Gibson (n.d.)	Not eligible (isolate)	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-038111	-	Prehistoric Isolate	Isolate chert biface fragment	S.F. Cone and C. Pansarosa (1999)	Not eligible (isolate)	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-041080	-	Historic Site	Dirt farm road	W.C. Hogan (1999)	Unknown	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-041082	-	Historic Site	Segment of a dirt road grade	A. DeGeorgey, W.C. Hogan (1999)	Unknown	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-041083	-	Historic Site	Historical water conveyance features	R.F. Johnson (1999)	Unknown	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-041084	-	Historic Site	Historic-era fence	C. Lowgren (1999)	Unknown	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)

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

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Resource Description	Recorded by and Year	CRHR/ NRHP/SHL* Eligibility Status	Proximity to study area
P-40-041085	-	Historic Site	Historic-era fence	C. Lowgren (1999)	Unknown	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-041086	-	Historic Site	Historic-era fence	C. Lowgren (1999)	Unknown	Outside (within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Route Alternatives study areas)
P-40-041087	-	Historic Site	Historical water pump and tank	W. Wulzen (1999)	Unknown	Within Existing Route Alternative Study Area

* SHL = State Historic-era Landmark.

6.2 Buried Site Sensitivity Study

SWCA (2017b) prepared a buried site sensitivity study for the project (existing route alternative), which concluded that the project had very low to low potential to contain buried archaeological sites. The Creston Route Alternative and the South River Route Alternative, for the most part, are in similar environs and are likewise considered to have low potential for the presence of buried archaeological sites, with the exception of the northern terminus of each route, which is in close proximity to the Salinas River. A desktop analysis of the Existing Route Alternative revealed the presence of ten previously identified archaeological resources within the route's study area. Prior study within and adjacent to the Existing Route Alternative study area (Farquhuar et al. 2011) excavated a series of archaeological resources on the eastern terrace of the Salinas River and identified buried A horizons at multiple locations. As such, in lieu of a formal geoarchaeological analysis, the portion of the Existing Route Alternative along the eastern terrace of the Salinas River is considered moderately to highly sensitive for buried resources. This is, obviously, further evidenced by the presence of previously identified archaeological resources with surface deposits within the Existing Route Alternative.

6.3 Archaeological Survey

Archaeologists conducted a pedestrian archaeological survey of all accessible portions of the study areas from September 17 to 21, 2018. A total of five newly identified archaeological sites and six previously recorded sites were documented during the survey. An additional five resources documented within the study areas were not relocated during the survey (Table 4; Appendices D and E).

Given that the Templeton Route Alternatives extends several linear miles, is comprised of multiple parcels with different owners, and is located within a setting characterized by various levels of development (e.g., commercial, residential, and agricultural), ground surface visibility during the survey was highly variable but generally sufficient for inspection of the surface. Planted vineyard lands had an average ground surface visibility of 40 to 50 percent due to the presence of vines and non-native grasses and forbs. Developed areas and those obscured by hardscape features had negligible surface visibility at the time of survey and were not surveyed. A small number of parcels were not surveyed as landowners denied access in response to PG&E's notification letter. Several additional parcels were not surveyed as access was restricted and/or impeded due to active residential, commercial, and agricultural activities ongoing at the time of survey. Lastly, certain parcels were not surveyed due to unsafe conditions as a result of steep terrain (Appendix F).

Of the entire combined 737-acre combined study area, 529 acres were subject to pedestrian survey, and 208 acres were not surveyed due to aforementioned issues of access or safety, and existing developments (Appendix F.)

Table 4. Archaeological Resources within the Study Area

Trinomial or Temporary Designation	Resource Type	Route Alternative Component	Description/Notes
EST-CRE-001	Historic-era site	Creston Route	Historic well.
EST-CRE-002	Historic-era site	Creston Route	Historic well.
EST-EX-001	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Existing Route	Light density chert flake scatter with one chert biface.
EST-EX-002	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Existing Route	Monterey chert flake scatter.
EST-SR-001	Historic-era site	Existing Route	Historic artesian well.
CA-SLO-1275	Prehistoric-era site	Existing Route	Lithic scatter with fire affected rock. Site has likely been destroyed by residential development.
CA-SLO-1920/H	Prehistoric and Historic-era site	Existing Route	Lithic scatter, stone tools, habitation debris, and historic refuse scatter.
CA-SLO-2084	Prehistoric-era site	Existing Route	Lithic scatter, stone tools. Not relocated due to restricted access during survey.
CA-SLO-2086/H	Prehistoric and Historic-era site	Existing Route	Lithic scatter, stone tools, habitation debris, and historic refuse scatter.
CA-SLO-2087/H	Prehistoric and Historic-era site	Existing Route	Lithic scatter and historic farming debris.
CA-SLO-2214	Prehistoric-era site	Existing Route	Lithic scatter and stone tools.
CA-SLO-2649	Prehistoric-era site	Existing Route	Light density lithic scatter.
CA-SLO-2650	Prehistoric-era site	Existing Route	Lithic scatter and stone tool fragments.

Table 4. Archaeological Resources within the Study Area

Trinomial or Temporary Designation	Resource Type	Route Alternative Component	Description/Notes
CA-SLO-2797	Prehistoric-era site	Existing Route	Lithic Scatter. Not relocated due to denied access during survey.
P-40-038109	Historic Isolate	All routes (within overlapping portions)	Historical mortared rock wall segment. Not relocated and likely destroyed.
P-40-041087	Historic-era site	Existing Route	Historical water pump and tank. Could not be relocated.

6.3.1 Archaeological Resources

6.3.1.1 EST-CRE-001 – HISTORIC WELL

The resource consists of a single historic wellhead that is situated in a concrete slab, which measures 3 feet north/south and 6 feet east/west. The well is constructed from a riveted steel pipe that measures 12 inches in diameter (Figure 3). The cap has been removed and the wellhead is open. No artifacts were observed in association with the feature.

Figure 3. Overview of EST-CRE-001 area showing well feature

6.3.1.2 EST-CRE-002 – HISTORIC WELL

The resource is a historic wellhead situated on a concrete slab, which measures 11 feet by 11 feet. The wellhead itself is constructed from a riveted steel pipe (Figure 4). The concrete slab is in disrepair and has been partially buried. Though nondiagnostic metal debris was observed near the concrete slab, there were no artifacts in association with the feature.

6.3.1.3 EST-EX-001 – LITHIC SCATTER

Prehistoric archaeological site EST-EX-001 consists of a low density (less than 1 flake/square meter) lithic scatter. Eight chert flakes and an expended chert core fragment were observed within an area measuring approximately 70 meters (north/south) by 25 meters (east/west). No features were observed within the identified site boundary.

EST-EX-001 is partially within an operational vineyard (Figure 5). Plowing, construction, and off-road vehicle traffic may have impacted the integrity of the site. Additionally, tall, dry grasses cover portions of the site, which diminished ground visibility.

Figure 4. Overview of EST-CRE-002, viewed northwest.

Figure 5. Overview of EST-EX-001, viewed south from the north edge of the site.

6.3.1.4 EST-EX-002 – LITHIC SCATTER

Prehistoric archaeological site EST-EX-002 consists of a low-density (less than 1 flake/square meter) lithic scatter. Three flakes of Monterey chert were observed within an area measuring 22 meters (north/south) by 10 meters (east/west). No features were observed within the identified site boundary.

EST-EX-002 is in an agricultural field approximately 0.3 mile east of the Salinas River bed (Figure 6). Agricultural activity and off-road vehicle traffic may have impacted the integrity of the site. Additionally, dense grass growth and the remains of alfalfa have obscured much of the surface.

Figure 6. Overview of EST-EX-002, viewed south.

6.3.1.5 EST-SR-001 – HISTORIC WELL

Historic resource EST-SR-001 consists of a single metal artesian well that is oriented east-west and measures approximately 5 feet in length (Figure 7). No artifacts or other features were observed around the well. EST-SR-001 is located on the east side of South River Road. Surface visibility was diminished due to dense annual grass growth. Additionally, the feature's integrity may have been impacted by agricultural activity.

6.3.1.6 CA-SLO-1275

Prehistoric site CA-SLO-1275 was originally recorded as a lithic scatter of Monterey and Franciscan chert in addition to fire affected rock. The site was not relocated during the current field survey because the entire site area has been developed. It is likely that the site has been destroyed due to residential development.

Figure 7. Overview of EST-SR-001, viewed north.

6.3.1.7 CA-SLO-1920/H

Originally described as a historic trash, debitage, and marine shell scatter, CA-SLO-1920/H also contains a substantial prehistoric component that spans Millingstone to Middle Periods. Test excavations by Stevens et al. in *Archaeological Test Excavations at Santa Ysabel Ranch, Paso Robles San Luis Obispo County, California*, prepared in 2004, revealed 19 projectile points, 22 bifaces, 12 flaked tools, 31 cores, 19 cortical flakes, 7,073 debitage, 4 milling slabs, 16 handstones, 17 bowl mortars, 14 pestles, 4 cobble tools, 6 modified bone tools, 7 beads, 1 ornament, and 11 quartz crystals. Remains from the original Santa Ysabel farm complex dating to the late 1800s were also observed during the study. During the 2004 study, it was noted that the prehistoric component to CA-SLO-2087/H (discussed below) appears to have been displaced from CA-SLO-1920/H by agricultural practices.

The portion of CA-SLO-1920/H that intersects the existing study area was revisited during the current field survey and was noted to be in similar condition to its most recent documentation by Stevens et al. (2004) and Farquhar et al. (2011) in *Archaeological Investigations for the Nacimiento Water Project* in 2011. CA-SLO-1920/H has previously been recommended as eligible for listing in the CRHR/NRHP due to its potentially significant contribution to chronology in the region (Stevens et al. 2004). During the revisit, flaked stone debitage, one bowl mortar fragment, one mano, and one ground stone fragment were observed on the surface (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Overview of CA-SLO-1920/H, viewed south.

6.3.1.8 CA-SLO-2086/H

Test excavations by Stevens et al. in *Archaeological Test Excavations at Santa Ysabel Ranch, Paso Robles San Luis Obispo County, California*, prepared in 2004, uncovered 1 projectile point, 2 bifaces, 2 flaked tools, 9 cores, 1 cortical flake, 101 pieces of debitage, 3 bowl mortars, 1 pestle, 1 bead, 1.7 grams (g) of bone, and 2.6 g of shell. Additionally, remains from the original Santa Ysabel farm complex dating to the late 1800s were also observed during the study. During the 2004 study, it was noted that the prehistoric component to CA-SLO-2086/H likely spanned the Early, Middle, and Late/Protohistoric period.

The portion of CA-SLO-02086/H that intersects the existing study area was revisited during the current field effort and was noted to be in similar condition to its prior documentation by Farquhar et al. in *Archaeological Investigations for the Nacimiento Water Project* in 2011. Surface visibility at the time of the current survey was fair to good and resulted in an expansion of the previously defined site boundary because several flakes were observed in the agricultural field to the west-northwest of the previous delineation of the site (Figure 9). Stevens et al. (2004) recommended CRHR/NRHP-eligible through testing and Farquar et al. (2011) conducted data recovery within a portion of the site and further refined its chronology and details regarding its structure, artifact assemblage, and faunal constituents.

Figure 9. Overview of the upper terrace of CA-SLO-02086/H, viewed south.

6.3.1.9 CA-SLO-2087/H

CA-SLO-2087/H is found on the same terrace as CA-SLO-1920/H and shares many site elements with it. Test excavations by Stevens et al. in *Archaeological Test Excavations at Santa Ysabel Ranch, Paso Robles San Luis Obispo County, California*, prepared in 2004, uncovered 4 cores, 2 cortical flakes, 69 debitage flakes, 2 handstones, 1 pestle, 79.8 g of bone, and 31.6 g of shell. Additionally, remains from the original Santa Ysabel farm complex dating to the late 1800s were also observed during the study. During the 2004 study, it was noted that the many of the artifacts observed in CA-SLO-2086/H appeared to have been displaced by agricultural activity from CA-SLO-1920/H.

The portion of CA-SLO-02087/H that intersects the Existing Route Alternative study area was revisited during the current field survey and was noted to be in similar condition to its most recent documentation by Stevens et al. in *Archaeological Test Excavations at Santa Ysabel Ranch, Paso Robles San Luis Obispo County, California* prepared in 2004 and Farquhar et al. in *Archaeological Investigations for the Nacimiento Water Project* in 2011 (Figure 10). CA-SLO-2087/H has been previously recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR/NRHP due to disturbance, the lack of cultural resource density and diversity relative to nearby sites, particularly CA-SLO-1920/H (Stevens et al. 2004).

Figure 10. Overview of CA-SLO-2087/H, viewed south.

6.3.1.10 CA-SLO-2214

Gibson (2001) originally documented the site as a lithic scatter with fire cracked rock and a Monterey chert biface preform. Farquhar et al. 2011 conducted testing within a portion of the site and found the deposit lacked context and sufficient data to be considered eligible for the NRHP. Its CRHR eligibility is undetermined. The portion of CA-SLO-02214 that intersects the Existing Route Alternative study area was revisited during the current field effort and was observed to be in similar condition to that described by Farquhar et al. in *Archaeological Investigations for the Nacimiento Water Project* in 2011.

6.3.1.11 CA-SLO-2649

CA-SLO-2649 was originally discovered from identified surface artifacts, including four pieces of debitage, one core, two flake tools, one miscellaneous ground stone, and a milling stone fragment (Farquhar et al. 2011). They also noted that many of the materials observed in CA-SLO-2649 likely originate from other nearby disturbed sites.

The portion of CA-SLO-2649 that intersects the Existing Route Alternative study area was revisited during the current field survey and was noted to be in similar condition to its most recent documentation by Farquhar et al. in *Archaeological Investigations for the Nacimiento Water Project* in 2011 (Figure 11). CA-SLO-2649 has previously been recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP due to the lack of observed cultural materials and the compromised nature of the site integrity (Farquhar et al. 2011).

Figure 11. Overview of CA-SLO-2649, viewed north.

6.3.1.12 CA-SLO-2650

CA-SLO-2650 was originally discovered from identified surface artifacts, including one contracting-stemmed projectile point, one biface, eight cores, one flake tool, one handstone fragment, and three pieces of miscellaneous ground stone. As with CA-SLO-2649, the artifacts identified at the site were determined to be the result of displacement from nearby sites (Farquhar et al. 2011).

The portion of CA-SLO-2650 that intersects the existing study area was revisited during the current field survey and was noted to be in similar condition to its most recent documentation by Farquhar et al. in *Archaeological Investigations for the Nacimiento Water Project* in 2011. CA-SLO-2650 has previously been recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP due to the lack of observed cultural materials and the compromised nature of the site integrity (Farquhar et al. 2011).

6.3.1.13 SITES NOT RELOCATED (P-40-1275, P-40-2084, P-40-2797, P-40-38109, P-40-41087)

Previously documented prehistoric site P-40-1275 was not relocated during the current field effort as its plotted location is entirely within a developed neighborhood and was not subject to survey. The site was recorded prior to the development of the neighborhood and was likely destroyed or capped by the development.

Prehistoric sites P-40-2084 and P-40-2797 are both documented as being adjacent to the Existing Route Alternative study area. The areas in proximity to the sites, however, were not subject to survey. P-40-2084 was not relocated as access was denied at that location. P-40-2797 was not relocated due to the presence of active livestock and agricultural activity and was not subject to pedestrian survey.

P-40-038109 is a historical mortared rock wall segment. Further review of the archaeological site forms provided by the CCIC, however, revealed that the site is likely located just outside the Templeton Route

Alternatives study areas and appears to have been destroyed during development of the area. P-40-041087 was originally documented as a historic site that consists of a water conveyance system with a well, motor, pressure tank, pipe, electrical system, and platform. The resource was not relocated during the current field effort.

6.4 Historical Built Environment Resources

Architectural historians conducted a built environment survey of the study area and identified nine historical built environment resources that included buildings, structures, or objects constructed over 45 years ago (Table 5; Appendices G and H). Each of these resources is described in greater detail below. The nine resources were recorded on DPR 523 Series forms and evaluated for federal, state, and local eligibility. The complete set of DPR forms prepared for all nine resources can be found in Appendix H of this report.

Table 5. Built Environment Resources Recorded in the Study Area

Trinomial or Temporary Designation	Resource Type	Built Date	Description
3995 Concho Way	Historic-era residential property	1925 (altered)	Early 20th century frame residence, garage, and corrals
919 El Pomar Drive	Historic-era barn	1950	Basilica-style frame barn
1030 Pump Handle Lane	Historic-era residential and agricultural property	1970	Single-family frame and stucco residence with small outbuildings
735 South River Road	Historic-era residential property	1966 (altered)	Single-family frame and stucco residence
715 South River Road	Historic-era residential property	1935 (altered)	Single-family frame residence with detached garage
841 South River Road	Historic-era residential property	1920 (altered)	Single-family frame residence, detached (converted) garage, and small outbuildings
310 Vaquero Road	Historic-era residential and agricultural property	1963 (altered)	Frame residence, attached (converted) garage with agricultural land use
375 Vaquero Road	Historic-era residential and agricultural property	1971 (altered)	Manufactured home, detached room, in-ground pool, other structures
1050 Via Paloma	Historic-era residential property	1961 (altered); ca. 1970	Original 1961 single-family residence repurposed as extra residential space; replacement frame and stucco house, built ca. 1970

6.4.1 3995 Concho Way

This 89.65-acre parcel is located in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Vaquero Drive and Concho Way in an unincorporated area of San Luis Obispo County near Templeton. The resources in the BESA, located within a few meters of the intersection, include a vernacular ranch residence (Figure 12), garage, and corrals. The residence, as originally built in 1925, was a small rectangular, side-gabled frame building measuring 520 square feet (Figure 13). A front-gabled addition of 280 feet, likely constructed at least 50 years ago, was attached to the west side of the original building. The older portion has a low, board-formed concrete foundation; the frame walls are clad in horizontal redwood siding, finished on the east end with corner boards. The south elevation has the only entrance to this part of the residence; there is an original paneled wood door set in original wood casing. The door is sheltered by a small pent shed-roof wood awning and also by the overhang of the low-pitched roof, now covered with raised seam metal roofing. To the right of the door is a replacement slider set in old wood casing. The east end of the residence has a vent in the gable end, a large rectangular replacement window set in wood casing and sheltered by an aluminum awning, and a small fixed window. The north side of the older portion has two windows with wood casing. One window is boarded up around an exterior air conditioner, and the other has a replacement slider. On the west end of the building, fronting on Concho Way, the addition has a door and two windows sheltered under a long aluminum awning. All of the windows in the addition are replacement sliders set in wood casing. The walls of the addition are clad with T-111 plywood siding, with vertical seams. The roof has the same pitch as the original portion and is also clad with raised seam metal sheeting.

The garage, which fronts on Concho Way just north of the residence, was probably built when the addition was built, as the wood siding is the same. The garage has a concrete foundation and apron. The wide garage door is mounted on an exterior overhead track. A single door with a pent awning is located on the south side of the garage, facing the house. A single slider window is also on the south elevation.

Five-bar steel fencing encloses separate paddock areas (Figure 14). A few remnant almond orchard trees are present within the paddocks, but the former orchard farmstead has been converted for use in cattle ranching.

6.4.2 919 El Pomar Road

The only built environment resource within the BESA on this 47-acre subject parcel is a basilica-style barn, 46 feet deep and 56 feet wide, with an estimated construction date of 1950 (Figure 15). The barn has a concrete foundation and floor and box wall construction, unfinished on the inside. The central, taller portion of the barn is front-gabled, and the sloping side portions are shed-roofed. The entire barn has corrugated iron exterior cladding and roofing. Barn doors are hung from exterior-mounted tracks.

Other resources on the parcel (but outside the BESA) include a single-family residence also built in 1950, and a detached garage, implement shed, pumphouses, and a swimming pool – all built in the 1950-1962 period – and a mobile home installed on a permanent foundation in 1998. Cross fencing, irrigable fields, and native oaks are also present on the parcel.

Figure 12. Overview of residence at 3995 Concho Way, viewed northeast.

Figure 13. Original residence at 3995 Concho Way, with horizontal siding, viewed north; the addition, with vertical siding, is attached to the west end.

Figure 14. Overview of ranch residence, detached garage, and associated structures at 3995 Concho Way, viewed west.

Figure 15. Overview of basilica-style barn at 919 El Pomar Road, viewed north.

6.4.3 1030 Pump Handle Lane

The subject parcel is 28.8 acres and forms an irregular five-sided polygon in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of South River Road and Charolais Road. The northwest corner of the parcel is occupied by a one-story single-family residence, rectangular in plan, with a concrete foundation, standard wood-frame construction, and stucco coating on all four sides (Figure 16). The medium-pitch, side-gabled roof has a hip element at each gable end; the gable ends have decorative vertical wood trim. The eaves are medium width. The original wood shake roof has been replaced with composition shingles. A short brick chimney breaks the roof plane on the north elevation, to the right of the garage. Except for the window to the left of the main entry (replacement vinyl), all windows appear to be original three-light metal sliders. The door, located at the center of the north elevation, also appears to be original. A double-car garage with a modern door is located at the east end of the residence and is accessed by a gravel drive leading to a concrete apron. Assessor records document a concrete block half basement, 7 feet by 11 feet, under the south side of the

residence. The residence is flanked by both agricultural and pasture lands. Two outbuildings (probably an animal pen and a storage unit) are located in the open field at the rear of the residence (Figure 17).

Figure 16. Overview of residence at 1030 Pump Handle Lane, viewed south.

Figure 17. Overview of rear of residence at 1030 Pump Handle Lane and outbuildings, viewed northeast.

6.4.4 735 South River Road

The 1.5-acre parcel, enclosed with chain-link fencing, is occupied by a 1,948-square-foot, one-story, single-family residence, roughly L-shaped in plan (Figure 18). The original portion of the residence was constructed in 1966 as a 1,200-square-foot side-gabled rectangle paralleling South River Road. The house

was later enlarged (date unknown) by the construction of an intersecting front-gabled wing, which added another 748 square feet to the footprint. The rooflines are medium pitch with broad eaves finished either with fascia or gutters. The main entrance, sheltered under the eaves, is located in the inside corner of the "L" created by the intersection of the newer wing with the original house. Most of the visible windows are vinyl sliders; the east end of the new wing has a prominent bay featuring faux-muntin multi-light French doors with single faux-muntin multi-light panels on the side angles of the bay window. Walls are coated with stucco. A brick veneer dado extends the full width of the main elevation and the inside corner of the "L." This brick trim extends up and over the main door and the French doors.

The south elevation, fronting on Oak Lane, shows an offset at the intersection of the original residence and the wing addition. The older portion features a broad, stuccoed exterior chimney and a door opening onto a covered concrete patio; a concrete sidewalk extends from the patio to a small gate opening onto Oak Lane. The addition has a single door accessed by two concrete steps. Vinyl windows are located on either side of the door. A detached two-car garage is located on the west side of the house, set back slightly from Oak Lane. The garage is side-gabled and stucco coated, and features two single roll-up doors. A 1,144-square-foot horse barn is a recent addition to the parcel. Mature vegetation includes numerous trees and perimeter hedges, including several large columnar cypress shrubs. The north side of the parcel is chiefly open pasture.

Figure 18. Overview of residence at 735 South River Road, viewed west.

6.4.5 715 South River Road

This 1.03-acre parcel is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of South River Road and Charolais Road. The house, as originally constructed in 1935, was a one-story, side-gabled, single-family Ranch-style residence, rectangular in plan and measuring 704 square feet (Figure 19). At an unknown date, a cross-gable addition of similar construction and measuring 905 square feet was built on the rear of the house, more than doubling its footprint (Figure 20). The house has a concrete foundation. Walls are coated with stucco. All of the windows visible from the public right-of-way are replacement vinyl multi-light with faux muntins. On the main (east) elevation, facing South River Road, the roof plane extends outward to shelter a concrete-floored corridor running the full width of the house. The corridor roof is supported on five regularly spaced "Y"-braced wood posts; a band of narrow latticework hangs from the outer edge of the roof. The main entrance is located under the corridor roof, toward the north end of the residence. To the left of the door and somewhat south of the corridor midline, an exterior rubble masonry chimney extends up the corridor wall and pierces the roof; above the roof, the four-sided chimney tapers inward. Side views

of the property obtained from a public bike path on the north side show the complex gabled roofline of the addition (Figure 20).

Perpendicular to the house is another structure of similar construction – a long, rectangular, side-gabled, detached garage with three garage bays and a small living space at the west end. The broad area in front of both the residence and garage is paved with asphalt. A tall wood fence separates this paved front area from the rear yard.

Figure 19. Overview of residence and detached garage at 715 South River Road, viewed southwest.

Figure 20. Overview of large gabled addition at rear of residence at 715 South River Road, viewed south.

6.4.6 841 South River Road

The level, square, 1.2-acre parcel is occupied by a one-story single-family residence; a converted, detached one-car garage; and other small outbuildings. The residence now measures 1,082 square feet. As constructed, it originally measured 1,010 square feet, but a small rear addition of 72 square feet was built at a later date. The residence has a medium-pitch, cross-gabled roof with gable ends infilled with vertical boards with decorative dog-ear detail. The medium eaves are finished with fascia, and the roofing material is composition shingle. The front elevation, facing South River Road, features an exterior brick chimney midway between two gables (Figure 21). The main entry has a paneled door with a lattice upper light. Three-part picture windows are centered under each gable. Identical doors are located on the north and south elevations. Other windows visible from the public right-of-way appear to be sliders.

Assessor records show the construction date for the residence as 1920, but the windows, gables, and decorative trim suggest that the building was extensively modified in the late 1940s or early 1950s. An unpaved driveway on the south side of the house leads to a small front-gabled frame garage which appears to have been converted to residential use; the centered door is sheltered by a pent wood awning, and there is a covered porch on the north side. The front yard and the yard to the north of the residence are fenced in for a paddock (Figure 22). A few mature trees and shrubs are also present on the parcel; welded steel gateways mark the two entrances from South River Road.

Figure 21. Overview of altered primary residence 841 South River Road, viewed west.

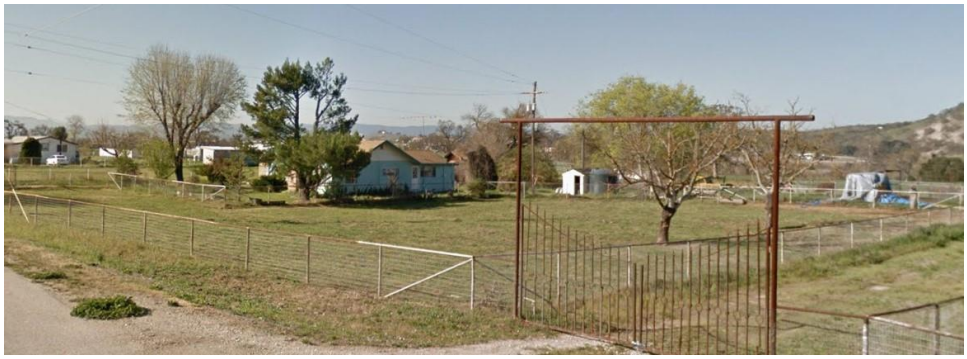


Figure 22. Overview of altered and enlarged residence and fenced paddock at 841 South River Road, viewed southwest.

6.4.7 310 Vaquero Road

Assessor parcels 033-231-013 (7 acres) and 033-231-016 (8.5 acres), located adjacent to one another in a row along Vaquero Road in rural Templeton, are operated as a single agricultural entity under a single owner and are evaluated here in that context (Figure 23). The historic-period resources, including three residences, are located at either end of the aggregate property, on 033-231-013 and 033-231-017; 033-231-016 has no buildings.

According to records on file with the San Luis Obispo County Assessor, the 25-foot by 50-foot Ranch-style house and garage at 310 Vaquero Road (APN 033-231-013) were built in 1963; the garage was converted to residential use at a later unknown date. Modern steel utility buildings were added at the rear of the property at an unknown date. The house sits on top of a low knoll at a curve in the road (Figure 23); the surrounding slopes are planted with orchard trees and vines, enclosed by low wire fencing along the road, and by board fencing along the driveway and near the house (Figure 24). Both the one-story single-family house and converted garage are side-gabled, with medium pitch roof lines and medium eaves finished with fascia. The house is separated from the garage portion by an 8-foot-wide covered breezeway; the exterior chimney on the west side of the house is located under this breezeway. Roofing for both house and former garage is identical: low-profile composition shingles. Assessor records state that the house and garage are of standard frame construction, with concrete foundations. Wall cladding is stucco on the visible gable ends (north and south) and probably on the rear (west) elevation; V-groove rustic siding is on the primary (east) elevation. Assessor records state that the original windows were metal-sash casement, although some appear to have been replaced. A door opens into the breezeway, and the former garage now has a large window and sliding glass doors. The main entrance to the house is accessed from the front porch, sheltered under a shed-roof extension of the roof plane. The porch is enclosed with lattice on the south end and by wood railings across the east side; the porch roof is supported by wood posts.

Aerial views reveal that a covered patio and ancillary structure are attached to the north end of the former garage. The driveway leads uphill to a cluster of utility buildings, including a large multi-bay metal steel building, a smaller shed-roofed steel building, and other smaller structures, the purposes of which are not identifiable.

Figure 23. Residence and converted garage at 310 Vaquero Road, viewed west.

Figure 24. Orchard on slope below residence at 310 Vaquero Road, viewed northwest.

6.4.8 375 Vaquero Road

Assessor records state that the property at 375 Vaquero Road (APN 033-241-017) is occupied by a single-family residence built in 1959, a manufactured home built in 1971, a 672-square-foot detached room, a below-ground pool (2009), and patios (Figure 25 and Figure 26). This information is difficult to reconcile with the very limited street view and an aerial of the property, inasmuch as the residence at 375 Vaquero Road appears to be of recent construction, and certainly newer than either 1959 or 1971.

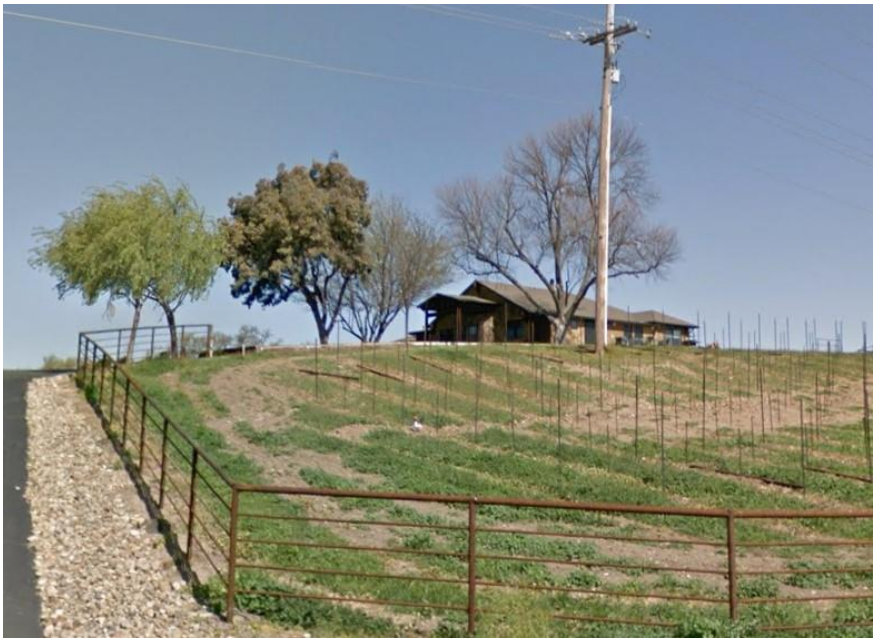


Figure 25. Newer secondary residence at 375 Vaquero Road, viewed northwest.

Figure 26. Aerial of newer, secondary residence at 375 Vaquero Road.

6.4.9 1050 Via Paloma

This 1.0-acre parcel is occupied by a 684-square-foot building, built in 1961 (described in the Assessor records as a "detached room") and a 1,396-square-foot single-family residence, built at an unknown but later date. The primary building on the parcel is now the 1,396-square-foot, single-family, Ranch-style residence, probably built ca.1970 (Figure 27). It is located immediately to the north of the 1961 building and fronts on Via Paloma. This larger house also has a concrete slab foundation and is of frame construction, with a stucco coating. The front elevation, facing east, features architectural details that express the Ranch style: a brick veneer dado runs the full width of the façade; wood battens are affixed to the wall at regular intervals above the bricks; and a long corridor-like porch, sheltered under an outward extension of the roof plane and supported on five square wood posts, runs more than half way across the width of the façade. Windows are replacement vinyl in a mixture of styles, including tripartite with operable sliders flanking a fixed sash; two-light sliders; and one-over-one double-hung. The front entry has a paneled door sheltered under the porch roof. The rear of the house features another corridor sheltered under an extension of the roof, which is supported by four Y-braced square wood posts. A sliding glass door and two windows (also sliders) are located on the corridor. An exterior brick chimney is located on the corridor to the left of the door; the chimney pierces the roof line and is capped with a spark arrestor. The medium-pitch roof is side-gabled and clad in dimensional composition shingles; the eaves are medium width, finished with fascia and gutters.

The smaller building, which faces the driveway, was the original residence on the property (Figure 28). Rectangular in plan, the small one-story building exhibits no distinctive architectural style. It has a slab foundation, frame construction, stucco coating, aluminum slider windows set in simple wood surrounds, and a single door on the south side. The roof is hipped, with medium pitch and medium-width eaves finished with fascia and gutters. Roofing is high-dimension composition shingles. A concrete sidewalk, flanked by two mature trees, leads from the front door to the driveway.

A single-car garage, of the same construction materials, is offset but attached on the south side of the newer residence. The large property behind and to the sides of the residence is fenced off into separate yard areas and contains native oaks and landscape trees.

Figure 27. Overview of newer (now primary) residence at 1050 Via Paloma, viewed west.

Figure 28. Overview of original residence (now detached room/secondary residence) at 1050 Via Paloma, viewed west.

6.5 Evaluations

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.

6.5.1 3995 Concho Way

The subject parcel, APN 033-191-006, encompasses Lots 4-9 of the 1920 Rogers survey of Almond Ridge Orchard Tract No. 4 (San Luis Obispo County Maps Book 2, page 78; the orchard tract was created from a further subdivision of Lot 130 of the 1886 Harris survey of Rancho Santa Ysabel [San Luis Obispo County Maps Book A, page 29]). Assessor records state that the residence was constructed in 1925, but the 1943 and 1948 Paso Robles USGS quadrangles suggest that the residence and another structure (probably a barn) were originally located upslope to the northeast, on the same orchard property, but had been moved to the current location by 1948. The addition to the house and construction of the garage probably occurred at the time of the relocation. The former farmstead property is associated with the development of the Almond Ridge Orchard Tract, but that association has lost integrity due to the conversion of the parcel to new uses and due to the loss of nearly all of the almond orchard (Criterion 1). The subject parcel was originally part of a larger tract of land (one of many) owned by R. C. Fritz (1862-1936) and Lena Fritz. The 1910 federal census documents the Fritz family as living in Oklahoma City, where R. C. Fritz was a "real estate dealer." By 1912, the family had moved to Redondo Beach in Los Angeles County, where R. C. had become the chairman of the newly organized Redondo Beach Board of Trade (*Los Angeles Herald,* December 11, 1912, p. 7). The 1920 and 1924 editions of the *Voter Registration Index to Los Angeles County* identify R. C. as an orchardist. By 1928 the family was living in Santa Monica. It is likely that R. C. acquired acreage in the new Almond Ridge Orchard Tract No. 4 as an investment property, with a view toward subdividing it. The Fritzes sold Lot 1 of the tract to Ernest and Ora Heath in 1924; the subject parcel comprises all of Lots 4-9, which was sold to an unknown buyer.

Although the property is strongly associated with the ownership of R. C. Fritz, the former orchard tract does not represent his primary career achievements and involvement with the City of Redondo Beach (Criterion 2). Whether the first small residence was built by the Fritzes as part of their real estate promotion, or by the first buyer, it no longer conveys its original association with the almond orchard industry that was such an economic driver of early 20th century Paso Robles. The buildings are modest examples of vernacular farm buildings; the integrity of the original 1925 residence has been severely compromised by the construction of the addition (Criterion 3). There is no potential for the property to yield information important in history (Criterion 4). Therefore, this property does not appear to meet the criteria for eligibility into the NRHP or CRHR. Furthermore, the property does not constitute a historical resource as described by CEQA.

6.5.2 919 El Pomar Drive

The parcel was originally part of Lot 40 of the 1886 Harris survey, Map of the Subdivisions of a Part of the Rancho La Asuncion and Adjacent Lands, being a part of the Tract of Land Known as the Eureka Rancho, San Luis Obispo Co. Cal., the Property of the West Coast Land Co. (San Luis Obispo County Maps Book A, page 91). None of the architectural resources present on the subject parcel date to the formation of the Eureka Rancho or to the general subdivision of Rancho La Asuncion (Criterion 1). The subject farm parcel was probably developed by Robert E. and Josephine K. Gilfillan. Josephine deeded it to Fred Arnold Miller (1903-1965) and Wynetta Carey Miller (1906-1965), on September 27, 1950 (San Luis Obispo County Official Records Book 580, page 286). Assessor records document that the barn was built in 1950, which means it was either built at the very end of the Gilfallan tenure or the very beginning of the Millers' ownership. Either way, the barn would not have played an important role in the development of the property. Fred Miller, born in Oceano in 1903, is listed in the 1930 federal census as a farmer working on his own farm on York Road in Templeton; at that time he was married to Jennie B. Miller (they married in 1927 and divorced in 1944). The 1932 county directory also lists him as a farmer in Templeton. By 1942, Fred

and Jennie were living in the Templeton area and Fred was working as an oil operator. In 1953, as part of court testimony, Jennie alleged that at the time of their marriage Fred did not own any property, but was engaged in "oil well drilling and leasing activities and ventures in California." Jennie alleged further that, during their marriage, Fred accumulated "oil leases, etc., of the value of not less than $675,000..." (https://caselaw.findlaw.com/ca-court-of-appeal/1803944.html).

By 1950 Arnold had remarried. He and his wife, Wynetta Carey Miller, are listed in the 1950 Inglewood city directory as living on 8120 Maitland Avenue, and Fred Miller is listed as an "oilman." In April 1950 they are documented as sailing from Honolulu to San Francisco on board the Lurline. The 1952 California voter registration shows they were both still living in Inglewood in 1952. They both died on May 5, 1965, and are buried in the Templeton Cemetery. In their obituary, published in the *San Luis Obispo Telegram-Tribune* (May 6, 1965, p. 3), it was noted that Fred had lived in the Templeton area for many years and that he had worked for an oil company in Central and Southern California before retiring and moving to Atascadero. At the time of their deaths, Fred and Wynetta were living at 5675 Rosario Street in Atascadero, where they had lived since at least 1961.

The subject parcel is linked to the Gilfallans and to the Millers (either of whom may have built the barn), but not in any significant way. The ownership of the property changed in 1950, the year the barn was built. If the Gilfallans built it, it was nearly an afterthought; if the Millers built it, it was not an essential part of Fred Miller's career (Criterion 2). Miller may not even have lived on the parcel, and his longtime career as an oil man is not best represented by the property. The barn is a typical resource type associated with rural properties in the area; built ca.1950, it is a late example of the basilica-style barn and has no potential for providing new information on the type (Criterion 3). Similarly, the barn demonstrates no potential for important information under Criterion 4. Therefore, this property does not appear to meet the criteria for eligibility into the NRHP or CRHR. Furthermore, the property does not constitute a historical resource as described by CEQA.

6.5.3 1030 Pump Handle Lane

The built environment resources in the study area occupy a portion of Lot 41, as depicted on the 1886 Harris survey of Rancho Santa Ysabel. As post-World War II resources, however, the residence and storage shed have no relationship with the creation of Rancho Santa Ysabel or with the early settlement patterns on the east side of the Salinas River (Criterion 1). The animal shed appears to be of earlier construction, and probably relates to a dairy farmstead, demolished in 1969, that formerly occupied the parcel. The 1919 Paso Robles USGS quadrangle depicts a single structure at this location, the 1943 Paso Robles quadrangle depicts two; and the 1948 Templeton quadrangle depicts a cluster of four structures and a windmill (the Perry dairy farmstead). Assessor records document that the demolished farmstead buildings included a residence, barn, milk house, cabin, tank house, windmill, pumphouse, sheds, and fences. The older extant structure south of the residence may have been a hog pen – a common feature on dairy farms.

The original owner of the farm has not been identified, but the general/dairy farm was later owned by Franklin Irvin Perry (1916-2002), who was born into a Santa Margarita farm family. His 1940 draft registration card shows that he was single and working as a rancher in Paso Robles. In March 1947, the property was deeded to Perry by Carrie E. Haller (Perry) et al. (San Luis Obispo County Official Records Book 434, page 387). Franklin Irvin Perry resided in the 1030 Pump Handle Lane house and was the likely builder in 1970. Despite Perry's long tenure on the property, there is no indication that his farm operations were of unusual significance (Criterion 2). The modern residence is a modest example of its type. As a minor remnant of a much larger farmstead, the animal pen has no individual significance, does not convey its original historical context, and has no significant associations with any resource currently on the parcel (Criterion 3). None of the resources provide important information that is not otherwise available (Criterion 4). Therefore, this property does not appear to meet the criteria for eligibility into the NRHP or CRHR. Furthermore, the property does not constitute a historical resource as described by CEQA.

6.5.4 735 South River Road

The subject parcel, 020-241-062, encompasses a portion of Lot 37 as depicted on the 1886 Harris survey of Santa Ysabel Ranch (San Luis Obispo County Maps Book A, page 29). The adjacent street perpendicular to Rover Road, Oak Lane, features several houses of similar acreage, housing type, and construction materials. Constructed in 1966, the residence on the subject parcel is unconnected with the 1886 development of the Santa Ysabel subdivision and the early settlement of the east side of the Salinas River (Criterion 1). The property (as well as adjacent parcels) was owned by Duane R. and Louise Hall, probably as early as the 1920s. In 1947 they deeded the subject parcel to Norman A. Hall (San Luis Obispo County Official Records Book 435, page 85). The Halls deeded the property to Myrtle Ramsay in 1954 (Official Records Book 766, page 580), who, in turn, sold the property to Otto B. and Viola Van Horn in 1956 (Official Records Book 864, page 253). The Van Horns owned extensive tracts of property in the county, and in 1957 they deeded the property to Richard M. and Dorothy C. Vanderlip (Official Records Book 904, page 550). The Vanderlips retained the property until March 1979 and must therefore have been the original builders and owners of the residence.

The Vanderlips, like the earlier families, are not documented as having unusual significance in the area (Criterion B). The buildings are examples of modest residential properties in the Paso Robles area; the minimal Ranch style is not a significant architectural type, and the subject property has been altered extensively from its original appearance and form (Criterion 3). Similarly, there is no evidence for information potential that would meet Criterion 4. Therefore, this property does not appear to meet the criteria for eligibility into the NRHP or CRHR. Furthermore, the property does not constitute a historical resource as described by CEQA.

6.5.5 715 South River Road

The subject parcel, 020-241-078, encompasses a portion of Lot 37 as depicted on the 1886 Harris survey of Santa Ysabel Ranch (San Luis Obispo County Maps Book A, page 29). Assessor records state that the residence was constructed in 1935. It may have been moved onsite: the structure is not depicted on a USGS quadrangle until 1948 (Templeton). The residence on the subject parcel is unconnected with the 1886 development of the Santa Ysabel subdivision and the early settlement of the east side of the Salinas River (Criterion 1). The residential property is not known to have been associated with anyone of unusual significance. Like the nearby properties at 735 South River Road and 842 South River Road, this parcel was owned by Duane R. and Louise Hall, probably as early as the 1920s. It is therefore very likely that they built the 1935 residence at 715 South River Road. The 1930 census lists the family as living on the Salinas [sic] River Road, near the Santa Ysabel Ranch, and describes Duane Hall as a dairy farmer. The 1940 census lists the family on the S. River Road, where he was still a dairy farmer.

Even if the Halls had proven to be prominent leaders in the local dairy industry, the property has lost its ability to convey its association with them and their use of the property (Criterion 2). The formerly associated dairy parcels also owned by the Halls nearby have been subdivided for residential homes. The former ranch house has been extensively altered and enlarged and no longer conveys a sense of its time or purpose (Criterion 3). Similarly, the buildings do not demonstrate any information potential that would be important under Criterion 4. Therefore, this property does not appear to meet the criteria for eligibility into the NRHP or CRHR. Furthermore, the property does not constitute a historical resource as described by CEQA.

6.5.6 841 South River Road

The parcel was originally part of Lot 38 of the 1886 Harris subdivision of Rancho Santa Ysabel. In 1889, Lot 38 was subdivided further (O'Shaughnessy 1889) to create the Santa Ysabel Hot Springs tract. The subject parcel is Lot 1 of the Santa Ysabel Hot Springs tract. The current residence, documented by the

Assessor as having been built in 1920, was probably moved onsite: it does not appear on the 1948 Paso Robles USGS quadrangle. The residence is not associated with the creation of the 1889 Santa Ysabel Hot Springs subdivision or with the early settlement of the east side of the Salinas River (Criterion 1). At 1.2 acres, Lot 1 must have been intended to accommodate a residence and perhaps a family cow, horses, and garden, but could not have supported an orchard or commercial agriculture. In 1948 owners Charles W. and Flora K. Hunter sold the property to James Randall Hall and Marjorie E. Hall (San Luis Obispo County Official Records Book 1173, page 42). James Hall was the son of Duane and Louise Hall, who operated a dairy ranch from what is now 715 South River Road, just a short distance from this property.

The Halls are not documented as being prominent in the region's dairy industry, and it is likely that the residence on the subject parcel was the family home but not part of the family dairy operations. James and Marjorie Hall deeded the property to the current owners, Dohrman N. and Lorelei Ann McCoy, on March 9, 1962 (Official Records Book 1173, page 42). McCoy is associated with the Paso Robles-based McCoy Pump Company (Criterion 2). The house is a modest example of its type and furthermore appears to have been remodeled extensively in the late 1940s or early 1950s (perhaps when it was first acquired from the Hunters), as it no longer resembles a 1920 residence (Criterion 3). Similarly, the residential parcel lacks potential to yield important information under Criterion 4. Therefore, this property does not appear to meet the criteria for eligibility into the NRHP or CRHR. Furthermore, the property does not constitute a historical resource as described by CEQA.

6.5.7 310 Vaquero Drive

The property at 310 Vaquero Drive, including the Ranch-style residence, garage, and utility buildings, was initially developed by H. F. (Howard Frank) Hinson and Maude Hinson in 1963. The 1940 federal census lists Howard F. Hinson as a dairy farmer on the Templeton Road; the Hinson family formerly lived in Los Alamos. In 1962, the Hinsons deeded the residential parcel to Johnnie Colombo (1919-2016) and Shirley Colombo, who were living in Atascadero at the time (San Luis Obispo County Official Records Book 1199, page 595). The Colombos further developed the property at 310 Vaquero Road. According to Johnnie Colombo's obituary (archived at https://www.dignitymemorial.com), he was born in Los Olivos on March 12, 1919, and married Shirley Hinson (daughter of Howard and Maude Hinson) on November 12, 1949. "As a longtime resident of Templeton and Atascadero, he was a career farmer and worked for Heilman Bros for several decades and Arnie Klintworth prior to his retirement." Four sons survived him: Antonio (the current owner), James (in Arroyo Grande), Richard (in Templeton), and Michael (in Northern California). He is buried at the Templeton District Cemetery.

The historic-period built environment resources present on the property at 310 Vaquero Drive all date to 1963 or later. They are not associated with the development of Rancho Santa Ysabel or with the early residential development on the east side of the Salinas River. Rather, they are typical of the residential and small agricultural operations that proliferated in the Templeton region following the end of World War II and are neither unique nor significant in this regard (Criterion 1). The resources are strongly associated with the tenure of the Howard F. Hinson family and the Johnnie Colombo family (Johnnie's wife, Shirley, was the daughter of Howard and Maude Hinson). As his obituary mentions, Johnnie Colombo's decades-long farming career was primarily as an employee of Heilman Bros. Although Colombo developed the former Hinson property with an orchard and fields, the scale of his private operations would not appear to have been the economic mainstay of the family. The property is therefore not significant because of his association with it (Criterion 2). The 1963 residence is not an exceptional example of local rural architecture in terms of style, materials, or workmanship, and the attached garage was remodeled into additional living space. The resources therefore lack architectural significance (Criterion 3). Research also suggests that the property lacks the potential to yield information important in history (Criterion 4). Therefore, this property does not appear to meet the criteria for eligibility into the NRHP or CRHR. Furthermore, the property does not constitute a historical resource as described by CEQA.

6.5.8 375 Vaquero Road

The property at 375 Vaquero Road does not reflect any links to the 1886 subdivision of Rancho Santa Ysabel or the subsequent early settlement of the east side of the Salinas River (Criterion 1). The property was previously owned by dairy farmer Howard F. Hinson and Maude Hinson and is likely to have been transferred to their daughter and son-in-law, Shirley and Johnnie Colombo, as part of the latters' farming operations in the 1960s. While it is not certain whether or not the Colombo family was responsible for the current buildings on the property, these newer buildings (e.g., the 1959 single-family residence and 1971 manufactured home) are incongruent with the style and purpose of the older Colombo buildings, representing a different type of land use that is more residential than agricultural. There is no documented association with a person of unusual local significance (Criterion 2). The fact that the principal building on the 375 Vaquero Road parcel is a manufactured home makes its potential for architectural significance negligible; none of the buildings reveal important architectural or engineering characteristics (Criterion 3). Although in some instances historic-period buildings may also be significant for their information potential, such is not the case with these particular resources (Criterion 4). Therefore, this property does not appear to meet the criteria for eligibility into the NRHP or CRHR. Furthermore, the property does not constitute a historical resource as described by CEQA.

6.5.9 1050 Via Paloma

The parcel was originally part of Lot 40 of the Harris 1886 subdivision of Rancho Santa Ysabel (San Luis Obispo County Maps Book A, page 29). In 1889, Lot 40 was further subdivided as part of the Santa Ysabel Hot Springs tract; the subject parcel is a portion of Lot 61 of the Santa Ysabel Hot Springs tract (San Luis Obispo County Maps Book A, page 133). The architectural resources on the subject parcel include both the original residence, built in 1961, and the much larger and newer current primary residence. Neither of these buildings is associated with the development of the Santa Ysabel Hot Springs Tract or with the early settlement of the east side of the Salinas River. Rather, they are modest examples of the trend toward residential “ranchettes,” without demonstrating any role in leading or shaping the trend (Criterion 1). The parcel was formerly part of a much larger tract of land owned by Charles W. Hunter; no resources on the subject parcel relate to the Hunter Ranch. Harold J. and Hilda Claessen Franklin, along with Harold's brother and sister-in-law, W. C. and Lydia Claessen Franklin, acquired a portion of the former Hunter tract. Heirs of Harold and Hilda appear to have retained the subject parcel until the 1990s. The 1940 federal census shows Harold (1912-1994) and Hilda (1915-2003) ranching in San Miguel. In January 1961 the Franklins deeded the property to Donald J. and Jeanne Franklin, who probably built the first residence on the parcel later that year and the newer home about a decade later (San Luis Obispo County Official Records Book 1105, page 331). Donald and Jeanne, in turn, deeded the property to Roger P. and Jaclyn M. Franklin in 1987. In 1988, Roger P. and Anna Franklin deeded the property to Judith Lynn Sackett, who is documented as a former resident at 1050 Via Paloma.

Although the Franklins are a well-known family in the Paso Robles area, their ranching and other business connections are not represented by the subject residential property, which was developed at a much more recent date on a much smaller subdivided lot (Criterion 2). The residential property does not represent any significant achievements in architectural design or construction materials or methods (Criterion 3). The original layout of the residential property, as it existed in 1961, has been completely changed by the construction of the much larger Ranch-style residence, built in a much more prominent location on the parcel. The original house has been downgraded in use to a “detached room” (Assessor) that is secondary to the newer single-family residence. The property does not have potential to provide information important in history (Criterion 4). Therefore, this property does not appear to meet the criteria for eligibility into the NRHP or CRHR. Furthermore, the property does not constitute a historical resource as described by CEQA.

7 SUMMARY

Archaeologists and historians conducted archival research, Native American coordination, a cultural resources survey of the study areas, and prepared this technical report documenting the results of the inventory.

Results of the CHRIS records search revealed that 28 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the combined study area. Of these studies, 26 overlap with the current combined study area. The CHRIS records search also identified 48 previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the combined study area. Of these resources, 11 are plotted by the CCIC as being within the combined study area. The cultural resources investigation identified 14 new resources in the combined study area. These include three historical archaeological sites (EST-CRE-001, EST-CRE-002, EST-SR-001), two prehistoric archaeological sites (EST-EX-001 and EST-EX-002), and nine built environment resources (Table 6).

Of the eleven previously documented resources, ten are within the Existing Route Alternative study area and one is within the Creston Route Alternative study area (P-40-1275). Three sites (P-40-1275, P-40-2084, P-40-2797) were not relocated during the current effort as the site areas were not subject to pedestrian survey. P-40-1275 was not relocated as it is within an area that is entirely developed and was not subject to pedestrian survey. P-40-2084 was not relocated as it is within a portion of the Existing Route Alternatives study area that was actively being utilized for agricultural purposes and was not subject to survey. P-40-2797 was not relocated because access was denied in that location. The plotted location of P-40-41087 was subject to survey but was not relocated.

One of the eleven previously documented resources, P-40-38109, is a historic isolate and is not considered historically significant under CEQA, and no further consideration is warranted.

The remaining six previously documented archaeological sites within the Existing Route Alternatives study area were relocated and site form updates were prepared for each. Within the portions of the sites revisited that overlap with the Existing Route Alternative study area, the sites all appeared in similar condition to their most recent documentation on file with the CCIC. Of the six updated resources, three (CA-SLO-1920/H, CA-SLO-2084, and CA-SLO-2086) have been recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR, and three (CA-SLO-2087/H, CA-SLO-2649, and CA-SLO-2650) have been recommended ineligible for listing on the CRHR (Table 6).

All built environment resources have been evaluated and were found to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR. The newly recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites have not been evaluated for eligibility (Table 6).

Table 6. Summary of Evaluations

Primary # or Temporary Designation	Resource Type	Intersecting Components	Evaluation
EST-EX-001	Prehistoric Site	Existing Route	Not Evaluated
EST-EX-002	Prehistoric Site	Existing Route	Not Evaluated
EST-CRE-001	Historic Site	Creston Route	Not Evaluated
EST-CRE-002	Historic Site	Creston Route	Not Evaluated

Table 6. Summary of Evaluations

Primary # or Temporary Designation	Resource Type	Intersecting Components	Evaluation
EST-SR-001	Historic Site	South River Route	Not Evaluated
CA-SLO-1275	Prehistoric-era site	Existing Route	Not Evaluated (Not relocated due to residential development)
CA-SLO-1920/H	Prehistoric and Historic-era site	Existing Route	Recommended Eligible
CA-SLO-2084	Prehistoric-era site	Existing Route	Recommended Eligible (Not relocated due to restricted access)
CA-SLO-2086/H	Prehistoric and Historic-era site	Existing Route	Recommended Eligible
CA-SLO-2087/H	Prehistoric and Historic-era site	Existing Route	Ineligible
CA-SLO-2214	Prehistoric-era site	Existing Route	Ineligible
CA-SLO-2649	Prehistoric-era site	Existing Route	Ineligible
CA-SLO-2650	Prehistoric-era site	Existing Route	Ineligible
CA-SLO-2797	Prehistoric-era site	Existing Route	Not Evaluated (Not relocated due to denied access)
P-40-038109	Historic Isolate	Creston Route, Existing Route, and South River Route	Ineligible
P-40-041087	Historic-era site	Existing Route	Not Evaluated (Not relocated during pedestrian survey)
3995 Concho Way	Historic-era Residential Property	Creston Route and South River Route	Ineligible
919 El Pomar Drive	Historic-era Barn	Existing Route	Ineligible
1030 Pump Handle Lane	Historic-era Residential and Agricultural Property	Creston Route, Existing Route	Ineligible
735 South River Road	Historic-era Residential Property	Creston Route, Existing Route, and South River Route	Ineligible
715 South River Road	Historic-era Residential Property	Creston Route, Existing Route, and South River Route	Ineligible

Table 6. Summary of Evaluations

Primary # or Temporary Designation	Resource Type	Intersecting Components	Evaluation
841 South River Road	Historic-era Residential Property	Existing Route and South River Route	Ineligible
310 Vaquero Road	Historic-era Residential and Agricultural Property	Existing Route	Ineligible
375 Vaquero Road	Historic-era Residential and Agricultural Property	Existing Route	Ineligible
1050 Via Paloma	Historic-era Residential Property	South River Route	Ineligible

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Appendix A.
Native American Coordination Records

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Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search (October 25, 2017)

Project: Estrella Substation Alternative (SWCA Project No. 32347/36052)

County: San Luis Obispo

USGS Quadrangle(s) Name(s): Templeton

T26S, R12E, Rancho Santa Ysabel; T27S, R12E Rancho Santa Ysabel Land Grant and T27S, 12E Rancho Suncion.

Company/Firm/Agency: SWCA Environmental Consultants

Contact Person: Leroy Laurie

Street Address: 1422 Monterey Street, C-200

City: San Luis Obispo Zip: 93401

Phone: 805.440.8712

Fax: 805.543.2367__Email: llaurie@swca.com

Project Description: The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and is in the early stages of the environmental review. Part of the CPUC's application process involves assessing the completeness of the Permit to Construct application that was submitted on January 25, 2017. Through this process, the CPUC has requested Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) and NextEra Energy Transmission, LLC (NEET West) to analyze alternatives that were not previously explored involving Templeton Substation and the utility line routes from Templeton to Paso Robles. The project alternatives would be located in northern San Luis Obispo County between the City of El Paso Robles and the community of Templeton. The project alternatives include the development of a new 230/70 kilovolt substation and associated power line route options.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471

October 25, 2017

Leroy Laurie
SWCA

Email to: llaurie@swca.com

RE: Rocky Canyon Quarry Project 34631, San Luis Obispo County

Dear Mr. Laurie,

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not preclude the presence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources for cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and/or recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at 916-573-1033 or frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Frank Lienert
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
10/25/2017

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P.O. Box 7045 Salinan
Spreckels , CA 93962
dhxolonaakletse@gmail.com
(925) 470-5019

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessments for the Rocky Canyon Quarry Project 34631, San Luis Obispo County

Erika Carrillo

From: Leroy Laurie
Sent: Tuesday, March 5, 2019 10:22 AM
To: Erika Carrillo; Armstrong, Matthew
Cc: Patrick Cousineau
Subject: FW: EXTERNAL:update on Estrella substation and Paso Robles reinforcement project

Please see the exchange below and let me know if there are any questions or concerns.

-Leroy

Cultural Resources Team Leader
SWCA Environmental Consultants
1422 Monterey Street Suite C200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
P 805.543.7095x6805 | M 805.440.8712

Visit Our New Website!

From: info@salinantribe.com <info@salinantribe.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 05, 2019 10:14 AM
To: Leroy Laurie <llaurie@swca.com>
Subject: RE: EXTERNAL:update on Estrella substation and Paso Robles reinforcement project

Sounds Great.

Xayatspanikan, Patti

> -------- Original Message --------
> Subject: RE: EXTERNAL:update on Estrella substation and Paso Robles reinforcement project
> From: Leroy Laurie <llaurie@swca.com>
> Date: Tue, March 05, 2019 10:51 am
> To: "info@salinantribe.com" <info@salinantribe.com>
>
> Thanks Patti, maybe after we have the report drafts ready for review we can send them along to you and coordinate a meeting after that?
>
> -Leroy
>
> Cultural Resources Team Leader
> SWCA Environmental Consultants

1422 Monterey Street Suite C200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
P 805.543.7095x6805 | M 805.440.8712

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From: info@salinantribe.com <info@salinantribe.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 05, 2019 9:49 AM
To: Leroy Laurie <llaurie@swca.com>
Subject: RE: EXTERNAL:update on Estrella substation and Paso Robles reinforcement project

HI Leroy, Sounds good, I would also like everyone to meet Council Chair Fred Segobia that has taken over Johns position as MLD and Cultural protection Lead. Keep me in the loop, when you think you want to meet in the future.

Take Care, Patti

-------- Original Message --------
Subject: RE: EXTERNAL:update on Estrella substation and Paso Robles reinforcement project
From: Leroy Laurie <llaurie@swca.com>
Date: Tue, March 05, 2019 10:18 am
To: "info@salinantribe.com" <info@salinantribe.com>

Thanks Patti, I'm happy to meet up, but I can also pass along your direction below regarding the inland route. I think a meeting in the future could be beneficial to ensure your insight and knowledge is discussed with the project proponents.

Best,
Leroy

Cultural Resources Team Leader
SWCA Environmental Consultants
1422 Monterey Street Suite C200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
P 805.543.7095x6805 | M 805.440.8712

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From: info@salinantribe.com <info@salinantribe.com>
Sent: Monday, March 04, 2019 2:57 PM
To: Leroy Laurie <llaurie@swca.com>
Subject: RE: EXTERNAL:update on Estrella substation and Paso Robles reinforcement project

Hi Leroy, It's up to you if you think we should meet. I would just let them know that we would prefer the inland route because of the less likely hood of impacting cultural resources and burials.

Thanks, Patti

-------- Original Message --------
Subject: RE: EXTERNAL:update on Estrella substation and Paso Robles reinforcement project
From: Leroy Laurie <llaurie@swca.com>
Date: Mon, March 04, 2019 10:40 am
To: "info@salinantribe.com" <info@salinantribe.com>

Hi Patti, thanks for the response. The technical studies for each alternative route are under preparation, and as you indicate, the route along the Salinas indeed contains multiple archaeological sites; the inland route contains no known prehistoric sites. I can provide you with a copy of the report when the draft is approved. Alternatively, if you want to have a call or a meeting with the proponents (PG&E and NeetWest) and SWCA, I'd be happy to discuss further.

Hope all is well and you're enjoying the rain.

-Leroy

Cultural Resources Team Leader
SWCA Environmental Consultants
1422 Monterey Street Suite C200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
P 805.543.7095x6805 | M 805.440.8712

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From: info@salinantribe.com <info@salinantribe.com>
Sent: Monday, February 25, 2019 9:27 AM
To: Leroy Laurie <llaurie@swca.com>
Subject: EXTERNAL:update on Estrella substation and Paso Robles reinforcement project

Greetings Leroy hope 2019 so far has been good to you and your family. I wan wondering if I could get an update on this project and have any of the alignments been approved. If not, we would like to see the inland alignment this would stay away from the Salinas River and cultural sites and burial areas.

Take Care,

Patti Dunton, Tribal Administrator

Erika Carrillo

From: Leroy Laurie
Sent: Monday, January 28, 2019 10:33 AM
To: 'Karen White'
Cc: Donna Haro; Karen Fontanetta; Teresa Haro aka Manning
Subject: RE: Estrella Substation-Templeton to Paso Robles alternative

Thank you for reaching out Karen, this is the same project we discussed via teleconference in 2016. No problem regarding the delayed response, this outreach is separate from AB 52. The letter was not intended to initiate formal consultation. Rather, the letter was intended to provide information to interested Native American individuals and groups, and to request assistance in identifying resources. We have completed our surveys of the project alternatives and the reports are in progress. Any comments you have would be greatly appreciated and I'm happy to discuss anytime.

Sincerely,
Leroy

Cultural Resources Team Leader
SWCA Environmental Consultants
1422 Monterey Street Suite C200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
P 805.543.7095x6805 | M 805.440.8712

Visit Our New Website!

From: Karen White <xolon.salinan.heritage@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, January 24, 2019 9:03 AM
To: Leroy Laurie <llaurie@swca.com>
Cc: Donna Haro <dhxolonaakletse@gmail.com>; Karen Fontanetta <kfontanetta@hotmail.com>; Teresa Haro aka Manning <N8vAmerPrin@outlook.com>
Subject: Estrella Substation-Templeton to Paso Robles alternative

Good Am Mr. Laurie,
Happy New Year, I'm following up on a letter received via regular mail back in Nov. 2018.
I apologize for the delay, we're about 60-90 days behind on AB52 notification reviews.

The letter you sent in Nov, is this the same project we were in discussions back in 2016?
Have you completed your cultural surveys on this alternative route?

Thank you,

Kare R. White
Xolon Salinan Tribe

Coordination with Local Native American Groups

Native American Contact	Letter Sent	Date(s) of Telephone Follow-up	Results/Comment
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	November 9, 2018	January 8 to 9, 2019	Ms. Dunton emailed SWCA on 2/25/2019 and expressed concern that the Existing 70 kV Route Alternative contains sensitive resources and that the inland (Creston) route is preferred. SWCA followed up via email. Further coordination may occur upon completion of the CRTRs.
Xolon-Salinan Tribe Karen White, Council Chairperson Donna Haro, Tribal Headwoman PO Box 7045 Spreckels, CA 93962 Salinan blukat41@yahoo.com 831-238-1488	November 9, 2018	January 8 to 9, 2019	Ms. White, with Ms. Haro included, emailed SWCA on 1/24/2019 and asked if this was the same project that they had consulted on prior and asked for an update on surveys. SWCA responded via email and requested any comments they might have. Further coordination may occur upon completion of the CRTRs.
Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stennslie, Chair Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians 365 North Poli Avenue Ojai, CA 93023 jtumamait@hotmail.com (805) 646-6214	November 9, 2018	January 8 to 9, 2019	Left messages, no response received.
Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians P.O. Box 517 Santa Ynez, CA 93460 kkahn@santaynezchumash.org (805) 688-7997	November 9, 2018	January 8 to 9, 2019	Left messages, no response received
Mona Olivas Tucker, Chairwoman Northern Chumash Tribe 650 Camino Del Rey Arroyo Grande, CA 93420	November 9, 2018	January 8 to 9, 2019	Left messages, no response received
Fred Collins, Chairman Northern Chumash Tribal Council 1590 Los Osos, CA 93412 fcollins@northernchumash.org (805) 801-0347	November 9, 2018	January 8 to 9, 2019	Left messages, no response received.

Native American Contact	Letter Sent	Date(s) of Telephone Follow-up	Results/Comment
Eleanor Arrelanes Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 5687 Ventura, CA 93005 (805) 701-3246	November 9, 2018	January 8 to 9, 2019	Left messages, no response received.
Raudel Joe Banuelos Jr. Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians 331 Mira Flores Courth Camarillo, CA 93012 (805) 427-0015	November 9, 2018	January 8 to 9, 2019	Left messages, no response received.
Mia Lopez Coastal Band of Chumash Indians (805) 324-0135	November 9, 2018 (via email to address on file)	January 8 to 9, 2019	Left messages, no response received.

Appendix B.
Central Coast Information Center Records Search Results

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120°43'0"W 120°42'0"W 120°41'0"W 120°40'0"W 120°39'0"W

35°37'0"N 35°36'0"N 35°35'0"N

SL-04057/06082
SL-00025
SL-03878
SL-06818
SL-03878
SL-05230
SL-06916
SL-03515
SL-04925
SL-04809
SL-06818
SL-02837
SL-05306
SL-06818
SL-02260
SL-05611/05613
SL-06818
SL-05306

Paso Robles
Capital Hill
Windmill
Golf Course
Park
CORP
BOUNDARY
SANTA ISABEL
Windmill
Windmill
Windmill
Windmill
Bethel Sch (Abandoned)

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

1:24,000

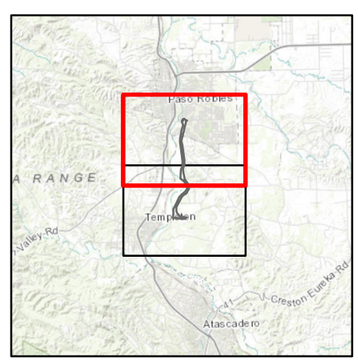
Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Records Search Results Map - Studies

Legend

- Study Area
- Records Search Area



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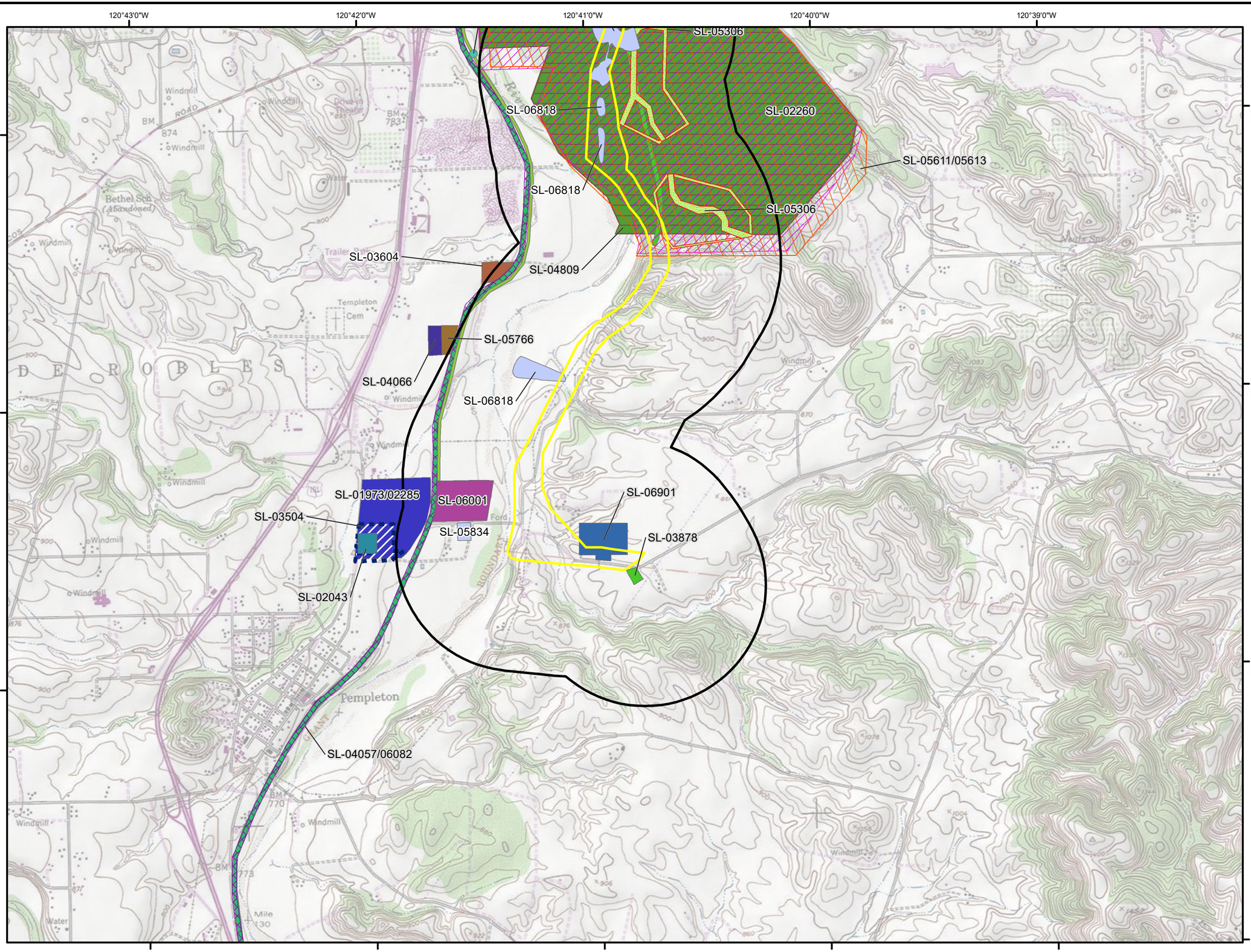


0 1,000 2,000 Feet

1:24,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

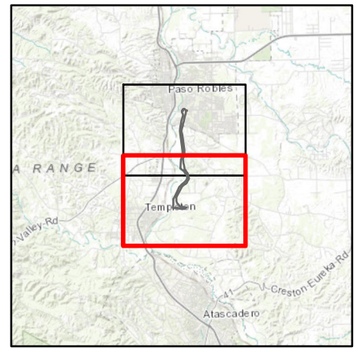
Paso Robles - Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Records Search Results Map - Studies

Page 2 of 2

Legend

- Study Area
- Records Search Area



Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants (12/17/2018, 9:11:33 AM) - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N - File: Existing70kV_RecSrch_Results_Studies - Basemap source: ESRI USA Topo Maps - Data source: Central Coast Information Center (2016) - Note: Study locations and boundaries originally mapped at 1:24,000 scale.

120°43'0"W 120°42'0"W 120°41'0"W 120°40'0"W 120°39'0"W

35°37'0"N 35°36'0"N 35°35'0"N

SL-04057/06082
SL-00025
SL-03878
SL-06818
SL-03878
SL-03515
SL-04925
SL-04809
SL-05306
SL-02837
SL-06818
SL-06818
SL-06818
SL-06818
SL-02260
SL-05611/05613
SL-05306

Paso Robles
Capital Hill
Windmill
Golf Course
Park
CORP
BOUNDARY
SANTA YSABEL
Peachy Canyon
Creek
Bethel Sch (Abandoned)

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

1:24,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

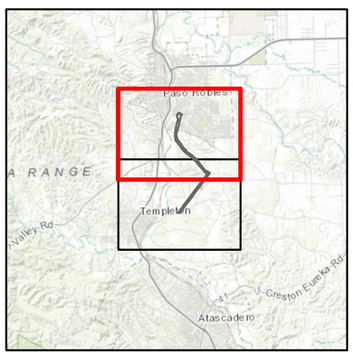
Paso Robles - Templeton South River Route Alternative

Records Search Results Map - Studies

Page 1 of 2

Legend

- Study Area
- Records Search Area



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35°35'0"N 35°34'0"N 35°33'0"N 35°32'0"N

SL-06818
SL-06818
SL-06818
SL-06818
SL-02260
SL-05611/05613
SL-05306
SL-06818
SL-06901
SL-03878
SL-04057/06082

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

1:24,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton South River Route Alternative

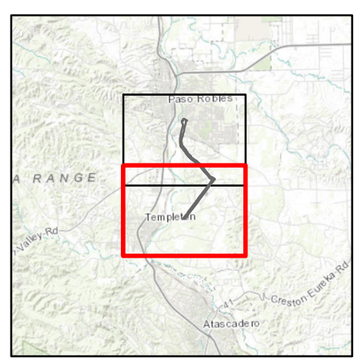
Records Search Results Map - Studies

Page 2 of 2

Legend

Study Area

Records Search Area



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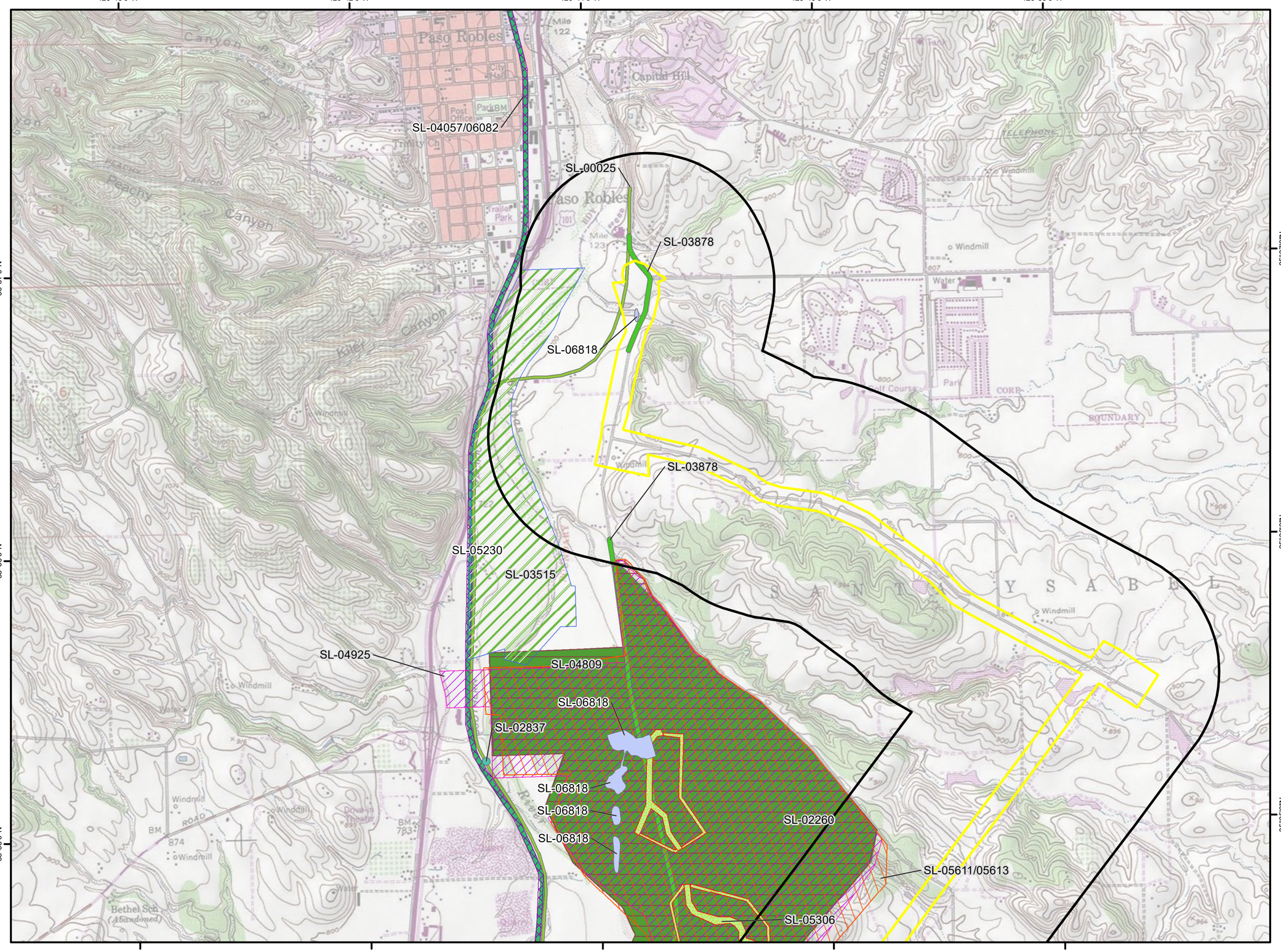


0 1,000 2,000 Feet

1:24,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Creston Route Alternative

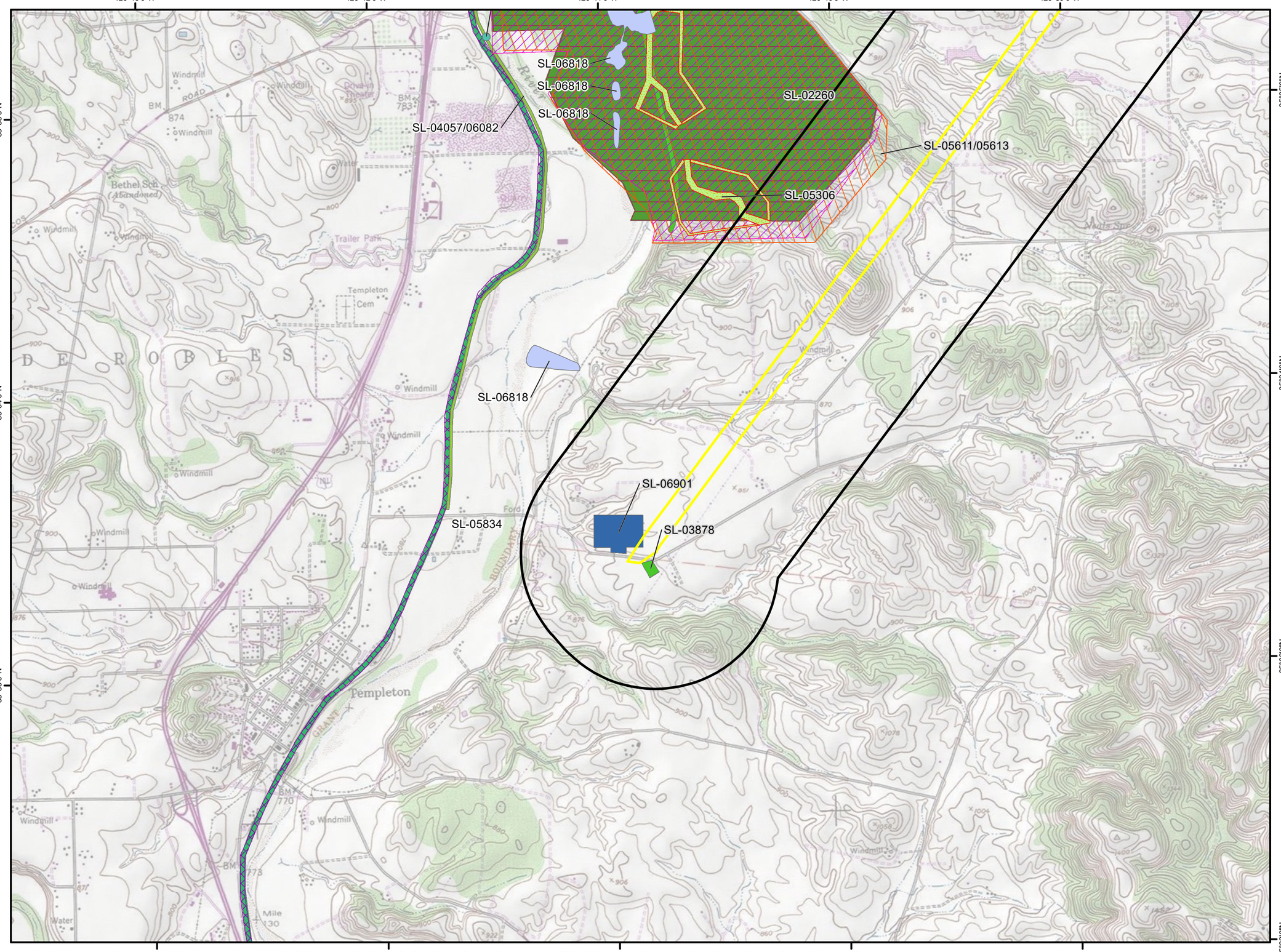
Records Search Results Map - Studies

Page 1 of 2

Legend

- Study Area
- Records Search Area

Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants (12/17/2018, 9:06:32 AM) - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N - File: Creston_RecSrch_Results_Studies - Basemap source: ESRI USA Topo Maps - Data source: Central Coast Information Center (2016) - Note: Study locations and boundaries originally mapped at 1:24,000 scale.



0 1,000 2,000 Feet

1:24,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

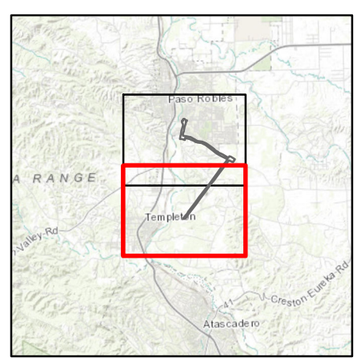
Paso Robles - Templeton Creston Route Alternative

Records Search Results Map - Studies

Page 2 of 2

Legend

- Study Area
- Records Search Area



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Appendix C.
CONFIDENTIAL
Central Coast Information Center Records Search Results

This appendix has been redacted from the public version of this report because it contains confidential information

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Appendix D.
CONFIDENTIAL
Archaeological Survey Results Maps

This appendix has been redacted from the public version of this report because it contains confidential information.

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Appendix E.
CONFIDENTIAL
Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Forms: Archaeological Resources

This appendix has been redacted from the public version of this report because it contains confidential information.

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Appendix F.
Archaeological Survey Coverage Maps

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120°41'0"W 120°40'50"W 120°40'40"W 120°40'30"W

35°37'0"N 35°36'50"N 35°36'40"N

Salinas River

Niblick Rd

S River Rd

Gary St

Arabian Ln

Palomino Ln

Christopher Ln

Gardenia Ct

Gardenia Cir

Nicklaus St

Oak Hill Rd

Edgewater Ln

Current Ln

Serenade Dr

Miller Ct

Lombardo Ct

Templeton

N

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Legend

Study Area

Project Area

Paso Robles-Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Paso Robles Substation

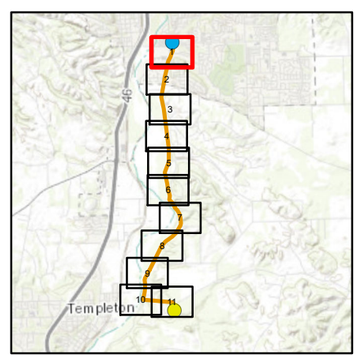
SurveyCoverage

Intensive

Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

Developed



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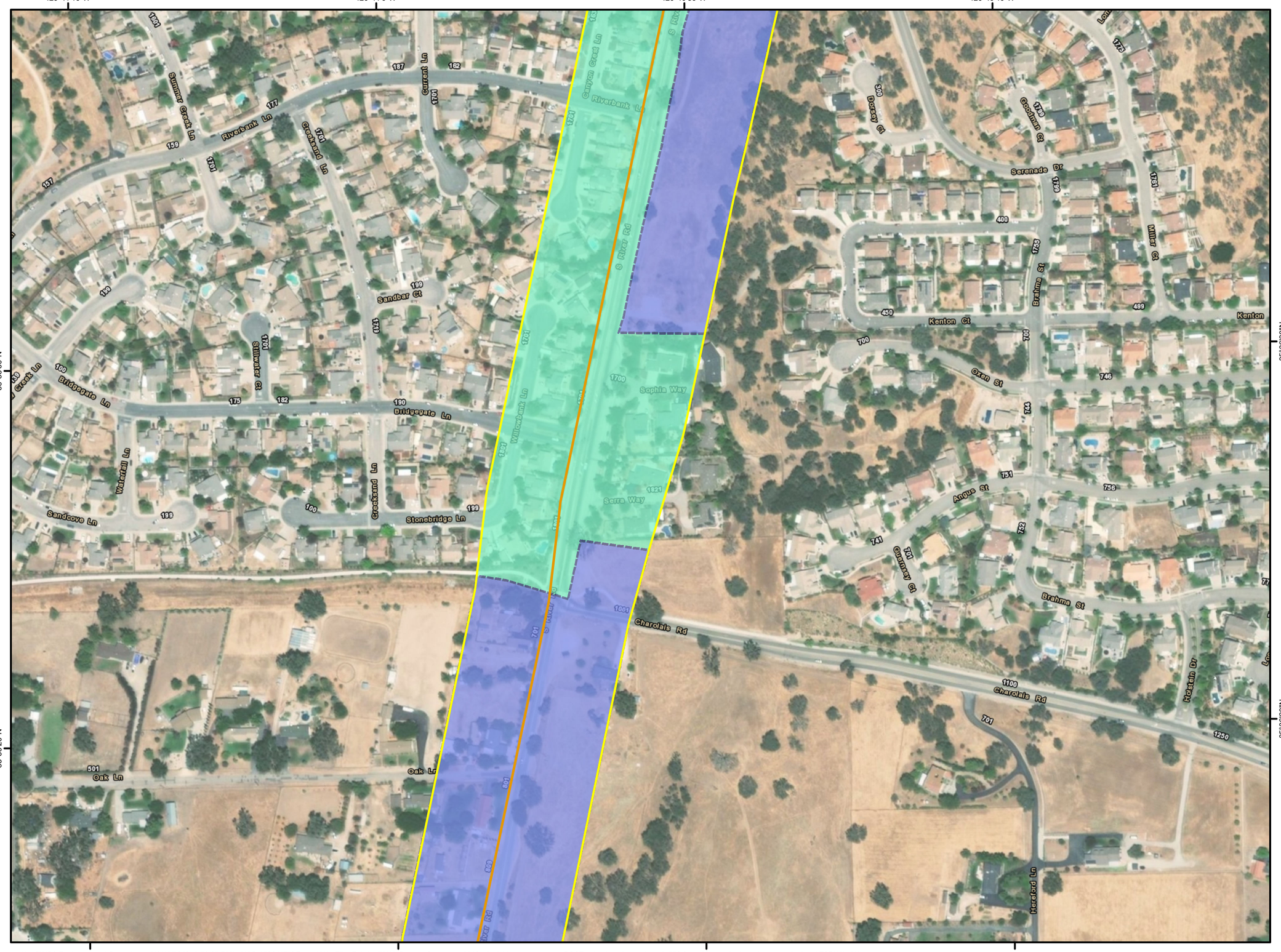
120°41'10"W
120°41'0"W
120°40'50"W
120°40'40"W
35°36'30"N
35°36'20"N



0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Legend

Study Area

Project Area

Paso Robles-Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

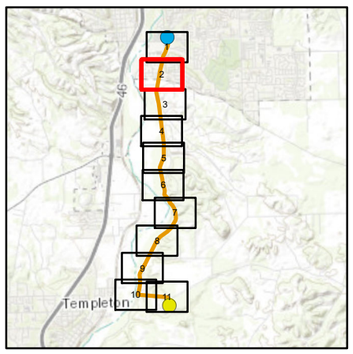
SurveyCoverage

Intensive

Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

Developed



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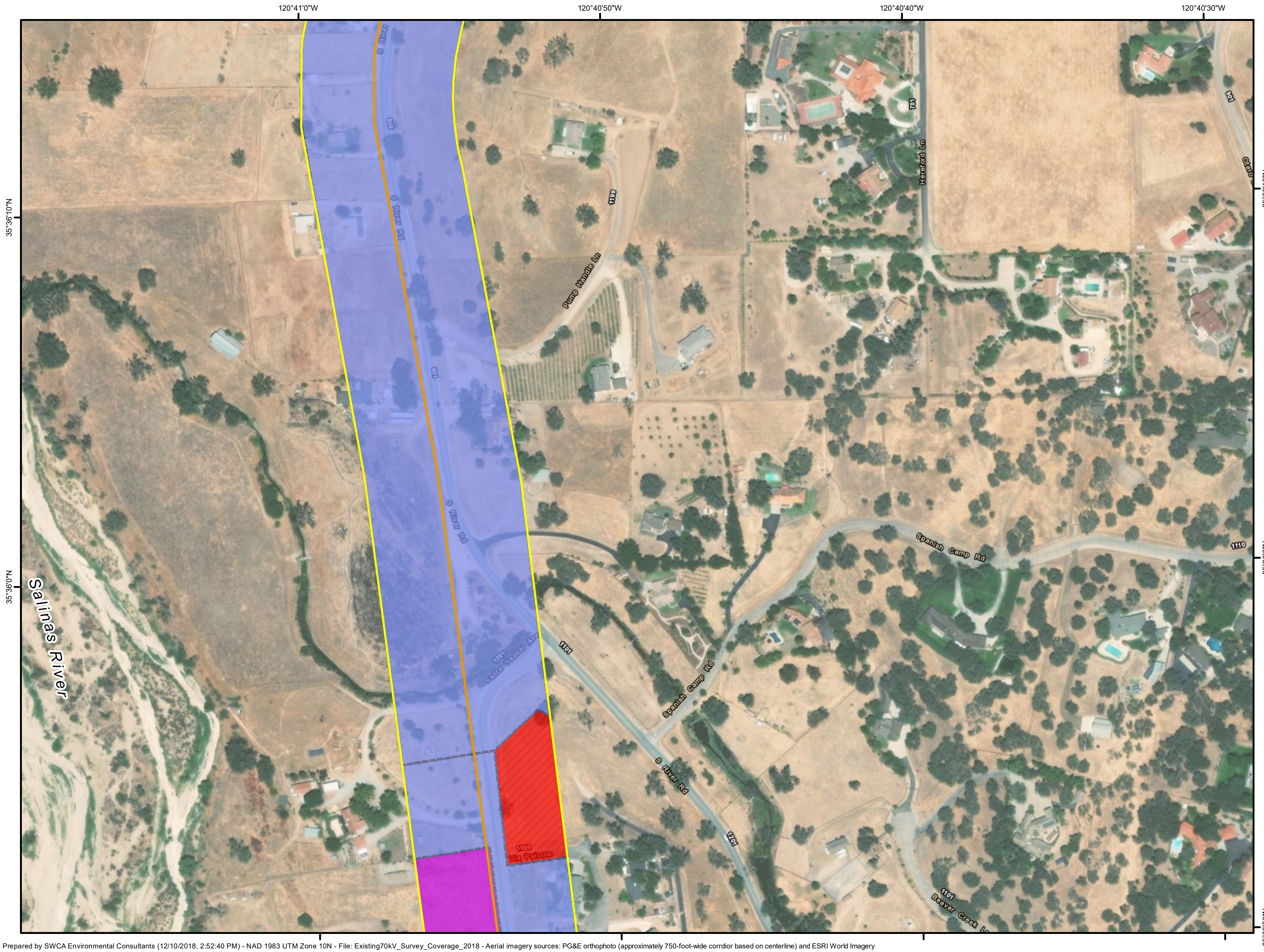


N

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Page 3 of 11

Legend

Study Area

Project Area

Paso Robles-Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

SurveyCoverage

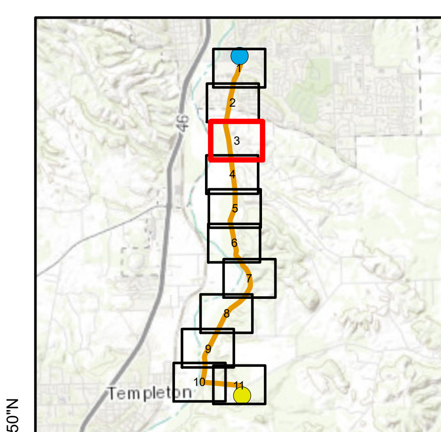
Intensive

Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

Access Denied

Access Restricted



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120°41'10"W
120°41'0"W
120°40'50"W
120°40'40"W
35°35'50"N
35°35'40"N
35°35'30"N

Salinas River
1000 Via Paloma
Santa Ysabel Ave
1300
1201
1101 Beaver Creek Ln
S River Rd
1449
1451
Fire Rock Loop
1448
1631

0 100 200 400 Feet
1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Legend

Study Area

Project Area

Paso Robles-Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

SurveyCoverage

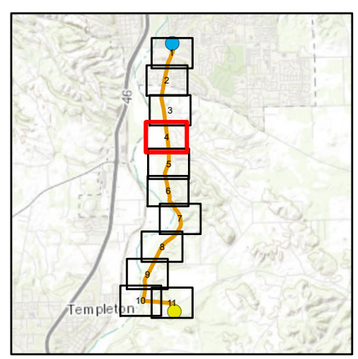
Intensive

Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

Access Denied

Access Restricted



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120°41'10"W 120°41'0"W 120°40'50"W 120°40'40"W

35°35'30"N 35°35'20"N 35°35'10"N

Santa Ysabel Ave
1851 Fire Rock Loop
Fire Rock L
Lake Ysa
Lake Ysabel Rd
1851 Santa Ysabel Ave
Santa Ysabel Rd
2043
Lake Ysabel Rd
Iron Stone Loop

N

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Legend

Study Area

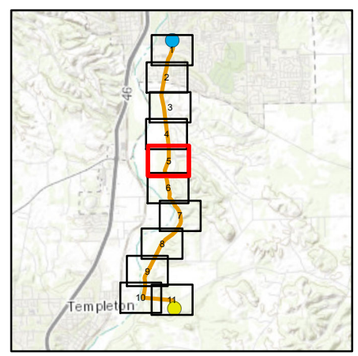
Project Area

Paso Robles-Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

SurveyCoverage

Intensive

Pedestrian Survey



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120°41'10"W
120°41'0"W
120°40'50"W
120°40'40"W
35°35'0"N
35°34'50"N

Iron Stone Loop
2002
2101
Iron Stone Loop
Lake Ysabel Rd
Lake Ysabel Rd
1000
699

0 100 200 400 Feet
1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Legend

Study Area

Project Area

Paso Robles-Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

SurveyCoverage

Intensive

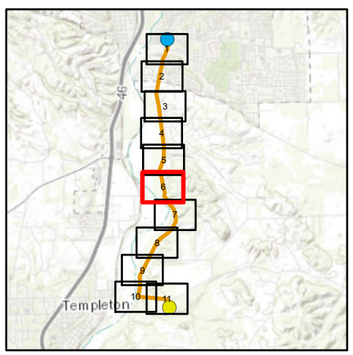
Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

Access Denied

Steep / Not Safely Accessible

Developed



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120°41'0"W
120°40'50"W
120°40'40"W
120°40'30"W
35°34'40"N
35°34'30"N
Burnt Rock Way
Pina Selva Pl
1299
1000

N

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Legend

Study Area

Project Area

Paso Robles-Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

SurveyCoverage

Intensive

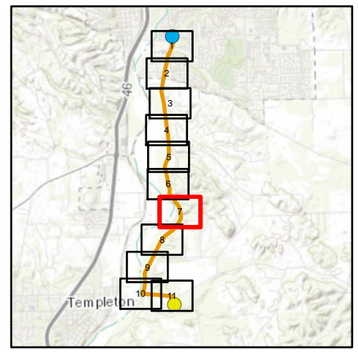
Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

Access Denied

Access Restricted

Steep / Not Safely Accessible



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120°41'10"W
120°41'0"W
120°40'50"W
120°40'40"W
35°34'20"N
35°34'10"N
35°34'0"N

N

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Page 8 of 11

Legend

Study Area

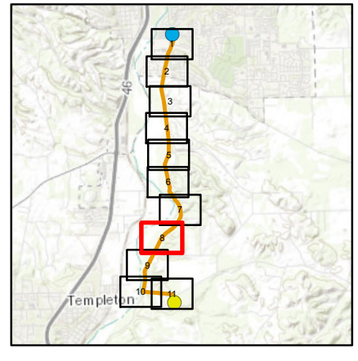
Project Area

Paso Robles-Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

SurveyCoverage

Intensive

Pedestrian Survey



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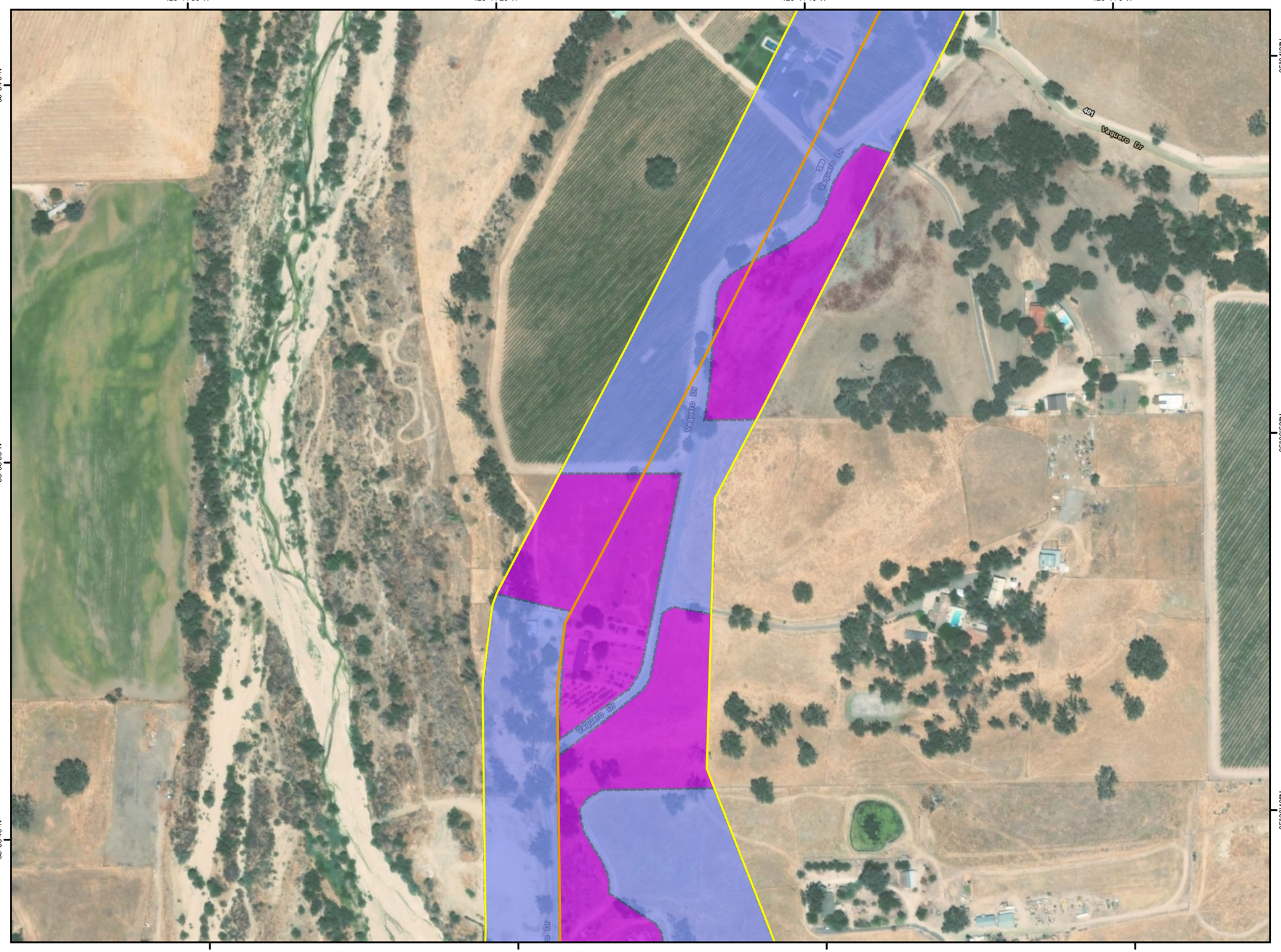
120°41'20"W
120°41'10"W
120°41'0"W
35°34'0"N
35°33'50"N
35°33'40"N



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1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Page 9 of 11

Legend

Study Area

Project Area

Paso Robles-Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

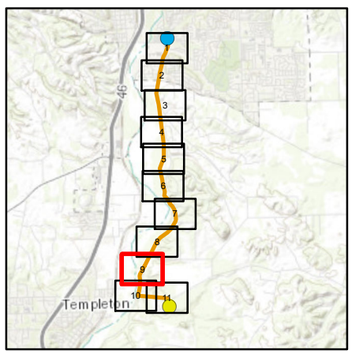
SurveyCoverage

Intensive

Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

Access Restricted



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120°41'40"W 120°41'30"W 120°41'20"W 120°41'10"W

35°33'40"N 35°33'30"N 35°33'20"N

Creekside Ranch Rd
698
Vaquero Dr
El Pomar Dr
701
570
46

N

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Legend

Study Area

Project Area

Paso Robles-Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

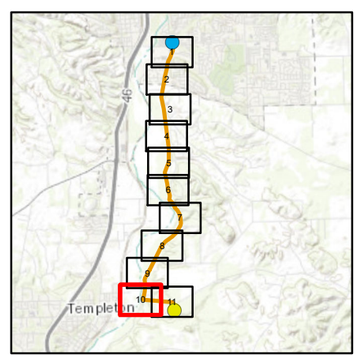
SurveyCoverage

Intensive

Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

Access Restricted



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120°41'10"W
120°41'0"W
120°40'50"W
120°40'40"W
35°33'30"N
35°33'20"N
El Pomar Dr
43
46

N

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Legend

Study Area

Project Area

Paso Robles-Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Templeton Substation

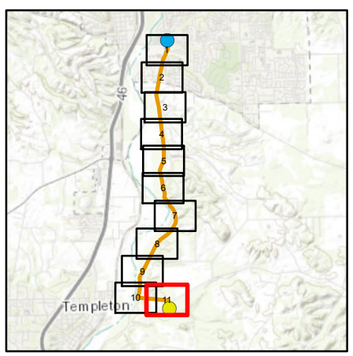
SurveyCoverage

Intensive

Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

Access Restricted



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120°41'0"W 120°40'50"W 120°40'40"W 120°40'30"W

35°37'0"N 35°36'50"N 35°36'40"N

Salinas River

Niblick Rd

S River Rd

Gary St

Arabian Ln

Palomino Ln

Christchurch

Gardenia Ct

Gardenia Cir

Nicklaus St

Oak Hill Rd

Serenade Dr

Miller Ct

Lombardo Ct

Edgewater Ln

Current Ln

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton South River Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Page 1 of 11

Legend

- Study Area
- Paso Robles-Templeton South River Route Alternative
- Paso Robles Substation

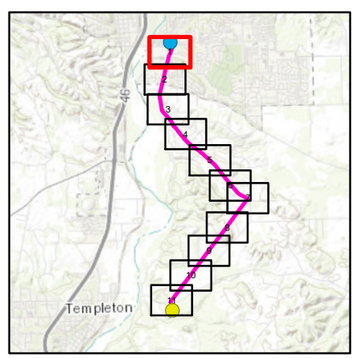
SurveyCoverage

Intensive

- Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

- Developed



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120°41'10"W
120°41'0"W
120°40'50"W
120°40'40"W
35°36'30"N
35°36'20"N

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton South River Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Legend

- Study Area
- Paso Robles-Templeton South River Route Alternative

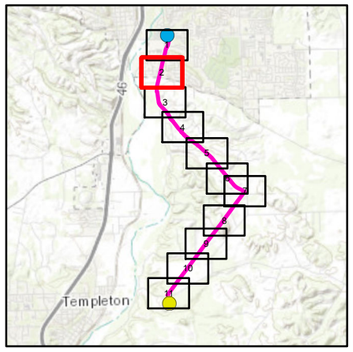
SurveyCoverage

Intensive

- Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

- Access Restricted
- Developed



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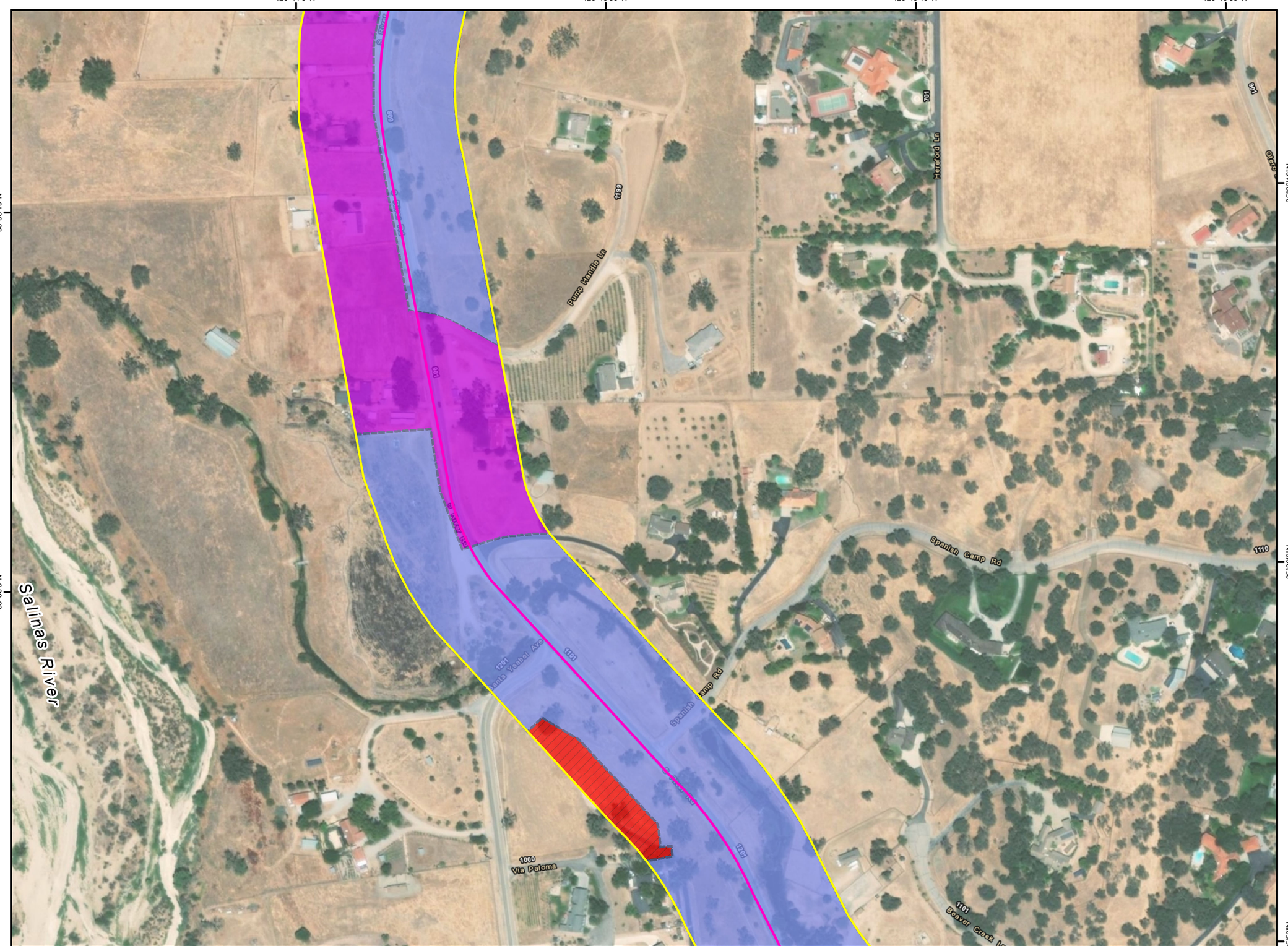
120°41'0"W
120°40'50"W
120°40'40"W
120°40'30"W
35°36'10"N
35°36'0"N
35°35'50"N



0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton South River Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Legend

- Study Area
- Paso Robles-Templeton South River Route Alternative

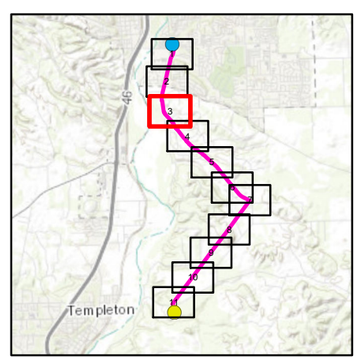
SurveyCoverage

Intensive

- Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

- Access Denied
- Access Restricted



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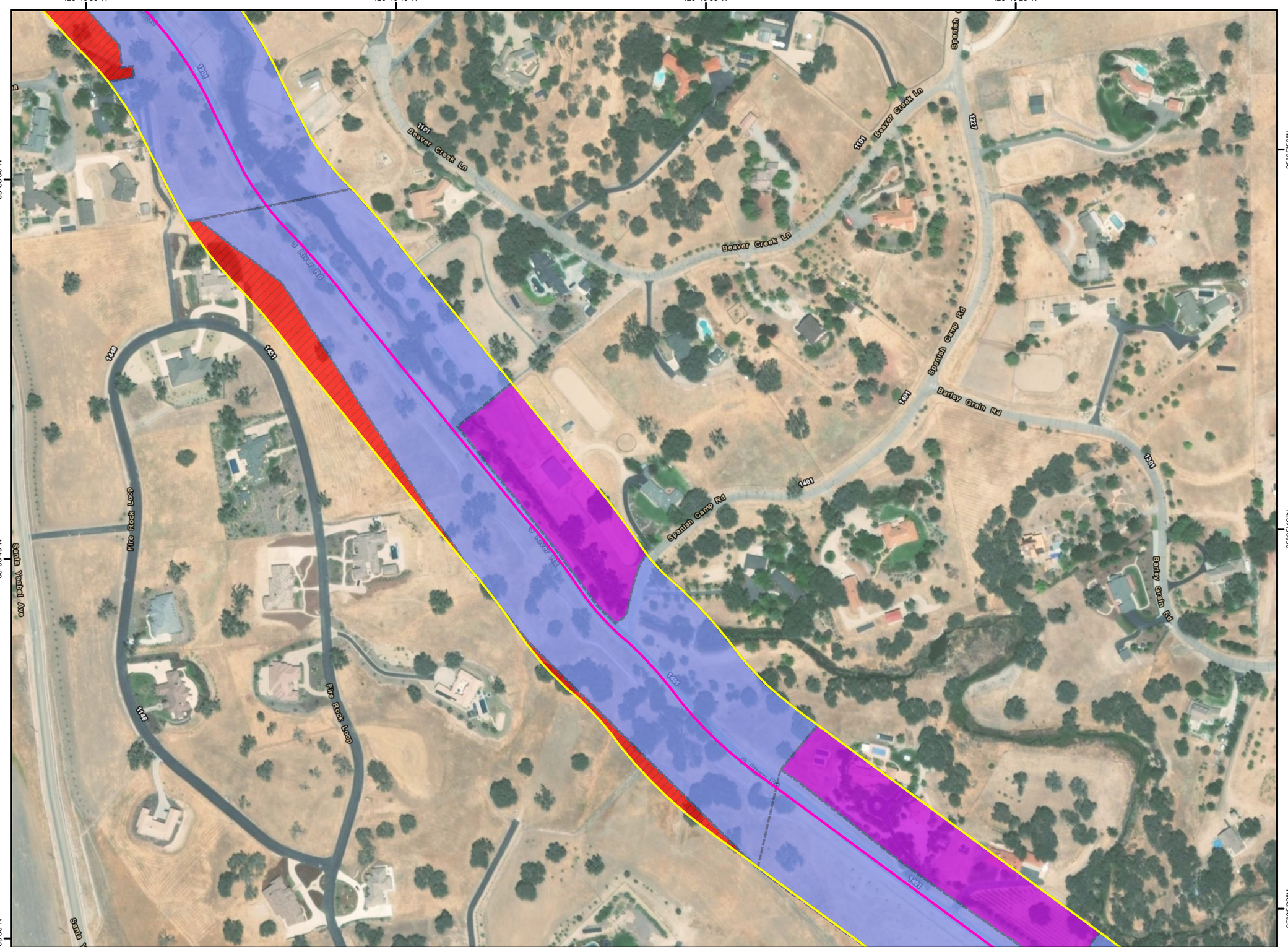
120°40'50"W
120°40'40"W
120°40'30"W
120°40'20"W
35°35'50"N
35°35'40"N
35°35'30"N



N

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton South River Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Page 4 of 11

Legend

- Study Area
- Paso Robles-Templeton South River Route Alternative

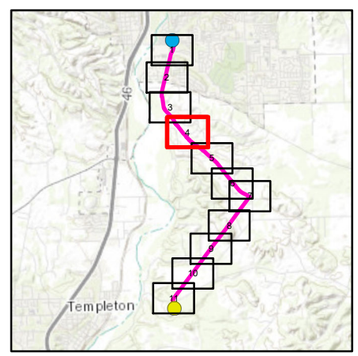
SurveyCoverage

Intensive

- Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

- Access Denied
- Access Restricted



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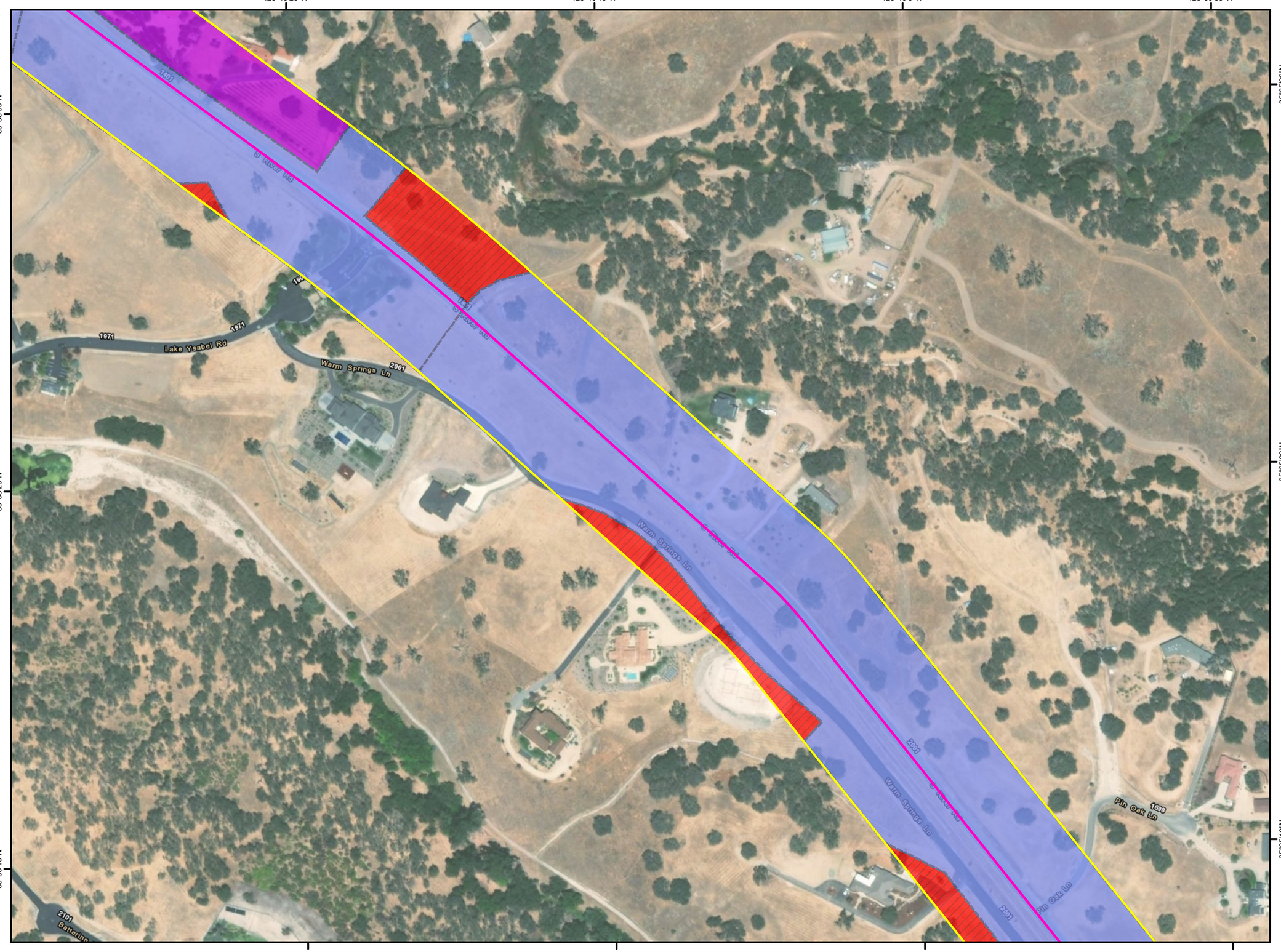


N

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton South River Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Page 5 of 11

Legend

Study Area

Paso Robles-Templeton South River Route Alternative

SurveyCoverage

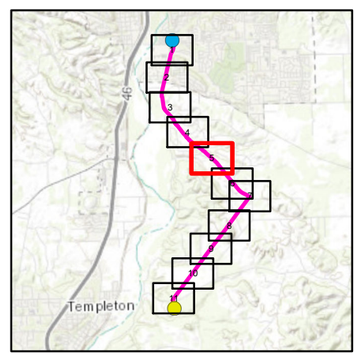
Intensive

Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

Access Denied

Access Restricted



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0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton South River Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Page 6 of 11

Legend

- Study Area
- Paso Robles-Templeton South River Route Alternative

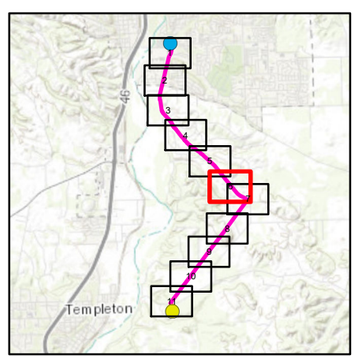
SurveyCoverage

Intensive

- Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

- Access Denied
- Access Restricted



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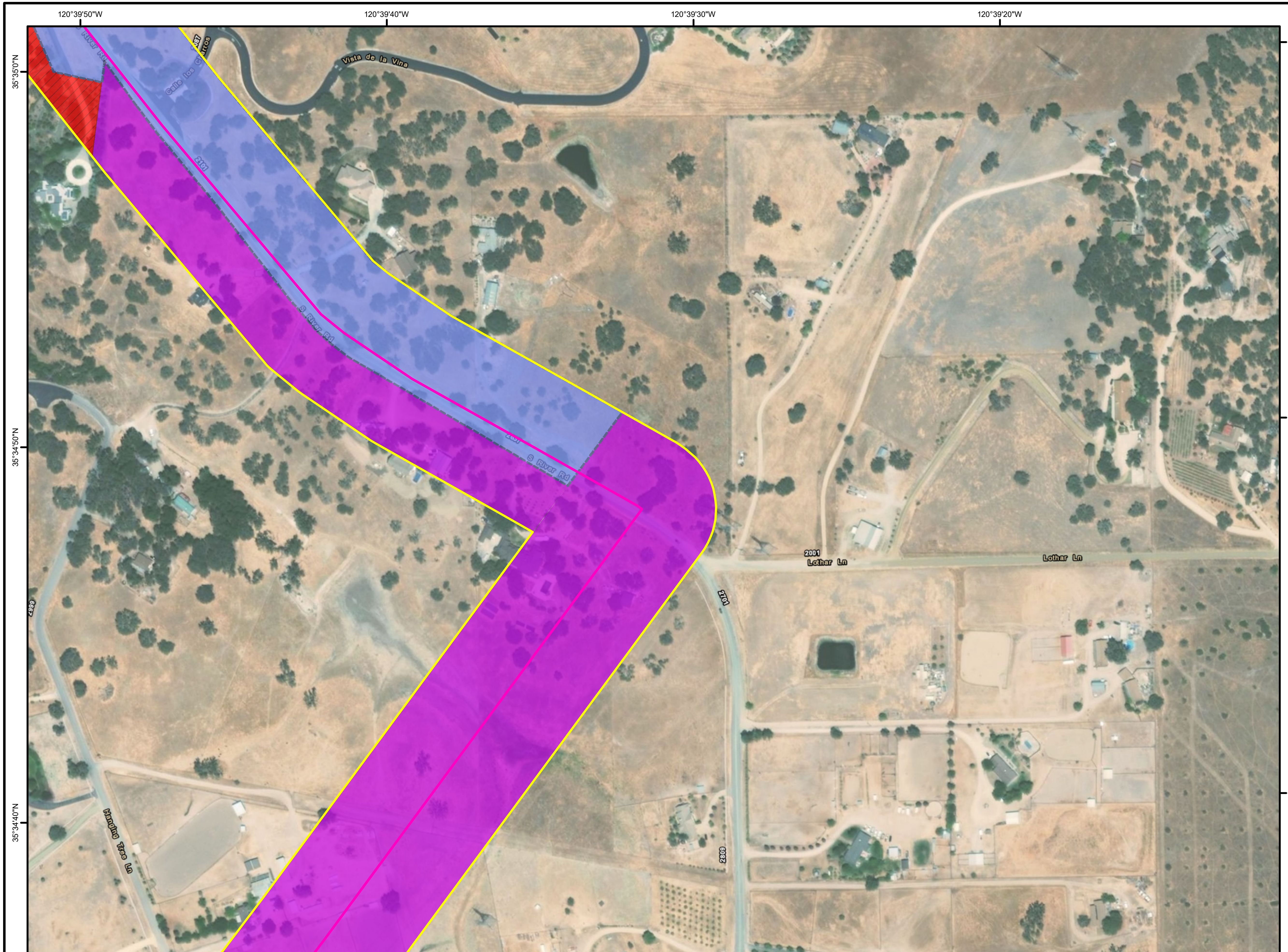

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1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton South River Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Page 7 of 11

Legend

Study Area

Paso Robles-Templeton South River Route Alternative

SurveyCoverage

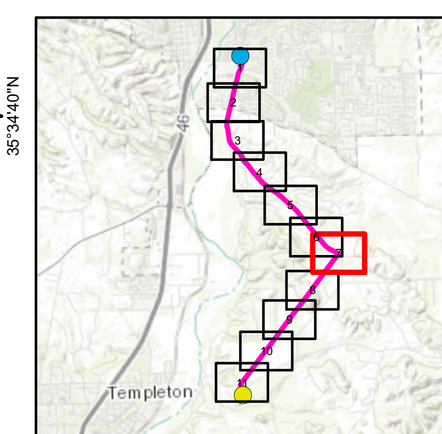
Intensive

Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

Access Denied

Access Restricted



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120°40'10"W
120°40'0"W
120°39'50"W
120°39'40"W
35°34'30"N
35°34'20"N
Ranching Tree Ln
Neal Springs Rd
2550
Rd

0 100 200 400 Feet
1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton South River Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Legend

Study Area

Paso Robles-Templeton South River Route Alternative

SurveyCoverage

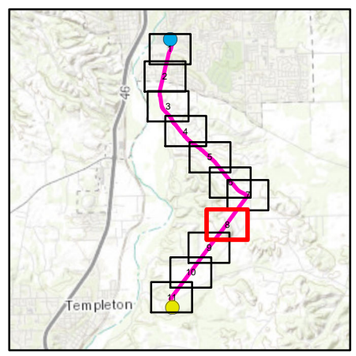
Intensive

Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

Access Restricted

Steep / Not Safely Accessible



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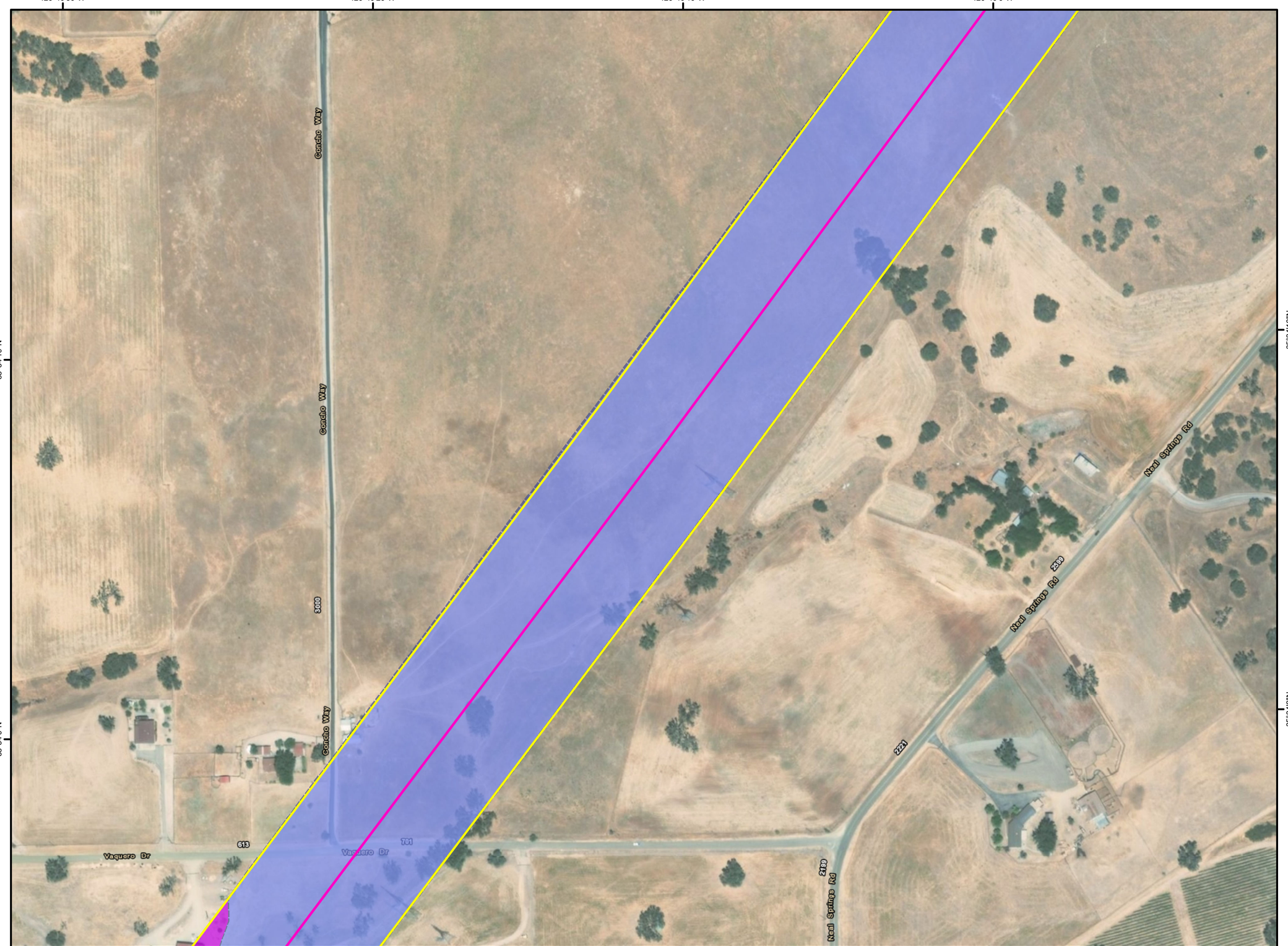


0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton South River Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Legend

- Study Area
- Paso Robles-Templeton South River Route Alternative

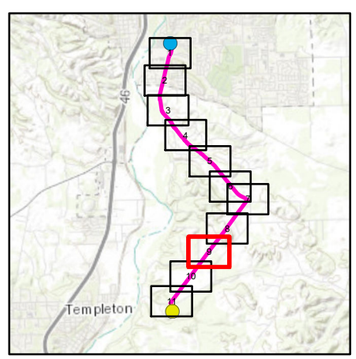
SurveyCoverage

Intensive

- Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

- Access Restricted



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120°40'50"W 120°40'40"W 120°40'30"W 120°40'20"W 120°40'10"W

35°33'50"N

35°33'40"N

Vaquero Dr

613

Vaquero Dr

613

Vaquero Dr

701

Vaquero Dr

El Pomar Dr

N

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton South River Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Legend

- Study Area
- Paso Robles-Templeton South River Route Alternative

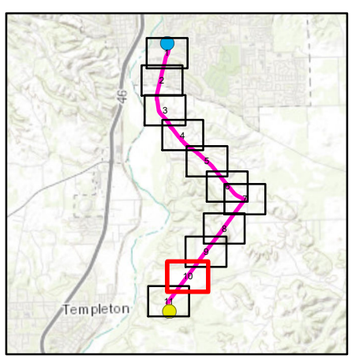
SurveyCoverage

Intensive

- Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

- Access Restricted



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120°41'10"W
120°41'0"W
120°40'50"W
120°40'40"W
120°40'30"W
35°33'30"N
35°33'20"N
El Pomar Dr
743

0 100 200 400 Feet
1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton South River Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

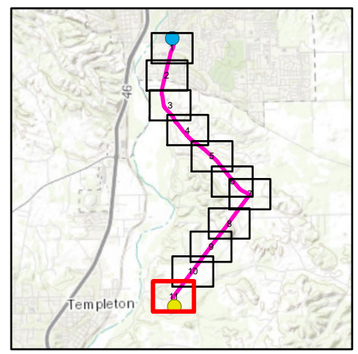
Legend

- Study Area
- Paso Robles-Templeton South River Route Alternative
- Templeton Substation

SurveyCoverage

Intensive

- Pedestrian Survey



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120°41'0"W
120°40'50"W
120°40'40"W
120°40'30"W
35°37'0"N
35°36'50"N
35°36'40"N

Salinas River
Niblick Rd
S River Rd
Gary St
Arabian Ln
Palomino Ln
Gardenia Ct
Gardenia Cir
Nicklaus St
Oak Hill Rd
Miller Ct
Serenade Dr
Lombardo Ct
Edgewater Ln
Current Ln
Canyon Crest Ln
Templeton

N

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Creston Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Legend

- Study Area
- Paso Robles-Templeton Creston Route Alternative
- Paso Robles Substation

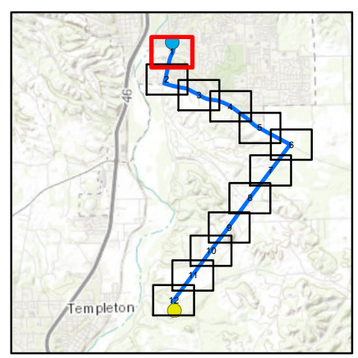
SurveyCoverage

Intensive

- Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

- Developed



Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants (12/10/2018, 4:03:00 PM) - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N - File: Creston_Survey_Coverage_2018 - Aerial imagery sources: PG&E orthophoto (approximately 750-foot-wide corridor based on centerline) and ESRI World Imagery

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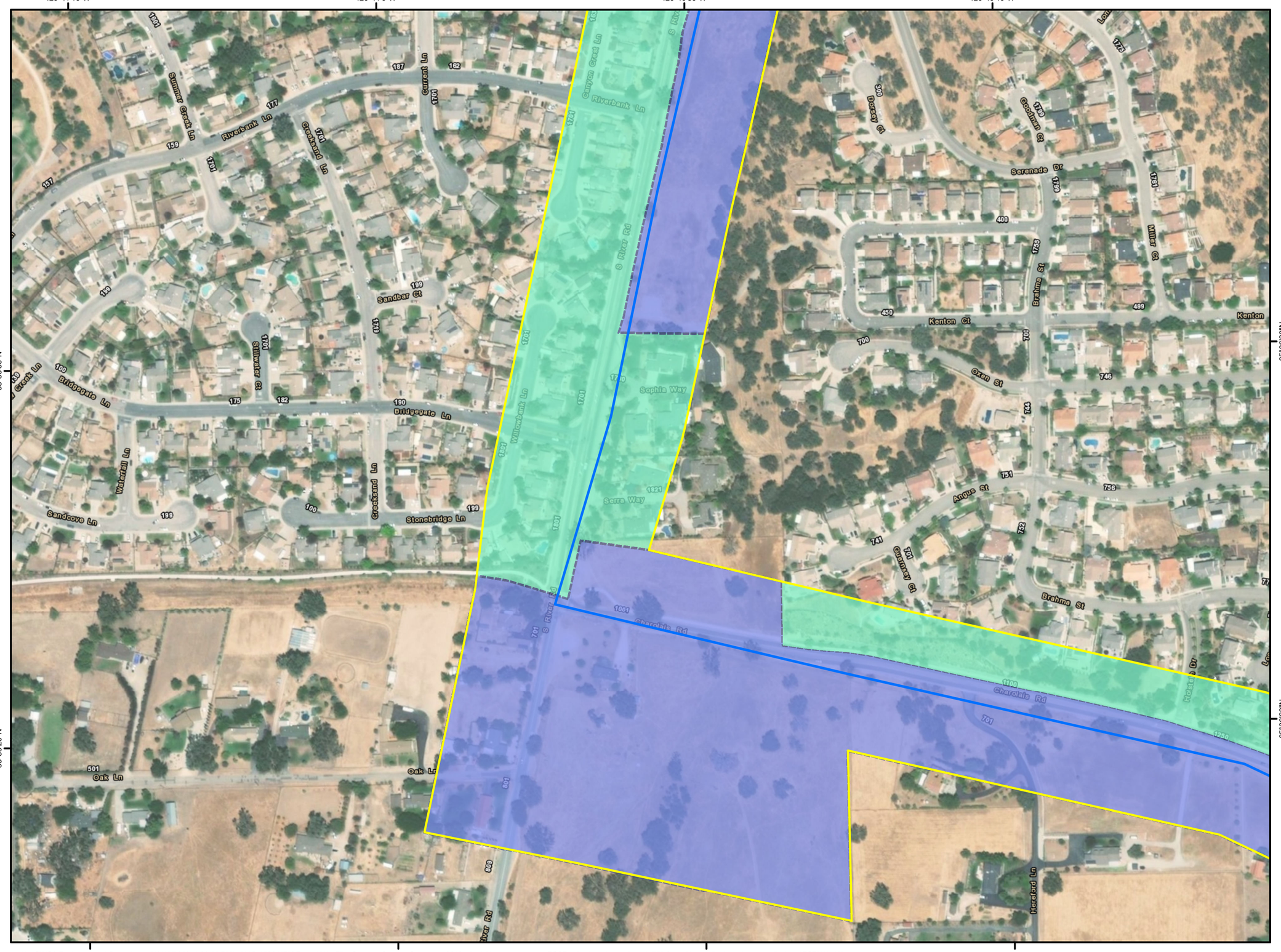
35°36'30"N

35°36'20"N



0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Creston Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Legend

- Study Area
- Paso Robles-Templeton Creston Route Alternative

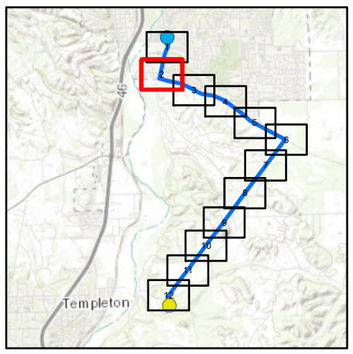
SurveyCoverage

Intensive

- Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

- Developed



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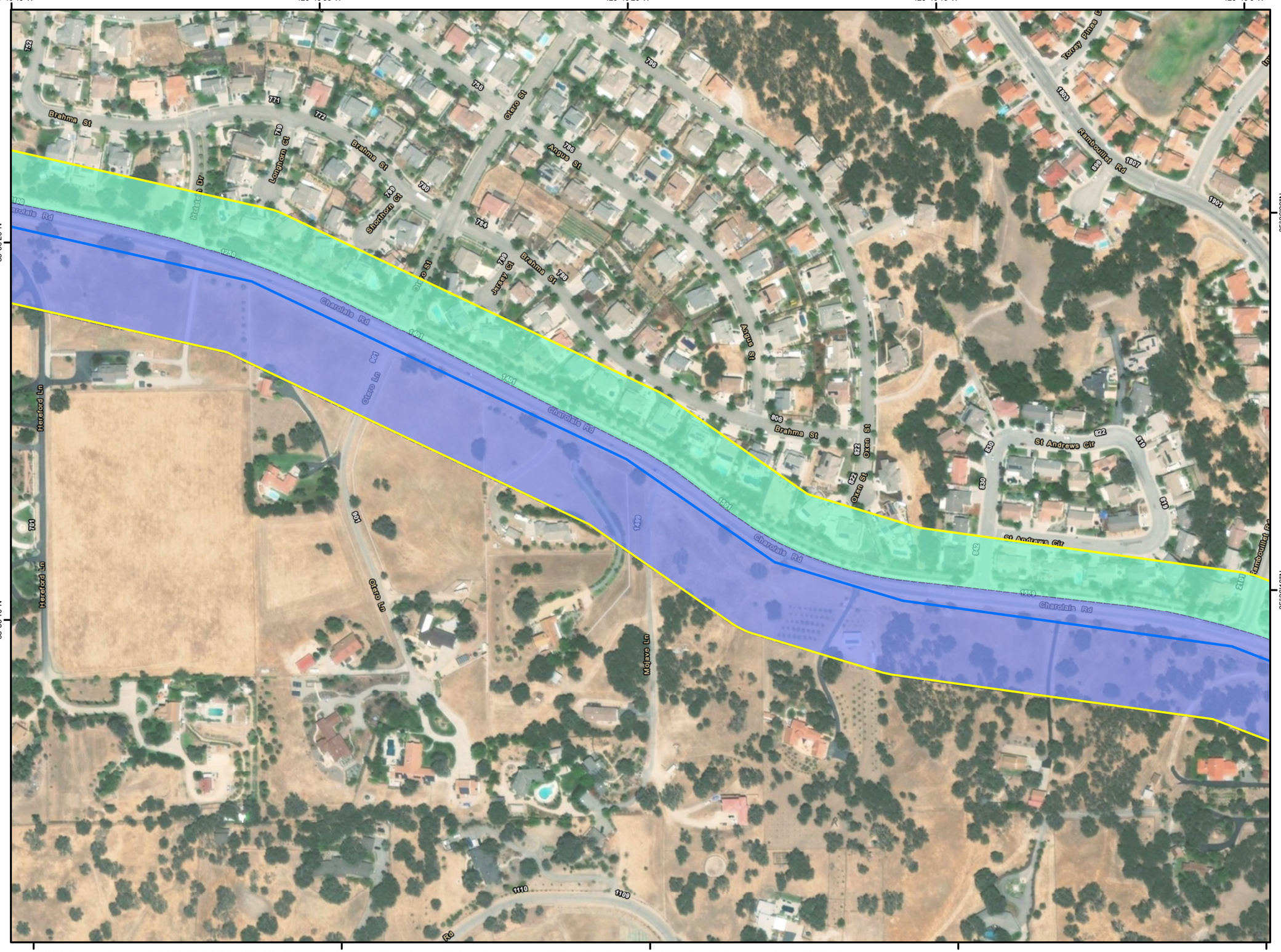
120°40'40"W 120°40'30"W 120°40'20"W 120°40'10"W 120°40'0"W

35°36'20"N

35°36'10"N



0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Creston Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Page 3 of 12

Legend

Study Area

Paso Robles-Templeton Creston Route Alternative

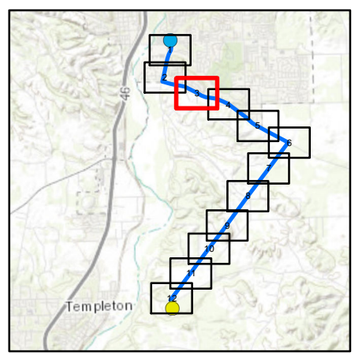
SurveyCoverage

Intensive

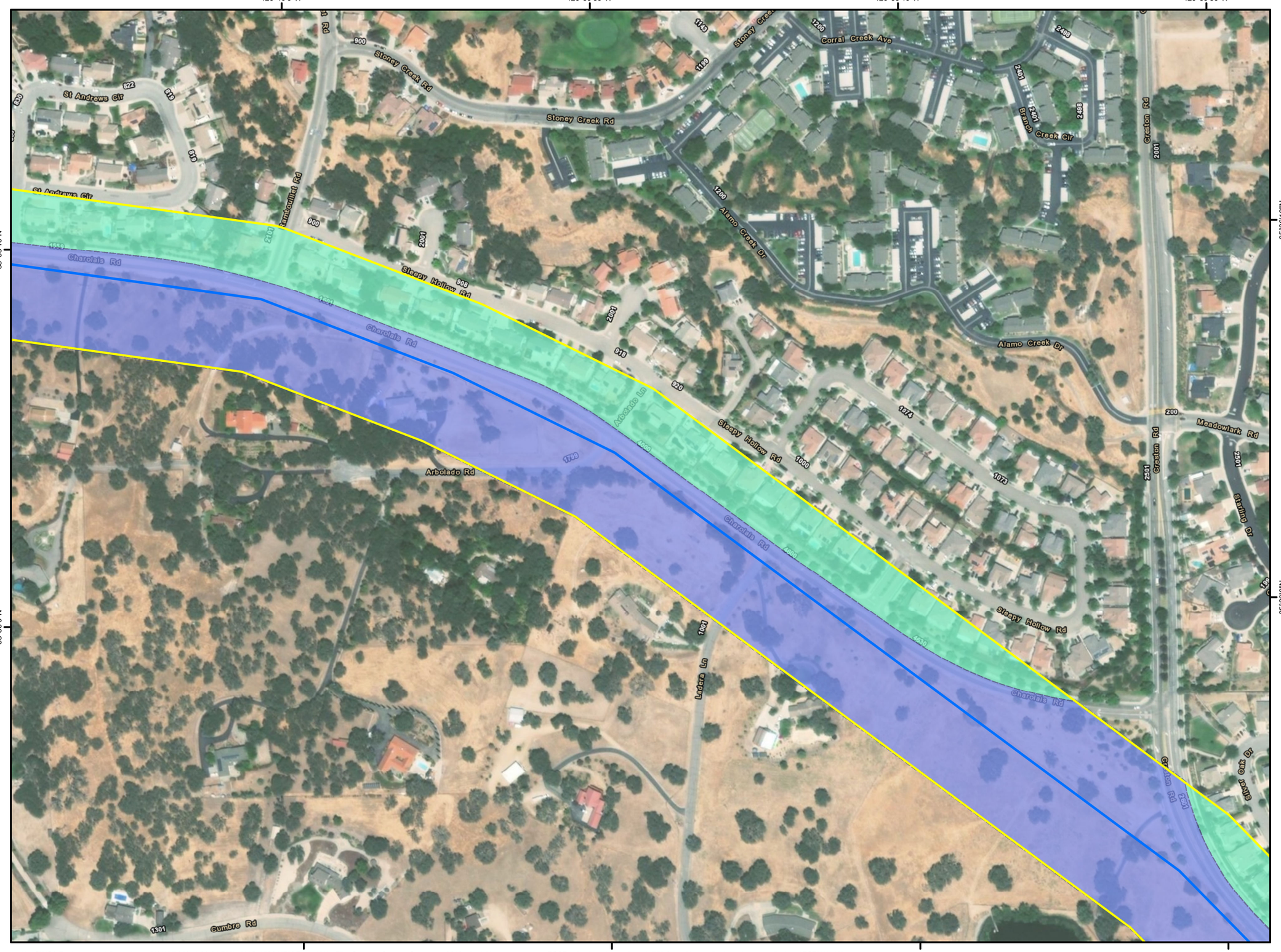
Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

Developed



Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants (12/10/2018, 4:03:20 PM) - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N - File: Creston_Survey_Coverage_2018 - Aerial imagery sources: PG&E orthophoto (approximately 750-foot-wide corrdior based on centerline) and ESRI World Imagery



0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Creston Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Legend

- Study Area
- Paso Robles-Templeton Creston Route Alternative

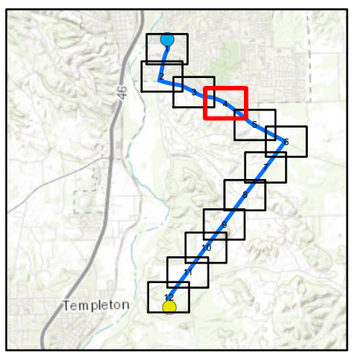
SurveyCoverage

Intensive

- Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

- Developed



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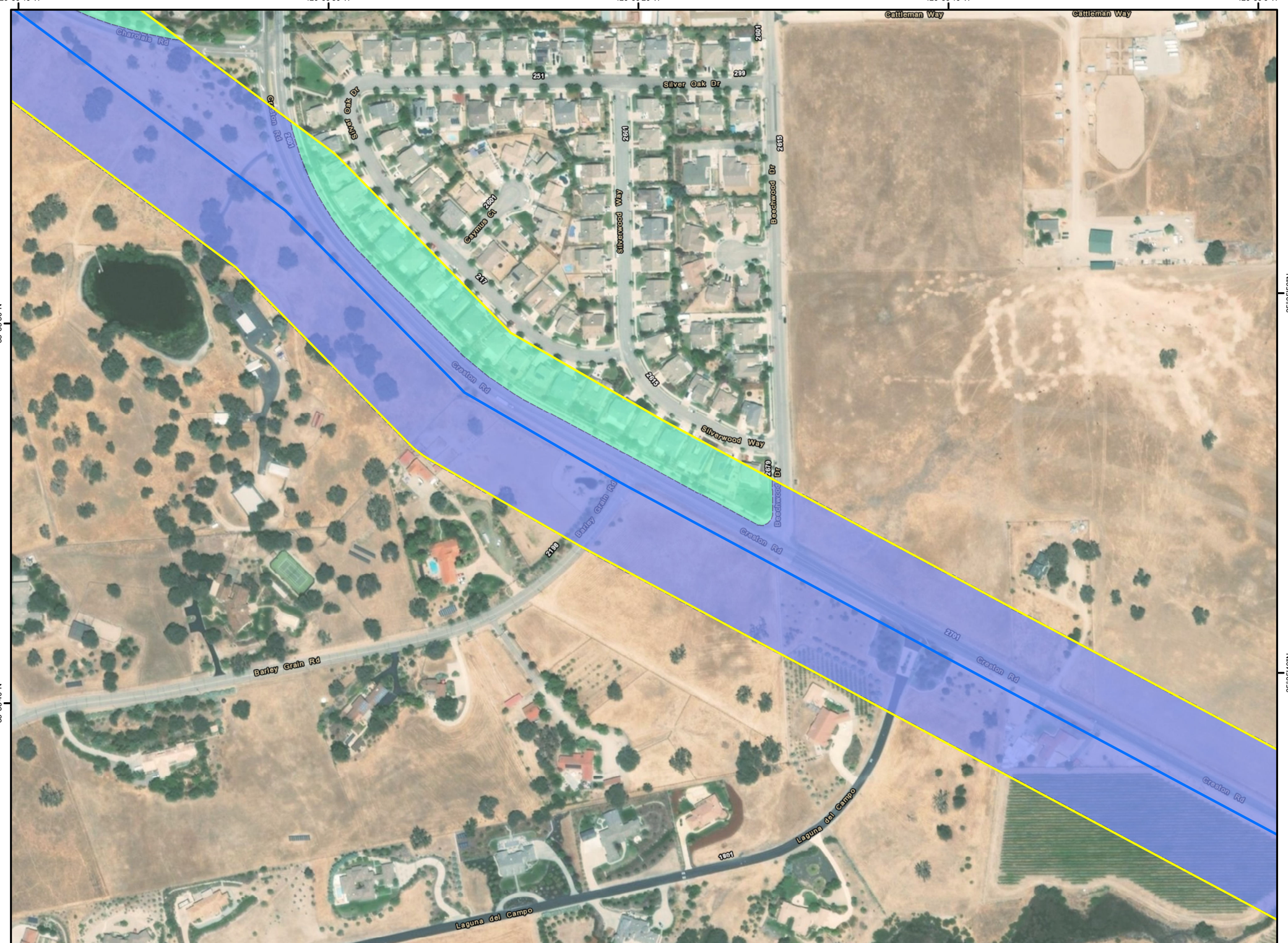


0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Creston Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Legend

- Study Area
- Paso Robles-Templeton Creston Route Alternative

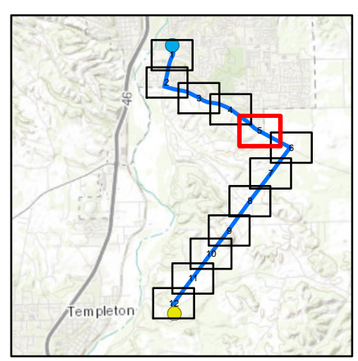
SurveyCoverage

Intensive

- Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

- Developed



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120°39'0"W 120°38'50"W 120°38'40"W 120°38'30"W

35°35'40"N 35°35'30"N 35°35'20"N

Creston Rd

2701

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Creston Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Legend

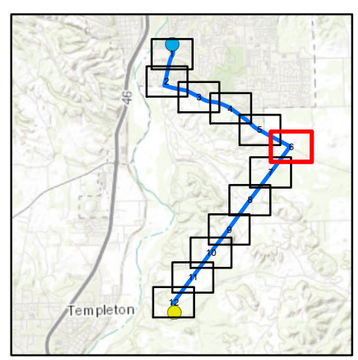
Study Area

Paso Robles-Templeton Creston Route Alternative

SurveyCoverage

Intensive

Pedestrian Survey



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120°39'30"W
120°39'20"W
120°39'10"W
120°39'0"W
120°38'50"W
35°35'20"N
35°35'10"N
35°35'0"N
2098 Calle Patito
1998 Calle Patito

N

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Creston Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

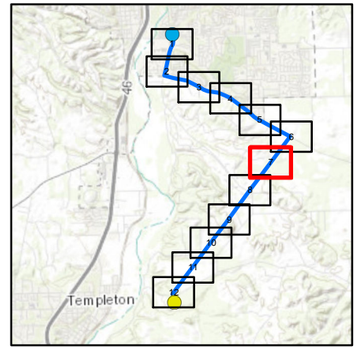
Legend

- Study Area
- Paso Robles-Templeton Creston Route Alternative

SurveyCoverage

Intensive

- Pedestrian Survey



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120°39'50"W 120°39'40"W 120°39'30"W 120°39'20"W

35°35'0"N 35°34'50"N 35°34'40"N

River Rd
2037
Cerro Los Chanos
Vista de la Vina
2101
S River Rd
2037
S River Rd
2001
Lothar Ln
Lothar Ln
2101
2300
Hanging Tree Ln

N

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Creston Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Legend

- Study Area
- Paso Robles-Templeton Creston Route Alternative

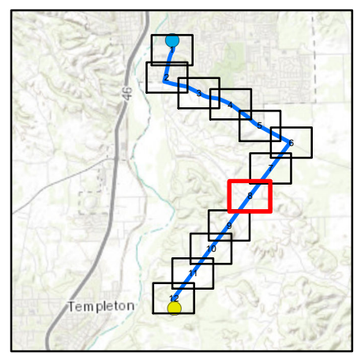
SurveyCoverage

Intensive

- Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

- Access Restricted



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120°40'10"W
120°40'0"W
120°39'50"W
120°39'40"W
35°34'30"N
35°34'20"N
Ranching Tree Ln
Neal Springs Rd
2550
Rd

N

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Creston Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Legend

- Study Area
- Paso Robles-Templeton Creston Route Alternative

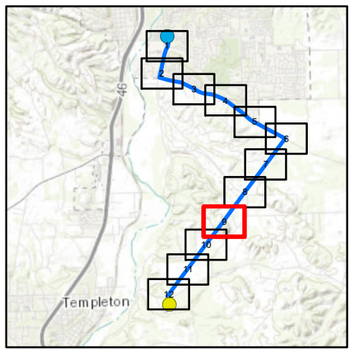
SurveyCoverage

Intensive

- Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

- Access Restricted
- Steep / Not Safely Accessible



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120°40'30"W
120°40'20"W
120°40'10"W
120°40'0"W
35°34'10"N
35°34'0"N
Concho Way
3000
Vaquero Dr
613
701
2221
2239
Neal Springs Rd
Templeton
46

N

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Creston Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Legend

- Study Area
- Paso Robles-Templeton Creston Route Alternative

SurveyCoverage

Intensive

- Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

- Access Restricted

Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants (12/10/2018, 4:04:40 PM) - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N - File: Creston_Survey_Coverage_2018 - Aerial imagery sources: PG&E orthophoto (approximately 750-foot-wide corrdior based on centerline) and ESRI World Imagery

120°40'50"W
120°40'40"W
120°40'30"W
120°40'20"W
120°40'10"W
35°33'50"N
35°33'40"N
Vaquero Dr
613
701
El Pomar Dr

N

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Creston Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

Legend

- Study Area
- Paso Robles-Templeton Creston Route Alternative

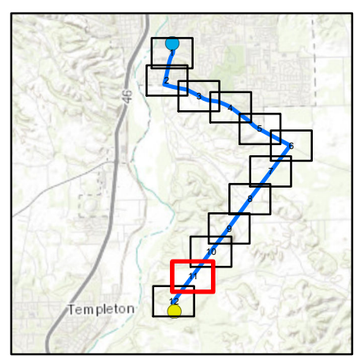
SurveyCoverage

Intensive

- Pedestrian Survey

Not Surveyed

- Access Restricted



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120°41'10"W 120°41'0"W 120°40'50"W 120°40'40"W 120°40'30"W

35°33'30"N

35°33'20"N

El Pomar Dr

743

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Creston Route Alternative

Archaeological Field Survey Coverage Map

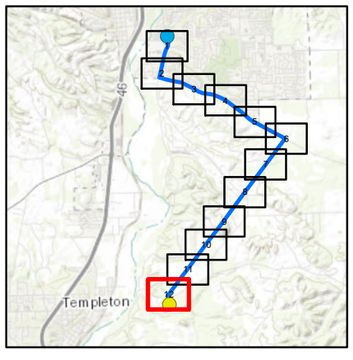
Legend

- Study Area
- Paso Robles-Templeton Creston Route Alternative
- Templeton Substation

SurveyCoverage

Intensive

- Pedestrian Survey



Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants (12/10/2018, 4:05:00 PM) - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N - File: Creston_Survey_Coverage_2018 - Aerial imagery sources: PG&E orthophoto (approximately 750-foot-wide corrdior based on centerline) and ESRI World Imagery

Appendix G.
Built Environment Survey Results Maps

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120°43'0"W 120°42'0"W 120°41'0"W 120°40'0"W 120°39'0"W

35°37'0"N 35°36'0"N 35°35'0"N

715 S River Rd

735 S River Rd

1030 Pump Handle Ln

841 S River Rd

0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet

1:24,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Built Environment Study Results Map

Page 1 of 2

Legend

Historic-Age Built Environment Resource (parcels)

Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants (4/29/2019, 11:14:35 AM) - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N - File: Existing70kV_BuiltEnvironment_11x17 - Basemap source: ESRI USA Topo Maps

120°43'0"W 120°42'0"W 120°41'0"W 120°40'0"W 120°39'0"W

35°35'0"N 35°34'0"N 35°33'0"N 35°32'0"N

375 Vaquero Rd

310 Vaquero Rd

919 El Pomar Dr

Templeton

Paso Robles

0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet

1:24,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Built Environment Study Results Map

Legend

Historic-Age Built Environment Resource (parcels)

Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants (4/29/2019, 11:14:42 AM) - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N - File: Existing70kV_BuiltEnvironment_11x17 - Basemap source: ESRI USA Topo Maps

120°43'0"W 120°42'0"W 120°41'0"W 120°40'0"W 120°39'0"W

35°37'0"N 35°36'0"N 35°35'0"N

715 S River Rd

735 S River Rd

841 S River Rd

1050 Via Paloma

Paso Robles

Capital Hill

Golf Course

Windmill

Water

Park

Pumping Sta

Sulphur Spr

Bethel Sch (Abandoned)

Quarry

Drive-in Theater

SANTA YSABEL

Peachy Canyon

Salinas River

Southern Pacific

Camp Roberts

Atascadero

Cayucos

0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet

1:24,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton South River Route Alternative

Built Environment Study Results Map

Page 1 of 2

Legend

Historic-Age Built Environment Resource (parcels)

Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants (12/14/2018, 10:06:30 AM) - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N - File: SouthRiver_BuiltEnvironment_11x17 - Basemap source: ESRI USA Topo Maps

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35°35'0"N 35°34'0"N 35°33'0"N 35°32'0"N

3995
Concho Way

0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet

1:24,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

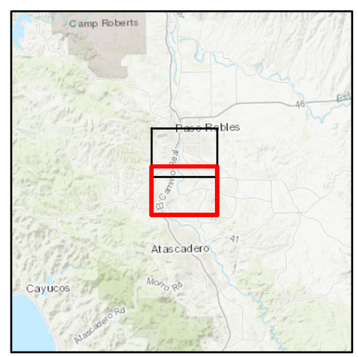
Paso Robles - Templeton South River Route Alternative

Built Environment Study Results Map

Page 2 of 2

Legend

Historic-Age Built Environment Resource (parcels)



Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants (12/14/2018, 10:06:36 AM) - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N - File: SouthRiver_BuiltEnvironment_11x17 - Basemap source: ESRI USA Topo Maps

120°43'0"W 120°42'0"W 120°41'0"W 120°40'0"W 120°39'0"W

35°37'0"N 35°36'0"N 35°35'0"N

715 S River Rd

735 S River Rd

1030 Pump Handle Ln

0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet

1:24,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Paso Robles - Templeton Creston Route Alternative

Built Environment Study Results Map

Page 1 of 2

Legend

Historic-Age Built Environment Resource (parcels)

Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants (12/14/2018, 10:07:31 AM) - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N - File: Creston_BuiltEnvironment_11x17 - Basemap source: ESRI USA Topo Maps

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35°35'0"N 35°34'0"N 35°33'0"N 35°32'0"N

3995
Concho Way

Templeton

Pempleton

D E R O B L E S

0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet

1:24,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

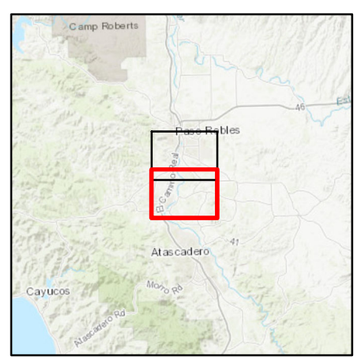
Paso Robles - Templeton Creston Route Alternative

Built Environment Study Results Map

Page 2 of 2

Legend

Historic-Age Built Environment Resource (parcels)



Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants (12/14/2018, 10:07:37 AM) - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N - File: Creston_BuiltEnvironment_11x17 - Basemap source: ESRI USA Topo Maps

Appendix H.
Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Forms: Built Environment Resources

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

Page 1 **of** 7 ***Resource Name or #:** 310 Vaquero Road

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** San Luis Obispo

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Templeton, CA **Date:** 2018 **T** 27S ; **R** 12E; **Sec** 21 **B.M.** Mount Diablo

c. Address: 310 Vaquero Road City: Templeton Zip: 93465

d. UTM: Zone: 10S; 709402 mE/ 3937821 mN (G.P.S.) (for APN 033-231-013)

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

APN 033-231-013 and 033-231-016; portion of Lot 133 of 1886 Harris survey of Rancho Santa Ysabel (San Luis Obispo County *Maps* Book A:129).

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

Assessor parcels 033-231-013 (7 acres), and 033-231-016 (8.5 acres) are located adjacent to one another along Vaquero Road in rural Templeton and are operated as a single agricultural entity. The historic-period resources are located on 033-231-013; 033-231-016 is a vacant agricultural parcel. The property at 310 Vaquero Road (APN 033-231-013) is occupied by a 25x50-foot Ranch-style house and a garage built in 1959 and converted and enlarged for residential use at a later unknown date. The house sits on top of a low knoll at a curve in the road; the surrounding slopes are planted with orchard trees and vines, enclosed by low wire fencing along the road, and by board fencing along the driveway and near the house. (See continuation sheet).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single-family residence; HP33. Farm/Ranch.

***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 #)

Photo 1. Overview of two parcels (033-231-013 and 033-231-016); April 2012

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

Residence: 1959 (Assessor); dates of utility building construction unknown

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Antonio F. Colombo et al., TRE
PO Box 93, Templeton, ca 93465

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

Paula Juelke Carr, MA
SWCA Environmental Consultants
1422 Monterey Street, Suite B-C200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

***P9. Date Recorded:** September 19, 2018

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) From public ROW; Assessor records; desktop (Google)

***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 Templeton Alternative Routes, San Luis Obispo County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2019).

***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):

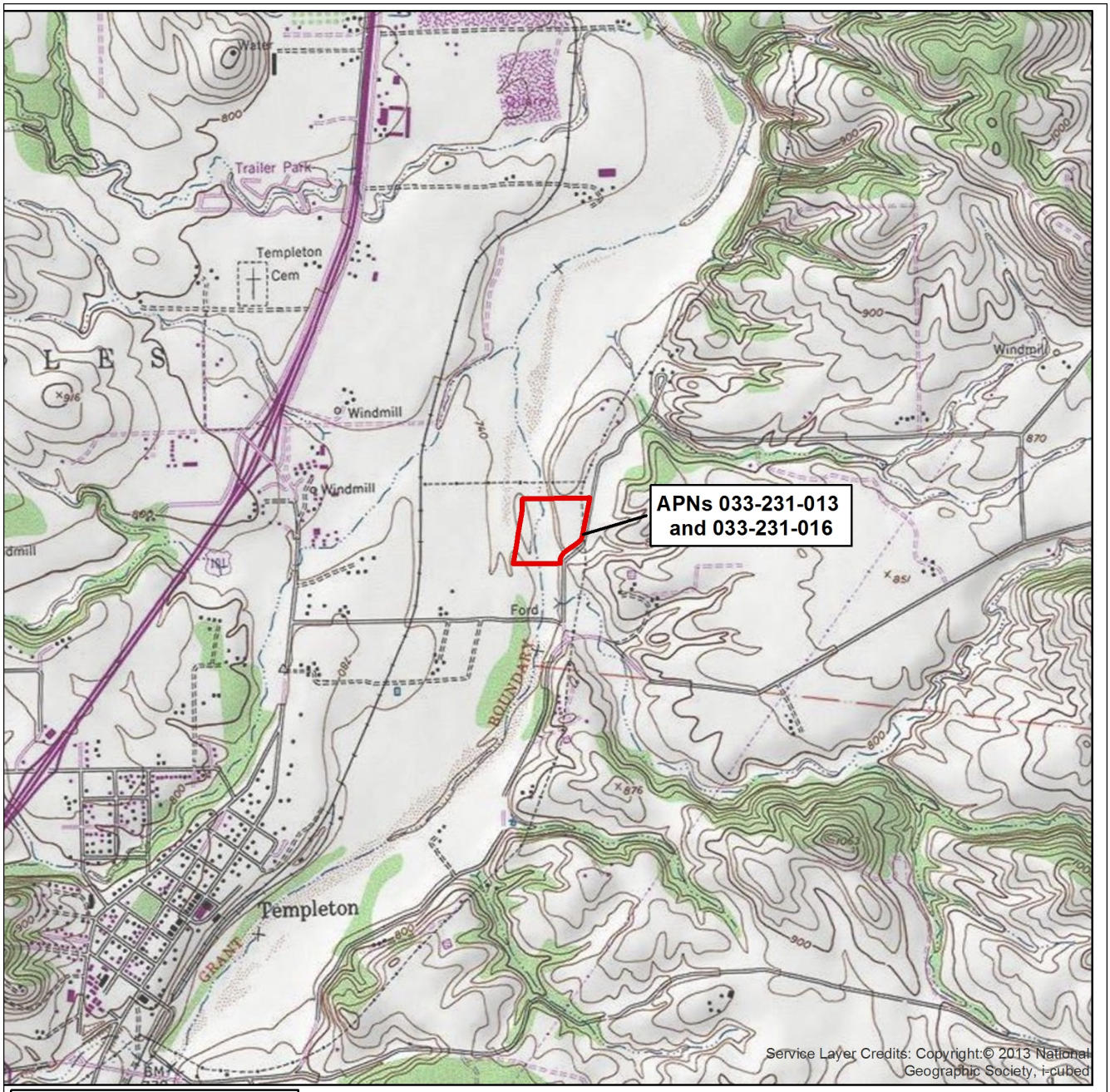
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

 ***Resource Name or #:** 310 Vaquero Road

***Map Name:** Templeton, CA ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2018



Legend

Site Location

N

0 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.5 1 Kilometers

1:24,000

Location Map - APNs 033-231-013
and 033-231-016

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

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
4/29/2019

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 310 Vaquero Road

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: 310 Vaquero Road

B3. Original Use: Farm/Ranch B4. Present Use: Farm/Ranch

***B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch-style

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

According to records on file with the San Luis Obispo County Assessor, the ranch-style house and garage at **310 Vaquero Road (APN 033-231-013)** were built in 1963; the garage was converted to residential use at a a later unknown date. Modern steel utility buildings were also added at the rear of the property at an unknown date. No buildings are located on **APN 033-231-016.**

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

***B8. Related Features:** Agricultural fields

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** N/A **Area:** N/A

Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** N/A **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

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

See continuation sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None

***B12. References:**

Harris 1886 Survey of Rancho Santa Ysabel (San Luis Obispo County Maps A:29); *Paso Robles Daily News,* May 15, 2018 (online).

San Luis Obispo County Office of the Assessor. Various Dates.

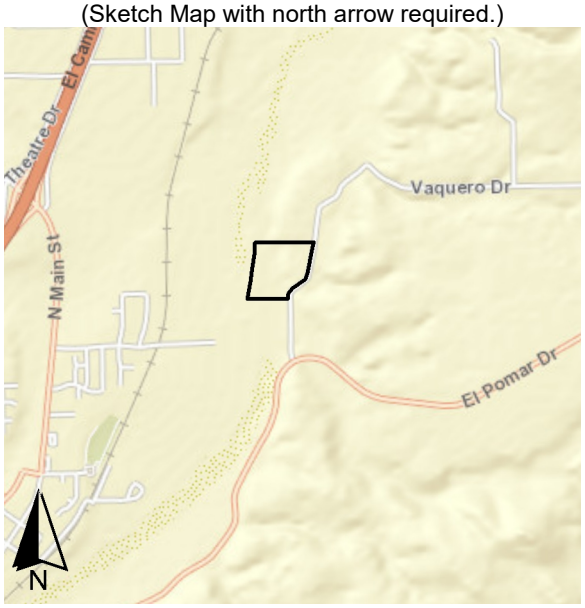
Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project, Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Templeton Alternative Routes, San Luis Obispo County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2019).

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluators:** Paula Juelke Carr, SWCA Environmental Consultants

***Date of Evaluation:** October 4, 2018

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments.)

*Required information

***P3a.Description**

The property at **310 Vaquero Road** (APN 033-231-013) is occupied by a 25x50-foot Ranch-style house and a garage built in 1963 and converted and enlarged for residential use at a later unknown date. The house sits on top of a low knoll at a curve in the road; the surrounding slopes are planted with orchard trees and vines, enclosed by low wire fencing along the road, and by board fencing along the driveway and near the house. Both the one-story single-family house and converted garage are side-gabled, with medium pitch roof lines and medium eaves finished with fascia. The house is separated from the garage portion by an 8-foot-wide covered breezeway; the exterior chimney on the west side of the house is located under this breezeway. Roofing for both house and former garage is identical: low-profile composition shingles. Assessor records state that the house and garage are of standard frame construction, with concrete foundations. Wall cladding is stucco on the visible gable ends (north and south) and probably on the rear (west) elevation; V-groove rustic siding is on the primary (east) elevation. Assessor records state that the original windows were metal-sash casement, although some appear to have been replaced. A door opens into the breezeway, and the former garage now has a large window and sliding glass doors. The main entrance to the house is accessed from the front porch, sheltered under a shed-roof extension of the roof plane. The porch is enclosed with lattice on the south end and by wood railings across the east side; the porch roof is supported by wood posts.

Aerial views reveal that a covered patio and ancillary structure are attached to the north end of the former garage. The driveway leads uphill to a cluster of utility buildings, including a large multi-bay metal steel building, a smaller shed-roofed steel building and other smaller structures not identifiable.

Figure 2. Residential complex at 310 Vaquero Drive (APN 033-231-013), camera facing west.

Figure 3. Residence and converted garage, 310 Vaquero (APN 033-231-013), camera facing west.

Figure 4. Orchard on slope below residence, 310 Vaquero (APM 033-241-013), camera facing northwest.

Figure 5. Utility buildings at the top of knoll, 310 Vaquero (APN: 033-231-013).

Figure 6. Vacant parcel (APN 033-231-016).

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** 375 Vaquero Road

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** San Luis Obispo

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Templeton, CA **Date:** 2018 **T** 27S ; **R** 12E; **Sec** 21 **B.M.** Mount Diablo

c. Address: 375 Vaquero Road City: Templeton Zip: 93465

d. UTM: Zone: 10S; 709524 mE/ 3938275 mN (G.P.S.)

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

APN 033-231--017; portion of Lot 133 of 1886 Harris survey of Rancho Santa Ysabel (San Luis Obispo County *Maps* Book A:129).

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

Assessor parcel 033-231-017 (41 acres) is located on Vaquero Road in rural Templeton. Assessor records state that the property at 375 Vaquero Road is occupied by a manufactured home built in 1971, a 672-square-foot detached room, a below-ground pool (2009), patios, and a ground array of solar panels. The residence is the only historic-period architectural resource visible from the public right of way. The main (south) portion of the one-story, single-family residence is front-gabled; the north end, which is probably the 492-square-foot addition, is an intersecting hipped roof element of the same construction style. A large front-gabled portico is attached to the house, supported on square timbers, under the south gable end. (See continuation sheet.)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single-family residence; HP33. Farm/Ranch.

***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 #)
Photo 1. Overview of primary residence at 375 Vaquero Road, viewed northwest; April 2012.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
(Assessor) Primary residence: 1971; pool: 2009; dates of other construction unknown

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Stephen R. Nino, TRE
375 Vaquero Road, Templeton, CA 93465

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Paula Juelke Carr, MA
SWCA Environmental Consultants
1422 Monterey Street, Suite B-C200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

***P9. Date Recorded:** September 19, 2018

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Restricted to right of way and desktop

***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 Templeton Alternative Routes, San Luis Obispo County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2019).

***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

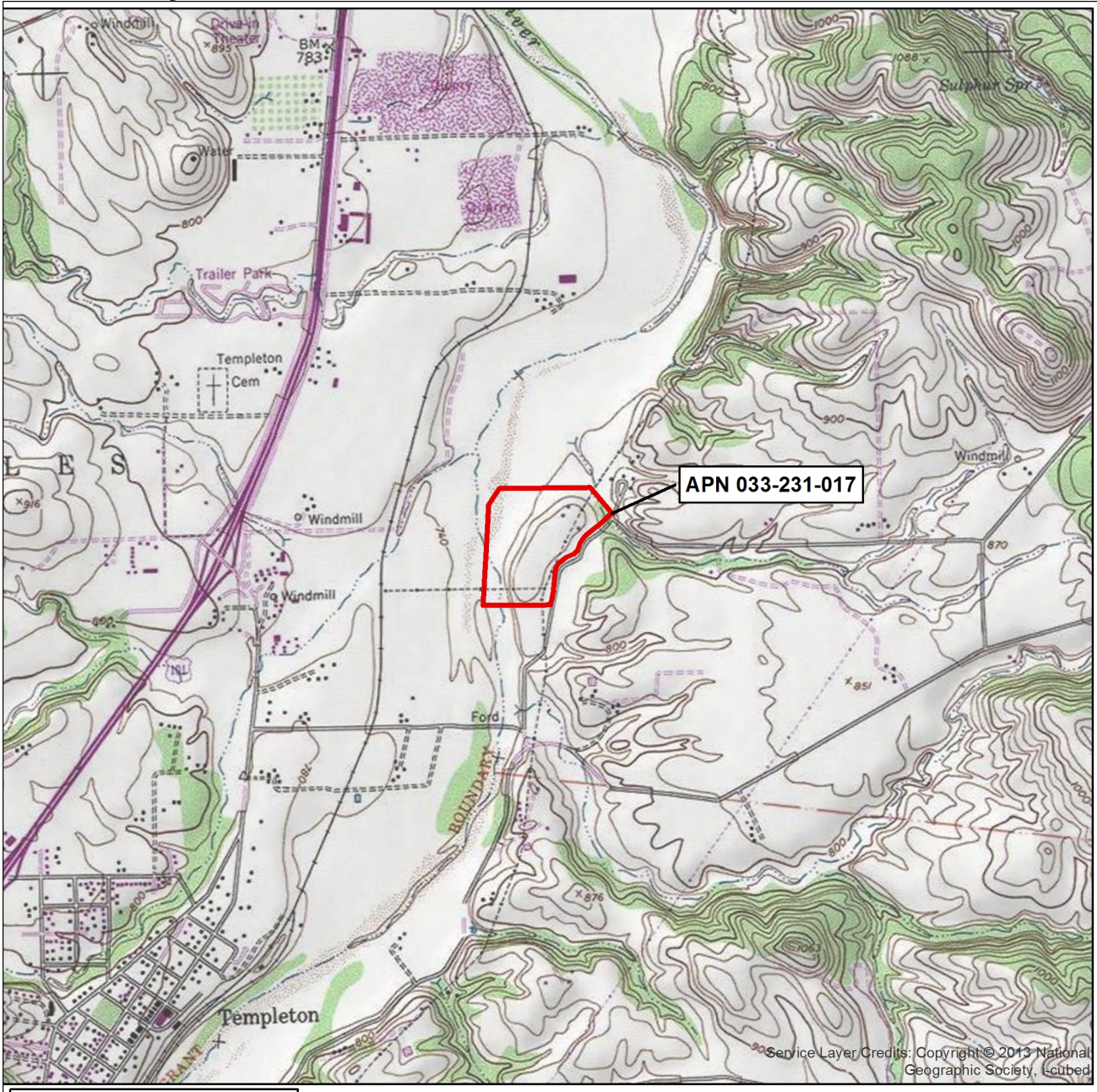
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #:** 375 Vaquero Road

***Map Name:** Templeton, CA

***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2018



Legend

Site Location

N

0 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.5 1 Kilometers

1:24,000

Location Map - APN 033-231-017

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

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
10/31/2018

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 375 Vaquero Road

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name:375 Vaquero Road

B3. Original Use: Farmland

B4. Present Use: Residential ranchette

***B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch-style

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

According to records on file with the San Luis Obispo County Assessor, the residence at 375 Vaquero Road is a manufactured home built in 1971. The residence was originally 1304 square feet. An addition of 492 square feet and a detached room of 672 square feet were built at an unknown date. An in-ground pool was constructed in 2009. Patios, ground-level arrays of solar panels, and expansive paved areas and lawn areas are also present.

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

***B8. Related Features:** Agricultural fields

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** N/A **Area:** N/A

Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** N/A **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 property at 375 Vaquero Road does not reflect any links to the 1886 subdivision of Rancho Santa Ysabel or the subsequent early settlement of the east side of the Salinas River (Criterion 1). The property was previously owned by dairy farmer Howard F. Hinson and Maude Hinson and is likely to have been transferred to their daughter and son-in-law, Shirley and Johnnie Colombo, as part of the latters' farming operations in the 1960s. While it is not certain whether or not the Colombo family was responsible for the current buildings on the property, these newer buildings are incongruent with the style and purpose of the older Colombo buildings, representing a different type of land use that is more residential than agricultural. There is no documented association with a person of unusual local significance (Criterion 2). The fact that the principal building on the 375 Vaquero Road parcel is a manufactured home makes its potential for architectural signficance negligible; none of the buildings reveal important architectural or engineering characteristics (Criterion 3). Although in some instances historic-period buildings may also be significant for their information potential, such is not the case with these particular resources (Criterion 4).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None

***B12. References:**

Harris 1886 Survey of Rancho Santa Ysabel (San Luis Obispo County Maps A:29); *Paso Robles Daily News,* May 15, 2018 (online); San Luis Obispo County Office of the Assessor; *Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project, Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Templeton Alternative Routes, San Luis Obispo County, California* (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2019).

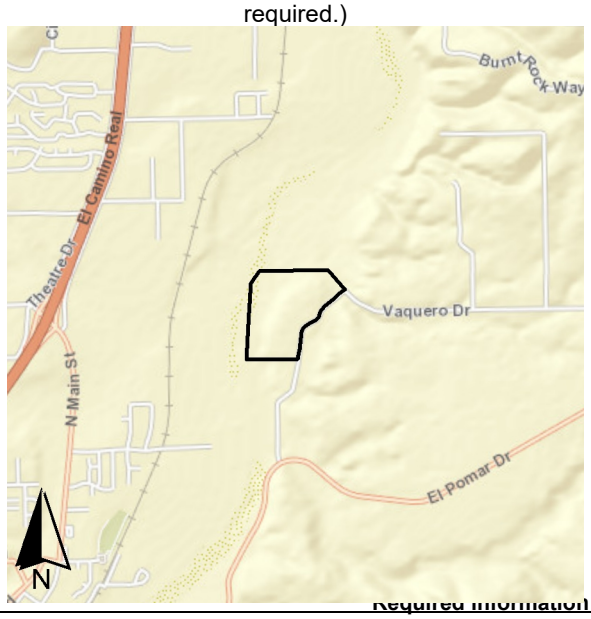
B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluators:** Paula Juelke Carr, SWCA Environmental Consultants

***Date of Evaluation:** October 4, 2018

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



Required information

***P3a. Description (continued):**

Windows are uniform in style; they appear to be modern, flush-mounted, two-light windows and sliding glass doors. A tall central roof vent suggests an interior fireplace. The square, hipped-roof 672-square foot detached room is located close to the northwest corner of the main residence (Photo 2). Two smaller sheds are located in a row next this detached room. The residence, detached room and sheds front on an expansive paved area, accessed by the short, steep driveway that leads from Vaquero Road to the top of the knoll. West of this paved area is a broad lawn area, enclosed by a fence, where the pool is located. Another lawn area and several trees are located beyond the pool area. A ground-level array of solar panels lies just off the north end of the residence. The surrounding slopes of the knoll are planted to vineyards.

Photo 2. Overview of residential complex at top of knoll, 375 Vaquero Road (APN 033-241-017).

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

Page 1 **of** 6 ***Resource Name or #:** 715 S. River Road

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** San Luis Obispo

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Templeton, CA **Date:** 2018 **T** 27S ; **R** 12E; **Sec** 04 **B.M.** Mount Diablo

c. Address: 715 S. River Road City: San Luis Obispo Zip: 93401

d. UTM: Zone: 10S; 709927 mE/ 3942754 mN (G.P.S.)

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

Other Locational Data: 020-242-019 (formerly 020-241-078); portion of Lot 37, Harris 1886 survey of Santa Ysabel Ranch (San Luis Obispo County Maps A:29)

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

See continuation sheet.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single family property; HP4. Ancillary building

***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 #)
Primary (west) facade, view southwest, September 19, 2018, #111926436.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1935. Source: San Luis Obispo County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Fred A. Iaia TRE,
Address restricted

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Paula Juelke Carr, MA
SWCA Environmental Consultants
1422 Monterey Avenue, Suite B-C200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 1, 2018

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) From public ROW; Assessor records

***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 Templeton Alternative Routes, San Luis Obispo County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2019).

***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

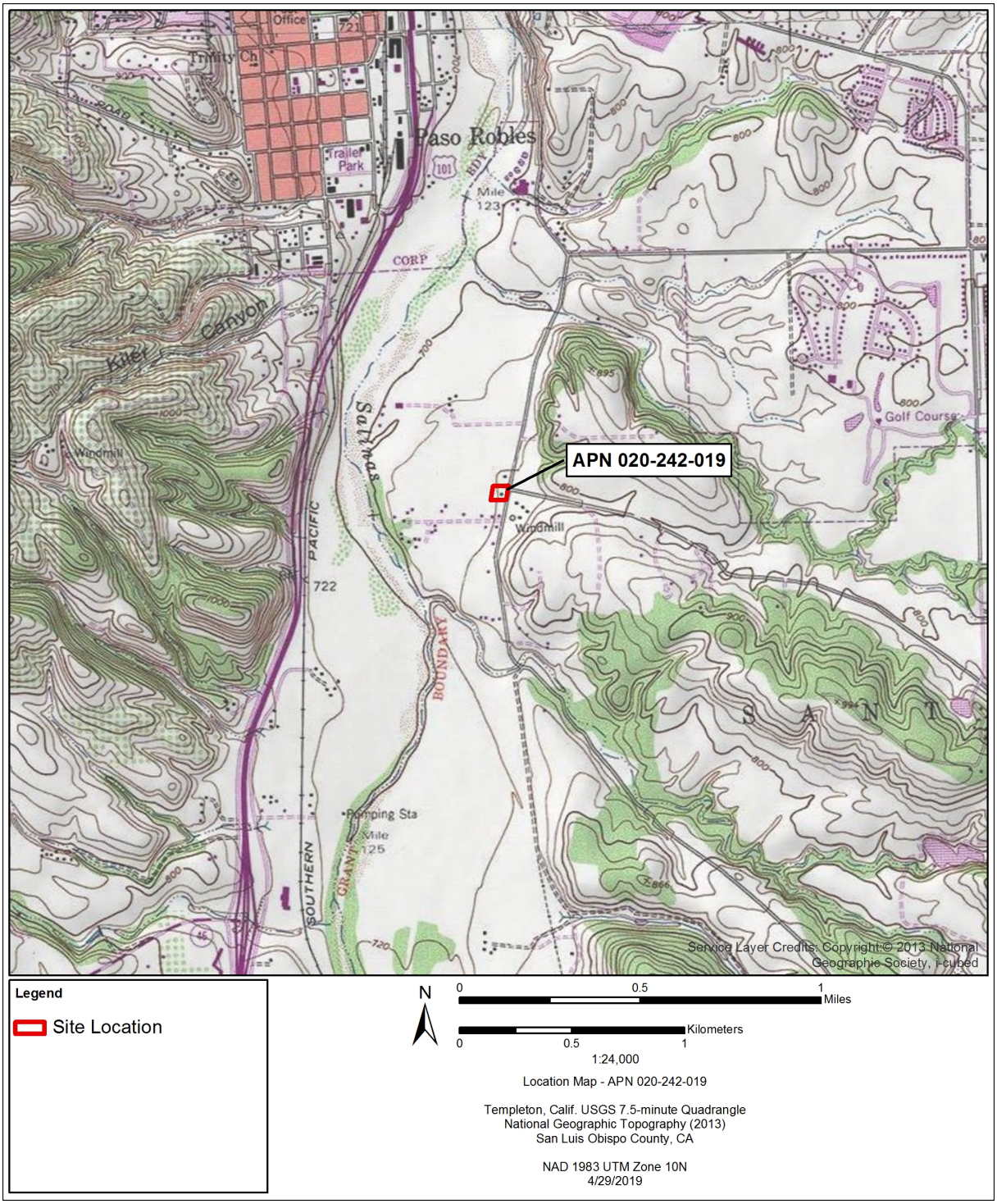
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #:** 715 S. River Road

***Map Name:** Templeton, CA

***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2018



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 715 S. River Road

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: 715 S. River Road
B3. Original Use: Single-family residence B4. Present Use: Single-family residence
***B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch-style
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1935

***B7. Moved?** ■ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** Garage
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** N/A **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 parcel,020-242-019 (formerly 020-241-078), encompasses a portion of Lot 37 as depicted on the 1886 Harris survey of Santa Ysabel Ranch (San Luis Obispo County Maps A:29). Constructed in 1935, the residence on the subject parcel is unconnected with the 1886 development of the Santa Ysabel subdivision and the early settlement of the east side of the Salinas River. The residential property is not known to have been associated with anyone of unusual significance. The buildings are examples of modest residential properties in the Paso Robles area, and the residence has been altered extensively from its original appearance and form.

Lacking both significance and integrity, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, and does not otherwise constitute a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None

***B12. References:**

San Luis Obispo County Office of the Assessor. Various dates.

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project, Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Templeton Alternative Routes, San Luis Obispo County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2019).

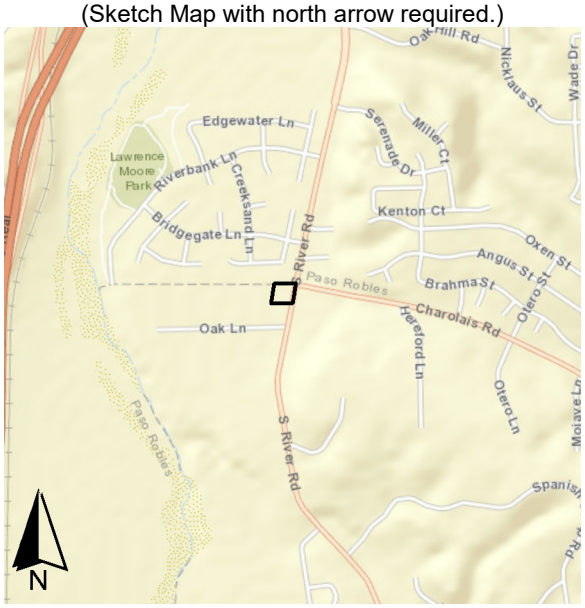
B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluators:** Paula Juelke Carr, MA, SWCA Environmental Consultants

***Date of Evaluation:** October 1, 2018

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



*Required information

***P3a.Description**

This 1.03-acre parcel is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of S River Road and Charolais Road. The house, as originally constructed in 1935, was a one-story, side-gabled, single-family Ranch-style residence, rectangular in plan and measuring 704 square feet. At an unknown date, a cross-gable addition of similar construction and measuring 905 square feet was built on the rear of the house, more than doubling its footprint. The house has a concrete foundation. Walls are coated with stucco. All of the windows visible from the public right-of-way are replacement vinyl multi-light with faux muntins. On the main (east) elevation, facing S River Road, the roof plane extends outward to shelter a concrete-floored corridor running the full width of the house. The corridor roof is supported on five regularly spaced "Y"-braced wood posts; a band of narrow latticework hangs from the outer edge of the roof. The main entrance is located under the corridor roof, toward the north end of the residence. To the left of the door and somewhat south of the corridor midline, an exterior rubble masonry chimney extends up the corridor wall and pierces the roof; above the roof, the four-sided chimney tapers inward. Side views of the property obtained from a public bike path on the north side show the complex gabled roofline of the addition.

Perpendicular to the house is another structure of similar construction – a long, rectangular, side-gabled, detached garage with three garage bays and a small living space at the west end. The broad area in front of both the residence and garage is paved with asphalt. A tall wood fence separates this paved front area from the rear yard.

Figure 2. Oblique view of residence and garage from S River Road, camera facing southwest (SWCA photo, 9/19/2018)

Figure 3. View of property from public footpath, camera facing south (SWCA photo, 9/19/2018).

Figure 4. Intersecting gabled rooflines at rear of residence, viewed from public footpath, camera facing south (SWCA photo, 9/19/2018).

State of California — The Resources Agency	Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	HRI #
PRIMARY RECORD	Trinomial
	NRHP Status Code
Other Listings	
Review Code	Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 6 ***Resource Name or #:** 735 S. River Road / 571 Oak Lane

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** San Luis Obispo

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Templeton **Date:** 2018 **T** 27S ; **R** 12E; **Sec** 04 **B.M.** Mount Diablo

c. Address: 735 S. River Road / 571 Oak Lane City: Paso Robles Zip: 93446

d. UTM: Zone: 10S; 709916 mE/ 3942684 mN (G.P.S.)

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

Other Locational Data: APN 020-242-018 (residence with two situs addresses: [735 S River Road and 571 Oak Lane] and APN 021-193-013 (vacant land); all of these were formerly listed under APN 020-241-062; portion of Lot 37, Harris 1886 survey of Santa Ysabel Ranch (San Luis Obispo County Maps A:29)

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

See continuation sheet.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single-family property; HP4. Ancillary building.

***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 #)
Primary (west) facade, view west, September 19, 2018, #111810393

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1966. Source: San Luis Obispo County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Robert Sanner, et al. TRE
735 S. River Road, Paso Robles, CA 93446

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Paula Juelke Carr, MA
SWCA Environmental Consultants
1422 Monterey Avenue, Suite B-C200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

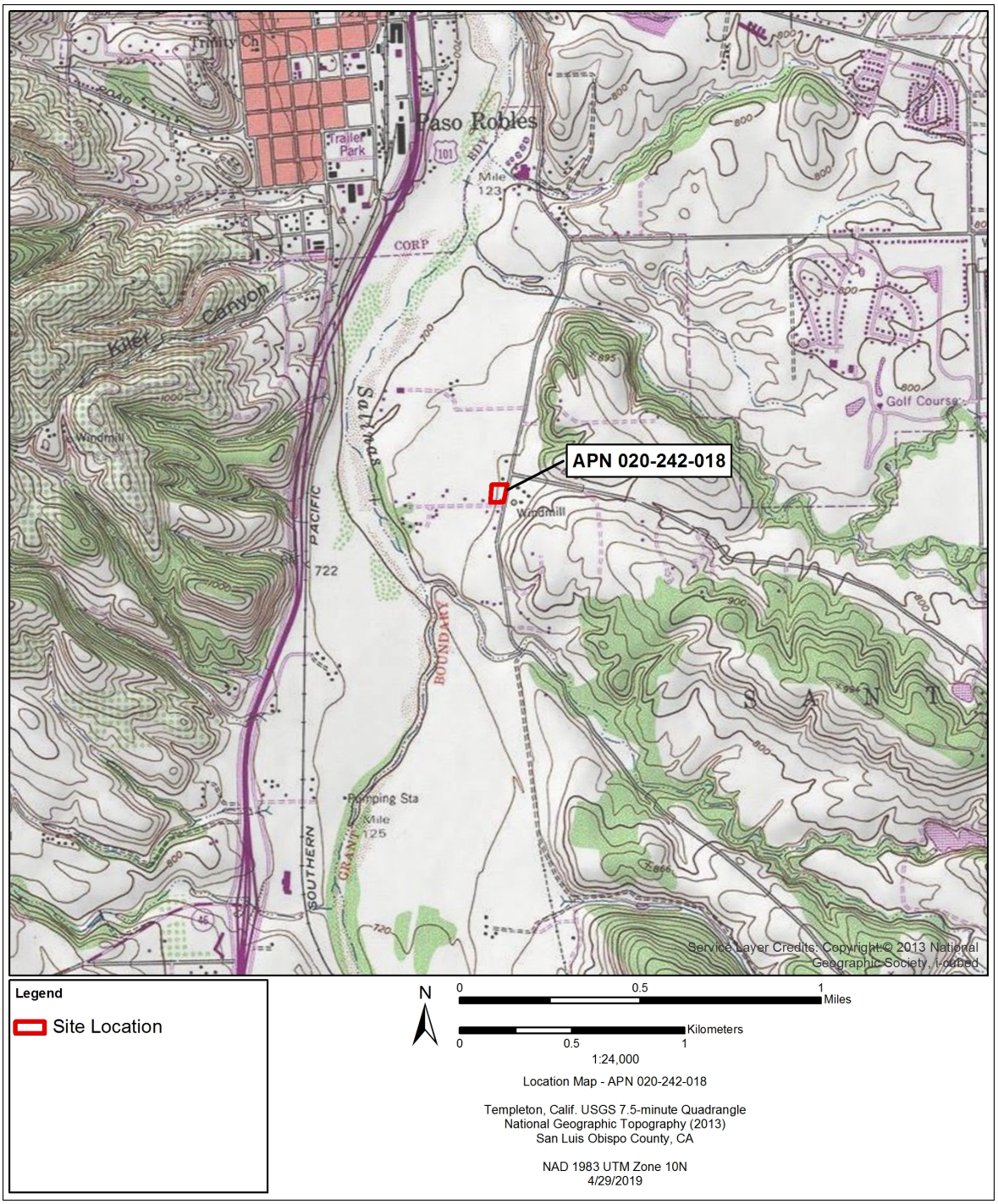
***P9. Date Recorded:** October 1, 2018

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) From Public ROW; Assessor records

***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 Templeton Alternative Routes, San Luis Obispo County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2019).

***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):


Paso Robles
Trailer Park
Mile 123
CORP
Kiler Canyon
Windmill
APN 020-242-018
Windmill
Golf Course
PACIFIC
722
BOUNDARY
Pumping Sta
Mile 125
SOUTHERN
Service Layer Credits: Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed
Legend
Site Location
N
0 0.5 1 Miles
0 0.5 1 Kilometers
1:24,000
Location Map - APN 020-242-018
Templeton, Calif. USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle
National Geographic Topography (2013)
San Luis Obispo County, CA
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
4/29/2019

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 735 S. River Road / 571 Oak Lane

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: 735 S. River Road
B3. Original Use: Single-family dwelling
B4. Present Use: Single-family Residential
***B5. Architectural Style:** Minimal Ranch
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1966

***B7. Moved?** ■ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** N/A **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 residential parcel, 020-242-018, encompasses a portion of Lot 37 as depicted on the 1886 Harris survey of Santa Ysabel Ranch (San Luis Obispo County Maps A:29). Oak Lane features several houses of similar acreage, housing type, and construction materials. Constructed in 1966, the residence on the subject parcel is unconnected with the 1886 development of the Santa Ysabel subdivision and the early settlement of the east side of the Salinas River. The residential property is not known to have been associated with anyone of unusual significance. The buildings are examples of modest residential properties in the Paso Robles area; the minimal ranch style is not a significant architectural type, and the subject property has been altered extensively from its original appearance and form.

Lacking both significance and integrity, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, and does not otherwise constitute a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None

***B12. References:**

San Luis Obispo County Office of the Assessor; *Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project, Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Templeton Alternative Routes, San Luis Obispo County, California* (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2019).

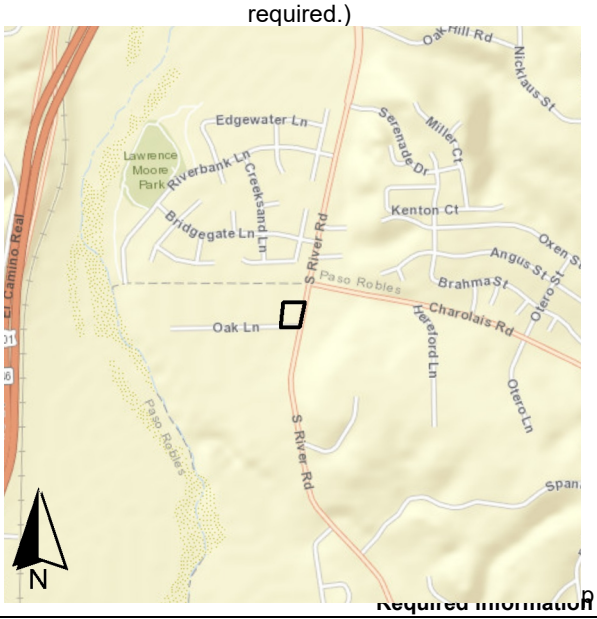
B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluators:** Paula Juelke Carr, MA, SWCA Environmental Consultants

***Date of Evaluation:** October 1, 2018

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



Required information

*Recorded by: Paula Juelke Carr, MA *Date: October 1, 2018 ■ Continuation ☐ Update

***P3a.Description**

The parcel, enclosed with chain-link fencing, is occupied by a 1,948-square-foot, one-story, single-family residence, roughly L-shaped in plan. The original portion of the residence was constructed in 1966 as a 1,200-square-foot side-gabled rectangle paralleling S River Road. The house was later enlarged (date unknown) by the construction of an intersecting front-gabled wing, which added another 748 square feet to the footprint. The rooflines are medium pitch with broad eaves finished either with fascia or gutters. The main entrance, sheltered under the eaves, is located in the inside corner of the "L" created by the intersection of the newer wing with the original house. Most of the visible windows are vinyl sliders; the east end of the new wing has a prominent bay featuring faux-muntin multi-light French doors with single faux-muntin multi-light panels on the side angles of the bay window. Walls are coated with stucco. A brick veneer dado extends the full width of the main elevation and the inside corner of the "L." This brick trim extends up and over the main door and the French doors.

The south elevation, fronting on Oak Lane, has its own street address: 571 Oak Lane. There is an offset at the intersection of the original residence and the wing addition. The older portion features a broad, stuccoed exterior chimney and a door opening onto a covered concrete patio; a concrete sidewalk extends from the patio to a small gate opening onto Oak Lane. The addition has a single door accessed by two concrete steps. Vinyl windows are located on either side of the door. A detached two-car garage is located on the west side of the house, set back slightly from Oak Lane. The garage is side-gabled, stucco coated and features two single roll-up doors. A 1,144 square-foot horse barn is a recent addition to the parcel. Mature vegetation includes numerous trees and perimeter hedges, including several large columnar cypress shrubs. The north side of the property, which is chiefly pasture, was subdivided from the residential property in January 2019; it retains the same street address (735 S. River Road) but was assigned a separate APN (021-193-013).

Figure 2. Main entry in corner of "L," camera facing SW (GoogleEarth, April 2015). This sportion of the residence has the situs address 735 S River Road.

Figure 3. View from corner of S River Road and Oak Lane, camera facing N (Google Earth, March 2012). This portion of the house has the situs address 571 Oak Lane.

Figure 4. Two-car garage on Oak Lane, camera facing N (Google Earth, March 2012).

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

Page 1 **of** 4 ***Resource Name or #:** 841 S. River Road

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Los Angeles

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Templeton, CA **Date:** 2018 **T** 27S ; **R** 12E **Sec** 04 **B.M.** Mount Diablo

c. Address: 841 S. River Road City: San Luis Obispo Zip: 93446

d. UTM: Zone: 10S; 709877 mE/ 3942433 mN (G.P.S.)

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

APN# 020-281-003; Lot 1 of O'Shaughnessy's 1889 *Map of Santa Ysabel Hot Springs* (San Luis Obispo County Maps A:133)

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

The level, square, 1.2-acre parcel is occupied by a one-story single-family residence, a converted, detached one-car garage, and other small outbuildings. The residence now measures 1,082 square feet. As constructed, it originally measured 1,010 square feet, but a small rear addition of 72 square feet was built at a later date. The residence has a medium-pitch, cross-gabled roof with gable ends infilled with vertical boards with decorative dog-ear detail. The medium eaves are finished with fascia, and the roofing material is composition shingle. The front elevation, facing S River Road, features an exterior brick chimney midway between two gables. The main entry has a paneled door with a lattice upper light. Three-part picture windows are centered under each gable. Identical doors are located on the north and south elevations. Other windows visible from the public ROW appear to be sliders.

The Assessor documents the construction date for the residence as 1920, but the windows, gables, and decorative trim suggest that the building was extensively modified in the late 1940s or early 1950s. An unpaved driveway on the south side of the house leads to a small front-gabled frame garage which appears to have been converted to residential use; the centered door is sheltered by a pent wood awning, and there is a covered porch on the north side. The front yard and yard to the north of the residence are fenced in for a paddock. A few mature trees and shrubs are also present on the parcel; welded steel gateways mark the two entrances from S. River Road.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single-family property; HP4. Ancillary building.

***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 #)
Primary (west) facade, view west, Google March 2012, confirmed by windshield survey.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1920 Source: San Luis Obispo County Office of the Assessor/ 1950s?

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Dohrman N. McCoy, Jr., et al., TRE
Address restricted

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Paula Juelke Carr, MA
SWCA Environmental Consultants
1422 Monterey Avenue, Suite B-C200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

***P9. Date Recorded:** September 19, 2018

***P10. Survey Type:** Windshield; Assessor; and desktop.

***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 Templeton Alternative Routes, San Luis Obispo County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2019).

***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

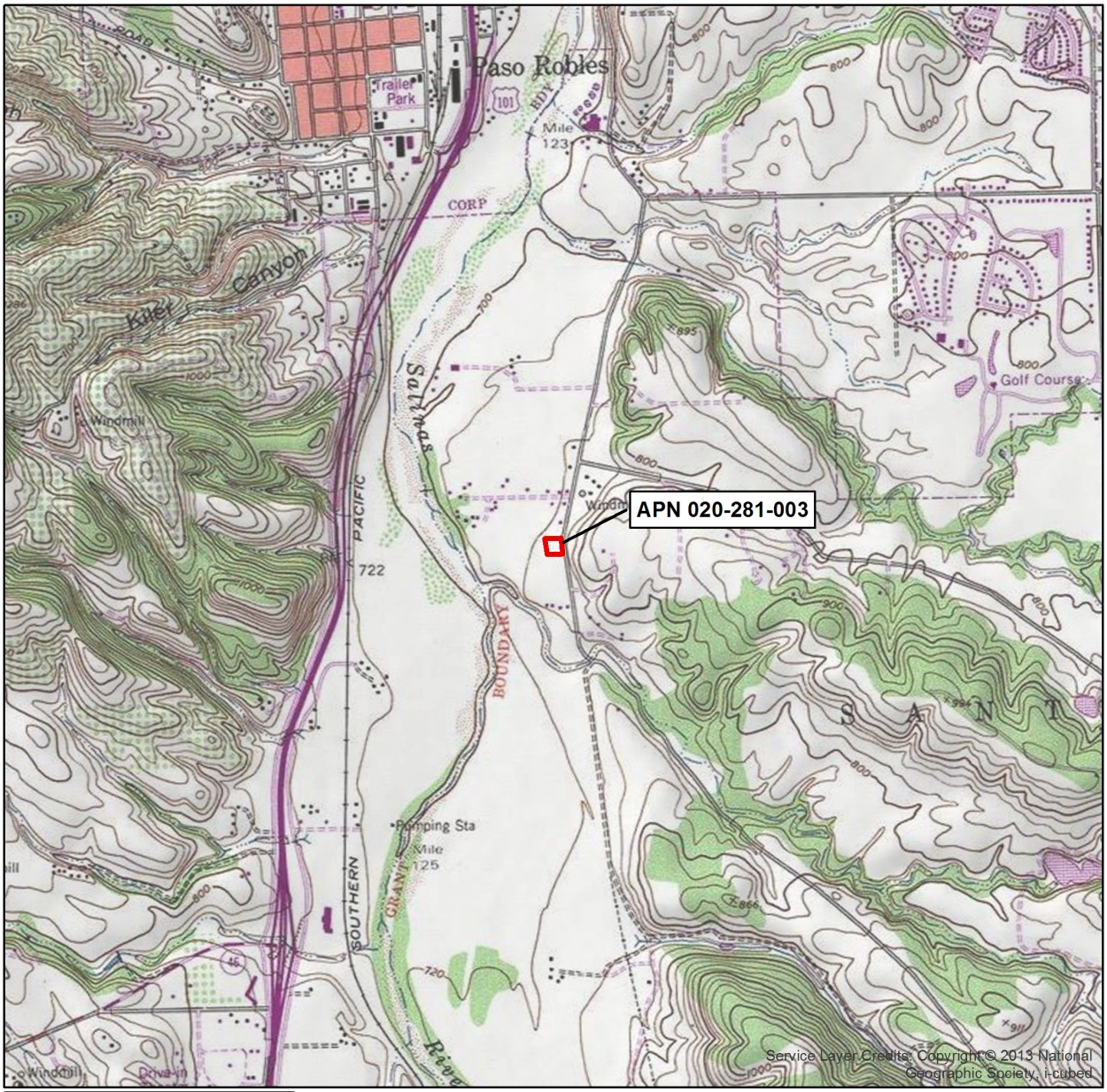
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #:** 841 S. River Road

***Map Name:** Templeton, CA

***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2018



Location Map - APN 020-281-003

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

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
10/31/2018

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 841 S. River Road

B1. Historic Name: None

B2. Common Name: 841 S. River Road

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence B4. Present Use: Single-family residence

***B5. Architectural Style:** Minimal Traditional

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Estimated date: 1950s

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

***B8. Related Features:** Garage

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** N/A **Area:** N/A

Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** N/A **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 parcel was originally part of Lot 38 of the 1886 Harris subdivision of Rancho Santa Ysabel. In 1889, Lot 38 was subdivided further (O'Shaughnessy 1889) to create the Santa Ysabel Hot Springs tract. The subject parcel is Lot 1 of the Santa Ysabel Hot Springs tract. The current residence, documented as built in 1920, is not associated with the creation of the 1889 Santa Ysabel Hot Springs subdivision or with the early settlement of the east side of the Salinas River. At 1.2 acres, Lot 1 must have been intended to accommodate a residence and perhaps a family cow, horses, and garden, but could not have supported an orchard or commercial agriculture. The house is a modest example of its type and furthermore appears to have been remodeled extensively in the late 1940s or early 1950s, as it no longer resembles a 1920 residence.

The original owner of the house is not known. Dohrman N. McCoy, Sr., father of the current owner, lived in San Francisco until 1933; by 1950 he was listed as a rancher and was living in Paso Robles at 2243 Olive Street. In 1965 he was listed as president of the McCoy Pump Co., Inc., in Paso Robles but was living on Kiler Canyon Road. He does not appear to have been connected with the development of the residence on the subject parcel, although he seems to have lived there with his son's family in his latter years. The son, Dohrman N. McCoy, Jr., was living on the property by 1965.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None

***B12. References:**

Harris 1886 survey, Rancho Santa Ysabel (San Luis Obispo County Maps A:29); O'Shaughnessy 1889, *Map of Santa Ysabel Hot Springs (*San Luis Obispo County Maps A:133).

San Luis Obispo County Office of the Assessor.

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project, Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Templeton Alternative Routes, San Luis Obispo County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2019).

Google, March 2012.

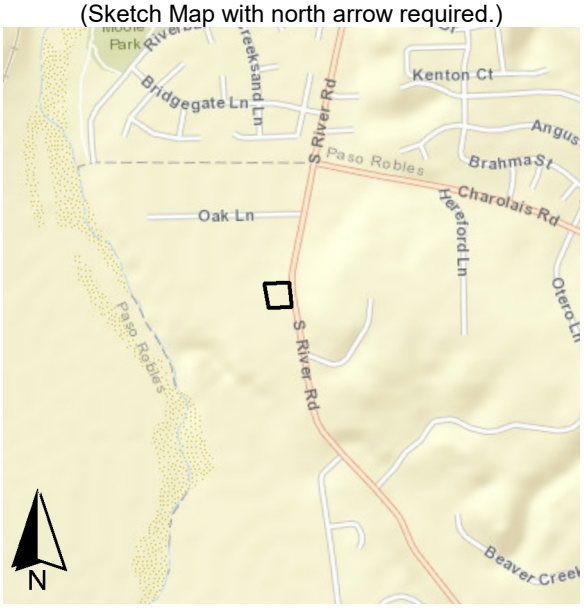
B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluators:** Paula Juelke Carr, SWCA Environmental Consultants

***Date of Evaluation:** September 27, 2018

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



*Required information

Figure 2. 841 S River Road, view facing W (Google, March 2012). Condition confirmed by windshield survey.

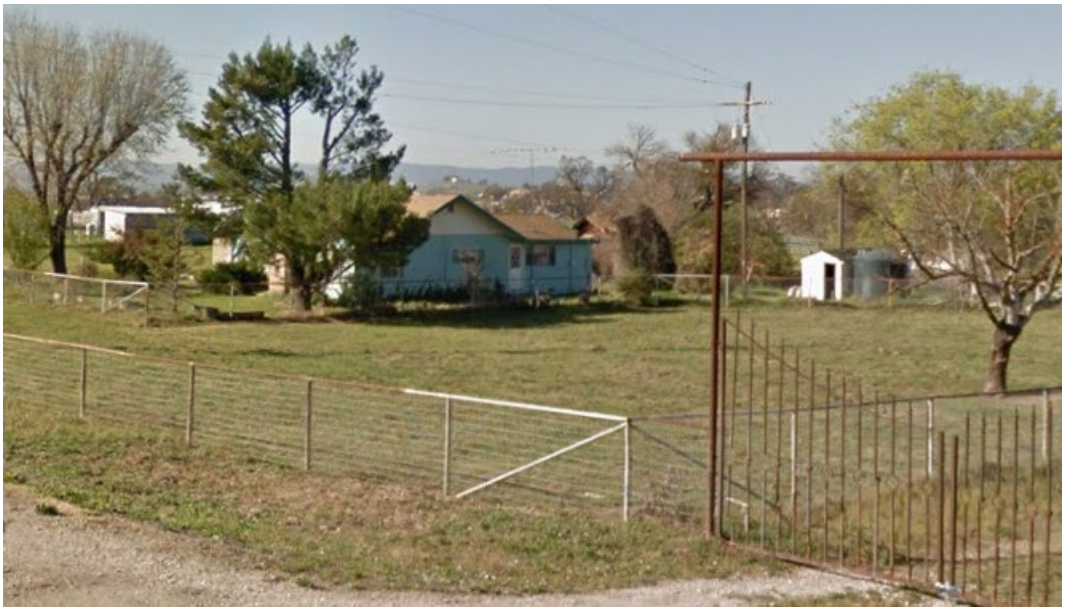


Figure 3. 841 S River Road, view facing SW (Google, March 2012). Condition confirmed by windshield survey.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 4 ***Resource Name or #:** 919 El Pomar Drive

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** **X Unrestricted** ***a. County:** San Luis Obispo

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Templeton **Date:** 2018 **T** 27S; **R** 12E; **of Sec** 21; **B.M.** Mount Diablo

c. Address: 919 El Pomar City: Templeton Zip: 93465

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; 709423mE/; 3937143mN (G.P.S.)

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

APN# 034-012-001; portion of Lot 40 of 1886 Harris *Subdivisions of a Part of the Rancho La Asuncion and Adjacent Lands* (San Luis Obispo County *Maps* Book A, p. 91).

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

The only built-environment resource within the Study Area on this 47-acre subject parcel is a basilica-style barn, 46 feet deep and 56 feet wide, with an estimated construction date of 1950. The barn has a concrete foundation and floor and box wall construction, unfinished on the inside. The central, taller portion of the barn is front-gabled, and the sloping side portions are shed-roofed. The entire barn has corrugated iron exterior cladding and roofing. Barn doors are hung from exterior-mounted tracks.

Other resources on the parcel (but outside the Study Area) include a single-family residence also built in 1950, and a detached garage, implement shed, pumphouses, and a swimming pool – all built in the 1950-1962 period – and a mobile home installed on a permanent foundation in 1998. Cross fencing, irrigable fields, and native oaks are also present on the parcel.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP33. Farm/Ranch

***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 #) Basilica-style barn and covered manger, 9/19/2018

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** 1950 / Assessor estimate
☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
John D. and Leslie Cedarquist
Address restricted

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Paula Juelke Carr, MA
SWCA Environmental Consultants
1422 Monterey Avenue, Suite B-C200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

***P9. Date Recorded:** 9/19/2018

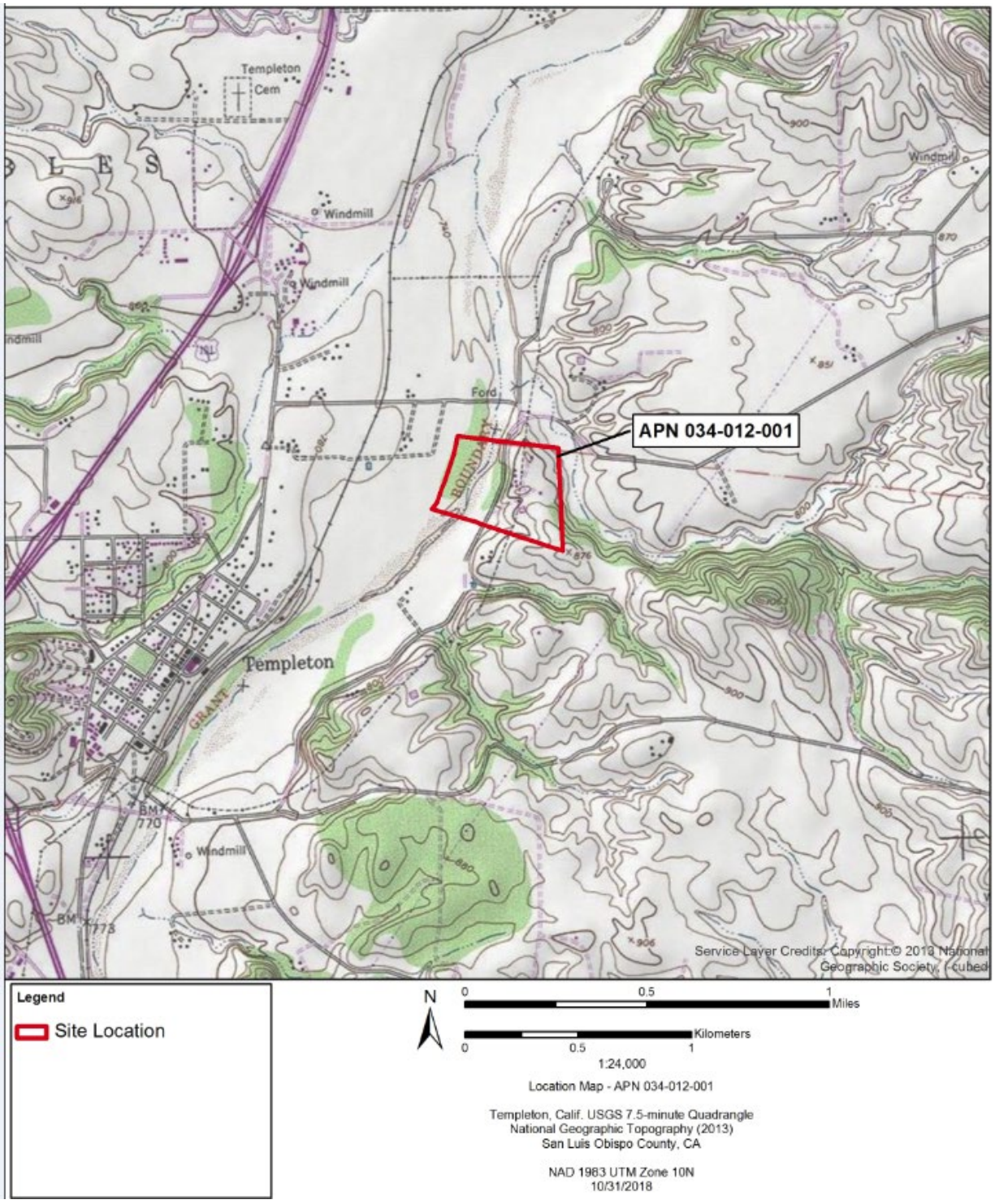
***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
From archaeological survey, Assessor records

***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 Templeton Alternative Routes, San Luis Obispo County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2019).

***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):

***Map Name:** Templeton ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2018



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 919 El Pomar Drive

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: 919 El Pomar Drive
B3. Original Use: Barn and manger
B4. Present Use: Storage
***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular basilica-style barn
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Assessor's estimated date: 1950
***B7. Moved?** ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** residence and farm buildings on same parcel but outside study area limits
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme:** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance: **Property Type:** N/A **Applicable Criteria:** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

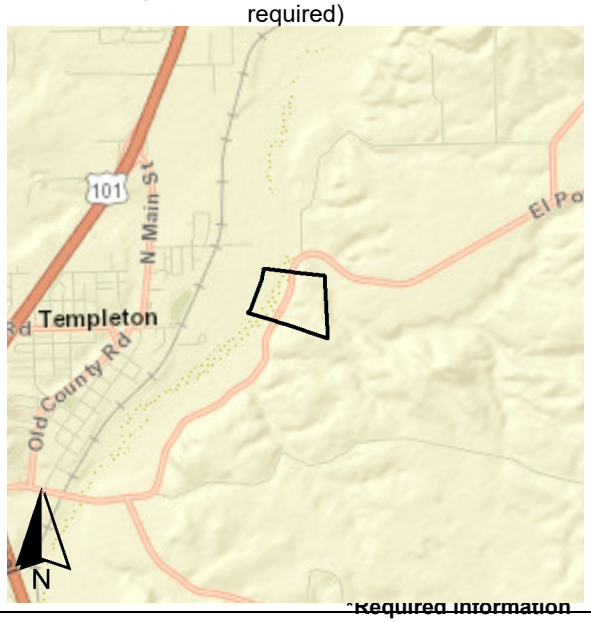
The parcel was originally part of Lot 40 of the 1886 Harris survey, *Map of the Subdivisions of a Part of the Rancho La Asuncion and Adjacent Lands, being a part of the Tract of Land Known as the Eureka Rancho, San Luis Obispo Co. Cal., the Property of the West Coast Land Co.* (San Luis Obispo County *Maps* Book A, p. 91). None of the architectural resources present on the subject parcel date to the formation of the Eureka Rancho or to the general subdivision of Rancho La Asuncion.

The property appears to have been developed by Fred Arnold Miller (1903-1965) and Wynetta Carey Miller (1906-1965), who owned the property in 1950 (Assessor building record). Fred Miller, born in Oceano in 1903, is listed in the 1930 federal census as a farmer working on his own farm on York Road in Templeton; at that time he was married to Jennie B. Miller (they married in 1927 and divorced in 1944). The 1932 county directory also lists him as a farmer in Templeton. By 1942, Fred and Jennie were living in the Templeton area and Fred was working as an oil operator. In 1953, as part of court testimony, Jennie alleged that at the time of their marriage Fred did not own any property, but was engaged in "oil well drilling and leasing activities and ventures in California." Jennie alleged further that, during their marriage, Fred accumulated "oil leases, etc., of the value of not less than $675,000..." (https://caselaw.findlaw.com/ca-court-of-appeal/1803944.html).

(See Continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)
***B12. References:**
1886 Harris survey, *Map of the Subdivisions of a Part of the Rancho La Asuncion and Adjacent Lands,* (San Luis Obispo County Maps A:91); *Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Templeton Route Alternatives San Luis Obispo County, California*
B13. Remarks:
***B14. Evaluator:** Paula Juelke Carr
***Date of Evaluation:** September 26, 2018

(Sketch Map with north arrow required)



(This space reserved for official comments.)

B10. Significance (Continued)

By 1950 Arnold had remarried; he and his wife Wynetta Carey Miller are listed in the 1950 Inglewood city directory as living on 8120 Maitland Avenue; Fred Miller is listed as an "oilman." In April 1950 they are documented as sailing from Honolulu to San Francisco on board the *Lurline.* The 1952 California voter registration shows they were both still living in Inglewood in 1952. They both died on May 5, 1965 and are buried in the Templeton Cemetery. In their obituary, published in the San Luis Obispo *Telegram-Tribune* (May 6, 1965, p. 3), it was noted that Fred had lived in the Templeton area for many years and that he had worked for an oil company in Central and Southern California before retiring and moving to Atascadero. At the time of their deaths, Fred and Wynetta were living at 5675 Rosario Street in Atascadero, where they had lived since at least 1961.

The subject parcel is linked to Fred A. Miller, but not in any significant way. Although he owned the property at the time it was developed, he does not appear to have lived there, and his longtime career as an oil man is not best represented by the property. The barn is a typical resource type associated with rural properties in the area; built c1950, it is a late example of the basilica-style barn and has no potential for providing new information on the type.

Lacking significance, the barn is not eligible for listing in the National Register; does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for the California Register of Historical Resources; and does not otherwise constitute a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Figure 2. Barn and manger (arrow) are within Study Area limits; the associated farm buildings at right are on the same parcel but are outside the Study Area limits.

State of California — The Resources Agency Primary #

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **HRI #**

PRIMARY RECORD **Trinomial**

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code **Reviewer** **Date**

Page 1 **of** 5 ***Resource Name or #:** 1030 Pump Handle Lane (faces Charolais Road)

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** San Luis Obispo

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Templeton, CA **Date:** 2018 **T** 27S ; **R** 12E **Sec** 04 **B.M.** Mount Diablo

c. Address: 1030 Pump Handle Lane City: Paso Robles Zip: 90291

d. UTM: Zone: 10S; 710079 mE/ 3942529 mN (G.P.S.)

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

APN 020-241-015; SE corner intersection of Charolais Road and S. River Road

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

The subject parcel is 28.8 acres and forms an irregular 5-sided polygon in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of South River Road and Charolais Road. The northwest corner of the parcel is occupied by a one-story single-family residence, rectangular in plan, with a concrete foundation, standard wood frame construction, and stucco coating on all four sides. The medium-pitch, side-gabled roof has a hip element at each gable end; the gable ends have decorative vertical wood trim. The eaves are medium width. The original wood shake roof has been replaced with composition shingles. A short brick chimney breaks the roof plane on the north elevation, to the right of the garage. Except for the window to the left of the main entry (replacement vinyl), all windows appear to be original three-light metal sliders. The door, located at the center of the north elevation, also appears to be original. A double-car garage with a modern door is incorporated into the east end of the residence, accessed by a gravel drive leading to a concrete apron. Assessor records document a concrete block half basement, 7 feet by 11 feet, under the south side of the residence.

See continuation sheet.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single family property; HP4. Ancillary building

***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 #) Primary (north) façade, View south from Charolais Rd. 9/19/2018; IMG_110904265.jpg

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1970 (Assessor)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Marcia L. Jewell TRE
Address restricted

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Paula Juelke Carr, MA
SWCA Environmental Consultants
1422 Monterey Avenue, Suite B-C200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

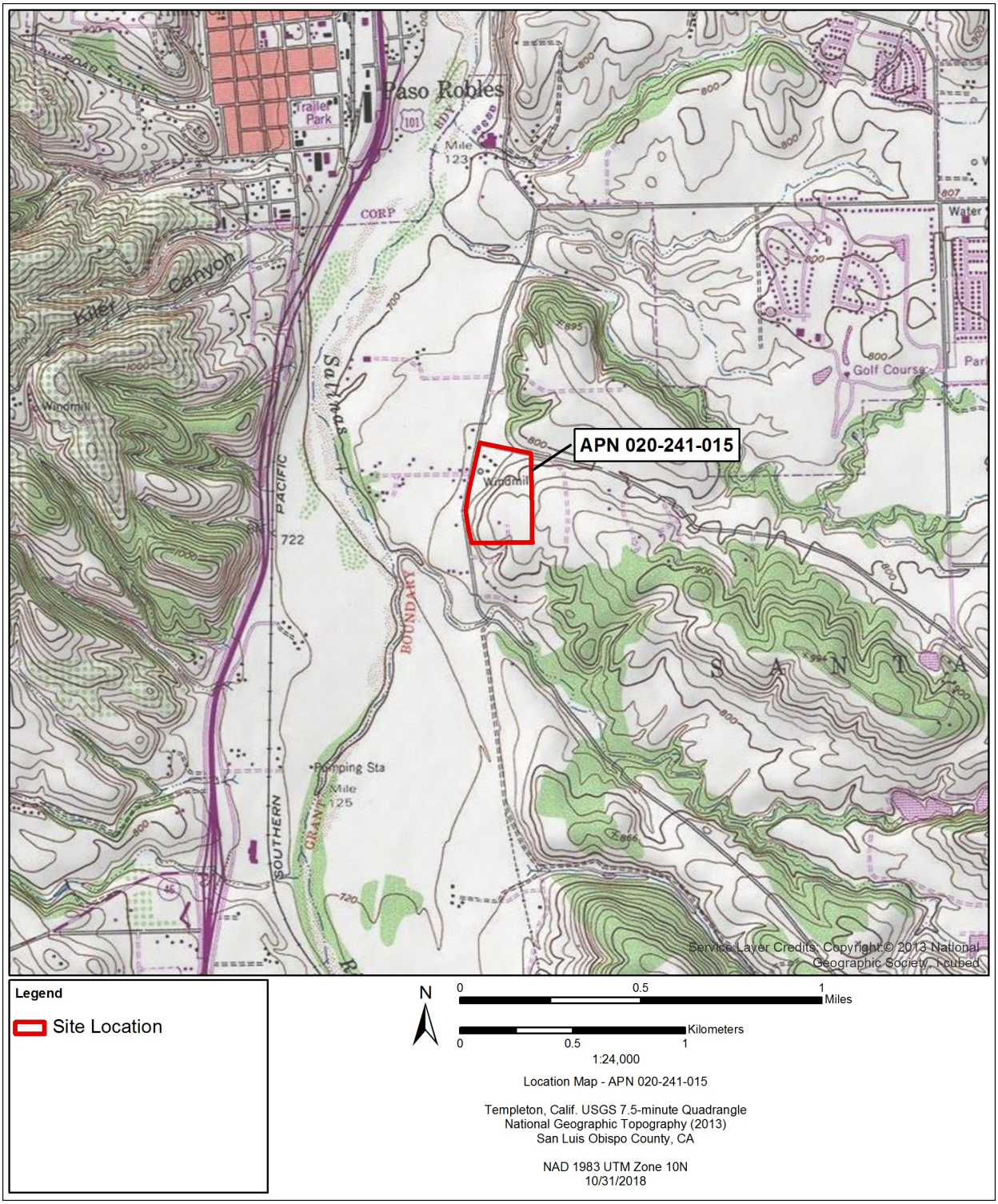
***P9. Date Recorded:** September 26, 2018

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) From public ROW; Assessor records

***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 Templeton Alternative Routes, San Luis Obispo County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2019).

***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):


Paso Robles
Trailer Park
101
Mile 123
CORP
Water
Golf Course
Killer Canyon
Windmill
SALINAS
PACIFIC
722
APN 020-241-015
Windmill
BOUNDARY
SOUTHERN
Pumping Sta
Mile 125
SANTA
Service Layer Credits: Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed
Legend
Site Location
N
0 0.5 1 Miles
0 0.5 1 Kilometers
1:24,000
Location Map - APN 020-241-015
Templeton, Calif. USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle
National Geographic Topography (2013)
San Luis Obispo County, CA
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
10/31/2018

(This space reserved for official comments.)

State of California — The Resources Agency **Primary #**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **HRI#**

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

 ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

***Resource Name or #** 1030 Pump Handle Lane

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: 1030 Pump Handle Lane
B3. Original Use: Single-family residence B4. Present Use: Single-family residence
***B5. Architectural Style:** Minimal Ranch
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Estimated date: 1965

***B7. Moved?** ■ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** Remnant orchard trees
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** N/A **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 built-environment resources in the project buffer zone occupy a portion of Lot 41, as depicted on the 1886 Harris survey of Rancho Santa Ysabel. As post-World War II resources, however, the residence and storage shed have no relationship with the creation of Rancho Santa Ysabel or with the early settlement patterns on the east side of the Salinas River. The animal shed appears to be of earlier construction, and probably relates to the c1890-1930 farmstead, demolished in 1969, that formerly occupied the parcel. Assessor records document that the demolished farmstead buildings included a residence, barn, milk house, cabin, tank house, windmill, pumphouse, sheds, and fences. The single structure that probably dates to about 1930 may have been a hog pen – a common feature on dairy farms. As a minor remnant of a much larger farmstead, the animal pen has no individual significance, does not convey its original historical context, and has no significant associations with any resource currently on the parcel. None of the resources demonstrate any architectural significance, and none provide important information that is not otherwise available.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None
***B12. References:**
Harris 1886 survey, Rancho Santa Ysabel (San Luis Obispo County Maps A:29); *Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project, Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Templeton Alternative Routes, San Luis Obispo County, California* (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2019).

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluators:** Paula Juelke Carr, SWCA Environmental Consultants

***Date of Evaluation:** September 26, 2018

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

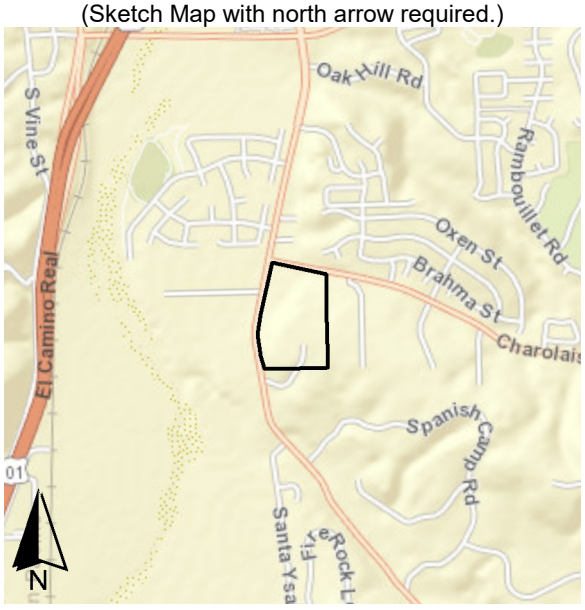


Figure 4. Animal pen and modern shed in fenced area south of residence, facing east (SWCA photo 9/19/2018).

South of the house lot there are two small frame sheds. One, which appears to pre-date the construction of the house, has a half wall of board-formed concrete partially around the perimeter and appears to have been for small livestock; the other, of more modern construction, is probably used for storage.

Franklin Irvin Perry (1916-2002) (Source: Ancestry.com)

The original owner of the farm has not been identified, but the general/dairy farm was later owned by Franklin Irvin Perry, who was born into a Santa Margarita farm family in 1916. His 1940 draft registration card shows that he was single and working as a rancher in Paso Robles. Perry resided in the 1030 Pump Handle Lane house and is the likely builder. Despite Perry's long tenure on the property, there is no indication that his farm operations were of unusual significance. The modern residence is a modest example of its type. Lacking significance, none of the resources within the designated buffer on this parcel are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; none appear to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Places; and none otherwise constitute historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.

Figure 2. 1030 Pump Handle Lane residence. View toward SE (SWCA photo 9/19/2018).

Figure 3. Rear elevation of residence, view toward E (SWCA photo 9/19/2018).

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

Page 1 **of** 7 ***Resource Name or #:** 1050 Via Paloma

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** San Luis Obispo

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Templeton, CA **Date:** 2018 **T** 27S ; **R** 12E ; **Sec** 09 **B.M.** Mount Diablo

c. Address: 1050 Via Paloma City: Paso Robles Zip: 93446

d. UTM: Zone: 10S; 7101250 mE/ 3941797 mN (G.P.S.)

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

APN 020-281-036; portion of Lot 61 of O'Shaughnessy's 1889 *Map of Santa Ysabel Hot Springs* (San Luis Obispo County Maps A:133).

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

See continuation sheet.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single family property; HP4. Ancillary building

***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 #)
Primary (east) facade, view west from Via Paloma, April 28, 2015.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1961 (684-sf "detached room" -- Assessor); est. c1970 for main residence

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Juan Morales, Jr., and Angelica Morales
Address restricted

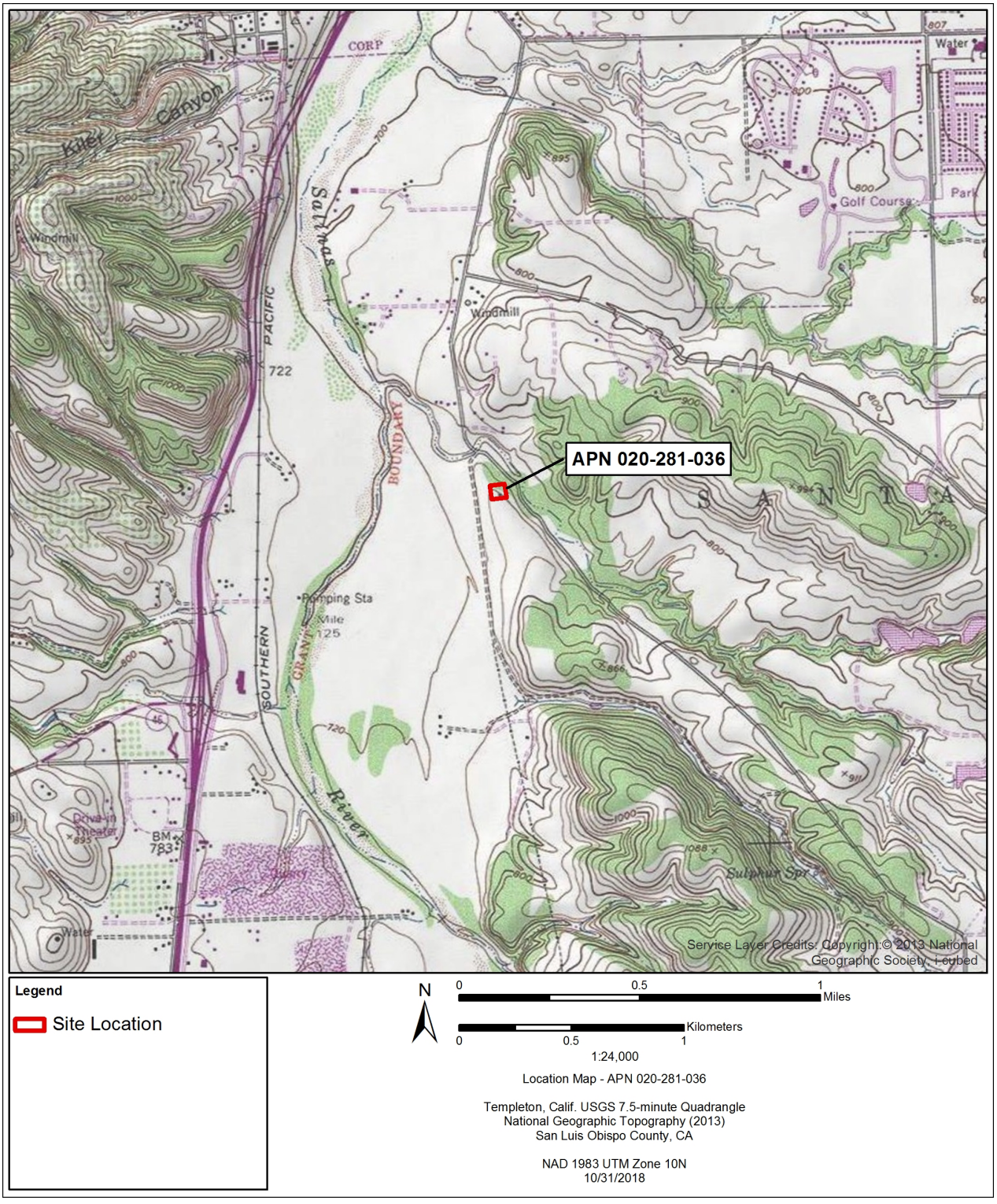
***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Paula Juelke Carr, MA
SWCA Environmental Consultants
1422 Monterey Street, Suite B-C200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

***P9. Date Recorded:** September 19, 2018

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) From public ROW; Assessor records; desktop

***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 Templeton Alternative Routes, San Luis Obispo County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2019).

***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):


APN 020-281-036
Killer Canyon
Windmill
PACIFIC
SOUTHERN
Salinas River
BOUNDARY
Pumping Sta
Mile
125
722
Golf Course
Park
Water
Drive-in Theater
BM
783
Sulphur Spr
Service Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed
Legend
Site Location
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0 0.5 1 Miles
0 0.5 1 Kilometers
1:24,000
Location Map - APN 020-281-036
Templeton, Calif. USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle
National Geographic Topography (2013)
San Luis Obispo County, CA
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
10/31/2018

(This space reserved for official comments.)

State of California — The Resources Agency **Primary #**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **HRI#**

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

 ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 1050 Via Paloma

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: 1050 Via Paloma
B3. Original Use: Single-family residence B4. Present Use: Single-family residence
***B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch-style
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1961/c1970
***B7. Moved?** ■ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** Garage
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** N/A **Applicable Criteria:** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

See continuation sheet.

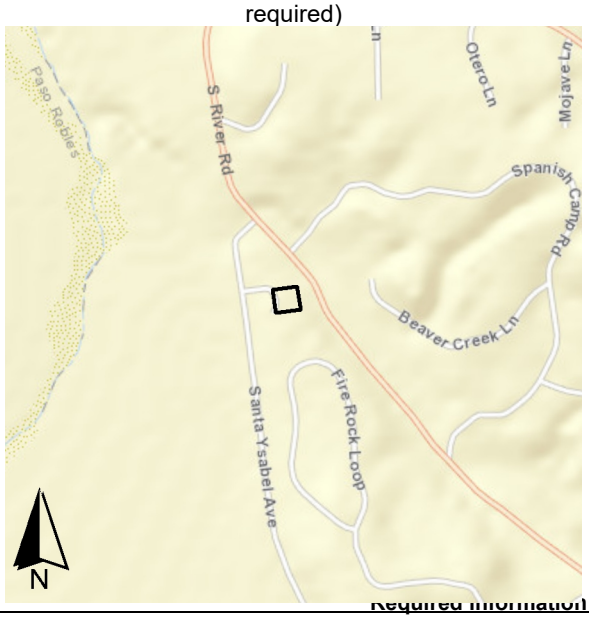
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None
***B12. References:**
O'Shaughnessy 1889, Map of Santa Ysabel Hot Springs (San Luis Obispo County Maps A:133); Harris 1886 Survey of Rancho Santa Ysabel (San Luis Obispo County Maps A:29); https://www.trulia.com; *Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project, Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Templeton Alternative Routes, San Luis Obispo County, California* (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2019).

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluators:** Paula Juelke Carr, SWCA Environmental Consultants

***Date of Evaluation:** October 3, 2018

(Sketch Map with north arrow required)



Required information

*Recorded by: Paula Juelke Carr *Date: September 19, 2018 ■ Continuation ☐

***P3a.Description**

This 1.0-acre parcel is occupied by a 684-square-foot building, built in 1961 (described in the Assessor records as a "detached room") and a 1,396-square-foot single-family residence, built at an unknown but later date (Figures 1-2). The smaller building, which faces the driveway, was the original residence on the property (Figures 3-4). Rectangular in plan, the small one-story building exhibits no distinctive architectural style. It has a slab foundation, frame construction, stucco coating, aluminum slider windows set in simple wood surrounds, and a single door on the south side. The roof is hipped, with medium pitch and medium-width eaves finished with fascia and gutters. Roofing is high-dimension composition shingles. A concrete sidewalk, flanked by two mature trees, leads from the front door to the driveway.

The primary building on the parcel is now the 1,396-square-foot, single-family, Ranch-style residence, probably built c1970. It is located immediately to the north of the 1961 building and fronts on Via Paloma. This larger house also has a concrete slab foundation and is of frame construction, with a stucco coating. The front elevation, facing east, features architectural details that express the Ranch style: a brick veneer dado runs the full width of the façade; wood battens are affixed to the wall at regular intervals above the bricks; and a long corridor-like porch, sheltered under an outward extension of the roof plane, and supported on five square wood posts, runs more than half way across the width of the façade. Windows are replacement vinyl in a mixture of styles including tripartite with operable sliders flanking a fixed sash; two-light sliders; and one-over-one double-hung. The front entry has a paneled door sheltered under the porch roof. The rear of the house features another corridor sheltered under an extension of the roof, which is supported by four Y-braced square wood posts. A sliding glass door and two windows (also sliders) are located on the corridor. An exterior brick chimney is located on the corridor to the left of the door; the chimney pierces the roof line and is capped with a spark arrestor. The medium-pitch roof is side-gabled and clad in dimensional composition shingles; the eaves are medium width, finished with fascia and gutters.

A single-car garage, of the same construction materials, is offset but attached on the south side of the residence. The large property behind and to the sides of the residence is fenced off into separate yard areas, with native oaks and landscape trees present.

*Recorded by: Paula Juelke Carr *Date: October 3, 2018 ■ Continuation ☐ Ue

***B10. Significance:**

The parcel was originally part of Lot 40 of the Harris 1886 subdivision of Rancho Santa Ysabel (San Luis Obispo County *Maps* Book A, p. 29). In 1889, Lot 40 was further subdivided as part of the Santa Ysabel Hot Springs tract; the subject parcel is a portion of Lot 61 of the Santa Ysabel Hot Springs tract (San Luis Obispo County *Maps* Book A, p. 133).

The architectural resources on the subject parcel include both the original residence, built in 1961, and the much larger and newer current primary residence. Neither of these buildings is associated with the development of the Santa Ysabel Hot Springs Tract or with the early settlement of the east side of the Salinas River. Rather, they are modest examples of the trend toward residential "ranchettes," without demonstrating any role in leading or shaping the trend. The resources have no known associations with individuals or groups important locally or regionally. They do not represent any significant achievements in architectural design or construction materials or methods. The original layout of the residential property, as it existed in 1961, has been completely changed by the construction of the much larger Ranch-style residence, built in a much more prominent location on the parcel. The original house has been downgraded in use to a "detached room" (Assessor) that is secondary to the newer single-family residence.

Lacking significance and integrity to the time of construction, the subject property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical resources,, and does not otherwise constitute a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Figure 2. Rear of residence, camera facing southeast. Detached room on the right. (https://www.trulia.com/p/ca/paso-robles/1050-via-paloma-paso-robles-ca-93446--2082203401?mid=17#lil-mediaTab)

Figure 3. The 684-square-foot "detached room" was the original 1961 residence on the property. Camera facing northwest from driveway. (https://www.trulia.com/p/ca/paso-robles/1050-via-paloma-paso-robles-ca-93446--2082203401?mid=24#lil-mediaTab)

Figure 4. West elevation of original 1961 residence, camera facing southwest.
(https://www.trulia.com/p/ca/paso-robles/1050-via-paloma-paso-robles-ca-93446--2082203401?mid=18#lil-mediaTab)

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

Page 1 **of** 7 ***Resource Name or #:** 3995 Concho Way

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** San Luis Obispo

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Templeton, CA **Date:** 2018 **T** 27S ; **R** 12E **Sec** 21, 22, 27, 28 **B.M.** Mount Diablo

c. Address: 3995 Concho Way City: Templeton Zip: 93446

d. UTM: Zone: 10S; 711015 mE/ 3937097mN (G.P.S.)

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

033-191-006; Lots 4-9 of Rogers's 1921 Almond Ridge Orchards Tract No. 4, (San Luis Obispo County Maps Book 2:78)

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

See continuation sheet.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2: Single-family residence; HP33. Farm/Ranch

***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 #)
Residence and garage, view northeast, September 19, 2018, #101623602.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1925. Source: San Luis Obispo County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Boris Pirih et al., TRE,
Address restricted

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Paula Juelke Carr, MA
SWCA Environmental Consultants
1422 Monterey Avenue, Suite B-C200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 1, 2018

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive; Assessor records

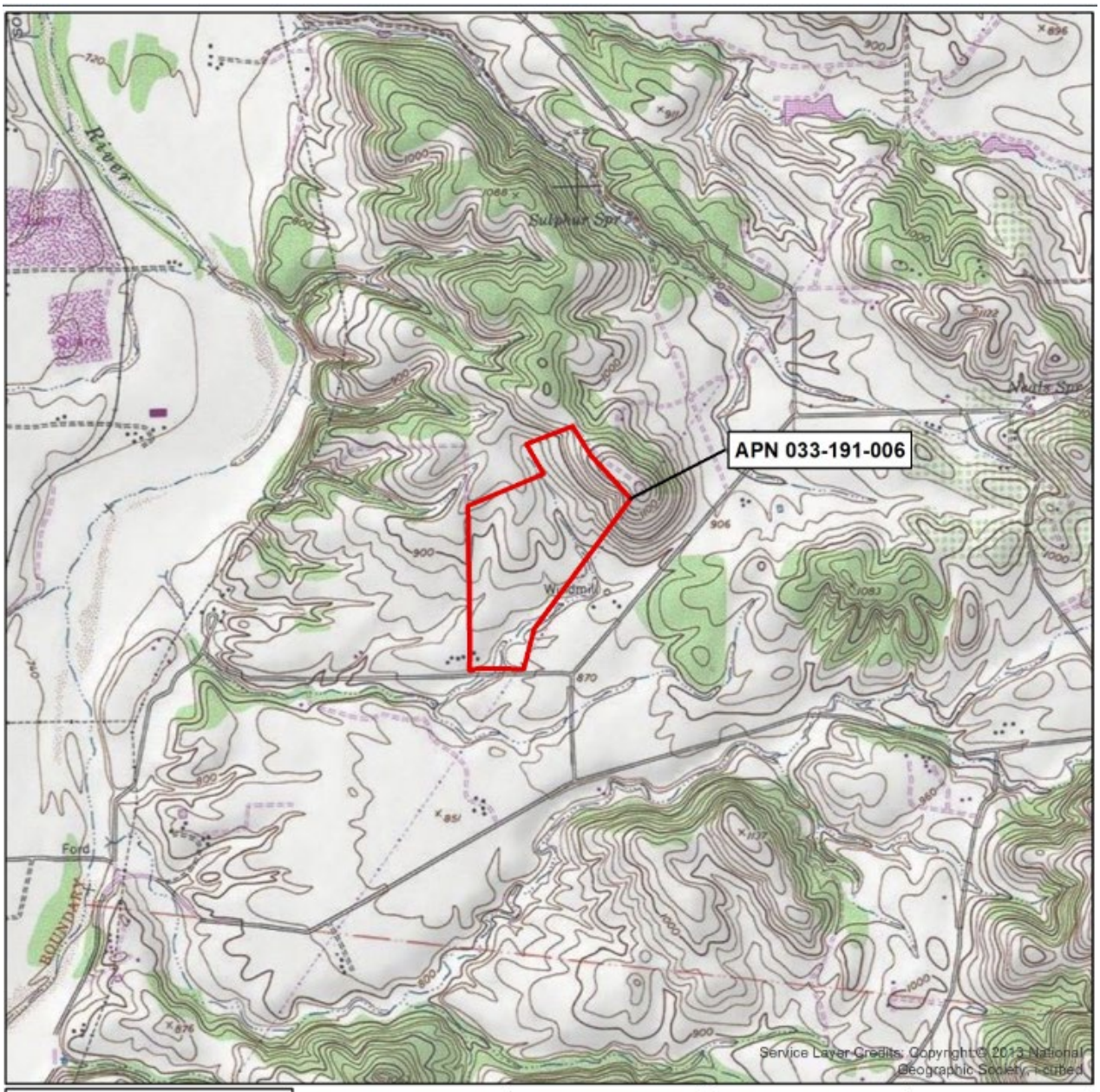
***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project Cultural Resources Technical Report, San Luis Obispo County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2019).

***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

Page 2 **of** 7 ***Resource Name or #:** 3995 Concho Way

***Map Name:** Templeton, CA ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2018



Legend

Site Location

N

0 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.5 1 Kilometers

1:24,000

Location Map - APN 033-191-006

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

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
10/31/2018

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 3995 Concho Way

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: 3995 Concho Way
B3. Original Use: Orchard/farmstead
B4. Present Use: Cattle Ranch
***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1925

***B7. Moved?** ■ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** Garage; remnant almond tree orchard
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** N/A **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 parcel, 033-191-006, encompasses Lots 4-9 of the 1920 Rogers survey of Almond Ridge Orchard Tract No. 4 (San Luis Obispo County Maps Book 2, page 78; the orchard tract was created from a further subdivision of Lot 130 of the 1886 Harris survey of Rancho Santa Ysabel [San Luis Obispo County Maps Book A:29]). Constructed in 1925, the former farmstead property is associated with the development of the Almond Ridge Orchard Tract but that association has lost integrity due to the conversion of the parcel to new uses and due to the loss of nearly all of the almond orchard.

The residential property is not known to have been associated with anyone of unusual significance. The buildings are examples of modest examples of vernacular farm buildings; the integrity of the original 1925 residence has been severely compromised by the construction of the addition and the garage. There is likely to have been at least a barn and possibly a processing shed somewhere near the residence in the 1920s, but no such buildings are extant.

Lacking both significance and integrity, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, and does not otherwise constitute a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None
***B12. References:**

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project Cultural Resources Technical Report, San Luis Obispo County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2019).

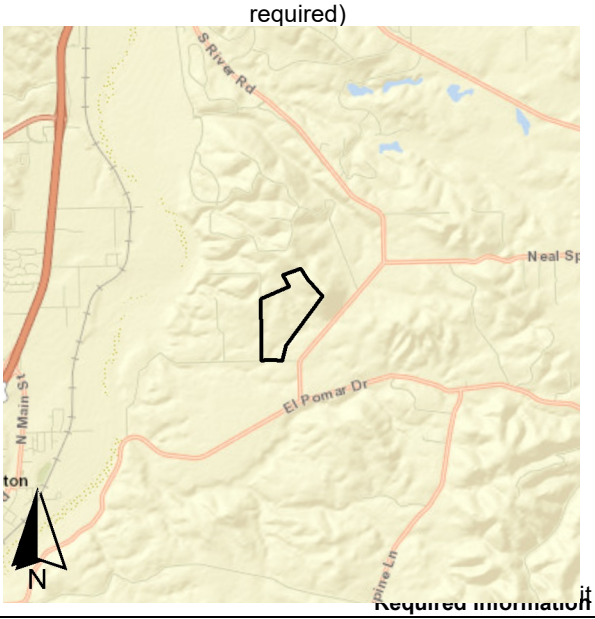
B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluators:** Paula Juelke Carr, SWCA Environmental Consultants

***Date of Evaluation:** October 1, 2018

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required)



Required information

***P3a.Description**

This 89.65-acre parcel is located in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Vaquero Drive and Concho Way in an unincorporated area of San Luis Obispo County near Templeton. The resources in the Study Area, located within a few meters of the intersection, include a vernacular ranch residence, garage, and corrals. The residence, as originally built in 1925, was a small rectangular, side-gabled frame building measuring 520 square feet. A front-gabled addition of 280 feet, which must have been constructed at least 50 years ago, was attached to the west side of the original building. The older portion has a low, board-formed concrete foundation; the frame walls are clad in horizontal redwood siding, finished on the east end with cornerboards. The south elevation has the only entrance to this part of residence; there is an original paneled wood door set in original wood casing. The door is sheltered by a small pent shed-roof wood awning and also by the overhang of the low-pitched roof, now covered with raised seam metal roofing. To the right of the door is a replacement slider set in old wood casing. The east end of the residence has a vent in the gable end, a large rectangular replacement window set in wood casing and sheltered by an aluminum awning, and a small fixed window. The north side of the older portion has two windows with wood casing; one window is boarded up around an exterior air conditioner; the other has a replacement slider. On the west end of the building, fronting on Concho Way, the addition has a door and two windows sheltered under a long aluminum awning. All of the windows in the addition are replacement sliders set in wood casing. The walls of the addition are clad with T-111 plywood siding, with vertical seams. The roof has the same pitch as the original portion and is also clad with raised seam metal sheeting.

The garage, which fronts on Concho Way just north of the residence, was probably built when the addition was built, as the wood siding is the same. The garage has a concrete foundation and apron. The wide garage door is mounted on an exterior overhead track. A single door with a pent awning is located on the south side of the garage, facing the house. A single slider window is also on the south elevation.

Five-bar steel fencing encloses separate paddock areas. A few remnant almond orchard trees are present within the paddocks, but the former orchard farmstead has been converted for use in cattle ranching.

Figure 2. Original portion of the orchard farmstead residence, built in 1925. Camera facing north (SWCA photo, 9/19/2018).

Figure 3. Rear elevation of residence, camera facing northwest (SWCA photo, 9/19/2018)

Figure 4. Rear of residence, garage, and corrals, camera facing west (SWCA photo, 9/19/2018).

Figure 5. North elevation of residence; remnant almond orchard tree at right, camera facing southwest (SWCA photo, 9/19/2018).

Figure 6. Remnant almond orchard trees, camera facing south (SWCA photo, 9/19/2018).