Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project
Cultural Resources Technical Report for
Templeton Substation Alternative
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 Templeton Substation Alternative, which is an alternative substation location to the location proposed by NEET West in its Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA) (SWCA 2017a). Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) and NextEra Energy Transmission West, LLC (NEET West) prepared and filed a PEA with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) in May 2017 for the project. The CPUC issued a PEA deficiency letter (Deficiency Letter No. 4, dated February 27, 2018) requiring that PG&E and NEET West evaluate additional alternatives to the proposed project, including the Templeton Substation Alternative.

The Templeton Substation Alternative, herein referred to as the substation alternative, is located in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, adjacent to the existing PG&E Templeton Substation, approximately 1.5 miles northeast of the community of Templeton. The substation alternative would comprise two separate and distinct substations on an approximately 13-acre site. One 230-kilovolt (kV) substation would be constructed, operated, and owned by NEET West, and one 70 kV substation would be constructed, operated, and owned by PG&E. The substation alternative would interconnect with the existing Morro Bay-Cal Flats #2 230 kV line as well as the existing Templeton Substation. For the purposes of this CRTR, the study area comprises the Archaeological Survey Area (ASA), which includes the substation alternative footprint and a buffer totaling 80 acres and the Built Environment Survey Area (BESA), which includes the substation footprint and all overlapping parcels comprising 254 acres. The study area totals 280 acres.

This CRTR was prepared to identify, describe, and evaluate cultural resources in the vicinity of the substation alternative. California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, California Code of Regulations Title 14, Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study (Governor's Office of Planning and Research 1998).

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 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 area on November 8, 2018. Archaeologists conducted pedestrian archaeological surveys on September 17 and 18, 2018, and an architectural historian conducted the built environment field survey on September 19, 2018.

Results of the CCIC records search indicate that three previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within approximately 0.5 mile of substation alternative; one overlaps with the study area. The CCIC records search results did not identify any cultural resources within the ASA or a 0.5-mile radius. The archaeological pedestrian survey identified no cultural resources within the ASA.

The built environment study identified and evaluated one resource, 1210 El Pomar Drive, a 228-acre level parcel (APN 034-012-006) occupied by a barn, outbuildings, a mobile home, a windmill, electrical panels, a tank, pumps, and a prominent stand of Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*). The built-environment resources associated with 1210 El Pomar Drive are all common types found throughout the region. None has any known association with important farming operations or individuals from the 1920s through the 1970s. Further, the resources are all in a deteriorated condition. While collectively they convey a sense of their historical use as part of an operating farmstead from the 1920s or later, there is nothing inherently significant in that.

Lacking both significance and integrity, none of these resources – either individually or collectively – are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), nor do they appear to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or otherwise constitute historical resources for the purpose of CEQA.

In addition, SWCA (2017a and 2017b) documented and evaluated the 70 kV, 230 kV, and 500 kV transmission lines within the study area, none of which were determined NRHP- or CRHR-eligible; no further study is required for these built environment resources.

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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
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
EDR	Environmental Data Resources
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GPS	Global Positioning System
kV	kilovolt
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
OPR	The Governor's Office of Planning and Research
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
SR	State Route
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. 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, including Deficiency Letter No. 4, dated February 27, 2018, which required that PG&E and NEET West evaluate additional alternatives to the proposed project. In response to the CPUC's Deficiency Letter No. 4, PG&E and NEET West are analyzing the Templeton Substation Alternative (substation alternative) (Figures 1 and 2). This Cultural Resources Technical Report (CRTR) has been prepared to document existing cultural resources in the vicinity of the substation alternative. The 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 power line component of the alternatives analysis, referred to as the power line alternatives, and the results of that effort are presented under separate cover.

For the purposes of this CRTR, the study area comprises the Archaeological Survey Area (ASA), which includes the substation alternative footprint and a buffer totaling 80 acres and the Built Environment Survey Area (BESA), which includes the substation footprint and all overlapping parcels comprising 254 acres. The study area totals 280 acres (Figure 3).

1.1 Alternative Location

The substation alternative is located in an unincorporated portion of north-central San Luis Obispo County, approximately 1.5 miles northeast of the community of Templeton, and approximately 4 miles south of the city of Paso Robles (Figures 1 and 2). The substation alternative is located on the south side of El Pomar Drive, adjacent to the existing Templeton Substation. The study area encompasses an approximately 80-acre site on the following six Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs): 033-231-026, 033-231-040, 034-012-002, 034-012-003, 034-012-004, and 034-012-006.

1.2 Alternative Components

The substation alternative would be comprised of two separate and distinct substations. One 230 kV substation would be constructed, operated, and owned by NEET West, and one 70 kV substation would be constructed, operated, and owned by PG&E. The 230 kV substation would be interconnected to the existing adjacent 230 kV transmission line.

2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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 this project.

Figure 1. General Vicinity Map

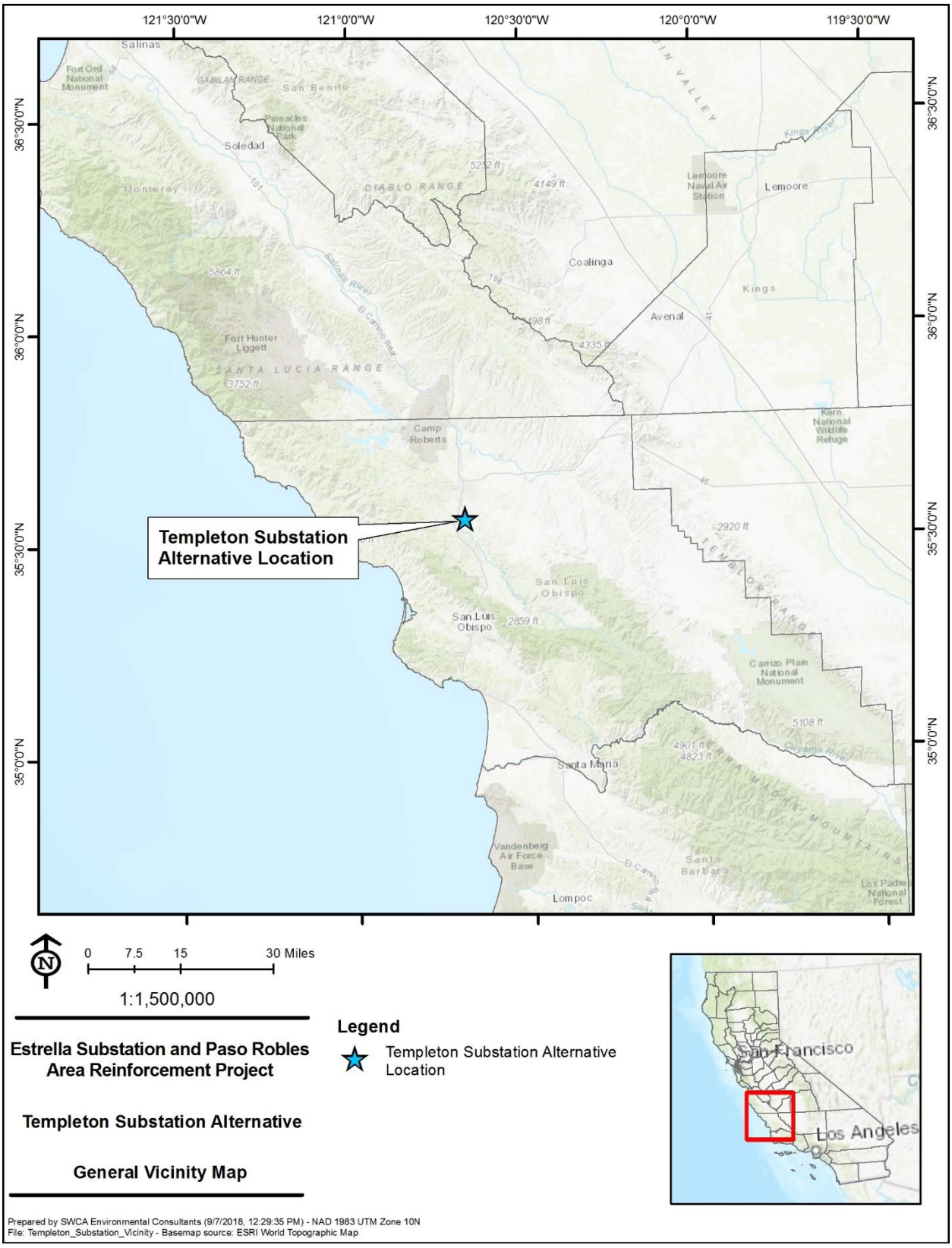


Figure 2. Location Map

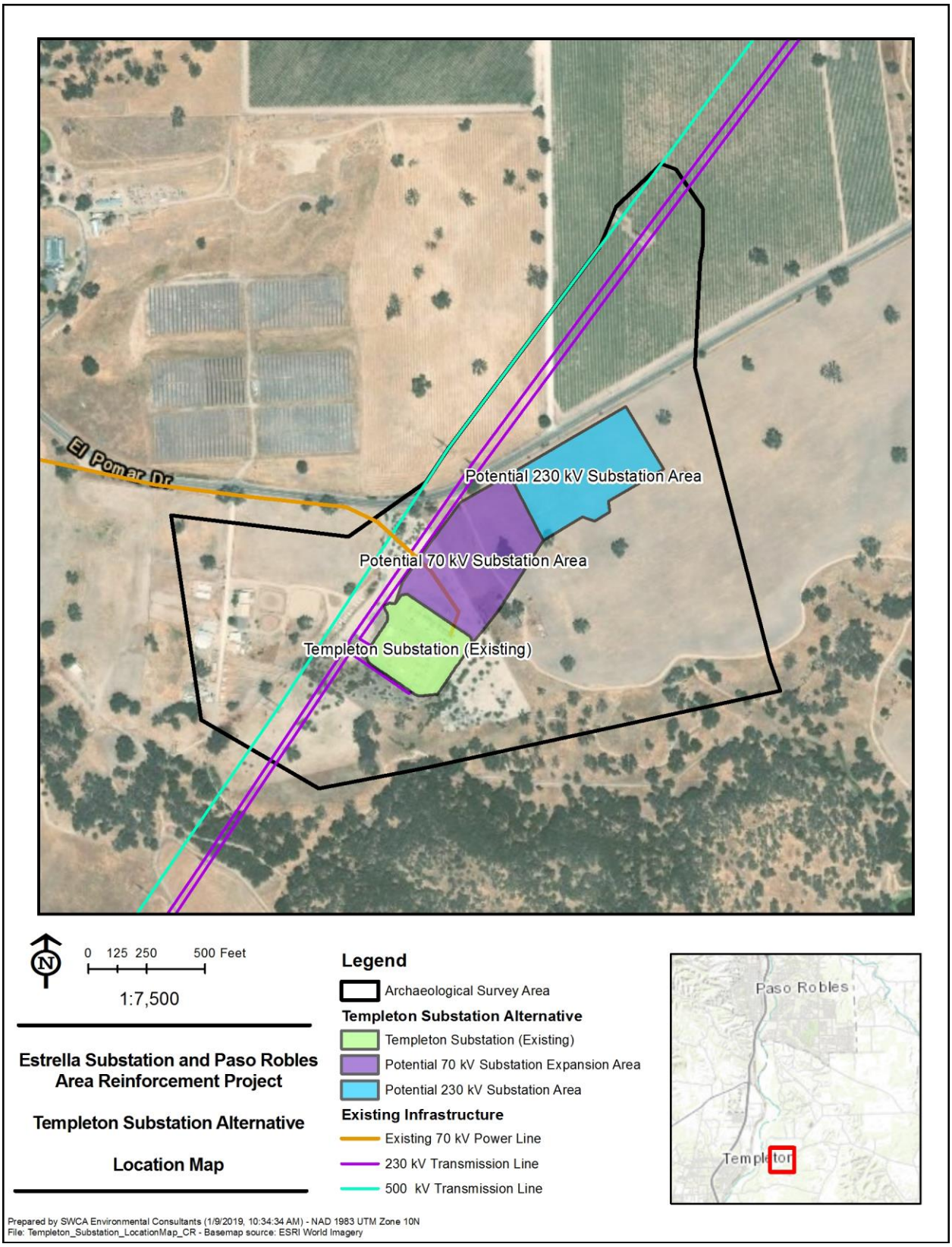
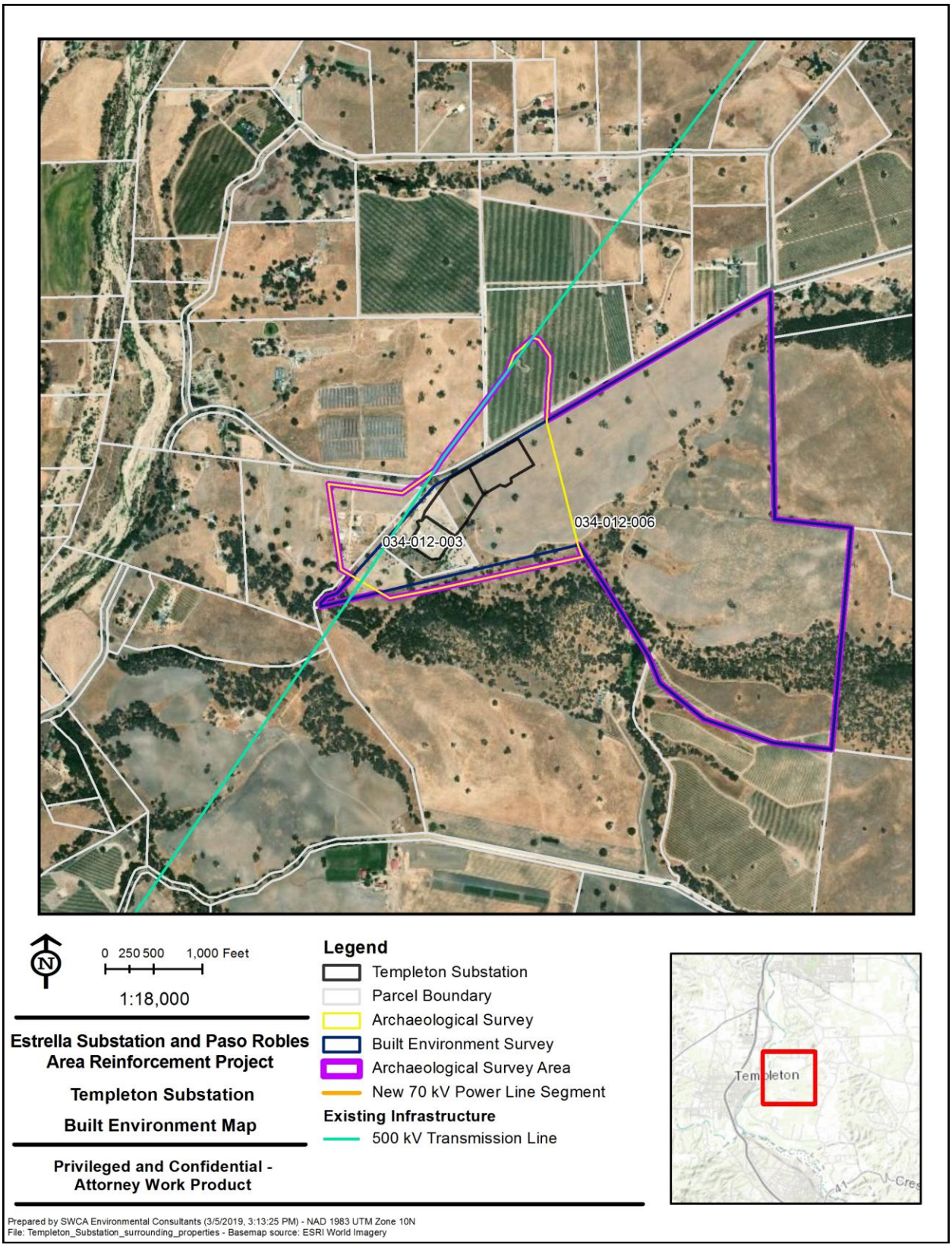


Figure 3. Built Environment Survey Area Map



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 Section 21084.1 and Section 21098.1).

2.2.2 Assembly Bill 52

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

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 (OPR) 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 Sections 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 project siting, design, and construction, the project is not subject to local discretionary regulations.

3 PROJECT SETTING

3.1 Environmental Setting

The study area is located at an elevation of approximately 700 to 850 feet above mean sea level. It is located within the southern Salinas Valley, bounded on the west by the Santa Lucia Range and on the east by the Temblor Range. The Santa Lucia Range is a portion of the Coast Range, a mountain chain extending up to 30 miles inland that runs from Northern California to Santa Ynez (Duvall 2004). The vicinity is typical of the Coast Range, with gradual hills, tall parallel peaks, and slow-moving rivers and creeks being the predominant geological features in the area. Small creeks and drainages flow into the Salinas River. The study area is located within the Paso Robles Creek-Salinas River watershed. The central drainage feature in this watershed is the Salinas River. The Salinas River flows north-northwest through the Salinas Valley, bisecting the Coast Ranges, before draining into the Pacific Ocean nearly 100 miles northwest of the project. The study area is located approximately 0.5 mile east of the Salinas River riparian corridor. The native plant community adjacent to the study area is blue oak woodlands.

Blue oak woodlands are typically dominated by large stands of blue oak trees, or a mixture of blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) and valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) trees with an understory of native and nonnative grasses and forbs. 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 study area 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*).

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 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 vicinity of Templeton Substation 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 (10,000-6500 B.C.)

Occupation of California's Central Coast Region is estimated to have occurred as early as the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene, or about 10,000 years ago when sea levels were some 15–20 meters lower than today (Bickel 1978:7). Although there is evidence of occupation of the area during the early Holocene, only a few documented archaeological sites within the Central Coast Region can be assigned to a time period prior to about 6,000 years ago. It is likely that most sites of this period within this region are either beneath

today's ocean waters or destroyed by coastal erosion. Estimates place the early Holocene shore in central and southern California at some 10 kilometers farther west of the present coastline (Breschini and Haversat 1991:126). An example of the possible early antiquity of additional Central Coast sites is the evidence for early occupation on two of the northern Channel Islands, located off the coast of Santa Barbara. On San Miguel Island, Daisy Cave clearly establishes the presence of people in this area about 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1991:105). On Santa Rosa Island, human remains have been dated from the Arlington Springs site to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002).

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

Few fluted projectile points, diagnostic of the Paleoindian Period, have been recovered from the coastal region, but they usually occur in isolated surface finds (Mills et al. 2005). A fluted point fragment is known from the coastal Santa Barbara Channel area, from site CA-SBA-1951 on the coastal plain (Erlandson 1994:44; Erlandson et al. 1987). Another fluted point has been reported from Nipomo in San Luis Obispo County (Mills et al. 2005), one of two surface isolated finds in San Luis Obispo County.

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

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

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

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

The Milling Stone Period, initially defined by Wallace (1955, 1978), is characterized by an ecological adaptation to collecting, and by the dominance of the principal ground stone implements generally associated with the horizontal motion of grinding small seeds, namely milling stones (metates, slabs) and hand stones (manos, mullers), which are typically shaped. Milling stones occur in large numbers for the first time and are even more numerous near the end of this period. The Milling Stone Period is also defined by large, simple core and flake tools, and large side-notched projectile points. As testified by their toolkits

and shell middens in coastal sites, people during this period practiced a mixed food procurement strategy. Subsistence patterns varied somewhat as groups became better adapted to their regional or local environments.

Milling Stone Period sites are common in both coastal and inland settings in central and southern coastal California, dating as early as 8,500 years ago. The Milling Stone Period is roughly correspondent with King's (1981, 1990) Early Period of the Santa Barbara Channel area, although King's Early Period lasts longer (5500–1350 B.C.). The Cross Creek site (CA-SLO-1797) is a Milling Stone Period occupation site in San Luis Obispo that returned radiocarbon dates ranging between 9,500–4,700 years ago (Fitzgerald 2000:58). This appears to be the oldest recorded mainland shell midden site, and the first coastal residential site to yield pre-8,000-year-old dates (calibrated to two-sigma). Four large side-notched chert projectile points, 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 the aforementioned CA-SLO-175. . 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 tribe's 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 19906). 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.

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), 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)

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 Unamuno'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 mission communities 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 also introduced 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).

3.2.3.2 MEXICAN PERIOD (1822–1848)

The Templeton area has its historical roots in the outlying agricultural and pastoral lands of Mission San Miguel Arcangel. Following the end of the decade-long War for Mexican Independence in 1821 and the failed experiment of a subsequent Mexican Empire in 1822, the newly established Republic of Mexico began to implement a number of reforms. Among these was the opening of Alta California ports to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955:14). In the 1830s, the Mexican government secularized the Alta California missions, removing former mission communities from church control. The stated goal was to establish civilian parishes under regular clergy and to emancipate the Native Americans, granting them the rights and responsibilities of Mexican citizenship. In reality, secularization marginalized the already decimated Native American populations and parceled out extensive tracts of former mission properties, in the form of land grants, to former soldiers (in lieu of back payment), to prominent *Californio* families, and to a handful of well-to-do foreigners who had married into these families. Underlying the project BESA are portions of two former land grants: Rancho Santa Ysabel (roughly 39,000 acres) and Rancho La Asuncion (nearly 18,000 acres). The built environment resources in the BESA are confined to the Rancho Santa Ysabel portion. 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 the 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).

3.2.3.3 AMERICAN PERIOD (1848–PRESENT)

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). Under United States ownership, land grants previously given out under Mexican sovereignty were made subject to review and validation by the U.S. Public Land Commission. Both Estrada and Arce successfully submitted petitions to have their Mexican land grants confirmed, and both received patents in 1866. As was typically the case, however, by the time the protracted land claims cases were settled, the rancho owners had already been devastated by court costs and the effects of severe flooding in 1862, followed by years of drought. Livestock herds perished, and rancheros sold part or all of their land grants to newcomers (Cleland 2005:102–103). Some of these newcomers took up sheep raising, but other investors began to see the economic possibilities of dry-farming wheat and barley.

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.

The county's success in agriculture and ranching continued throughout the twentieth 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 2016).

3.2.3.4 TEMPLETON

Before Arce received his patent to Rancho Santa Ysabel in 1866, he had already sold off portions of the rancho to Jeremiah Clark (1853), Manuel Castro (1855), and Teodoro Gonzalez (1859); he also sold land to Maurice Dore in 1874 (Ohles 1997: 109-110). At least some of this land was used for sheep raising: in 1880, 20,000 acres of Santa Ysabel Ranch were advertised for sale; prospective purchasers could contact the "Wool Agency" of San Francisco-based Faulkner, Bell & Co., or the Gilroy Bros. "at the Ranch." The acreage was described as "excellent grazing land, splendidly watered, suitable either for sheep or cattle" (*San Francisco Chronicle,* January 25, 1880:4). The advent of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the upper reaches of the Salinas Valley in the 1880s heralded a new era for the region. Tracks had extended as far south as Soledad in 1873, but further work halted for nearly thirteen years. In the interim, a consortium of San Luis Obispo and other financiers and merchants saw investment opportunity in the railroad's eventual arrival in San Luis Obispo County. In 1884 the *San Francisco Examiner* (December 14, 1884:1) published an article about "cutting up large ranches":

> *San Luis Obispo is a county of large land ownings. Within its boundaries are some of the largest "ranchos" in the State…. Within the last two or three years several of these large ranches have been subdivided, and some of them put on the market for sale to actual settlers at very low prices. In the northern portion of the county, on the Salinas river, on*

> *the Estrella creek, and in the hills near Old San Miguel Mission, large areas of rich lands have been recently occupied by actual settlers. The Huer-Huero was the first large ranch opened to settlement – the owners offering the lands at process which insured a speedy sale. First-class lands were sold here at a rate not much higher than the actual cost of Government land. The Huer-Huero has suddenly become the center of a large and thriving population. Within the past two or three weeks the owner of the Santa Ysabel rancho, comprising 20,000 acres, has placed his lands on the market for subdivision and sale. This body of land has a frontage on the Salinas river of eight miles, adjoins the new Huer-Huero settlements, and is directly opposite the Paso Robles Hot Springs.*

In 1886, the year the Southern Pacific Railroad finally arrived, Rancho Santa Ysabel (as well as adjacent portions of Rancho Paso Robles, Rancho Huer-Huero, and Rancho La Asuncion) was purchased by the West Coast Land Company, the newly organized syndicate that was the brain child of local San Luis Obispo County real estate agent Chauncy Hatch (C. H.) Phillips. In addition to Phillips, directors of the syndicate (with capital stock totaling $500,000) included former Governor George C. Perkins, R. E. Jack, Morris Goldtree, and John L. Howard. Newspaper coverage at the time stated: "This is a very strong company, and its operations are expected to greatly advance the prosperity of this county in dealing in land, making improvements, etc. (*Oakland Tribune,* March 26, 1886: 1). County surveyor R. R. Harris was retained to survey and map the newly acquired tracts of former rancho lands (Harris 1886a and 1886b). The Harris surveys' subdivision lot numbers form the basis for legal descriptions of the county assessor parcels, including the project location.

The West Coast Land Company was directly responsible for the platting of both the Town of Paso Robles (Harris and Story 1886) and the Town of Templeton (Harris 1886c). Rail transportation gave the region's hinterlands the opportunity to expand their 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 nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, European settlers planted vineyards and established the wine industry as a major component of the regional economy (Historic Resources Group 2010:17–18). In 1891, Santa Ysabel and this area east of the Salinas River was described as a fertile landscape for agriculture and ranching:

> *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)

3.2.4 Significant Themes

The following section presents the resources identified within the study area and examines them within the context of agriculture and stock raising in the El Pomar area of Templeton in the early twentieth century.

Spanish colonial missions introduced stock raising and European agriculture into Alta California beginning in the late eighteenth century. After the break-up of the mission system and the distribution of former mission lands as ranchos, raising cattle for the lucrative hide and tallow trade became the foundation of the local economy. This trend continued until the disastrous flood and droughts of the 1860s destroyed countless herds. Sheep ranching helped the stock-raising economy recover to some extent, but dry-farming grain crops – particularly wheat and barley – soon gained the upper hand in the local economy. The

combination of the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the West Coast Land Company's acquisition and subdivision of more than 20,000 acres of the Santa Ysabel Ranch, more than 20,000 acres of the Paso de Robles Ranch, and another 11,000 acres of the Eureka Ranch (a subdivision of the Asuncion Ranch) created a pool of available land "equal to any in the state for cereals, fruits, vines, grasses, or almost any product of California" (Willhoit et al., n.d.:3). The subdivisions intentionally included lots of varying acreage, to suit purchasers who wanted smaller "villa" lots (large enough for a farmhouse, small orchard, and a vegetable garden), or those who preferred much larger farm and ranch parcels that comprised several hundred acres.

The El Pomar District began to be extensively developed for orchard production in the 1910s, a process that could involve grubbing out pin oaks and dense ground cover, sometimes with the assistance of dynamite. In 1926, the *Los Angeles Times* remarked on the "excellent fruit lands" found around Templeton and El Pomar (Farm and Orchard Section, February 28, 1926:6). In 1930, the area was described as "hilly and closely planted to almonds and diversified fruits [and] also has a source of supply of underground water that is available for the irrigation of trees" (*Santa Clarita Signal*, October 2, 1930:6).

Following World War II, residential development increased on Templeton and Paso Robles lands east of Salinas River, but agriculture continued to play an important role. 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. Barley and other grain were also being raised in the El Pomar District in the 1940s. In 1948, a real estate ad for a 50-acre property in the El Pomar District itemized "10 [acres] in almonds, balance in grain, old house and barn, some tools" (*Indian Valley Record* [Greenville, CA], June 10, 1948:6). From 1950 to the late 1960s, the Paso Robles region (which would have included El Pomar) produced 90 percent of the almonds sold in the nation. In 1968, agricultural crops in El Pomar included 1,375 acres of almonds and 36 acres of walnuts (Wilhoit et al., n.d.:84–85). Beginning in the 1970s, new wine grape growers also began to cultivate the first large vineyards on the east side of the Salinas River, including in the immediate project vicinity.

4 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

As part of the effort to identify indigenous cultural resources within the study area, NAHC was contacted to search the Sacred Lands Files on October 25, 2017. On November 8, 2018, letters were sent to 10 contacts NAHC identified as possibly having knowledge of cultural resources within the study area. The letters requested any available information on resources in the project vicinity and invited general commentary or questions pertaining to the project.

Patti Dunton of the Salinan Tribe of Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties expressed concerns over cultural resources and burials along the Paso Robles-Templeton Existing 70 kV Route Alternative adjacent to the Salinas River and a preference for the inland alignments (Paso Robles-Templeton South River Route Alternative and Paso Robles-Templeton Creston Route Alternative), but no concerns were raised regarding the Templeton Substation Alternative site. She requested a meeting once the Cultural Resources Technical Reports are drafted.

The Xolon-Salinan Tribe requested information on the status of cultural surveys, which SWCA confirmed were complete.

Details regarding Native American outreach are shown 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 8, 2018 by U.S. Mail and email	SWCA received an initial email on February 25, 2019 and follow up emails on March 4 and 5, 2019. SWCA provided email responses on on March 4 and 5, 2019. Follow up meeting to be coordinated once the Cultural Resources Technical Reports are drafted.
Xolon-Salinan Tribe Karen White, Council Chairperson PO Box 7045 Spreckels, CA 93962 Salinan blukat41@yahoo.com (831) 238-1488	November 8, 2018 by U.S. Mail and email	SWCA received an email on January 24, 2019 and provided an email response on January 28, 2019.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Records Search

On October 20, 2018, 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 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 study area to contain subsurface cultural deposits, a geoarchaeological desktop analysis was conducted by consulting 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 80-acre ASA on September 17 and 18, 2018. The intensive-level survey consisted of systematic surface inspection with transects walked at 15-meter (m) (50-foot) intervals or less to ensure that all surface-exposed artifacts and sites in the ASA could be identified. Archaeologists examined the ground surface for the presence of prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools), historical artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), sediment discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, roads and trails, and depressions and other features that might indicate the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., post holes, foundations).

Whenever cultural resources were encountered, archaeologists collected all data necessary to complete the appropriate 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, cultural resources specialists documented all resources with overview photographs. No artifacts were collected during the surveys.

5.5 Built Environment Survey

The built environment survey was undertaken by an architectural historian on September 19, 2018. Background research for the BESA consisted of research into the history of the properties within the BESA, including review of County Assessor's records, historical maps, and historical aerial photography.

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 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 CCIC records search indicate that three previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within approximately 0.5 mile of Templeton Substation Alternative; one overlaps with the study area. The CCIC records search results did not identify any cultural resources within the study area or a 0.5-mile radius. Details pertaining to these investigations are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Prior Cultural Resource Studies within the Records Search Area

Report Number	Author	Year	Study Title	Proximity to Study Area
SL-03878	Flint Cone, Sandra	1999	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey for the Templeton Proponent Environmental Assessment Transmission Line Reinforcement Project	Within
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	Outside
SL-06901	Laurie, Leroy and Jim Potter	2013	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Vintner Solar Project in Templeton, San Luis Obispo County, California	Outside

6.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The CCIC records search results did not identify previously recorded cultural resources within the study area or a 0.5-mile radius.

6.2 Buried Site Sensitivity Study

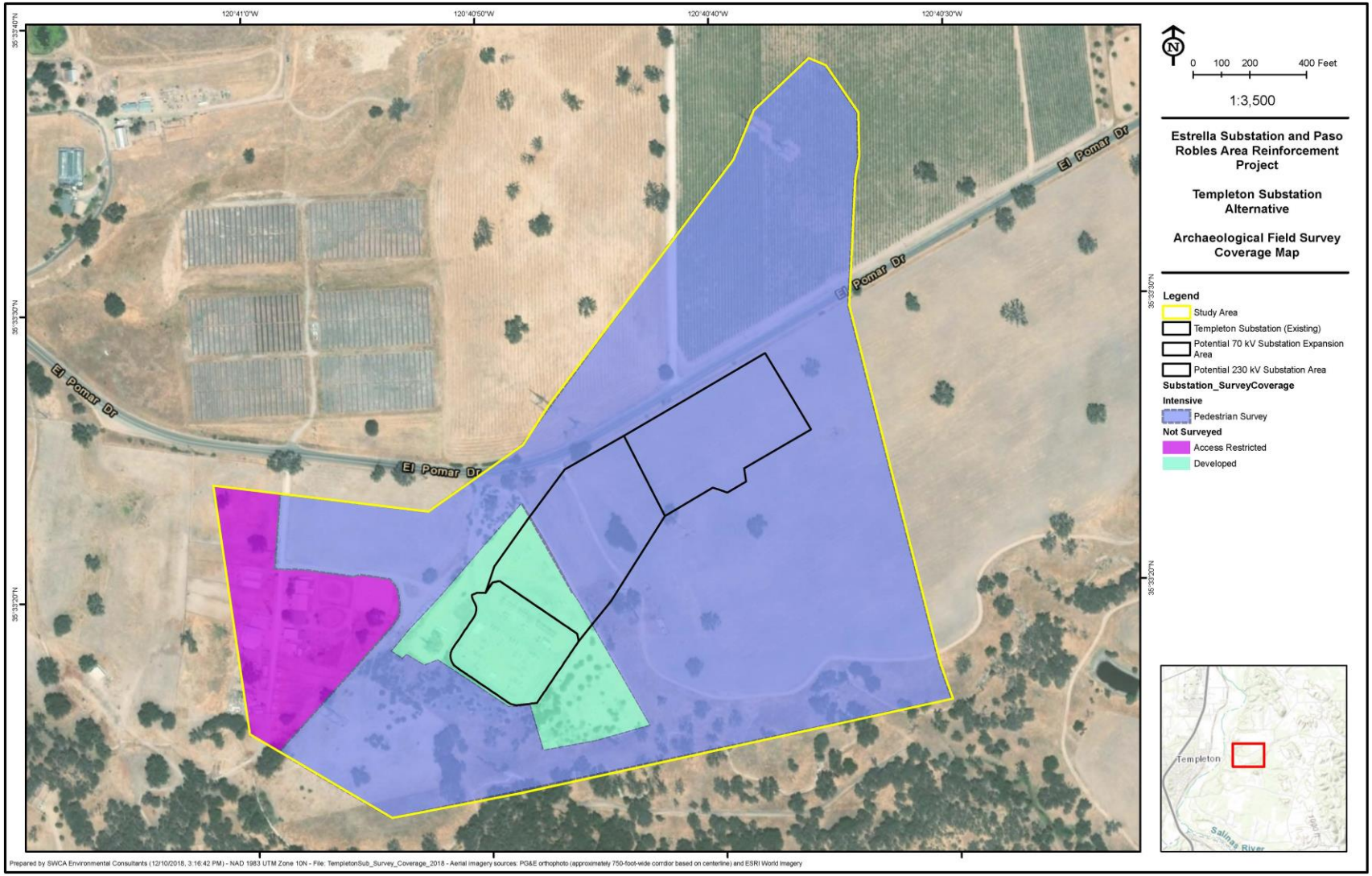
The study area is situated in the southern Salinas Valley, located within the Salinas River drainage basin. Based on soils data and geologic maps of the southern Salinas Valley, the majority of the study area is directly underlain by older alluvial sediments. These sediments are Pleistocene (0.01–2.6 Ma) in age and consist of dissected terraces of gravel and sand (Dibblee and Minch 2004). A very small portion of the southern study area includes surficial alluvium dating to the Holocene (Qa). Quaternary valley and stream channel alluvium, composed of Holocene-aged sand and gravel deposits, occurs in the vicinity of the Salinas River, as well as its tributaries to the east.

Due to the lack of mapped evidence for significant Holocene-aged sedimentary deposits in the study area, there is low potential to contain deeply buried, intact, subsurface cultural materials. However, individual artifacts may have become shallowly buried as a result of post-depositional factors such as agricultural tilling and bioturbation (both of which occur within the study area). There is also potential for shallow burial of artifacts within thinly veneered sheetwash deposits that have accumulated on low-lying terrace surfaces over the course of the Holocene; however, if present, these deposits are expected to be shallow and discontinuous.

6.3 Archaeological Survey

Archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian archaeological survey of accessible portions of the 80-acre ASA. Of the 80 acres, eight were not subject to pedestrian survey due to existing developments (e.g., the Templeton Substation) and an additional seven were not surveyed because access was restricted due to livestock and active agricultural activities (Figure 4). No archaeological resources were identified in the

Figure 4. Archaeological Survey Results Map



course of the intensive pedestrian survey. Ground surface visibility was excellent within surveyed areas because most areas had been recently plowed.

6.4 Historical Built Environment Resources

Architectural historians identified one historical built environment resource (including buildings, structures, or objects constructed over 45 years ago) within the BESA (Figure 5), which is described in greater detail in the section below. The resource, 1210 El Pomar Drive, was recorded on DPR 523 Series forms and evaluated for federal, state, and local eligibility. The complete set of DPR forms prepared for the resource is presented in Appendix D of this report.

6.4.1 1210 El Pomar Drive

This 228-acre level parcel is occupied by a barn, outbuildings, a mobile home, a windmill, electrical panels, a tank, pumps, and a prominent stand of Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*). The barn is the largest and probably the oldest building on the property (Figure 6). Rectangular in plan and triangular in cross-section, the barn has a wood sill foundation and a dirt floor. Structural framing is not substantial, with minimal Y bracing; posts appear to be no larger than 4x4 or 2x4 inches, with rafters that appear to be 2x6 inches. The original wood shingle roof is extant below corrugated iron roofing sheets. Doors are on the northeast side, including one set of hinged doors and a large sliding door mounted on an exterior track. Window openings are located on the other elevations. Assessor records mention a 16x10 foot "grainery" [sic], with an estimated construction date of 1935; this may be the collapsed frame building and metal roofing located to the rear of (and partially attached to) a smaller side-gabled shed not far from the barn. The small shed is also of frame construction, sits on a concrete pad, and has walls and roof of corrugated iron. Ancillary farm buildings, structures, and resource components include a mobile home just north of the barn, a concrete trailer pad southeast of the barn (Figure 1), a disused tank and electrical panels, a ca. 1925 steel windmill, plowed agricultural fields, and a large, dense stand of Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*).

6.4.2 Transmission Lines

Three PG&E electrical transmission lines are present within the BESA: a 70 kV line, a 230 kV line, and a 500 kV line. Each line has been evaluated and determined ineligible for the CRHR or NRHP (SWCA 2017b and 2017c).

6.5 Evaluation

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.

Figure 5. Built Environment Survey Results Map

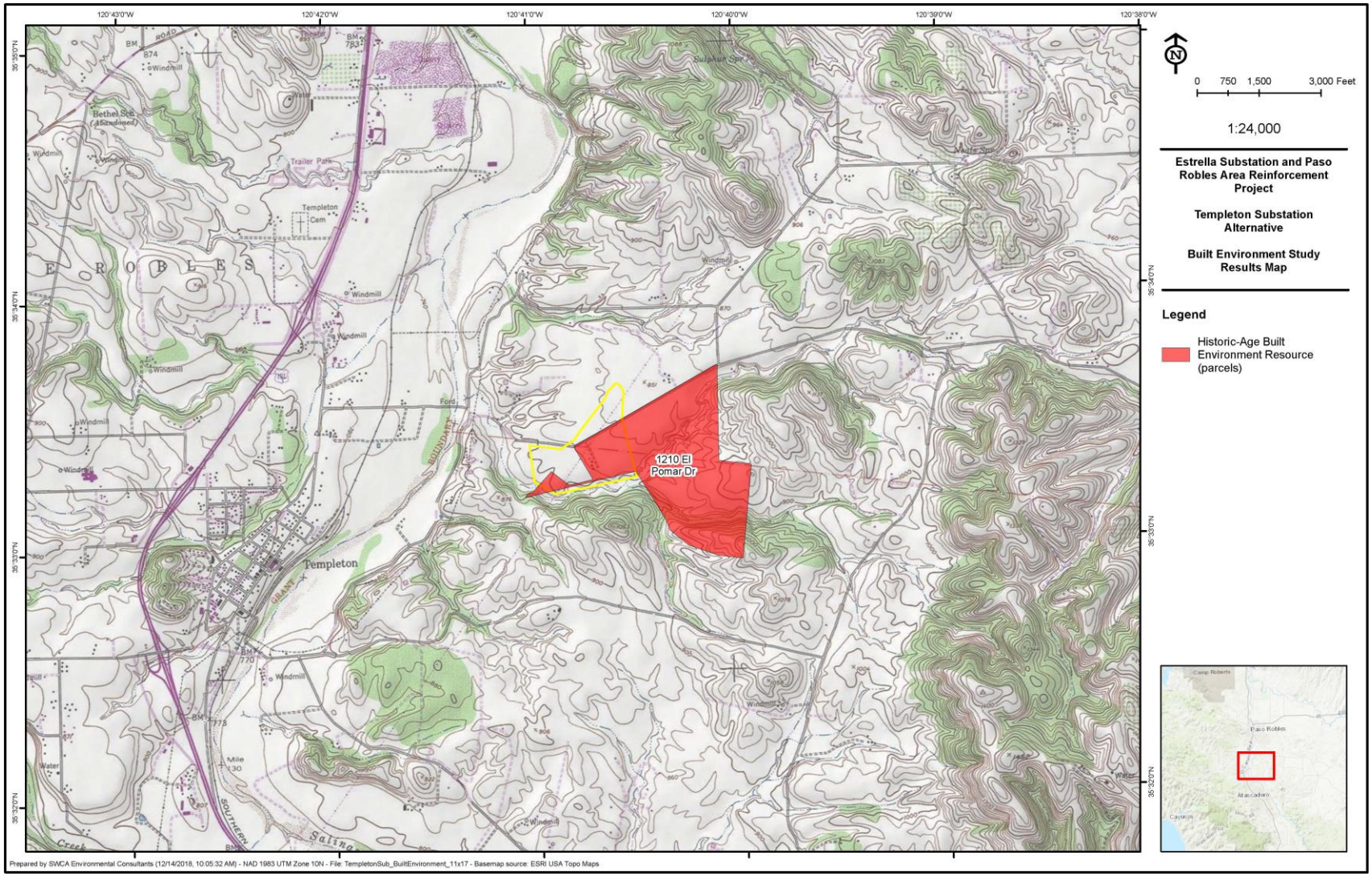


Figure 6. View of barn located at 1210 El Pomar Drive

6.5.1 1210 El Pomar Drive

The built-environment resources located at 1210 El Pomar Drive are all common types found throughout the region. None has any known association with important farming operations or individuals from the 1920s through the 1970s. Further, the resources are all in a deteriorated condition. While collectively they convey a sense of their historical use as part of an operating farmstead from the 1920s or later, there is nothing inherently significant in that.

Lacking both significance and integrity, none of these resources – either individually or collectively – are eligible for listing in the NRHP, nor do they appear to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the CRHR or constitute historical resources for the purpose of CEQA.

7 SUMMARY

Cultural resources research and field efforts undertaken for the Templeton Substation Alternative included a CHRIS records search from the CCIC, which identified three previous cultural resources studies within 0.5-mile of the study area and no previously recorded resources in the study area. Cultural resources specialists requested a search of the Sacred Lands Files from NAHC. The results of the Sacred Lands Files search indicate that no Native American cultural resources are known in the immediate vicinity of Templeton Substation. NAHC provided a list of 10 Native American representatives who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the vicinity of the Templeton Substation Alternative. Two representatives responded, and their official comments on the Templeton Substation Alternative are pending.

Archaeologists did not identify archaeological resources within the ASA during the pedestrian surveys. The buried site sensitivity desktop analysis concluded that most of the study area has low potential to contain buried archaeological sites.

Architectural historians identified and recorded one built environment resource, 1210 El Pomar Drive, in the BESA, which is considered ineligible for listing in the CRHR or NRHP. Three PG&E electrical

transmission lines are present within the BESA: a 70 kV line, a 230 kV line, and a 500 kV line. Each line has been evaluated and determined ineligible for the CRHR or NRHP (SWCA 2017b and 2017c).

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2017c *Proponent's Environmental Assessment Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project: Cultural Resources Technical Report for Estrella Substation, San Luis Obispo County, California.*

University of California, Berkeley (U.C. Berkeley)

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9 LIST OF PREPARERS

- Tim Spillane, M.A., R.P.A.
- Leroy Laurie, B.S.
- Steven Treffers, M.H.P.
- Natalie Loukianoff, M.H.P.
- Mary Ann Vicari, M.A.
- Erika Carrillo, M.S., Project Manager

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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

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
Kenneth Kahn. Chairperson
P.O. Box 517 Chumash
Santa Ynez , CA 93460
kkahn@santaynezchumash.org
(805) 688-7997

(805) 686-9578 Fax

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stenslie. Chair
365 North Poli Ave Chumash
Ojai , CA 93023
itumamait@hotmail.com
(805) 646-6214

Salinan Tribe of Monterey. San Luis Obispo Counties
Patti Donton. Tribal Administrator
7070 Morro Road. Suite A Salinan
Atascadero , CA 93422
info@salinantribe.com
(805) 464-2650

(805) 423-5195 Cell

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

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
Mia Lopez
, Chumash
No Contact Information
(805) 324-0135

vak titvu titvu - Northern Chumash Tribe
Mona Olivas Tucker. Chairwoman
660 Camino Del Rev Chumash
Arroyo Grande , CA 93420
olivas.mona@gmail.com
(805) 489-1052 Home

(805) 748-2121 Cell

Northern Chumash Tribal Council
Fred Collins. Chairman
1590 18th Street Chumash
Los Osos , CA 93412
fcollins@northernchumash.org
(805) 801-0347 (Cell)

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Eleanor Arrellanes
P.O. Box 5687 Chumash
Ventura , CA 93005
(805) 701-3246

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Raudel Joe Banuelos. Jr.
331 Mira Flores Court Chumash
Camarillo , CA 93012
(805) 427-0015

Xolon-Salinan Tribe
Donna Haro. Tribal Headwoman
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

Visit Our New Website!

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

Visit Our New Website!

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

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 120°38'0"W

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

SL-06001

SL-06901

SL-03878

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

1:24,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

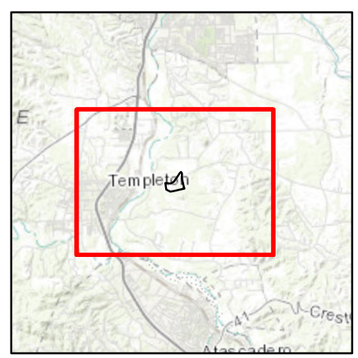
Templeton Substation Alternative

Records Search Results Map - Studies

Legend

Study Area

Records Search Area



Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants (12/12/2018, 9:50:12 AM) - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N - File: TempletonSub_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.

Appendix C.
Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Form

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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

 ***Resource Name or #:** 1210 El Pomar Drive

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** 15 & 22 **B.M.** Mount Diablo

c. Address: 1210 El Pomar Drive City: Templeton Zip: 93465

d. UTM: Zone: 10S; 711163 mE/ 3938784 mN (G.P.S.)

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

APN 034-012-006; portion of Lot 139 of 1886 Harris survey of Rancho Santa Ysabel (San Luis Obispo County *Maps* Book A: 29) and portion of Lot 38 of 1886 Harris survey of Subdivisions of Rancho La Asuncion (San Luis Obispo County Maps Book A:91).

***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) HP33. Farm/Ranch; HP30. Trees/Vegetation

***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 #)
Overview of barn, shed, and concrete trailer pad, all near west boundary of parcel, camera facing southwest (SWCA photo, 9/19/2018), #095750170.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Various 1925-1975 (Assessor); barn c1920?

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Terra Linda Ranchos, South A Ltd.
Address restricted

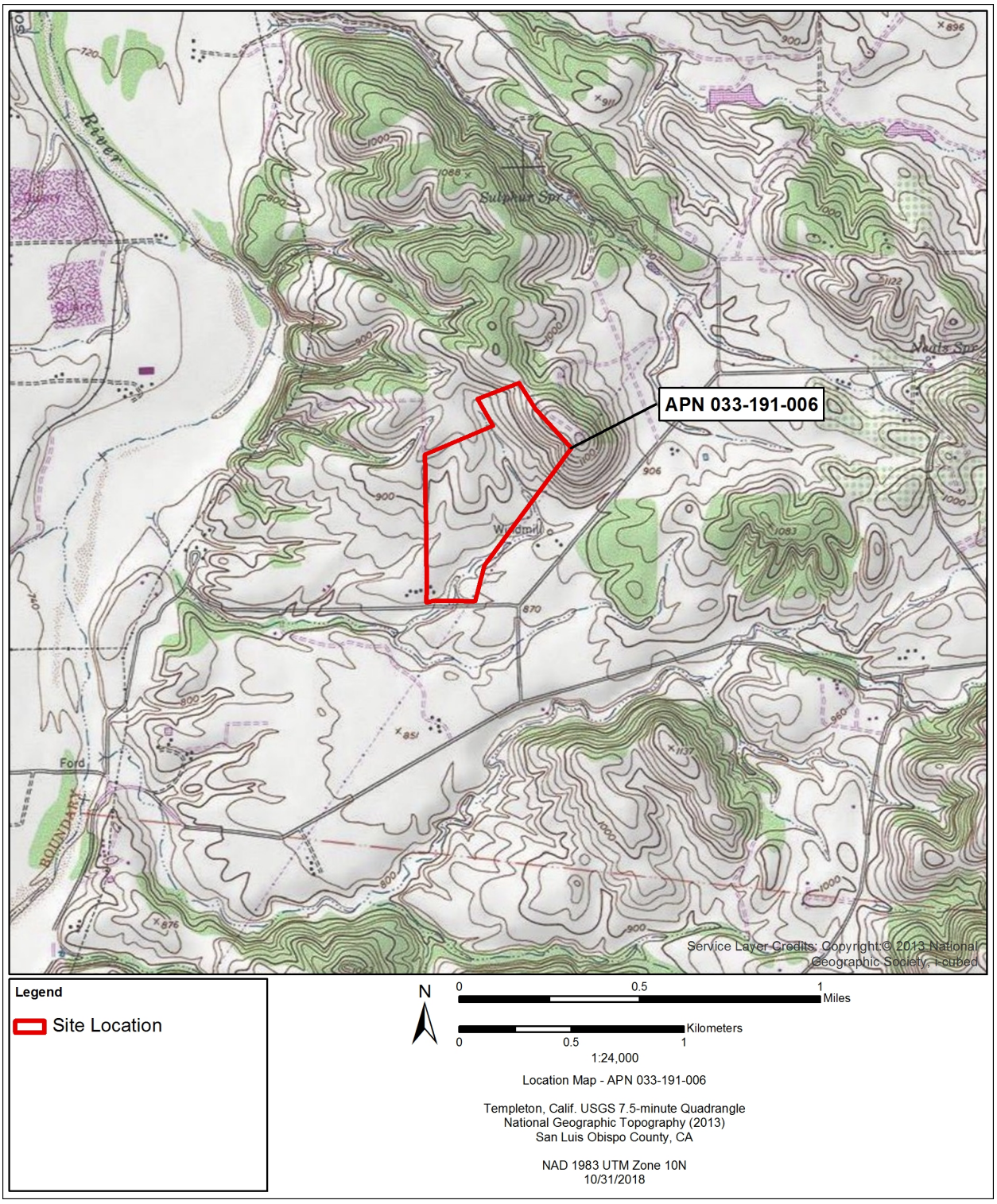
***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Paula Juelke Carr, MA
SWCA Environmental Consultants
1422 Monterey Street, Suite B-C200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

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

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

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") *Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project, Cultural Resources Technical Report for Templeton Substation Alternative, 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 033-191-006
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 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) 1210 El Pomar Drive

B1. Historic Name: None

B2. Common Name: 1210 El Pomar Drive

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

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Barn (c1920? Not in Assessor record), windmill (c1925), sheds (? Not in Assessor record), pumps (1972), mobile home (c1975).

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

***B8. Related Features:** Agricultural fields; Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)

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 extant built-environment resources on the subject parcel were probably associated with the proliferation of almond orchard properties that characterized the El Pomar area of rural Templeton in the 1910s and 1920s (Criterion 1). The resources, however, are generally in poor condition and lack sufficient integrity to convey a sense of their original purpose in the context of an orchard farmstead. No signs of any orchard trees are present. The individuals most closely associated with the property are August Henry Holler (1874-1954) and his second wife, Ethel Gertrude Holler (?-1967). His first wife, Mary L. Holler (1860-1924), whom he married in 1900, was perhaps still living when the barn was built, but his second wife co-owned the property for a longer time. According to August Holler's obituary, posted online at https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/94577586/august-henry-holler, he was born in Pennsylvania and came to the El Pomar district in 1912, continuing to ranch there until his retirement in 1947. On September 13, 1949, Ethel Holler deeded the subject parcel to Clarence E. Hawkins and Elsie M. Hawkins (San Luis Obispo County *Official Records* Book 536, page 342). Biographical information on the Hawkins family (Willhoit et al., n.d., pp. 151-154) suggests that they lived at a different location on El Pomar Drive, in a house that Clarence's family had owned. There is no documentation that either the Holler family or the Hawkins family are associated with any significant events that concern the property (Criterion 2). Even if the resources were in better condition, they are all very common building types found throughout the region (Criterion 3). None of the resources expresses for information potential that would have significance under Criterion 4.

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.findagrave.com/memorial/94577586/august-henry-holler;Willhoit et. al, *The End of the Line: Templeton*, n.d.; *Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project, Cultural Resources Technical Report for Templeton Substation Alternative, San Luis Obispo County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2019).*

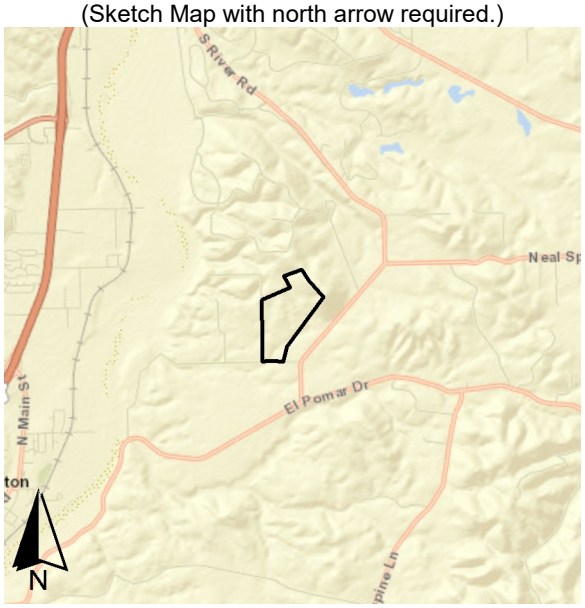
B13. Remarks:

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

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

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



*Required information

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

***P3a.Description**

This 228-acre level parcel is occupied by a barn, outbuildings, a mobile home, windmill, electrical panels, a tank, pumps, and a prominent stand of Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*). The barn (Figures 1-2, 4-6) is the largest and probably the oldest building on the property. Rectangular in plan and triangular in cross-section, the barn has a wood sill foundation and a dirt floor. Structural framing is not substantial, with minimal Y bracing (Figure 6); posts appear to be no larger than 4x4 or 2x4 inches, with rafters that appear to be 2x6 inches. The original wood shingle roof is extant below corrugated iron roofing sheets. Doors are on the northeast side, including one set of hinged doors and a large sliding door mounted on an exterior track. Window openings are located on the other elevations.

Assessor records mention a 16x10 foot grainery [sic], with an estimated construction date of 1935; this may be the collapsed frame building and metal roofing located to the rear of (and partially attached to) a smaller side-gabled shed (Figures 7-8) not far from the barn. The small shed (Figure 7) is also of frame construction, sits on a concrete pad, and has walls and roof of corrugated iron.

Ancillary farm buildings and structures include a mobile home just north of the barn (Figure 9), a concrete trailer pad southeast of the barn (Figure 1), a disused tank and electrical panels (Figures 2-3), a c1925 steel windmill (Figure 10), plowed agricultural fields (Figure 2-3, 10-11), and a large, dense stand of Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) (Figure 10-11).

Overview of barn and trailer (background), and tank, electrical panels, and plowed fields (foreground), camera facing southwest (SWCA photo, 9/19/2018).

View across plowed fields, camera facing east (SWCA photo, 9/19/2018).

Barn, camera facing southwest (SWCA photo, 9/19/2018).

Rear of barn, camera facing northeast (SWCA photo, 9/19/2018).

Barn interior (SWCA photo, 9/19/2018).

Shed near barn, camera facing north (SWCA photo, 9/19/2018).

Overview of barn and trailer (background), and tank, electrical panels, and plowed fields (foreground), camera facing southwest (SWCA photo, 9/19/2018).

View across plowed fields, camera facing east (SWCA photo, 9/19/2018).

Collapsed shed ("grainery"?) behind shed in Figure 7, camera facing east (SWCA photo, 9/19/2018).

Mobile home with collapsed carport; roof barn in distance, camera facing south (SWCA photo, 9/19.2018).

Windmill at edge of dense stand of Tree of Heaven, camera facing northeast (SWCA photo, 9/19/2018).

Dense stand of Tree of Heaven, camera facing west (SWCA photo, 9/19/2018).