

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY
FOR A PARCEL AT 2700 BUENA VISTA DRIVE,
PASO ROBLES), SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA**

[APN Portion of 025-410-004, 020, and 021]

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USGS 7.5' Quadrangle, Paso Robles, CA



INTRODUCTION

At the request of Jana Beekman, Cultural Resource Management Services (CRMS) has conducted an archaeological inventory of approximately ±20 acres at The Allegretto Vineyard Resort, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California (Figure 1, 2 and 3).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This work was completed under the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Paso Robles. The purpose of this investigation is to identify any cultural resources present on the parcel that may be affected by the proposed resort improvements. A literature and records search and intensive archaeological survey were conducted to identify and evaluate any significant prehistoric or historic cultural resources that might be impacted by the proposed construction (Exhibit A).

In addition, as part of an early participation notice, letters were sent to Native American tribes, organizations and individuals. The list of recipients was provided by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and is comprised of those groups and individuals thought to have a cultural interest in this area, notifying them of the proposed project, inviting them to consult, and requesting information or concerns regarding the proposed project. A Sacred Lands Search was conducted at the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Concurrent with that search, Native Americans and Native American groups cited by the NAHC were contacted. In regards to the NAHC response letter, there have been no responses to the letters written, by the Native Americans or groups, noted specifically in Exhibit B attached to this report (Exhibit B).

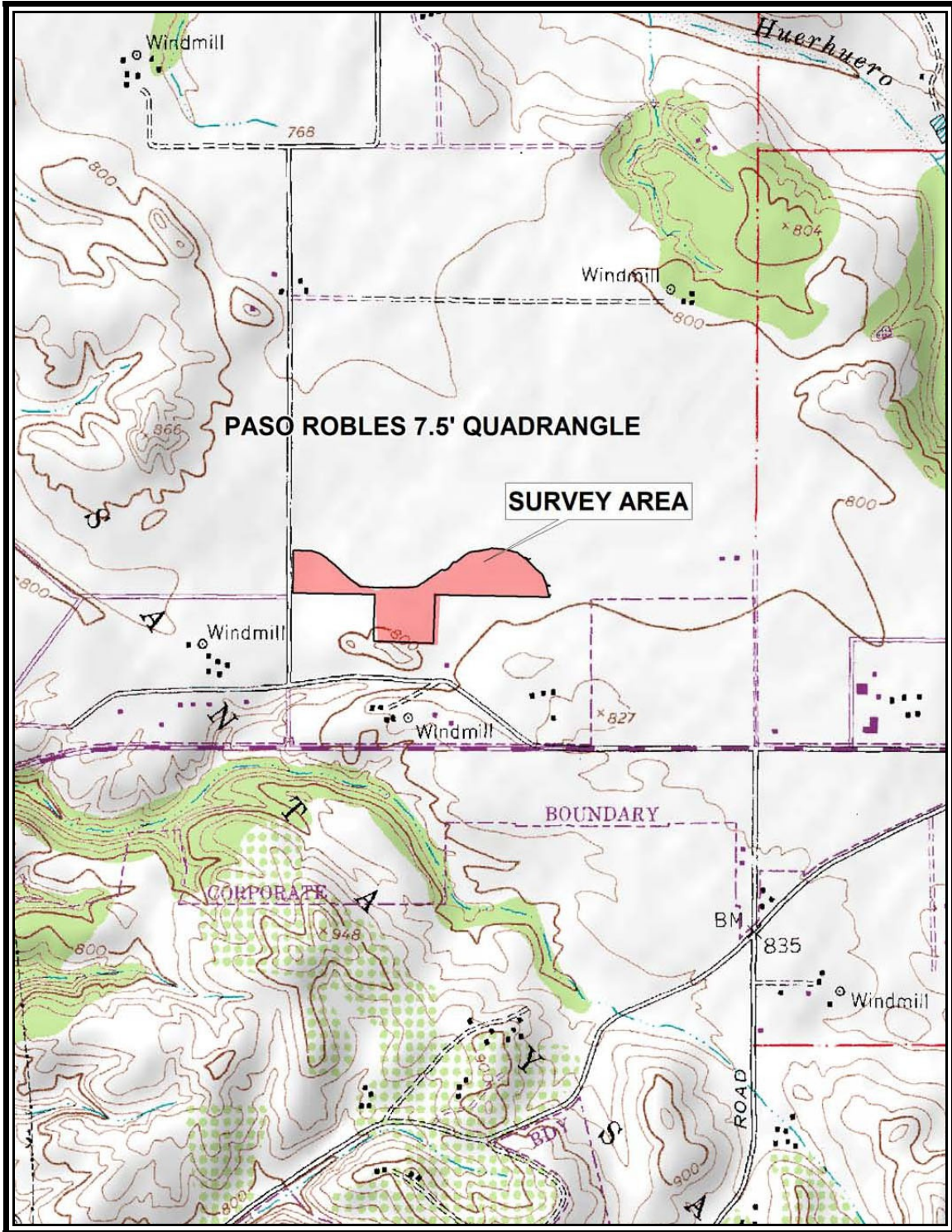


Figure 2: Portion of USGS 7.5' Quadrangle, Paso Robles, CA

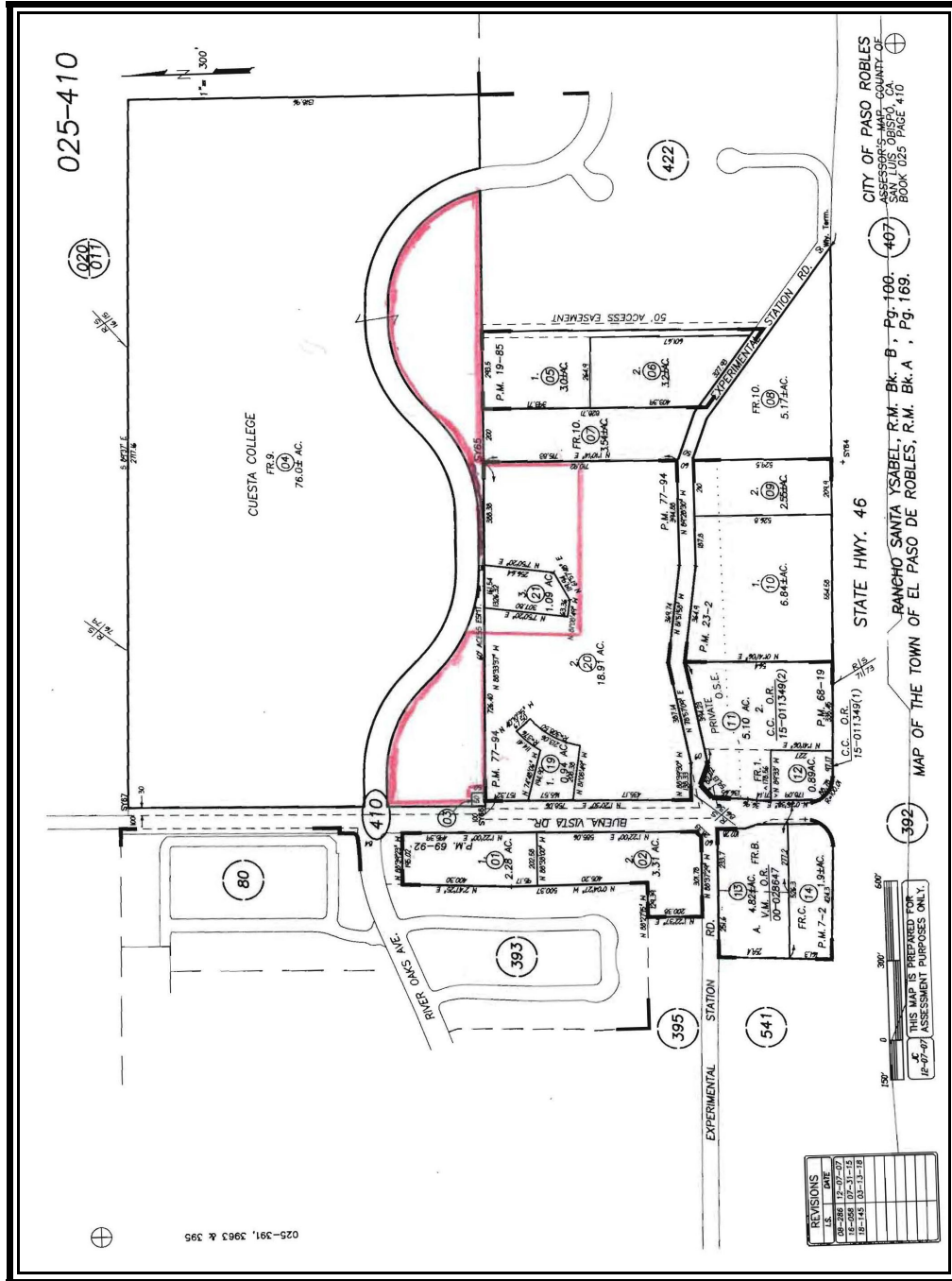


Figure 3: Assessor's Parcel Map, Survey Area In Red Outline

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The surrounding area is a region of broad, flat to gently rolling incised terraces ± 3./4 mile east of the Salinas River and almost 5 miles south of the Estrella River. The parcel was dry-farmed to grain until the until development of Cuesta College and the Allegretto Vineyard Resort. Development of that part of Paso Robles began in the early 21st century. Elevation at the project is about 800 ft. ASL. The weather pattern is characterized by hot, dry summers and cool, moist winters. Every several years, extreme frosts occur during winter months, but generally the area experiences 300 to 325 frost-free days per year.

Water Sources

Annual rainfall ranges from 12 to 20 inches. Today, the Estrella River, north of the property, and the Huer Huero Creek to the east and north, flow at the surface only during seasons of heavy rainfall, but the river flow would have been more abundant and regular during the time of prehistoric human occupation of the area. There is also an unnamed blue line creek to the south of the project parcel. The surface flow in these streams has likely been reduced to a minimum in recent years by the many municipal and private wells which draw water from the river and creeks for residential and agricultural use.

Geology and Pedology

The Paso Robles area presents a complex geologic picture. Cenozoic Monterey Shale and Miocene Santa Margarita Sandstone formations are dominant (Chipping 1987:VIII-7). Sandstones, siltstone, diatomite and conglomerates are characteristic rocks of the Santa Margarita Formation. Beds of fossil Pecten and oyster shells are also present in some locations. The pale brown soils of the project area is primarily Arbuckle- San Ysidro complex, a fine sandy loam deep well-drained soil that formed in alluvium derived from mixed rocks (Lindsey 1983: 19). A wide variety of rock types, including white quartz, black and brown Monterey cherts, green to pink/red Franciscan cherts and various colors of cherty shales and silt stones occur here.

Vegetation

The vegetation in this part of Paso Robles is Oak Savanna. Thousands of oaks were removed from the region northeast of Paso Robles in the early 1900s for orchards and later for dry framing (Rossi 1979: 260). Vegetation on the project area now consists primarily of native and introduced grasses and forbs: dove weed (*Eremocarpus setigerus*), vinegar weed (*Trichostema lanceolatum*), filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), Cheeseweed (*Malva* spp.), pineapple weed (*Chamomilla suaveolens*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), oats (*Avena* spp.), brome (*Bromus* spp.), vetch (*Vicia villosa*) and mustard (*Brassica* spp.).

Fauna

Fauna commonly occurring in the surrounding area include black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus* spp.), black bear (*Ursus americanus*) and historically, grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos californicus*) and tule elk (*Cervus elaphus nannoides*). A number of ground squirrels (*Spermophilus* spp.), the western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), gophers (*Thomomys* spp.), mice (*Microtus* spp. and *Peromyscus* spp.), and a variety of reptiles and amphibians are also present. Common birds in the area include red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) and turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), and valley quail (*Lophortyx californicus*). Except for predators, all of these animals would have been food items for indigenous populations.

CULTURAL CONTEXT

Archaeological Background

Archaeological evidence indicates that San Luis Obispo County was occupied as early as 9000-10,000 years ago (Fitzgerald 2004). Because of the relatively small amount of archaeological work that has occurred in the interior central coast ranges, the cultural history of this region has until quite recently been placed within the sequence that has been defined for the Santa Barbara region, where far more archaeological investigations had taken place. The first regional chronology was proposed by D.B. Rogers (1929) and

Exhibit B

was based on his excavation of coastal sites around Santa Barbara. This three-part sequence of Early Oak Grove or Millingstone Culture and Intermediate or Hunting People and a late Canaliño Culture is still considered generally valid in terms of broad cultural patterns (Fitzgerald and Jones 1998). 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 Baños 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). Researchers on the Central Coast have continued to refine the chronological framework and several alternative schemes have been proposed, primarily based on sites in the Central Valley, Central Coast and channel Islands (*cf.* Moratto 1984: 125; King 1990; Erlandson and Jones 2002; Jones and Haney 2007). The following chronology for the San Luis Obispo area builds on this work and incorporates extensive investigations carried out on the Pecho Coast, south of San Luis Obispo (Jones and Coddling 2019). All dates are radiocarbon calibrated:

Paleoindian	10,000 BCE - 8350 BCE
Millingstone/ Lower Archaic	8350 BCE - 3500 BCE
Early	3500 BCE - 600 BCE
Middle	600 BCE - 1000 CE
Middle/Late Transition	1000 CE - 1230 CE
Late	1230 CE - 1769 CE
Mission Period	1769 CE - 1830 CE

The characteristics of each of these periods are manifested primarily in changes in the material culture and elaboration of the social structure. These periods are based upon shifts in technology that relate to the type and variety of foods consumed, methods of procurement, and social structure. The earliest periods were a time of hunting and gathering, with an emphasis on seed collecting and processing. The tool kit for these periods shows an emphasis on milling equipment, crude cores yielding flaked stone tools. An increased reliance on fishing (evidenced by fishhooks), and on acorns as a dietary staple (mortars and pestles), was indicated later by the addition of new tools.

Paleoindian (10,000-8350 BCE)

Excavations on the northern Channel Islands have yielded radiocarbon dates as early as 12,500 years ago (Erlandson and Braje 2011). There is still very limited information for the Paleoindian period in the Central Coast mainland region.

Millingstone Period (8350 BCE - 3500 BCE)

More substantive archaeological evidence exists for the Millingstone Period, as evidenced by radiocarbon dates from excavations conducted at Diablo Canyon (Greenwood 1972), Cambria (Gibson 1979) Edna Valley (Fitzgerald *et al.* 1998) and Paso Robles (Stevens *et al.* 2004). Another 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 CE/BCE. This basic adaptation persisted until about 3500 BCE and was characterized by milling slabs, manos (handstones), rather crude cobble tools and a high density of marine shellfish remains. Collection of seeds and shellfish appears to have been primary in the diet. It was during this period that permanent settlements with associated cemeteries were established.

Early Period (3500 BCE - 600 BCE)

Investigations at coastal sites reveal that people fished with nets and bone gorges; used tule reed boats or rafts; ate deer, small land mammals and sea mammals. Large projectile points and stone knives are indicative of hunting activity. Milling implements consisting of manos and metates were evidence of the processing of seeds, and possibly vegetable foods, dried meats, and fish. The end of this period is marked by changes in technology with the decrease of manos and metates, a shift in the settlement pattern, and alterations in ornamental style. 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 milling slabs and handstones. Greater numbers of sites are known from the Early period, possibly signaling a population increase.

Middle Period (600 BCE - 1000 CE)

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).

Mortars and pestles become larger and more common during this period. Exotic products are adopted and small seeds become less important as a staple. This period heralds the advent of social and political alliances and economic networks to regulate food supplies and their distribution in order to alleviate conditions resulting from regional fluctuations in the harvest. Some villages grew larger and less defensive in nature as populations were integrated into larger political units. The end of this period is marked by dramatic changes in economic, social, and political conditions; evidenced by the creation of new habitation sites and larger coastal fishing communities.

Middle/Late Transition Period (1000 CE - 1230 CE)

Around 1,000 A.D., a 300-year period of warmer temperatures and drier climate, the Medieval Climatic Anomaly, caused adverse environmental conditions, particularly intermittent droughts (Raab and Larson 1997). During the Late Period, terrestrial resource production is thought to have decreased significantly, while adaptive responses involving technology and social complexity evolved. Characteristic artifacts include curved shell fishhooks, mortars with attached basket hopper, contracting-stemmed and double side-notched projectile points. The bow and arrow was introduced.

Late Period (1230 CE - 1769 CE)

This period is marked by a more mobile, dispersed settlement pattern than earlier periods (Jones *et al.* 2015: 15), an increasing dependence on acorns and other storable commodities, and a general diversification of the marine and terrestrial foods consumed. The tool assemblage for this period is distinguished by Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood projectile points, bedrock mortars, hopper mortars, steatite disk beads and bifacial bead drills. This period is also marked by the development of an economic system involving the introduction of new forms of beads and ornaments as forms of money. 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.

Mission Period (1769 CE - 1830 CE)

Glass trade beads, square nails and bottle glass begin to appear in the archaeological matrix (Meighan 1979; Moratto 1984: 273).

Ethnohistorical Overview

At the time of European contact, the Paso Robles region was primarily occupied by a branch of the northern-most Chumash, the Obispeño (Kroeber 1925). This group inhabited coastal and inland areas between Malibu and the vicinity of San Simeon (Kroeber 1925; Gibson 1983). Also present in the region historically were the Migueleño Salinan (Greenwood 1978). The Salinan were bordered by the Esselen and Costanoan to the north, Yokuts to the east and the Chumash to the south. Examination of mission records reveals that members of the Salinan Nation inter-married into the northern portion of San Luis Obispo County, including the Paso Robles area. The exact boundary of these two groups has not been well established and is the subject of continuing research on the part of ethno-historians, archaeologists, and some Salinan and Chumash descendants. Research indicates that the main village in the Paso Robles area was a

Exhibit B

Chumash village named *Sososquiquia*. (Gibson 1988: 3). There were three people baptized at San Miguel Mission who named this village as their home; nineteen people from this village were baptized in San Luis Obispo, most between the years of 1790 and 1804 AD. The actual (archaeologically identified) location of the rancheria of *Sososquiquia* has not been ascertained. Unfortunately, relatively little of substance is known about Salinan culture specifics because of the early influence of the missions and the remoteness of their territory. 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 economies of the Salinan and the Chumash, observed at the time of European contact, was based upon an annual cycle of foraging and hunting. Plants foods, especially acorns and seeds, provided the bulk of the diet. Acorns were stored in large willow-twigg granaries until needed, then ground in a stone mortar. The tannic acid present in the acorn meal was leached out with water, and the result was cooked into a gruel or cake. Other important plant foods included wild grass and other hard seeds, roots and corms, and various fruits and berries. 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. Diets would have varied from season to season, and from year to year, depending on availability.

Hunting of animals and birds was accomplished with snares, traps, spears, and the bow and arrow. Stone, bone, wood and shell all provided materials for the production of tools. Stone tools and the debris from their manufacture and maintenance are the most likely to be seen in an archaeological context. Flaked stone work included projectile points, scrapers and choppers. Pecked and ground stone objects include bowl mortars, pestles, metates, basket mortars, stone bowls, notched pebble net sinkers, and steatite arrow shaft straighteners. Ornaments were made of bone, steatite and serpentine. Bone and shell tools were also manufactured; especially bone awls and on the coast, C-shaped fishhooks. Shell beads of mussel and abalone were the basis of the Salinan currency, with values based on the color or the shell (Hester 1978: 502).

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 Unamuno's descriptions (Mathes 1968). A visit in 1595 by Sebastian Rodriguez Cermeño is better documented (Wagner 1924). The earliest well-documented descriptions of the region come from accounts by members of Gaspar de Portola's land expedition to explore Alta California, 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. Several accounts of this expedition exist, including those of Juan Crespi (Bolton 1926), Miguel Costanso (Teggert 1911), and Pedro Fages (Priestley 1937). Costanso's diary contains observations regarding the native inhabitants' houses, settlement patterns, dress, and customs, as well as their attitudes toward the expedition.

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, Las Gallinas, near present day Paso Robles (Ohles 1997). As elsewhere, induction into the mission system had a devastating effect on the local inhabitants, requiring them to live and work at the mission and to a great extent abandon their former lifeways. Under the guidance of the mission fathers, the natives were instructed in European farming methods, including the production of wheat, beans and fruit, and the raising of livestock.

The inadvertent introduction of European diseases, the consequent high mortality rate, and the pressures of overwhelming social change decimated the population. Most native villages had been abandoned by 1805, 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 (King 1984).

Exhibit B

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. Three grants, Santa Ysabel, El Paso de Robles, and Huer Huero, were made in the vicinity of the Project. A number of complex land transfers involving the grants took place over the next decades. The project is located within the bounds of Rancho Santa Ysabel.

The 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 was admitted to the Union in 1850. All grants were then subject to validation under United States 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 United States Land Commission issued a patent on the parcel on May 21, 1866. In 1878, a San Miguel Mission administrator, Don Innocenti Garcia, related to Thomas Savage that Arce had sold the land to Don Francisco Rico; however, no other record of this transaction has ever been located (Ohles 1997:110). Ownership had passed to W. V. Huntington by 1886.

The City of Paso Robles was a portion of the 26,000 acre rancho El Paso de los Robles, granted May 12, 1844 to Pedro Navarez by Governor Manuel Micheltoarena. A patent on the El Paso de los Robles was obtained July 20, 1866 by Petronillo Rios. Prior to the patent, however, the parcel had been 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. The location had long been a rest stop for travelers on the El Camino Real. In 1864 the El Paso de Robles Hotel was built, with attendant bath house. By the 1870s, the Paso Robles Hot

Springs was a well known destination for people seeking the famous curative powers of the springs (Sawyer 1915).

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 1980). A town plan for Paso Robles was commissioned. On November 17, 1886, two weeks after the first train arrived in town a “Grand Auction” was held, resulting in the sale of 228 lots. The town plan was completed by 1887. The trickle of settlers became a flood and Paso Robles became a major agricultural export center. Cattle ranches, dairies, almond and other fruit orchards, and large tracts devoted to dry land grain production comprised the rural landscape. 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 30 years has lead to tourism once again becoming a major component of the local economy. The project region was used for various agricultural pursuits, primarily grazing and dry farming of grain until the construction of the Allegretto Vineyard Resort Paso Robles, in 2014.

MAP AND RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

Prior to the field survey, a records and literature search was conducted at the Central Coast Information Center, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, which is the State-designated regional clearinghouse for archaeological site information for San Luis Obispo County. The search also included 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, Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the CalTrans State and Local Bridge Surveys. Eleven previous cultural

resource studies have been conducted within a 1/4 mile radius of the project area (Dills 1975; Farrell 2007; Gibson 1988; Laurie and Stevens 2018; Mikkelson et al 2001a, 2001b; Parker 1997, 2007; Singer 1987; Smith 1979 ; Waldron 1985). One of them, Gibson 1988, covered the current project area. No significant cultural resources were found in the vicinity of the project area during any of these efforts.

FIELD METHODS

A field inspection of the project area was made in October, 2025 by Nancy Farrell and Ron Rose of CRMS. The survey was accomplished by walking straight-line transects spaced at approximately three meters across the project area. Visibility of mineral soil was approximately 30% in most areas. Much of the property supported a dense ground cover of annual grasses. In these portions, rodent holes were inspected and grasses were scraped away at intervals. No evidence of prehistoric or historic artifacts, features, or other indications of significant cultural resources were found during the survey.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the fact that no evidence of significant cultural resources was located on the subject property, no further archaeological investigations are recommended at this time. While it is unlikely that subsurface remains are present, the nature of surface survey does not preclude the possible existence of such remains. If prehistoric or historic cultural materials are encountered during any phase of property grading or development the work should be halted until a qualified archaeologist can make an assessment of the resources and proper mitigation measures be formulated, if necessary.

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Exhibit B

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Priestly, Herbert Ingram (editor and translator)

1937 *A Historical Political and Natural Description of California by Pedro Fages, Soldier of Spain*. Ballena Press, Ramona, California. 1937 UC Press.

Raab, L. Mark, and Daniel O. Larson

1997 Medieval Climatic Anomaly and Punctuated Cultural Evolution in Coastal Southern California. *American Antiquity* 62: 319-336.

Rogers, David Banks

1929 *Prehistoric Man of the Santa Barbara Coast, California*. Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History Special Publication 1, Santa Barbara, California.

Rossi, Randall Steven

1979 Land Use and Vegetation Change in the Oak Woodland Savannah of Northern San Luis Obispo County, California (1774-1978). Doctoral Dissertation, University of California, Berkeley Department of Geography.

Sawyer, Frank W, M.D.

1915 *Paso Robles Hot Springs California*. Sunset Publishing House.

Singer, Clay

1987 Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Union/46 Specific Plan Area, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California

Smith, Chuck

1979 State Highway 46 (30.3-59-9 P.M.) Caltrans. -

Squibb, Paul

1984 *Captain Portola in San Luis Obispo County in 1769*. Tabula Rasa Press. Morro Bay, California

Stevens, Nathan, Richard T. Fitzgerald, Nancy Farrell, Mark A. Giambastiani, Jennifer M. Farquhar, and Dayna Tinsley

2004 *Archaeological Test Excavations at Santa Ysabel Ranch, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California*. Report submitted to Weyrich Development Company, LLC. Cultural Resource Management Services, Paso Robles.

Teggart, Frederick J. (ed)

1911 *The Portola Expedition of 1769-1770*. Diary of Miguel Costanso. University of California Press.

Wagner, H.R.

1924 *The Voyage to California of Sebastian Rodriguez Cermeño in 1595*. *California Historical Society Quarterly* 3 (1): 3-24.

Wendy Waldron

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. Caltrans District 5.

EXHIBIT A

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



Central Coast Information Center

Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History
 2559 Puesta del Sol
 Santa Barbara, CA 93105
 PHONE (805) 682-4711 ext. 181
 FAX (805) 682-3170
 EMAIL ccic@sbnature2.org

8/27/2025

Records Search # 25-206

Ron Rose and Nancy Farrell
 Cultural Resource Management Services
 829 Paso Robles St
 Paso Robles, CA 93446

Re: Ayres Alligretto Resort

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 none

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within ¼ mile radius:	One: 40-002111
Reports within project area:	One: SL-02028
Reports within ¼ mile radius:	Nine: Please see attached list

- 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

The following sources of information are available at http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=28065. Some of these resources used to be available through the CHRIS but because they are now online, they can be accessed directly. The Office of Historic Preservation makes no guarantees about the availability, completeness, or accuracy of the information provided through the sources listed below.

<i>California State Lands Commission Shipwreck Database</i>	<i>Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory</i>
<i>U.S. Geological Survey Historic Topographic Maps</i>	<i>Rancho Plat Maps</i>
<i>National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Nominations</i>	<i>Natural Resource Conservation Service Soil Survey Maps</i>
<i>US Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records</i>	<i>California Historical Landmarks Listing (by county)</i>
<i>Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California (1988)</i>	<i>Historical Soil Survey Maps</i>

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,



Aria James
Assistant Coordinator

EXHIBIT B

Letter To Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)
Response From NAHC
Letter To Native Americans and Groups
Response From Native Americans and Groups

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Aligretto Vineyard Resort August 15, 2025

County: San Luis Obispo

USGS Quadrangle Name: Paso Robles

Township: 26S **Range:** 12E **Section(s):** Rancho

Company/Firm/Agency: Cultural Resource Management Services

Street Address: 829 Paso Robles Street

City: Paso Robles **Zip:** 93446

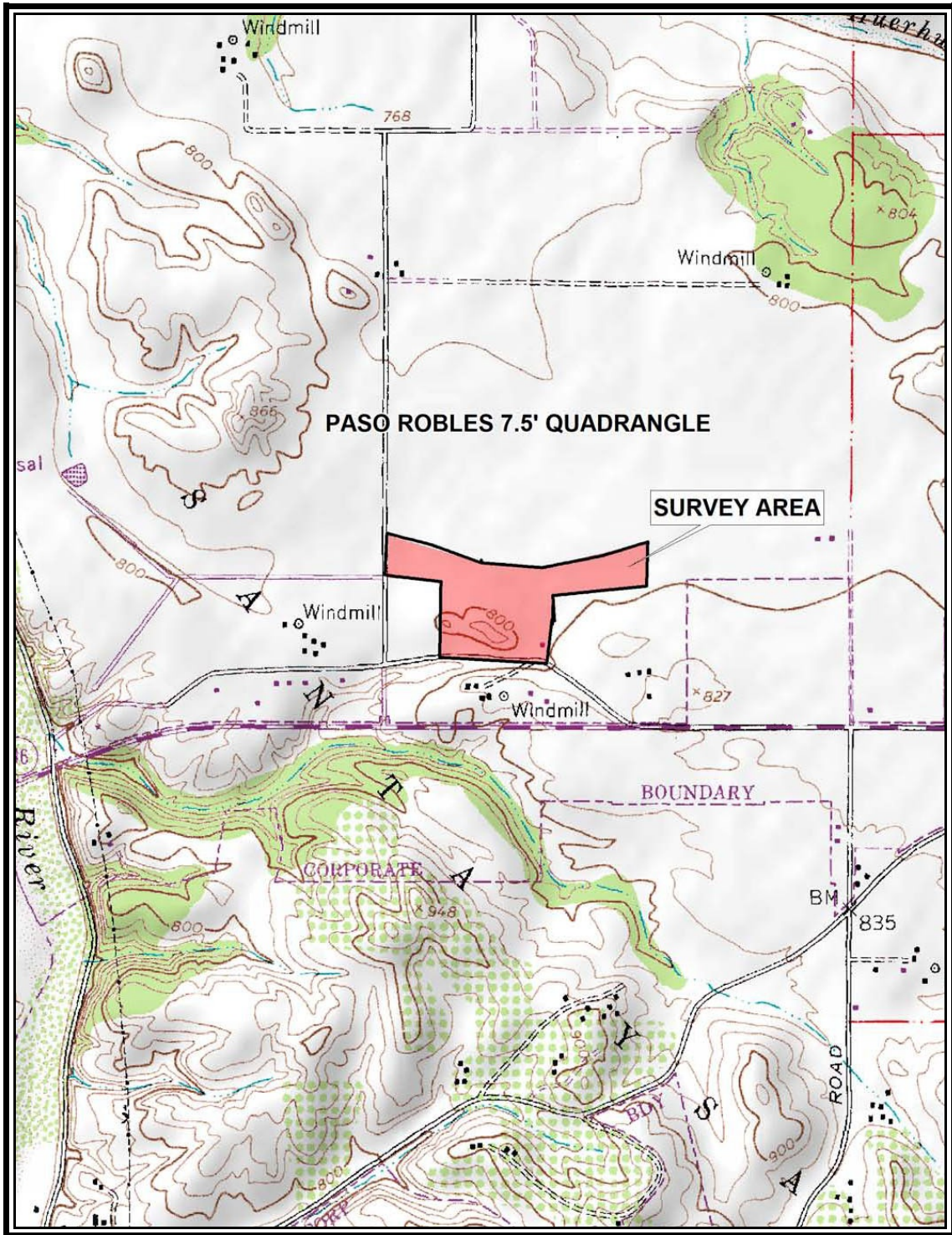
Phone: (805) 237-3838

Fax: 805-237-3849

Email: ronrose@crms.com

Project Description:

Hotel Improvements



Portion of USGS 7.5' Quadrangle-Estrella, CA



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 13, 2025

Ron Rose
Cultural Resource Management Services

Via Email to: ronrose@crms.com

Re: Allretto Vineyard Resort Project, San Luis Obispo County

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Fogaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McGullen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Isaac Bajarquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Bernae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño Indians

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

ACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
Michelle Carr

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. Be aware that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, an SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project's geographic area. Please contact all of the listed tribes as they may have information about sacred sites within the project area that is not listed with the NAHC.

If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please inform the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) information center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at Mathew.lin@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Mathew Lin

Mathew Lin, MPP
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CRMS



CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Exhibit B Cultura Resource Management Services

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

October 10, 2025

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

RE: Phase I Archaeological Inventory Survey, Ptn of APN: 025-410-004 and 002
Buena Vista Drive and Dallons Drive, Paso Robles

XXXXXXXXXXXX:

The owner of the property described above, is proposing extensive addition to their resort complex.

Cultural Resource Management Services (CRMS) has been retained, to prepare a Phase I surface survey as well as provide an early participation notice to interested Native Americans and Native American groups relative to the proposed project.

The project area is within the City limits of Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo county, and is identified on the attached portion of the USGS 7.5' Quadrangle. Paso Robles, CA. The study area falls within Township 26 South and Range 12 East MDM. The project location is depicted as a salmon polygon.

The Native American Heritage Commission has indicated that no Sacred Sites exist either on the property or the vicinity. If you wish to comment on this project, please do so as soon as possible. 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

The Letter On The Previous Page Was Sent To The Following Individuals And Groups.
 XXXX Substituted For Address and Salutation

**Native American Heritage Commission
 Native American Contact List
 San Luis Obispo County
 10/13/2025**

Northern Chumash Tribal Council	Violet Walker, Chairperson	violetsagewalker@gmail.com
Salinan Tribe of Monterey, San Luis Obispo Counties	Robert Piatti, Cultural Protection Lead	quiggyllynn@gmail.com
Salinan Tribe of Monterey, San Luis Obispo Counties	Patti Dunton, Tribal Administrator	info@salinantribe.com
Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe	Nichole Escalon, Cultural Specialist I	nescalon@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov
Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe	Shana Powers, THPO	
Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe	Samantha McCarty, Cultural Specialist II	smccarty@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians	Nakia Zavalla, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	nzavalla@chumash.gov
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians	, General CRM Consultation Account	CRMConsultation@chumash.gov
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians	Sam Cohen, Government & Legal Affairs Director	scohen@chumash.gov
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians	Wendy Teeter, Cultural Resources Archaeologist	wteeter@chumash.gov
Tule River Indian Tribe	Kerri Vera, Environmental Department	kerri.vera@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov
Tule River Indian Tribe	Felix Christman, THPO	felix.christman@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov
Xolon-Salinan Tribe	Karen White, Chairperson	xolon.salinan.heritage@gmail.com
Xolon-Salinan Tribe	Penny Hurt, Cultural Preservation Administrator	phurt6700@gmail.com
yak tityu tityu yak tihini – Northern Chumash Tribe	Mona Tucker, Chairperson	olivas.mona@gmail.com

RESPONSE TO LETTERS WRITTEN

To date, there have been no responses to letters.

Exhibit B