

# **Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Towne Center Specific Plan Project, City of Canyon Lake, Riverside County, California**

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center. Under contract to Albert A. Webb Associates (WEBB), Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) conducted a Phase I cultural resource investigation of the Towne Center Specific Plan Project in Riverside County, California (Project) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The approximate 20-acre Project is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. Present land use is 100 percent occupied by commercial buildings, and is bordered on the east, south, and west by a golf course. The City is the Lead Agency for compliance with CEQA.

The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the proposed Project to impact historical resources eligible or listed on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). This report summarizes the methods and results of the Phase I cultural resource investigation of the Project area. Æ's assessment included a records search and literature review, communication with Native American tribal representatives, and an archaeological survey of the Project area.

The literature and records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System indicates five cultural resources have been documented within a half-mile-wide radius of the Project area. None of these previously identified cultural resources are located within the Project area.

As part of the cultural resource investigation, Æ requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Results of the SLF search indicate no known Native American cultural resources within the Project area. Æ contacted Native American individuals and organizations to elicit information on Native American resources within the Project area. Of the 24 groups and/or individuals contacted, Æ received three responses from representatives of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, and Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation.

Æ Archaeologist Andrew DeLeon completed an intensive pedestrian archeological survey of the Project area on May 20, 2021. The Phase I survey identified no cultural resources within the Project area.

The entire Project area is covered in hardscape. In addition, no buried paleosols (Ab horizons) are present among the soils mapped within the Project area. While the soil series do contain well-developed A and B horizon stratigraphy, the depth of construction from the previous Towne Center has likely disturbed much of these deposits. As such, there is little to no potential for encountering intact and significant subsurface cultural deposits during construction. Therefore, no further cultural resource management of the Project area is recommended.

Field notes documenting the current investigation are on file at Æ's Hemet office. A copy of this report will also be submitted to the EIC.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City’s existing Towne Center located north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road in the City of Canyon Lake, Riverside County, California. Albert A. Webb Associates (WEBB) retained Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) to conduct a Phase I cultural resource investigation of the Towne Center Specific Plan (Project) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City is the Lead Agency for compliance with CEQA.

M. Colleen Hamilton, M.A., a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA 12588), served as Æ’s principal investigator and was responsible for overall quality control for the Project. Æ Senior Archaeologist Joan George, B.S., RA (28093) served as project manager. Fieldwork was conducted by Æ Associate Archaeologist Andrew DeLeon, M.A., RPA (17087).

## 1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is in the western portion of Riverside County between the Perris and Elsinore valleys (Figure 1-1). Specifically, the Project is located within the southwest quarter of Section 1 in Township 6 South, Range 4 West as shown on the Elsinore, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1-2). Elevation ranges from approximately 1,490 to 1,540 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

The Project proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City’s 20-acre existing Towne Center which comprises a variety of service, office, and public facility uses. Creation of the proposed specific plan document would provide the basic framework, design, and implementing guidelines to allow for residential mixed-use development within the City’s existing Towne Center. The City is seeking a distribution of land uses including residential, open-space, business/service, and public facilities that will provide for greater fiscal opportunities and improve the attributes of the existing center to generate more local interest.

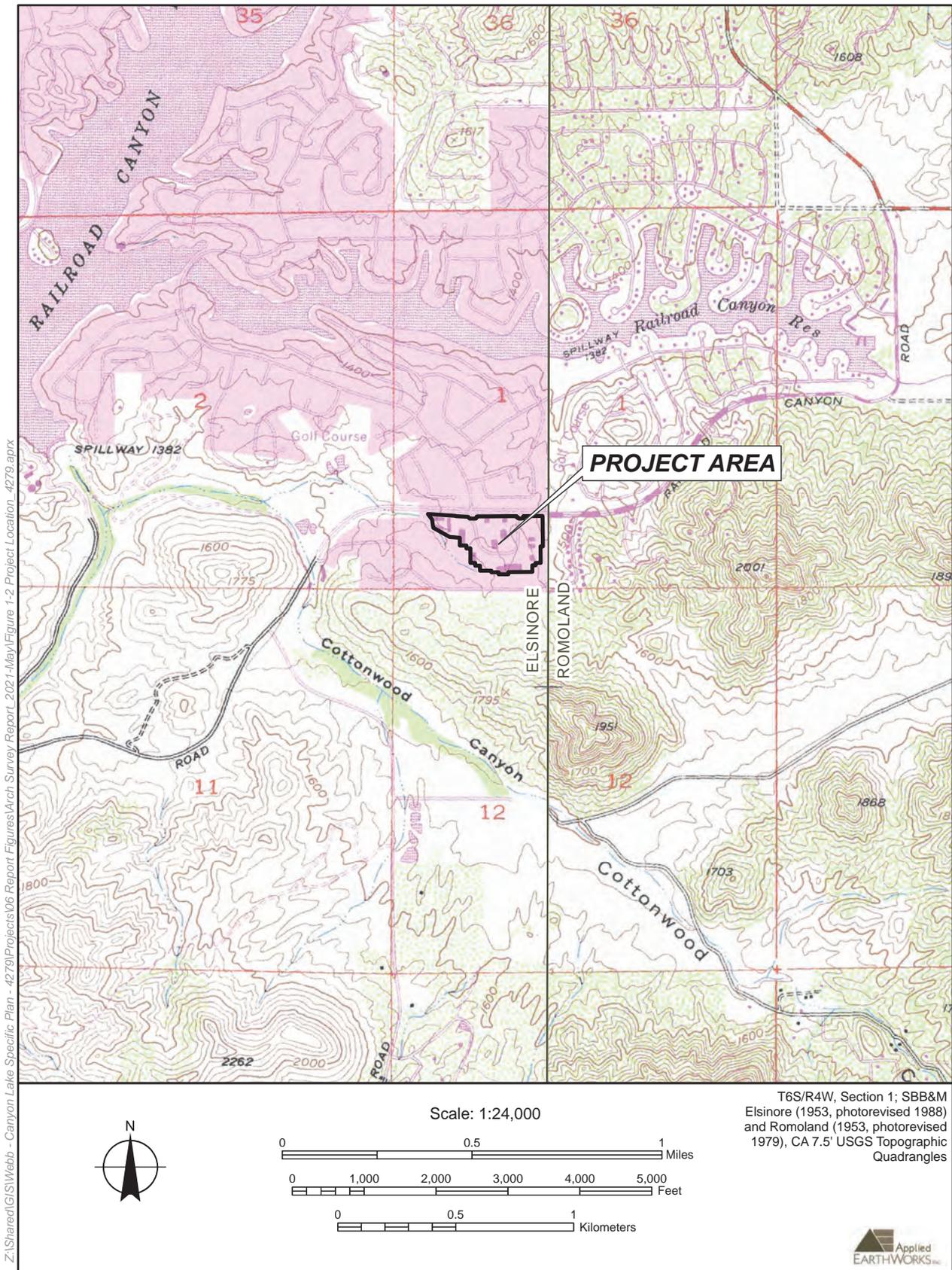
## 1.2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

### 1.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

The Project requires discretionary approval from the City and is therefore subject to the requirements of CEQA. The CEQA Statute and Guidelines directs lead agencies to determine whether a project will have a significant impact on historical resources. A cultural resource considered “historically significant” is considered a “historical resource,” if it is included in a local register of historical resources or is listed in or determined eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under any one of the following criteria (Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], § 15064.5):

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;





**Figure 1-2 Project location on USGS Elsinore 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.**

2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Compliance with CEQA’s cultural resource provisions typically involves several steps. Briefly, archival research and field surveys are conducted, and identified cultural resources are inventoried and evaluated in prescribed ways. Prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, as well as standing structures, buildings, and objects deemed historically significant and sufficiently intact (i.e., historical resources), must be considered in project planning and development.

A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (14 CCR § 15064.5[b]) and the lead agency is responsible for identifying potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant adverse changes in the significance of a historical resource (14 CCR § 15064.5[b]4).

### **1.2.2 Other Statutes and Regulations**

#### **California Government Codes 65092; 65351; 65352, 65352.3; 65352.4; 65352.5; and 65560 (Senate Bill 18)**

As of March 1, 2005, California Government Codes 65092; 65351; 65352; 65352.3; 65352.4; 65352.5; and 65560, formerly known as Senate Bill 18 (SB 18), requires that cities and counties contact and consult with Native American tribes prior to amending or adopting any general plan or specific plan, or designating lands as open space. The purpose of SB 18 is to involve Native Americans at the onset of the planning process to allow for considerations concerning the protection of traditional tribal cultural places in the context of broad local land use policy prior to individual site-specific, project level, and land use decisions. Tribes have 90 days from the date on which they receive notification to request consultation, unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe (Government Code Section 65352.3). At least 45 days before a local government adopts or substantially amends a general plan or specific plan, the local government must refer the proposed action to agencies, including Native American tribes, for review and comment.

#### **California Assembly Bill 52**

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources—tribal cultural resources—for consideration under CEQA. Tribal cultural resources may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are included or determined eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or are determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and eligible for listing on the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult in good faith with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that

may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to impact a tribal cultural resource such that it would cause a substantial adverse change constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

### **1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION**

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation of the proposed Project area. Chapter 1 has described the Project and its location, defined the scope of the cultural resource investigation, and stated the regulatory context. Chapter 2 summarizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. Chapter 3 presents the results of the archaeological literature and records search. Chapter 4 summarizes the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American communications. The field survey methods and results are discussed in Chapter 5. Cultural resource management recommendations are provided in Chapter 6, and bibliographic references are cited in Chapter 7. Results of the SLF search and correspondence with Native American groups are included as Appendix A.

## 2 SETTING

This chapter describes the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historical cultural setting of the Project to provide a context for understanding the nature and significance of cultural resources identified within the region. Prehistorically, ethnographically, and historically, the nature and distribution of human activities in the region have been affected by such factors as topography and the availability of water and natural resources. Therefore, prior to a discussion of the cultural setting, the environmental setting of the area is summarized below.

### 2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project is in western Riverside County between the Elsinore and Perris valleys. This area is underlain by the Southern California Batholith, a massive geological intrusion of granite which is part of the Peninsular Range formed in the late Cretaceous and uplifted in the early Tertiary. This mountain range extends from the San Gabriel Mountains to southern Baja Mexico. The Peninsular Ranges Province in Southern California is characterized by three major northwest-trending mountainous regions composed of stable crustal blocks separated by active fault zones, including (from east to west) the San Jacinto Mountains, the Perris Block, and the Santa Ana Mountains (Morton and Miller 2006). The San Jacinto and Elsinore fault zones separate the three regions. The Project area is within the Perris Block, which consists of bedrock highlands and isolated hills separated by alluvium-filled valleys.

The San Jacinto River is approximately 0.8 mile west of the Project area. The river headwaters are in the San Jacinto Mountains. The river flows northwesterly through the San Jacinto Valley and then west and southwest until it empties into Lake Elsinore, a sink in the Elsinore fault zone. Levees built between 1919 and 1939 altered the course of the river, shifting it as much as a mile south of its historical course. Prior to historical hydrological modifications, the San Jacinto River flowed perennially only in the eastern portion of the valley. During the wet season, the river flowed farther than today and collected in the northern part of the valley (about 5 miles northwest of the town of San Jacinto) in an elongate depression forming a shallow, ephemeral lake now known as Mystic Lake (Morton 1977; Whitney 1982). Overflow from the lake drained to the southwest, eventually reaching Lake Elsinore. Because the lake existed before 1895, which predates groundwater withdrawal in the valley, Morton (1977) inferred the depression is of tectonic origin.

As mapped by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Project area includes two soil series (Table 2-1). The Cajalco and Las Posas soils consist of Alfisols. Alfisols are a taxonomic order of soils that consist mostly of minerals and are mostly on late-Pleistocene deposits or surfaces (Soils Survey Staff 1999). None of the soil series mapped in the Project area include buried A (Ab) horizons.

**Table 2-1  
Soil Series as Mapped in the Project Area (Soil Survey Staff 2021a) and  
Sensitivity for Buried Archaeological Deposits**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Order</b>	<b>General Description</b>	<b>Buried Site Sensitivity</b>
Cajalco (CaD2)	Alfisol	Fine sandy loam, 8-15 percent slopes	Low
Cajalco (CbD2)	Alfisol	Rocky fine sandy loam, 5-15 percent slopes	Low
Cajalco (CbF2)	Alfisol	Rocky fine sandy loam, 15-50 percent slopes	Low
Las Posas (LaC)	Alfisol	Loam, 5-50 percent slopes	

Cajalco soils are shallow, well drained, moderately permeable gravelly loams that formed in material weathered from igneous rock on 8 to 15 percent slopes on gently sloping to steep uplands at elevations less than 3,500 feet amsl (Soil Survey Staff 2021b). The typical pedon consists of stratified fine sandy loam A horizon (Ap1 and Ap2) from 0 to a maximum of 10 inches deep that varies in color from a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) to a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4). The Ap1 and Ap2 horizons are very friable and contain abundant fine roots along with very fine interstitial tubular pores (Soil Survey Staff 2021b). Underlying the A horizon is the massive hard, friable, and stratified coarse sandy loam/loam B horizon (B1, B2t, and B3t), which is approximately 12 inches thick. The B1 horizon is a brown (7.5YR 5/4) fine sandy loam with very fine pores and few thin clay films. The B2t horizon is also yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) loam with common very fine pores and few thin clay films, while the B3t horizon is a light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) loam with common very fine pores and plentiful very fine roots (Soil Survey Staff 2021a). A massive, well weathered gabbro C horizon (C1 and C2) which is 40 inches thick, immediately underlies the B3t horizon. The C1 horizon is light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4), hard and friable and slightly alkaline, while the C2 horizon is light gray and slightly acidic.

Las Posas soils are moderately deep, well drained loams that formed in material weathered from basic igneous rocks on 5 to 50 percent slopes on mountainous uplands at elevations of 200 to 3,000 feet amsl (Soil Survey Staff 2021c). The typical pedon consists of stratified A horizon (Ap, and A3) from 0 to a maximum of 12 inches deep and reddish brown (5YR 4/4). The Ap horizon has a weak medium granular structure with very fine tubular pores. The A3 has weak fine and medium granular structure as well as common very fine and fine tubular pores as well as many krotovinas and animal burrows (Soil Survey Staff 2021c). Underlying the A horizon is the blocky, very hard, plastic, and stratified clay and heavy clay loam B horizon (B21t, B22tn and b3t), which is approximately 20 inches thick. The B21t and B22t horizons are dark red (2.5YR 3/6) with common very fine pores as well as continuous thick clay films, whereas the B3t horizon is a red (2.5YR 4/6) heavy clay loam with few very fine pores and many moderately thick clay films (Soil Survey Staff 2021b). A weathered gabbro C horizon (C1r and C2r) 22 inches thick, immediately underlies the B3t horizon. The Cr1 horizon is yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with fine-grained fragments while the C2r horizon is a pale brown (10YR 6/3) gabbro.

Considering the presence of both soil series in the Project area and the nature of the Project area, archaeological sensitivity is low. The depth of construction from the previous Towne Center has likely disturbed much of the well-developed A and B horizon deposits found in both the Cajalco and Las Posas soil series.

## **2.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING**

The prehistory of inland Southern California is less thoroughly understood than in the adjacent desert and coastal regions. This is partially a result of historical circumstances, such as ease of access, the location of universities, and public versus private land ownership, and partly due to the nature of archaeological research in these interior valleys and mountains of Southern California (Goldberg and Arnold 1988). In the absence of absolute chronological indicators for inland sites, researchers generally employ typological cross-dating from either coastal or desert sequences, often as the sole means for assigning age to archaeological sites within the interior valleys, including the Project area.

Two large reservoir projects, Perris Reservoir (O’Connell et al. 1974) and Eastside Reservoir Project (ESRP) (Goldberg et al. 2001), generated large data sets to provide a basis for resolving some of these regional problems. It is difficult to extrapolate the geographic extent of the prehistoric cultural patterns discerned from excavations at these two reservoirs, which are 12 miles apart in central western Riverside County. The ESRP is 10.7 miles east of the Project, and it is almost certain that prehistoric patterns are similar to those discerned for the ESRP studies.

This discussion of the Project’s prehistoric cultural setting is drawn from the cultural sequence developed for the ESRP. This chronology was based first on artifact cross-dating, and then refined with radiocarbon and obsidian hydration dates (Onken and Horne 2001; Robinson 1998, 2001); however, the ESRP chronology draws heavily on a cultural sequence defined by Warren (1984) for Southern California, which is based largely on archaeological work conducted in the Colorado and Mojave deserts. Because Warren’s chronology used period names that suggest links to the Mojave, these were replaced in the ESRP chronology by value neutral terms. Because no sites dating to the Paleoindian Period (circa 12,000–9500 before present [B.P.]) have been documented within the region, the discussion below begins with the Early Archaic Period.

### **2.2.1 Early Archaic Period (circa 9500–7000 B.P.)**

During this period, the environment of the interior deserts was more favorable for human occupation than the cismontane valleys of Southern California, where the Project is located. Populations in the interior valleys would have been tethered to the few reliable, drought-resistant water sources such as Lake Elsinore, Mystic Lake, and possibly the Cajalco Basin. In general, small, highly mobile groups traveled widely, utilizing highly portable tool kits to procure and process critical resources, with brief and anticipated intervals of seasonal sedentism near predictable water locations. Due to isolated locations where the conditions for occupation were met, Early Archaic sites are rare compared to later periods of prehistory (Goldberg et al. 2001; Grenda 1997; Horne and McDougall 2008; McDougall 1995).

### **2.2.2 Middle Archaic Period (circa 7000–4000 B.P.)**

A gradual transition from wet pluvial conditions to arid desert conditions during the Early Holocene marks the transition to the Middle Archaic Period. Middle Archaic sites in Southern California include two in the ESRP, one at Lake Elsinore, the Stahl Site in Owens Valley, desert sites in Death Valley, Salt Springs, and at Pinto Basin in Joshua Tree National Park. Middle Archaic sites are associated with the margins of pluvial lakes and with now-extinct springs.

Pinto-series projectile points, a type of basally notched or bifurcate base dart point, are the most distinctive artifact type of this period (Justice 2002). Other artifacts found at Middle Archaic sites include leaf-shaped bifacial knives; split cobble choppers and scrapers; scraper-planes; and small milling slabs and manos. With a few exceptions in the ESRP area and the Stahl Site, most sites of this age are small surface deposits of lithic artifacts, suggestive of temporary and perhaps seasonal occupation by small groups of people.

### **2.2.3 Late Archaic Period (circa 4000–1500 B.P.)**

The Late Archaic Period was one of cultural intensification coinciding with the Little Pluvial, a period when increased moisture allowed for more extensive occupation of the region. Sedentism likely increased during this period, with large occupation sites located adjacent to permanent water sources such as perennial springs and streams. Projectile points diagnostic of this period include Humboldt, Gypsum, and Elko-series dart points (Warren 1984), although Rose Spring arrow points appeared late within this period in the deserts. The mortar and pestle, used for processing acorns and hard seeds, also first appeared. A warming and drying trend began around 2100 B.P., leading to intensification of use of certain resources (Goldberg et al. 2001).

### **2.2.4 Saratoga Springs Period (circa 1500–750 B.P.)**

Occupants of the region continued to adapt to the arid environment in the deserts (Warren 1984). Lake Cahuilla likely refilled the Coachella Valley around 1450 B.P. and was the focus of exploitation of fish and wetland resources. Occupation around Lake Cahuilla and other large local water sources declined as these dried, however, and people became tethered to springs (Goldberg et al. 2001). Cultural trends continued from the Late Archaic Period, as Saratoga Springs projectile points, also associated with early use of the bow and arrow, appeared. The sparse assemblages found within the region, however, obscure the timing of local adoption of the bow and arrow (Goldberg et al. 2001). Shoshonean language speakers likely moved into Southern California at this time. Brownware and buffware pottery first appeared on the lower Colorado River at about 1200 B.P. and started to diffuse across the California deserts by about 1100 B.P. (Moratto 1984). The warmer and drier Medieval Warm Period set in throughout the Southwest by about 1060 B.P. (Stine 1994; Warren 1984) and led to the withdrawal of Native American populations from marginal desert areas.

### **2.2.5 Protohistoric Period (circa 410–180 B.P.)**

Sedentism intensified during the Protohistoric Period. Increased hunting with bow and arrow and widespread exploitation of acorns, other hard nuts, and berries (indicated by the abundance of mortars and pestles) provided reliable and storable food resources. Reliable food sources likely prompted the establishment of small, completely sedentary villages with resource catchment areas around them (True 1966, 1970). Ceramic technology first appeared in the region around 350 B.P. Cottonwood Triangular points were supplemented by Desert Side-notched points. This period ended in 1769 A.D. when Spanish settlement began in Upper California.

## **2.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING**

Based on information passed down from Tribal elders, published academic works in the areas of anthropology, history, and ethnohistory, and through recorded ethnographic and linguistic

accounts (cf., Freers and Smith 1994; Kroeber 1925; Strong 1929; Vane 2000), the Project lies within the ancestral cultural territory of the Luiseño. However, the area may also have been occupied by the Cahuilla due to population shifts in the historic era (Bean 1978). Both of these tribes speak a language of the Takic branch of the Shoshonean family, part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock.

Luiseño territory in ethnographic times encompassed a stretch of the California coast and included most of the drainage of the San Luis Rey and Santa Margarita rivers. Inland, Luiseño territory extended south from Santiago Peak, including the Elsinore and Temecula valleys, and extended farther south to Mount Palomar and the San Jose Valley, then west to the coast at Agua Hedionda Creek. The coastal territory of the Luiseño extended north to near San Mateo Creek in Orange County (Bean 1978). Elders of the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians add that the Temecula/Pechanga people had usage/gathering rights to an area extending from Rawson Canyon on the east to Lake Mathews (modern) on the northwest, down Temescal Canyon to Temecula, eastward to Aguanga, and then along the crest of the Cahuilla Range back to Rawson Canyon.

Ethnographically, Cahuilla territory spanned from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains in the south, a portion of the Colorado Desert west of Orocopia Mountain to the east, the San Jacinto Plain as far as Riverside, and the eastern slopes of Palomar Mountain to the west (Bean 1978).

### **2.3.1 The Luiseño Lifeway**

The lifeways of the Luiseño, the most likely inhabitants of the area based on current ethnographic data, are described below. This description is derived primarily from Bean (1978) and Bean and Vane (2001) and is also applicable to the Cahuilla lifeway.

Prior to the Mission Period (prior to 1769), the Luiseño and Cahuilla organized themselves in patrilineal clans composed of 3 to 10 lineages, distinctly different, named, and claiming a common genitor, with one lineage recognized as the founding lineage (Bean 1978; Bean and Vane 2001). Clans owned a large territory in which each lineage owned a village site and specific resource areas. Clan lineages cooperated in large communal subsistence activities (including animal drives, hunts, controlled burns) and in performing rituals.

The Luiseño and Cahuilla were, for the most part, hunters, collectors, and harvesters. Clans were apt to own land in valley, foothill, and mountain areas, providing them with the resources of many different ecological niches. Individual lineages or families owned specific resource areas within the clan territory. Although any given village had access to only some of the necessary resources, briskly flourishing systems of trade and exchange gave them access to neighboring and distant resources. Rules that forbade marriage to anyone related within five generations or belonging to the same moiety ensured that everyone had relatives living in many ecozones; this was an important arrangement because relatives were invited to ceremonies where the gift exchanges provided a way for drought-stricken groups to get food in return for treasure goods.

The Luiseño and Cahuilla, like other California Indians, understand the universe in terms of power, which they believed to be sentient and to have will. In their view, power is the principal

causative agent for all phenomena. Unusual natural phenomena are viewed as especially sacred, being the repositories of concentrations of power. Mountain tops are held sacred, as are unusual rock formations, springs, and streams. Rock art sites are sacred, having been the sites of ceremonies. Burial and cremation sites are also sacred, as are many other places of residual power. In addition, various birds, but especially eagles, condors, hawks, and other birds of prey and their symbolic representations, are revered as sacred beings of great power and were sometimes killed ritually and mourned in mortuary ceremonies similar to those for human elites. For this reason, bird cremation sites are also sacred.

Because of these strong beliefs, rituals were (and continue to be) a constant factor in the life of every Native American individual. Some rituals were scheduled and routine (e.g., birth, puberty, death, mourning, and the eagle ritual and first rites), while others were sporadic and situationally performed (e.g., deer ceremony, bird dance, enemy songs, and the rain ritual) (Bean and Vane 2001:VII.A-3-10).

## **2.4 HISTORICAL SETTING**

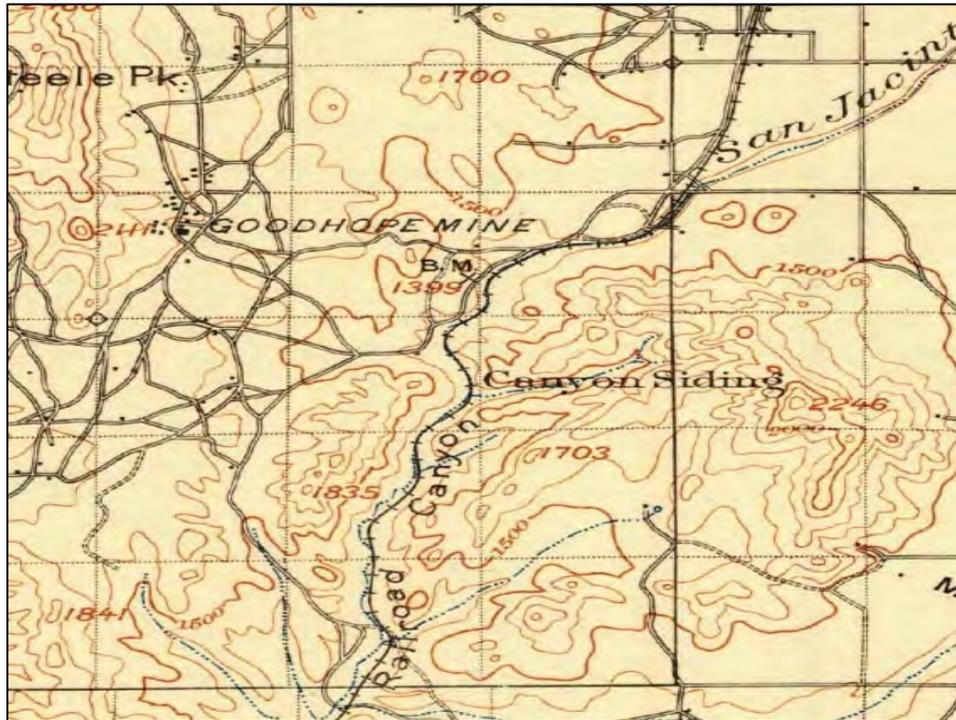
Historic times in California began in 1769 with the Spanish occupation of Alta California and the founding of the San Diego de Alcalá Mission when written records began to be compiled. The following historic context of California was taken primarily from Clark and Smallwood (2015). Exploration of the California coast in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was the basis for the Spanish claim to the region. In the eighteenth century, Spain recognized that to strengthen its claim, it would have to settle Alta California to preclude encroachment by the Russians and British traders exploring the western coast. Therefore, in the latter half of the eighteenth century, Spain and the Franciscan Order founded a series of presidios, or military camps, and missions along the California coast, beginning at San Diego in 1769. The Spanish also carried out exploratory expeditions into the interior regions, including the Mojave Desert, to identify travel routes to the coast and to establish interior settlements.

With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, California had formally become an American territory, and two years later, on September 9, 1850, California became the thirty-first state in the Union. Between those two years came a large influx of Americans seeking their fortunes; the catalyst for this influx was James Marshall's 1848 discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill (Starr 2005). The population and wealth in the early statehood years were concentrated in the northern part of the state while ranching was the main occupation in the southern counties. The flood and drought of the 1860s brought that era to a close, and the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 opened California to agricultural settlement and emigration from the east.

Southern California was promoted as an ideal agricultural area, with fertile soil and a mild climate. Books on California painted beautiful pictures that appealed to both Americans and Europeans. The railroad was also instrumental in attracting travelers westward. There were three land booms tied to railroad construction: (1) after the transcontinental railroad was completed, enabling easy travel to California; (2) in the late 1870s after the Southern Pacific was completed; and (3) 1886–1888, when the Santa Fe transcontinental line was completed. Competition between these lines incited a rate war, and both tourists and potential settlers took advantage of the low fares to come to California (Lech 2004:222).

### 2.4.1 Local History – Canyon Lake

Canyon Lake is a city and master-planned, gated community on Canyon Lake Reservoir located halfway between Lake Elsinore and Sun City in Riverside County. Canyon Lake Reservoir, originally known as Railroad Canyon Reservoir, was formed in 1927 when the Temescal Water Company built a dam on the San Jacinto River to provide a reliable irrigation source for local farmers. In 1882, the California Southern Railroad built a line through the canyon along the east bank of the San Jacinto River connecting Perris and Elsinore, giving the canyon its name (Figure 2-1) (Lake Elsinore and San Jacinto Watersheds Authority 2021; Martin 2007:7).



**Figure 2-1 1901 USGS Map showing the Southern California Railroad through Railroad Canyon (USGS 1901).**

Later, the Santa Fe Railroad purchased the line and connected it with their existing line to San Bernardino. However, the Santa Fe Railroad Company abandoned the line after multiple episodes of severe flooding through the canyon in 1884, 1916, and 1927 repeatedly washed out the rail lines. The Temescal Water Company, recognizing the potential of the canyon as a route for funneling water, subsequently purchased the railway rights-of-way through the canyon. In 1927 they began construction of a dam, which was completed by 1929 (Lake Elsinore and San Jacinto Watersheds Authority 2021; Martin 2007:7). Initially, the reservoir was slow to fill due to several years of drought. However, eventually the rains began to fill the reservoir, and a tunnel constructed through the San Jacinto Mountains also brought fresh water along with fish from upstream to fill the new lake. Once the reservoir was full, the Temescal Water Company granted the concession rights to local ranchers George and Leta Evans to operate a fishing and recreation area at the lake (Figure 2-2) (Martin 2007:7–8).



**Figure 2-2** Typical weekend scene at the Evans' Fish Camp Resort in the late 1930s (Martin 2007:25).

The Evans family and descendants operated the Fish Camp Resort for 30 years until 1968 when the Temescal Water Company purchased the concession back, and the development of the master-planned community around the reservoir, Canyon Lake, began (Martin 2007:7; The City of Canyon Lake 2021a).

The Corona Land Company, a subsidiary of the Temescal Water Company, became the primary developer for the 4,800+ lot, master-planned community of Canyon Lake. The developers originally envisioned Canyon Lake as a weekend style resort community. However, the appeal of the outdoor life that Canyon Lake offered, attracted permanent residents as well, including retirees, young families, and those looking for the security of a gated community that also offered the amenities of the lakeside lifestyle (The City of Canyon Lake 2021a). Over the subsequent decades, the areas surrounding the gated community attracted homeowners and businesses alike. Canyon Lake became more suburban, and in response, the City of Canyon Lake was incorporated in 1990 (Figure 2-3). The Canyon Lake Property Owner's Association controls and maintains all areas within the gated community. All areas outside of the gated community are under the jurisdiction of the City Council, with the exception of an approximately 20-acre parcel administered by the Bureau of Land Management that encompasses the upper areas of the eastern shore of the lake. The City of Canyon Lake City Hall, Chamber of Commerce, and the Canyon Lake Property Owner's Association offices are all located in the Towne Center, one of three Canyon Lake business and shopping centers (The City of Canyon Lake 2021b).

Canyon Lake, as a manmade reservoir, has had its difficulties. The lake has historically suffered from an excess of algal blooms that resulted from high levels of nutrients in the water. This problem is typical of bodies of water that are located at the end of a watershed and receive excess nutrients from runoff. In 2007, the Lake Elsinore and San Jacinto Watersheds Authority, and associated agencies, dragged the lake to remove excess sediments, and starting in 2013, Alum treatments have been used effectively to reduce algae growth. Together these efforts have improved the use of the reservoir for recreational activities so integral to this community (Lake

Elsinore and San Jacinto Watersheds Authority 2021). Today, the Canyon Lake area still offers its 11,000 plus residents the resort town, outdoor life, with fishing, boating, hiking, camping, and golf; all within an hour's drive of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego counties.



**Figure 2-3 View of Canyon Lake and Treasure Island today (Bevins 2000).**

**3**

**CULTURAL LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH**

On March 22, 2021, prior to the field survey of the Project area, AË engaged the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) housed at the University of California, Riverside to complete an archaeological literature and records search. The objective of this records search was to determine whether any prehistoric or historical cultural resources had been recorded previously within an area encompassing a half-mile-wide radius of the proposed Project (Study Area). The records search indicated nine cultural resource studies have been conducted previously within the Study Area (Table 3-1). None of the previous studies involved the Project area.

**Table 3-1  
Previous Cultural Resource Studies in the Study Area**

<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>EIC Reference #</b>	<b>Title</b>
Dibble, D. Stephen, and M.G. Cottrell	1987	RI-02164	Archaeological Assessment of Approximately 2000 Acres in the Vicinity of Lake Elsinore, County of Riverside, California
Davis, McMillan, and Dayle M. Cheever	1990	RI-02165	Archaeological Testing at Site CC-1, Lake Elsinore, California
Wade, Sue, and Susan M. Hector	1988	RI-02166	An Archaeological Survey Update for Cottonwood Canyon, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California
Jackson, Adrianna	2000	RI-05237	Cultural Resource Assessment for Sprint PCS Facility RV37XC925B (Black Horse H2O Tank), Canyon Lake, Riverside County, CA
Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, and Daniel Ballester	2003	RI-06017	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, Lighthouse and Continental Lift Stations, City of Canyon Lake, Riverside County, CA
Dice, Michael	2003	RI-06167	Letter Report Cultural Resource Evaluation of Sprint Telecommunications Facility RV37XC925B (Black Horse Water Tank), 30849 "B" Black Horse Drive, Canyon Lake, Riverside County, California
Jordan, Stacey C.	2006	RI-06688	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Relocation of One Pole in the City of Canyon Lake, Riverside County, California
Puckett, Heather R.	2013	RI-09203	Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless Inc. Property at the Rail Canyon Site, 32001 Railroad Canyon Road, Canyon Lake, Riverside County, California 92587
Bonner, Wayne H., and Marnie Aislin-Kay	2005	RI-09928	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate RS-0084-01 (Canyon Lake), 30849 Blackhorse Drive #B, Canyon Lake, Riverside County, California

These studies resulted in the identification of five resources within the Study Area (Table 3-2) but no cultural resources are documented within the Project area. None of the previously recorded resources are listed on the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE) list.

**Table 3-2**  
**Cultural Resources in the Study Area**

<b>Primary</b>	<b>Trinomial</b>	<b>Description</b>
Historical Resources		
33-003332	CA-RIV-3332	Grave markers
33-007710	—	Grave markers
Prehistoric Resources		
33-003885	CA-RIV-3885	Lithic scatter
33-013460	—	Mano isolate
33-013483	—	Hammerstone isolate

### **3.1 HISTORICAL MAP REVIEW**

In addition to the EIC research, Æ also consulted historic maps and aerial photographs to assess past land uses in the Project area. The historic maps examined were the 1901 Elsinore 30-minute USGS topographic quadrangle map, the 1901 Southern California 30-minute USGS topographic quadrangle map, and the 1953 Elsinore (HTMC 1970 ed., 1975 ed., and 1988 ed.), 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle maps.

Four structures are mapped within the northern Project area on the 1953 Elsinore topographic map (1975 ed.), but do not appear on the unedited version of the 1953 Elsinore topographic map (1970 ed.). In addition, the structures do not appear in historic aerial photographs until 1978. Two of the structures on the northwest corner of the Project area still exist, while the other two structures to the northeast appear to have been demolished prior to 1988. No other buildings, structures, or features of interest are shown within the Project area on any of the historical maps or photographs reviewed.

## NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS

Æ contacted the NAHC on March 22, 2021, for a review of their SLF, to determine if any known Native American cultural properties (e.g., traditional use or gathering areas, places of religious or sacred activity) are present within or adjacent to the Project area. The NAHC responded on April 6, 2021, stating the SLF search was completed with negative results. The NAHC requested Æ contact Native American individuals and organizations to elicit information regarding cultural resource issues related to the proposed Project, if any.

Upon review of the Native American contact list and after removing redundancies, Æ narrowed the list to 24 individuals and organizations traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area where the Project is located. Æ sent out Project scoping letters via email and/or hard copy on May 21, 2021 describing the Project and asking these individuals and organizations for their input. Copies of the letters, the list of contacts, and received responses are included in Appendix A. Æ sent follow up email correspondence on June 4, 2021 to the organizations who had not responded to the initial request on May 21, 2021.

Individuals/organizations contacted include:

- Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI)
- Amanda Vance, Chairperson of the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Doug Welmas, Chairperson of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
- Daniel Salgado, Chairperson of the Cahuilla Band of Indians
- Ralph Goff, Chairperson of the Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
- Robert Pinto, Chairperson of the Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
- Matias Belardes, Chairperson of the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation-Belardes
- Norma Contreras, Chairperson of the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians
- Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson of the La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
- Ray Chapparosa, Chairman of the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
- Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson of the Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
- Michael Linton, Chairperson of the Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
- Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Pala Band of Mission Indians
- Temet Aguilar, Chairperson of the Pauma Band of Mission Indians
- Ebru Ozdil, Cultural Analyst for the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians
- Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer for the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
- Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson of the Ramona Band of Cahuilla

- Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
- Tribal Council for the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
- Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair of the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
- Cody Martinez, Chairperson of the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
- Thomas Torte, Chairperson of the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians

As of June 8, 2021, three responses have been received. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians wish to defer to other Tribes, as the Project is not within their Traditional Use Area. The Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians wish to defer to local Tribes in the area. The Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation also wish to defer to local tribes due to lack of knowledge about resources in Riverside County.

## 5

### CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

This chapter details the methods and results of the intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area. The Project area was mostly accessible during the pedestrian survey completed by *Æ* Archaeologist Andrew DeLeon on May 20, 2021. The Project area is built up with residential and commercial buildings.

#### 5.1 SURVEY METHODS

The survey began at the northwesternmost corner of the Project area and proceeded east. Rather than utilizing strict transects, survey of the Project area was more intuitive due to the extremely developed nature of the Towne Center. Attention was paid to areas with exposed soil, landscaping, and hardscaping (Figures 5-1 and 5-2). The far western portions of the Project area are within a gated condominium complex only accessible by residents; therefore, this area was not subject to the pedestrian survey. The rest of the Project area was accessible and open to the public.



**Figure 5-1** Overview of landscaped area on the southeastern edge of the Project.



**Figure 5-2 Overview of landscaped area on the northeastern edge of the Project.**

## **5.2 SURVEY RESULTS**

The entire Project area is developed due to the existing Towne Center, which is still in operation. Most of the development consists of paved parking lot space and commercial buildings (Figure 5-3). The only areas that contained exposed soils of any kind were landscaped/hardscaped features placed throughout the parking areas and the outermost perimeters of the Project area. In all cases, the soils appear to be imported or disturbed and contain ornamental plants/shrubbery. The perimeter of the Project area was entirely fenced off from the adjacent golf course. No cultural resources were encountered within the Project area during the pedestrian survey. As indicated above a historic map review of the area was undertaken and no built environment features such as buildings or structures were identified that were over 50 years of age.



**Figure 5-3 Overview of the northwest quadrant of the Project.**

## 6 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Æ did not encounter any cultural resources within the Project area during the intensive pedestrian survey. Results of the records search indicate five previously recorded cultural resources have been identified within a half-mile-wide radius of the Project area, three of which are prehistoric. The Project area is highly developed and disturbed due to the existence of the current Towne Center. Having been built in the late 1970s, the area was extensively graded prior to construction of residential and commercial buildings. Geological data indicate no Ab (buried) horizon is described for the soil series within the Project area. While the Cajalco and Las Posas soil series mapped within the Project area contain well-developed A and B horizons, the depth of construction from the previous Towne Center has likely disturbed much of those deposits. Æ suggests a low sensitivity ranking for the potential for intact and significant buried cultural resources. Consequently, no further cultural resource management of the Project area is recommended.

In the event that potentially significant archaeological materials or possible human remains are encountered during construction, all work must be halted in the vicinity of the discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance and integrity of the find. If intact and significant archaeological remains are encountered, the impacts of the Project must be mitigated accordingly. Any such discoveries, and subsequent evaluation and treatment, should be documented in a cultural resource report, which would be submitted to the EIC for archival purposes.

Additionally, Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

Finally, if the Project area is expanded to include areas not covered by this survey or other recent cultural resource studies, additional cultural resource studies may be required.

7  
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## **APPENDIX A**

### **Native American Communication**

## LIST OF NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS AND RECORD OF RESPONSES

Name	Date & Time of Calls	Responses
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin Director Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	May 21, 2021 June 2, 2021	Scoping letter sent via email. Response received via email from Lacy Padilla. The Project is not within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area, so they defer to other Tribes in the area.
Amanda Vance Chairperson Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	May 21, 2021 June 4, 2021	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No response received.
Doug Welmas Chairperson Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	May 21, 2021 June 4, 2021	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No response received.
Daniel Salgado Chairperson Cahuilla Band of Indians	May 21, 2021 June 4, 2021	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No response received.
Ralph Goff Chairperson Campo Band of Diegueno Indians	May 21, 2021 June 4, 2021	Scoping letter sent via United States Postal Service (USPS). Follow-up phone call made. Was informed Marcus Cuero is the new Chairperson and was given his email address. A copy of the scoping letter was emailed to Mr. Cuero the same day. No response received.
Robert Pinto Chairperson Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	May 21, 2021 June 4, 2021	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No response received.
Matias Belardes Chairperson Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation-Belardes	May 21, 2021 June 4, 2021	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No response received.
Norma Contreras Chairperson La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians	May 21, 2021 June 4, 2021	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No response received.
Gwendolyn Parada Chairperson La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	May 21, 2021 June 4, 2021	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No response received.

Name	Date & Time of Calls	Responses
Ray Chapparosa Chairperson Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians	May 21, 2021 June 4, 2021	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No response received.
Angela Elliott Santos Chairperson Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation	May 21, 2021 June 4, 2021	Scoping letter sent via USPS. Follow-up phone call made with no answer and no voice mail is set up.
Michael Linton Chairperson Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	May 21, 2021 June 4, 2021 June 8, 2021	Scoping letter sent via USPS. Follow-up phone call made. Was referred to “Gabe” and left a voicemail with that contact. Gabe Kitchen responded and stated the Tribe wishes to defer to local tribes in the area of the Project.
Ann Brierty Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Morongo Band of Mission Indians	May 21, 2021 June 4, 2021	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No response received.
Shasta Gaughen Tribal Historic Preservation Office Pala Band of Mission Indians	May 21, 2021 June 4, 2021	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No response received.
Temet Aguilar Chairperson Pauma Band of Mission Indians	May 21, 2021 June 4, 2021	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No response received.
Ebru Ozdil Cultural Analyst Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians	May 21, 2021 June 4, 2021	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No response received.
Jill McCormick Historic Preservation Officer Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	May 21, 2021 May 24, 2021	Scoping letter sent via email. Response received 5/24 via email from THPO. The Tribe has no comments and wishes to defer to more local tribes on the Project.
Joseph Hamilton Chairperson Ramona Band of Cahuilla	May 21, 2021 June 4, 2021	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No response received.
Cheryl Madrigal Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	May 21, 2021 June 4, 2021	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No response received.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Date &amp; Time of Calls</b>	<b>Responses</b>
Tribal Council San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians	May 21, 2021 June 4, 2021	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No response received.
Lovina Redner Tribal Chair Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	May 21, 2021 June 4, 2021	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No response received.
Joseph Ontiveros Cultural Resource Department Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	May 21, 2021 June 4, 2021	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No response received.
Cody Martinez Chairperson Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	May 21, 2021 June 4, 2021	Scoping letter sent via email. No response received.
Thomas Torte Cultural Resource Coordinator Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	May 26, 2021 June 4, 2021	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No response received.

# Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

## Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-657-5390 – Fax

[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

**Date:** 3/22/2021

**Project:** Canyon Lake Specific Plan AE#4279

**County:** Riverside

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Elsinore; Romoland

**Township:** 6S

**Range:** 4W

**Section(s):** 1, 2, 11, 12

**Company/Firm/Agency:** Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

**Contact Person:** Andrew DeLeon

**Street Address:** 3550 East Florida Avenue, Suite H

**City:** Hemet

**Zip:** 92544

**Phone:** (951) 766-2000 (ext. 520)

**Fax:** (951) 766-0020

**Email:** [adeleon@appliedearthworks.com](mailto:adeleon@appliedearthworks.com)

**Project Description:** The Project involves the development of approximately 20 acres of land in the city of Canyon Lake, Riverside County, California.

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 6, 2021

Andrew DeLeon  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.Via Email to: [adeleon@appliedearthworks.com](mailto:adeleon@appliedearthworks.com)

Re: Canyon Lake Specific Plan AE#4279 Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. DeLeon:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON  
Laura Miranda  
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON  
Reginald Pagaling  
ChumashSECRETARY  
Merri Lopez-Keifer  
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN  
Russell Attebery  
KarukCOMMISSIONER  
William Mungary  
Paiute/White Mountain  
ApacheCOMMISSIONER  
Julie Tumamait-  
Stenslie  
ChumashCOMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
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California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 4, 2021

Jim Morrissey  
City of Canyon LakeVia Email to: [jmorrissey@canyonlakeca.gov](mailto:jmorrissey@canyonlakeca.gov)

Re: Native American Consultation, Pursuant to Senate Bill 18 (SB18), Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4, as well as Assembly Bill 52 (AB52), Public Resources Codes §21080.1, §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2, Towne Center Specific Plan Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. Morrissey:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties or projects.

Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4 require local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places when creating or amending General Plans, Specific Plans and Community Plans.

Public Resources Codes §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2 requires public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

The law does not preclude local governments and agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction. The NAHC believes that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

Best practice for the AB52 process and in accordance with Public Resources Code §21080.3.1(d), is to do the following:

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

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that lead agencies include in their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential affect (APE), such as:

CHAIRPERSON  
Laura Miranda  
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON  
Reginald Pagaling  
ChumashSECRETARY  
Merri Lopez-Keifer  
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN  
Russell Attebery  
KarukCOMMISSIONER  
William Mungary  
Paiute/White Mountain  
ApacheCOMMISSIONER  
Julie Tumamait-  
Stenslie  
ChumashCOMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
Christina Snider  
PomoNAHC HEADQUARTERS  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
NAHC.ca.gov

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
  - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
  - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
  - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
  - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
  - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.  
  
All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.
3. The result of the Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission. The request form can be found at <http://nahc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Local-Government-Tribal-Consultation-List-Request-Form-Update.pdf>.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: [Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
Riverside County  
3/4/2021**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive                      Cahuilla  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907  
Fax: (760) 699-6924  
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

**Campo Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians**

Ralph Goff, Chairperson  
36190 Church Road, Suite 1                      Diegueno  
Campo, CA, 91906  
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046  
Fax: (619) 478-5818  
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive                      Cahuilla  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800  
Fax: (760) 699-6919

**Ewiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians**

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road                                      Diegueno  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315  
Fax: (619) 445-9126  
michaelg@leaningrock.net

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla  
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 846    Cahuilla  
Coachella, CA, 92236  
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722  
Fax: (760) 369-7161  
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

**Ewiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians**

Robert Pinto, Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road                                      Diegueno  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315  
Fax: (619) 445-9126  
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

**Cabazon Band of Mission  
Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson  
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway                      Cahuilla  
Indio, CA, 92203  
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593  
Fax: (760) 347-7880  
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

**Juaneno Band of Mission  
Indians Acjachemen Nation -  
Belardes**

Matias Belardes, Chairperson  
32161 Avenida Los Amigos                              Juaneno  
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675  
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522  
kaamalam@gmail.com

**Cahuilla Band of Indians**

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson  
52701 U.S. Highway 371                              Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549  
Fax: (951) 763-2808  
Chairman@cahuilla.net

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

Norma Contreras, Chairperson  
22000 Highway 76                                      Luiseno  
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061  
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

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This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3, 65352.4 et seq. and Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Towne Center Specific Plan Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
Riverside County  
3/4/2021**

**La Posta Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians**

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson  
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113  
Fax: (619) 478-2125  
LP13boots@aol.com

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla  
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano  
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807  
Fax: (951) 922-8146  
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

**La Posta Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians**

Javaughn Miller, Tribal  
Administrator  
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113  
Fax: (619) 478-2125  
jmiller@LPtribe.net

**Pala Band of Mission Indians**

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic  
Preservation Officer  
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula  
Rd. Cupeno  
Pala, CA, 92059 Luiseno  
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515  
Fax: (760) 742-3189  
sgaughen@palatribe.com

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla  
and Cupeño Indians**

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla  
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189  
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711  
Fax: (760) 782-0712

**Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians**

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno  
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061  
Phone: (760) 742 - 1289  
Fax: (760) 742-3422  
bennaecalac@aol.com

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay  
Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930  
Fax: (619) 766-4957

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

Mark Macarro, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno  
Temecula, CA, 92593  
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000  
Fax: (951) 695-1778  
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

**Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians**

Michael Linton, Chairperson  
P.O Box 270 Diegueno  
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070  
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818  
Fax: (760) 782-9092  
mesagrandeband@msn.com

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma  
Reservation**

Jill McCormick, Historic  
Preservation Officer  
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423  
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

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**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
Riverside County  
3/4/2021**

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla**

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391670                      Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105  
Fax: (951) 763-4325  
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation**

Cody Martinez, Chairperson  
1 Kwaaypaay Court                      Kumeyaay  
El Cajon, CA, 92019  
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613  
Fax: (619) 445-1927  
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

**Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians**

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson  
One Government Center Lane              Luiseno  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051  
Fax: (760) 749-5144  
bomazzetti@aol.com

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians**

Thomas Torte, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1160                                      Cahuilla  
Thermal, CA, 92274  
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300  
Fax: (760) 397-8146  
tmchair@torresmartinez.org

**Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians**

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic  
Preservation Officer  
One Government Center Lane              Luiseno  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635  
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

**San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians**

San Luis Rey, Tribal Council  
1889 Sunset Drive                              Luiseno  
Vista, CA, 92081  
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505  
Fax: (760) 724-2172  
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair  
P.O. Box 391820                              Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700  
Fax: (951) 659-2228  
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

**Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians**

Scott Cozart, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 487                                      Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92583                      Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3, 65352.4 et seq. and Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Towne Center Specific Plan Project, Riverside County.

May 21, 2021

Temet Aguilar  
Chairperson  
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians  
P.O. Box 369  
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Towne Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear Chairperson Aguilar:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

Æ submitted an archaeological literature and records search request to the Eastern Information Center, EIC housed at the University of California, Riverside on March 22, 2021. Due to COVID-19 related delays at the University and the EIC, results were only recently received on May 17, 2021. The records search results indicate 5 cultural resources within a 1/2-mile radius of the Project area. None of these resources are documented within the Project area. Æ was contracted to perform an archaeological survey of the Project area which was completed on May 20, 2021. The Project area is fully developed with the existing Canyon Lake Towne Center and no cultural resources were identified during the survey.

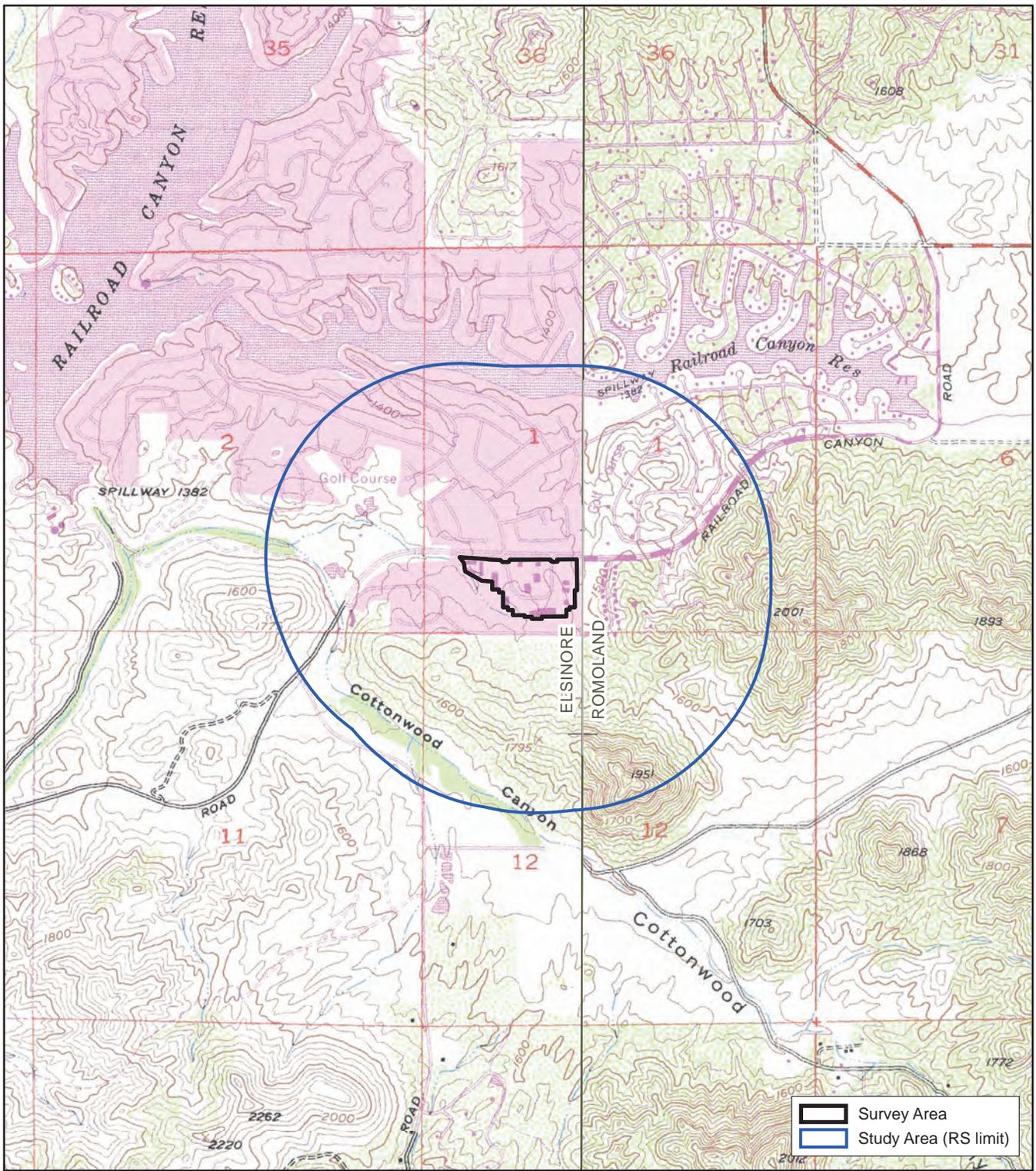
As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, Æ requested a search of the *Sacred Lands File* by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on March 22, 2021. The NAHC responded on April 6, 2021 noting that *Sacred Lands File* search was completed with negative results. Should your records show that cultural properties exist within or near the Project area shown on the enclosed map, or if you have any concerns regarding Native American issues related to the overall Project, please contact me at (951) 766-2000 or via letter expressing your concerns. You may also e-mail me at [adeleon@appliedearthworks.com](mailto:adeleon@appliedearthworks.com). If I do not hear from you within the next two weeks, I will contact you with a follow-up phone call or email.

Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

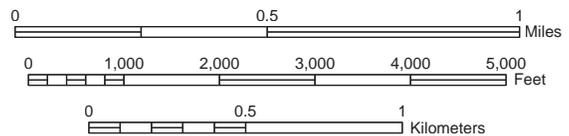
Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.



Scale: 1:24,000



T6S/R4W, Sections 1, 2, 11, & 12 ; SBB&M Elsinore (1953, photorevised 1988) and Romoland (1953, photorevised 1979), CA 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangles



Record Search location map for the Canyon Lake Specific Plan Project - AE#4279.

May 21, 2021

Matias Belardes  
Chairperson  
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians  
Acjachemen Nation - Belardes  
32161 Avenida Los Amigos  
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Towne Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear Chairperson Belardes:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

May 21, 2021

Ann Brierty  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Towne Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear THPO Brierty:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

May 21, 2021

Ray Chapparosa  
Chairperson  
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians  
P.O. Box 189  
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Towne Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear Chairperson Chapparosa:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

May 21, 2021

Norma Contreras  
Chairperson  
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians  
22000 Highway 76  
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Towne Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear Chairperson Contreras:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

May 21, 2021

Marcus Cuero  
Chairperson  
Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians  
36190 Church road, Suite 1  
Campo, CA, 91906

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Town Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear Chairperson Cuero:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Town Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

May 21, 2021

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin  
Director  
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Towne Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear Director Garcia-Plotkin:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

May 21, 2021

Shasta Gaughen  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Pala Band of Mission Indians  
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd.  
Pala, CA, 92059

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Towne Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear THPO Gaughen:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

May 21, 2021

Joseph Hamilton  
Chairperson  
Ramona Band of Cahuilla  
P.O. Box 391670  
Anza, CA, 92539

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Towne Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear Chairperson Hamilton:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

May 21, 2021

Michael Linton  
Chairperson  
Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno-  
Mission Indians  
P.O Box 270  
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Towne Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear Chairperson Linton:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

May 21, 2021

Cheryl Madrigal  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians  
One Government Center Lane  
Valley Center, CA, 92082

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Towne Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear THPO Madrigal:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

May 21, 2021

Cody Martinez  
Chairperson  
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation  
1 Kwaaypaay Court  
El Cajon, CA, 92019

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Towne Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear Chairperson Martinez:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

May 21, 2021

Jill McCormick  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ, 85366

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Town Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon Lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear THPO McCormick:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Town Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

May 21, 2021

Joseph Ontiveros  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Towne Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear THPO Ontiveros:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

May 21, 2021

Ebru Ozdil  
Cultural Analyst  
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians  
P.O. Box 1477  
Temecula, CA, 92593

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Towne Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear Cultural Analyst Ozdil:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

May 21, 2021

Gwendolyn Parada  
Chairperson  
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians  
8 Crestwood Road  
Boulevard, CA, 91905

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Towne Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear Chairperson Parada:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

May 21, 2021

Robert Pinto  
Chairperson  
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians  
4054 Willows road,  
Alpine, CA, 91901

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Towne Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear Chairperson Pinto:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

May 21, 2021

Lovina Redner  
Tribal Chair  
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 391820  
Anza, CA, 92539

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Towne Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear Tribal Chair Redner:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

Æ submitted an archaeological literature and records search request to the Eastern Information Center, EIC housed at the University of California, Riverside on March 22, 2021. Due to COVID-19 related delays at the University and the EIC, results were only recently received on May 17, 2021. The records search results indicate 5 cultural resources within a 1/2-mile radius of the Project area. None of these resources are documented within the Project area. Æ was contracted to perform an archaeological survey of the Project area which was completed on May 20, 2021. The Project area is fully developed with the existing Canyon Lake Towne Center and no cultural resources were identified during the survey.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, Æ requested a search of the *Sacred Lands File* by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on March 22, 2021. The NAHC responded on April 6, 2021 noting that *Sacred Lands File* search was completed with negative results. Should your records show that cultural properties exist within or near the Project area shown on the enclosed map, or if you have any concerns regarding Native American issues related to the overall Project, please contact me at (951) 766-2000 or via letter expressing your concerns. You may also e-mail me at [adeleon@appliedearthworks.com](mailto:adeleon@appliedearthworks.com). If I do not hear from you within the next two weeks, I will contact you with a follow-up phone call or email.

Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

May 21, 2021

Daniel Salgado  
Chairperson  
Cahuilla Band of Indians  
52701 U.S. Highway 371  
Anza, CA, 92539

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Towne Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear Chairperson Salgado:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

May 21, 2021

San Luis Rey, Tribal Council  
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians  
1889 Sunset Drive  
Vista, CA, 92081

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Towne Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear San Luis Rey Tribal Council:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

May 21, 2021

Angela Elliott Santos  
Chairperson  
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation  
P.O. Box 1302  
Boulevard, CA, 91905

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Town Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon Lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear Chairperson Santos:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Town Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

May 21, 2021

Thomas Tortez  
Chairperson  
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA, 92274

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Towne Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear Chairperson Tortez:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

May 21, 2021

Amanda Vance  
Chairperson  
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 846  
Coachella, CA, 92236

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Towne Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear Chairperson Vance:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

May 21, 2021

Doug Welmas  
Chairperson  
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians  
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway  
Indio, CA, 92203

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Towne Center Specific Plan Project, in the City of Canyon lake, Riverside County, California.

Dear Chairperson Welmas:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Project (Project). The City of Canyon Lake (City) proposes to develop a Specific Plan for the City's existing Towne Center which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City as the lead CEQA agency. The approximate 20-acre Towne Center Specific Plan Project area is north and west of Big Tee Drive and south of Railroad Canyon Road. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Elsinore, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 6S / Range 4W, Section 1, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Respectfully yours,



Andrew DeLeon, MA, RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

## Andrew DeLeon

---

**From:** Padilla, Lacy (TRBL) <lpadilla@aguacaliente.net> on behalf of Padilla, Lacy (TRBL)  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 2, 2021 12:19 PM  
**To:** Andrew DeLeon  
**Subject:** RE: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Specific Plan Project

**Flag Status:** Flagged

Greetings,

A records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Thank you,

**Lacy Padilla**

Archaeologist  
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264  
D: 760-699-6956 | C: 760-333-5222

---

**From:** Andrew DeLeon <adeleon@appliedearthworks.com>  
**Sent:** Friday, May 21, 2021 2:29 PM  
**To:** THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>  
**Subject:** Cultural Resource Assessment for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Specific Plan Project

Good afternoon,

Attached please find a scoping letter and map for a Specific Plan Project in the City of Canyon Lake, Riverside County, California.

Thank you,  
Andrew

**Andrew DeLeon | Applied EarthWorks, Inc.**  
**Associate Archaeologist**



3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H  
Hemet, CA. 92544-4937  
951.766.2000 x-520 office

[www.appliedearthworks.com](http://www.appliedearthworks.com)

## Andrew DeLeon

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**From:** Quechan Historic Preservation Officer <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com> on behalf of Quechan Historic Preservation Officer  
**Sent:** Monday, May 24, 2021 7:17 AM  
**To:** 'Andrew DeLeon'  
**Subject:** RE: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Specific Plan Project

**Follow Up Flag:** Follow up  
**Flag Status:** Flagged

This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the project.

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**From:** Andrew DeLeon [mailto:adeleon@appliedearthworks.com]  
**Sent:** Friday, May 21, 2021 3:11 PM  
**To:** historicpreservation@quechantribe.com  
**Subject:** Cultural Resource Assessment for the Canyon Lake Towne Center Specific Plan Project

Good afternoon,

Attached please find a scoping letter and map for a Specific Plan Project in the City of Canyon Lake, Riverside County, California.

Thank you,  
Andrew

**Andrew DeLeon | Applied EarthWorks, Inc.**  
**Associate Archaeologist**



3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H  
Hemet, CA. 92544-4937  
951.766.2000 x-520 office

[www.appliedearthworks.com](http://www.appliedearthworks.com)



Virus-free. [www.avast.com](http://www.avast.com)