

4.15 Tribal Cultural Resources

This section analyzes the proposed project's impacts on tribal cultural resources as defined by PRC § 21074. Tribal cultural resources are those resources identified by California Native American Tribes in consultation with lead agencies during tribal consultation [also referred to as Assembly Bill (AB) 52 / Senate Bill (SB) 18 consultation].

4.15.1 Setting

Solvang lies within the Chumash traditional territory, which extends from the current city of Malibu, north beyond San Luis Obispo, and inland as far as 68 kilometers (42 miles). The Chumash also inhabited the northern Channel Islands. The Chumash spoke six closely related languages, divided into two broad groups – Northern Chumash, consisting of only Obispeño (Tilhini), and Southern Chumash, including Purisimeño, Ineseño (Samala), Barbareño (Šmuwič), Ventureño (Mitsqanaqa'n), and Island Chumash (Mithun 2001). The Chumash are divided broadly by anthropologists into three main environmental areas, including Interior, Coastal, and Northern Channel Islands Chumash.

Chumash villages along the mainland coast of the Santa Barbara Channel from Carpinteria to Goleta were of the highest population density, ranging from 500 to 800 individuals; though some claim population counts were into the thousands (Rawls 1984; Dartt-Newton and Erlandson 2006). Interior villages were substantially smaller, with populations varying anywhere from 15 to 250 people (Glassow et al. 2007). Grant (1978) describes a typical Chumash village consisting of “several houses, a sweathouse, store houses, a ceremonial enclosure, gaming area, and a cemetery usually placed well away from the living area.” Each village was led by a hereditary chief with ceremonial leaders and specialists (Gamble 2008). Extensive trade routes and shared resources across environmental zones provided security in times of need (ibid). Chumash society was hierarchical and status differentiation can be noted in their dress, personal items, and responsibilities.

Networks extended along ridge lines, mountain passes, rivers, and along and across the Santa Barbara Channel. Watercraft assisted in these efforts such as tule balsa rafts and dug out canoes, but they are well-known for their wooden plank canoe, or tomol. The tomol facilitated the procurement of marine resources such as nearshore fish caught with nets, lines and hooks, and deep-sea marine mammals that were hunted with harpoons (Arnold 1995). Tomols moved people and goods across the Santa Barbara Channel in what was considered a highly sophisticated trade network.

The Chumash typically buried their dead in cemeteries with abundant grave offerings of food, water, jewelry and their own personal tools and adornment (Erlandson 1999:107).

Spanish explorers first arrived in the Santa Barbara Channel region in 1542. The impact of foreign contact on Chumash lifeways accelerated in 1772 when Mission San Luis Obispo became the first mission established in Chumash territory, with five more to follow in subsequent years (Dartt-Newton and Erlandson 2006), including Mission Santa Inés. Mission Santa Inés was founded by Father Estévan Tapís on September 17, 1804, to teach the Chumash about Christianity, trade, and Spanish culture (Mission Santa Inés n.d.) The primary source of labor for the mission was from the Village of Kalawashaq, located along the Santa Ynez River. Mission life led to forced culture loss among the Chumash people, and disease decimated native populations. However, many Samala Chumash still live in the region and a cultural revitalization has been ongoing since the twentieth century (Glassow et al. 2007). Today, the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians (Samala Chumash),

whose reservation is approximately 4.8 kilometers (3 miles) east of the Planning Area, is also the only federally recognized Chumash tribe.

4.15.2 Regulatory Setting

a. State Regulations

California Assembly Bill 52

As of July 1, 2015, California Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was enacted and expanded CEQA by defining a new resource category, "Tribal Cultural Resources." AB 52 states, "a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC Section 21084.2). AB 52 further states that, when feasible, the CEQA lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a tribal cultural resource (PRC Section 21084.3). PRC Sections 21074(a)(1)(A) and (B) define tribal cultural resources as "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe" and that meets at least one of the following criteria, as summarized in *CEQA Guidelines* Appendix G:

1. Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k); and/or
2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process with California Native American tribes that must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. Under AB 52, lead agencies are required to "begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project." California Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

Senate Bill 18

Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) of 2004 (California Government Code Section 65352.3) requires local governments to contact, refer plans to and consult with tribal organizations prior to making a decision to adopt or amend a general or specific plan. The tribal organizations eligible to consult have traditional lands in a local government's jurisdiction and are identified, upon request, by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). As noted in the California Office of Planning and Research's Tribal Consultation Guidelines (2005), "The intent of SB 18 is to provide California Native American 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."

Senate Bill 35 and Assembly Bill 168

Enacted on September 29, 2017, Senate Bill 35 (SB 35) (California Government Code Section 65913.41) grants a ministerial approval process that expedites and facilitates construction of affordable housing projects without normal CEQA documentation. However, in May 2021, Assembly Bill 168 (AB 168), an act to amend Sections 65400, 65913.4, and 65941.1 of SB 35, was passed. AB 168 requires a pre-consultation process with Native American Tribes to identify and protect tribal cultural resources prior to the submission of an SB 35 permit for a housing development.

b. Local Regulations

City of Solvang Municipal Code

The Solvang Municipal Code Section 11-4-2 requires project design to avoid impacts to known archaeological and cultural sites, and where avoidance is infeasible, Section 11-4-2 requires mitigation to be implemented pursuant to State Office of Historic Preservation and the State Native American Heritage Commission. In addition, Section 11-4-2 requires Native American consultation when development proposals are submitted which could impact significant archaeological or cultural sites. The Solvang Municipal Code Section 11-4-6 states development should be prohibited in all cases on lands that are existing parks and recreation sites, historic sites, and archaeological sites.

City of Solvang General Plan

Policies included in the Environment and Sustainability Element of the 2045 General Plan that are applicable to archaeological resources in Solvang include the following:

- **Goal ENV-4:** To protect the historic and cultural resources in order to preserve the heritage of native peoples and the area's earliest settlers.
- **Policy ENV-4.1: Protect Archaeological Resources.** The City shall provide for the protection of both known and potential archaeological resources citywide. To avoid significant damage to important archaeological sites, all available measures shall be explored at the time of a development proposal. Where such measures are not feasible and development would adversely affect identified archaeological or paleontological resources, mitigation shall be required in accordance with the relevant provisions of federal and State laws.
- **Policy ENV-4.2: Collaboration with Chumash.** The City shall continue a positive and collaborative working relationship with the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians through continued consultation and collaboration with respect to the preservation of, or the mitigation of impacts to, specified Native American places, features, and objects.

4.15.3 Impact Analysis

a. Methodology and Significance Thresholds

The City of Solvang prepared and mailed letters to local Native Americans who have requested notification under AB 52 and SB 18 on June 15, 2023. Under AB 52 tribes have 30 days and under SB 18 tribes have 90 days to respond and request consultation. The City received one response from the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians on June 21, 2023, in which the Tribe requested consultation for the project. No other tribes responded during the 30-day or 90-day period to request consultation, which elapsed in mid-July and mid-September, respectfully.

Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines* indicates that a project's impacts to tribal cultural resources would be significant if the project would:

1. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code 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:
 - 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 Resource Code section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

b. Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Threshold 1: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code 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:

- 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 Resource Code section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Impact TCR-1 DEVELOPMENT FACILITATED BY THE 2045 GENERAL PLAN MAY IMPACT PREVIOUSLY UNIDENTIFIED TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES. ADHERENCE TO STATE AND 2045 GENERAL PLAN REGULATIONS WOULD ENSURE IMPACTS TO TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES WOULD BE LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED.

As part of its tribal cultural resource identification process under AB 52 and SB 18, the City sent letters to six Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated Planning Area. The City sent letters to the Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians, the Chumash Council of Bakersfield, the Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation, the Northern Chumash Tribal Council, the San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council, and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians on June 15, 2023. The City received one request for consultation under AB 52 and SB 18 from the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians which concluded on February 15, 2024. The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians provided the City with preferred mitigation measures regarding tribal cultural resources but did not identify specific tribal cultural resources within the Planning Area.

Adherence to the requirements of AB 52 would require Tribal consultation with local California Native American Tribes prior to implementation of any project activities which are subject to CEQA.

In compliance with AB 52, a determination of whether project-specific substantial adverse effects on tribal cultural resources would occur along with identification of appropriate, project-specific avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures would be required. Due to the programmatic nature of the 2045 General Plan, it is not possible to fully determine impacts; however, no specific tribal cultural resources were identified during consultation and no tribal cultural resources eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or local register were identified as being impacted by the 2045 General Plan; however, potential tribal cultural resources are likely to exist throughout the Planning Area. Any future project implementation would require project-specific tribal cultural resources identification and consultation, and the appropriate avoidance, minimization, or mitigation would be incorporated.

The following policy included in the Environment and Sustainability Element is applicable to tribal cultural resources in Solvang:

- **ENV-4.2: Collaboration with Chumash.** The City shall continue a positive and collaborative working relationship with the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians through continued consultation and collaboration with respect to the preservation of, or the mitigation of impacts to, specified Native American places, features, and objects.

Development facilitated by 2045 General Plan would undergo project-specific tribal cultural resource consultation pursuant to the requirements of PRC Section 21084 and Policy ENV-4.2. There is always potential for unknown tribal cultural resources to exist throughout the Planning Area which could be damaged or destroyed during ground-disturbing activities. Therefore, the 2045 General Plan's impact on tribal cultural resources is potentially significant. The following measures are included to mitigate potential impacts to less than significant, knowing that upon recognition avoidance would be the preferred treatment when feasible through consultation with consulting Chumash tribes.

Mitigation Measures

TCR-1 Workers Environmental Awareness Program

The Applicant will invite a City-approved archaeologist to provide a cultural resources awareness training program (Worker Environmental Awareness Program [WEAP]) for all personnel involved in project construction, including field consultants and construction workers. The City will invite consulting Chumash Tribe(s) to provide a tribal cultural resources awareness training program (Worker Environmental Awareness Program [WEAP]) for all personnel involved in project construction, including field consultants and construction workers. The WEAP training shall be conducted prior to any project-related ground disturbing activities in the project area. The WEAP will include relevant information regarding sensitive cultural resources and tribal cultural resources, including applicable regulations, protocols for avoidance, and consequences of violating State laws and regulations. The WEAP will also describe appropriate avoidance and impact minimization measures for cultural resources and tribal cultural resources that could be located at the project site and will outline what to do and who to contact if any potential cultural resources or tribal cultural resources are encountered. The WEAP will emphasize the requirement for confidentiality and culturally appropriate treatment of any discovery of significance to Native Americans and will discuss appropriate behaviors and responsive actions, consistent with Chumash tribal values.

TCR-2 Retain Chumash Tribal Monitors

For any project with the potential to encounter tribal cultural resources as determined through consultation, prior to issuance of any City Grading or Construction Permit, the Applicant or its designee shall work with consulting Chumash Tribe(s) to retain Tribal Monitor(s) to assist in the monitoring, mitigation, and curation activities for the specific project.

Where multiple areas of work are concurrently permitted for grading or disturbance, or where multiple pieces of equipment are operating within the same work area, there shall be multiple monitors, at least one for each area, and a sufficient number of Tribal Monitors shall be onsite to ensure all concurrent activities are monitored. The tribal monitors may be rotated to ensure that consulting Chumash Tribe(s) can observe the work areas. The City shall be responsible for creating monitoring schedules for the Chumash Tribal Monitors, and specifying the locations where they will monitor in consultation with the consulting Chumash Tribe(s).

Any interference with monitoring activities, removal of a monitor from duties, or direction to a monitor to relocate or cease monitoring activities by anyone other than the City shall be considered a non-compliance event. In the event a Chumash Tribal Monitor is dismissed from monitoring and the City determines this to be in error, the Chumash Tribal Monitor will be compensated for time lost by the Applicant. Any disagreements between the Project Archaeologist and Chumash Tribal Monitors shall be brought to the City's attention for resolution.

The Project Archaeologist or consulting Chumash Tribe(s) shall notify the Applicant and the City by telephone or email, of any incidents of non-compliance with any cultural resource mitigation measure or condition within 24 hours of becoming aware of the situation. The Project Archaeologist and consulting Chumash Tribe(s) shall also recommend corrective action(s) to resolve the problem or achieve compliance with the mitigation measure or project condition.

In the event of a non-compliance issue, the Project Archaeologist shall write a report within two weeks after resolution of the issue that describes the issue, resolution of the issue, and the effectiveness of resolution measures. The report shall be provided in the next Monthly Compliance Report, which is submitted to the City. The Applicant or its designee shall also provide a copy of the non-compliance report to the consulting Chumash Tribe(s) when issued to the City.

TCR-3 Retain a Project Osteologist

For any project with the potential to encounter human remains as determined through consultation and/or during the preparation of archaeological assessments carried out under CUL-2, prior to issuance of any City Grading or Construction Permit, a Project Osteologist shall be retained by the Applicant or its designee to assist in the identification of any human remains. The Project Osteologist shall have the following minimum qualifications:

- A graduate degree in archaeology, forensic anthropology, or related discipline, with four years' experience working with archaeological and Tribal Cultural resources in California. If an Osteologist with four years' experience is not available, a candidate with no less than two years' experience may be considered.
- A copy of the Project Osteologist's qualifications shall be provided to the City for review and approval. The Project Osteologist's qualifications shall be provided by the City to consulting Chumash Tribe(s) for review and comment prior to approval by the City.

TCR-4 Develop a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Discovery Plan

For any project with the potential to encounter cultural and/or tribal cultural resources as determined through consultation and/or the preparation of archaeological assessments carried out under CUL-2, prior to issuance of any City Grading or Construction Permit, the Project Archaeologist shall develop and submit a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Discovery Plan (CRMDP) to the City for review and approval. No ground disturbing activities can occur until the CRMDP is approved by the City. A draft of the CRMDP shall be provided by the City to consulting Chumash Tribe(s) and an independent third-party City-qualified archaeologist for a 45-day review and comment period. No ground disturbance can occur before approval of any construction-related permits by the City.

At a minimum, the CRMDP shall include the following:

- An introduction outlining the project description, purpose for monitoring, summary of resources studies or description of known resources, anticipated construction schedule, anticipated impacts to cultural resources, curation and treatment options. Permanent curation of Tribal Cultural Resources will not take place unless approved in writing by consulting Chumash Tribe(s) in compliance with CalNAGPRA (if applicable) along with any other applicable state and federal laws.
- A description of the monitoring personnel involved with the Project (Project Archaeologist, Archaeological Monitors, and Chumash Tribal Monitors as appointed by consulting Chumash Tribe(s)) and their responsibilities, which shall include but are not limited to:
 - A list of personnel involved in the monitoring activities and their availability;
 - A description of how the monitoring shall occur;
 - A description of how the monitoring schedule will be developed and implemented given that different areas of ground disturbance may occur simultaneously;
 - A description of what resources are expected to be encountered and where they are expected to be encountered; and
 - A description of monitoring reporting procedures.
- A description of the Cultural Resources Worker Environmental Awareness Program training and Tribal Cultural Resources Worked Environmental Awareness Program Training as provided by consulting Chumash Tribe(s) (see MM CUL-5) and when and how that will take place.
- Identification of the areas on the site, plus a buffer, where earthwork and site disturbance will be avoided. This should include the following:
 - A description of the exclusion zone which shall be placed around each avoidance area and labeled as “Environmentally Sensitive Area” in all relevant project documents and engineering drawings, as needed. Environmentally Sensitive Areas shall exclude all construction equipment and personnel. Exclusion zone fencing shall be installed prior to any site disturbance (and later removed) under the direction of the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the City and consulting Chumash Tribe(s). The construction contractor will be responsible for maintaining the exclusion zone fencing throughout the duration of decommissioning.
- Definition and description of authorities, protocols, and procedures for halting and/or pausing work in order to record, evaluate, and identify any necessary treatment for any cultural resources encountered. This shall include protocols for ensuring all treatment or recovery of cultural resources is completed prior to work resuming in the area of the find.

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- Information that the Project Archaeologist, Archaeological Monitor(s), and the Chumash Tribal Monitor(s) shall have the authority to halt ground disturbing activities in the event previously unknown cultural resources or tribal cultural resources are encountered or if known resources may be impacted in a previously unanticipated manner as a result of that ground disturbing activity.
- Details regarding the immediate cessation of ground disturbing activities within a minimum of 100 feet of the discovery of any cultural resources/tribal cultural resources or human remains and measures to delineate the area with clearly visible lath, flagging tape, or other marking. The City and the consulting Chumash Tribe(s) shall be consulted on a determination of significance. If potential human remains are identified, the project archaeologist, the project osteologist, City designee(s), and the consulting Chumash Tribe(s) shall be invited to be present during determination and development of protective measures of find until the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) is notified as appropriate.
- Notification procedures of unanticipated discoveries of cultural resources/tribal cultural resources including human remains. The City and consulting Chumash Tribe(s) shall be notified of a discovery as soon as possible but no later than 24 hours of the find. If the discovery occurs on a Friday, the City can be notified the following Monday morning.
- Specific in-field procedures for collecting, handling, and categorizing cultural resources, including human remains, encountered and a detailed process for evaluating unanticipated discoveries.
- Development of a preliminary treatment plan which shall, at a minimum, include:
 - A description of the treatment options for each type of resource which include, in order of priority: 1) preservation in place, where feasible; 2) the development of a treatment plan, archaeological testing, or data recovery; 3) reburial as close as possible to the location where all artifacts, remains, and/or funerary objects were found; and 4) reburial in a predetermined area. Any Chumash cultural materials disinterred as a result of specific projects shall be curated or reinterred upon determination by the City and consulting Chumash Tribe(s).
 - The location of a secured, on-site storage area for recovered cultural/tribal resources shall be identified before any ground disturbing activities occur by the City and consulting Chumash Tribe(s).
 - In the event of a human remains discovery, the City and consulting Chumash Tribe(s), and Coroner's office shall be notified no later than 24 hours of the find by the Applicant or their designee. The Coroner will contact the NAHC to identify the MLD of the human remains. The Applicant or their designee must follow HSC § 7050.5 and proceed under PRC § 5097.98 within 48 hours. Once a MLD has been assigned, they and the applicant shall be given 48 hours from the time of notification to provide a proposed treatment option to the City. No photographs, removal of remains (unless already disinterred), nor further disturbance may take place without written approval of the MLD.
 - For the predetermined area for reburial of human remains and cultural resources, the location must be surveyed in advance of its inclusion in the CRMDP, to determine if the location may be used (i.e., there are no biological and/or cultural/tribal resources sensitivities). The location must be under a deed restriction, protecting any reburials of human remains and artifacts in perpetuity.

- A commitment from the Applicant to pay all treatment costs for artifacts, funerary objects, and remains discovered, from discovery to reinternment, and for related documentation produced, if any, during cultural resources investigations conducted for the Project.
- Procedures for the Project Archaeologist, the Applicant, or its contractors to provide immediate notification to the City and consulting Chumash Tribe(s) and immediately cease any earthwork conducted outside the limits of the approved grading plan or land use permit as these activities require prior approval by the City.
- Outline of reporting procedures, including monthly summary reports and an annual archaeological monitoring report to be submitted by the Project Archaeologist to the City and consulting Chumash Tribe(s) for review throughout the duration of Project disturbance activities. The City shall provide copies of the plan to the consulting Chumash Tribe(s) for review. Formal technical reports are required for any archaeological testing or data recovery conducted. Annual archaeological monitoring reports and any technical testing or data recovery reports shall be submitted to the City and Central Coast Information Center. Upon completion of all monitoring or treatment activities at Project completion, the Project Archaeologist shall submit a final report under confidentiality to the City summarizing all monitoring/treatment activities. The City shall provide copies of the confidential final report to the consulting Chumash Tribe(s).
- The Applicant or its designee(s) will consult with consulting Chumash Tribe(s) to develop measures for long term management of the resources including any routine operation and maintenance that may need to occur within culturally sensitive areas that retain resource integrity, including tribal cultural integrity, and including archaeological material, Traditional Cultural Properties, and cultural landscapes, in accordance with state and federal guidance including National Register Bulletin 30 (Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes), Bulletin 36 (Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties), and Bulletin 38 (Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties).

TCR-5 Soil Remediation Activities Affecting Previously Known Cultural and/or Tribal Resources

The Applicant or its designee shall consult with the City prior to conducting any soil remediation activities which could affect native soils and provide the City with adequate information to determine compliance with CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162-15164 and PRC §21074. The City shall consult with locally affiliated Chumash Tribe(s) prior to approving any soil remediation activities affecting previously known cultural and/or tribal resources.

Significance After Mitigation

Implementation of Mitigation Measures TCR-1 through TCR-5 would mitigate potential impacts to a less than significant level by requiring the identification and evaluation of any tribal cultural resources that may be present prior to construction and by providing steps for the evaluation and protection of unanticipated finds encountered during construction.

4.15.4 Cumulative Impacts

Tribal cultural resources have the potential to extend across the Planning Area; therefore, the appropriate geographic scope for cumulative tribal cultural resources impacts includes development projects adjacent to the project as well as within the surrounding region.

The proposed project, in conjunction with other nearby past, present, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects in the region, would have the potential to adversely impact tribal cultural resources. Cumulative development in the region would continue to disturb areas with the potential to contain tribal cultural resources. Cumulative projects are reviewed separately by the appropriate jurisdiction and undergo environmental review when it is determined that the potential for significant impacts exists. In the event that future cumulative projects would result in impacts to known or unknown tribal cultural resources, impacts to such resources would be addressed on a case-by-case basis and would likely be subject to mitigation measures similar to those imposed for this project as a result of the CEQA process. Cumulative impacts to tribal cultural resources would therefore be potentially significant but mitigable.

As described in Impact TCR-1, compliance with AB 52 for future projects carried out under the 2045 General Plan would aid in determining if a specific project would have an adverse impact on known tribal cultural resources, and implement avoidance, minimization, or additional mitigation measures not included in the implementation of Mitigation Measures TCR-1 through TCR-5 to reduce such impacts. Compliance with AB 52 and continued involvement with conducting Chumash Tribes in regional planning efforts would generally limit the destruction of tribal cultural resources such that cumulative impacts would not be considerable. Therefore, the 2045 General Plan's contribution to cumulative impacts to archaeological and tribal cultural resources would not be cumulatively considerable.