

JUSTIN VINEYARDS AND WINERY, LLC
May 2014

**JUSTIN VINEYARDS AND WINERY, LLC
GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT AND VESTING TENTATIVE TRACT MAP
WISTERIA LANE, PASO ROBLES, CA 93446**

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The following application includes a General Plan Amendment and Vesting Tentative Tract Map. The proposal is to subdivide 3 existing parcels, APNs 025-435-029, 030, 031, into 17 lots that are more suitable to the viability of the land. The application is also for a General Plan Amendment, to rezone the parcels in the proposed subdivision and also for 3 lots located in Tract 2778. No specific plans for use of the building site have been proposed at this time.

The site is located at the eastern end of Wisteria Lane in the City of Paso Robles, CA. It is currently accessed from Hwy 46 East, to Golden Hill Road (northern section) and onto Wisteria Lane. This is currently the only access. The City has slated future access to this site in the City's General Plan, Circulation Element. The Golden Hill Business Park and Lowe's shopping center is located to the west, the Ravine Water Park to the southeast, and agriculture land and single family residences to the east and north. The site has multiple land use designations (Planned Industrial, Residential Agriculture and Parks and Open Space) and is subject to the City of Paso Robles Airport Land Use Plan Safety Zone's 2-4.

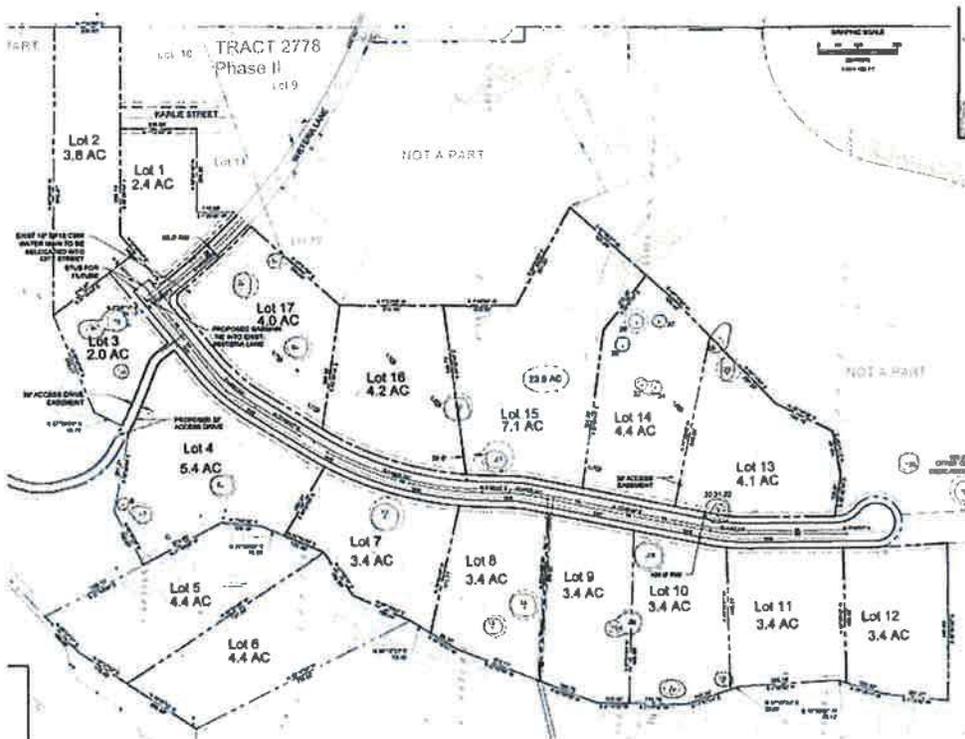
Vesting Tentative Tract Map

This application includes the subdividing of the 3 existing parcels on Wisteria Lane to create 17 proposed lots. Lot sizes range from 2-7 acres. The subdivision of the lots will better conform to the surrounding land uses such as the Golden Hill Business Park and other commercial lots that are being developed in the area. This subdivision will allow better use for the viability of the property.

EXISTING PARCEL MAP 025-435-029, 030, 031



TENTATIVE TRACT IMPROVEMENTS – PROPOSED LOTS 1-17



The map includes a 2-lane arterial access road access will be improved and end at a cul-de-sac. A future extension of this road, out to Dry Creek Rd, is offered as a dedication. The General Plan's Circulation Element suggests a future connection from HWY 46 East through the project site, with a connection to Dry Creek Road. This subdivision recognizes the City's future plans and has been designed to accommodate it.



General Plan Amendment

Part of this application requires the following amendments to the City of Paso Robles General Plan Land Use Designations for future uses: (existing to proposed):

- Lots 9-11 (Tract 2778): Business Park to Commercial
- Lots 1-3: Business Park to Commercial
- Lot 4: Agriculture/ Parks and Open Space to Commercial
- Lots 7-16: Parks and Open Space to Business Park
- Lot 17: Business Park/ Parks and Open Space (POS) to Business Park

**Lots 5&6 are not planned for rezone and will remain as Parks and Open Space (POS)/Agriculture*

Rezone Amendment

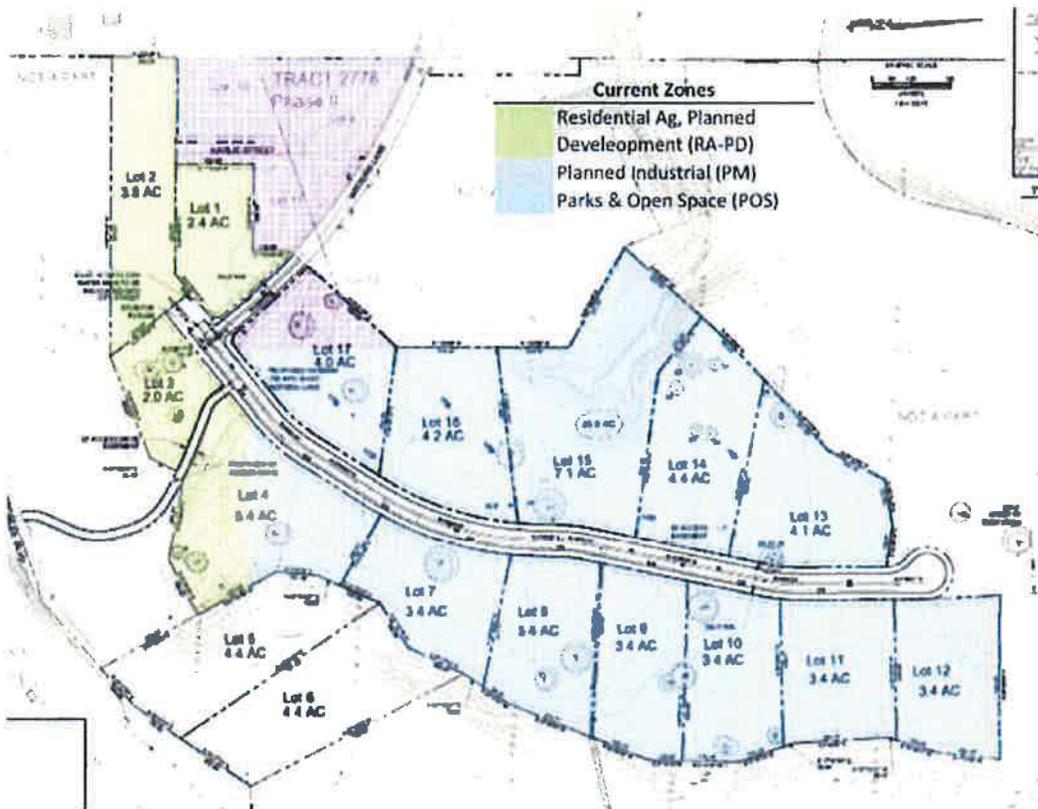
This portion of the application includes the rezoning of the following subdivided lots for future uses: (existing to proposed)

- Lots 9-11 (Tract 2778): Planned Industrial to Commercial Highway
- Lots 1-3: Residential Agriculture Planned Development to Commercial Highway
- Lot 4: Residential Agriculture Planned Development and Parks and Open Space to Commercial Highway
- Lots 7-16: Parks and Open Space to Planned Industrial
- Lots 17: Planned Industrial and Parks and Open Space to Planned Industrial

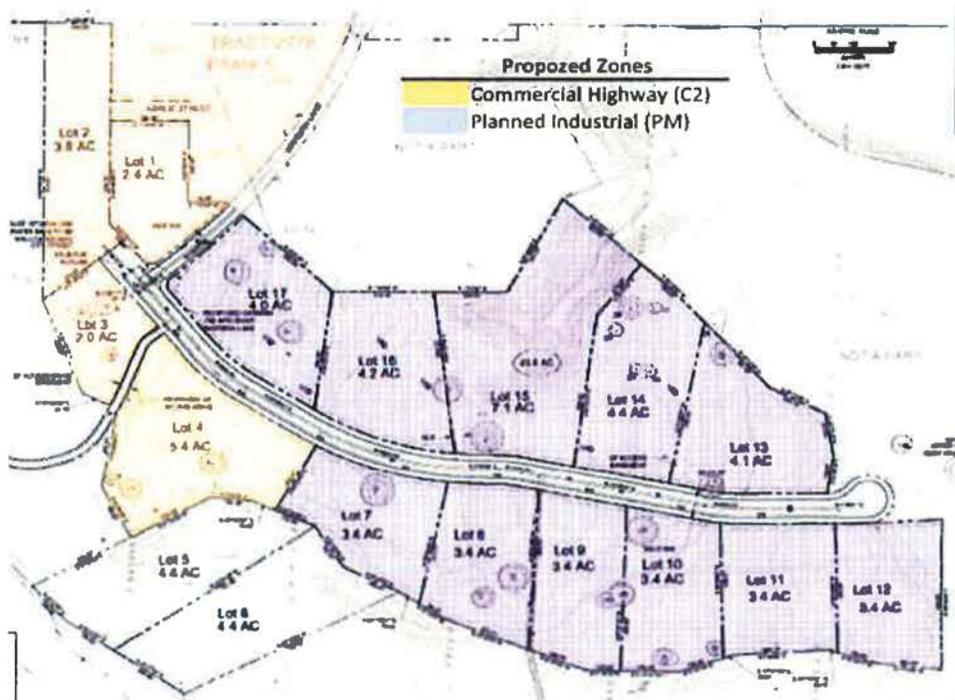
**Lots 5 & 6: Residential Agriculture Planned Development and Parks and Open Space not to be rezoned*

Amending of the General Plan in this area of Paso Robles to Commercial and Business Park designations will allow future land uses to coexist with surrounding development of other parcels in the area. The lots rezoned to Commercial Highway C-2 will provide more opportunities for development, as the Residential Agriculture zone is very limited. The lots rezoned to Planned Industrial will be better for the City as they provide the opportunity for increased growth. Please refer to the attached land use matrix to better understand how this amendment will provide for better opportunities for future growth and compatibility with surrounding uses.

EXISTING ZONES



PROPOSED ZONES



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

BIOLOGICAL

The project site is currently vacant. The site is currently undergoing a series of biological surveys and a complete biological assessment will be provided next month. The biological assessment will help identify any constraints for future development planning.

The subdivision of the parcels will not have any significant impacts to the land or its natural resources. A complete biological study will be conducted when specific future uses of the property are decided.

TREE MITIGATION

A&T Arborists have provided ways to protect trees onsite both during the design phase and construction of the project site. As the land has historically been used for grazing, there are very few trees less than 40 years old. The oak trees on the property have been rendered potentially hazardous for any development within about 50 feet from the trunk; therefore, all development will avoid the critical root zones (CRZ). The radius of this circle, in feet, is equal to the diameter, in inches, of the tree. Any changes or work done near or on the CRZ will receive project arborist's review and implementation for potential mitigation measures before any said changes or construction proceed. If the mitigation measures described by the arborists are followed, there will be minimal long-term significant impacts to the native trees.

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The Tentative Tract Map of this project will eventually include the development of a new road way to provide easier access to the subdivided parcels. An inventory of the oak tree's on site revealed that trees #21-23 will need to be removed due to their location on the edge of the road. As specific future uses have not yet been designated for the project site, no other trees will be negatively impacted at this time. Please refer to the attached arborist report and map.

TRAFFIC

Wisteria Lane is an east-west, two-lane roadway in northern Paso Robles. It provides access in to the Golden Hill Business Park and also serves as a private road to a small number of residences. There is no signed speed limit, but based on observations, vehicular travel speeds are upward of 30 mph. There is no transit service provided in the vicinity of the project site; the nearest being at the corner of Dallons Drive and Buena Vista Drive. The roadway width of Wisteria Lane, 48 feet wide, provides sufficient room for vehicles and cyclists to travel in the same direction parallel to each other. Sidewalks are present along Wisteria Lane.

Specific uses of the property have not yet been designated, however a traffic study is being conducted to evaluate the potential impacts estimated from the change in proposed land uses. The Land Use Matrix table attached, shows allowable uses per each lot with current zoning and proposed zoning in relation to the City of Paso Robles Airport Land Use Plan. The traffic study will also take future plans for improved circulation as slated in the City's Circulation Element and project's proposed access and dedication for future access. The traffic study is forthcoming.

CULTURAL STUDY

The Central Coast Information Center search results did not identify any previously documented cultural resources with the project area within a 0.5 mile radius. The Native American Heritage Commission Program declared that the Sacred Land File did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the project area. Historic Debris were not considered on the site due to their lack of potential to qualify as historical or unique archaeological under CEQA. JW-3, a low density lithic debitage and tool scattering measure, was found in proposed lot 3 (now reconfigured as lot 4 on the proposed VTTM). Engineers are attempting to design the current project to avoid all potential impacts to JW-3. Should future development be proposed on Lot 4 the study has indicated that further investigation may be warranted. The results of the study indicate that cultural resources that may meet the CEQA definition of historical resources and/or unique archaeological resources are within the project area. Please refer to the copy of the Phase I Archeological Assessment provided with this application.

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

JUSTIN VINEYARDS-WISTERIA PROJECT

PASO ROBLES, SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

June 2014

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

JUSTIN VINEYARDS-WISTERIA PROJECT
PASO ROBLES, SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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LSA

June 2014

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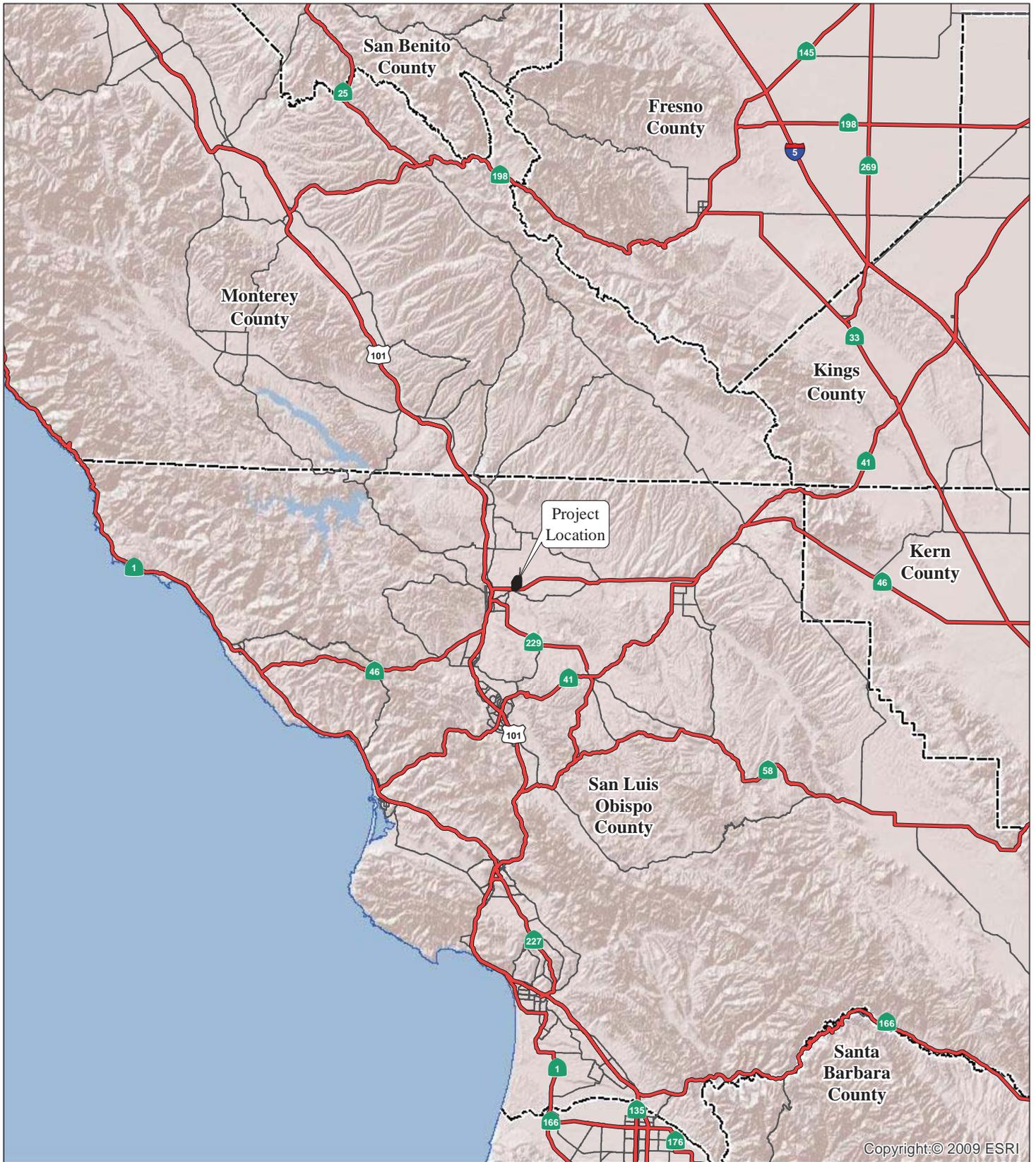
INTRODUCTION

This report documents the results of a Phase I Archaeological Survey (study) conducted by LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA), for the Justin Vineyards-Wisteria Project (project) in San Luis Obispo County. The project area comprises 210 acres in the eastern portion of the City of El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles), north of State Route 46 and east of Airport Road (Figures 1 and 2). The project involves an 8-lot Tentative Tract Map/Planned Development and General Plan Amendment to 11 lots located at the eastern end of Wisteria Lane in Paso Robles (Figure 3).

LSA conducted records searches, a literature and map review, Native American consultation, and a field survey to prepare this study. This report addresses the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the San Luis Obispo County General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element. The purpose of this study is to (1) identify cultural resources that may meet the CEQA definition of a historical resource or unique archaeological resource and that may be impacted by project activities; and (2) recommend mitigation for avoiding or minimizing such impacts, should they occur.

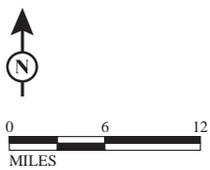
The study identified three previously undocumented prehistoric archaeological sites (JVW-1, JVW-2, and JVW-3) and a single prehistoric isolate (JVW-ISO-1) in the 210-acre project area. The archaeological sites are low-density lithic debitage and tool scatters in the southeastern portion of the project area. The archaeological isolate, a leaf shaped projectile point fragment, is in the same vicinity of the prehistoric sites. This study documents the identified archaeological cultural resources; however, it was not within the scope of this investigation to evaluate the eligibility of the identified resources for their inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Further cultural resources study (i.e., Phase II evaluative test excavations) would be required to formally evaluate the resources for their eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR. As sensitive archaeological site information is not for public dissemination, site and isolate locations and site forms are provided in a confidential appendix (Appendix C).

The results of the study indicate that archaeological cultural resources that may meet the CEQA definition of historical resources and/or unique archaeological resources are in the project area. LSA recommends that all potential impacts to the archaeological cultural resources from the current project be avoided through project design modification and the implementation of the mitigation measures provided in this study. Two of the archaeological sites (JVW-1 and JVW-2) and the isolated artifact (JVW-ISO-1) are outside of the proposed development areas (i.e., no grading and/or construction will occur within or adjacent to their locations). JVW-3, however, is within proposed "New Lot No. 3" (Figure 3). Although JVW-3 is within proposed New Lot No. 3, project engineers are attempting to design the current project to avoid all potential direct impacts to the site. In the event that potential impacts to the identified archaeological cultural resources cannot be avoided, this study provides additional recommendations to reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level.



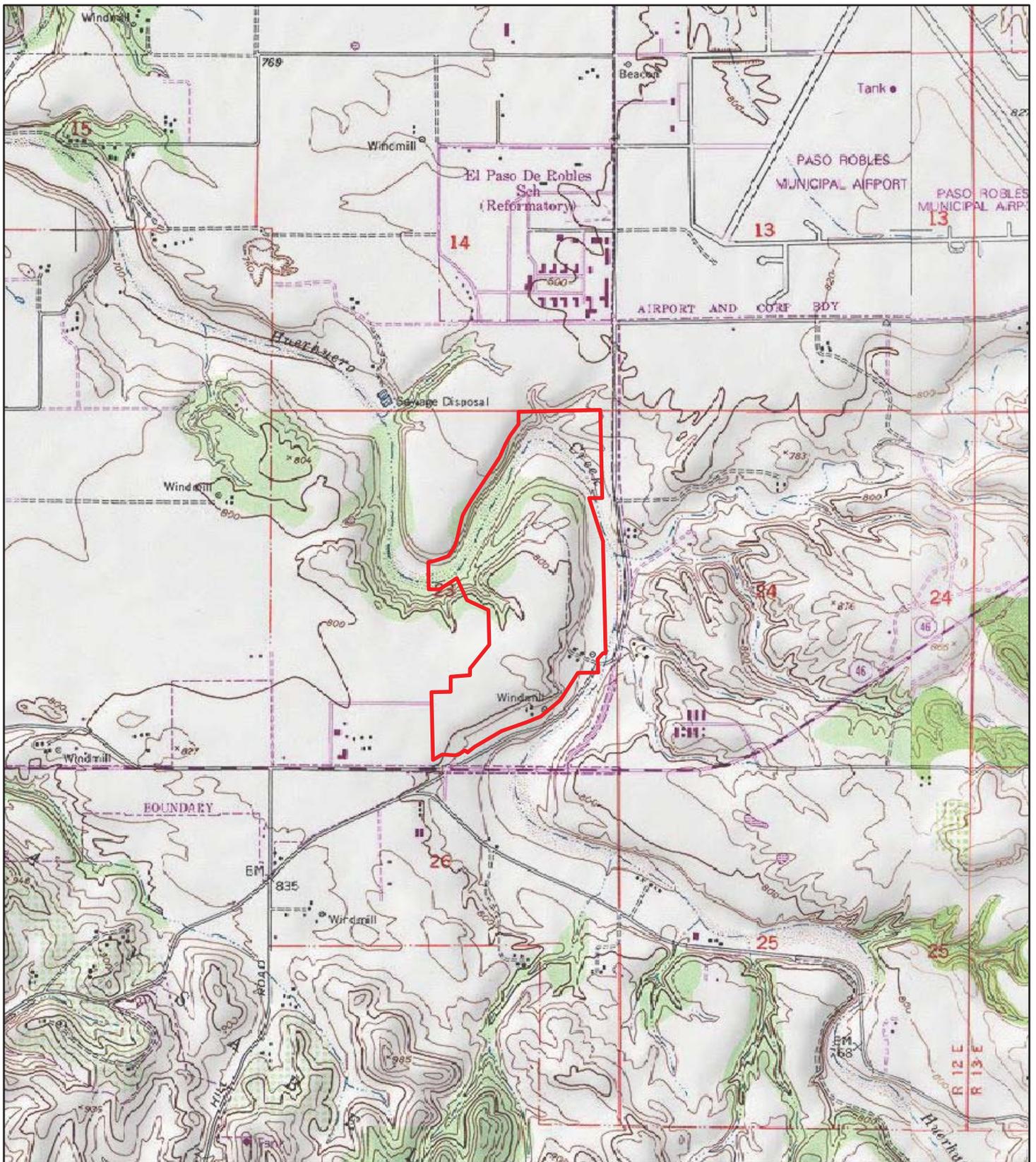
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FIGURE 1



*Phase I Archaeological Survey
Justin Vineyards-Wisteria Project
Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California
Project Vicinity Map*

SOURCE: Dan King Surveying (5/6/2013), ESRI (2012)
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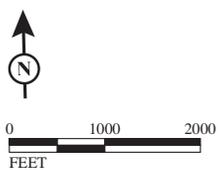


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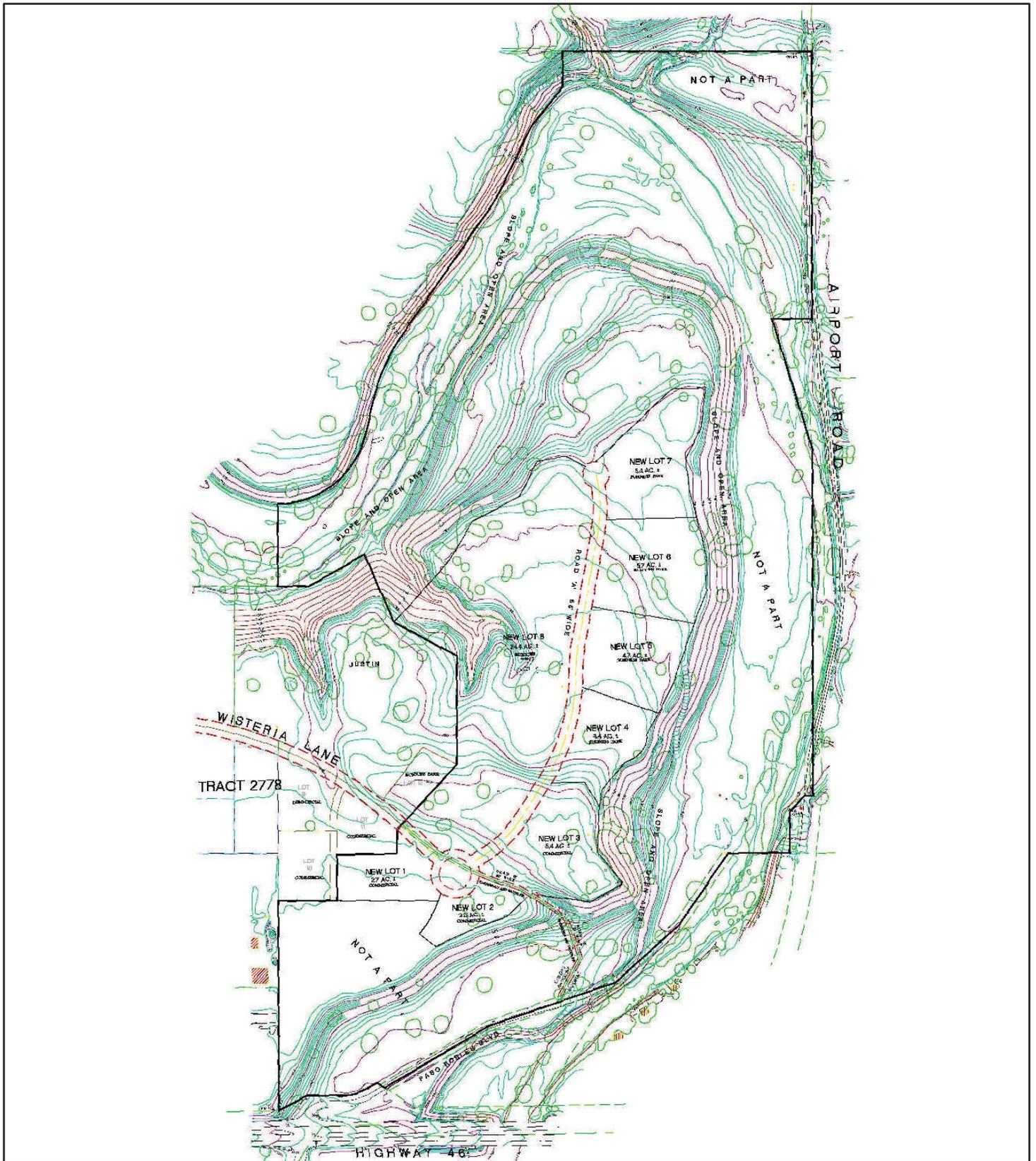
LEGEND

Project Location

FIGURE 2

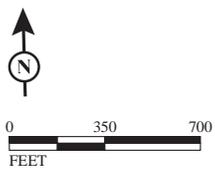


*Phase I Archaeological Survey
 Justin Vineyards-Wisteria Project
 Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California
 Project Location Map*



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FIGURE 3



SOURCE: Dan King Surveying (5/6/2013)
 I:\ROL1301\GIS\DevelopmentPlan.mxd (9/23/2013)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey
 Justin Vineyards-Wisteria Project
 Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California
 Proposed Development Map*

PROJECT SETTING

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The 210-acre project area envelope is located at the eastern terminus of Wisteria Lane, north of State Route 46 and west of Airport Road in eastern Paso Robles, in San Luis Obispo County, California (Figures 1 and 2). The project area is within Section 23, Township 26 South/Range 12 East Mount Diablo Base Line and Meridian, on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Paso Robles, California* 7.5-minute topographic map (Figure 2). The project area is within the southern Salinas River valley at an approximate elevation of 800 feet above sea level. Huer Huero Creek, characterized by its broad white sandy bottom, bisects the northern portion of the project area. The current land use is an active cattle ranch.

Vegetation in the project area and its vicinity consists of oak forest, annual grasses, and riparian corridors with willow trees in and around Huer Huero Creek and its tributaries. Much of the project area is currently plowed. Fauna that historically inhabited the project area included black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus* spp.), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), and grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*), as well as other small mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and birds.

The project involves an 8-lot Tentative Tract Map/Planned Development and General Plan Amendment to 11 lots located at the eastern end of Wisteria Lane in Paso Robles (Figure 3).

The proposed General Plan Amendment involves the following:

- **Lot Nos. 1–3:** From Residential Agriculture (RA PD) Planned Development to Commercial Highway (C-2)
- **Lot Nos. 4–8:** From Parks and Open Space (POS) to Planned Industrial Zoning (Business Park)
- **Lot Nos. 9–11:** From Planned Industrial to Commercial Highway (C-2)

Road Improvements and utilities will be provided to access the site from the northwest portion of Lot No. 2 up to the northwest corner of Lot No. 7, and road design and offer of dedication will be provided to the City (Paso Robles) for future extension out to Dry Creek Road (Figure 3).

CULTURAL SETTING

Ethnography

By historical accounts (Gibson 1983; Kroeber 1925), the project area was located in an area occupied by the Hokan-speaking Playanos Salinan. However, the precise location of the boundary between the Playanos Salinan and their southern neighbors, the Obispeño Chumash, is currently the subject of debate (Milliken and Johnson 2005). Jones and Waugh (1995:8) state that “those boundaries may well

have fluctuated through time in response to possible shifts in economic strategies and population movement.” A discussion of both groups is provided below.

Salinan. Salinan territory at the time of Euro-American contact is estimated to have included the Pacific Coast from Lucia south to near Morro Bay, from the coast inland about 50 miles, and the Salinas River watershed from its headwaters north to Soledad (Hester 1978:501). Linguistically, Salinan is included within the Hokan stock of Native American languages, possibly the most ancient language group in California. The Salinan spoke two dialects: Antoniaño and Miguelino, spoken in the vicinity of missions San Antonio and San Miguel, respectively.

Based on San Antonio and San Miguel mission records, the population of the Salinan at the time of European contact was estimated to be between 2,000 to 3,000 persons (Kroeber 1925:547). The population was likely organized into independent land-holding entities called tribelets. Tribelets typically consisted of a principal village that was occupied year-round and smaller satellite settlements occupied by certain families or during certain seasons. In general, Salinan inland sites were situated near freshwater sources, such as along creeks, riverbanks, and flood plains. The principal village of the Miguelino was at either present-day Cholame or, possibly, at the site of Mission San Miguel (Kroeber 1925:547).

Village structures included houses, semi-subterranean sweathouses, and dancehouses, the latter of which is not described in the literature (Brusa 1992; Hester 1978; Mason 1912). Houses were quadrangular and supported by a framework of poles. Thatched bundles of tule or rye were used for the roof, and the walls were made of tule. Semi-subterranean sweathouses were constructed by excavating a 4-foot-wide, 1-foot-deep hole, over which a hemispherical structure of brush, deer skins, and mud was erected.

Technology of the Salinan included basket weaving and a wide range of tools and implements fashioned from stone (Hester 1978:501). Stone mortars and pestles were used for processing acorns and other plant food. Locally available Monterey Chert was used to make arrow points, scraping tools, knives, and choppers. Bone and shell was used to make awls and personal adornments and fishhooks.

The Salinan have been described as “completely omnivorous” (Kroeber 1925:547). Acorns were a staple food, and various seeds, roots, berries, and greens were also collected. Salinan along the coast relied heavily on a wide variety of marine resources, while those in the interior likely fished for trout and suckers in streams and for salmon in the Salinas River (Brusa 1992:23). Small animals, including snakes, rabbits, birds, and yellow-jacket larvae were consumed. Large mammals like deer, bear, and antelope also constituted an important component of the Salinan diet.

The establishment of missions San Antonio de Padua in 1771 and San Miguel in 1797 disrupted the traditional lifeways of the Salinan and resulted in a precipitous population decline. Once the Salinan entered the missions, they were prohibited from pursuing their traditional lifeways. Instead, they were taught agriculture and stock-raising, and were employed at weaving (Hester 1978:503). Estimated to be between 2,000 to 3,000 individuals at the time the missions were established, the Salinan population declined to fewer than 700 by 1831 (Hester 1978:503).

Chumash. At the time of European contact, the project area was within the territory of the Hokan-speaking Playanos Salinan, who occupied the area between the coastline and the Santa Lucia and San Raphael ranges from Point Conception to Point Estero (Greenwood 1978; Kroeber 1925). Differentiation between the two groups is based upon linguistic dissimilarity rather than material or cultural variances. The village formed the primary sociopolitical unit of the Chumash, and each village had a chief who led by the authority of his inherited position. Rank and social status were apparently hereditary, at least to some degree (Kroeber 1925). Social ranking was reflected in burial practices where quantities and types of grave goods varied without regard to age or sex (Greenwood 1978).

Chumash material culture was diverse and made of a wide variety of stone, wood, plant, shell, and bone. Steatite and sandstone were used to make bowls and mortars, while chert and obsidian were used for projectile points and other flaked stone tools. Wood was used for bowls and mortars, as well as digging tools and bows, and for the construction of canoes. The plank canoes for which the Channel Chumash were famous apparently were not used in the heavier seas north of Point Conception (Greenwood 1978; Kroeber 1925). Rush (*Juncus* sp.) was the preferred material for basketry, which included storage baskets, hopper mortar components, hats, seed beaters, winnowing trays, and large tule mats. Bone and shell were used for a variety of items, including beads, fish hooks, pries, awls, pins, whistles, and wedges. Discs of Pismo clam (*Tivela stultorum*) shell were strung and used as money (Grant 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Environmental conditions along the coast north of Point Conception resulted in a habitat abundant with a diversity of exploitable resources. Chumash subsistence was based on the seasonal exploitation of various resources available along the coast and in the hills to the east. Acorns and other plant products provided the bulk of the food, but considerable use of land animal resources and marine resources also took place. Fish and sea mammals were utilized along with shellfish and other invertebrates (Greenwood 1978; Kroeber 1925).

By 1772, Spanish expeditions along the coast and the establishment of the Spanish mission system had contributed to the rapid disappearance of the native inhabitants. The Salinan and Chumash were pressed into service by the Spanish authorities, and introduced diseases claimed thousands of lives, destroying entire Chumash communities.

Prehistory

The tripartite cultural sequence of San Luis Obispo County was first developed by D.B. Rodgers (1929), and has been revised over the years by several scholars including Wallace (1955), Harrison (1964), Warren (1968), and, most recently, by C. King (1982, 1990). King's version has become the dominant nomenclature of the region based on Rodgers' three periods: Oak Grove, Hunting, and Canaliño. King retitled these the Early, Middle, and Late periods, and further divided the periods into phases.

The **Early Period** is divided into the Milling Stone Horizon and the Hunting Culture. The Milling stone Horizon, considered by Jones, Young, and Hildebrandt (2002) to be a separate period preceding the Early Period, was first identified by Wallace (1955). This horizon extends as far back as the Pleistocene/Holocene transition (circa 10,000 years before present [BP]) and persisted for several

thousand years. This period is dominated by grinding equipment, cobble tools, and a low frequency of bifaces and projectile points, indicating a lifeway reliant upon the collection and processing of vegetal and marine foods, with less emphasis on hunting. This horizon is followed by the Hunting Culture, which ranged from 5,500 to 3,000 BP. This culture is characterized by major changes in subsistence technology as evidenced by the introduction of mortar and pestle, the increase in number and variety of shell beads and ornaments, and the introduction of large side-notched projectile points. These abrupt changes in the archaeological record are attributed to the supposed arrival of a new population in this region from the desert regions of southeastern California (Warren 1968), western Alaska (Harrison 1964), or the Channel Islands (Lathrap and Troike 1984).

The **Middle Period**, from 3,000 to 1,000 BP, saw an increase in sociopolitical organization, trade, and technological development. This period is characterized by an increased array of shell beads and ornaments; the dominance of contracting stem projectile points; increased use of mortars and pestles; and the development of the plank canoe, circular shell fish hooks, and compound bone fishhooks (for deep water fishing and marine mammal hunting). Trade increased during this period as indicated by an increase of obsidian from sources east of the Sierra Nevada such as Coso and Casa Diablo.

The **Late Period**, from approximately 1,100 BP up to the early 19th century, is characterized by a series of droughts forcing settlement shifts and abrupt cultural change (Jones and Waugh 1995). In the Santa Barbara Channel, this period is marked by an intensification of maritime resources, the maintenance of large permanent coastal villages, marked growth in trade systems, and greater sociopolitical complexity. Chumash material culture reached its zenith during this period with many elaborate steatite artifacts such as pipes, effigies, and mortars, etc., many inlaid with shell beads (Hudson and Blackburn 1986). Bow and arrow technology is also introduced, indicated by the appearance of Desert Side-notched, Canaliño/coastal Cottonwood, and small, leaf-shaped projectile points (Jones 1993).

History

The project area was formerly a portion of the Rancho Santa Ysabel (+17,000 acres), granted on May 12, 1844, by Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltorena 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. The 1870s saw the rise of the Paso Robles region as a tourist destination known for its numerous natural hot springs. The Southern Pacific Railroad arrived in 1886, and the town of Paso Robles was formally established. The turn of the century saw growth in agricultural (nut and fruit orchards) and cattle ranches and dairies. Agriculture and cattle continued to be a driving economical force in Paso Robles throughout the 20th century. More recently, vast numbers of wineries have established themselves in the region, which is known for its ideal growing climate.

The project area is currently an active cattle ranch. Historic map review of the 1948 Paso Robles USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle reveals at least six structures and a windmill within the southeastern portion of the project area. According to Singer (1994), these structures were destroyed by fire.

LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY CONTEXTS

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the State's public agencies (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14(3) §15002(i)). Under the provisions of CEQA, “a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5(b)).

CEQA §15064.5(a) defines a “historical resource” as a resource which meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the CRHR;
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Public Resources Code [PRC] §5020.1(k));
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of §5024.1(g) of the PRC; or
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5(a)).

A historical resource consists of “Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California...Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources” (CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5(a)(3)).

If the cultural resource in question is an archaeological site, CEQA (CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5(c)(1)) requires that the lead agency first determine if the site is a historical resource as defined in CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5(a). If the site qualifies as a historical resource, potential adverse impacts must be considered in the same manner as a historical resource (California Office of Historic Preservation 2001a:8). If the archaeological site does not qualify as a historical resource but does qualify as a unique archaeological site, then the archaeological site is treated in accordance with PRC §21083.2 (CCR Title 14(3) §15069.5(c)(3)). In practice, most archaeological sites that meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource will also meet the definition of a historical resource (Bass, Herson, and Bogdan 1999:105). CEQA defines a “unique archaeological resource” as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information; or

- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC §21083.2(g)).

CEQA requires that historical resources and unique archaeological resources be taken into consideration during the CEQA planning process (CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5; PRC §21083.2). If feasible, adverse effects to the significance of historical resources must be avoided, or the effects mitigated (CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5(b)(4)). The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the CRHR. If there is a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, the preparation of an environmental impact report may be required (CCR Title 14(3) §15065(a)).

If an impact to a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (CCR Title 14(3) §15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource. Generally, the use of drawings, photographs, and/or displays does not mitigate the physical impact on the environment caused by demolition or destruction of a historical resource. However, CEQA requires that all feasible mitigation be undertaken even if it does not mitigate impacts to a less than significant level (California Office of Historic Preservation 2001a:9; see also CCR Title 14(3) §15126.4(a)(1)).

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Section 5024.1 of the PRC established the CRHR. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (CCR Title 14(3) § 15064.5(a)(3)). For a cultural resource to qualify for listing in the CRHR, it must be significant under one or more of the following criteria:

- Criterion 1:** Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- Criterion 2:** Associated with the lives of persons important in California's past;
- Criterion 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 values; or
- Criterion 4:** Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to being significant under one or more of these criteria, a resource must retain enough of its historic character and appearance to be recognizable as an historical resource and be able to convey the reasons for its significance (CCR Title 14 Section 4852(c)). Generally, a cultural resource must be 50 years or older to be eligible for the CRHR.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

The San Luis County General Plan, Conservation and Open Space Element, Section 4 (2010), states that the County has established four goals to identify and protect cultural and historical resources:

1. The County will have a strong, positive community image that honors its history and cultural diversity.
2. The County will promote public awareness and support for the preservation of cultural resources in order to maintain the County's uniqueness and promote economic vitality.
3. The County's historical resources will be preserved and protected.
4. The County's known and potential Native American, archaeological, and paleontological resources will be preserved and protected.

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE §5097.5

California PRC §5097.5 prohibits excavation or removal of any "vertebrate paleontological site...or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands." Public lands are defined to include lands owned by or under the jurisdiction of the State or any city, county, district, authority or public corporation, or any agency thereof. Section 5097.5 states that any unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, historical, or paleontological materials or sites located on public lands is a misdemeanor.

CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE §7050.5

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered has determined whether or not the remains are subject to the coroner's authority. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours of this identification. The NAHC will identify a Native American Most Likely Descendant to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods.

METHODS

LSA conducted records searches, Native American consultation, a literature and map review, and a field survey. Each task is described below.

RECORDS SEARCHES

Central Coast Information Center

A records search (File No. 5914) of the project area and a 0.5-mile radius was conducted on September 3, 2013, by staff of the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System, University of California, Santa Barbara (Appendix A). The CCIC, an affiliate of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation, is the official State repository of cultural resource records and reports for San Luis Obispo County.

As part of the records search, LSA also reviewed the following State inventories for cultural resources in and adjacent to the project area:

- *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1976);
- *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1988);
- *California Historical Landmarks* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1996);
- *California Points of Historical Interest* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1992); and
- *Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File* (California Office of Historic Preservation April 5, 2012). The directory includes the listings of the National Register of Historic Places, National Historic Landmarks, the CRHR, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.

Native American Heritage Commission

On August 21, 2013, LSA requested the NAHC conduct a review of their Sacred Lands File for any Native American cultural resources that might be affected by the proposed project and provide a list of interested Native American parties. The NAHC is the official state repository of Native American sacred site location records in California.

LITERATURE AND MAP REVIEW

LSA reviewed the following publications, maps, and websites for historical information about the project area and its vicinity:

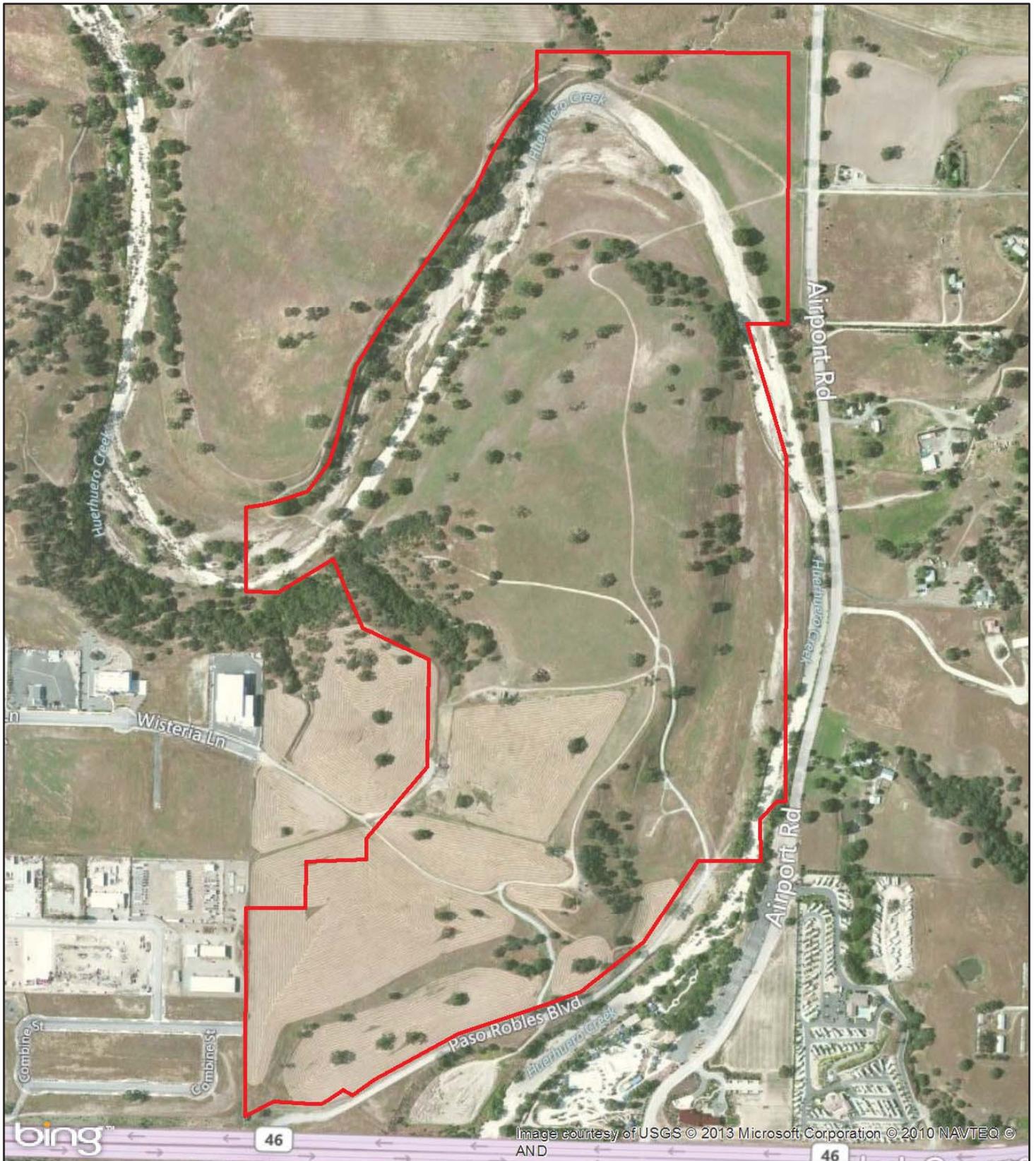
- *California Place Names* (Gudde 1998);
- *Historic Spots in California* (Hoover et al. 1990);
- *Historical Atlas of California* (Hayes 2007);
- *Paso Robles, Calif.*, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1948, 1978).

FIELD SURVEYS

On September 6 and 7, 2013, LSA archaeologists Leroy Laurie and Chad Jackson conducted an archaeological field survey of the project area. Mr. Laurie and Mr. Jackson surveyed the entire 210-acre project area with pedestrian transects spaced less than 20 meters (m) apart (Figure 4). Ground visibility was excellent (80 percent to 100 percent) throughout (Photograph 1). All exposed areas were searched for prehistoric cultural materials (e.g., stone tools, lithic debitage, and ground stone), historic artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, and ceramics), and soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of an archaeological midden. The survey was documented with notes, maps, and photographs.



Photograph 1: Overview of Central Portion of the Project Area Facing North



LSA

LEGEND

Project Location

FIGURE 4



SOURCE: Bing Maps (c.2010), Dan King Surveying (5/6/2013)

I:\ROL1301\GIS\SurveyCoverage.mxd (8/20/2013)

Phase I Archaeological Survey
Justin Vineyards-Wisteria Project
Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California
Survey Coverage Map

STUDY RESULTS

This section presents the results of the record searches, Native American consultation, literature and map review, and a field survey.

RECORD SEARCHES

Central Coast Information Center

The CCIC records search did not identify any previously documented cultural resources within the project area or within 0.5 mile. The records search identified 21 cultural resource surveys within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area, 4 of which included a portion of the project area (Appendix A). Of the 4, only 1 contained a significant portion of the project area (Singer 1994). Singer's (1994) survey area covered approximately 90 percent of the current project area and did not formally document any cultural resources.

Native American Heritage Commission and Consultation

Mr. Dave Singleton, NAHC Program Analyst, responded to LSA's original contact letter in a faxed letter dated August 21, 2013, that the Sacred Lands File did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the project area (Appendix B). To date, LSA has received the following responses from individuals included on the NAHC contact list who were contacted via letter:

- **Mona Tucker, Northern Chumash Tribe.** In a September 1, 2013, email response, Ms. Tucker stated that large populations of Northern Chumash peoples were known to inhabit the entirety of San Luis Obispo County. In a September 3, 2013, email response, LSA informed Ms. Tucker that at that time, the records search and field survey had not yet been conducted and that an update would be provided as soon as each task was completed. In a September 21, 2013 email, LSA informed Ms. Tucker that three archaeological sites and an isolate were identified within the project area. No further response from Ms. Tucker has been received to date.
- **Freddy Romero, Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians.** During a September 3, 2013, telephone conversation, Mr. Romero stated he had no concerns about the project, but suggested LSA contact other tribes in the area.
- **Fred Collins, Northern Chumash Tribal Council.** Via email on September 15, 2013, Mr. Collins contacted LSA and stated that the Northern Chumash Tribal Council wanted to discuss the project. LSA left a voicemail with Mr. Collins on September 15, 2013. No further response from Mr. Collins has been received to date.

Copies of correspondence with the NAHC and a sample of the contact letters are provided in Appendix B.

LITERATURE AND MAP REVIEW

LSA reviewed ethnographic, archaeological, and historical information to determine the sensitivity for cultural resources in and adjacent to the project area. The publications and maps reviewed do not mention or depict any cultural resources in or adjacent to the project area.

The map review indicated that at least six historic-era buildings and a windmill were at one time within the project area. These structures are no longer present.

FIELD SURVEYS

Field surveys of the project area were conducted by LSA on September 6 and 7, 2013. The surveys were done to identify archaeological deposits in and adjacent to the project area. The survey was documented with field notes, maps, and photographs.

Historic Debris

Sparse historical archaeological debris (e.g., glass, ceramic, and various ferrous metals) was observed in very limited quantities within the project area. These materials are likely associated with the aforementioned historic-era structures visible on the 1948 *Paso Robles* 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle and are still present on the 1978 version (Figure 2). The buildings are no longer present. The highly diffuse nature and low quantities of historic materials are likely the result of the demolition and removal of the structures. Due to the disturbed nature and lack of concentrated deposits/scatters, these materials are not considered a historical archaeological site and do not warrant formal recordation; they are given no further consideration in the report due to their lack of potential to qualify as historical or unique archaeological resources under CEQA.

Prehistoric Archaeological Sites and Isolates

The field survey identified three prehistoric archaeological sites and a single prehistoric isolate in the project area (Appendix C: Figure 5). See Confidential Appendix C for site locations and complete Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series forms prepared for each site and the isolated artifact. A brief description of each discovery is provided below.

JVW-1. JVW-1 is a low-density (less than one flake/m²) lithic debitage and tool scatter that measures 40 m (N/S) by 24 m (E/W). Site constituents represent multiple tool production stages and are comprised primarily of locally available Monterey Chert. Identified artifacts included nine primary flakes, eight secondary flakes, one core fragment, and a single early-stage biface fragment. Soils within the site appear slightly darker than the surrounding vicinity. The site is situated on a relatively flat terrace west of Huer Huero Creek. Modern disturbances include recent disking/plowing and trash dumping.

JVW-2. JVW-2 is a low-density (less than one flake/m²) lithic debitage and tool scatter that measures 45 m (N/S) x 20 m (E/W). Site constituents represent multiple tool production stages and consist

primarily of locally available Monterey Chert. Identified artifacts included 15 primary flakes, 12 secondary flakes, three core fragments, a bifacially utilized, shaped sandstone handstone, and a contracting-stemmed projectile point fragment. The site is situated on a flat overlooking Huer Huero Creek to the east. Modern disturbances include recent disking/plowing.

JVW-3. JVW-3 is a low-density lithic debitage and tool scatter measuring 30 m (N/S) x 40 m (E/W) (less than one flake/m²). Site constituents represent multiple tool production stages and are comprised primarily of locally available Monterey Chert. Identified artifacts included two primary flakes, nine secondary flakes, one core fragment, and a bifacially utilized, shaped sandstone handstone fragment. The site is situated on a flat overlooking Huer Huero Creek to the east. Modern disturbances include recent disking/plowing and the construction of a small corral and installation of a water tank.

JVW-ISO-1. JVW-ISO-1 is a cream-colored, leaf-shaped Monterey chert projectile point fragment that measures 4.5 centimeters (cm) x 2.0 cm x 0.8 cm. No other artifacts or features were observed in the vicinity of the isolate.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study indicate that cultural resources that may meet the CEQA definition of historical resources and/or unique archaeological resources are within the project area.

As currently proposed, two of the identified archaeological sites (JVW-1 and JVW-2) and the isolated artifact (JVW-ISO-1) are outside (100-150 m east) of the proposed development areas (i.e., no grading and/or construction are proposed at their locations). JVW-3, however, is within proposed "New Lot No. 3" (Figure 3). It is LSA's understanding that construction/grading plans are currently still under development, and although JVW-3 is within proposed New Lot No. 3, project engineers are attempting to design the current project to avoid all potential direct impacts to JVW-3.

The project area is considered highly sensitive for the presence of prehistoric archaeological cultural resources due to the newly identified archaeological sites and an isolated artifact. As such, in accordance with the goals of the County of San Luis Obispo's Open Space element regarding the treatment of Native American affiliated resources, where feasible, efforts should be made to avoid, protect, and preserve the newly identified archaeological sites and isolated artifact. The recommendations presented in the next section address the potential for impacts to these cultural resources in the event that project plans change or avoidance is not possible.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Project implementation is not anticipated to result in impacts to three of the identified archaeological cultural resources (JVW-1, JVW-2, and JVW-ISO-1), as these are located well outside of proposed development areas (see Figure 3 and Appendix C: Figure 5). JVW-3, however, is within proposed New Lot No. 3 and could be subject to disturbance. Project engineers are currently attempting to exclude JVW-3 from the impact area. In the event that this exclusion is not feasible, site-specific measures are provided below.

SITE-SPECIFIC MITIGATION MEASURES

JVW-1, JVW-2, and JVW-3

As currently proposed, the project will not result in impacts to these archaeological cultural resources. In the event that the project footprint changes such that ground-disturbing impacts will occur within 100 feet of the recorded boundaries of JVW-1, -2, or -3, the following actions are recommended prior to those ground-disturbing activities:

1. The applicant should retain the services of a qualified archaeologist to determine whether impacts to JVW-1, -2, or -3 will occur as a result of the activities proposed as part of the project modifications.
2. If the archaeologist demonstrates that direct impacts will result due to project modifications, a Phase II archaeological investigation should be conducted by a professional archaeologist to evaluate the eligibility of those portions of the archaeological deposits subject to impact for inclusion in the CRHR.
3. If that portion of the archaeological deposit is eligible for the CRHR, then the project should be modified to avoid impacting that portion. If impact avoidance is not feasible, a Phase III data recovery investigation should be conducted by a professional archaeologist to offset the loss of scientific data that will result from the disturbance of the deposit.
4. For each investigation conducted pursuant to these recommendations (e.g., Phase II and Phase III), a report should be prepared to document the methods, analysis, and findings of the study. The report(s) would include Department of Parks and Recreation 523 update forms, to be filed with the CCIC.
5. Step Nos. 1–4, above, should be implemented whenever a project modification results in proposed activities that would encroach on the 100-foot radius around JVW-1, -2, or -3.

JVW-ISO-1

As currently proposed, the current project will not result in impacts to this isolated artifact. Non-unique isolated artifacts do not qualify as historical resources or unique archaeological sites under CEQA. However, given the presence of known archaeological sites in the vicinity of JVW-ISO-1, the

potential for subsurface deposits associated with the isolate exists. As such, the following is recommended in the event that modifications to the current project or future developments may result in ground disturbance within 100 feet of the isolate:

An Extended Phase I subsurface survey should be conducted by a qualified archaeologist to determine whether subsurface deposits associated with the isolated artifact are within proposed disturbance areas. If subsurface archaeological deposits are identified as a result of the Extended Phase I study, Phase II or Phase III excavation may be required.

PROJECT-WIDE MITIGATION MEASURES

In addition to the site-specific measure provided above, and given the overall heightened sensitivity of the project area for the presence of archaeological cultural resources, it is recommended that prior to the issuance of a grading permit, an Archaeological Monitoring Plan (AMP) be developed for those areas of the project subjected to ground disturbance.

ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERY

If deposits of prehistoric or historical archaeological materials are encountered during project activities, all work within 25 feet of the discovery should be redirected, and a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the situation, consult with agencies as appropriate, and make recommendations regarding the treatment of the discovery. The project proponent should also be notified. Project personnel should not collect or move any archaeological materials or human remains and associated materials.

Impacts to archaeological deposits should be avoided by project activities. If such deposits cannot be avoided, they should be evaluated for their CRHR eligibility, under the direction of a qualified professional archaeologist, to determine if they qualify as a historical resource under CEQA. If the deposit is not eligible, a determination should be made as to whether it qualifies as a “unique archaeological resource” under CEQA. If the deposit is neither a historical nor unique archaeological resource, avoidance is not necessary. If the deposit is eligible for the CRHR, or is a unique archaeological resource, it will need to be avoided by project actions that may result in impacts, or such impacts must be mitigated. Mitigation may consist of, but is not limited to, recording the resource; recovery and analysis of archaeological deposits; preparation of a report of findings; and accessioning recovered archaeological materials at an appropriate curation facility. Public educational outreach may also be appropriate.

Upon completion of the assessment, the archaeologist should prepare a report documenting the methods and results of the investigation, and provide recommendations for the treatment of the archaeological materials discovered. The report should be submitted to the client and the CCIC.

Prehistoric materials can include flaked-stone tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, or choppers) or obsidian, chert, basalt, or quartzite tool-making debris; bone tools; culturally darkened soil (i.e., midden soil often containing heat-affected rock, ash and charcoal, shellfish remains, faunal bones, and cultural materials); and stone milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, or handstones). Prehistoric sites often contain human remains. Historical materials can include wood, stone, concrete,

or adobe footings, walls, and other structural remains; debris-filled wells or privies; and deposits of wood, glass, ceramics, metal, and other refuse.

Human Remains

If human remains are encountered during project activities, work within 25 feet of the discovery should be redirected and the San Luis Obispo County Coroner notified immediately. At the same time, an archaeologist should be contacted to assess the situation and consult with agencies as appropriate. The project proponent should also be notified. Project personnel should not collect or move any human remains and associated materials. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours of this identification. The NAHC will identify a Most Likely Descendant to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods.

Upon completion of the assessment, the archaeologist should prepare a report documenting the methods and results, and provide recommendations for the treatment of the human remains and any associated cultural materials, as appropriate and in coordination with the recommendations of the Most Likely Descendant. The report should be submitted to the County of San Luis Obispo and the CCIC.

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San Luis Obispo County

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APPENDIX A

RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

California
Archaeological
Department of
Inventory



Anthropology
SAN LUIS OBISPO AND
SANTA BARBARA COUNTIES

Central Coast Information Center
University of California, Santa Barbara
Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210
(805) 893-2474
FAX (805) 893-8707
Email: centralcoastinfo@gmail.com

September 3, 2013

Leroy Laurie
LSA Associates, Inc.
1998 Santa Barbara St. Suite 120
San Luis Obispo CA 93401

Dear Mr. Laurie,

Enclosed are the results of the record search you requested for the Justin Vineyards-Wisteria Project, LSA Project # ROL 1301. Our records were searched for all archaeological sites, historical resources, and previous cultural resource surveys within a one-half mile radius of the project area.

In this search zero archaeological site(s), and twenty-one cultural resource survey(s) were found. The site and survey locations are mapped onto portions of the Paso Robles quad(s). A bibliography of the survey(s) is included. A search of the inventories for 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 yielded zero property evaluation(s) within the search radius.

According to our records, the property has not been surveyed. Therefore a cultural resource survey is recommended.

Please contact me if you have any questions about this search.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Allison L. Jaqua".

Allison L. Jaqua
Assistant Coordinator

Justin Vineyards-Wisteria Project

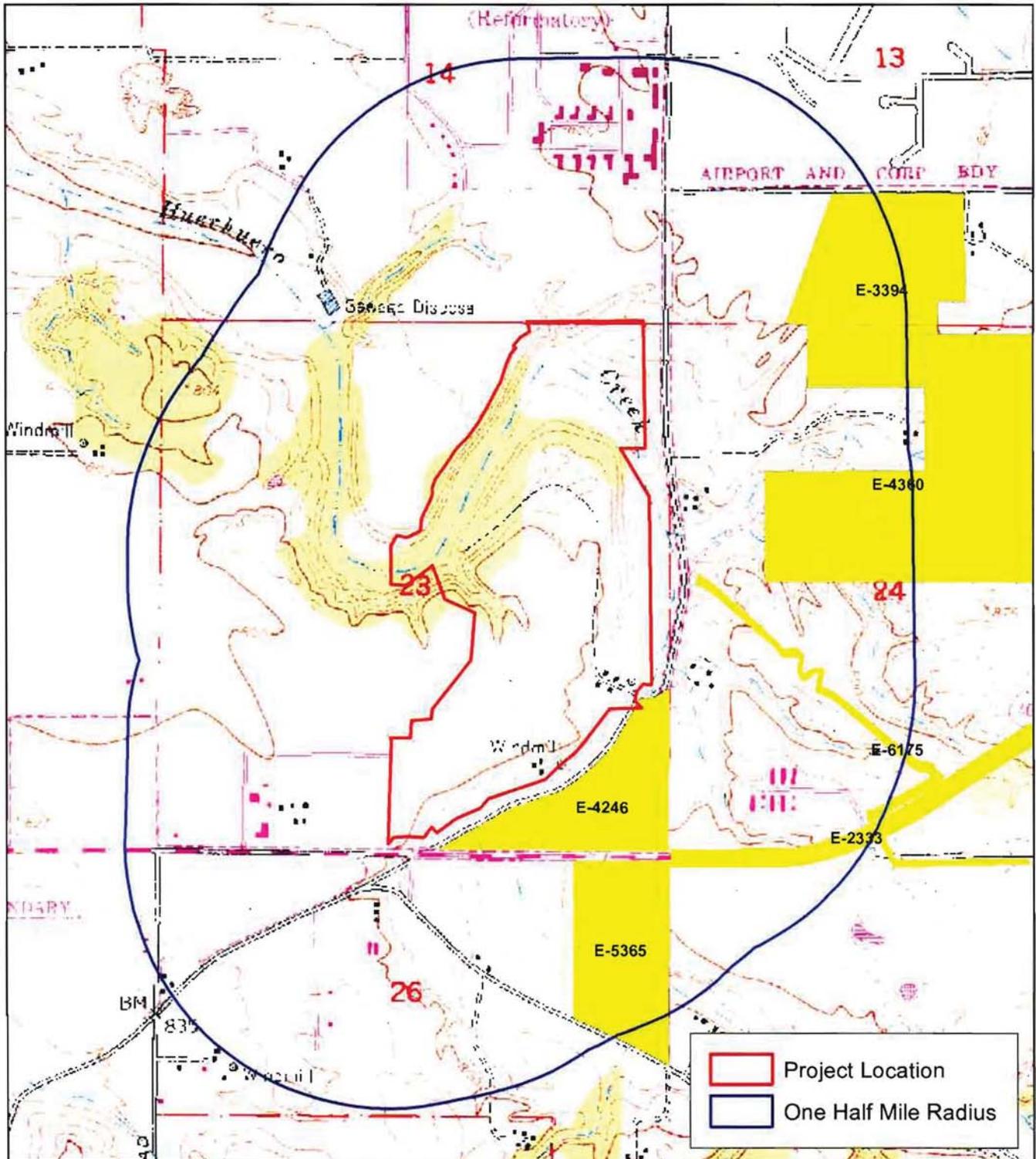
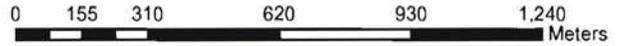
LSA Project # ROL 1301

Customer Name: LSA Associates, Inc.
Project Location: Paso Robles



Central Coast Information Center
Department of Anthropology
University of California
Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210
(805) 893-2474
(805) 893-8707 FAX

Reports Map 1 of 3



Justin Vineyards-Wisteria Project

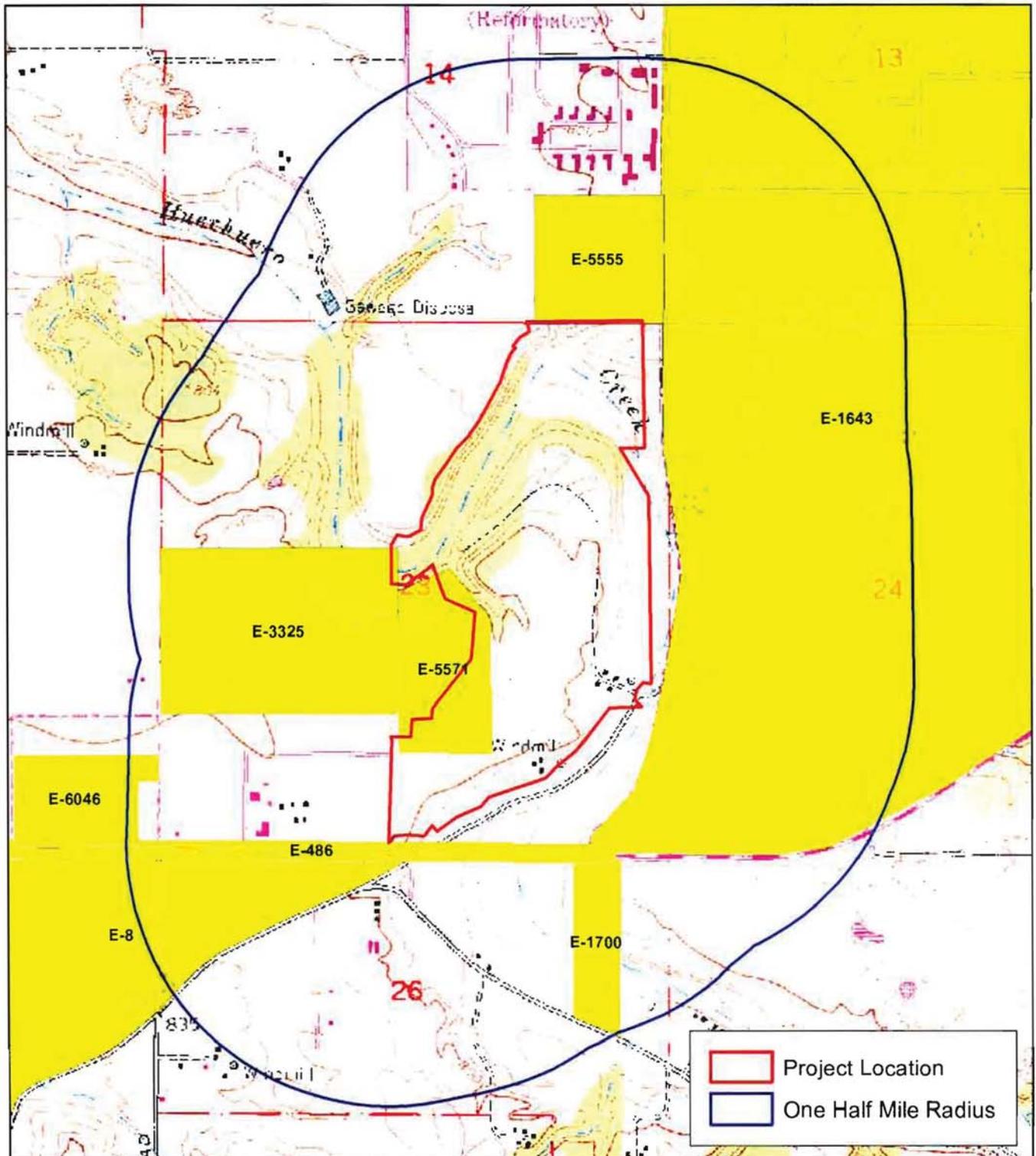
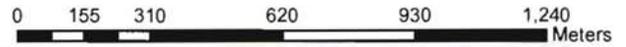
LSA Project # ROL 1301

Customer Name: LSA Associates, Inc.
Project Location: Paso Robles



Central Coast Information Center
Department of Anthropology
University of California
Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210
(805) 893-2474
(805) 893-8707 FAX

Reports Map 3 of 3



APPENDIX B

NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 – Fax
nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: JustinVineyards-Wisteria Project

County: San Luis Obispo

USGS Quadrangle(s) Name(s): Paso Robles

Township: 26 South; Range: 12 East; Section 23

Company/Firm/Agency: LSA Associates, Inc.

Contact Person: Leroy Laurie

Street Address: 1998 Santa Barbara Street Suite 120

City: San Luis Obispo Zip: 93401

Phone: 805.440.8712

Fax: 805.782.0796

Email: leroy.laurie@lsa-assoc.com

Project Description:

The applicant plans to develop approximately 210 acres north of Highway 46 and west of Airport Road in rural Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr. Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE
COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3715
Fax (916) 373-5471
www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net

August 21, 2013

Mr. Leroy Laurie, RPA
LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.
1998 Santa Barbara Street, Suite 120
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Sent by FAX to: (805) 782-0796
No. of Pages: 5

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the
"Justin Vinoyards-Wisteria Project," located on 210-acres near the City of
Paso Robles in rural San Luis Obispo County, California.

Dear Mr. Laurie:

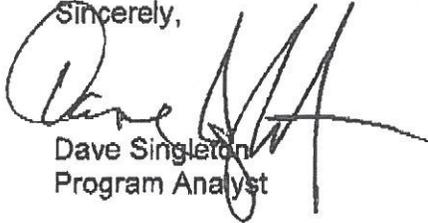
A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural place(s) in the project sites submitted, based on the USGS coordinates submitted as part of the 'Area of Potential Effect. (APE). However, this area is known to local tribes to be very culturally sensitive. Also, note that the NAHC SLF Inventory is not exhaustive; therefore, the absence of archaeological or Native American sacred places does not preclude their existence. Other data sources for Native American sacred places/sites should also be contacted. A Native American tribe of individual may be the only sources of presence of traditional cultural places or sites.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604; *EPIC v. Johnson*), the Court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources impacted by proposed projects, including archaeological places of religious significance to Native Americans, and to Native American burial sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes, individuals/organization who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area. As part of the consultation process, the NAHC recommends that local governments and project developers contact the tribal governments and individuals to determine if any cultural places might be impacted by the proposed action. If a response is not received in two weeks of notification the NAHC requests that a follow telephone call be made to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3715.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dave Singleton", written over the printed name.

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachments

**Native American Contacts
San Luis Obispo County
August 21, 2013**

Beverly Salazar Folkes

1931 Shadybrook Drive
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362

folkes9@msn.com

805 492-7255

(805) 558-1154 - cell

folkes9@msn.com

Chumash
Tataviam
Fernandeño

Judith Bomar Grindstaff

63161 Argyle Road
King City, CA 93930

(831) 385-3759-home

Salinan

**Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians
Vincent Armenta, Chairperson**

P.O. Box 517

Santa Ynez, CA 93460

varmenta@santaynezchumash.

(805) 688-7997

(805) 686-9578 Fax

Chumash

**San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council
Chief Mark Steven Vigil**

1030 Ritchie Road
Grover Beach CA 93433

(805) 481-2461

(805) 474-4729 - Fax

Chumash

**Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stennslie, Chair**

365 North Poli Ave

Ojai, CA 93023

jtumamait@sbcglobal.net

(805) 646-6214

Chumash

Peggy Odom

1339 24th Street

Oceano, 93445

(805) 489-5390

Chumash

Lei Lynn Odom

1339 24th Street

Oceano, CA 93445

(805) 489-5390

Chumash

Salinan Tribe of Monterey, San Luis Obispo Counties

John W. Burch, Traditional Chairperson

14650 Morro Road

Atascadero, CA 93422

salinantribe@aol.com

805-460-9202

805 235-2730 Cell

805-460-9204

Salinan

Chumash

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the 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 is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Justin Vineyards-Wisteria Project; located near Paso Robles in San Luis Obispo County, California for which a Sacred Lands file search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

**Native American Contacts
San Luis Obispo County
August 21, 2013**

Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council
Adelina Alva-Padilla, Chair Woman
P.O. Box 365 Chumash
Santa Ynez , CA 93460
elders@santaynezchumash.org
(805) 688-8446
(805) 693-1768 FAX

Salinan Nation Cultural Preservation Association
Robert Duckworth, Environmental Coordinator
4777 Driver Rd. Salinan
Valley Springs CA 95252
dirobduck@thegrld.net
831-578-1852

Randy Guzman - Folkes
6471 Cornell Circle Chumash
Moorpark , CA 93021 Fernandefio
ndnRandy@yahoo.com Tataviam
(805) 905-1675 - cell Shoshone Paiute
Yaqui

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
Michael Cordero, Chairperson
P.O. Box 4464 Chumash
Santa Barbara CA 93140
CbcnTRIBALCHAIR@gmail.com

Xolon Salinan Tribe
Johnny R Eddy Jr, Chairperson
3179 Garrity Way #734 Salinan
Richmond , CA 94806
831-210-9771

yak tityu tityu - Northern Chumash Tribe
Mona Olivas Tucker, Chairwoman
660 Camino Del Rey Chumash
Arroyo Grande CA 93420
(805) 489-1052 Home
(805) 748-2121 Cell
olivas.mona@gmail.com

Salinan Nation Cultural Preservation Association
Doug Alger, Cultural Resources Coordinator
PO Box 56 Salinan
Lockwood , CA 93932
fabbq2000@earthlink.net

Matthew Darian Goldman
495 Mentone Chumash
Grover Beach CA 93433
805-748-6913

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**Native American Contacts
San Luis Obispo County
August 21, 2013**

Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Admin/Counsel Sam Cohen
P.O. Box 517 Chumash
Santa Ynez , CA 93460
info@santaynezchumash.org

(805) 688-7997
(805) 686-9578 Fax

Frank Arredondo
PO Box 161 Chumash
Santa Barbara CA 93102
ksen_sku_mu@yahoo.com

Salinan Nation Cultural Preservation Association
Gregg Castro, Administrator
5225 Roeder Road Salinan
San Jose , CA 95111
glcastro@pacbell.net
(408) 219-2754

Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council
Freddie Romero, Cultural Preservation Constnt
P.O. Box 365 Chumash
Santa Ynez , CA 93460
805-688-7997, Ext 37
freddyromero1959@yahoo.com

Salinan-Chumash Nation
Xielolixii
3901 Q Street, Suite 31B Salinan
Bakersfield , CA 93301 Chumash
408-966-8807 - cell

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Kathleen Pappo
2762 Vista Mesa Drive Chumash
Rancho Pales Verdes CA 90275
310-831-5295

Northern Chumash Tribal Council
Fred Collins, Spokesperson
67 South Street Chumash
San Luis Obispo CA 93401
fcollins@northernchumash.org
(805) 801-0347 (Cell)

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Raudel Joe Banuelos, Jr.
331 Mira Flores Court Chumash
Camarillo , CA 93012
805-987-5314

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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**Native American Contacts
San Luis Obispo County
August 21, 2013**

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
Janet Darlene Garcia
P.O. Box 4464 Chumash
Santa Barbara CA 93140
805-689-9528

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
Crystal Baker
P.O. Box 723 Chumash
Atascadero , CA 93423
805-466-8406

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
Michael Cordero
5246 El Carro Lane Chumash
Carpinteria , CA 93013
805-684-8281

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Justin Vineyards-Wisteria Project; located near Paso Robles in San Luis Obispo County, California for which a Sacred Lands file search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

August 28, 2013

Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council
Adelina Alva-Padilla, Chair Woman
PO Box 365
Santa Ynez, CA 93460

Subject: Justin Vineyards-Wisteria Project, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California
(LSA Project # ROL1301).

Dear Ms. Alva-Padilla:

Kirk Consulting has retained LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) to prepare cultural resources documentation consisting of an Archaeological Survey Report for the Justin Vineyards-Wisteria Project in Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California (project). The 210-acre project site is located at the eastern terminus of Wisteria Lane, north of State Route 46 in Paso Robles, California as depicted on the accompanying USGS *Paso Robles, California 7.5'* topographic map. The project site is currently undeveloped. The proposed project would include the development of a portion of the 210 acres, while the remainder would remain open-space.

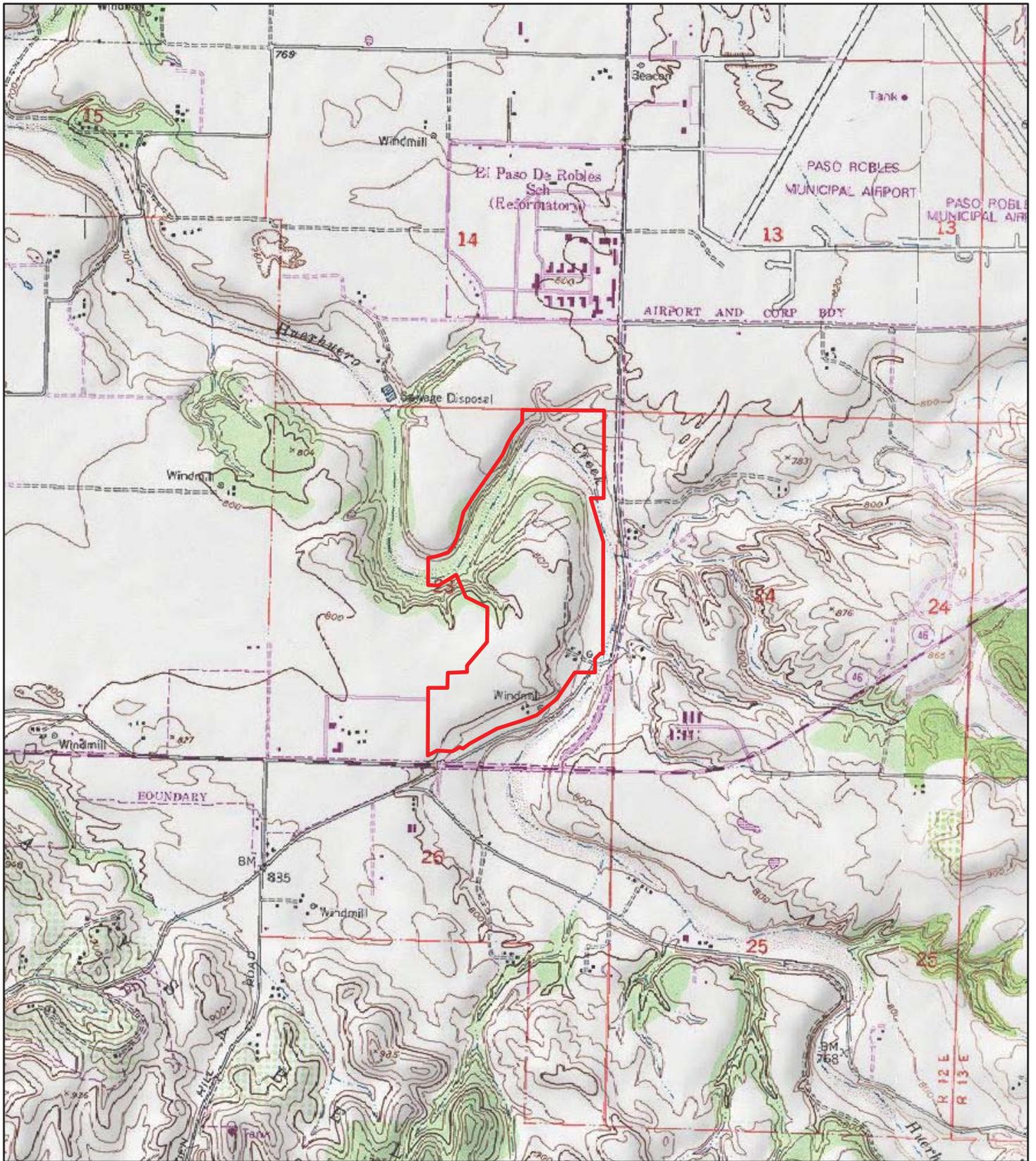
Your contact information was included in a response to LSA's inquiry to the California Native American Heritage Commission about tribal organizations who may have special knowledge about cultural resources. Please notify me if you or your organization has any specific knowledge about cultural resources the vicinity of the project area or concerns about potential effects to such resources. I can be reached at 805-440-8712 or via email at <leroy.laurie@lsa-assoc.com>. I look forward to hearing from you. Thank you.

Sincerely,

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Leroy Laurie". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Leroy Laurie
Staff Archaeologist

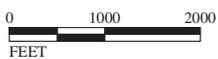


LSA

LEGEND

Project Location

FIGURE 2



SOURCE: Dan King Surveying (5/6/2013), USGS 7.5' Quad - Paso Robles (1979), CA
 I:\ROL1301\GIS\ProjectLocation.mxd (8/20/2013)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey
 Justin Vineyards-Wisteria Project
 Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California
 Project Location Map*



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From: Leroy Laurie
To: Fred Collins
Cc:
Subject: RE: Justin Vineyards
Attachments:

Thanks Fred, I'll give you a holler today.

Regards,
Leroy

-----Original Message-----
From: Fred Collins [<mailto:fcollins@northernchumash.org>]
Sent: Sun 9/15/2013 8:53 AM
To: Leroy Laurie
Subject: Justin Vineyards

Hello Leroy,

NCTC want to talk about this project.

Be well,

Fred Collins
Tribal Administrator
NCTC Northern Chumash Tribal Council
67 South Street, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
(805) 801-0347 <<http://www.northernchumash.org/>> www.NorthernChumash.org
Educational Services & Environmental Consulting



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 You replied on 9/23/2013 2:47 PM.

From: Leroy Laurie
To: Mona Tucker
Cc:
Subject: RE: Justin Vineyards - Wisteria Project, Paso Robles, Ca. Lsa Project # ROL:1301
Attachments:

Hi Mona, thank you for the response. We have requested a records search, and have not yet received the results. Upon receipt of the search, we'll conduct the field survey.

I can send you an update of the field effort when we're finished out there if you like.

Regards,
Leroy

-----Original Message-----

From: Mona Tucker [<mailto:olivas.mona@gmail.com>]
Sent: Sun 9/1/2013 2:49 PM
To: Leroy Laurie
Subject: Justin Vineyards - Wisteria Project, Paso Robles, Ca. Lsa Project # ROL:1301

Leroy:

Re: Justin vineyards - Wisteria Project, Paso Robles, Ca. Lsa Project #
RO:1301

As we all know there was a large population of Northern Chumash peoples throughout the area generally described as SLO County including the area described in your letter of August 28, 2013.

Can you please tell me if you've conducted a surface survey and a records search and the results the research?

Thank you,
Mona

Mona Olivas Tucker, Chairwoman
yak tityu tityu - Northern Chumash Tribe
660 Camino Del Rio



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From: Leroy Laurie
To: Mona Tucker
Cc:
Subject: RE: Justin Vineyards - Wisteria Project, Paso Robles, Ca. Lsa Project # ROL:1301
Attachments:

Hi Mona,

I wanted to let you know that we conducted the field survey for this project. The records search didn't identify any resources with the project area. However, we encountered three septicile point. I am currently working on the report. A recommendation that each of these resources be completely avoided will be provided in the report. I met with the developer

Please contact me if you'd like additional information on the project.

-Leroy

805 440 -8712

-----Original Message-----

From: Leroy Laurie
Sent: Tue 9/3/2013 7:26 AM
To: Mona Tucker
Subject: RE: Justin Vineyards - Wisteria Project, Paso Robles, Ca. Lsa Project # ROL:1301

Hi Mona, thank you for the response. We have requested a records search, and have not yet received the results. Upon receipt of the search, we'll conduct the field survey.

I can send you an update of the field effort when we're finished out there if you like.

Regards,
Leroy

-----Original Message-----

From: Mona Tucker [<mailto:olivas.mona@gmail.com>]
Sent: Sun 9/1/2013 2:49 PM
To: Leroy Laurie
Subject: Justin Vineyards - Wisteria Project, Paso Robles, Ca. Lsa Project # ROL:1301