

## 4.9 CULTURAL RESOURCES

*One historical site complex, the Dalidio Farm Complex, which includes several structures such as the Dalidio home, Laguna Race Track viewing stands, a barn, and water tower, was judged to be a unique and significant historical resource according to the significance criteria found in the Archaeological Resource Preservation Guidelines and Historical Preservation Program Guidelines of the City of San Luis Obispo as well as the State CEQA Guidelines criteria of significance. Project development could result in demolition of these on-site structures, resulting in a significant impact to historic resources. Impacts are significant but mitigable, provided the structures are retained in accordance with the mitigation measures included in this analysis. If the mitigation were not implemented, impacts to historic resources would be significant and unavoidable.*

*In addition, this analysis identified the potential for previously unidentified archaeological sites within the property. Recommendations for mitigation of impacts to significant archaeological resources are identified.*

*A cultural resources survey of the preliminary Prado Road interchange footprint was conducted in March 2000. One isolated prehistoric artifact was discovered during the surface reconnaissance. The assayed chert cobble is not considered a significant archaeological resource.*

*The abandoned gas station, proposed to be demolished, located at 253 Elks Lane is less than 50 years old. Therefore, the gas station is not considered a historic structure and may be demolished without resulting in a significant impact to historic resources.*

### 4.9.1 Setting

**a. Regional History.** The first European entry into San Luis Obispo County occurred on September 6, 1769 when the Spanish land expedition led by Gaspar de Portolá arrived from San Diego on its way to locate Monterey Bay.

The land around Laguna Lake was originally part of a rancho associated with the Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa. In 1844, after the ranchos had been secularized by the Mexican government, Governor Micheltorena granted the church “one square league (4157+ acres) in the place called *Laguna*” (Engelhardt 1963). This was included with two garden plots and the church in San Luis Obispo. In 1845, the new Governor, Pio Pico, sold off all the remaining mission lands and buildings. Captain John Wilson and two partners, Scott and McKinley, bought the San Luis Obispo Mission and the Laguna Rancho for \$500 (Angel 1883). The properties were later claimed by the church and confirmed by the American government in 1855 (Kocher 1972). President James Buchanan signed a plat map and patent dated 1858. In 1859, Bishop Alemany sold the Laguna property to Captain John Wilson. W.W. Stow, from San Francisco, eventually acquired the Wilson estate. Stow was known locally as a major benefactor of the first library in San Luis Obispo.

Farms, dairies, and ranches grew out of the subdivisions of the Laguna Rancho as it slowly developed. Land reclamation was undertaken and, in 1882, Chinese under contract to Ah Louis were working on the land reclamation project and drainage ditch at the south end of Laguna Lake (Wong 1987). The Sandercock Company, a drayage firm, gives listings for the month of July for transporting “Chinamen to lagoon” as well as loads of rice and lumber.



As the population increased in the town, Laguna Lake became a popular area for duck hunting and black bass were stocked in the lake. By 1896 farmers around the lake, growing mostly barley at that time, posted “No Hunting Allowed” signs throughout the area, as the popularity of the lake became troublesome to the surrounding landowners (Tognazzini 1996).

**b. Horse Racing in San Luis Obispo County.** Since the 1830s, when California belonged to Mexico, and lasting into the twentieth century, horse racing was a popular pastime in San Luis Obispo County. When Francis Z. Branch came to the Arroyo Grande Valley in the 1830s he found mission Indians from San Luis Obispo racing their horses in a field along the Arroyo Grande and Huasna valleys. During the 1880s, the early settlers held races in July and September in the same field. This continued until the 1900s (Ditmas 1983). As the population increased in the County, so did the participation and interest in horse racing. It became a social event for all the remote rural communities.

**c. The Laguna Race Track on the Dalidio Property.** Archival research documents the existence of a racetrack at Laguna by the 1880s, and probably earlier. L. Bertrando (1998) reported that the artifact collection from the old *Telegram-Tribune* building included a small San Luis Obispo Race Track Pools ticket dated May 1875, discarded in the walls of the building, that identified a Mr. Wells as the auctioneer and provided a place for the purchaser’s name, horse’s name, and race number. This was identified as a racing claim ticket and is the earliest documentary reference to a track in San Luis Obispo. Later, in the 1880s, articles were written about the track in San Luis Obispo in conjunction with fair week, 4<sup>th</sup> of July events, and challenge races. In December 1890, there was a fire at the Laguna Race Track that destroyed about forty stalls and tons of hay. The fire was stopped by tearing down the stalls in advance of the flames.

The name of the track was not always mentioned and it is most often referred to as “the Track” or, in 1888, the Agricultural Park Race Track. Sometimes it was called the Association Track as well. To reduce confusion, it will be referred to hereafter as the Laguna Race Track. In an 1899 news item, the Agricultural Association declared the races to be a success. There was a fair at the track as well as horse races during that time. Throughout this period there was mention in the papers of visiting horse owners, buying and selling of the race horses, and peculiarities such as a challenge race between horses and a champion bicyclist from New York. Only trotters or pacers could be used and the horses won the ten-mile race. The \$200 purse was supplied and lost by the bicyclist.

Horse racing in the county died out with the coming of the automobile. Auto races began during the 1920s on a large track built off of South Street in San Luis Obispo.

**d. Dalidio Property History.** The project area lies within the boundaries of the historic La Laguna or Laguna Rancho. Lots within the annexation parcel were first subdivided in 1868 when James Stratton surveyed the Laguna Rancho along with the Rancho Cañada de los Osos. Lots 64 and 65 were later a part of an 1875 subdivision of that portion of La Laguna. The lots then were designated K, L, M, and N. Two separate parcels of 25 acres and 30.17 acres were house and farm complexes owned by Lucian Garcia and Domingo Machado, respectively. Both parcels and the houses shown on the subdivision map fronted where U.S. Highway 101 currently exists along the narrow gauge Pacific Coast Railway track from San Luis Obispo to



Avila. Machado's land was deeded to H.M. Warden in 1887, although the Machados remained on the land well into this century. Florino Dalidio later owned the Garcia property.

The Dalidios acquired the property in the early 1920s (Ernest Dalidio pers. comm. 1999). The Dalidio home at 1033 Madonna Road was the home of Ernest Dalidio's grandparents. His grandfather, Florino Dalidio, emigrated from Someo, Switzerland. The Italian-speaking family settled in Cayucos and eventually controlled a string of dairies along the north coast prior to moving onto the project parcel. The exterior of the Dalidio home remained unchanged from the day it was built by F. Wood. Ernest Dalidio believed the house was constructed around 1904 at the earliest and perhaps a few years later. The Dalidios removed the dairy that Wood built on to the southeast side of the viewing stand. The other early structures on the property were not changed and are as Mr. Dalidio remembers them. Ernest Dalidio lived in the bungalow at 981 Madonna Road for approximately 24 years. The shiplap siding on the bungalow came from the southeast side of the viewing stand where it originally was the kitchen. The kitchen structure was moved and incorporated into the bungalow.

The Dalidio family acquired adjacent parcels and increased the cultivated area. They grew flowers, snow peas, and other vegetables. One of the parcels on the eastern side of the proposed site included another farm complex that existed prior to the construction of U.S. Highway 101. Since the early 1980s, Ernest Dalidio has conducted an agricultural business under the name of Zapata Farms.

**e. Character of On-Site Structures.** The Dalidio Farm Complex includes eight structures discussed below. The complex dates to the turn of the century, with additional components added later. Fieldwork focused on structures that were considered historic (i.e. over fifty years old). There were other metal sheds and a newer house that were not included in this study. For documentation purposes, the ages of the structures were estimated in the field with reference to saw cuts, nail types, and other architectural and technological features useful for dating structures. For example, circular saw cut boards indicate an early milling technology. The first known circular saw was put into operation at Monterey in 1847 (Clar 1959). Circular saws were used until the band saw began replacing them in 1885. By 1900, the band saw had completely replaced the circular saw (Cox 1974). Cut nails, often referred to as square nails, can be useful in dating as well. Wire steel nails slowly replaced iron forged nails beginning in the mid-1880s (Wells 1998).

The Dalidio Home. The ca.1904 residence at 1033 Madonna Road is a distinctive mix of Eastern Shingle Cottage and Craftsman Bungalow styles. The steep, high gable roof was originally wood shingles and is supported under the eaves with decorative brackets. On one side, the roof is punctuated by a shed dormer. The roofline on the opposite side has a low hip extension to cover the side portion of the porch and a cantilevered box and window treatment. The rear portion of the house has a flat roof box extension with a modified widow's walk border. At the back an extension (that may be slightly newer than the rest of the house) has a shed roof over a laundry porch area. The front of the house, under the gable, has adjoining windows with eight panes on the upper sashes in a sheathed shingle exterior. Beneath there is a plain band supported by brackets that separates the shingle area from the ground floor. The ground level on the front of the house has a cantilevered three-window bay that has the lower sheathing of shiplap beginning at the bottom of the windows. The area above the shiplap and below the shingle is clapboard. A recessed porch supported by square pillars continues around



the corner of the house. The front door contains a large oval of beveled glass. The approximately 39' x 51' house is in good condition. The Craftsman element combined with the steep gable of an Eastern Shingle Cottage suggests a Swiss or Japanese motif, with the overhang supported by decorative brackets adding a most pleasing design (Prentice 1986).

The Laguna Race Track Viewing Stand. The 36'6" x 60'5" viewing stand has an attached stable with 6 stall window openings on the southwest side of the building. The side facing Madonna Road retains the original slanting windows, whereas the windows on the opposite side have been boarded over. The 9" shiplap boards on the viewing stand are attached with their original square nails. The viewing stand sits on a more-recent concrete foundation. The original entry to the upstairs viewing area is gone, and modifications on the southeastern side include an attached shed roof and modern doors and windows added to the ground level. The corrugated roof covers the original wood shingle roof with boxed cornice and frieze. The roof rafters are constructed in a manner to allow a long overhang in the front of the viewing section. There is no remaining seating on the second floor, only the exposed 5 ½" wide board flooring. The 20' x 60'5" stable section appears to have been added to the viewing stand at a later date. Post-1900 wire cut or round nails were used in its construction. Its style is vertical board construction with some boards up to 16 inches in width. Most of the boards show evidence of being shaped by large circular saws. The viewing stand, outside of some modifications, is in very good condition. The viewing stand originally stood in the field currently under cultivation and was moved to its present location across the small drainage that separates the cultivated field from the building complex. The attached stable is constructed in a different manner and is also in good condition. On an upstairs post supporting the viewing area, the initials and date "HB 1897" were prominent.

The construction date of the Race Track Viewing Stand is currently unknown. When Forest Wood had the property, the viewing stand was moved out of the field into the farm complex. Originally there was a kitchen at the southeast side of the viewing stand and a cocktail lounge at the opposite end. The horses were brought into the track through the opening under the viewing stand. After Wood removed the lounge and kitchen, he attached a dairy where the kitchen was and added a stable to the front. The seating was cleared from the upstairs viewing area and it was used for a hay loft.

Barn. The barn sits closest to Madonna Road on the southwest side of the property. There are door slides at either end and hay-bale pulleys once sat under the gable of the corrugated roof. The northeast side is open and supported by three 6" by 4" posts set on concrete piers. It has a dirt floor and there appears to be nothing supporting the vertical board wall, which rests on the ground. There is a mix of circular and bandsaw cut boards, with some of the redwood boards 20" in width. The 40' 6" x 57" barn is empty and deteriorating.

Water Tower. The water tower behind the Dalidio home is sheathed in clapboard and is in very poor condition. The structure has a door entrance and double sash windows on the second level. The tower tapers up from a base of 16 feet square.

Garage. Behind the Dalidio home is a large garage with two double doors. It appears that the unit with a double door on the south side has been attached to the original garage. The double doors are different on each section, the unit on the south side has a dirt floor, and there is no batten with the old vertical redwood boards. The south side has both square and round



nails on the old boards. The part that appears to be the original portion has a wood floor, is constructed with square nails, and has vertical redwood boards up to 1' 6" in width. The old portion is 12' 7" wide and 17' 3" in depth. With the addition of the south bay, the front of the garage increases to 28' 5". A corrugated shed roof that slants across the rear of the structure covers the entire garage.

Large Equipment Storage Building. This large three-sided structure has a corrugated roof. Support is furnished by eight one-foot-diameter poles that allow for four large parking bays. There is no flooring, and the old vertical redwood boards may have been reused from another structure. Many of the boards were cut with a circular saw and contained square nails. The building is 27' deep by 65' wide.

Small Shed/Bunkhouse. A small building, 13'9" x 18'5", at the rear end of the driveway across the drainage that overlooks the row crops in the field is used for storage. It may not be in its original location and does not appear to have a foundation. The door and window suggest that originally this may have been a bunkhouse. The vertical redwood boards cut with a circular saw vary in width from 13" to 15". The condition of this corrugated roofed structure is poor, with much of the batten gone from the boards.

Bungalow. There is a small, shiplap-covered bungalow with an addition at the north end of the property (981 Madonna Road). It has a small collection of sheds and garages in the rear along Madonna Road. Some of the elements, such as the two vertical pane double sash windows along the Madonna Road side, are obviously older; however, the windows throughout the house are not consistent. The house is over 50 years old and was therefore a part of this review. It is in good condition and currently is used as a residence.

#### **4.9.2 Impact Analysis**

**a. Methodology and Significance Thresholds.** Historical research for the project involved four separate steps, following guidelines and procedures adopted in October 1995 by the City of San Luis Obispo for the implementation of CEQA. A records search was performed on February 13, 2003 for the Dalidio property and the Prado Road interchange footprint at the Central Coast Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, housed at the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB). Included in the review were previously prepared reports on file at the Information Center, listings on the National Register of Historic Places, California Inventory of Historic Resources, and California Historical Landmarks, and historic map data.

Following the records search, archival research was conducted at the San Luis Obispo County Records Office and other local archives including those maintained at the City Planning Department, County Clerk's Office, San Luis Obispo County Museum, Caltrans District 5, and other local sources. Archival research provided information on historic land use in the vicinity, known or potential historic resources in the proposed project area, the likelihood of encountering previously undocumented historic resources in these locations, and preliminary contextual data with which to assess the potential importance of any identified resources.

Field inspection and documentation of historic buildings and structures on the Dalidio property was completed by Applied Earthworks on May 1 and 7, 1999. A pedestrian survey was



conducted of the Prado Road interchange footprint on March 1, 2000. Any identified resources were described and photographed at the time of the surveys, and were documented on standard California Department of Parks and Recreation inventory forms (DPR 523).

Additionally, two local residents with specific knowledge regarding the historical features and history of the proposed project area were interviewed. Mr. Mel Lininger, who rents portions of the property, was at the site on May 1 and gave additional information. A phone conversation with Mr. Ernest Dalidio on May 19, 1999 added pertinent information regarding the structures discussed in this analysis.

Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines provides criteria for identifying important historical resources and determining the significance of impacts to such resources. Generally, resources are considered historically significant if they meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, as detailed in Section 5024.1 of the Public Resources Code. Additional criteria are presented in the City of San Luis Obispo Archaeological Resource Preservation Guidelines. These guidelines were adopted in October 1995 by the City Council under Resolution No. 8459 and are applicable to projects occurring within San Luis Obispo city limits. The City's Historical Preservation Program Guidelines also provide criteria for adding properties to the City's Master List of Historical Resources.

All of these guidelines provide a generally consistent set of standards against which one can judge a resource's historical associations, aesthetic qualities, and potential to provide important historical information. In simplified terms, important resources are those which can be shown to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state, or national, history and cultural heritage; are associated with the lives of persons important in local, regional, state, or national, history; have special or unique qualities, such as oldest, best preserved, last example of its type, or of particular rarity; embody 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 have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. If a site meets one or more of these criteria, and retains integrity, then a site is considered to be an important historical resource.

**b. Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures.**

**Impact CR-1 Project implementation would affect the existing Dalidio Farm Complex. Buildings within the complex are potentially eligible for historic listing under local, state, and federal criteria. If the structures were removed, impacts would be considered Class I, significant and unavoidable.**

*Dalidio Property.* Based on the evidence produced from the field investigation and archival research, the Dalidio Farms Complex property appears to contain two important buildings within a complex of associated structures that were identified and recorded as Site P40-04-1000. The concentration of buildings and structures are linked historically and are associated with late nineteenth and early twentieth century family farming enterprises that made a substantial contribution to the broad patterns of San Luis Obispo County history and cultural heritage. The site is also associated with the Dalidio Family, who became leaders in



two major ranching/agricultural developments occurring within the county. The first was their role as leaders in the local dairy industry. The Dalidios typified the Swiss-Italian immigrants who migrated to San Luis Obispo County in the latter half of the nineteenth century and became prominent in the dairy industry. They later lead the way into diversified agriculture with broad based and intensive crop management. They moved into this new area of agribusiness when it was still popular to remain in the dairy and cattle business and beans were the crop of choice.

The Dalidio Home embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, and method of construction, and is a unique example of local architecture. The home is a distinctive cross of two design styles: the Eastern Shingle Cottage and the Craftsman Bungalow. This represents a unique local vernacular adaptation of classical architectural style. The structure has changed little since it was built, and is in good condition. In an historical evaluation of the Long-Bonetti Ranch, located on lower Higuera Street (Triem 1990) also discussed the Dalidio property. She described the main house as a “stylish California Bungalow” and concurred that “this ranch complex may also be eligible for the National Register based on its setting, design, and high degree of integrity” (Triem 1990).

The Laguna Race Track Viewing Stand is associated with horse racing and recreation, important historical themes in San Luis Obispo County. Until the advent of the automobile, horse racing was a very important recreational event for all segments of the community. It allowed participation from all parts of the economic, social, and cultural fabric of the County. The “sport of kings” was indeed the sport of farmers and ranchers, immigrants and Californios, Native Americans as well as land speculators and industrialists. The Laguna Race Track Viewing Stand remains as a rare example of a public horse racing stand, possibly one of the last physical reminders of that epoch in local history. Although it has been moved from its original location and modified for subsequent use, its original design, form, construction, and materials are still evident. After 1900, the viewing stand saw another life as a barn and small dairy. The viewing stand became an integral part of the farm, as did other contributing elements such as the barn, shed/bunkhouse, water tower, bungalow, garage and large equipment storage building.

The Dalidio Farm Complex is judged to be a unique and significant historical resource according to the significance criteria found in the Archaeological Resource Preservation Guidelines and Historical Preservation Program Guidelines of the City of San Luis Obispo as well as the CEQA criteria of significance. Specifically, the Dalidio Home and Laguna Race Track Viewing Stand are deemed significant because of their uniqueness, architectural merit, and historical association with local farming, the Dalidio family, and horse racing in San Luis Obispo County. Other buildings within the site complex have less architectural merit and suffer from impaired integrity, but taken as a whole, the complex constitutes a unique and distinguishable historical entity which evokes the feeling and association of past times and events and exemplifies noteworthy aspects of local cultural, social, economic, and aesthetic development.

*Prado Road Interchange.* The gas station at the corner of Prado Road would be demolished as part of the construction of the proposed interchange. The structure is currently abandoned. A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) of the area states that the station is absent from aerial photographs in 1957, but is present in 1964 (Earth Systems Environmental,



1990). Therefore, the structure is less than 50 years old and does not qualify as a historical resource.

During a cultural resources survey conducted in June 2000, the Sunset Drive-In Theater, located northeast of the proposed Elks Lane realignment, was identified as a potential historic property. The Sunset Theater property consists of five buildings, a large movie screen, and a neon sign. Access into and out of the drive-in is through one area on Elks Lane. The Sunset Theater is one of approximately 49 functioning drive-in theaters remaining in the State, and is the only extant example of the two drive-ins that were built in San Luis Obispo County. The Sunset Drive-In appears to be historically important at the local level under Criterion C as San Luis Obispo County's only extant representation of mid-twentieth-century drive-in theater design. This property retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to a high degree. The proposed project would not affect those qualities of the theater that contribute to its historic importance. In addition, the conversion of Elks Lane to a cul-de-sac would not change the entry into the theater from Elks Lane. Therefore, the project would result in less than significant impacts on the Sunset Drive-In Theater.

Mitigation Measures. The following measures are required to mitigate potential impacts of the proposed annexation on historic resources.

- CR-1(a)** As part of the annexation process for the property, the Cultural Heritage Committee of the City of San Luis Obispo shall determine if the two buildings of significance should be added to the Master List of Historic Properties. As described above, these buildings fit the criteria in the City Historical Preservation Program Guidelines.
  
- CR-1(b)** Future development plans for the property should be designed to preserve and interpret the important historical buildings and structures identified in this report. If preservation and interpretation are not feasible, then other mitigation measures (e.g., video documentation, relocation of structures, etc.) may be necessary.

Significance After Mitigation. Implementation of the above measures would reduce impacts to the on-site historic structures. However, if the measures were not fully implemented, then the project's impacts would be significant and unavoidable.

**Impact CR-2 Project construction could expose previously unknown, buried cultural resources within the project site. This is considered a Class II, significant but mitigable impact.**

*Dalidio Property.* The original cultural resources survey of the Dalidio property (Singer and Atwood 1988) recognized the potential for buried archaeological remains and recommended monitoring during construction. The current historical research confirmed this potential. The 1858 Plat Map of the Laguna Rancho shows a stone wall bisecting the area of U.S. Highway 101 and running into the cultivated field on the Dalidio property. Such a feature could date from the Mission or Mexican periods prior to 1846, and would be very important if preserved. Because of the field cultivation, remains of this feature probably would be apparent only within the area of the field access road along U.S. Highway 101.





It is highly likely that the Chinese working on the drainage on the south outflow of Laguna Lake set up camp along the banks that border the western edge of the project parcel. For convenience the camp would be located on the bank closest to San Luis Obispo. This area is proposed for open space and would therefore not be affected.

Although there is no apparent surface evidence after years of cultivation, the original race track location may still contain buried privies, wells, foundations, or other recreation-related features. In addition, an 1875 subdivision map shows a structure on 35 acres belonging to Lucian Garcia. It appears to fall within the proposed annexation area.

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits also exists along U.S. Highway 101. Early property owners on that side of the highway were Machado, Garcia, Silva, Enos, and Vierra. The area on both sides of the highway was known as Portuguese Flats. Most of the Portuguese originated from the Azores Islands and came to San Luis Obispo County during the latter part of the 1800s. An 1894 newspaper portrays Machado as “King of the Portuguese” and quotes him regarding crop prospects. The primary crops grown by the Portuguese on the “Flats” were beans, which were grown in the 1880s in that area and continued into the early years of the twentieth century (Morrison and Haydon 1917). “As Built” maps provided by Caltrans showed one or two farm/ranch complexes on the project parcel adjacent to U.S. Highway 101. Parts of the complexes were removed at the time of Highway construction in the 1950s. However, one complex had a well in the rear of the property that was outside of the Highway impact area and within the project area. These and similar remains may be preserved within the project area.

*Prado Road Interchange.* During the pedestrian survey of the Prado Road interchange footprint one cultural artifact, an isolated tested cobble, was located in the project area. This item was a large cobble of brown Franciscan chert showing four to five flake scars. These flakes had been removed to test the quality of the chert. The cobble was located near the abandoned gas station. The location of the artifact was plotted on the USGS quadrangle, documented on a DPR-523 primary record and photographed.

Visibility during the pedestrian survey was severely limited in a majority (80 percent) of the project area by tall (1 to 2 foot) vegetation. The best visibility was along U.S. Highway 101 and the west side of Elks Lane. There is notable disturbance along the roads from construction and maintenance. The fields east of Elks Lane are currently unused, but show signs of past agricultural use. In addition, the southern part of the field contains piles of dirt, rubble, and modern trash that have been recently dumped. A few large spools of telecommunications cable were also observed.

Based on the findings of the pedestrian survey and the records search the proposed project would not be expected to result in a direct adverse impact on prehistoric or historic archaeological resources in the Prado Road interchange footprint area. However, since by its nature, an archaeological reconnaissance can only confidently assess the potential for encountering surface cultural resource remains, customary caution is advised in development activities within the project area. Therefore, potential impacts related to the disturbance of previously unknown, buried cultural resources during construction of the project are considered significant.

Mitigation Measures. The following mitigation measures are required.



- CR-2(a)** A qualified historical archaeologist shall survey the portions of the Dalidio property proposed for development not covered by the May 1999 report to search for surface evidence of historical archaeological remains. This shall include the area along the U.S. Highway 101 frontage, if development is proposed in this area.
- CR-2(b)** Prior to development of the property, test excavation within the presumed original track location and other archaeologically sensitive areas shall be conducted to determine if buried archaeological remains exist. If such remains are discovered, their importance should be evaluated and impacts to significant resources mitigated.
- CR-2(c)** At the commencement of project construction, all workers associated with earth disturbing procedures shall be given an orientation regarding the possibility of exposing unexpected cultural remains by an archaeologist and directed as to what steps are to be taken if such a find is encountered.
- CR-2(d)** A qualified archaeologist and Native American representative shall monitor initial earth moving activities within native soil. In the event that archaeological and historic artifacts are encountered during project construction, all work in the vicinity of the find will be halted until such time as the find is evaluated by a qualified archaeologist and appropriate mitigation (e.g., curation, preservation in place, etc.), if necessary, is implemented. After the find has been appropriately mitigated, work in the area may resume.

In the event of the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, the following steps will be taken:

- I. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until:
  - A. The coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered must be contacted to determine that no investigation of the cause of death is required, and
  - B. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American:
    1. The coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission.
    2. The Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the person or persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American.



3. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public resources Code Section 5097.98.
- II. Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his authorized representatives shall repatriate the Native American human remains and associated grave items with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance. However, any such activity will be pursuant to the discretion of a Chumash representative if a descendent is either not identified or fails to respond to notification.
    - A. The Native American Heritage Commission is unable to identify a most likely descendent or the most likely descendent failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the commission.
    - B. The descendent identified fails to make a recommendation; or
    - C. The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendent, and the mediation by the Native American Heritage Commission fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

If human remains are unearthed, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission.

Significance After Mitigation. The above measures would reduce the project's potential impacts to buried cultural resources to less than significant levels.

**c. Cumulative Impacts.** Buildout of the proposed project in conjunction with development in the greater San Luis Obispo area has the potential to cumulatively affect historical resources. As historic properties within the City's urban reserve line and planning areas are developed the associated dwellings and out buildings would be increasingly subject to demolition. Therefore, the proposed project, if it results in demolition of the Dalidio Farm Complex, would contribute to a significant cumulative impact to historic resources as anticipated to result from the proposed project in conjunction with other projects in the area.

