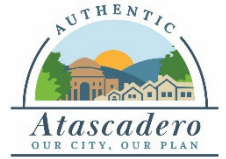


APPENDIX F

2045 General Plan Existing Conditions Report | Chapter 6: Cultural Resources



2045 General Plan Existing Conditions Report

Chapter 6: Cultural Resources

Cultural Resources Findings

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

1. The plan area contains dozens of known prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, and undoubtedly, additional resources yet to be identified. In addition, the plan area contains archaeological resources that likely qualify as Tribal Cultural Resources.
2. Historic and modern development has led to the loss of archaeological resources within the plan area. The City's current General Plan includes policies focused on the identification and protection of archaeological resources. Specifically, *Policy 6.2: Protect Prehistoric Cultural Resources from Disturbance Associated with Development* includes the following actions:
 - a. Maintain a current GIS-based map of generalized areas of known archaeological resources.
 - b. For discretionary projects within the generalized areas of archaeological resources, require Phase I surveys to determine the extent and significance of archaeological sites prior to approval.
 - c. For discretionary projects located in areas of known resources, require Phase II surveys to determine the significance and mitigation requirements for identified resources.
 - d. Require short and long-term mitigation measures for significant archaeological resource sites; include avoidance of impacts, burial under sterile fill, and/or monitoring of earthmoving activities.
 - e. If determined appropriate by a qualified archaeologist, actively involve Native Americans with any work located within known archaeological sites.
 - f. If archaeological resources are unearthed during construction, suspend all earth-disturbing work until appropriate mitigation is established.

These policies should be expanded to include parameters for identifying archaeological resources in the plan area and environmental and historical factors that elevate sensitivity for the presence of known and unknown resources. In addition, the protection of archaeological resources should be prioritized when at all possible.

3. Multiple Native American tribal groups have ancestral ties to the plan area. Tribal involvement with development projects should be an integral component of the planning process, whether it be driven by law (e.g. Assembly Bill 52 consultation), or as a good faith effort to ensure stakeholder input.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

1. The plan area contains multiple known historic resources, including properties that are formally listed or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and/or the CRHR. Noteworthy historical resources include the NRHP-listed Atascadero Printery and Atascadero Administration Veteran's Memorial Building (City Hall), and the NRHP-eligible Atascadero Estates Residential historic District, among others.

2. The plan area contains multiple potential historical resources that were previously documented either as part of grassroots efforts to identify historical resources, or by professional architectural historians in support of project-specific environmental documentation. In the instances of grassroots survey efforts, these identified potential resources have not been fully evaluated using appropriate historical significance criteria for listing in the NRHP and CRHR. Notable previous studies prepared by local advocates and other grassroots individuals include:
 - a. The Colony Homes List, which is a list of addresses associated with original Colony Homes in Atascadero, was prepared by the Atascadero Historical Society in 1994. It provides addresses but no additional documentation or information regarding potential historic status.
 - b. The Atascadero's Historic Business District document, which was prepared by the Atascadero Main Street Design Committee in 2010, identifies and provides historic background of notable properties in downtown Atascadero, not no specific evaluations of significance or other findings.
 - c. The Atascadero Historical Report, which was prepared by an undergraduate student at California Polytechnical State University, San Luis Obispo in 2018, provides historic context and a historic resources survey. The document does not include evaluations of significance or other aspects required for identifying historical resources.
3. The City has not conducted a formal historic resources survey of the plan area or any specific area therein. All survey efforts appear to have been conducted by various government agencies, such as the California Department of Transportation, in support of environmental regulatory compliance.
4. The City has no historic preservation ordinance, formal local landmarks program, or historic resources inventory for historic resources. As such, all historical resources within the plan area have been assessed using the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).
5. The City does have a Historic Sites (HS) overlay zone that can be applied to properties with historical resources; however, the implementation and use of this zoning category has been limited and does not appear to coincide with known historical resources at this time.
6. The City of Atascadero 2035 General Plan provides a series of goals, policies, and programs specific to the preservation of historic resources. The most notable programs specific to the identification and treatment of historic resources includes, but is not limited to:
 - a. Utilizing the HS overlay zone category;
 - b. Develop and adopt a comprehensive inventory of historic resources;
 - c. Update existing design guidelines and other development guidance documents to reflect the appropriate treatment of historic resources; and

- d. Develop a variety of local incentive programs for preserving historical resources.

None of these programs have been implemented to date. Most of the goals, policies, and programs specific to historical resources outlined in the 2035 General Plan should be carried forward as part of the General Plan update.

6.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses existing cultural resources within the Atascadero General Plan Update plan area and identifies potential cultural resources constraints in the event of future development or changes in existing land use associated with the proposed General Plan Update. The chapter is based upon existing information gathered and analyzed by SWCA. SWCA conducted background research from readily available sources to prepare this section as cited in Section 6.8.

This chapter is organized into the following sections:

Section 6.1: Introduction

Section 6.2: Regulatory Setting

Section 6.3: Cultural Setting

Section 6.4: Archaeological Resources

Section 6.5: Historical Context

Section 6.6: Historic Resources

Section 6.7: Appendix A: 1994 Colony Homes List

Section 6.8: Appendix B: Atascadero BERD Entries

Section 6.9: Sources

Section 6.10: Acronyms and Key Terms

6.2 Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

Enacted in 1966 and amended most recently in 2014, the NHPA (54 United States Code [USC] 300101 et seq.) instituted a multifaceted program, administered by the Secretary of the Interior, to encourage sound preservation policies of the nation's cultural resources at the federal, state, and local levels. The NHPA authorized the expansion and maintenance of the NRHP, established the position of State Historic Preservation Officer, and provided for the designation of State Review Boards. The NHPA also set up a mechanism to certify local governments to carry out the goals of the NHPA, assisted Native American tribes to preserve their cultural heritage, and created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).

Section 106

Section 106 of the NHPA (54 USC 306108) states that Federal agencies with direct or indirect jurisdiction over federally funded, assisted, or licensed undertakings must consider the effect of the undertaking on any historic property that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and that the ACHP must be afforded an opportunity to comment, through a process outlined in the ACHP regulations in 36 CFR 800, on such undertakings.

The Section 106 process involves identification of significant historic resources within an "area of potential effect; determination if the undertaking will cause an adverse effect on historic resources; and resolution of those adverse effects through execution of a Memorandum of Agreement." In addition to the ACHP, interested members of the public, including individuals, organizations, and agencies (such as the OHP), are provided with opportunities to participate in the process.

National Register of Historic Places

The NRHP was established by the NHPA as "an authoritative guide to be used by Federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment" (36 CFR 60.2). The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Significance

A property is eligible for the NRHP if it is significant under one or more of the following criteria:

- **Criterion A:** It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- **Criterion B:** It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in our past;
- **Criterion C:** It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or

represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and/or,

- **Criterion D:** It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historic figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, and properties that are primarily commemorative in nature, are not considered eligible for the NRHP, unless they satisfy certain conditions. In general, a resource must be 50 years of age to be considered for the NRHP, unless it satisfies a standard of exceptional importance.

Integrity

In addition to meeting these criteria, a property must retain historic integrity, which is defined in National Register Bulletin 15 as the “ability of a property to convey its significance” (NPS 1990). To assess integrity, the NPS recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, considered together, define historic integrity. To retain integrity, a property must possess several, if not all, of these seven qualities, which are defined in the following manner in National Register Bulletin 15:

- **Location:** the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred;
- **Design:** the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property;
- **Setting:** the physical environment of a historic property;
- **Materials:** the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property;
- **Workmanship:** the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory;
- **Feeling:** a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time; and/or
- **Association:** the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

STATE

The State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), a division of the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), is responsible for carrying out the duties described in the California Public Resources Code (PRC) and maintaining the California Historic Resources Inventory and CRHR. The state-level regulatory framework also includes CEQA, which requires the identification and mitigation of substantial adverse impacts that may affect the significance of eligible historical and archaeological resources for applicable discretionary projects.

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to analyze whether historic and/or archaeological resources may be adversely impacted by a proposed discretionary project. Under CEQA, a “project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC Section 21084.1). Answering this question is a two-part process: first, the determination must be made as to whether the

proposed project involves cultural resources. Second, if cultural resources are present, the proposed project must be analyzed for a potential “substantial adverse change in the significance” of the resource.

Historical Resources

According to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, for the purposes of CEQA, historical resources are:

- A resource listed in, or formally determined eligible . . . for listing in the CRHR (PRC 5024.1; California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 4850 et seq.).
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significance in a historic resources survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g).
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that the lead agency determines to be eligible for national, state, or local landmark listing; generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant (and therefore a historic resource under CEQA) if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (as defined in PRC Section 5024.1; 14 CCR Section 4852).

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity (as defined above) do not meet NRHP criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

According to CEQA, the fact that a resource is not listed in or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR or is not included in a local register or survey shall not preclude the lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource (PRC Section 5024.1). Pursuant to CEQA, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource may have a significant effect on the environment (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)).

Substantial Adverse Change and Indirect Impacts to Historical Resources

The State CEQA Guidelines specify that a “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5). Material impairment occurs when a project alters in an adverse manner or demolishes “those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion” or eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, or local register. In addition, pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2, the “direct and indirect significant effects of the project on the environment shall be clearly identified and described, giving due consideration to both the short-term and long-term effects.”

The following guides and requirements are of particular relevance to this study’s analysis of indirect impacts to historic resources. Pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15378, study of a project under CEQA requires consideration of “the whole of an action, which has the potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment.” State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(d) further defines direct and indirect impacts:

- (1) A direct physical change in the environment is a physical change in the environment, which is caused by and immediately related to the project.
- (2) An indirect physical change in the environment is a physical change in the environment, which is not immediately related to the project, but which is caused indirectly by the project. If a direct physical change in the environment in turn causes another change in the environment, then the other change is an indirect physical change in the environment.
- (3) An indirect physical change is to be considered only if that change is a reasonably foreseeable impact, which may be caused by the project.

Archaeological Resources

In terms of archaeological resources, PRC Section 21083.2(g) 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 any of the following criteria:

- (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If it can be demonstrated that a proposed non-ministerial project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Sections 21083.2(a), (b), and (c)). State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4) notes that, if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological resource nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered to be a significant effect on the environment.

California Register of Historical Resources

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the CRHR is “an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1). Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and California Historical Landmarks numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the California Points of Historical Interest program, identified as significant in historical resources surveys, or designated by local landmarks programs, may be nominated for inclusion in the CRHR. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c), a resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria:

- **Criterion 1:** It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- **Criterion 2:** It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- **Criterion 3:** It 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.
- **Criterion 4:** It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity does not meet NRHP criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

California Historical Landmarks

Often associated with the iconic highways signage and monument placards, California Historical Landmarks (CHL) are the remnants of the State’s earliest program to identify and commemorate historic resources. Established in 1931, the CHL program primarily focused on commemorating buildings, sites, and other properties of particular historic significance within California. Initially, the emphasis of the early CHL program was on recognizable locations associated early California history, including missions, battlefields, settlements, and California Gold Rush sites. These early designations did not require criteria for evaluation significance or other metrics for determination, but was rather directed by the efforts of non-profit organizations, such as the Native Sons of the Golden West and Native Daughters of the Golden West. However, to give the program additional credibility, the California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee (now the State Historical Resources Commission) was established, which adopted formal registration criteria in 1962 (OHP, n.d.)

To qualify as designation as a CHL, a resource must exhibit significance under one of the following criteria:

- The resource must be the first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the state or within a large geographical region (Northern, Central, or Southern California).
- Associate with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California.
- A prototype of, or an outstanding example of a period, style, architectural movement or construction, or is one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in a region of a pioneer architect, designer or master builder.

Because the CHL program predates the other historic resource registration programs, only those CHLs with a landmark number of 770 and above are automatically listed in the CRHR. Those CHLs with earlier numbers are identified as needing future evaluation using current practices and significance criteria to affirm historical significance and listing in the CRHR. The CHL program is not widely used since the creation of the CHRH, and is largely limited to environmental review of State-owned properties under Public Resources Code Section 5024 and 5024.5, although resources can still be nominated and designated

Treatment of Human Remains

The disposition of burials falls first under the general prohibition on disturbing or removing human remains under California Health and Safety Code (CHSC) Section 7050.5. More specifically, remains suspected to be Native American are treated under CEQA in CCR

Section 15064.5; PRC Section 5097.98 illustrates the process to be followed if remains are discovered. If human remains are discovered during construction, no further disturbance to the site shall occur, and the County Coroner must be notified (CCR 15064.5; PRC 5097.98).

Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3.

Consultation with Native Americans

AB 52 formalizes the lead agency–tribal consultation process, requiring the lead agency to initiate consultation with California Native American groups that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project, including tribes that may not be federally recognized. As the lead agency, the City of Atascadero is required to begin consultation prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report.

Tribal Cultural Resources

Section 4 of AB 52 adds PRC Section 21074(a) and (b), which address tribal cultural resources and cultural landscapes. Section 21074(a) defines tribal cultural resources as one of the following:

- (1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
 - (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
 - (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
- (2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Section 1(a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that “a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment.” Effects on tribal cultural resources must be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures “capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource.” Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (PRC Section 21080.3.2[a]). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC Section 21082.3 [a]).

LOCAL

Neither the County of San Luis Obispo or the City of Atascadero have historic preservation ordinances or preservation programs specific to cultural and historical resources. While the City does not have a formal historic preservation program, there are several approved zoning overlays and planning documents that outline specific goals and policies related to the treatment of cultural resources within the city.

Historic Sites Overlay Zone

Initially developed in 1983, the City has integrated a Historical Site Overlay Zone (HS) category into its municipal code. Outlined in §9-3.621, the HS overlay is applied to areas where there are significant cultural resources, including archaeological and historical sites, and is intended to “protect historic structures and sites by requiring new uses and alterations to existing uses be designed with consideration for preserving and protecting” the resource. The standards pertain to both 1) new structures and uses, and 2) modifications to historic structures and outline the permitting and environmental review processes for each.

Archaeological Resources

Specific to archaeological resources within the HS overlay (Atascadero Municipal Code §9-3.623), conditional use permits may only be issued if the following findings are made:

1. The site design and development as finally proposed incorporates adequate measures to ensure the archaeological resources will be acceptably and adequately protected; or
2. Where site design and development proposals cannot be feasibly be chanced and intrusion into or disturbance of archaeological resources will result, that construction will use appropriate methods to protect the integrity of the site, including possible relocation of graves and artifacts.

Historic Resources

With conditional use permits involving historic resources – buildings, structures landmarks and districts – within the HS overlay, may be approved if they meet one of the following conditions (Atascadero Municipal Code §9-3.625):

- a) The height, bulk, location, structural materials, landscaping and other aspects of the proposed use will not obstruct public views of the historic structure or of its immediate setting;
- b) Any proposed alteration or removal of structural elements, or clearing of landscaping or natural vegetation features will not damage or destroy the character of insignificant historical features and settings;
- c) Any proposed remodeling or demolition is unavoidable because it is not structurally or economically feasible to retain or restore existing structures or features.

In practice, the HS overlay is largely unused by the City. It does not appear in any zoning map published by the City, and communications with City Planning Staff have determined that the usage of the HS overlay has been limited to select properties where planned development projects have been applied for and approved. Despite this, it provides the City with a framework and powerful tool for the preservation and management of historic and cultural resources.

City of Atascadero 2025 General Plan

The General Plan is composed of several elements, including the Land Use, Open Space and Conservation (LOC) Element, the Circulation Element, Safety and Noise Element, and the Housing Element. Each includes specific goals, policies, and programs that inform short and long-term decision-making in the community.

Goals, policies, and programs pertinent to cultural resources included within the LOC Element are listed here:

Land Use, Open Space and Conservation Element

Goal LOCI: *Protect and preserve the rural atmosphere of the community by assuring “elbow room” for residents by means of maintenance of large lot sizes which increase in proportion to distance beyond the Urban Core.*

- **Policy 1.1:** Preserve the rural atmosphere of the community and assure “elbow room” in areas designated for lower density development by guiding new development into the Urban Core to conform to the historic Colony land use patterns of the City and to respect the natural environment, hillside areas, and existing neighborhoods.

Goal LOC6: *Preserve natural flora and fauna and protect scenic lands, sensitive natural areas, historic buildings and cultural resources.*

- **Policy 6.1:** Ensure that development does not degrade scenic and sensitive areas, including historic sites, creeks, riparian corridors, wetlands, woodlands, hillsides and other valuable habitats.

Program 5. Public and private development in close proximity to scenic and sensitive lands, including creek reservations, wooded areas, flood plains, prominent view sheds and historic sites shall be designed to minimize impacts.

Program 6. Scenic and open space easements, parklands and open space dedications shall be required as mitigation for subdivisions and development projects that impact floodplains, creek reservations, wooded areas, scenic backdrops, sensitive areas, historic sites, cultural sites, and similar areas.

- **Policy 6.2:** Protect prehistoric cultural resources from disturbance associated with development.

Program 1. Maintain a current GIS-based map of generalized areas of known archaeological resources.

Program 2. For discretionary projects within the generalized areas of archaeological resources, require Phase I surveys to determine the extent and significance of archaeological sites prior to approval.

Program 3. For discretionary projects located in areas of known resources, require Phase II surveys to determine the significance and mitigation requirements for identified resources.

Program 4. Require short and long-term mitigation measures for significant archaeological resource sites; include avoidance of impacts, burial under sterile fill, and/or monitoring of earthmoving activities.

Program 5. If determined appropriate by a qualified archaeologist, actively involve Native Americans with any work located within known archaeological sites.

Program 6. If archaeological resources are unearthed during construction, suspend all earth-disturbing work until appropriate mitigation is established.

- **Policy 6.3:** Encourage conservation and preservation of neighborhoods, Colony Homes and sound housing, including places and buildings of historical and architectural significance.

Program 1. Actively utilize the Historic Overlay zoning district to protect known historic structures, significant Colony homes and Colony sites.

Program 2. Develop a GIS based mapping inventory and protection ordinance for the historic Colony homes

- **Policy 6.4:** Encourage conservation and preservation of structures and house that have historical and architectural significance.

Program 1. Protect historic buildings and sites. Atascadero's historic buildings and features shall be preserved and protected in recognition of the role the community's past plays in its present and future. Historic overlay zoning shall be utilized to protect appropriate historic districts.

Program 2. Utilize the State Historic Building Code to encourage rehabilitation, preservation, restoration or relocation of historic buildings listed or deemed on the local, State or Federal register

Program 3. Implement the Historic Site (HS) overlay zone to help preserve and protect historic Colony homes.

- A. Develop and adopt a comprehensive inventory of historic resources.
- B. Identify HS overlay boundaries on zoning map.

Program 4. Implement the Historic Site (HS) overlay zone to help preserve and protect historic Colony homes.

Program 5. Update the PD (Planned Development) overlay zone to include retention and rehabilitation of historic resources as a primary justification for PD zoning regulation standards

Program 6. Update the City's Appearance Review Manual to include preservation guidelines for preservation, rehabilitation, and maintenance of historic properties.

Program 7. Develop incentives for retaining and rehabilitating Atascadero's historic resources including:

- A. Exceptions to development regulations;
- B. Conservation Districts;
- C. Staff technical assistance;
- D. Program to facilitate relocation instead of demolition; and
- E. Mill's Act contracts.

2021-2028 HOUSING ELEMENT

The 2021-2028 Housing Element specifically refers to historic preservation and conservation practices through the Historic Site (HS) and Sensitive Resources (SR) Overlay zoning designations.

Historical Preservation

To promote the conservation, preservation, protection, and enhancement of Atascadero's historical and architecturally significant structures, the City adopted a Historic Site Overlay (HS) zone. The standards are intended to protect historic structures and sites by requiring new uses and alterations to existing uses to be designed with consideration for preserving

and protecting the historic resource. Given the quality of Atascadero’s historical and architecturally significant structures—and the contribution of these structures to the image and quality of life in Atascadero—the historic preservation policies and regulations are reasonable and appropriate and do not pose an unreasonable constraint to residential development in the City of Atascadero. No sites identified in the vacant land inventory are subject to the HS overlay.

Goals, policies, and programs pertinent to cultural resources included within the 2021-2028 Housing Element are listed here:

Goal HOS4: *Protect and conserve the existing housing stock and neighborhoods, including the City’s affordable housing stock.*

- **Policy 4.1:** Encourage conservation and preservation of neighborhoods and sound housing.
- **Policy 4.2:** Promote and preserve affordable housing.
- **Policy 4.3:** Encourage conservation and preservation of houses that have historical and architectural significance.
- **Policy 4.4:** Leverage state and federal loans and grants to assist in preserving existing housing and rehabilitating unsound housing structures.

Program 4.F: Historic Building Conservation Preserve and protect homes that have historical and architectural significance, such as the Colony homes, through continued implementation of the Historic Site (HS) overlay zone and by maintaining a GIS-based map of historic buildings and sites.

2000 Downtown Revitalization Plan

The City’s Downtown Revitalization Plan is an area specific plan that outlines the City’s vision and goals for the redevelopment of downtown. Modeled after the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s “Main Street Program,” the Downtown Revitalization Plan is centered around the preservation and careful stewardship of the downtown area as a form of placemaking that can incentivize the enhancement of the area’s unique character simultaneously with economic improvement through a mixture of private, public, and non-profit support. Specifically, the Main Street approach is based upon four key aspects: design, organization, promotion, and economic restructuring (Crawford, Multari, Clark & Mohr 2000).

Key goals in the plan specific to the preservation of cultural resources include:

- Develop a distinctive architectural character for the downtown while allowing for reasonable design flexibility.
- Encourage more intense development at appropriate locations within downtown.
- Create a downtown identity program that preserves the historic character of the City
- Develop a façade improvement program (loan, grants, etc.)

Downtown Design Guidelines

The City’s “Downtown Design Guidelines” is an appended document within the Downtown Revitalization Plan that are specifically intended to 1) assist in the revitalization of downtown Atascadero, 2) provide for infill commercial development of high architectural quality that is compatible with existing attractive buildings, and 3) promote the conservation of reuse of existing buildings with preferred design quality. Collectively, the design guidelines aim to

protect the essential architectural features of downtown and the essential architectural features through rehabilitation and preservation to contribute further to the historic character in downtown Atascadero.

While the Downtown Design Guidelines primarily provide a framework for new and sensitive infill development within the downtown core of Atascadero, some guidelines related to preserving cultural resources are outlined, in addition to adherence to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, as published by the National Park Service. Identified on pages 51 through 54 of the document, these guidelines are centered around the overall goal that "when an existing structure is to be renovated or added to, care should be taken to complete the work in a manner that respects the original design character of the structure" (Crawford, Multari, Clark & Mohr 2000).

6.3 Cultural Setting

PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

California prehistory is divided into three broad temporal periods that reflect similar cultural characteristics throughout the state: Paleoindian Period (ca. 9000–6000 B.C.), Archaic Period (6000 B.C.–A.D. 500), and Emergent Period (A.D. 500–Historic Contact) (Fredrickson 1973, 1974, 1994). The Archaic is further divided into Lower (6000–3000 B.C.), Middle (3000–1000 B.C.), and Upper (1000 B.C.–A.D. 500) Periods. These divisions are generally governed by climatic and environmental variables, such as the drying of pluvial lakes at the transition from the Paleoindian to the Lower Archaic period.

The study area lies in the Central Coast Archaeological Region, which is one of eight arbitrary organizational divisions of the state (Moratto 1984). This region extends southward from Monterey Bay through Big Sur to Morro Bay, and includes southern Santa Cruz and Santa Clara Counties, all of San Benito and Monterey Counties, and most of San Luis Obispo County.

Several chronological sequences have been devised to understand cultural changes within the Central Coast Region subsequent to the Paleoindian and Milling Stone Periods. The Milling Stone Period (ca. 6500–3500 B.C.) was first described by Wallace (1955, 1978) as part of his synthesis of earlier studies and development of a comprehensive southern California coastal region sequence, a chronological scheme that is still widely used today. Initially, Central Coast researchers relied on the cultural sequences developed for the San Francisco Bay area to the north, the Central Valley to the east, and the Santa Barbara region to the south. Breschini and Haversat (1980) proposed the Sur and Monterey Patterns to describe Central Coast occupations dating younger than 5,000 years. Jones and Waugh (1995) presented an integrated Central Coast sequence after the development of cultural resource management in the 1980s and ensuing excavations of numerous archaeological sites. Three periods are presented in their prehistoric sequence subsequent to the Milling Stone Period: Early, Middle, and Late Periods.

More recently, Jones and Ferneau (2002:213) updated the sequence following the Milling Stone Period, as follows: Early, Early–Middle Transition, Middle, Middle–Late Transition, and Late Periods. We rely here on the Jones and Ferneau (2002) chronological sequence for the Prehistoric Period within the Central Coast Region subsequent to the Paleoindian and Milling Stone Periods. It has become apparent that the archaeology of the Central Coast Region subsequent to the Milling Stone Period is distinct from that of the Bay Area and Central Valley, although the region has more in common with the Santa Barbara Channel

area during the Middle and Middle–Late Transition Periods, but few similarities during the Late Period (Jones and Ferneau 2002:213). See also Jones et al. 2007 for a similar approach.

ETHNOGRAPHY

The area was historically occupied by the Salinan, with the northernmost subdivision of the Chumash, the Obispeño (after Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa), bordering to the south (Gibson 1983; Kroeber 1925). However, the precise location of the boundary between the Chumashan-speaking Obispeño Chumash and their northern neighbors, the Hokan-speaking Salinan, 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.” As such, a discussion of both groups is provided below.

Salinan

The Salinan language generally has been regarded as part of Hokan linguistic stock (Hester 1978:500; Shipley 1978:86), but more recent linguistic analysis indicates Salinan has no close relatives and no demonstrated connections to other languages (Mithun 2004:482). Mason (1918) recorded two Salinan dialects, northern (Antoniaño) and southern (Migueleño) divisions, associated with the people administered by the Spanish from Mission San Antonio de Padua and Mission San Miguel Arcángel, established in 1771 and 1797, respectively. Neophytes at Mission San Antonio included Salinan living along the coast, referred to as “Playanos.” Little is known about Salinan names for themselves (Kroeber 1925).

The semi-sedentary Salinan occupied a rugged, mountainous area on the south-central California coast (Kroeber 1925; Hester 1978). Heavily wooded hills and mountains of the South Coast Ranges dominated the interior, with sheer cliffs and rocky beaches along the Pacific coast. Salinan territory was bounded on the north by the Esselen and Costonoan, to the east by the Yokuts, and the south by Chumashan groups. The Chumash and Esselen languages were previously thought to be part of the Hokan linguistic family, but both are now considered isolate stocks (Mithun 2004). The Costonoan and Yokuts languages were derived from Penutian linguistic stock, which is widespread in central California (Shipley 1978:82–84). The actual extent of Salinan territory is uncertain, with different ethnographers ascribing large variations in range (see Hester 1978:500). In general, their lands included the area between the coast and approximately 50 miles inland, from near the City of Soledad in the Salinas River Valley in the north, southward to north of the cities of San Luis Obispo and Morro Bay. As described by Henshaw and Kroeber (1910:145), their territory extended from the “sea to the main ridge of the Coast Range, and from the head of the Salinas drainage to a short distance above Soledad.”

Salinan villages were recorded near the missions and along interior drainages, with some habitation areas along the coast (Hester 1978:501). No permanent sites were recorded in the Coast Range, although temporary camps were likely to have existed. Their subsistence economy was one of hunting and gathering. The surrounding environment was varied and rich, and they exploited the mountains, foothills, valleys, and coast. As with most native Californians, acorns were a staple food, supplemented by wild oats, sage seeds, berries, mescal, and wild fruits. Additional resources exploited by coastal and interior groups included large and small mammals, such as deer, bear, and rabbits, as well as fish. The full extent of their villages is unknown, but Hester (1978:501) locates 21 from earlier records. From north to

south, villages along the segment route include *Ginau*, *Atnel* (near today's King City), *Tshohwal*, *Teshaya*, and *Him'-se-en'* (south of Mission San Miguel).

Salinan houses were domed, up to 10 feet square, constructed of poles, and covered with tule or rye grass (Hester 1978:501). Other structures included birthing huts, dance houses, and semi-subterranean sweathouses, among additional communal structures. Acorns were stored in willow-twig granaries. The Antoniaño group practiced cremation of their most distinguished individuals. Among the Migueleño, the deceased were wrapped in skins and their possessions burned.

A variety of tools and implements, some of which are inferred from the archaeological record in the area, were employed by Salinan groups (Hester 1978:501). These included bows and arrows, traps, nets, blinds, throwing stocks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Bone and shell tools included bone awls and C-shaped shell fishhooks. Foods were processed using stone mortars and pestles, metates, basket mortars, bedrock mortars, stone bowls, and wooden mortars. The Salinan also made a wide variety of baskets; cooking baskets, as well as earth ovens, were used in food preparation.

There is little recorded of Salinan subsistence economy, but they would have taken full advantage of the plant and animal resources available in the river valley, foothills, and mountains within their territory. They also had a stretch of coastline from which to gather shellfish, fish, and marine mammals.

Ornaments included items made of steatite, serpentine, and abalone shell. Clothing included basket hats, rabbitskin or otterskin cloaks, and tule aprons. The Salinan also used beads made from mussel and abalone shell for currency and had musical instruments, such as cocoon rattles, wooden flutes, and bone whistles.

Some of Salinan material culture was obtained through an important trade network, established with neighboring groups (Hester 1978:500–501). In exchange for saltgrass salt, obsidian, seeds, lake fish, and possibly tanned animal skins, Salinan groups traded shell and shell beads with the Yokuts to the east. Shell ornaments, wooden dishes, and steatite vessels were obtained from the Chumash to the south, but apparently, the Salinan did not trade with a rival trade group, the Costonoan to the north.

Like other indigenous Californians living near the coastal missions, Salinan population decreased rapidly after the arrival of the Spanish. A relatively small population to begin with, the Salinan were decimated by diseases introduced by the missions and later settlers. By 1831, their number was fewer than 700, and their population continued to decrease even more rapidly after secularization of the missions (Hester 1978:503). By the turn of the twentieth century, only three families survived within their traditional territory. The California Indian Roll of 1928 registered only 36 Salinans, and research 5 years later could only locate one Antoniaño family, comprised of four elderly siblings (Hester 1978:503).

Chumash

The term Chumash initially applied only to the people living on Santa Cruz Island (King 1994:6). Chumash now refers to the entire linguistic and ethnic group of societies that occupied the coast between San Luis Obispo and northwestern Los Angeles County, including the Santa Barbara Channel Islands, and inland to the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley. Neighboring groups included the Salinan to the north, the Southern Valley Yokuts and Tataviam to the east, and the Gabrielino (Tongva) to the south. Chumash place

names in the project vicinity include *Pismu* (Pismo Beach), *Tematatimi* (along Los Berros Creek), and *Tilhini* (near San Luis Obispo) (Greenwood 1978:520).

The Chumash spoke six closely related Chumashan languages, which have been divided into two broad groups—Northern Chumash (consisting only of Obispeño) and Southern Chumash (including Purisimeño, Ineseño, Barbareño, Ventureño, and Island Chumash) (Mithun 2004:389). While Island Chumash was the most divergent of the five southern languages, Ventureño may have had the most internal variation, with at least six distinct dialects. The Chumashan language currently is considered an isolate stock with a long history in the Santa Barbara region (Mithun 2004:304).

The earliest European visits to the Chumash region began with Cabrillo, Vizcaíno, and other naval explorers to the southern California coast in the 1500s. The first land expedition through the area occurred in A.D. 1769 when Gaspar de Portolà led an overland expedition from the newly established settlement at San Diego to the San Francisco Bay. The first permanent, non-indigenous settlement in the area occurred with the founding of Mission San Luis Obispo in 1771, and soon numerous troop and supply trains passed through Chumash lands on the way from San Diego to more northerly missions and outposts. Within Chumash lands, additional Franciscan missions were founded at La Purísima, Santa Ynez, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura, and San Fernando. When the pueblo of Los Angeles was established in 1781, the Ventureño Chumash were recruited as laborers.

Chumash subsistence varied between coastal and inland resources, but like many indigenous Californian groups, the acorn was a dietary staple for the mainland Chumash. Acorns were gathered in the autumn and stored in villages, where they were ground to a meal, leached, and then cooked daily. In addition to acorns—mainly from the coast live oak—other nuts, such as pine nuts and walnuts, were collected. Chumash diet also included cattail roots, fruits and pads from cactus, and bulbs and tubers of plants such as amole (Miller 1988:89). Yucca stalks were harvested and roasted, and the buds and flowers also were gathered. Staples included small hard seeds of several annual and perennial plants, such as grass, chia and other sages, and buckwheat. Seasonal resources included berries (blackberry, elderberry, grape, madrone, laurel, and wild cherry), mushrooms, and cress.

The effect of mission influence upon local native populations was devastating. The dissolution of their culture alienated them from their traditional subsistence patterns, social customs, and marriage networks. European diseases, against which they had no immunity, reached epidemic proportions, and Chumash populations were decimated (Johnson 1987). The increase in agriculture and the spread of grazing livestock into their collecting and hunting areas made maintaining traditional lifeways increasingly difficult. Although most Chumash eventually submitted to the Spanish and were incorporated into the mission system, some refused to give up their traditional existence and escaped into the interior regions of the state, as refugees living with other tribes. With the secularization of mission lands after 1834, traditional Chumash lands were distributed among grants to private owners. Only in the area of Mission Santa Barbara and Mission San Fernando Rey de España were several small ranchos granted to neophytes of these missions, providing a secure home and gardens for a few people.

Most Chumash managed to maintain a presence in the area into the early twentieth century as cowboys, farm hands, and town laborers. The Catholic Church provided some land near Mission Santa Inés for ex-neophytes. This land eventually was deeded to the U.S. government in 1901 as the 127-acre Santa Ynez Reservation. Since the 1970s, Chumash descendants living

in the City of Santa Barbara and the rural areas of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties have formed social and political organizations to aid in cultural revitalization to protect sacred areas and archaeological sites and to petition for federal recognition.

6.4 Archaeological Resources

Archaeological and other heritage resources can be damaged or destroyed through uncontrolled public disclosure of information regarding their location. Sensitive information regarding the nature and location of archaeological sites should not be disclosed to the general public or unauthorized persons. Information regarding the location, character, or ownership of a cultural resource is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act pursuant to 54 U.S.C. 307103 (National Historic Preservation Act) and 16 U.S.C. Section 470(h) (Archaeological Resources Protections Act). As such, this section includes only a brief overview of the types of resources known to occur in the plan area.

Archaeological resources are defined as the surface and subsurface remains of sites no longer in use or maintained in which evidence of past activity is preserved, and may be either prehistoric or historic, or both. Prehistoric examples of the types of archaeological sites that are known to exist within the Planning Area and vicinity include:

- Lithic debris and tool scatters are characterized by the presence of tool stone manufacturing waste flakes, core fragments, and formed flaked stone tools such as projectile points, knives, and scrapers.
- Habitation sites are characterized by long-term, extended use, with various activity areas, which may include evidence of food processing, tool manufacturing, and ceremonial events.
- Temporary campsites are generally limited use sites may contain evidence of food manufacturing or tool production.

Historic examples include:

- Remnants of historic ranches, facilities, and residences;
- Refuse pits, trash scatter, and privies;
- Stone features (walls, cairns); and
- Foundation remnants.

6.5 Historical Context

ATASCADERO

The city has its roots in the Atascadero Colony, the utopian brainchild of Edward Gardner (E.G.) Lewis, an enterprising publisher, promoter, and land developer. For his planned community, Lewis envisioned “a city in the country, especially adapted to the automobile, with small orchard estates, residential section and all of the civic, educational and businesses as well as the administrative buildings grouped into a civic center” (Petry 2012:79). The property he selected, in northern San Luis Obispo County, was advantageously located on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, bisected by the state highway, midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco, “the two great markets of the Pacific Coast” (Allan 2008:18).

Lewis's choice of the Atascadero region also took advantage of an exceptionally extensive and relatively undeveloped tract of land that had historically been part of three Mexican-era land grants: Rancho Santa Margarita and Rancho Atascadero to the south of Atascadero Creek, and Rancho La Asunción to the north. As was the case with California ranchos in general, cattle ranching had been the dominant land use.

By the late nineteenth century, nearly all of Ranchos Asunción and Atascadero, as well as a portion of Rancho Santa Margarita and adjacent government land, had been acquired by Jason H. Henry—a rancher who kept the large holdings intact. In 1913, E.G. Lewis purchased the entire Henry Ranch, encompassing some 23,000 acres of level or gently rolling terrain that had seldom if ever been plowed. Lewis systematically worked with a series of civil engineers, agricultural specialists, urban planners, and other experts to lay out an entirely new community, with roads, irrigation systems, and orchard trees established before house construction would begin. Specific areas of the Colony were designated for particular kinds of land uses. Beyond the downtown core, with the smaller residential parcels, two-story Mercantile Building as the Colony's retail center, and impressive civic buildings designed by San Francisco-based architects Walter D. Bliss and William B. Faville (Bliss and Faville), scores of larger, outlying "blocks" were intended for development as family-owned orchard and farm properties (**Figure 6-1**) (Travis, 1960).

Figure 6-1: Civic Center of Atascadero with the Colony Administration Building (now City Hall) at center, ca.1918



Source: California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo Library, Regional Photograph Collection

The Atascadero Colony was promoted extensively throughout the U.S., Canada, Western Europe, and other English-speaking countries. Initially, Lewis intended for the civic core of the Colony with its grand buildings to be completed prior to residential construction, although the extensive construction costs of the new community required aggressive

marketing campaigns to begin selling the plotted residential lots (Atascadero Historical Society, 2019). In 1914, while the Colony was still under construction, a convention was promoted for people to visit the Colony. Temporary accommodations were set up as a tent city and visitors were able to view the work at hand while also visiting the Colony's sale office. The tent city model grew over the following year while residents waited for new residences to be constructed. The Colony, often referred to as "Atascadero Estates," took form as residences were constructed. In many instances, residents of the tent city first constructed garages, chicken coops, and established gardens while waiting for their residences to be completed (**Figure 6-2**). By the end of 1915, several homes were finished and the large public buildings were coming closer to completion, including the Administration Building (now City Hall) which would serve as the offices for the Colony Holding Corporation, sales office, community center, and other important communal functions; and the Atascadero Printery, which housed extensive printing press and lithographic equipment to produce the Colony's newspaper and promotional materials, the *Illustrated Review* world news publication, and contracted printing for the *San Francisco Chronicle* and the *Los Angeles Times* (**Figure 6-3**) (Travis, 1960; Mackey, 2000: 8.1).

Figure 6-2: Typical early Atascadero Colony Residences, ca.1918



Source: California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo Library, Regional Photograph Collection

Figure 6-3: Atascadero Printery, ca.1920



Source: California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo Library, Regional Photograph Collection

Through 1917, Atascadero was booming as additional public, commercial, industrial and residential developments were completed (**Figure 6-4**). However, following the U.S. entering World War I, the Colony was facing new economic pressures. With ramp up in the war effort, building supplies were in short supply and a moratorium on non-essential new construction was in place. Additionally, plans for businesses, factories, and other industrial centers in Atascadero were shelved, except for a few enterprises related to agriculture and food processing. By the mid-1920s, development momentum in Atascadero had waned and the financial challenges faced by Lewis and the Colony's holding companies became insurmountable (Mackey, 2000: 8.15-8.18). Lewis ultimately declared bankruptcy following an alternative scheme for developing a new community on the Palos Verdes Peninsula in which he used his mail order lists to actively fundraise for the project. Lewis was ultimately convicted of using the U.S. mail to commit fraud and was imprisoned (Nayyyar, 2014:17-18).

Figure 6-4: View of Atascadero, ca.1925



Source: California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo Library, Regional Photograph Collection

Following Lewis' indictment, the attorney Oscar Willet became the administrator of the Colony Holding Company. Contrary to the original Colony plan, Willet began selling off company owned property for private development. During this period, there was a degree of concentrated commercial development, particularly along the main corridors along El Camino Real and Traffic Way, shifting from the central Mercantile Building, which had served as a pseudo company store for the Colony. The commercial corridors developed similarly to other communities with a variety of two-story commercial blocks, composed in common and popular architectural styles of the period, which housed a variety of businesses, including retail, restaurants, hotels, entertainment venues, and an increasing number of automobile related services (**Figure 6-5**). Under the direction of Willet, the Colony also purchased the community of Eaglet, which was a small town that was centered along El Camino Real and surrounded by Colony lands. Initially, residents in Eaglet rejected the Lewis plan and the various restrictions he had in order to develop his vision; however, with Lewis by the wayside and Atascadero developing in a more conventional capacity during this period, Eaglet was easily incorporated into the broader Colony community (Chung 2019:38).

The onset of the Great Depression slowed the modest development of Atascadero, although many of the buildings and enterprises were able to continue in some capacity. In the lead up to World War II, the U.S. Army opened Camp Roberts, which was one of the largest training centers on the West Coast. The influx of people and capital was a catalyst for development during this period, with the population of the Atascadero area growing by nearly 50% over the course of the war (Chung 2018:38–39).

Figure 6-5: View of Atascadero along El Camino Real, ca.1945



Source: California State Library, California History Room Picture Collection

In the post-war years, Atascadero underwent a similar transformation to other communities in California. The influx of people saw increased residential development in a series of tract homes, while there was also an influx of both federal and state government funding. One of the most drastic interventions was the construction of the new U.S. Highway 101. Funded by the U.S. Government, the new highway alignment was constructed several hundred feet west of downtown and replaced El Camino Real as the main thoroughfare, while also increased connections between Atascadero and the rest of California through the expanding interstate system. The California Government also invested in the community with the construction of the Atascadero State Hospital (1954), which is a state-run forensic psychiatric hospital located southwest of downtown Atascadero. As a major employer, the hospital brought an influx of people into the community during this period. Additionally, private investment and the development of other industries spurred growth in the community. The increased diversity in the economy resulted in the construction of a variety of new property types, including multi-family and mixed-use developments, particularly within the central community (Chung 2018:42).

In 1979, Atascadero incorporated as an independent City and steady growth in the community continued over the following decades. While the original vision of the Atascadero Colony did not materialize, the lack of extremely intensive developmental pressures allowed for steady and manageable growth in the community, which effectively preserved the original plan for the community, including the most prominent civic buildings and spaces, as well as some of the rural and agricultural aesthetics of the original Colony ideal (Entezari & Nayyar 2004:18).

6.6 Historic Resources

Currently, the City does not maintain a comprehensive local register or inventory historical resources. To provide insight into the extant resources within the City's boundaries, SWCA architectural historians reviewed the NRHP inventory databases and files available through the Library of Congress, as well as available California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) databases, namely the California Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) for San Luis Obispo County.

KNOWN HISTORIC RESOURCES

Based upon this review of BERD entries of Atascadero and other previous studies, Atascadero contains several known historical resources that have been identified, documented and evaluated, in addition to several prospective resources that have been the subject of local study. However, this section does not provide an exhaustive list of all previously identified historical resources. Specific to BERD, which was the primary inventory source for this investigation, is a living document that undergoes various updates as new information, surveys, and other forms of documentation are provided to OHP. It is not a wholly comprehensive list of historical resources, but does provide crucial insight into previous identification efforts and some of the resources that have been evaluated for historical significance in Atascadero.

Table 6-1 outlines those properties of historical significance within Atascadero and listed in the BERD in San Luis Obispo County, including the resource name, address, property type, built date, and the assigned California Historical Resource Status Code (see **Appendix B** for a list of the California Historical Resource Status Codes):

Table 6-1: Previously Documented Historical Resources in Atascadero

Resource Name	Address	Property Type	Built Date(s)	Historic Status
Atascadero Printery	6351 Olmeda Avenue	Building	1915–1916	Listed in NRHP and CRHR
Atascadero Administration Veteran's Memorial Building (City Hall)	6500 Palma Avenue	Building	1914–1918	Listed in the NRHP and CRHR, designated CHL
Atascadero Estates Residential Historic District (AERHD)*	-	District	1913–1919	NRHP-eligible
Bucklin House	6905 Country Club Drive	Building	1930	NRHP-eligible, CRHR listed
The Doran Building	5850 El Camino Real	Building	1925	NRHP-eligible
Jorgens House	5345 Magnolia Avenue	Building	1918	NRHP-eligible, CRHR listed
Carlton Hotel	5995 Traffic Way	Building	1929	NRHP-eligible, CRHR listed

* Contributors to the Atascadero Estates Residential Historic District are outlined in Table 6-2.

This is not an exhaustive list of historical resources in Atascadero. Other individual properties were likely determined eligible for various listings through the environmental review process for individual projects and permit applications, and may be on-file with the City's Community Development Department.

It should be noted that the BERD entries for Atascadero include multiple properties that were previously documented, evaluated, and, in many instances, found to be ineligible for listing in one or more of the relevant designation programs (see **Appendix B** for the full BERD listing for properties in Atascadero). This includes prominent properties within the community, such as the Atascadero State Hospital complex. While some of these properties have been previously evaluated, the date of those evaluations or the focus entirely on NRHP significance with no CRHR evaluation may mean that further evaluations may be required of previously evaluated buildings.

Individual Property Historical Resources

The following section provides concise summary of the previously identified and well-established historic resources in Atascadero, including dates of construction, summaries of historical significance, and a summary of the existing historic status.

- **Atascadero Administration Veteran's Memorial Building:** constructed between 1914 and 1918, the Atascadero Administration Veteran's Memorial Building, also known as "the Administration Building" and now Atascadero City Hall, served as the headquarters and central offices for the Atascadero Colony and the Colony Holding Corporation and its various subsidiaries responsible for the management and promotion of the development. Designed by Bliss & Faville, the elaborate Renaissance Revival style building was the centerpiece for the Colony, and has maintained its status as the symbol for Atascadero since its completion (Mackey, 1975).

In 1977, the building was formally listed in the NRHP and was determined significant for its Renaissance Revival style architecture and its role in the overall Garden City style planning of Atascadero, as an example of work by master architects Bliss & Faville, its individual association with E. G. Lewis, and for its association with the development of Atascadero as the primary headquarters and administrative center (Mackey, 1975). In addition to being listed on the NRHP, the building is also listed in the CRHR and is designated as a California Historical Landmark (CHL) as No. 958 (OHP, 2022).

- **Atascadero Printery:** constructed between 1915 and 1916, the two-story Renaissance Revival building was designed by Walter Bliss of Bliss and Faville for E.G. Lewis. As one of the primary civic buildings to be constructed as part of the initial development of the Colony, the Atascadero Printery was essential in developing promotional materials in Lewis' *Illustrated Review*, while also providing contract printing services to major newspapers in California, which in turn partially financed development of the Colony. The Atascadero Printery is also noted as having one of the only rotogravure press machines in the Western U.S.

In 2000, the Atascadero Printery was listed in the NRHP. It was determined significant under Criterion A for its associations with the early development and promotion of the Atascadero Colony. The property is assigned a period of significance spanning between 1916 to 1924, which corresponds with its opening in 1916 and the bankruptcy

of the Colony and cessation of the *Illustrated Review* in 1924 (Mackey, 2000). The property is also listed in the CRHR.

- **Bucklin House:** constructed in 1930, the exemplary Spanish Colonial Revival style residence was the home for James Bucklin, a prominent attorney in Atascadero. Documents indicate that the residence was identified as individually eligible for listing in the NRHP in 1994, although the exact significance associated with the property is unclear at this time (Entezari & Nayyar 2004:19). However, its significance is likely related to its Spanish Colonial Revival Architecture (Atascadero Main Street Design Committee 2010: 35)
- **The Doran Building:** the two-story commercial block constructed in 1925 for Dr. J.E. Doran. The building, which featured three retail commercial spaces on the ground floor and office space on the second floor, was designed by Los Angeles-based architect O.B. Solace and is noted for its significant Neoclassical and Beaux Arts architectural style (Atascadero Main Street Design Committee, 2010: 23). It was determined individually eligible for listing in the NRHP in 2001 (OHP, 2022).
- **Jorgens House:** constructed in 1918, the Jorgens House is an original Colony residence composed in the Craftsman style. It was identified as individually eligible for listing in the NRHP in 1987. Although the exact significance of the building is unknown at this time, it is potentially related to its standing. The property is also listed on the CRHR (OHP, 2022)
- **Carlton Hotel:** constructed in 1928, the Carlton Hotel was originally a two-story commercial block with commercial storefronts along the ground floor – with national retailers Safeway, J.C. Penney, and Sprouse-Reitz – and a 52-room motel at the second floor. The building had several names in a short period, but was ultimately named the “Carlton Hotel” in the early 1930s after the building was purchased by Nola Tunks. The Atascadero Inn, a prominent early hotel in the community, burned down in 1934, leaving the Carlton as the primary and most established hotel in the Atascadero area. The building underwent various periods of remodels in the decades following including the addition of the corner clock tower in the 1950s. In 1995, extensive renovations were underway, but left incomplete with exterior walls remaining. By 2004, new ownership completed the renovation, rehabilitating much of the exterior while also adding a third floor (Atascadero Main Street Design Committee, 2010: 32).

According to BERD, the building was evaluated in 1995 as part of a review associated with the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) which found the Carlton Hotel to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and resulted in the automatic listing of the building in the CRHR (OHP, 2022). A review of City files found the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the City and California State Historic Preservation Officer, demonstrating that the 1995 renovation utilized the Community Development Block Grant Program to fund the project. (City & SHPO, 1995). While the 1995 project stalled and the 2004 renovation to the building resulted in notable alterations to the building, the Carlton Hotel is still considered a significant building in Atascadero. While the change in historical integrity may require an updated evaluation of historical significance in the future, the Carlton Hotel should still be considered a historical resource until demonstrated otherwise.

Multi-Property Historical Resources

The only apparent multi-property historical resource identified at this time is the Atascadero Estates Residential Historic District (AERHD). While this was the only apparent and prominent historic district identified during the desktop review of historical resources, there is the potential that other identified and unidentified potentially eligible districts may be present in Atascadero.

Atascadero Estates Residential Historic District

Originally identified in 1987 by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and concurred upon by the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the AERHD is primarily defined by the original street network, infrastructure, and overall layout of the Atascadero Colony. The district was determined to be significant as a rare example of a town developed in the Garden City tradition; for its associations with the original developer of the Atascadero Colony, E. G. Lewis; and as the work of master planners and architects Walter D. Bliss and William B. Faville. As such, AERHD was determined to exhibit significance under NRHP criteria A, B, and C with an apparent period of significance spanning between 1914 and ca.1921 (Entezari & Nayyar 2014:1).

With various structures and sites as the primary contributors, and only a select few buildings that also contribute, the AERHD is somewhat unconventional in that it is largely defined by the street network with many non-contributors extending throughout the interstitial spaces. However, despite this, the significance of the Colony plan is inherently related to the foundational elements that were constructed during the early period of Atascadero between 1914 and the early 1920s. While much more was intended to be constructed as part of the original Colony plan, these never came to fruition. The completed elements are largely reflected in the contributing elements to the AERHD, which are outlined in greater detail in **Table 6-2** and the section below.

Table 6-2: Contributors to the Atascadero Estates Residential Historic District

Resource Name	Address / Location	Contributing Property Type	Built Date(s)
Atascadero Printery	6351 Olmeda Avenue	Building	1915-1917
Atascadero Administration Veteran's Memorial Building (City Hall)	6500 Palma Avenue	Building	1914-1918
Atascadero Historic Street System	-	Structure	1914-1948
Street Trees	-	Site	1914-1948
Community Center (Federated Church Building)	6225 Atascadero Mall	Building	1920
Atascadero Hospital	5575 Hospital Drive	Building	1919-1921
The Mall	Traffic Way / El Camino Real	Structure	1914-1915
Mall Park (a.k.a. Sunken Gardens)	East Mall / West Mall / Palma Avenue / El Camino Real	Site	
Palma Avenue Retaining Wall	Palma Avenue	Structure	1916

Table 6-2: Contributors to the Atascadero Estates Residential Historic District

Resource Name	Address / Location	Contributing Property Type	Built Date(s)
Bridge #49-100 (Magnolia Avenue Bridge/ Atascadero Creek Bridge)	State Route 41 / Atascadero Creek	Structure	1921

The following provides a summary of each of the identified contributors, except for the Atascadero Printery and Administration Building, which are outlined as individual properties in the previous section:

- Atascadero Historic Street System:** the central, defining component to the AERHD is the street network. Constructed between 1914 and 1918, the street network was the foundation of the Colony’s City Beautiful and Garden City plan. The network features the formal, axial Beaux Arts plan at the civic center and the more picturesque, curvilinear roadways that extend throughout the residential areas of the plan, which reflect the varied topography along the hillsides and valleys Entezari & Nayyar 2014:5).
- Street Trees:** an integral part of the original Colony plan was the street trees that were incorporated. Consulting with Leonar Cotes of Morgan Hill Nurseries, Lewis and his design team specifically identified certain trees along particular roadway types. Along broad avenues, plane trees, walnuts, and locusts were common; whereas residential streets featured maple, locust, ash, oaks, and others. Mature examples can still be found throughout the street network. This includes elm, plane, locust, walnut, eucalyptus, and Monterey Pines (Entezari & Nayyar 2014:5).
- Community Center (Federated Church Building):** constructed between 1920 and 1921, the Federated Church Building was the central social and meeting space in the Colony, providing recreation and reception spaces that catered to a number of social organizations in addition to the general Colony residents. The building also featured the Federated Church function, was a multi-denominational church space that catered to the community at large. While the building has been altered and is now part of a larger church complex, it is still considered a contributor to the AERHD (Entezari & Nayyar 2014:9–10).
- Atascadero Hospital:** constructed between 1919 and 1921, the Atascadero Hospital was designed as part of the original Colony plan. While the building has undergone several alterations and additions since its construction and uses have changed, it still is found to contribute to the AERHD (Entezari & Nayyar 2014:9).
- The Mall:** constructed between 1914 and 1915, the Mall is the central component to the AERHD and the civic center of the original Atascadero Colony Plan. Designed by Walter Bliss and organized in the Beaux Arts style, the Mall includes the parallel streets of East and West Mall, which extend northeast from El Camino Real and adjoin in a horseshoe turnaround. The streets bound a series of central landscape progression, which also includes the Administration Building and sunken Gardens as the civic center of the former Colony design. While the Atascadero Middle School has disrupted the alignment of East Mall, the general configuration remains and is considered contributing to the AERHD (Entezari & Nayyar 2014:6–7).

- **Mall Park (AKA Sunken Gardens):** constructed in 1918, Mall Park, also known as the Sunken Gardens, is the central city park located directly south across from the Atascadero Administration Building. Designed in concert with the Administration Building, Mall Park is a formal urban park that features several contributing features, including the sunken gardens and fountain set at the center of the park that divides the open expanses of lawn, the corner fountains, various statues, and mature trees, including cedars (Entezari & Nayyar 2014:6–7).
- **Palma Avenue Retaining Wall:** constructed in 1916 and located along the north side of Palma Avenue between Traffic Way and Rosario Avenue, the stone retaining wall is noted for its square stone construction and association with the original Colony street network (Entezari & Nayyar 2014:10).
- **Magnolia Avenue/ Atascadero Creek Bridge:** constructed in 1921, the Magnolia avenue/ Atascadero Creek Bridge is a reinforced concrete arch bridge that was designed as the formal entry into the Atascadero and its formal Beaux-Arts plan. Designed by Warren B. Burch, an engineer with both the City and County of San Luis Obispo, the bridge is specifically aligned on axis with the Administration Building to force perspective of those crossing the bridge and mark the transition to-and-from the formal civic center space from the curvilinear and more picturesque quality of the residential neighborhoods (Entezari & Nayyar 2014:6).

POTENTIAL HISTORIC RESOURCES

In addition to known historic resources, there are several properties that have been identified over the years that have the potential to be considered historic resources. Often identified through grass roots efforts to document the history of Atascadero, these properties do not appear to have been formally documented or evaluated for historical significance by people who meet the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards in history or architectural history, but documented by enthusiastic members of the general public and important non-profit organizations, namely the Atascadero Historical Society.

The following section provides a summary of these previous studies, as well as a discussion of those properties that have been identified that have the potential to be historic resources.

Previous Studies

Colony Homes List (1994)

In 1994, the Atascadero Historical Society compiled a list of original Colony Homes within Atascadero. In addition to providing specific addresses, the list compiles additional information, including ownership, although it’s unclear if that is historic ownership related to the original purchase of the property or current. Additional information is provided in the list, although no key or legend was available at this time to provide further insight as to what the data associated with each property listing may mean. Furthermore, it is unclear if the Colony Home List is a transcription of a historical document showing all homes, or a contemporaneous survey of existing Colony homes throughout Atascadero (Atascadero Historical Society, 1994).

Atascadero Main Street Design Committee, “Atascadero’s Historic Business District” (December 2010)

The Atascadero Main Street Design Committee worked alongside the Atascadero Historical Society to prepare a document that outline the history of Atascadero and, specifically, the development of the historic commercial core that developed during the 1920s along El Camino Real and Traffic Way and expanded over the following decades. In addition to identifying the most noteworthy extant buildings of the Colony-era, the document provides a summary of early buildings in downtown Atascadero. This is often done in an informational way and does not provide specific addresses or evaluations of historical significance, but the context and background information regarding each potential resource within downtown Atascadero is beneficial for future assessments and evaluations (Atascadero Main Street Design Committee, 2010).

Alyssa Chung, “Atascadero Historical Report,” prepared for the City of Atascadero (2018)

In 2018, an undergraduate student at California Polytechnical University, San Luis Obispo (Cal Poly) prepared a historical planning document for the City as part of their coursework in the university’s City and Regional Planning program. The document is essentially a chronological historic context that draws upon a variety of primary and secondary sources. While the document does outline a pedestrian survey component and identifies those properties within their relevant chronological context, the methodology behind identification, evaluation, and any other framework guidance for assessing significant resources under historical themes is not included. While the context contains comprehensive and concise information about the history of Atascadero and its overall development, the survey component appears to build upon previous documentation alone, including the 2010 “Atascadero’s Historic Business District” report. It appears that the author verified if these previously identified buildings and structures were still extant, but did not provide information regarding specific address, evaluation criteria, integrity thresholds, or other tools necessary for identifying historical resources (Chung, 2018).

List of Potential Resources

The following provides a synthesis of those properties identified, but not formally evaluated, as part of these previous studies. While not necessarily historic resources under CEQA, these properties will likely warrant special planning consideration and be treated as potential historic resources until full evaluations of significance can be determined by a qualified architectural historian. These potential historic resources are outlined in **Table 6-3**, which provides the resource name, address, property type, and date of construction. It should be noted that most of the potential resources outlined are located within downtown Atascadero, which suggests that there may also be the potential for an associated historic district. This too should be taken into consideration in future planning efforts and environmental review.

Table 6-3: Potential Historic Resource in Atascadero identified in Previous Studies

Resource Name	Address/ Location	Contributing Property Type	Built Date(s)
Jason H. Henry House	2930 Ramona Road	Building	ca.1880
Ewalt House	6205 Alcantara Avenue	Building	1917
Eaglet Arcade Building	8400 El Camino Real	Building	ca.1918
Hire-Johnson Building	5950 El Camino Real	Building	1923
U.S. Post Office Building	5850 El Camino Real	Building	1924
Bakery Building	5905 El Camino Real	Building	1924
Old fire House	5815 Traffic Way	Building	1925
Winter & Ward Garages	5650 El Camino Real	Building	1928
Keetch Building	5760 El Camino Real	Building	1929
Scott Bungalow	5465 El Camino Real	Building	1929
Bucklin Office	5932 Entrada Avenue	Building	1932
Safeway/Sprouse-Reitz Building	5805 El Camino Real	Building	ca.1940
Greyhound Bus Depot	5855 El Camino Real	Building	ca.1940
McKelvey Plumbing	5570 El Camino Real	Building	ca.1940
Savings Office Building	5825 Traffic Way	Building	ca.1960
Gas Station	6040 El Camino Real	Building	ca.1960
Grisanti Hardware Building	5825 Traffic Way	Building	1961

In addition to the properties identified in **Table 6-3**, there are likely dozens of original Colony residences throughout Atascadero, as suggested in the 1994 list prepared by the Atascadero Historical Society, which may qualify as historical resources. While a full review of these addresses included in the list was not conducted as part of this effort, the list is included as an appendix item for reference and review (see **Appendix A** for 1994 Colony Homes List). These residences, if extant, should be given special consideration as part of future planning process and environmental reviews, and treated as potential historic resources until they can be documented and evaluated by a qualified architectural historian to confirm historic status.

6.7 Appendix A: 1994 Colony Homes List

 = Picture on file.

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COLONY HOMES 1994

Historical Society House	moved from 6900 El Camino	WA-14			
<u>5205 Alamo</u>	Q-79	Mrs. Jennie F. Wilson	CP	6-28-15	p
5225 Alamo	Q-81	Edith Schwann	CP	8-9-15	p
5245 Alamo	Q-83	Pierson	CP	6-2-15	p
5250 Alamo	Q-87	Lydia Snow	AN	-19	
5290 Alamo	Q-84	Hillcrest House	CP	3-15-15	p
<u>5350 Alcantara</u>	<u>UA-25</u>	<u>Almeda Berry</u>	CP	8-30-15	p
<u>6500 Alcantara</u>	<u>UA-42</u>	<u>R. W. Lane</u>	CP		p
8935 Amapoa	OC-39	Dr. J. P. Ervin	CP	11-29-15	p
2800 Ardilla	46-2	Ruskovich			-16
3125 Areilla	24-20	E. C. L. Miller	AN		-17
3675 Ardilla	17-42	Vera Hand	MA		
3855 Ardilla	17-23	Currier	AN		-18
3864 Ardilla	3-3	Clifford	MA		

4500	Ardilla	2-16	H. M. Wood	AN	3-14-24	p
5546	Arroyo Ave	R-13	Sloan	CP		p
6685	Atascadero	ZA-12	Dr. J. E. Littlefield	CP	2-3-15	p
6700	Atascadero	CB-7	Marguerite A. Travis	CP		p
7820	Atascadero	QB-3	Chas. S. Taber	CP		p
8020	Atascadero	CC-55	M. J. Dixon	CP	3-18-16	p
8100	Atascadero	CC-51	A. H. Coombs	AN	-19	p
8200	Atascadero	CC-47	Miss Matilda McIntyre	AN	-19	
8800	Atascadero	6-2		MA		
9000	Atascadero	12-4	Calvert	AN	10 -16	p
9360	Atascadero	12-1A	Albright	MA		
9480	Atascadero	12-1	W. B. Jones	CP	6-2-15	p
5400	Bajada	MA-10	St. Crig	L	3-11-16	p
5405	Bajada	EA-19	Geo. B. Lewis	L	3-11-16	p

5455 Bajada EA-2 Dr. James H. Jackson			p
5550 Bajada G. A. Friess	AN	-19	
5755 Bajada DA-9 Branaman Apts	CP		p
5845 Bajada DA-1A J. A. Anderson -Moved from No. Hwy			p
5285 Barrenda Q-30 J. G. Barnard	CP	6-8-15	p
5290 Barrenda Q-20 Sexton			
5304 Barrenda Q-29 E. P. Thomas	CP	6-2-15	p
5315 Barrenda Q-30B Frank B. Martin	CP	8-2-16	p
5334 Barrenda Q-28A L. K. Jordan	CP	6-3-15	p
5339 Barrenda Q-31 V. X. Lyon	CP	6-2-15	p
5392 Barrenda DA-7			p
5393 Barrenda DA-25 Appleton			p
6305 Buena H-1 Mrs. E. B. Taylor	CP	7-24-16	p
5205 Capistrano AP-40 Wm. F. Ryder			p

5210 Capistrano AP-39	Mrs. William Crilley	AN	3-26-21	
5385 Capistrano AP-49	Mary Sawyer	CP	3-18-17	p
5401 Capistrano AP-50	Palms			
9435 Carmel 101-1	L. B. Mack	CP	11-27-16	p
8355 Carmelita HC-7	Carruth	AN	5-9-24	p
9205 Carmelita KC-7	DeGolier		-21	p
9400 Carmelita 14-27	James Hanna	MA		
9455 Carmelita 14-29	Miller		-21	
7665 Castano MC-15	Rudolph Reich	CP		p
7865 Castano MC-24	Lucy Murray	CP		p
5300 Cascabel 16-20A	Carlton B. Breese	MA		
14855 Chispa 103-2	Mrs. Sallie M. Keith	AN	-19	
6020 Conejo 23-7A	N. A. Hasher	CP		p
8300 Coromar 7-26	Septimus Martin	AN	-19	

8405 Coromar 7-5B Remodeled barn of Patterson House

8505 Coromar 7-5C Patterson AN -16 p

8730 Coromar 7-33H

8825 Coromar 7-34C Blessing

7600 Cortez MC-12A F. A. Kimmell CP 4-9-15 p

7740 Cortez MC-6 p

7820 Cortez MC-2 T. A. Thompson MA

Cortina Poole MA

7115 Cristobal NB-14 Bonibell Slagg CP p

7150 Cristobal OB-15 Cyrus Skinner CP 10-2-14 p

7305 Cristobal NB 16 & 17 Miss Kinder AN -19

7850 Curbaril FC-12 AN -19

7880 FC-11 Mrs. Mary R. Howard CP p

8085 Curbaril OB-2 McClellan p

8755	Curbaril	HA-30	Miss Mercie K. Worsfold	CP	7-24-16	p
8945	Curbaril	GA-2	Ellen and Vesta Tibbetts			p
8955	GA-5		Kratz	AN	-17	p
8985	Curbaril	GA-7	J. H. Magee	CP	10-19-15	p
9225	Curbaril	B-1A	Amanda Hurst	CP	9-25-15	p
9230	Curbaril	MC-47	L. N. Kline	CP		p
4835	Del Rio	22-5	C. H. Willy	CP	3-20-16	p
5200	Dolores	FA-19	J. S. Donnell	L	3-11-16	p
5275	Dulzura	EA-16	Emma S. Nichols	AN	2-22-24	
1535	El Camino	49-25B	J. C. Morton	CP	8-2-16	p
1625	El Camino	49-27	H. G. Terrell	CP	2-19-16	p
1800	El Camino	48-3	Albert Rhordorf	CP	9-23-15	p
2115	El Camino	22-8	S. N. Palms	AN	10-24-19	p
2605	El Camino	22-15	T. S. Bennet	AN	-17	p

2705	El Camino	22-16	Henry Boerner	CP	10-16-17	p
2900	El Camino	23-1				p
3055	El Camino	19-92	Miss M. S. Devereaux	L	3-11-16	p
3155	El Camino	19-94	Bacher	AN	1-11-24	
3320	El Camino	18-9			23	p
3405	El Camino	19-99	A. L. Hess	CP	9-21-16	p
3650	El Camino	18-5	Bovee			p
3655	El Camino	19-104	Creasy	AN	6-3-21	
3755	El Camino	19-106	Foster	MA		
4625	El Camino	NC-65	Merrigold	AN	7-13-17	p
4650	El Camino	2-3	Mrs. A. M. Reinhold	CP	2-19-16	p
5065	El Camino	RA-20	Evans			p
5205	El Camino	RA-13	Bishop			p
5365	El Camino	RA-5	A. W. B. Perrine	CP	7-24-16	p

7470	El Camino	TA-3	Fred Lappin	AN	3-18-16	p
7575	El Camino	HA-13			11-29-21	p
7605	El Camino	HA-12	Henry Pysher	CP		p
7735	El Camino	HA-8	E. V. Dorn	CP	6-23-15	p
7830	El Camino	SA-12	Sophie Feuss	L	3-11-16	p
7900	El Camino	SA-13A	August Heintz	CP	11-8-15	p
7965	El Camino	HA-3	Mrs. H. G. Moore	CP	1-12-16	p
8740	El Camino	7-3	G. B. Chandler	CP	6-15-16	p
8800	El Camino	7-2	Kate Baldwin	AN	-19	
8900	El Camino	7-1	R. W. Goeb	CP	11-5-15	p
9200	El Camino	10-5	C. A. Carlson	CP	2-14-16	p
10850	El Camino	35-4	G. T. Harrison	L	3-11-16	p
5225	Ensenada	AP-12	Emory Longmire	AN	1-31-19	
5265	Ensenada	AP-14	Curneen	AN	11-4-21	

5385	Ensenada	AP-20	Blanchard			
5440	Ensenada	AP-4	McClure	AN	-19	
5450	Ensenada	AP-3	Frank Brentengle	AN	7-25-24	p
5080	Fresno	PA-19	Balderson	AN	8-23-18	p
5220	Fresno	PA-10	Voak			p
5280	Fresno	PA-9	Fenny			p
5405	Fresno	MA-20			23	
5430	Fresno	PA-22	Leopold Radke	CP		p
7100	Graves Creek Rd	24-30	Gill		20	
4635	Hidalgo	I-8	Chase	AN	6-3-21	
4660	Hidalgo	K-19	Hartranft			p
4700	Hidalgo	K-21	McDougal			p
4705	Hidalgo	I-5	Jack Prosser	CP	4-2-15	p
4768	Hidalgo	K-24	Libbey	MA		

5309 Honda DA-32	A. R. Kay	AN	1-31-19	
5330 Honda Q-33	J. A. Summafrank	CP	12-24-15	p
8735 Junipero MC-94A	Murphy - Moved from WA-14			p
8740 Junipero MC-144	James H. Carr	AN	-19	
8780 Junipero MC-140	Wm. Jones	L	3-11-16	p
6200 Los Gatos 15-49	George N. Allen	AN	7-19-21	
11305 Los Palos Rd. 70-49	Dr. F. O. Damons	AN	11-4-21	
5165 Magdalena F-16	H. A. Floaten	CP	10-10-14	p
5185 Magdalena F-15	B. D. Conrad	CP	10-10-14	p
5345 Magnolia F-8	I. L. Mitchell	CP	11-28-14	p
5385 Magnolia F-4	H. E. Mitchell	CP	10-10-14	p
6200 Marchant UA-13	W. B. Ewalt	CP	1-30-16	p
6300 Marchant UA-6	Montgomery	CP		p
6455 Marchant TA-37	Capt. C. A. Smede	AN	7-12-21	

8205 Marchant	6-7	Malcolmson	MA		
8420 Marchant	CC-9	Miss Belle J. Allen	AN	6-3-21	
8885 Marchant	6-9	Dr. Lillian Miller	MA		
5360 Marquita	NA-6 A	Chas. Odin	AN	10-5-17	p
3400 Maricopa	17-9	J. A. Hier Johnson	AN	10-27-21	
3950 Maricopa	17-21	Standley			p
5385 Marquita	PA-4				p
5425 Marquita	PA-2	Bentley	AN	3	-16
5460 Marquita	NA-12	Howe	AN	19	p
5140 Mercedes	F-23A	W. A. Brown	CP	10-10-14	p
4835 Miramon	J-9	Rasmussen			p
4965 Miramon	J-4	Grabenstein	L	3-11-16	
5055 Miramon	J-2	Jennie James Polke			
5095 Miramon	J-1	Hobbs	MA		

2500 Monterey Rd 24-8	Crook	AN	10-21-21	
3850 Monterey Rd 17-4	C. A. Miller	CP		p
3900 Monterey Rd 17-3		MA		
3990 Monterey Rd 17-1				
7300 Morro Rd RB-13	Mrs. Mary McMaster	CP		p
8580 Morro Rd GC-6	Dr. B. H. Pelton	CP		p
9085 Morro Rd JC-3		MA		
6390 Navajoa ZA-6	Mrs. E.M. and J.C. Tyler	CP		p
7100 Navajoa SB-17	E. T. Willis	CP		p
7200 Navajoa SB-16	N. K. McClellan	CP		p
7710 Navajoa SB-6	E. M. Osburn	CP		p
7800 Navajoa SB-4	Moon Moved from DC-34	L	3-11-16	p
5570 Nogales OA-2	W. H. Engle	CP	2-3-15	p
4820 Obispo 49-33	Oldson Moved from 18-2			p

9950 Old Morro Rd East 32-12A	J. J. Sommerfeld	CP		P
5100 Olmeda QA-37	Northrup	CP	9-11-15	p
5160 Olmeda QA-41	E. C. Peterson	CP	2-3-15	p
5220 Olmeda QA-44	J. T. Wilson	CP	4-9-15	p
5290 Olmeda QA-49	S. W. Hesse	CP	11-15-16	p
5315 Olmeda NA-7A	W. K. Bancroft	CP	2-1-15	p
5345 Olmeda NA-7	Mrs. F. E. Taylor	CP	8-26-15	p
5380 Olmeda QA-55				
5405 Olmeda NA-5	Mrs. H. A. Shotwell	CP	7-7-15	p
5420 Olmeda QA-58	Marshall			p
5450 Olmeda QA-60	Chamberlin		18	p
5460 Olmeda QA-60A	Mrs. M. G. Lewis	CP	18	p
5035 Palma QA-31	C. S. Cornelius	CP	4-20-15	p
5125 Palma QA-27	J. F. Brittian	CP	4-8-15	p

5165 Palma QA-24

5245 Palma QA-19 C. H. Phettiplace CP 10-23-16 p

5280 Palma RA-38 Mrs. Showalter AN 10 -16 p

5340 Palma RA-41 J. W. Francis CP 4-8-15 p

5345 Palma QA-13 J. T. Wilson L 3-11-16

5360 Palma RA-42 J. W. Barrett CP 9-28-15 p

5385 Palma QA-10 Cyr MA

5495 Palma QA-4 Lindsey L 3-11-16

4400 Portola 16-8 W. W. Calder CP 7-15-17 p

4805 Portola 3-9 Sigsbee MA

5000 Portola 16-5 Oakes p

5305 Portola 3-10B E. L. Vail AN 10- -16 p

5490 Portola 16-3 Armstrong p

6145 Portola 4-10 Holden MA

6275 Portola 4-9	C. L. McCready	21	p
6405 Portola 4-8	Walter McCready	AN 10-24-19	
6450 Portola 15-6	Fortney		p
6400 Portola 15-6		AN 11-4-21	
6606 Portola 15-4A	W. L. Head	AN 11-4-21	
7010 Portola 5-6 & 6C	Dr. Sarah Brooke	CP	p
7200 Portola 5-7B	Beal Andrus	CP	p
7250 Portola 5-8	Mrs. M. C. Longmaid	CP	p
7350 Portola 5-10	N. B. Johnson	CP	p
7400 Portola 5-10A	D. H. Hinman	AN -19	
7475 Portola 5-1			
7856 Portola KC-10	Latham		p
8475 Portola 6-12	Mrs. Katherine Rathfon	AN 6-3-21	
8625 Portola 7-31A	L. G. Williams	CP	p

8665 Portola 7-32	E. L. Higgins			P
8780 Portola 10-9	Frandsen			P
2930 Ramona 18-14A	Henry Ranch			P
4980 Rosario T-14	Pysher	AN	17	P
4990 Rosario T-14A				P
5000 Rosario R-12		AN	17	P
5020 Rosario R-11	M. G. Lewis	AN	6-3-21	P
5080 Rosario R-17	H. H. Stuart	L	3-11-16	
			3-11-16	
5530 Rosario MA-7	Mrs. W. I. Thompson	L	3-11-16	P
5540 Rosario MA-6	Delia Holden	CP	2-10-17	P
5570 Rosario MA-2	L. D. Beckwith	CP	5-14-15	P
5672 Posario NA-13	Mrs. E. C. Lewis - Remington	CP	5-21-15	P
5680 Rosario NA-13 so.	John J. Roth	CP	5-3-16	P
5705 Rosario LA-19	Mary A. Andrews	AN	3-14-24	

5735 Rosario	LA-20	Dr. J. B. Banker	CP		p
5763 Rosario	LA-21	E. C. Sears	CP	10-24-16	p
5800 Rosario	QA-1	Kase	CP		p
5825 Rosario	LA-22B	R. P. O'Connor	CP	9-22-16	p
7555 San Andres	BB-1	Tedford	AN	11-28-21	
8255 San Andres	UA-34	Belden	AN	21	
8400 San Andres	OB-18	C. G. Wheeler	CP	3-31-16	p
6240 San Anselmo	17-1A	Watson			p
5560 San Benito	22-17	J. C. Huber	CP	11-4-15	p
8425 San Clemente	5-5A	Miss B. F. Amsbury	CP		p
7500 San Gabriel	31-2	Eisenbise			p
7505 San Gabriel	14-24	Lester Guy		23	p
9080 San Gabriel	34-9	Thomas N. Henry	AN	11-4-21	
7205 San Gregorio	52-2	Rude Newton	CP		p

4800	San Jacinto	NC-6	Warren Morris	AN	6-3-21	
5245	San Jacinto	FA-30	Alice Schlosser and Mrs. Jones	AN	7-19-21	
5295	San Jacinto	FA-32				
8950	San Marcos	15-41	Townsend			p
5675	San Pedro	V-19				p
5685	San Pedro	V-18				p
5703	San Pedro	V-17	V. B. French	CP		p
5735	San Pedro	V-16	E. D. Jarvis	CP		p
5790	San Pedro	T-9	Lawrence Hess	AN	9-2-16	
4650	San Vicente	Y-4	Chase	MA		
9840	Santa Clara	102-16 & 17	Benj Leibenburger	CP	2-3-15	p
6843	Santa Lucia	HB-29	Mrs. Eugene Davis	CP		p
8600	Santa Lucia	3-13A	Paul Junker	AN	1-13-24	

9900	Santa Lucia	16-33	B. H. Smith		20	p
10855	Santa Lucia	28-12	Martin	MA		
12505	Santa Lucia	57-8	Reis	MA		
13600	Santa Lucia	55-51	Leigh	AN	6-3-21	
8455	Santa Rosa	12-9	Mendham	AN	10-31-19	
8711	Santa Rosa	10-16	Chas. A. Oliva	CP		p
6205	Santa Ynez	ZA-7	Carrie E. Williams	CP	9-25-18	p
6820	Santa Ynez	DB-4	Armstrong			p
6875	Santa Ynez	CB-13	Mrs. E. B. Long	CP	2-3-15	p
6980	Santa Ynez	DB-1	Filley	AN	17	
7030	Santa Ynez	TB-15	Mrs. S. W. Thornton	CP		p
7050	Santa Ynez	TB-15	Dr. E. A. Berry	CP		p
7450	Santa Ynez	TB-11	Dave H. Barry	L	3-11-16	p
7805	Santa Ynez	SB-21	Mrs. Grace Snyder	CP	8-6-15	p

8450	Santa Ynez	GC-8	Nelson	MA		
7105	Santa Ysabel	KA-8	Dr. Urey			p
7255	Santa Ysabel	KA-4				p
7285	Santa Ysabel	IA-14	Alberta Wagner	CP	7-3-15	p
7351	Santa Ysabel	IA-11	J. T. Nicholson	CP	2-2-15	p
7379	Santa Ysabel	IA-9	Nellie C. Miller	CP	2-2-15	p
7393	Santa Ysabel	IA-8	F. A. Cola	CP	2-2-15	p
7406	Santa Ysabel	JA-22	Minnie Koenig	CP		p
7535	Santa Ysabel	GA-11B	C. E. Swerdfeger	AN	12 19	
6889	Serra	BB-4A	John Seibold	L	3-11-16	p
7590	Sinaloa	HA-17	H. T. Brown	CP	9-1-15	p
7650	Sinaloa	HA-19	Miss Julia C. Down	AN	19	
7685	Sinaloa	HA-42				
7805	Sinaloa	HA-38	W. A. Moore	CP	8-8-16	p

7835 Sinaloa	HA-37	W. A. Moore	CP	8-8-16	p
7865 Sinaloa	HA-36	Dr. M. Goether	CP	6-18-15	p
7880 Sinaloa	HA-27	Julia A. Kunkee	CP	6-6-16	p
7340 Sombrilla	IA-17	Mrs. H. R. Eaton	L	3-11-16	p
4480 Sycamore	I-12	F. I. Willard	L	3-11-16	p
4595 Sycamore	H-10	Mrs. A. L. Adams			p
4620 Sycamore		A. T. Russell	MA		
4645 Sycamore	H-8	Mary Andrews	L	3-11-16	p
4715 Sycamore	H-5		AN	10 24	
4955 Sacamore	G-5B	A. L. Van Brakle	L	3-11-16	p
4965 Sycamore	G-5A	Gertrude Kendig	L	3-11-16	p
5000 Sycamore	J-18	Walters	MA		
7285 Sycamore	SP-11	Clay	MA		
3210 Traffic Way	*21-2	Webber	MA		

4650 B Traffic Way W-13	T. G. Ford	CP	2-13-16	p
4650 A Traffic Way W-14	L. E. Van Ness	CP	4-21-16	
5050 Traffic Way Q-63	W. H. Harrison	CP	6-28-16	p
5070 Traffic Way Q-64	Della Callahan	CP	8-26-15	p
5110 Traffic Way Q-68		MA		
5120 Traffic Way Q-71	Rebecca Lindsay			p
5300 Traffic Way DA-30	Jessie Nicholson	CP	6-12-16	p
5390 Traffic Way DA-26	Emmons	AN	3-25-16	p
5935 Traffic Way LA-24A	F. O. Engstrum	CP	6-8-15	p
5516 Tunitas LA-7	Hastie	CP	18	p
5534 Tunitas LA-9				p
5540 Tunitas LA-10				p
5561 Tunitas LA-47	C. H. Branham	CP	7-9-15	p
5573 Tunitas LA-49	Louis Cohen	CP	7-12-15	p

5579 Tunitas LA-50 p

5590 Tunitas LA-23 Moon p

5595 Tunitas LA-26 Roy Clarke AN 6-3-21

7345 Valle D-71 Mayer

7385 Valle D-73 Mrs. Nancy K. Ellis CP p

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~~6948~~ Violeta IB-1 Dr. Carl H. Bryant AN 7-12-21 p

7790 Yesal MC-68 W. L. Gunn CP 1-21-16 p

11600 Viejo Camino 66- Hubbard 16

Appendix B: Atascadero BERD Entries

Primary Number	OTIS ID	Property Number	Name	Aliases and Alias Types	St Number	St Name	City	County	Zip	Vicinity	Other Geography	Evaluation Info	Parent District	Assoc Resources	Parcel Num	MilePost	Ownership	Construction Year(s)	oCode	Date Modified	Export Date	
	689993		Atascadero City Hall Penthouses				ATASCADERO	San Luis Obispo				6Y, 02/03/2011, FEMA\070504A		421404,Relate c Resource							3/10/2020	9/23/2022
487972		90605	ATASCADERO ESTATES RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT	40-3422-001^Survey Number			ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO				2S2, 06/04/1987, 3422-0005-9999 2S2, 06/04/1987, FH-WA870506A						1913-1919	c35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022	
487989		90625	HISTORIC STREET SYSTEM	40-3422-001^Survey Number			ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO				2D2, 06/04/1987, 3422-0005-0001 2D2, 06/04/1987, FH-WA870506A	487972				M	1914-1948	c35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022	
487995		90632	FEDERATED CHURCH BUILDING	40-3422-001^Survey Number ATASCADERO BIBLE CHURCH^Other Name	6225	ATASCADERO MALL	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	93423			2D2, 06/04/1987, 3422-0005-0009 2D2, 06/04/1987, FH-WA870506A	487972				P	1920	c35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022	
487960		90593			5205	CAPISTRANO	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO				6Y, 06/04/1987, 3422-0009-0000 6Y, 06/04/1987, FH-WA870506A					P	1918	c35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022	
487900		90588			5210	CAPISTRANO	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO				6Y, 06/04/1987, 3422-0008-0000 6Y, 06/04/1987, FH-WA870506A					P	1918	c35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022	
487901		90589			5225	CAPISTRANO	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO				6Y, 06/04/1987, 3422-0010-0000 6Y, 06/04/1987, FH-WA870506A					P	1935	c35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022	
487904		90592			5385	CAPISTRANO	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO				6Y, 06/04/1987, 3422-0012-0000 6Y, 06/04/1987, FH-WA870506A					P	1917	c35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022	
487898		90586			5400	CAPISTRANO	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO				6Y, 06/04/1987, 3422-0007-0000 6Y, 06/04/1987, FH-WA870506A					P	1935	c35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022	
487903		90591			5401	CAPISTRANO	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO				6Y, 06/04/1987, 3422-0011-0000 6Y, 06/04/1987, FH-WA870506A					P	1918	c35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022	
491390		94685	BUCKLIN HOUSE		6905	COUNTRY CLUB DR	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO				2S2, 02/28/1995, FHWA950113B						1930		4/5/2018	9/23/2022	
487968		90601				CRESTON RD	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO			TEMPLETON RD (Corridor)	6Y, 06/04/1987, 3422-0018-0000 6Y, 06/04/1987, FH-WA870506A					P	1920	c35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022	
565947		132096	BRIDGE #49-24	Map Reference # B3^Fieldwork Nbr Post Mile 16.13^Other		El Camino Real	ATASCADERO	San Luis Obispo	93422		ATASCADER O CREEK (Corridor)	6Y, 12/10/2001, DOE-40-01-0020-0000 6Y, 12/10/2001, FH-WA011003C						1915	c35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022	
681447			Atascadero State Hospital Main Hospital Complex<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002			045-461-002			1954-2005	c35120d6	12/18/2019	9/23/2022	
707637			Atascadero State Hosp Admin Annex<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022	
707639			Atascadero State Hosp Admin		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022	
707653			Atascadero State Hosp Barber Shop<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022	
707671			Atascadero State Hosp Clinic Area<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022	
707672			Atascadero State Hosp Conference Room<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022	
707703			Atascadero State Hosp Graphic Arts<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022	
707736			Atascadero State Hosp Maintenance Office<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022	
707739			Atascadero State Hosp Mtc. Storage<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022	
707769			Atascadero State Hosp Personnel<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022	
707770			Atascadero State Hosp Personnel<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022	
707772			Atascadero State Hosp Pharmacy<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022	
707786			Atascadero State Hosp Storeroom Warehouse<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022	
707787			Atascadero State Hosp Storeroom Main<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022	
707789			Atascadero State Hosp Storeroom Main New<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022	
707804			Atascadero State Hosp Unit 14<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022	
707805			Atascadero State Hosp Unit 14 Annex<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022	

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	707819		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 18<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707820		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 18 Annex<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707821		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 19<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707822		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 19 Annex<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707823		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 2<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707836		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 28 Annex<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707837		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 29<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707838		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 3<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707839		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 30<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707853		Atascadero State Hosp Vocational Ed.<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707854		Atascadero State Hosp Vocational Shop<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707650		Atascadero State Hosp Auditorium<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707668		Atascadero State Hosp Chapel<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707675		Atascadero State Hosp Core (Modular 2)<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707682		Atascadero State Hosp Corridor<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707684		Atascadero State Hosp Corridor West<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707707		Atascadero State Hosp Gym bldg 103<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707709		Atascadero State Hosp Hosp. Info. Dept.<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707732		Atascadero State Hosp Kitchen<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707734		Atascadero State Hosp Laundry<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707748		Atascadero State Hosp Mtc. Warehouse<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707773		Atascadero State Hosp Phoenix Campus<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707782		Atascadero State Hosp Rehabilitation Unit<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707784		Atascadero State Hosp Staff Hallway II<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707802		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 13<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707807		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 15<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707825		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 21<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707827		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 22 Annex<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707832		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 26<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707834		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 27 Annex<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707841		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 32<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707843		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 34<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707850		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 9 Annex<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707852		Atascadero State Hosp Visiting Rm. Small<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707857		Atascadero State Hosp Hosp. Police<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707642		Atascadero State Hosp Admission<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707665		Atascadero State Hosp Central Supply 903<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707667		Atascadero State Hosp Central Supply Stor.<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022

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	707674		Atascadero State Hosp Core (Modular 1)<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707683		Atascadero State Hosp Corridor Main<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707701		Atascadero State Hosp Dining Rooms<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707751		Atascadero State Hosp New Treatment Area<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707765		Atascadero State Hosp Office<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707767		Atascadero State Hosp Patient Property<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707774		Atascadero State Hosp Program Office<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707776		Atascadero State Hosp Protective Services<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707783		Atascadero State Hosp School Area<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707799		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 12 Annex<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707801		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 13 Annex<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707808		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 16<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707810		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 16 Annex<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707824		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 20<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707826		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 22<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707833		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 27<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707835		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 28<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707840		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 31<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707842		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 33<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707844		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 4<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707849		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 9<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707851		Atascadero State Hosp Vending Room<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707627		Atascadero State Hosp Admin (Stand Comp)<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707628		Atascadero State Hosp Admin<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707647		Atascadero State Hosp Admission Addition<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707662		Atascadero State Hosp Canteen Storage<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707663		Atascadero State Hosp Central Nursing<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707713		Atascadero State Hosp Hosp. Info. Dept.<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707714		Atascadero State Hosp Ice Room<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707744		Atascadero State Hosp Mtc. Storeroom<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707762		Atascadero State Hosp Nutritional Services<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707764		Atascadero State Hosp Occupational Health<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707778		Atascadero State Hosp Psych. Tech School<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707794		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 1<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707795		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 10<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707796		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 11<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707797		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 12<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707812		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 17<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022

Appendix B: Atascadero BERD Entries

Primary Number	OTIS ID	Property Number	Name	Aliases and Alias Types	St Number	St Name	City	County	Zip	Vicinity	Other Geography	Evaluation Info	Parent District	Assoc Resources	Parcel Num	MilePost	Ownership	Construction Year(s)	oCode	Date Modified	Export Date
	707813		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 17 Annex<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707828		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 23 Annex<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707829		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 23<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707830		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 24<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707831		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 25<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707845		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 5<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707846		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 6<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707847		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 7<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	707848		Atascadero State Hosp Unit 8<		10333	El Camino Real	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6YM, 11/20/2017, CAGEN_2016_0317_002								6/14/2022	9/23/2022
	530495	167406			2800	EL CAMINO REAL	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	93422			6Y, 08/07/2007, FCC070606L					P			4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	566085	132043			5550	EL CAMINO REAL	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	93423			6Y, 12/10/2001, DOE-40-01-0003-0000 6Y, 12/10/2001, FH-WA011003C			030-181-040		P	1930	o35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	566086	132044			5570	EL CAMINO REAL	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	93423			6Y, 12/10/2001, DOE-40-01-0004-0000 6Y, 12/10/2001, FH-WA011003C			030-181-044		P	1923	o35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	566087	132045			5660	EL CAMINO REAL	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	93423			6Y, 12/10/2001, DOE-40-01-0005-0000 6Y, 12/10/2001, FH-WA011003C			030-181-047		P	1940	o35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	566089	132047			5680	EL CAMINO REAL	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	93423			6Y, 12/10/2001, DOE-40-01-0006-0000 6Y, 12/10/2001, FH-WA011003C			030-181-035		P	1928	o35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	566092	132050			5760	EL CAMINO REAL	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	93423			6Y, 12/10/2001, DOE-40-01-0007-0000 6Y, 12/10/2001, FH-WA011003C			030-181-052		P	1929	o35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	566096	132054			5800	EL CAMINO REAL	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	93423			6Y, 12/10/2001, DOE-40-01-0008-0000 6Y, 12/10/2001, FH-WA011003C			030-181-030		P	1949	o35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	566098	132056	THE DORAN BUILDING		5850	EL CAMINO REAL	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	93423			3S, 12/10/2001, DOE-40-01-0009-0000 3S, 12/10/2001, FH-WA011003C			030-181-033		P	1925	o35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	566110	132068			5880	EL CAMINO REAL	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	93423			6Y, 12/10/2001, DOE-40-01-0010-0000 6Y, 12/10/2001, FH-WA011003C			030-181-013		P	1925	17f1 o35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	566111	132069			5900	EL CAMINO REAL	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	93423			6Y, 12/10/2001, DOE-40-01-0011-0000 6Y, 12/10/2001, FH-WA011003C			030-181-014		P	1923	17f2 o35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	566113	132071			5920	EL CAMINO REAL	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	93423			6Y, 12/10/2001, DOE-40-01-0012-0000 6Y, 12/10/2001, FH-WA011003C			030-181-015		P	1922	20d6 o35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	566114	132072			6040	EL CAMINO REAL	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	93423			6Y, 12/10/2001, DOE-40-01-0013-0000 6Y, 12/10/2001, FH-WA011003C			030-181-001		P	1951	20d6 o35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	566117	132075			6322	EL CAMINO REAL	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	93423			6Y, 12/10/2001, DOE-40-01-0014-0000 6Y, 12/10/2001, FH-WA011003C			030-181-030		P	1922	o35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	566119	132077			6405	EL CAMINO REAL	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	93423			6Y, 12/10/2001, DOE-40-01-0015-0000 6Y, 12/10/2001, FH-WA011003C			030-344-009		P	1941	o35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	566124	132082			6450	EL CAMINO REAL	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	93423			6Y, 12/10/2001, DOE-40-01-0017-0000 6Y, 12/10/2001, FH-WA011003C			030-191-016		P	1946	8e2 o35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	566121	132079			6455	EL CAMINO REAL	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	93423			6Y, 12/10/2001, DOE-40-01-0016-0000 6Y, 12/10/2001, FH-WA011003C			030-344-033		P	1942	o35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	566127	132085			6490	EL CAMINO REAL	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	93423			6Y, 12/10/2001, DOE-40-01-0018-0000 6Y, 12/10/2001, FH-WA011003C			030-191-017		P	1948	8e2 o35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	487994	90631	ATASCADERO HOSPITAL	40-3422-001^Survey Number ATASCADERO OUTPATIENT CLINIC^Other Name	5575	HOSPITAL DR	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	93423			2D2, 06/04/1987, 3422-0005-0008 2D2, 06/04/1987, FH-WA870506A	487972				C	1919-1921	o35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	541121	156699	ATASCADERO JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL		6501	LEWIS AVE	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	93422			6Y, 11/09/2005, FHWA050912A			029-337-001		D	1947		4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	487965	90598			5125	MAGDALENA AVE	ATASCADERO	San Luis Obispo	93423			6Y, 06/04/1987, 3422-0015-0000 6Y, 06/04/1987, FH-WA870506A						1918	o35120d6	6/18/2020	9/23/2022
	487962	90595			5165	MAGDALENA AVE	ATASCADERO	San Luis Obispo	93423			6Y, 06/04/1987, 3422-0013-0000 6Y, 06/04/1987, FH-WA870506A						1920	o35120d6	6/18/2020	9/23/2022
	487963	90596			5185	MAGDALENA AVE	ATASCADERO	San Luis Obispo	93423			6Y, 06/04/1987, 3422-0014-0000 6Y, 06/04/1987, FH-WA870506A						1925	o35120d6	6/18/2020	9/23/2022
	487897	90585	JORGENS HOUSE	40-3422-001^Survey Number	5345	MAGNOLIA AVE	ATASCADERO	San Luis Obispo				2S2, 06/04/1987, 3422-0006-0000 2S2, 06/04/1987, FH-WA870506A			28-381-25			1918	o35120d6	6/18/2020	9/23/2022
	487966	90599			5140	MERCEDES AVE	ATASCADERO	San Luis Obispo	93423			6Y, 06/04/1987, 3422-0016-0000 6Y, 06/04/1987, FH-WA870506A						1918	o35120d6	6/18/2020	9/23/2022

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Primary Number	OTIS ID	Property Number	Name	Aliases and Alias Types	St Number	St Name	City	County	Zip	Vicinity	Other Geography	Evaluation Info	Parent District	Assoc Resources	Parcel Num	MilePost	Ownership	Construction Year(s)	oCode	Date Modified	Export Date
	666240		Atascadero Readiness Center	Atascadero Armory^Other Name	6105	Olmecca Ave	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			7K, 07/15/2016, USA_2016_0603_001						1950	c35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	487993	90630	ATASCADERO PRINTERY	40-3422-001^Survey Number MASONIC TEMPLE^Other Name	6351	OLMEDA AVE	ATASCADERO	San Luis Obispo	93422			15, 01/02/2004, NPS-00001368-0000 2D2, 06/04/1987, 3422-0005-0007 2D2, 06/04/1987, FHWA870506A 2D2, 12/06/1994, HUD941024B 2S, 12/01/2000, NPS-00001368-0000 3S,	487972					1915-1917	c35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	487996	90633	STONE MASONRY RETAINING WALL	40-3422-001^Survey Number		PALMA AVE	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO				2D2, 06/04/1987, 3422-0005-0010 2D2, 06/04/1987, FHWA870506A	487972			U	1916		4/5/2018	9/23/2022	
	421404	18660	Atascadero Administration Veteran's Memorial Bld	40-3422-001^Survey Number ATASCADERO COLONY^Other Name The Administration Building, Atascadero Colony^Official Historic Name VETERAN'S MEMORIAL ADMINISTRATION	6500	PALMA AVE	ATASCADERO	San Luis Obispo	93422		ATASCADERO CREEK (Corridor)	1CL, 08/16/1983, SHL-0958-0000 1S, 11/17/1977, 3422-0001-0000 1S, 11/17/1977, NPS-77000336-0000 2D2, 06/04/1987, 3422-0005-0006 2D2, 06/04/1987, FHWA870506A 3S, 12/28/1984, 619.0-84-HP-40-001 7K, 02/03/2011, FEMA070504A	487972					1914-1918	c35120d6	8/1/2022	9/23/2022
	675772				11255	Santa Lucia Rd	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	93422			6Y, 12/21/2017, FHWA_2017_1204_001			054-271-004			1960		4/17/2018	9/23/2022
	565944	132093			6205	SANTA YNEZ	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	93423			6Y, 12/10/2001, DOE-40-01-0019-0000 6Y, 12/10/2001, FHWA011003C			030-281-036		P	1918	c35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	421405	18661	BRIDGE #49-100	40-3422-001^Survey Number		SR 41	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO		X	ATASCADERO CREEK (Corridor)	2D2, 06/04/1987, 3422-0005-0003 2D2, 06/04/1987, FHWA870506A 7R, 3422-0002-0000	487972		002 053 07R 41 MP 16.5		S	1921	c35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	421406	18662	BRIDGE #49-101			SR 41	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO		X	SPRR CO (Corridor)	7N, , 3422-0003-0000			002 053 07R 41 MP 17.2		S	1902	c35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	421407	18663	BRIDGE #49-102			SR 41	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO		X	SALINAS RIVER	7N, , 3422-0004-0000			002 053 07R 41 MP 18.4		S	1933	c35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	487967	90600				SR 41	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO			TEMPLETON RD (Corridor)	6Y, 06/04/1987, 3422-0017-0000 6Y, 06/04/1987, FHWA870506A					P	1930	c35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	487991	90628	THE MALL	40-3422-001^Survey Number		TRAFFIC WY	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO			EL CAMINO REAL	2D2, 06/04/1987, 3422-0005-0004 2D2, 06/04/1987, FHWA870506A	487972				M	1914-1915	c35120d6	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	529981	168122			5440	TRAFFIC WY	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	93422			6Y, 09/25/2007, HUD070911B			029-062-013		P	1950	c36119c3	4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	493247	97294	CARLTON HOTEL		5995	TRAFFIC WY	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	93422			2S2, 09/11/1995, HUD941024A 7J, 09/27/1995, 537.9-40-0003					P	1929		4/5/2018	9/23/2022
	471778	70093			16575	WALNUT ST	ATASCADERO	SAN LUIS OBISPO				6Y, 03/18/1991, HUD910219D					U	1940		4/5/2018	9/23/2022

6.9 Sources

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6.10 Acronyms and Key Terms

AB-52	Assembly Bill 52
AERHD	Atascadero Estate Residential Historic District
BERD	California Built Environment Resource Directory
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHL	California Historical Landmark
CHSC	California Health and Safety Code
CHRIS	California Historic Resources Information System
CalPoly	California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
HS	Historic Site (referring to Atascadero overlay zoning designation)
LOC	Land Use, Open Space and Conservation
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	California Public Resources Code
SHPO	California State Historic Preservation Officer