

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY
FOR THE DESTINO PASO HOTEL PROJECT, 3340 and
3350 AIRPORT ROAD, PASO ROBLES, SAN LUIS
OBISPO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**
[APN: 025-436-029/030]

Prepared for:

Karen Stier
4301 Valley Meadow Road
Encino, California 91436

Prepared by:

Nancy Farrell
Cultural Resource Management Services
829 Paso Robles Street
Paso Robles, California 93446

June, 2016

Paso Robles 7.5' Quadrangle



CRMS Project No. 50-903

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Ms. Karen Steir, Cultural Resource Management Services (CRMS) conducted an archaeological inventory survey of a parcel, at xxx Airport Road [APN: 025-436-029/030]. The parcel is approximately three miles east of the City of Paso Robles and one-quarter mile north of California Highway 46, San Luis Obispo County, California (Figure 1). The purpose of this investigation was to identify any prehistoric or historic archaeological resources present on the parcel. This work was completed in order to comply with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), San Luis Obispo County, and the City of Paso Robles.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project area consists of approximately 40 acres, on the east side of Paso Robles, California (Figure 2, 3, 4 and 5). The survey area is one-quarter mile north of Hwy 46 East, and south of the Paso Robles Municipal Airport. The parcel is bordered on the west by Airport Road, and on the north and east by other rural parcels, and on the south by a recreational vehicle park. A phased resort/hotel development is planned for the property

The soils of the project area consist mainly of the Arbuckle-Posita complex. These soils are very deep and well-drained soils formed in alluvial material from mixed rocks, and range in color from light gray-brown to pale brown. The remainder of the parcel contains Arbuckle-San Ysidro complex. It is also a very deep, well-drained soil formed in alluvium (Lindsey, 1983: 16-20). The soil contains few inclusions, with occasional tool-quality, unworked Monterey chert fragments, and small gravels and river cobbles.

The vegetation in this part of Paso Robles is primarily oak savanna and grassland interspersed with chaparral. On the project parcel, feral oats (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), other annual grasses and invasive species such as yellow star thistle (*Cirsium solstitialis*), bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) and bur-clover (*Medicago* sp.) have taken over following the abandonment of agriculture. Oaks (*Quercus* spp.),

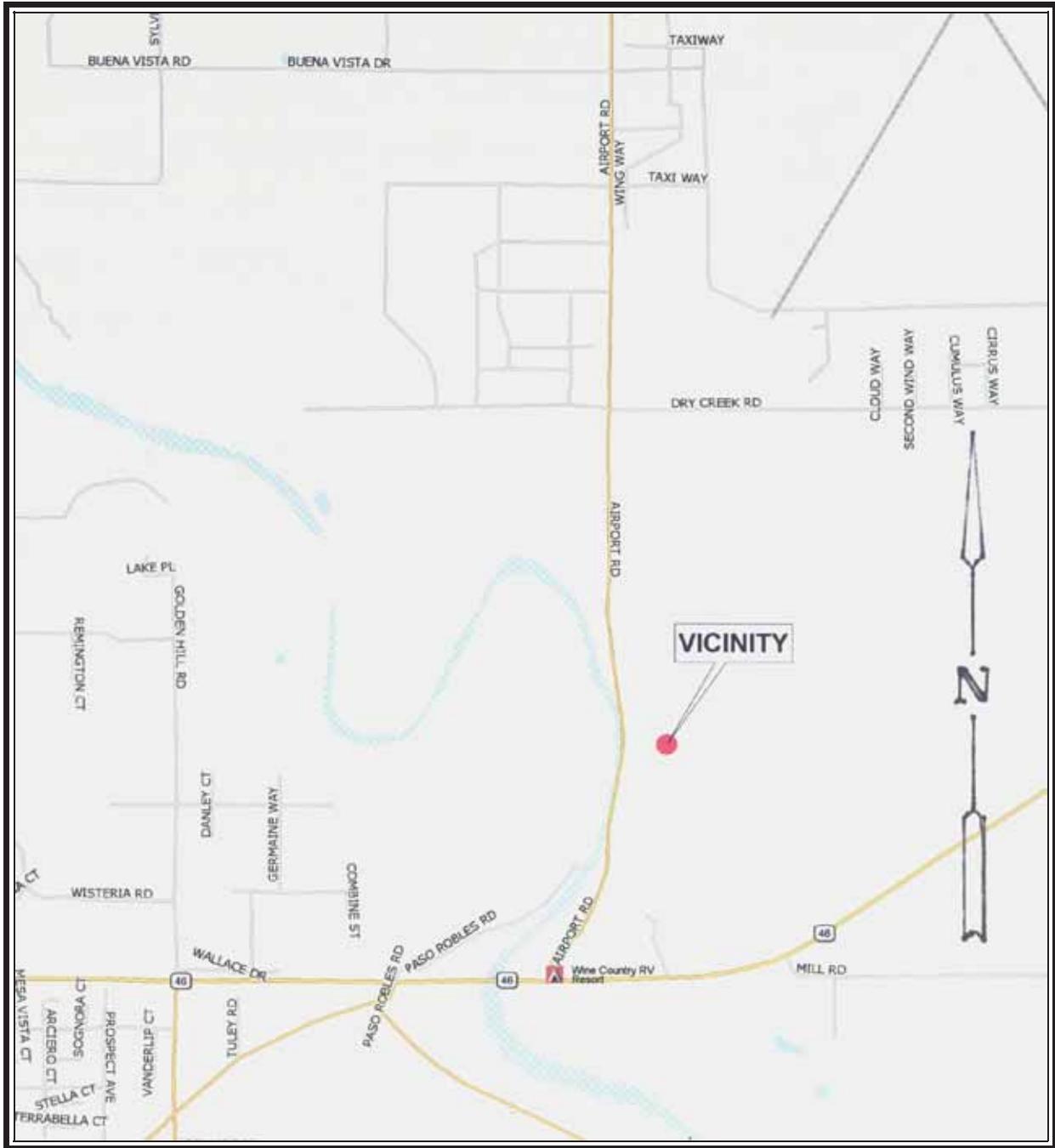


Figure 1: Vicinity Map (No Scale)

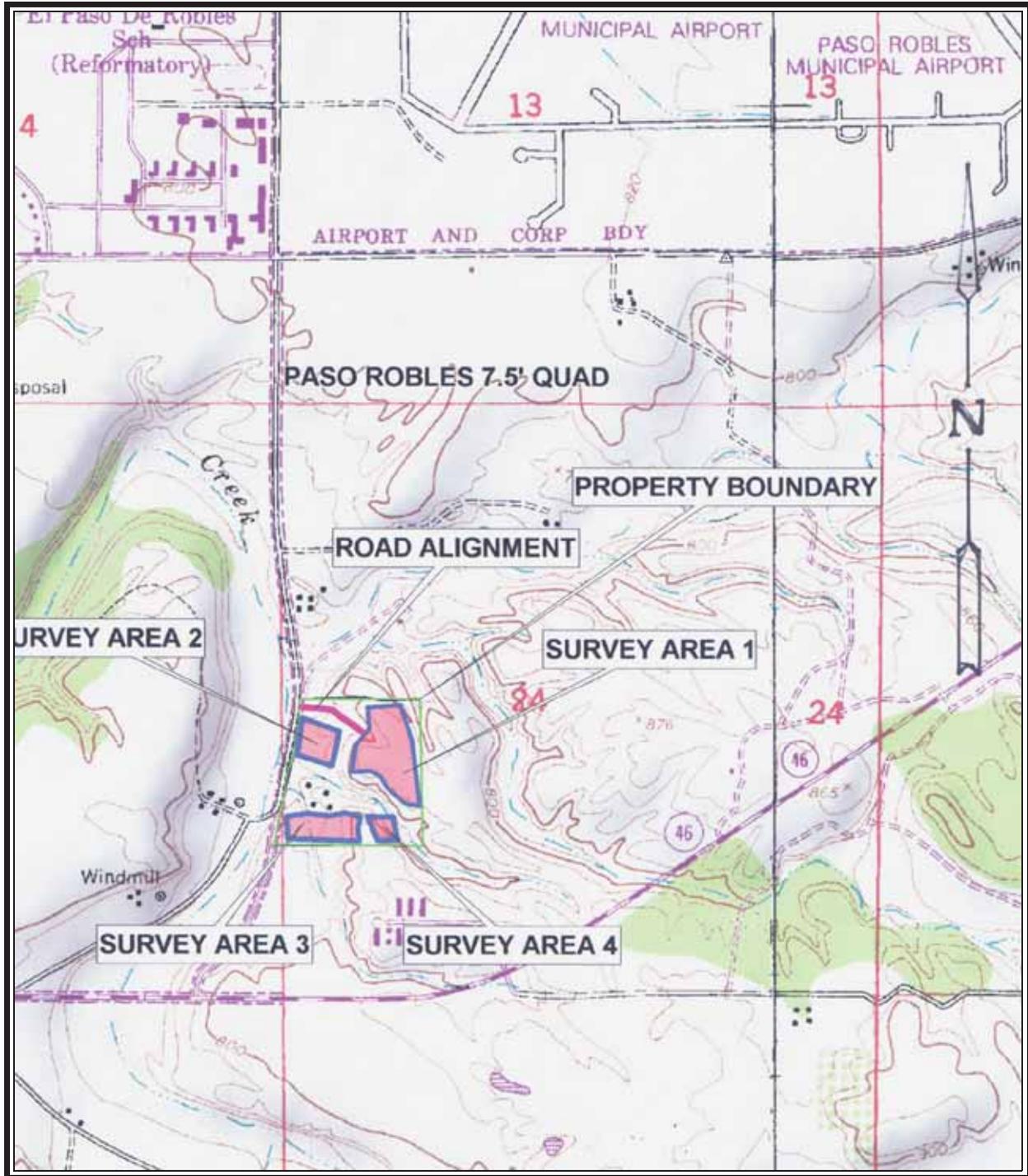


Figure 2: USGS 7.5' Quadrangle, Paso Robles, CA

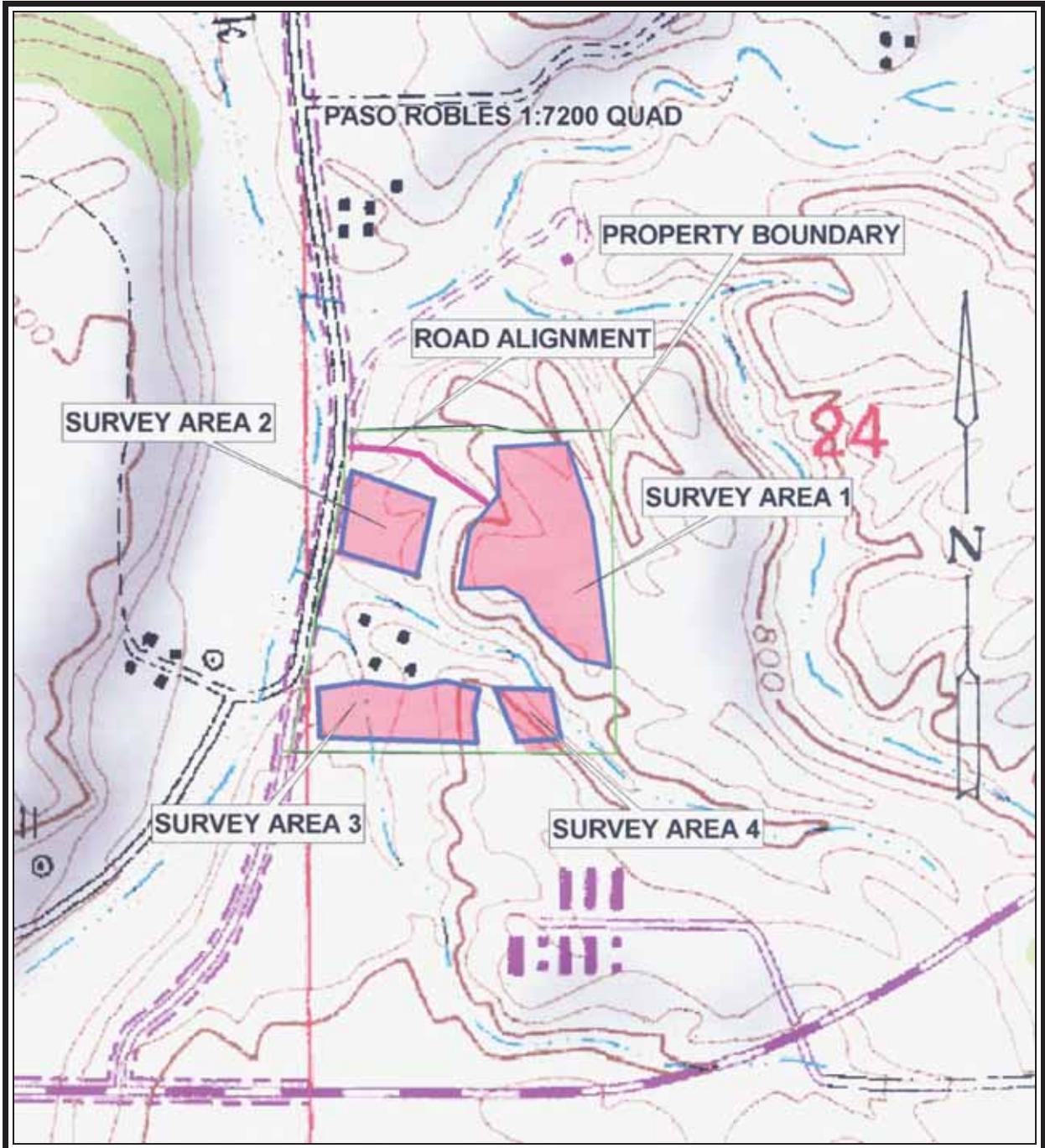


Figure 3: USGS 1:7200 Quadrangle, Paso Robles, CA

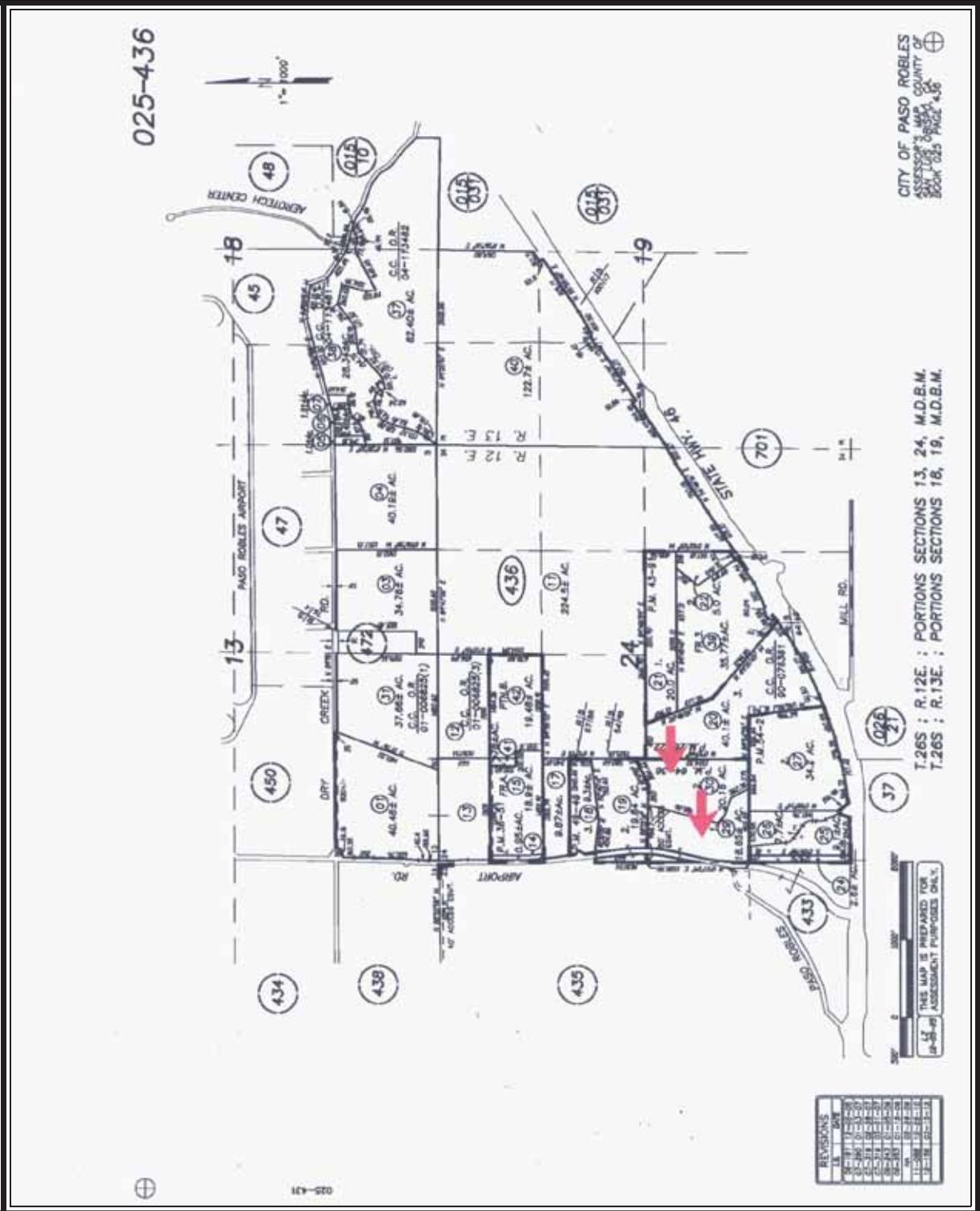


Figure 4: Assessor's Parcel Map w/Parcel Shown By Red Arrow

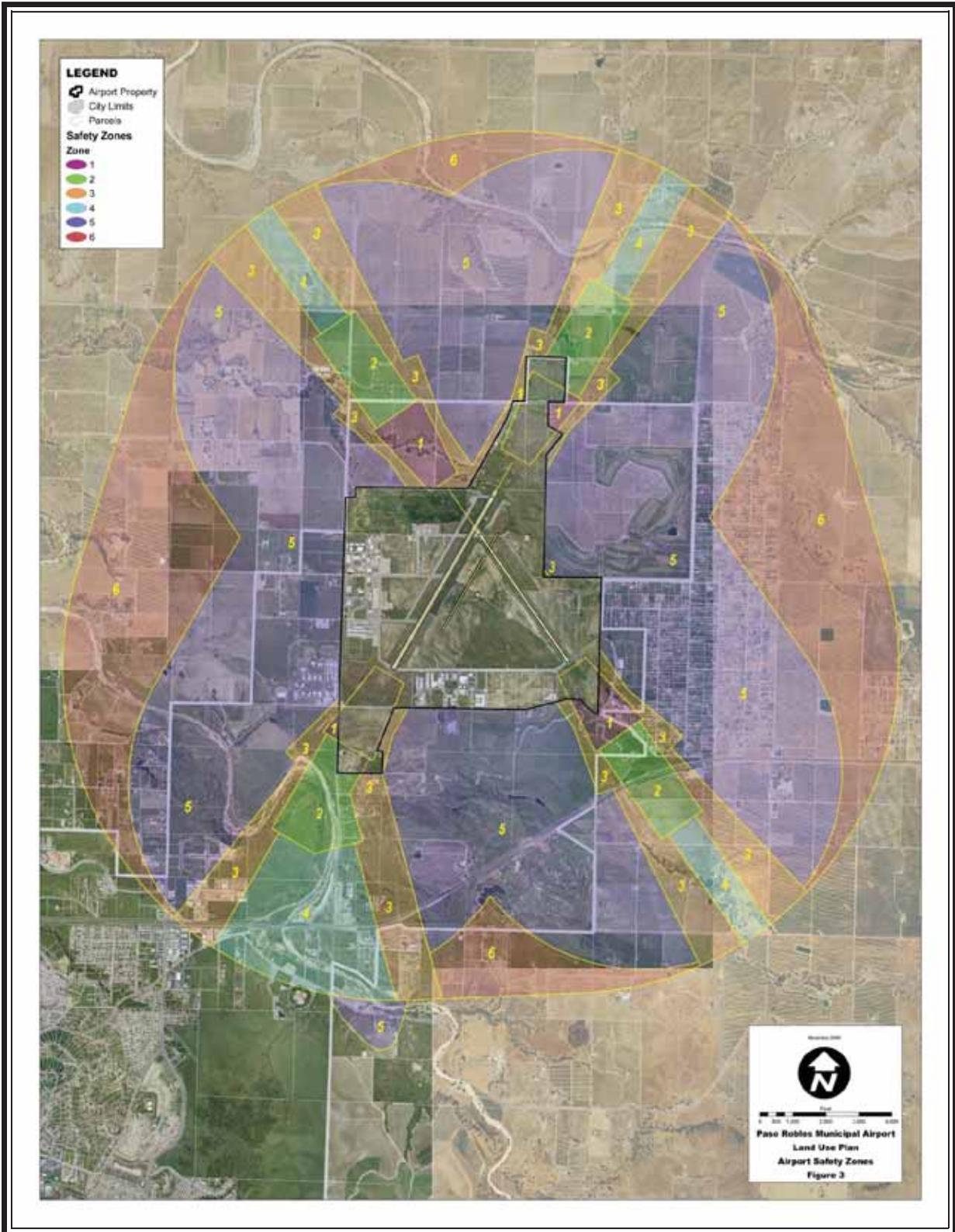


Figure 5: Paso Robles Airport Land Use Plan-Runway Safety Zones

occasional chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*) shrubs, mustard (*Brassica* spp.), and thistles (*Cirsium* spp.) were observed during the survey, along with jimson weed (*Datura stramonium*), blue curl (*Trichostema lanatum*), bush morning glory (*Convolvulus cneorum*), and turkey mullein (*Croton setigerus*).

Animal species commonly occurring in the area include blacktail deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), pocket gopher (*Thomomys* sp.), California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) Western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*) and valley quail (*Lophortyx californicus*).

CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric Overview

Archaeological evidence indicates that San Luis Obispo County was occupied as early as 9000 years ago, as indicated by dates from excavations at Diablo Canyon (Greenwood 1972), Edna Valley (Fitzgerald 2000) and Paso Robles (Stevens et al. 2004). Because of the small amount of archaeological work that has occurred in the interior south coast ranges, a definitive cultural historical sequence has not yet been constructed for this region. Olsen and Payen (1969) constructed a cultural chronology for the eastern portion of the region based on materials from San Luis, Little Panoche, and Los Banos Reservoirs. The dating of individual cultural units was later revised by Mikkelsen and Hildebrandt (1990) based on the *Olivella* bead typology developed by Bennyhoff and Hughes (1987). The following discussion on culture history incorporates these changes and extends the Millingstone period back to 10,000 years before present (B.P.). Important cultural changes are discussed within the framework of four time periods based on Central Valley (e.g. Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987) and central coast (Jones 1993) sequences:

Paleoindian Period	ca. 11,000 BP - 8500 BP
Millingstone Period	8500 - 5500 BP
Early Period	5500 - 2600 BP

Middle Period	2600 - 1000 BP
Middle/Late	
Transition Period	1000 - 750 BP
Late Period	750 - historic contact

The characteristics of each of these periods are manifested primarily in changes in the material culture and elaboration of the social structure.

Evidence for Millingstone period occupations in this region is sparse, amounting to materials recovered from two widely-separated sites. The first of these sites is the Grayson site (MER-94) in the San Luis Reservoir area (Olsen and Payen 1969). In the deepest levels of this multi-component deposit was a suite of artifacts including millingstones, handstones, small shaped mortars and pestles, simple flaked stone tools, perforated stone pendants, and beads made of whole *Olivella* shells. The second site with a possible Millingstone period occupation in the interior south coast ranges is the Salinas River Crossing Site (SLO-1756) reported by Fitzgerald (1997). Although the association between artifacts and dates at this site is not straightforward, it also yielded an artifact assemblage similar to Millingstone Horizon sites in southern California and produced a date of 7000 B.P. Other important Millingstone period sites are found nearer the coast in the Edna Valley south of San Luis Obispo (Fitzgerald 2000), and at Diablo Canyon (Greenwood 1972).

Along the coast and in interior areas, the Early period is marked by the appearance of mortars and pestles and contracting-stemmed projectile points (Olsen and Payen 1969; Jones 1993). Other artifacts found with Early period occupations are also found in Millingstone period sites including *Olivella* class L beads, large side-notched projectile points, and millingslabs and handstones. Greater numbers of sites are known from the Early period, possibly signaling a population increase.

The Middle period is well represented at sites along the central coast and increasingly in interior regions as well. The types of artifacts found in Middle period occupations are similar to those from the Early period although a larger number of bone implements and bead types are known (Olsen and Payen 1969; Jones and Waugh 1995). Projectile points tend to be contracting-stemmed types with large side-notched

and square-stemmed points apparently no longer used. Excavations at Fort Hunter Liggett have shown that Middle period occupations in that area resemble those found along the coast (Jones and Haney 1997).

Late period assemblages from the interior south coast ranges are distinguished by a suite of new bead types, small side-notched and triangular arrow points, and hopper mortars as well as many artifact types found in earlier periods (Olsen and Payen 1969). At Fort Hunter Liggett, Late period occupations also included small arrow points, new bead types, as well as bedrock mortars and unshaped pestles (Jones 2000; Haney et al. 2002). On the whole, the Late period assemblages from a wide area of the central coast and interior regions appear superficially similar, but this was probably a time of continued cultural differentiation due to higher population densities.

There is clearly still a great deal to learn about the prehistory of the interior south coast ranges, but comparisons between findings in coastal areas and the relatively smaller amount of work conducted locally show that a similar set of cultural changes probably occurred in both areas. What is not well understood at this point is how people living in the interior interacted with those living along the coast. Also, it is not known how the development of complex societies further south in the Santa Barbara Channel area may have affected groups living to the north. The presence of marine shell beads in interior areas and obsidian obtained from the desert east in coastal areas is testimony to the wide-ranging trade and social networks that existed from an early date. Future work may yet uncover archaeological evidence necessary to understand these and other important issues that have only recently begun to be explored in this region.

Ethnographic Overview

At the time of European contact, the surrounding region was probably occupied by the Salinan people, although some confusion still exists among experts as to the dividing line between the Chumash and the Salinan in this area. The Salinan were bordered by the Esselen and Costanoan to the north and the Chumash to the south (Kroeber 1925). Unfortunately, very little of substance is known about Salinan culture

because of the early influence of the missions and the remoteness of their territory, meaning their traditional lifeways were altered early on and few people outside of the mission system were present to record what remained after secularization (Mason 1912).

The Salinan, like nearly all of California's original inhabitants, practiced a hunting and gathering economy. Major plant foods included acorns and a variety of small seeds while major animal foods included a diverse assortment of terrestrial mammals, marine and freshwater fish, shellfish, birds, as well as reptiles and insects. It is unclear to what extent people living inland ventured to the coast and vice versa, but it is likely that people were mobile enough to take advantage of plant and animal foods when and where they occurred. If this were the case, then diets probably varied from season to season, and from year to year, depending on what was available at any one time.

Records of the mission fathers suggest there were two, or possibly three different Salinan groups occupying different core territories and speaking slightly different versions of the same language (Mason 1912; Gibson 1983). The most well documented division was between northern and southern peoples, the Antoniño and Migueliño respectively. The third Playano (or "beach people") division is mentioned in mission registers, but has not been substantiated by linguistic or other evidence. Gibson (1983) suggests that individuals recorded as Playano speakers may have in fact been northern Chumash. Given the rugged nature of the southern Big Sur coast, it is possible that contiguous groups (e.g. Chumash, Esselen) shared the coastal area with the Salinan on a seasonal basis, although possibly not always amicably (Mason 1912).

Historic Overview

European contact in the San Luis Obispo County region may have begun as early as 1587 with the visit of Pedro de Unamuno to Morro Bay, although some scholars have questioned this based on the ambiguity of Unamano's descriptions (Mathes 1968). A visit in 1595 by Sebastian Rodriguez Cermeño is better documented (Jones *et al.* 1994:11). The earliest well-documented descriptions come from accounts by members

of Gaspar de Portola's land expedition, which passed through the region in 1769 (Squibb 1984). No large villages, such as those seen along the Santa Barbara channel, were reported by early travelers in the San Luis Obispo region.

Permanent Spanish settlement of the region began with the founding of Mission San Antonia de Padua (near King City) in 1771 and San Luis Obispo de Tolosa (in San Luis Obispo) in 1772. Twenty-five years later, Mission San Miguel Archangel was founded in the heart of southern Salinan territory. The mission properties were extensive and included an outlying rancho station near present day Paso Robles. As elsewhere, induction into the missions had a devastating effect on the local inhabitants, requiring them to live and work at the mission and abandon their former lifeways. Under the guidance of the mission fathers, the natives were instructed in farming methods, including the production of wheat, beans and various kinds of fruit. The earliest farming was intended to foster independence; thus making the import of supplies up from Mexico unnecessary.

The inauguration of Spanish colonization brought about major and devastating changes in the aboriginal society, due primarily to the introduction of European diseases. The consequent high mortality rate, and the pressure of overwhelming social change, decimated the population. By 1805, most native villages had been abandoned, and the populace had either fled or moved into the mission system (Gibson 1983). The natives who had survived the Spanish colonization period, went on to build and staff the ranchos of the Mexican and American periods which followed. By the beginning of the 20th Century, the Chumash and Salinan had been integrated into American society (Gibson 1983 and 1990; King 1984).

In 1822, Mexico attained independence of Spain and California became a Mexican territory. The Secularization Act, passed by the Mexican congress in 1833, provided for the immediate break-up of the missions and the transfer of mission lands to settlers and Indians. Work toward this end began in 1834 under Governor Figueroa. Grants were made to individuals by the governor on the recommendation of the local *alcalde* of the Mission. During the years from 1840 to 1846, a series of land grants were made from the lands of Mission San Miguel by the governors of Mexican California.

The project area was a portion of the Rancho 17,774+ acre Rancho Santa Ysabel, granted on May 12, 1844 by Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltoarena to Francisco Arce (Ohles 1997: 104-110). In 1848 at the end of the Mexican war, California was ceded to the United States, and admitted to the Union in 1850. All grants were then subject to validation under U. S . laws. Based on the quality of the soil and general accessibility, a Board of Equalization in San Luis Obispo considered the parcel to be a Third Class Mexican Land Grant Rancho. The U.S. Land Commission issued a patent on the parcel on May 21, 1866 (Cowan 1977: 93).

In 1878, a San Miguel Mission administrator, Don Innocenti Garcia, related to one Thomas Savage that Arce had sold the land to Don Francisco Rico (Temple 1974); however, no other record of this transaction has been located (Ohles 1997:110). Ownership had passed to W. V. Huntington by 1886. The West Coast Land Co. was incorporated on March 27, 1886. Their immediate objective was to purchase and develop 64,000 acres of land for resale. The land was comprised of the ranchos Santa Ysabel, El Paso de Robles, Eureka, and the unsold portion of Huer Huero. The purchase was based upon the expectation that the Southern Pacific Railroad would build a coastal line between San Francisco and Los Angeles through San Luis Obispo County (Nicholson 1993).

The 26,000 acre rancho El Paso de los Robles, granted May 12, 1844 to Pedro Navarez by Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltoarena was located on the western side of the Salinas River. A patent was obtained July 20, 1866 by Petronillo Rios, but prior to the patent, the parcel was sold in two separate transactions, first to Daniel and James Blackburn on September 21, 1858. The second portion was sold July 9, 1861 to Lazarus Godchaux. They immediately began making improvements to the hot sulphur springs which had been used by local inhabitants for generations. By the 1870s, the Paso Robles Hot Springs was a well known destination for people seeking the famous curative powers of the springs. With the coming of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1886, a town plan for Paso Robles, on the western side of the Salinas River, was commissioned and was completed by 1887. Throughout the later part of the nineteenth and most of the twentieth century, the economy of the Paso Robles region was largely

agricultural. Cattle ranches, dairies, almond and other fruit orchards, and large tracts devoted to dry land grain production comprised the rural landscape.

With the onset of World War II, Paso Robles became home to a Marine Corps Air Station. An article in the Paso Robles Press on August 27, 1942, announced the plan to build what would be known as the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Paso Robles, just six miles northeast of the City. Doudell Construction Company, San Jose, broke ground on September 3, 1942 with the arrival of 2000 construction workers. Two new 4700' runways, along with 43 buildings that included housing, administration, and storage facilities were completed by April 8, 1943. On that day, the Navy handed over control of the Air Station to the Army Air Forces, deciding that stations in the San Joaquin Valley were more favorable. The Air Station became the Estrella Army Air Field, and would be used for night flight training. By December 1943, over 1500 military personnel were stationed both at Estrella, and at Sherwood Field, the Navy's auxiliary airfield southeast of Paso Robles. On October 15, 1944, the airfield was inactivated, and in August 1947 the 966.8 acres was transferred to the County of San Luis Obispo, with the stipulation that it be used as a public airport. An additional 90 acres was transferred to the State of California in August 1948, with buildings on that parcel to be used for a boys' school. In 1973, the County sold the property to the City of Paso Robles, and the air base officially became the Paso Robles Municipal Airport.

Agriculture has continued to be the mainstay of the region up to the present, with increasing emphasis on viticulture and wine-making. The proliferation of wineries in the last 25 years has led to tourism once again becoming a major component of the local economy.

MAP AND RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

Concurrent with the field survey, a records and literature search was conducted at the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC), U.C. Santa Barbara, which is the State-designated regional clearinghouse for archaeological site information for San Luis Obispo County. Eight previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-quarter mile radius of the project area (Waldron 1985; E-S, Inc. 1988; PAR 1992;

Singer 1996, 2000; Glover 1999; Conway 2001; Gibson 2006). Two of these previous reconnaissance level investigations included part or all of the project area. No archaeological sites have been identified within the search radius (Exhibit A). The State Historic Property Data Files, National Register of Historic Places, National Register of Determined Eligible Properties, California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historic Interest, California OHP Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the Caltrans State and Local Bridge Surveys were also searched . No historic property evaluations were found within the search radius (Exhibit A).

In addition, a Sacred Lands search was conducted at the Native American Heritage (HAHC) commission in Sacramento. The results of that search were negative. In accordance with the results letter from the NAHC, letters were written to the interested Native Americans and groups listed in their response (Exhibit B).

RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATION

A field reconnaissance of the project area was made on June 12, 2016 by Nancy Farrell and Ron Rose of CRMS. A previous attempt at the investigation proved fruitless, due to the dense growth of oats and other grasses following winter rains. At CRMS request, the parcel was mowed. This improved the mineral surface visibility to 80%. The survey was accomplished by the two aforementioned archaeologists walking straight-line transects across the entire property, spaced at four meter intervals. Although a few pieces of Monterey chert (a preferred flaked stone tool material) were present, no prehistoric or historic cultural resources were encountered during the survey (Figure 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12).



Figure 6: Overview To Northeast



Figure 7: Overview To Northwest



Figure 8: Overview To Northwest



Figure 9: Overview To Southeast



Figure 10: Overview To West



Figure 11: Early 20th Century Farmhouse-View To Northwest



Figure 12: Farmstead Barn-View To Northeast

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the fact that no significant cultural resources were located within the survey area, no other archaeological investigations are recommended for this project. It is always possible, however, that significant cultural resources could lie buried below the surface. Therefore, if artifacts, burials, or other indicators of significant cultural resources are encountered during grading or other earth-moving construction activities, work should stop immediately and a qualified archaeologist should be called to the site to evaluate the find and suggest mitigation measures, if necessary.

On the property is an existing farmstead consisting of a house and barn dating to the early 20th century. At this time, the planned development excludes this portion of the property, and no impact to this resource is anticipated. Should future development, not presently planned, impact these structures, then a historic structures assessment should be performed prior to development and any negative impacts.

It must also be noted that the subject property lies within safety zones 2, 3 and 4 of the Paso Robles Municipal Airport Land Use Plan. The compatible uses and densities are dictated by this document (City of Paso Robles 1977).

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California Polytechnic State University

Waldron, Wendy

1985 Survey of Road Widening along Highway 46, including bridges no. 49-165 and
49-34, located between the junction of Routes 101/46 and Airport Road, SLO
County.

Exhibit A

Records and Literature Search
Central Coast Information Center
University of California
Santa Barbara, CA



4/18/2016

Nancy Farrell
Cultural Resource Management Services
829 Paso Robles Street
Paso Robles, CA 93446

Re: Destino Paso Hotel

The Central Coast Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Paso Robles USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a one-quarter mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of reports and resources are provided in the following format: custom GIS maps shapefiles hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within ¼-mile radius:	None
Reports within project area:	SL-01643, -04246, -04360, -06175
Reports within ¼-mile radius:	SL-00486, -02333, -03002, -04020

- Resource Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database Records:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Digital Database Records:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- OHP Historic Properties Directory:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):** enclosed not requested nothing listed

- Caltrans Bridge Survey:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Ethnographic Information:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Historical Literature:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Historical Maps:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Local Inventories:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Shipwreck Inventory:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Soil Survey Maps:** enclosed not requested nothing listed

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the CHRIS.

Sincerely,



Jessika Akmenkalns, M.A.
Assistant Coordinator

Exhibit B

Sacred Lands Search (NAHC)
Response From NAHC
Early Participation Notice To Native Americans and Groups
Response From Native Americans and Groups



Cultural Resource Management Services

829 Paso Robles Street

Paso Robles, CA 93446

Phone 805-237-3838

Fax 805-237-3849

Ms. Katy Sanchez, Program Analyst
California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691

April 4, 2016

RE: Destino Paso Resort Hotel, 42 Acres
3340 and 3350 Airport Road, Paso Robles, CA, APN: 025-436-029 and 030

Dear Ms. Sanchez:

The owners of the property described are planning a phased development to include a resort hotel, as well as additional infrastructure and amenities.

Cultural Resource Management Services (CRMS) has been retained, to prepare a Phase I surface survey as well as consult with interested Native Americans and Native American groups relative to the proposed construction project.

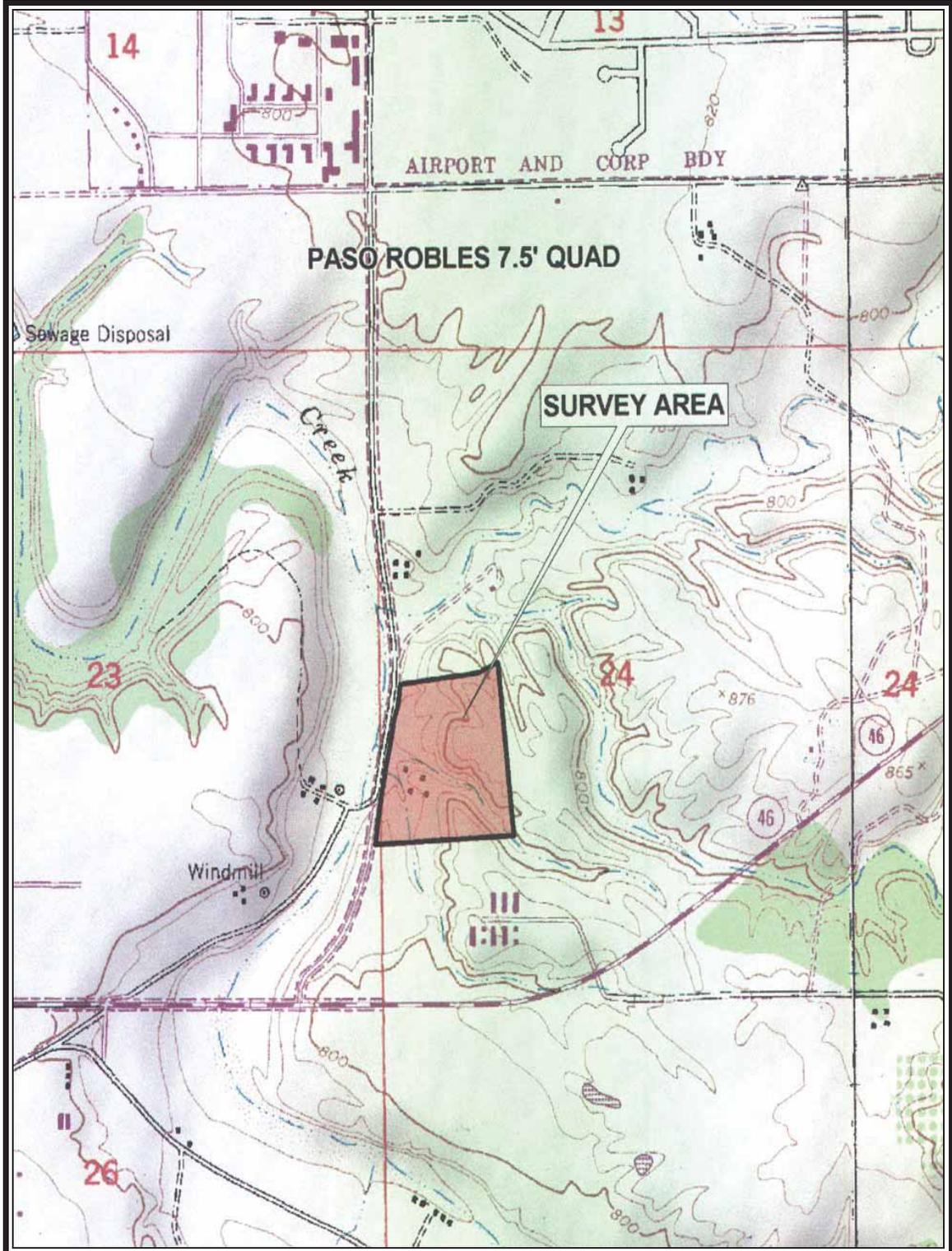
Please review the sacred lands files for any Native American Sacred resources or sites that may be within or adjacent to the area of potential effect (APE). Please verify that any sacred sites in the vicinity are not in the APE. The project area is within the incorporated limits of the City of Paso Robles, and is identified on the attached portion of the USGS Paso Robles 7.5' Quadrangle. The parcel is in Section 23 and 24, Range 12 East Township 26 South MDM.

Also provide a list, including names and addresses, of Native American individuals and organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area; or who may have a concern or wish to comment on the project. If you have any questions contact me at the phone number or address shown, or by email ronrose@crms.com. We look forward to your reply.

Best regards,

Ron Rose
Vice President

Encl: Portion of USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Paso Robles, CA



Portion of USGS 7.5' Quadrangle, Paso Robles, CA

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
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April 21, 2016

Ron Rose
Cultural Resource Management Services

Sent by e-mail: ronrose@crms.com
Number of Pages: 3

RE: Proposed Destino Paso Resort Hotel Project, Paso Robles USGS Quadrangles, San Luis Obispo County, California

Dear Mr. Rose:

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

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

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

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

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

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and
 - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



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



Cultural Resource Management Services

829 Paso Robles Street
Paso Robles, CA 93446
Phone 805-237-3838
Fax 805-237-3849

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June 3, 2016

RE: Destino Paso Resort Hotel, 42 Acres
3340 and 3350 Airport Road, Paso Robles, CA, APN: 025-436-029 and 030

Dear XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX:

The owners of the property described are planning a phased development to include a resort hotel, as well as additional infrastructure and amenities.

Cultural Resource Management Services (CRMS) has been retained, to prepare a Phase I surface survey as well as consult with interested Native Americans and Native American groups relative to the proposed construction project.

Cultural Resource Management Services (CRMS) has been retained by the Owners to prepare a Phase I surface survey as well as inform and request input from interested Native Americans and organizations relative to the proposed project. The project area is depicted on the attached portion of the Paso Robles 7.5' Quadrangle. The parcel is in Section 23 and 24, Range 12 East Township 26 South MDM. . A Sacred Lands Search with the Native American Heritage Commission revealed no Sacred Sites within the project area of potential effect (APE) nor in the immediate vicinity.

Please contact me as soon as possible if you or your organization have any information about the study area, including any knowledge of any possible Sacred Sites, or concerns about the anticipated project. You may phone me or write me at the numbers and address listed or email me at: ronrose@crms.com. Once again, if you wish to comment, respond as soon as possible.

Thanks for your help.

Best regards,

Ron Rose
Vice President

Encl: Portion of USGS 7.5' Quadrangle, Paso Robles, CA

The letter on the previous page was sent to the following individuals and groups. XXXX substituted for address and salutation.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Luis Obispo County
April 21, 2016**

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

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document 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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Destino Paso Resort Hotel Project, City of Paso Robles, Paso Robles USGS Quadrangle, San Luis Obispo County, California.

Response to letters written:

Letters were sent on June 3, 2016, and again on June 15. No responses have been received.

Even though there has been response to the early participation notice dated June 3, 2016 and subsequent mailing, little response to the initial contact does not imply no interest, since the tribes receive much similar correspondence monthly from private parties and state and federal agencies. Limited tribal resources and government protocol impact the response process. As the project planning continues, on-going efforts should be made to contact and work with the tribes, arranging face-to-face meetings. This on-going consultation relationship with the tribes may enhance information sharing, and benefit the project.

