

Figure 6.6-1
Excavation Location Map
Site ORA-446

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Table 6.6-1
Surface Collection Data
Site ORA-446

Surface	Quantity	Artifact Type	Material Type	Cat. No.
1	1	Flake(s)	Quartzite	1
2	1	Flake(s)	MGM	2
3	1	Flake(s)	MGM	3
4	1	Flake(s)	Quartzite	4

Table 6.6-2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site ORA-446

Shovel Test	Depth	Recovery
1	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	No Recovery
	20-30	No Recovery
2	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	No Recovery
	20-30	No Recovery
3	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	No Recovery
	20-30	No Recovery
4	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	No Recovery
	20-30	No Recovery
5	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	No Recovery
	20-30	No Recovery

Shovel Test	Depth	Recovery
6	0-10	No Recovery
6	10-20	No Recovery
	20-30	No Recovery
7	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	No Recovery
	20-30	No Recovery
8	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	No Recovery
	20-30	No Recovery

Table 6.6-3
Test Unit Excavation Data
Site ORA-446

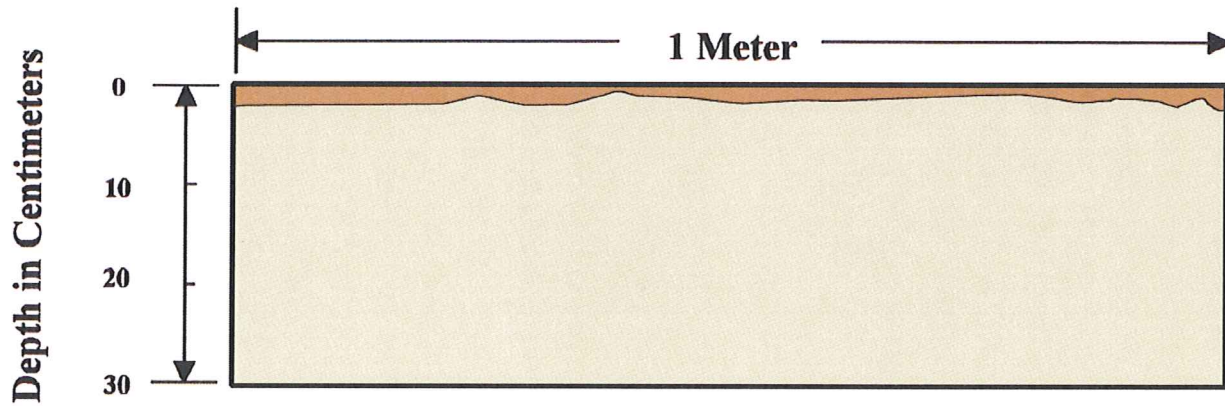
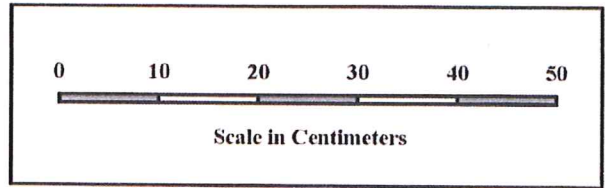
Test Unit	Depth (cm)	Quantity	Artifact Type	Material Type	Cat. No.
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30	No Recovery			



Plate 6.6-1. View of Site ORA-446, facing south.



Plate 6.6-2. North wall profile of test unit, Site ORA-446.



Soil Types



Grass/roots



Grayish tan, (10YR 5/2) fine to medium grain, compacted sandy loam

Figure 6.6-2

Test Unit 1 Profile of North Wall

Site ORA-446

The Portola Center Project



7.0 SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

The archaeological assessment of the cultural resources within the Portola Center Project consisted of records searches and a testing and evaluation program for five cultural resource sites. The project has been surveyed for cultural resources at least three times in the recent past. However, due to changes in project alignment and general project concerns, the project area was subject to an intensive pedestrian survey in August of 2011. The methods used during this investigation were in accordance with CEQA, Section 15064.5, the City of Lake Forest, and the County of Orange archaeological guidelines. The archaeological assessment included a significance evaluation of five cultural resources, which involved a surface collection and subsurface testing of the site areas. The results of the significance evaluation and a discussion of the potential impacts are presented in the following sections.

7.1 CEQA, City of Lake Forest, and County of Orange Guidelines

The five cultural resources recorded within the project, Sites ORA-441 through ORA-443, and ORA-445, and ORA-446, were evaluated according to the criteria presented in Section 15064.5 of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA), as amended, the City of Lake Forest, and the County of Orange guidelines.

The evaluation criteria utilized for the project from Section 15064.5 is summarized below:

Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archaeological and Historical Resources

As part of the evaluation of 10 resources within the Portola Center Project, the term “historical resources” as described in CEQA shall include the following:

- (1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
- (2) A resource included in the local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in

light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

- (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
 - (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
 - (C) 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.
 - (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- (4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 5020.1(i) or 5024.1.

In addition, CEQA also states that impacts to a local community, ethnic, or social group must also be considered. If a resource is determined to be not important under these criteria, it is assumed that the resource cannot be significantly impacted, and therefore, mitigation measures are not warranted. However, any resources found to be important according to these criteria must be assessed for project-related actions that could directly or indirectly impact such resources. Impacts that adversely affect important resources are considered to be significant impacts for which mitigating measures are warranted.

Regional: SCAG and the County of Orange
Southern California Association of Governments

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), which is the designated Metropolitan Planning Organization for six southern California counties (Ventura, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, Imperial, and Los Angeles), is federally mandated to develop plans for transportation, growth management, hazardous waste management, and air quality. SCAG has prepared the Regional Comprehensive Planning Guide (RCPG) in conjunction with its constituent members and other regional planning agencies. The RCPG is intended to serve as a framework to guide decision-making with respect to the growth and changes that can be anticipated through the year 2015. The Plan consists of five core chapters that contain goals,

policies, implementation strategies, and technical data that support three overarching objectives for the region, including (1) improving the standard of living for all, (2) improving the quality of life for all, and (3) enhancing equity and access to government. Local governments are required to use the RCPG as the basis for their own plans and are required to discuss the consistency of projects of “regional significance” with the RCPG. Specific growth management policies of the RCPG are discussed below.

Policy 3.21 Encourage the implementation of measures aimed at the preservation and protection of the recorded and unrecorded cultural resources and archaeological sites.

County of Orange General Plan Resources Element

The Resources Element of the County of Orange General Plan includes an inventory of various County-wide resources, including cultural-historical resources. The element also includes goals, policies, and programs for development, management, preservation, and conservation of County resources. This element provides sources of regional information affecting Lake Forest. This regional information has been used to prepare this document. None of the cultural resources included in the Element’s inventory are located on the project sites.

Local: The City of Lake Forest
General Plan

The City of Lake Forest General Plan contains goals, policies, and plans that are intended to guide land use and development decisions. The Recreation and Resources Element was designed to ensure the conservation of important historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources. Relevant policies are listed below.

- Goal 4.0 Conservation of important historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources.
- Policy 4.1 Protect areas of important historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources.
- Policy 4.2 Identify, designate, and protect buildings or sites of historical significance.

Subsurface archaeological evidence of the Acjachemem culture potentially occurred throughout the City. Much of the terrain has been modified by agricultural activities and development, which could have disturbed subsurface archaeological resources. Development proposals will be assessed for potential impacts to archaeological resources according to CEQA

and City requirements. The City requires that significant impacts will either be avoided or mitigated.

7.2 Significance Evaluation and Impact Analysis

The impact analysis and significance evaluations for the five cultural resources investigated within the Portola Center Project are presented in the following sections. Figure 7.0–1 shows the location of each cultural resource within the project.

7.2.1 Site ORA-441 Evaluation

Site ORA-441 was relocated and subjected to archaeological investigations as part of the assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources associated with the proposed development project. Testing of the site resulted in the recovery of a single flake and 23.4 grams of *marine shell*. Other elements of the site described in the 1973 site form or in subsequent survey reports were not relocated and are assumed to have been disturbed or destroyed by the repeated diking and use of the site area over the past 30 years. No significant features or subsurface deposits were identified.

Based upon the results of the testing program, Site ORA-441 has been characterized as a prehistoric resource extraction site and temporary camp. Within the project, the site is disturbed and has no remaining intact features or subsurface deposits. The testing program has exhausted the site's research potential. The site is evaluated as not significant according to CEQA and local agency guidelines. The proposed project will not represent a source of significant adverse impacts to ORA-441.

7.2.2 Site ORA-442 Evaluation

Site ORA-442 was relocated and subjected to archaeological investigations as part of the assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources associated with the proposed development project. Testing of the site resulted in the recovery of a groundstone tool, precision tools, and lithic production waste. Other elements of the site described in the 1973 site form or in subsequent survey reports were not relocated and are assumed to have been disturbed or destroyed by the repeated diking and use of the site area over the past 30 years. No significant features or subsurface deposits were identified.

Based upon the results of the testing program, Site ORA-442 has been characterized as a prehistoric resource extraction site and temporary camp. Within the project, the site is disturbed and has no remaining intact features or subsurface deposits. The testing program has exhausted the site's research potential. The site is evaluated as not significant according to CEQA and local agency guidelines. The proposed project will not represent a source of significant adverse impacts to ORA-442.

7.2.3 Site ORA-443 Evaluation

Site ORA-443 was relocated and subjected to archaeological investigations as part of the assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources associated with the proposed development project. Testing of the site resulted in the recovery of groundstone tools and lithic production waste. Other elements of the site described in the 1973 site form or in subsequent survey reports, including the rock grouping, were not relocated and are assumed to have been disturbed or destroyed by natural erosional processes. No significant features or subsurface deposits were identified.

Based upon the results of the testing program, Site ORA-443 has been characterized as a prehistoric resource extraction site and temporary camp. Within the project, the site has no remaining intact features or subsurface deposits. The testing program has exhausted the site's research potential. The site is evaluated as not significant according to CEQA and local agency guidelines. The proposed project will not represent a source of significant adverse impacts to ORA-443.

7.2.4 Site ORA-445 Evaluation

Site ORA-445 was relocated and subjected to archaeological investigations as part of the assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources associated with the proposed development project. Testing of the site resulted in no recovery of prehistoric artifacts. Other elements of the site described in the 1973 site form or in subsequent survey reports, including the mortar bowl fragments, were not relocated and are assumed to have been disturbed or destroyed by impacts from the construction of Glen Ranch Road, the development of the Portola Hills community, and the construction of concrete drainage ditches within the site area. No significant features or subsurface deposits were identified.

Based upon the results of the testing program, Site ORA-445 has been characterized as highly disturbed. Within the project, the site has no remaining intact features or subsurface deposits. The testing program has exhausted the site's research potential. The site is evaluated as not significant according to CEQA and local agency guidelines. The proposed project will not represent a source of significant adverse impacts to ORA-445.

7.2.5 Site ORA-446 Evaluation

Site ORA-446 was relocated and subjected to archaeological investigations as part of the assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources associated with the proposed development project. Testing of the site resulted in the recovery of four lithic production waste flakes. Other elements of the site described in the 1973 site form or in subsequent survey reports, including midden soil, were not relocated and are assumed to have been disturbed or destroyed by the construction of a road through the western portion of the site. No significant features or subsurface deposits were identified.

Based upon the results of the testing program, Site ORA-446 has been characterized as a prehistoric resource extraction site and temporary camp. Within the project, the site has no remaining intact features or subsurface deposits. The testing program has exhausted the site's research potential. The site is evaluated as not significant according to CEQA and local agency guidelines. The proposed project will not represent a source of significant adverse impacts to ORA-446.

7.3 Summary

The subsurface excavations combined with the collection and curation of surface artifacts and recordation of the sites has exhausted the research potential for Sites ORA-441 through ORA-443, ORA-445, and ORA-446, as well as mitigated any potential significant impacts to the five resources that may be caused by the proposed project to a level less than significant.

Figure 7.0-1
Project Development Map
with Cultural Resources

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

8.0 **IMPACT SUMMARY AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES**

The proposed Portola Center Project will impact five recorded cultural resources. The prehistoric resources, Sites ORA-441 through ORA-443, ORA-445, and ORA-446 are not significant under CEQA, the City of Lake Forest, and Orange County guidelines. Potential impacts to the resources anticipated by the proposed project will not be significant because all of the tested resources were evaluated as not important and have no remaining research potential or sensitive features. Although the testing program identified the cultural resources as not significant, the potential that additional cultural resources may be present within the project does exist. Dense vegetation or erosional soils may be masking or covering archaeological sites that will be exposed during grading. Due to the potential of encountering additional resources during grading of the project, mitigation monitoring is recommended. Any resources that are identified during ground-disturbing activities should be assessed for significance and treated in accordance with CEQA, the City of Lake Forest, and Orange County guidelines. The mitigation monitoring program is presented in the following section.

Table 8.0-1
Evaluation Summary for Cultural Resources

Site	Evaluation	Mitigation Monitoring Recommended
ORA-441	Not Significant	Yes
ORA-442	Not Significant	Yes
ORA-443	Not Significant	Yes
ORA-445	Not Significant	Yes
ORA-446	Not Significant	Yes

8.1 Mitigation Monitoring Program

Prior to Approval of Grading of Improvement plans, the applicant shall:

- A. Implement a grading monitoring plan to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources on the Portola Center Project to the satisfaction of the lead agency. This program shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following actions:

- a. Provide evidence to the lead agency that a County certified archaeologist has been contracted to implement a grading monitoring program to the satisfaction of the lead agency. A letter from the Project Archaeologist shall be submitted to the Lead Agency. The letter shall include the following guidelines:
 - a. The consulting archaeologist shall contract with a Native American monitor to be involved with the grading monitoring program.
 - b. The County certified archaeologist/historian and Native American Monitor shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
 - c. The consulting archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development.
 - d. An adequate number of monitors (archaeological/ historical/Native American) shall be present to ensure that all earth-moving activities are observed and shall be on site during all grading activities.
 - e. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be on site full-time. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Principal Investigator.
 - f. During the cutting of previously disturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be on site as determined by the Principal Investigator of the excavations. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Principal Investigator in consultation with the Native American monitor.

- g. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed.
- h. In the event that previously unidentified, potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow for evaluation. The archaeologist shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with the County Archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.
- i. If any human bones are discovered, the Principal Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
- j. Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The Principal Investigator shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
- k. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated at a facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to the

Cooper Center, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

1. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, a report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the Lead Agency prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site Forms.

- m. In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Lead Agency by the consulting archaeologist that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.

B. Provide evidence to the Lead Agency that the following notes have been placed on the Grading Plan:

1. The County certified archaeologist/historian and Native American monitor shall attend the pre-construction meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.

2. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be on site to perform full-time monitoring as determined by the Principal Investigator of the excavations. The frequency inspections will depend on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features.

3. During the cutting of previously disturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be on site as determined by the Principal Investigator of the excavations. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Principal Investigator in consultation with the Native American monitor.

4. In the event that previously unidentified, potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of discovery. The Principal Investigator, in consultation with the County Archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.
5. The consulting archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development.
6. If any human bones are discovered, the Principal Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
7. Prior to rough grading inspection sign-off, provide evidence that the field grading monitoring activities have been completed to the satisfaction of the Lead Agency. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the Project Archaeologist.
8. Prior to final grading release, submit to the satisfaction of the Lead Agency, a final report that documents the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program. The report shall also include the following:
 - a. Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site Forms.
 - b. Evidence that all cultural materials collected during the grading monitoring program has been curated, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, the Cooper Center, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

In the event that no cultural resources area discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Lead Agency by the consulting archaeologist that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.

9.0 PERSONNEL

The archaeological assessment for Portola Center Project was directed by Brian F. Smith Principal Investigator. Project personnel included senior project archaeologist Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA, and field archaeologists Charles Callahan, Brad Comeau, Clarence Hoff, Andrew Hoge, Justin Houghton, Jennifer Kraft, Benjamin Marshall, Shaun Murphy, Ryan Robinson, and Matthew Smith. Laboratory analysis was conducted by Kent Smolik. The text of this report was prepared by Brian Smith and Tracy A. Stropes, and edited by Alison Gonzalez and Leigh Kulbacki. The report graphics were prepared by Clint Callahan, Damien Tietjen, and Adrian Moreno. Leigh Kulbacki was in charge of report production.

10.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and have been compiled in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) criteria as defined in Section 15064.5, the City of Lake Forest, and Orange County cultural resource criteria.



Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

August 29, 2011

Date

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APPENDIX I

Archaeological Site Update Forms
(Deleted for public review; bound separately)

APPENDIX II

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for public review; bound separately)

APPENDIX III

**South Central Coastal
Information Center Records Search**
(Deleted for public review; bound separately)

APPENDIX IV

Confidential Cultural Resource Location Maps

(Deleted for public review; bound separately)