

5.17 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

The components of the proposed Project analyzed herein are:

- 1) Adoption and implementation of the Beaumont 2040 Plan (Beaumont 2040 Plan); and
- 2) Adoption and implementation of the revised Zoning Ordinance and Zoning Map.

Since an initial study was not prepared with the issuance of the Notice of Preparation (Appendix A), the focus of the following discussion is related to Project's potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 20174 and is either (i) eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Places or a local register of historical places or (ii) is determined by the City of Beaumont (as lead agency) to be significant based on the criteria in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c).

In response to the Notice of Preparation, the City received comment letters from the Native American Heritage Commission, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians. These letters are included in Appendix A and are summarized in **Table 2-A – Summary of Written Comments Received in Response to the Notice of Preparation**. No oral comments were received regarding tribal cultural resources at the Project's public scoping meeting.

5.17.1 Setting

Beaumont is part of a region with rich cultural, tribal, and historical resources. The City lies within the traditional territory of the Pass (or Wanakik) Cahuilla and a small portion of Serrano ancestral territory. Additionally, recorded and unrecorded tribal cultural resources exist within the Planning Area, including along State Route (SR)-60 and SR-79. Refer to Section 5.5 – Cultural Resources for a discussion related to the environmental setting, prehistoric setting, ethnographic setting, and historical setting within the Planning Area (City limits and its sphere of influence (SOI)) as well as history of the City.

The Planning Area exists within a small portion of Serrano ancestral territory. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) is interested in San Timoteo Canyon and the Badlands, which are located in the Jack Rabbit subarea of the City. (AE(a), Appendix A.) (See **Figure 3-3 – Beaumont Subareas**.) This portion of the Planning Area contains several water sources, are rich in cultural material. The Serrano ancestral territory also includes areas within the Fairway Canyon, Heartland, Urban Village and Interstate Employment subareas.

The Planning Area is within the Traditional Use Area of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (Soboba). According to the Soboba Cultural Resources Department, the Project Area is within a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between tribes and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba. (AE(a), Appendix A.)

5.17.2 Related Regulations

Federal Regulations

National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq.) is legislation intended to preserve historical and archaeological sites in the United States of America. The act created the National Register of Historic Places, the list of National Historic Landmarks, and the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO). Among other things, the act requires federal agencies to evaluate the

impact of all federally funded or permitted projects on historic properties (buildings, archaeological sites, etc.) through a process known as “Section 106 Review.”

National Register of Historic Places

Developed in 1981 pursuant to Title 36 CFR Section 60, the NRHP provides an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the nation’s cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment. It should be noted that the listing of a private property on the NRHP does not prohibit any actions which may otherwise be taken by the property owner with respect to the property. The listing of sites in California to the National Register is initiated through an application submitted to the State Office of Historical Preservation. Applications deemed suitable for potential consideration are handled by the State Historic Preservation Officer. All NRHP listings for sites in California are also automatically added to the California Register of Historical Resources by the State of California. The listing of a site on the NRHP does not generally result in any specific physical protection. Among other things, however, it does create an additional level of CEQA (and NEPA, the National Environmental Protection Act) review to be satisfied prior to the approval of any discretionary action occurring that might adversely affect the resource.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act

This American Indian Religious Freedom Act became law in 1978 (Public Law 95-341, 42 USC 1996) in order to protect and preserve for American Indians their inherent right of freedom to believe, express and exercise their traditional religions. These religious rights extend to, but are not limited to, access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects and the freedom to worship through ceremonials and traditional rites.

Under this regulation, federal agencies and departments are charged with evaluating their policies and procedures in consultation with native traditional religious leaders in order to eliminate interference with the free exercise of native religion. Agencies must determine and make appropriate changes necessary to protect and preserve Native American religious cultural rights and practices, and to accommodate access to and use of religious sites “to the extent that the use is practicable and not inconsistent with an agency’s essential functions.” The intent is to protect Native Americans’ First Amendment right to “free exercise” of religion.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

Enacted in 1990 under Title 25 U.S. Section 3001, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) describes the rights of Native American lineal descendants, Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations with respect to treatment, repatriation and disposition of Native American cultural items for which they can show a relationship of lineal descent or cultural affiliation. The statute also requires federal agencies and museums receiving federal funds to inventory holdings of Native American human remains and funerary objects and provide written summaries of other cultural items. In an attempt to recognize the religious and cultural significance of such sites and to protect their sacred integrity, it also provides for greater protection of Native American burial sites and more careful control over the removal of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and items of cultural patrimony on federal and tribal lands.

State Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

CEQA requires the lead agency to determine whether the proposed development project will have a significant effect on the environment. Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the CEQA Statute deal with the

definitions of unique and non-unique archaeological resources and historical resources respectively. Section 21083.2 directs the lead agency to determine whether the project may have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources. If the lead agency determines that the project may have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the environmental impact report shall address the issue of those resources. Section 21084.1 directs the lead agency to determine whether the project may have a significant effect on historical resources, irrespective of the fact that these historical resources may not be listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a local register of historical resources, or they are not deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in Public Resource Code (PRC) Section 5024.1(g).

California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resource Code Section 5024.10 et seq.)

State law protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of historical resources in CEQA documents. A cultural resource is an important historical resource if it meets any of the criteria found in Section 15064.5(a) of the State *CEQA Guidelines*. These criteria are similar to those used in federal law. The CRHR is maintained by the state Office of Historic Preservation. Properties listed, or formally designated eligible for listing, on the NRHP are automatically listed on the CRHR, as are state historical landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

CRHR Criteria

For purposes of CEQA, a historical resource is any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR (California Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21084.1). A resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR if it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
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.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The California Code of Regulations (CCR) further provides that cultural resources of local significance are CRHR-eligible (Title 14 CCR, Section 4852).

California Government Codes (Related to Native American Heritage)

Section 6254(r) of the Government Codes (GC) exempts from disclosure public records of Native American graves, cemeteries and sacred places maintained by the NAHC. Pursuant to Senate Bill 18, GC Section 65351 specifies how local planning agencies should provide opportunities for involvement of California Native American tribes to consult on the preparation or amendment of general plans. In particular, GC Section 65352 requires local planning agencies to refer proposed actions of general plan adoption or amendment to California Native American tribes on the contact list maintained by the NAHC and others, with a 45-day opportunity for comments. In regards to historical properties, GC Section 25373 and 37361 allows city and county legislative bodies to acquire property for the preservation or development of a historical landmark. It also allows local legislative bodies to enact ordinances to provide special conditions or regulations for the protection or enhancement of places or objects of special

historical or aesthetic interest or values. Lastly, GC Sections 50280-50290 implement the Mills Act which allows the negotiation of historical property contracts between a private property owner of a “qualified historical property” and provides additional guidelines for such contracts.

California Health and Safety Code (Sections 7050.5, 7051, and 7054)

Sections 7050.5, 7051, and 7054 of the California Health and Safety Code collectively address the illegality of interference with human burial remains (except as allowed under applicable sections of the Public Resources Code), as well as the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project, treatment of the remains prior to, during and after evaluation, and reburial procedures.

California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. It has been incorporated into Section 15064.5(e) of the CEQA Guidelines.

Human Remains

According to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, all human remains are a significant resource. This section also assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. These procedures are discussed within PRC Section 5097.

Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)

The NAHC, created in statute in 1976, is a nine-member body, appointed by the Governor, to identify and catalog cultural resources (i.e., places of special religious or social significance to Native Americans, and known graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private lands) in California. The Commission is charged with the duty of preserving and ensuring accessibility of sacred sites and burials, the disposition of Native American human remains and burial items, maintain an inventory of Native American sacred sites located on public lands (i.e. *Sacred Lands File*), and review current administrative and statutory protections related to these sacred sites.

State Historic Preservation Office

SHPO (or Office of Historic Preservation (“OHP”)) is a state governmental function created by the federal government in 1966 under Section 101 of the NHPA. SHPO administers the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, the California Historical Landmarks, and the California Points of Historical Interest programs. The purposes of a SHPO include surveying and recognizing historic properties, reviewing nominations for properties to be included in the National Register of Historic Places, reviewing undertakings for the impact on the properties as well as supporting federal organizations, state and local governments, and private sector. SHPO maintains the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), which includes the statewide Historical Resources Inventory database.

California State Historical Landmarks

California Historical Landmarks are buildings, structures, sites, or places that have been determined to have statewide historical significance and meet specific criteria. The resource must also be approved for

designation by the county or local jurisdiction, be recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission, and be officially designated by California State Parks. California Historical Landmarks are automatically listed in the CRHR.

California Points of Historical Interest

California Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific, technical, religious, experimental, or other value.

Senate Bill 18 (SB 18)

Senate Bill 18 (SB 18), which went into effect January 1, 2005, requires local governments (city and county) to consult with Native American tribes before making certain planning decisions and to provide notice to tribes at certain key points in the planning process. The intent is to “provide California American Native tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early planning stage, for the purpose of protecting, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places. (Governor’s Office of Planning and Research, 2005).

The purpose of involving tribes at these early planning stages is to allow consideration of cultural places in the context of broad local land use policy, before individual site-specific, project-level, land use designations are made by a local government. The consultation requirements of SB 18 apply to general plan or specific plan processes proposed on or after March 1, 2005.

According to the *Tribal Consultation Guidelines: Supplement to General Plan Guidelines* (OPR 2005), the following are the contact and notification responsibilities of local governments.

- Prior to the adoption or any amendment of a general plan or specific plan, a local government must notify the appropriate tribes (on the contact list maintained by the NAHC) of the opportunity to conduct consultations for the purpose of preserving, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places located on land within the local government’s jurisdiction that is affected by the proposed plan adoption or amendment. 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 §65352.3).¹
- Prior to the adoption or substantial amendment of a general plan or specific plan, a local government must refer the proposed action to those tribes that are on the NAHC contact list and have traditional lands located within the city or county’s jurisdiction. The referral must allow a 45-day comment period (Government Code §65352). Notice must be sent regardless of whether prior consultation has taken place. Such notice does not initiate a new consultation process.
- Local government must send a notice of a public hearing, at least 10 days prior to the hearing, to tribes who have filed a written request for such notice (Government Code §65092).

Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52)

AB 52, which became effective on July 1, 2015, adds a new requirement to CEQA regarding tribal cultural resources. PRC Section 21084.2 now establishes that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on

¹ SB 18 added this new provision to state planning law. It applies to any amendment or adoption of a general plan or specific plan, regardless of the type or nature of the amendment.

the environment. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, PRC Section 21080.3.1 requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project. That consultation must take place prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report for a project. As a result of AB 52, the following must take place: 1) prescribed notification and response timelines; 2) consultation on alternatives, resource identification, significance determinations, impact evaluation, and mitigation measures; and 3) documentation of all consultation efforts to support CEQA findings.

Under AB 52, if a lead agency determines that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to a TCR, the lead agency must consider measures to mitigate that impact. PRC Section 21074 provides a definition of "tribal cultural resources." In brief, in order to be considered a tribal cultural resource, or TCR, a resource must be either 1) listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, on the national, state, or local register of historic resources, or 2) a resource that the lead agency chooses, in its discretion supported by substantial evidence, to treat as a TCR. In the latter instance, the lead agency must determine that the resource meets the criteria for listing in the state register of historic resources or City Designated Cultural Resource. In applying those criteria, a lead agency shall consider the value of the resource to the tribe.

Assembly Bill 52 and Senate Bill 18 Consultation Process

In accordance with AB 52 and SB 18 notifications the Chambers Group, on behalf of the City of Beaumont submitted notification letters to 41 Native American tribal governments or designated tribal representatives for the proposed Beaumont 2040 Plan. Of the 41 tribes or tribal representatives (in some cases multiple letters were sent to representatives of the same tribe), the City received responses from four tribes: the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, the Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians, and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. Of the responding tribes, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians requested consultation. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians recommended the addition of language in The Conservation and Open Space Element of the Beaumont 2040 Plan (Chapter 8) to include the definition of a tribal cultural resource, the addition of tribal cultural resources to Goal 8.11, clarification in Policy 8.11.1 that tribal cultural resources will be protected to the extent feasible, and the addition of California Health and Safety Code § 8.11.5 to Policy 8.11.5.

Regional Regulations

Riverside County Historical Commission

The Riverside County Historic Preservation Commission was established in 2005 to advise the Board of Supervisors on historical preservation matters. It is tasked with working to discover and identify persons, events and places of historical importance within Riverside County, and to make recommendations relating to the preservation of appropriate historic sites and structures. To accomplish this, the Commission established criteria and procedures to identify and recognize historic landmarks in Riverside County. These criteria should be used when reviewing a potentially historically or culturally significant site that could be affected by the proposed development. Resources are identified in the Riverside County General Plan Cultural Resource Element, *Table 4.9-A: Cultural Resources of Riverside County*. (County of Riverside 2015, pp. 4.9-3-4.9-7.) This Commission's authority extends only to the City's Sphere of Influence; not to property within the City limits.

Local Regulations

Application for Environmental Review and Processing

As part of the entitlement process, applicants are required to complete and submit an Application for Environmental Review and Processing, which is used by the City Planning Department to determine what, if any, technical studies may be required as part of the entitlement process. According to the Application for Environmental Review and Processing, a cultural resources report is required for an implementing development project if: native soils are present; the project area is known to have a rich cultural history; construction activities will result in trenching, excavation of undisturbed soils, and/or the project area is within, or nearby historical buildings.

5.17.3 Beaumont 2040 Plan

The Beaumont 2040 goals, policies, and implementation actions that reduce potential impacts to tribal cultural resources include:

Beaumont 2040 Plan, Chapter 3 – Land Use and Community Design

Goal 3.12: A City that minimizes the extent of urban development in the hillsides, and mitigates any significant adverse consequences associated with urbanization.

Policy 3.12.2 Limit the extent and intensity of uses and development in areas of unstable terrain, steep terrain, scenic vistas, and other critical environmental areas.

Beaumont 2040 Plan, Chapter 8 – Conservation and Open Space

Goal 8.9: A City where the extent of urban development in the hillsides is minimized and mitigated.

Policy 3.12.2 Limit the extent and intensity of uses and development in areas of unstable terrain, steep terrain, scenic vistas, and other critical environmental areas.

Goal 11: A City where cultural resources and historical places are identified, recognized, and preserved.

Policy 8.11.1 Avoid or when avoidance is not feasible, minimize impacts to sites with significant archaeological, paleontological, cultural and tribal cultural resources, to the extent feasible.

Policy 8.11.2 Comply with notification of California Native American tribes and organizations of proposed projects that have the potential to adversely impact cultural resources, per the requirements of AB52 and SB18.

Policy 8.11.4 Require that any human remains discovered during implementation of public and private projects within the City be treated with respect and dignity and fully comply with the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act California Public Resources Code Amended Statutes 1982 Chapter 1492, California Public Resources Code Statutes 2006, Chapter 863, Section 1, CA Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, Public Resources Code Section 5097.94, SB 447 (Chapter 404, Statutes of 1987) and other appropriate laws.

Implementation C20 Cultural Resources Sensitivity Map. Develop a Cultural Resources Sensitivity Map based upon field and literature surveys identifying the locations of known cultural resources and areas of archaeological sensitivity within the City and its Sphere of Influence.

5.17.4 Thresholds of Significance

The City has not established local CEQA significance thresholds and instead, defer to the thresholds of significance identified in Appendix G to the *CEQA Guidelines*. According to *CEQA Guidelines* Appendix G, a project would have a significant impact on cultural resources, if it would:

- (Thresholds A and B) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:
 - Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k), or
 - A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

5.17.5 Environmental Impacts before Mitigation

At the programmatic level addressed in this Draft PEIR, a variety of regulatory measures, including compliance with and implementation of Federal, State, Regional, and Local regulations as well as compliance with the proposed Beaumont 2040 Plan goals, policies, implementation and the proposed revisions to the Zoning Ordinance, are intended to protect TCRs and reduce potential impacts to less than significant. See full discussion on environmental impacts below. In addition, all future implementing projects would be subject to further CEQA review focusing on the specifics of the proposed project, which cannot be foreseen at this time since no specific development proposals are included as part of the Beaumont 2040 Plan or the revised Zoning Ordinance and Zoning Map.

For purposes of the analyses herein, the discussion includes the City limits as well as the City's SOI (collectively referred to as "Planning Area"). Future development of properties within the City's SOI that are annexed to the City would be subject to the City's entitlement process while future development within the City's SOI that is under the County's land use control would be subject to the County's entitlement requirements.

Thresholds A and B: *Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code 2107 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:*

- a. ***listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k); or***
- b. ***a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.***

AB 52 requires that lead agencies evaluate a project's potential impact on "tribal cultural resources" (TCRs). Such resources include "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources or included in a local register of historical resources." AB 52 also gives lead agencies the discretion to determine, based on substantial evidence, whether a resource qualifies as a TCR. As discussed in Section 5.5-2, AB 52 notification letters were sent to 41 Native American tribal governments or designated tribal representatives for the proposed Beaumont 2040 Plan on April 18, 2018. Of the 41 tribes notified, four tribes responded, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBMI), Morongo Band of Mission Indians (MBMI), Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians, and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI).

The Pauma Band stated the Planning Area is outside of their traditional territory and deferred to Cahuilla and Serrano Bands in the area. The MBMI and ACBMI requested additional information and consultation with the City. The SMBMI also requested information and provided a map showing where the Planning Area overlaps with Serrano Ancestral Territory. On June 27, 2018 ACBMI and SMBI were contacted by the City to indicate the requested information would be provided. On November 20, 2019, the Beaumont 2040 Land Use Map, the *Cultural Resource Assessment for the City of Beaumont General Plan Update, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California*, and a draft of the Conservation and Open Space Element addressing tribal resources were provided to SMBMI, ACBMI, and MBMI. On November 25, 2019, MBMI indicated that the area is located within their aboriginal territory and stated they have no more information to provide at this time and retain the rights to participate in the CEQA process. City staff and the ACBMI representative consulted on April 8, 2020 and ACBMI provided edits to the Open Space and Conservation Easement to the City on May 13, 2020. ACBMI's to the Open Space and Conservation Element have been incorporated in the Beaumont 2040 Plan. Specifically, SMBMI requested clarification of what constitutes a tribal cultural resources, and language in the General Plan policies indicating that tribal cultural resources will be protected to the extent feasible.

All anticipated development projects consistent with the Beaumont 2040 Plan could result in damage to previously unknown tribal cultural resources. However, compliance with General Plan Policy 8.11.1, which requires avoidance of sites with significant TCRs when feasible, Policy 8.11.2, which requires compliance with the provisions of AB 52 and SB 18, and Policy 8.11.4, which requires compliance with the provisions of the California Native American Graves Protection and repatriation Act and other appropriate laws, impacts resulting from implementation of the proposed Project **are considered less than significant**.

5.17.6 Proposed Mitigation Measures

An EIR is required to describe feasible mitigation measures which could minimize significant adverse impacts (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.4). Because the Beaumont 2040 Plan, Revisions to Zoning Ordinance and Zoning Map will not result in significant adverse impacts with regard to TCRs, no mitigation measures are necessary.

5.17.7 Level of Significance after Mitigation

With adherence to and compliance with the proposed Beaumont 2040 Plan goals, policies, implementation of the certificate of appropriateness process, in addition to adherence to standard Federal, State, regional, and local regulations, the impact to tribal cultural resources is considered less than significant and no mitigation is necessary. The significance of impacts to cultural resources resulting from specific future development projects will be evaluated on a project-by-project basis and Beaumont 2040 Plan policies, along with the revisions to the Zoning Ordinance, as well as City standards and

practices will be applied, individually or jointly, as necessary and appropriate. If future project-level impacts are identified, specific mitigation measures may be required by CEQA.

5.17.8 References

The following references were used in the preparation of this section of the Draft PEIR:

- Æ(a) Applied Earthworks, *Cultural Resource Assessment for the City of Beaumont General Plan Update, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California*. February 2018. (Included as Appendix D.1.)
- OPR 2005 State of California Governor's Office of Planning and Research, *Tribal Consultation Guidelines Supplement to General Plan Guidelines*, November 14, 2005. (Available at <http://nahc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/SB-18-Tribal-Consultation-Guidelines.pdf>, accessed August 24, 2020.)
- OPR 2017 State of California Governor's Office of Planning and Research, *AB 52 and Tribal Cultural Resources in CEQA*, June 2017. (Available at https://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/20200224-AB_52_Technical_Advisory_Feb_2020.pdf, accessed August 24, 2020.)