

Chapter 2

Supplemental Draft EIS Errata

Changes, corrections, and clarifications have been made to the Tehachapi Uplands Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (TU MSHCP) Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) based on public and agency comment and internal review. The changes were made to improve the clarity and intent of the information provided in the Supplemental Draft EIS, and to respond to comments on the conservation measures provided in the TU MSHCP. These changes, which are summarized in Table 2-1, are within the scope and analysis of the Supplemental Draft EIS and do not change the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service's) consideration or conclusions regarding the environmental consequences of the Proposed TU MSHCP Alternative or the other alternatives.

Only substantive changes to the text or figures are described in Table 2-1; grammatical or punctuation corrections are not included in the summary. Changes reflected in **bold** in Table 2-1 represent additions to the text in the Supplemental Draft EIS; changes reflected as ~~struckthrough~~ represent deletions from the text. These edits generally reflect the following changes:

- Chapter 2, Proposed TU MSHCP and Alternatives, in the Supplemental Draft EIS was updated to reflect:
 - only eight (rather than nine) back-country cabins are located in the Covered Lands;
 - the final location of the two emergency communications towers that would be located within the Tejon Mountain Village (TMV) Planning Area Development Envelope (see revised Figure 4.1-2 at the end of this Chapter);
 - the 200-acre ground disturbance limitation associated with Plan-Wide Activities does not include existing acreage associated with developed and agricultural nonnative land covers;
 - an annual grazing level of 14,500 head of cattle is comparable to the historic average level of grazing on the ranch; and
 - the Implementing Agreement will provide TRC with the option to modify the Initial TMV Planning Area Open Space Lands to increase the acreage, subject to a conservation easement in coordination with California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG).

In addition, typographical and minor mapping errors that affected the acreages of mitigation lands described in Chapter 2 were updated. References to the percentages of riparian/wetland modeled habitat that could be affected by Commercial and Residential Development Activities in riparian/wetland areas were removed for several species because they were misleading (i.e., the percentages were intended to specifically reflect the amount of riparian/wetland habitat that could be affected, rather than reflecting a percentage of all modeled habitat for a given species). Neither the actual conservation measures, nor the amount of modeled habitat that could be affected were modified.

- The reference to the CDFG Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation was updated to reflect the most recent iteration of that document.
- Several conservation measures were updated in response to comments, including California condor conservation measures designed to minimize the potential for habituation; conservation measures specific to completing preconstruction surveys for, and implementing buffers around, nest sites for least Bell's vireo, southwestern willow flycatcher, and western yellow-billed cuckoo; conservation measures for CDFG special-status species relocation procedures; and conservation measures regarding grazing and hunting programs at the ranch.

- Chapters 3.5 and 4.5, Cultural Resources, were revised to reflect updates to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) consultation process.
- The explanation for excluding high speed rail from the list of reasonably foreseeable projects provided in the cumulative effects analysis discussion in Section 4.0.4.2 was revised with updated information.
- Minor errors in Chapter 6, List of Agencies and Organizations Consulted, and Appendix D, Habitat Suitability Criteria Methods, were updated.

In addition, several comments on the Draft EIS were inadvertently omitted from the Comments Addressed in Master Response tables located at the beginning of each master response provided in Volume II of the Supplemental Draft EIS. Table 2-2 itemizes which substantive comments were omitted from those tables, and indicates where and how those comments were considered in the Supplemental Draft EIS. Table 2-3 republishes the list of commenters that provided substantive comments on the Draft EIS to correct a misprint in the comment number sequence provided in Volume II of the document. For clarification, gaps in the numbering sequence of the Draft EIS comment letters are attributable to the receipt of form letters generally in support of or against the proposed action, for which a specific response from the Service was not provided because the comments were not considered substantive. As with the other errata provided in this chapter, these omissions and corrections do not change the Service's consideration or conclusions regarding the environmental consequences of the Proposed TU MSHCP Alternative or other alternatives.

The Supplemental Draft EIS is available for review in the project record at the Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office in Ventura, California. This Final EIS, including responses to public comments on the Supplemental Draft EIS, will be posted on the Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office's Web site during the administrative appeal period.

Table 2-1. Revisions to the Supplemental Draft EIS

Section and Page Number	Description of Change
CHAPTER 2 PROPOSED TU MSHCP AND ALTERNATIVES	
2.2.1.2, page 2-15	Livestock Grazing and Range Management Activities. Livestock grazing and range management activities include breeding; grazing; calving; livestock movement; and construction operation, and maintenance of watering facilities, feeding areas, fences, and corrals, consistent with the types and level of historic grazing and ranch management practices on the Covered Lands. With respect to grazing levels, the Service considered historical past grazing practices to determine a baseline condition for this EIS. Under the current management scenario, the number of cattle on the ranch ranges from 8,000 to 17,000, with an average of 14,500. The historic average level of 14,500 head of cattle is used in this EIS to represent current grazing levels.
2.2.1.2, page 2-17	<u>Back-Country Cabins.</u> Eight Nine back-country cabins are currently located on the Covered Lands, including two in the Condor Study Area. Use and maintenance of these cabins would continue under the No Action Alternative. Under the Ranchwide Agreement, the existing eight nine back-country cabins could be maintained, improved, repaired, replaced, or reconstructed in their existing locations, within their existing footprints and without substantial increase in height. Cabins may only be relocated to another location if such activity does not impair the conservation value of the affected land. No new cabins could be constructed unless one of the existing eight nine cabins is removed or demolished; in this case, the new cabins would be constructed in the same footprint as the old cabins or in a location that avoids impacts to Covered Species.
2.2.2.2, page 2-20	In general, up to 200 acres could be disturbed to facilitate Plan-Wide Activities associated with the Proposed TU MSHCP. The 200 acres of permanent ground disturbance does not include impacts from Plan-Wide Activities to the existing 359 acres of developed or agricultural nonnative land covers within the Covered Lands (see Table 3.1-1 in Section 3.1, Biological Resources).
2.2.2.2, page 2-20	<u>Livestock Grazing and Range Management.</u> Livestock grazing and range management activities would continue under the Proposed TU MSHCP Alternative in open space areas. Grazing levels similar to historic average levels (approximately 14,500 cattle) would continue on the ranch (with yearly variation to account for rangeland conditions) consistent with current practices.
2.2.2.2, page 2-22 / 2-23	<u>Utilities to Serve Development:</u> Utilities to serve development would be contained solely in the TMV Planning Area and restricted as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the TMV Planning Area, relocation within 1,000 feet of the existing alignment of: (1) a north/south 66kv aboveground transmission line located within TMV Specific Plan Area 1 and 5; (2) a 66kv aboveground transmission line in the vicinity of the Lebec Road-I-5 Interchange; (3) temporary relocation of an existing aboveground 12kv transmission line that would run east from I-5, just north of Castac Lank, and which would be undergrounded outside the I-5 corridor within the TMV Planning Area after construction is complete; and (4) possible temporary relocation of smaller aboveground 12 kv lines during construction (See revised Figure 4.1-2). Additional relocated transmission or distribution lines are prohibited unless approved by the Service following review. All transmission and distribution lines built by TRC will be placed underground. The

Section and Page Number	Description of Change
	<p>locations of transmission lines proposed for relocation will be subject to Service review and approval, with the exception that the smaller lines identified in category (4) above may be relocated without Service review and approval, provided such smaller lines are relocated within 0.5 mile of I-5 and avoid prominent ridgelines. Any relocation of the 66kv transmission lines (categories (1) and (2) above) shall also avoid prominent ridgelines as identified in Figure 4.1-2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the TMV Planning Area Development Envelope, construction of two communication towers under 70 80 feet, as required by Kern County.
2.2.2.2, page 2-23	<p><u>Back-Country Cabins</u>. Similar to the No Action Alternative, the eight nine back-country cabins in the Covered Lands could be maintained, improved, repaired, replaced, or reconstructed in their existing location, within their existing footprint and without substantial increase in height under the Proposed TU MSHCP Alternative. Expansion, construction, relocation, or removal of any of the eight nine cabins would only occur with the approval of the Service, if it is determined that such activity is consistent with the TU MSHCP, ESA, and any applicable recorded conservation easement restrictions, and provided that none of the six seven cabins currently located outside of the Condor Study Area are relocated to the Condor Study Area. No new cabins could be constructed unless one of the existing eight nine cabins within the Covered Lands is removed or demolished (the existing cabin within the TMV Specific Plan Development Envelope is considered removed).</p>
2.2.2.2, page 2-25	<p>A conservation easement is required to be recorded on..., which include...a 10,722-acre 10,572-acre portion of the TMV Planning Area Open Space prior to grading the TMV Project. TRC, at its option, may increase the acreage of the Initial TMV Planning Area Open Space Lands to coordinate easement boundaries with CDFG.</p>
2.2.2.2, page 2-25	<p>Conservation of the remaining 68,752 acres 68,852 acres of TU MSHCP Mitigation Lands....</p>
Table 2-3, page 2-28	<p>(1) Within the TMV Planning Area and Lebec/Existing Headquarters Area, design restrictions and review and approval processes will be are required for new vertical communication towers and other similar structures as set forth below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> TRC may install two emergency communication towers (PA-2 and DF-1: one at approximately 68 78 feet in height (including antennae), and the other at approximately 65 70 feet in height (including antennae), at the two separate locations in the TMV Planning Area Development Envelope depicted in revised Figure 4.1-2, in order to provide suitable radio communication coverage. The two proposed emergency communication towers will include design restrictions identified by the Service to minimize the potential for collisions. Such restrictions must be reviewed and approved by the Service, and include the following: (1) the towers will be self-supporting (i.e., no guide wires will be included as part of the design); (2) the tower facades will be primarily solid (e.g., through use of panels or other siding, wider or denser lattice work, or alternative tower solutions as approved by the Service) to increase their visibility to California condors, although microwave dishes and antennae will be exposed to provide appropriate system operations; and (3) the towers will incorporate Service-approved condor anti-perching devices on all potential landing surfaces. For the PA-2 tower, TRC will consult with the Service regarding the feasibility of locating the tower downslope (closer to trees), and agrees to do so to the extent feasible as determine by the County.

Section and Page Number	Description of Change
Table 2-3, page 2-28 (cont.)	<p>(1) b. The placement and maintenance of any other future communication or utility tower or similar structure within the TMV Planning Area and Lebec/Existing Headquarters Area, other than the two communication towers identified in (1)(a) and the smaller cell phone towers and similar structures identified in (1)(c), is generally prohibited provided, however, that TRC may request, and the Service shall review, and may approve the construction, design and location of any new communication or utility tower or similar structure to meet public safety requirements on the Covered Lands is subject to Service review and approval. The future placement of any new communication or utility tower or similar structure within the TMV Planning Area and Lebec/Existing Headquarters Area will trigger the need for an amendment to the TU MSHCP and ITP and further NEPA review if the placement or operation of such tower or structure would exceed the height restrictions or other conditions set for in (1)(c) below, or result in new, potentially significant effects on the environment, including but not limited to impacts on or take of ESA-listed species. Such factors as tower or structure height and construction design, historic and existing condor flight patterns over the ranch, and proximity to existing towers and structures shall be considered as part of this any future Service review. In addition, the future approval of a new tower or structure would require the tower or structure The towers shall be self-supporting (i.e., no guide wires shall be included as part of the design) and be kept clean of debris, such as cable, trash, and construction materials. Any tower or structure that provided towers that provide the potential for perching shall be designed required to include Service-approved anti-perching devices suitable to deter condors from perching on the tower or structure. The design and location of the anti-perching devices are also subject to review and approval by the Service.</p>
Table 2-3, page 2-28 (cont.)	<p>(1) b. c. Smaller cell phone antennas, radio antennas, and other similar vertical communication structures are a permitted use within the development footprint as long as such structures/antennas adhere to the following criteria: (a) the structures shall be no higher than 10 feet above houses or buildings (taller structures shall require review and approval by the Service), assuming the height limits for houses or buildings within the TMV Specific Plan Area vary between 35 and 45 feet; (b) the structures shall be installed within the TMV Planning Area Development Envelope and/or Lebec/Existing Headquarters Area; (c) if the structure contains surfaces suitable for perching by condors, the structures shall contain Service-approved anti-perching devices on such surfaces to deter condors from perching; and (d) the structures shall be visible so as to be clearly differentiated from nearby vegetation, other structures, and topography; and (e) the structures shall be located closer to trees where practicable and consistent with the effective operations of communication systems. TRC shall confer with the Service regarding the placement of the antenna and structure during preparation of tentative tract maps and corresponding grading plans. The design and location of the anti-perching devices are also subject to review and approval by the Service.</p>
Table 2-3, page 2-28 (cont.)	<p>(1) e. d. All communication tower and similar structure sites shall be kept clean of debris, such as cable, trash, and construction materials.</p>

Section and Page Number	Description of Change
Table 2-3, page 2-29	<p>(2) Within the Covered Lands, outside of the TMV Planning Area and Lebec/Existing Headquarters Area, construction or maintenance by TRC, or any third party under TRC's control of any new vertical communication or other utility tower or similar structure outside of existing antenna farms, excluding flexible or small antennas (e.g., whip antennas) under 20 feet in height, is generally prohibited; provided, however, that TRC may request and the Service shall review and may approve the construction, design, and location of any new tower or similar structure such vertical communication structures. The future placement of any new communication or utility structure outside of the TMV Planning Area and Lebec/Existing Headquarters Area on the Covered Lands will trigger the need for an amendment to the TU MSHCP and ITP and further NEPA review if the placement of the tower or structure would result in new, potentially significant effects on the environment, including but not limited to impacts on or take of ESA-listed species. Such factors as tower or structure height and construction design, historic and existing condor flight patterns over the ranch, and proximity to existing towers and structures shallwould be considered as part of this any future Service review of a proposed communication or utility tower or structure. In addition, the future approval of a new communication or utility tower or structure would require that the tower or structure The towers shall be self-supporting (i.e., no guide wires shall be included as part of the design) and shall be kept clean of debris, such as cable, trash, and construction materials. Any tower or structure Towers that provided the potential for perching shallwould be designed required to include Service-approved anti-perching devices suitable to deter condors from perching on tower or structure. The design and location of the anti-perching devices is also subject to Service review and approval.</p>
Table 2-3, page 2-29	<p>(3) Within Covered Lands, no wind farms will be constructed (and TRC agrees to expand the ban to all ranch lands) during the term of the ITP. Additionally, the prohibition on wind farms shall be maintained on the TU MSHCP Mitigation Lands in perpetuity. Notwithstanding the foregoing, individual wind turbine devices, which have the primary purpose to serve electrical generation needs on site, may be constructed following review and approval by the Service, if the Service determines based on the Service's determination that the device and any associated structures and electrical lines are is of a design and in a location that would not pose a threat to condors (e.g., vertical blade designs within screened cylinders may be appropriate, but open blade designs likely to cause condor fatality in the event of a collision may are not be appropriate). TRC also commits in perpetuity not to amend or terminate its negative easement right prohibiting wind farms on Gorman Ranch, outside the Covered Lands.</p>
Table 2-3, page 2-29	<p>(4) Within the Covered Lands, no new aboveground high voltage tower and or transmission line, or similar aboveground electrical transmission structure and or line, will be built by TRC. The following existing towers and lines may be relocated within 1,000 feet of existing lines as long as the potential for injury or harm to condors will be minimized with the installation of anti-perching devices: (1) a north south 66 kv aboveground transmission line located within TMV Specific Plan Area 1 and 5; (2) a 66kv aboveground transmission line in the vicinity of the Lebec Road-I-5 Interchange; (3) temporary relocation of an existing aboveground 12 kv transmission line that runs east from I-5, just north of Castac Lake, which will be undergrounded outside of the I-5 corridorwill be temporarily relocated during construction, and proposed for undergrounding within the TMV Planning Area after construction is complete; and (4) possible relocation of smaller aboveground lines during construction (see Figure 4.1-2). may be temporarily relocated during construction. Additional relocated transmission or distribution lines are</p>

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Table 2-3, page 2-30	<p>prohibited unless approved by the Service following review. All new transmission and distribution lines built by TRC will be placed underground. The locations of transmission lines proposed for relocation are subject to Service review and approval, with the exception that the smaller lines identified in category (4) above may be relocated without Service review and approval, provided such smaller lines are relocated within 0.5 mile of I-5 and avoid prominent ridgelines. Any relocation of the 66kv transmission lines (categories (1) and (2) above) shall also avoid prominent ridgelines as identified in Figure 4.1-2.</p>
Table 2-3, page 2-30	<p>(5) Within the Covered Lands, to the extent allowed by law and applicable contracts, TRC will require new agreements with entities that have the authority to place any new aboveground power, communication towers, or other utility lines on the ranch, to place any such facilities only with the consent of TRC. Additionally, TRC will seek to enter into consensual agreements with those entities that may otherwise exercise such authority, both currently and in the future, without the consent of TRC. Such agreements will provide for measures to minimize the potential for injury or harm to condors, including requiring such structures to be fitted with anti-perching devices and located within existing utility corridors to the extent practicable. TRC may also encourage such entities, including entities installing underground utilities, to seek certificates of inclusion or become “lessees” under the ITP. These activities are would not be “Covered Activities” unless they are located on Covered Lands and are conducted by TRC or by entities under the direct control of TRC for purposes of implementing the TU MSHCP and ITP that have become third-party lessees as defined in the Implementing Agreement or, certificate of inclusion holders, or that operate under required or consensual agreements written or modified to give TRC control, including authority to require compliance with all applicable TU MSHCP and ITP requirements. Failure to obtain an agreement with an entity over which TRC does not have control is will not be considered a violation of the TU MSHCP or the ITP.</p>
Table 2-3, page 2-32	<p>(15)(a) To minimize the potential for condor habituation within the TMV Specific Plan Area...</p> <p>(b) If it is observed or otherwise determined that condors are perching on or attracted to structures located on private property within the TMV Planning Area or other Covered Lands, the Service, or other party authorized by the Service (such as the Tejon Staff Biologist), will be allowed, after coordination with the property owner, to access the property to implement avoidance (hazing) measures, including, for example, installation of passive rooftop sprinkler systems on structures to deter condors from the property, and other hazing measures deemed appropriate by the Service. This measure will be included in CC&Rs for commercial and residential development.</p>
Table 2-3, page 2-33	<p>(16)(d) – Continued grazing at approximately the current approximately the historic average level of 14,500 head of cattle (with yearly variation to account for rangeland conditions), will continue on the ranch through the permit term to provide a potential food source for the condor</p>
Table 2-3, page 2-33	<p>16(e) – Continued hunting within open space area, both within and outside the Covered Lands, will continue on the ranch through the permit term to provide a potential food source for the condor.</p>

Section and Page Number	Description of Change
Table 2-3, page 2-33	(17)(a) – A conservation easement is required to be recorded on..., which include...a 10,722-acre 10,572-acre portion of the TMV Planning Area Open Space prior to grading the TMV Project.
Table 2-3, page 2-33	(17)(b) – Dedicated conservation easements are required to be recorded over the 56,523 acres 56,423 acres of Established Open Space following the schedule set forth in the Ranchwide Agreement....
Table 2-3, page 2-37	(22)(5)(b) Assist the Service with assessment and implementation methods to discourage California condors' use and visitation of human communities and dwellings on the Covered Lands. The Service-approved Tejon Ranch Staff Biologist will contact the Service immediately if habituation behavior by California condors is witnessed or reported and will assist the Service, as necessary and as requested by the Service, by providing additional monitoring of condors determined to be exhibiting behaviors with the potential to result in habituation, and/or of areas within the Covered Lands determined to be attractive to condors. The discouragement measures, including "hazing," will be...
Table 2-4, page 2-39 (<i>Tehachapi slender salamander</i>)	3. Construction in modeled habitat in riparian/wetland areas will be avoided to the extent practicable (generally anticipated to be limited to road crossings and culverts and not anticipated to exceed 3% of modeled habitat).
Table 2-4, page 2-41 (<i>Western spadefoot</i>)	21. Construction in modeled habitat in riparian/wetland areas will be avoided to the extent practicable (generally anticipated to be limited to road crossings and culverts and not anticipated to exceed 3% of modeled habitat).
Table 2-4, page 2-41 (<i>Western spadefoot</i>)	22. Surveys prior to grading will be conducted in suitable habitat. The Service-approved Tejon Ranch Staff Biologist will make reasonable efforts to capture and relocate any observed individuals to suitable habitat that is the closest distance to the Disturbance Area from where the individuals were removed. If western spadefoots are detected (including egg masses, larvae), activities will be avoided until larvae have metamorphosed. A 300-foot setback will be established from occupied areas if work must continue in or immediately adjacent to sites with egg masses and/or larvae. The Service-approved Tejon Ranch Staff Biologist may reduce the 300-foot setback at his or her discretion depending on the suitability of site conditions. A western spadefoot toad relocation plan, which will include, at a minimum, the timing and methods for capturing and releasing adults, will be prepared prior to the initiation of grading activities. The relocation plan will be submitted to CDFG for review.
Table 2-4, page 2-41 (<i>Yellow-blotched salamander</i>)	29. Surveys prior to grading will be conducted in suitable habitat. The Service-approved Tejon Ranch Staff Biologist will make reasonable efforts to capture and relocate any observed individuals to suitable habitat that is the closest distance to the Disturbance Area from where the individuals were removed. A yellow-blotched salamander relocation plan, which will include, at a minimum, the timing and methods for capturing and releasing adults, will be prepared prior to the initiation of grading activities. The relocation plan will be submitted to CDFG for review.
Table 2-4, page 2-47 (<i>Burrowing owl</i>)	59. If non-nesting burrowing owls are observed on site, construction work will proceed after owls are excavated from the site using a CDFG-approved burrow closure procedure and after alternative burrow sites have been provided in accordance with the CDFG Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (California Department of Fish and Game 2012 1995). The results of the surveys and relocation efforts will be submitted to CDFG.

Section and Page Number	Description of Change
Table 2-4, page 2-50 (Least Bell's vireo)	74. Construction in modeled breeding/foraging habitat in riparian/wetland areas will be avoided to the extent practicable (generally anticipated to be limited to road crossings and culverts and not anticipated to exceed 5% of modeled breeding/foraging habitat).
Table 2-4, page 2-50 (Least Bell's vireo)	75. Nesting bird surveys for breeding least Bell's vireo will be conducted, pursuant to accepted protocol for this species, prior to grading for breeding least Bell's vireo will be conducted for construction activities that would occur in or immediately adjacent to suitable breeding/foraging habitat and that are scheduled for the breeding season (April through August May 15 through September 15) of this species. The results of the surveys will be submitted to CDFG.
Table 2-4, page 2-51 (Least Bell's vireo)	76. If breeding least Bell's vireos are observed on site, construction activities will be avoided during the breeding season, or, if construction must take place during the breeding season, a 500-foot no disturbance buffer will be established around active nests. CDFG will be consulted regarding any variance to this buffer distance. setback will be provided or noise attenuating measure(s) will be implemented, The buffer will be maintained until young have fledged and are no longer dependent on the nest or nest territory. The Service-approved Tejon Ranch Staff Biologist may reduce the 500-foot setback at his or her discretion depending on the suitability of site conditions; however, the setback may not be less than 300 feet.
Table 2-4, page 2-51 (Least Bell's vireo)	Plan-Wide Activities (Construction) - Compliance with Other Covered Species Measures 4, 14, 15, 74, 75, 76, 77 . The installation of infrastructure (and trails) or other permanent ground-disturbing activity in open space areas will include efforts to minimize the footprint and use BMPs for the design and installation of any such infrastructure, including nesting bird surveys prior to grading, contractor education, staking, and temporary construction fencing. Nesting bird surveys for breeding least Bell's vireo will be conducted, pursuant to accepted protocols for this species, prior to grading for construction activities that would occur in or immediately adjacent to suitable breeding/foraging habitat and that are scheduled to occur during the breeding season (May 15 through September 15) of this species. The results of the surveys will be submitted to CDFG. If breeding least Bell's vireos are observed on site, construction activities will be avoided during the breeding season, or, if construction must take place during the breeding season, a 500-foot no-disturbance buffer will be established around active nests. CDFG will be consulted regarding any variance to this buffer distance. The buffer will be maintained until young have fledged and are no longer dependent on the nest or nest territory.
Table 2-4, page 2-51 (Little willow flycatcher)	79. Construction in modeled foraging/winter stopover habitat in riparian/wetland areas will be avoided to the extent practicable (generally anticipated to be limited to road crossings and culverts and not anticipated to exceed 3% of modeled foraging/winter stopover habitat).
Table 2-4, page 2-52 (Little willow flycatcher)	Plan-Wide Activities (Construction) - Compliance with Other Covered Species Measures 4, 14, 15, 79, 80 .
Table 2-4, page 2-53 (Purple martin)	Plan-Wide Activities (Construction) - Compliance with Other Covered Species Measures 4, 14, 15, 82, 83, 84, 85 .

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Table 2-4, page 2-53 (<i>Southwestern willow flycatcher</i>)	88. Construction in modeled breeding/foraging habitat in riparian/wetland areas will be avoided to the extent practicable (generally anticipated to be limited to road crossings and culverts and not anticipated to exceed 3% of modeled breeding/foraging habitat).
Table 2-4, page 2-53 (<i>Southwestern willow flycatcher</i>)	89. Nesting bird Ssurveys for breeding southwestern willow flycatcher will be conducted, pursuant to accepted protocols for this species, prior to grading for construction activities that would occur in or immediately adjacent to suitable breeding/foraging habitat and that are scheduled to occur during the breeding season (May 1 through September 15) for this species scheduled for the breeding season (May 1 through August 15) . The results of the surveys will be submitted to CDFG.
Table 2-4, page 2-53 (<i>Southwestern willow flycatcher</i>)	90. If breeding southwestern willow flycatchers are observed on site, construction activities will be avoided during the breeding season, or, if construction must take place during the breeding season, a 500-foot no-disturbance buffer will be established around active nests . setback will be provided or noise attenuating measure(s) will be implemented , TRC will consult with CDFG regarding any variance to this buffer distance. The buffer will be maintained until young have fledged and are no longer dependent on the nest or nest territory. The Service-approved Tejon Ranch Staff Biologist may reduce the 500-foot setback at his or her discretion depending on the suitability of site conditions; however, the setback may not be less than 300 feet.
Table 2-4, page 2-54 (<i>Southwestern willow flycatcher</i>)	Plan-Wide Activities (Construction) - Compliance with Other Covered Species Measures 4, 14 , 15, 89, 90, and 91. The installation of infrastructure (and trails) or other permanent ground-disturbing activity in open space areas will include efforts to minimize the footprint and use BMPs for the design and installation of any such infrastructure, including nesting bird surveys prior to grading, contractor education, staking, and temporary construction fencing. Nesting bird surveys for breeding southwestern willow flycatchers will be conducted, pursuant to accepted protocols for this species, prior to grading for construction activities that would occur in or immediately adjacent to suitable breeding/foraging habitat and that are scheduled to occur during the breeding season (May 1 through September 15) of this species. The results of the surveys will be submitted to CDFG. If breeding southwestern willow flycatchers are observed on site, construction activities will be avoided during the breeding season, or, if construction must take place during the breeding season, a 500-foot no-disturbance buffer will be established around active nests. CDFG will be consulted regarding any variance to this buffer distance. The buffer will be maintained until young have fledged and are no longer dependent on the nest or nest territory.
Table 2-4, page 2-55 (<i>Western yellow-billed cuckoo</i>)	100. Construction in modeled breeding/foraging habitat in riparian/wetland areas will be avoided to the extent practicable (generally anticipated to be limited to road crossings and culverts and not anticipated to exceed 3% of modeled breeding/foraging habitat).
Table 2-4, page 2-55 (<i>Western yellow-billed cuckoo</i>)	101. Focused Ssurveys prior to grading for breeding western yellow-billed cuckoo will be conducted prior to grading for construction activities that would occur in or immediately adjacent to suitable breeding/foraging habitat and that are scheduled to occur during the breeding season (May 15 through September 15) for this species. for the breeding season. The results of the focused surveys will be submitted to CDFG.

Section and Page Number	Description of Change
Table 2-4, page 2-56 (<i>Western yellow-billed cuckoo</i>)	102. If breeding western yellow-billed cuckoos are observed on site, construction activities will be avoided during the breeding season, or, if construction must take place during the breeding season, a 500-foot no-disturbance buffer will be established around active nests. CDFG will be consulted regarding any variance to this buffer distance. setback will be provided or noise-attenuating measure(s) will be implemented, The buffer will be maintained until young have fledged and are no longer depending on the nest or nest territory. The Service-approved Tejon Ranch Staff Biologist may reduce the 500-foot setback at his or her discretion depending on the suitability of site conditions; however, the setback may not be less than 300 feet.
Table 2-4, page 2-56 (<i>Western yellow-billed cuckoo</i>)	Plan-Wide Activities (Construction) - Compliance with Other Covered Species Measures 4, 14 , 15, 101 and 102. The installation of infrastructure (and trails) or other permanent ground-disturbing activity within open space areas will include efforts to minimize the footprint and use BMPs for the design and installation of any such infrastructure, including nesting bird surveys prior to grading, contractor education, staking, and temporary construction fencing. Nesting bird surveys for breeding western yellow-billed cuckoo will be conducted, pursuant to accepted protocols for this species, prior to grading for construction activities that would occur in or immediately adjacent to suitable breeding/foraging habitat and that are scheduled to occur during the breeding season (May 15 through September 15) for this species. The results of the focused surveys will be submitted to CDFG. If breeding western yellow-billed cuckoos are observed on site, construction activities will be avoided during the breeding season, or, if construction must take place during the breeding season, a 500-foot no-disturbance buffer will be established around active nests. CDFG will be consulted regarding any variance to this buffer distance. The buffer will be maintained until young have fledged and are no longer dependent on the nest or nest territory.
Table 2-4, page 2-55 (<i>White-tailed kite</i>)	106. Although white-tailed kites are not expected to breed on site, construction in potential breeding habitat in riparian/wetland habitat areas will be avoided to the extent practicable (generally anticipated to be limited to road crossings and culverts and not anticipated to exceed 3% of riparian/wetland habitat).
Table 2-4, page 2-58 (<i>Yellow warbler</i>)	114. Construction in modeled breeding/foraging habitat in riparian/wetland areas will be avoided to the extent practicable (generally anticipated to be limited to road crossings and culverts and not anticipated to exceed 5% of modeled breeding/foraging habitat).
Table 2-4, page 2-59 (<i>Valley elderberry longhorn beetle</i>)	119. Construction in modeled habitat in riparian/wetland areas will be avoided to the extent practicable (generally anticipated to be limited to road crossings and culverts and not anticipated to exceed 2% of modeled habitat).
Table 2-4, page 2-61 (<i>Tehachapi pocket mouse</i>)	129. 1,874 acres (97%) 1,071 acres (95%) of modeled habitat for Tehachapi pocket mouse will be conserved within Established Open Space, TMV Planning Area Open Space, and Existing Conservation Easement Areas.
Table 2-4, page 2-62 (<i>Tehachapi pocket mouse</i>)	132. Depending on the existence of essential habitat elements, the Service-approved Tejon Ranch Staff Biologist will conduct a live-trapping program for Tehachapi pocket mouse in suitable habitat in the project disturbance zone and within 100 feet of the disturbance zone no earlier than 7 days prior to commencement of activities resulting in permanent ground disturbance. To minimize direct effects on individuals to the extent feasible, prior to grading, a

Section and Page Number	Description of Change
	trapping program will be conducted for 5 nights in suitable habitat to trap and salvage as many individuals as possible from the disturbance zone and release them in suitable habitat away from the project disturbance zone (approximately 60% of the population within the disturbance zone is estimated to be salvaged based on a 5-night trapping program). A Tehachapi pocket mouse relocation plan, which will include, at a minimum, the timing and methods for capturing and releasing adults, will be prepared prior to the initiation of grading activities. The relocation plan will be submitted to CDFG for review.
Table 2-4, page 2-63 (<i>Coast horned lizard</i>)	141. Surveys prior to grading will be conducted in suitable habitat. The Service-approved Tejon Ranch Staff Biologist will make reasonable efforts to capture and relocate any observed individuals to suitable habitat that is the closest distance to the Disturbance Area from where the individuals were removed. A coast horned lizard relocation plan, which will include, at a minimum, the timing and methods for capturing and releasing adults, will be prepared prior to the initiation of grading activities. The relocation plan will be submitted to CDFG for review.
Table 2-4, page 2-64 (<i>Two-striped garter snake</i>)	147. The construction project manager will be provided two alternative options to avoid and minimize effects on two-striped garter snake individuals: (a) Prior to grading, the Service-approved Tejon Ranch Staff Biologist will conduct daily surveys by walking through suitable habitat to be disturbed that day to clear the area of garter snakes. The Service-approved Tejon Ranch Staff Biologist will make reasonable efforts to capture and relocate any observed individuals to suitable habitat that is the closest distance to the Disturbance Area from where the individuals were removed. A two-striped garter snake relocation plan, which will include, at a minimum, the timing and methods for capturing and releasing adults, will be prepared prior to the initiation of grading activities. The relocation plan will be submitted to CDFG for review. (b) The project construction manager will erect exclusion fencing...
2.2.2.5, page 2-73	If, as a result of ongoing monitoring by a Service-approved biologist and the Service, it is determined that California condors are regularly ingesting microtrash on the Covered Lands, engaging in behaviors in the Covered Lands where ingestion of microtrash is likely to occur, or colliding with or landing on artificial structures on the Covered Lands, an evaluation will be conducted by TRC and the Service to assess options for reducing the instances of microtrash ingestion, collisions, and habituation. Remedies can include increased education and awareness of Tejon residents, guests, staff, and workers regarding the dangers of microtrash; increased monitoring of events and activities that are potential sources of microtrash; more frequent collection of microtrash; and revision of guidelines regarding location of antennas and towers; redesign of problem towers; and, if redesign is not effective, relocation of problem towers, as set forth in the Implementing Agreement.
CHAPTER 3 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT	
Table 3.1-1, page 3.1-6 (<i>Nonnative Land Covers</i>)	Total Nonnative Land Covers 1,027 acres 359 acres (less than 1%)

Section and Page Number	Description of Change
3.1.7.3, page 3.1-43 (<i>Tri-colored blackbird</i>)	Tri-colored blackbirds were also observed in 2005 in the northwest corner of Castac Lake and may have been nesting on site; the number of birds observed was not reported (Jones & Stokes 2006). In 2008, a CDFG staff member also reported observing approximately 100 individual tri-colored blackbirds around Castac Lake (Connolly pers. comm.).
3.5.2, page 3.5-5	<p>The Service is also required to consult with recognized Native American tribes under Section 106 of NHPA (16 USC 470(d)(6)) and to engage in a good faith effort to obtain information from individuals or organizations likely to have knowledge of possible historic properties that could be affected by the undertaking (36 CFR 800.4(a)). This consultation process was commenced in 2007 with a request to the NAHC for records in their Sacred Lands File pertaining to the site and for contacts for tribes and groups located near the site. Initial consultation to identify sites was requested in 2007 in letters to the representatives of record of the Chumash, Fernandoño, Tataviam, Kitanemuk, San Miguel Band of Mission Indians, Tubatulabal, Kawaiisu, Koso, and Yokuts.</p> <p>During the planning process associated with the TMV Project, the Kern Valley Tribal Council, Tejon Indian Tribe, Kitanemuk and Yowlumne Tejon Indians, Chumash Council of Bakersfield, Santa Rosa Rancheria, Tule River Indian Tribe, and the Tubatulabals of Kern County, were continually provided information on the progress of the TMV Project and received copies of each of the cultural resource surveys through TRC and Kern County. Additionally, Tejon Indian Tribe and Chumash representatives were involved with site archeological surveys conducted between 2005 and 2010, which formed the basis for the Service's EIS analysis. In January 2012, the Tejon Indian Tribe achieved Federal recognition, wherein the Service promptly initiated a government-to-government consultation with the tribe to provide official notice of the TU MSHCP and solicit information regarding cultural resources in the area. The Tejon Indian Tribe responded by letter dated January 29, 2012, stating the tribe had reviewed the available information and determined that it had no knowledge of any cultural resources that may be affected by the Covered Activities.</p> <p>In July 2012, the Service sent updated letters to 16 tribes to inform them of revisions and updates to the proposed action and environmental review process and to ensure that interested parties who may have special knowledge of the area had ample opportunities to review the data compiled to date and share their knowledge. This consultation was intended, in part, to ensure that any traditional cultural properties (TCPs) that could be affected were identified. The Service received no further indication from the tribes of any TCPs within the Covered Lands. An additional request to the NAHC was submitted by ASM Affiliates in the context of the survey of Lebec/Existing Headquarters on December 15, 2010, for the Lebec/Existing Headquarters Area. On December 16, 2010, the NAHC responded, "Native American cultural resources were identified within 0.50 mile of the area of potential effect." The single resource listed by the NAHC had already been identified by the Phase I and Phase II studies and is preserved in Open Space.</p>

Section and Page Number	Description of Change
CHAPTER 4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES	
4.0.4.2, page 4.0-8	The Service notes that the California High-Speed Rail Authority has initiated planning for a high-speed rail project and has appropriated some funding to begin upgrading the existing segments around Los Angeles, Sacramento, the San Francisco Bay Area, and Madera to Bakersfield. While alignments for the Bakersfield-Palmdale segment in the vicinity of the Covered Lands are generally anticipated to follow State Route 58 (SR 58), north of the Covered Lands, environmental review has not been initiated for this segment, and the availability of funding for construction of this segment is not known, making the analysis of the high-speed rail project speculative at this time. Therefore, this potential future project is considered several alignments in its Statewide Program EIR/EIS that would have crossed Tejon Ranch. However, because these potential alignments were not carried forward for further analysis in the EIR/EIS (California High Speed Rail Authority 2005, California High Speed Rail Authority 2010), they are not considered in this cumulative effects analysis.
4.1.3.1, page 4.1-18 (Plan-wide Activities)	Grazing would be expected to continue on about 126,034 acres of the study area (i.e., open space), and grazing levels would be similar to historic average levels (approximately 14,500 cattle), with yearly variation to account for rangeland conditions.
4.1.3.2, page 4.1-22	Ranching would continue on the Covered Lands at levels comparable to the historic average current grazing levels up to total of 14,500 head of cattle, consistent with past practices, with yearly variation to account for rangeland conditions, through the term of the ITP to provide a potential food source for condors.
4.1.3.2, page 4.1-22	Although not a Covered Activity under the Proposed TU MSHCP Alternative, TRC would continue its established commercial hunting program and wild pig depredation on the TU MSHCP Mitigation Lands and other conserved areas of the ranch through the term of the ITP to provide a potential food source for condors.
4.1.3.2, page 4.1-26	Within the TMV Planning Area and Lebec/Existing Headquarters Area, the installation of two emergency communication towers (PA-2/DF-1) would be authorized under the Proposed TU MSHCP Alternative. These towers would be located at two separate locations in the TMV Planning Area Development Envelope to provide suitable emergency radio communication coverage (Figure 4.1-2). One of these towers would be approximately 68 78 feet in height (including antennae) and the other would be approximately 65 70 feet in height (including antennae). Both towers would be required to be self-supporting (i.e., no guide wires); and would incorporate Service-approved anti-perching devices on potential landing surfaces; and reflect a primarily solid tower façade to increase visibility for condors. For the PA-2 tower, TRC would consult with the Service regarding the feasibility of locating the tower downslope (closer to a group of large oak trees), and agrees to do so if Kern County determines the Service's proposed location would provide suitable emergency radio communications. Although there has been no documented take from collision with a tower or antennae by a condor, the risk of collision with the PA-2 tower would be further minimized if at final design and installation it can be located closer to a group of large oak trees. The placement and maintenance of any other future communication or utility tower to meet public safety requirements in the study area would be subject to review and approval by the Service, and would require amendment to the TU MSHCP or ITP and additional NEPA review if new, potentially significant effects are identified, including but not limited to impacts on or take of ESA-listed species.

Section and Page Number	Description of Change
Table 4.1-3, page 4.1-30 (<i>Tehachapi pocket mouse</i>)	Acreage of Modeled Habitat Conserved: 1,874 acres (97%) 1,071 acres (95%)
4.1.3.2, page 4.1-36 (<i>Least Bell's vireo</i>)	As summarized in Table 2-4, the Proposed TU MSHCP Alternative would include species-specific conservation measures to reduce potential effects on the least Bell's vireo, including preconstruction surveys in and immediately adjacent to suitable breeding/foraging habitat during the breeding season (May 15 through September 15 April through August), and establishment creation of a 500-foot no-disturbance buffer around any active nests detected in preconstruction surveys if construction cannot be avoided entirely during the breeding season. TRC would consult with CDFG regarding any variance to this buffer distance, and would maintain the buffer until young have fledged and are no longer dependent on the nest or nest territory.
4.1.3.2, page 4.1-37, 4.1-38 (<i>Southwestern willow flycatcher</i>)	As summarized in Table 2-4, the Proposed TU MSHCP Alternative would include species-specific conservation measures to reduce potential effects on southwestern willow flycatcher, including preconstruction surveys in and immediately adjacent to suitable breeding/foraging habitat during the breeding season (May 1 through September 15 April through August), and establishment creation of a 500-foot no-disturbance buffer around any active nests detected in preconstruction surveys if construction cannot be avoided entirely during the breeding season. TRC would consult with CDFG regarding any variance to this buffer distance, and would maintain the buffer until young have fledged and are no longer dependent on the nest or nest territory.
4.1.3.2, page 4.1-39 (<i>Western yellow-billed cuckoo</i>)	As summarized in Table 2-4, the Proposed TU MSHCP Alternative would include species-specific conservation measures to reduce potential effects on western yellow-billed cuckoo, including preconstruction surveys in and immediately adjacent to suitable breeding/foraging habitat during the breeding season (May 15 to September 15), and establishment of a 500-foot no-disturbance buffer around any active nests detected in preconstruction surveys if construction cannot be avoided entirely during the breeding season. prior to scheduled grading to determine if cuckoos are present. If breeding western yellow-billed cuckoos are observed on site, a 500-foot buffer would be provided around any active nests until fledglings have left and are no longer dependent on the nest or nest territory. TRC would consult with CDFG regarding any variance to this buffer distance, and would maintain the buffer until young have fledged and are no longer dependent on the nest or nest territory.
4.1.3.2, page 4.1-42 (<i>Tehachapi pocket mouse</i>)	An estimated 1,874 acres (97%) 1,071 acres (95%) of modeled habitat for this species would be conserved in open space under this alternative.
4.1.7.2, page 4.1-130	From a cumulative perspective and with respect to collisions, wind farms can pose a threat to condors as rotating blades can strike a condor in flight. Wind turbines tend to be placed in areas (i.e., ridgetops, upper elevation slopes) that are attractive to condors; the same strong winds that drive the turbines are also a source of lift for these large birds. As described in the effects analysis above for the proposed action alternatives , transmission lines generally pose collision risks to condors in flight, as well as electrocution risks for condors that may perch on transmission poles and towers. Although there has been no evidence of a condor colliding with a wind turbine to date, the possibility of such impacts in the future cannot be ruled out as condors continue to expand into their historical range. While detailed avian protection plans avoidance and mitigation measures are required for wind projects for these renewable energy projects through applicable Federal, state and local approval processes,

Section and Page Number	Description of Change
4.1.7.2, page 4.1-130	<p>whether total avoidance can be achieved is unknown. to reduce adverse effects from collisions, and would similarly be required for the Panoche Valley Solar Farm Project, some level of effect on condors is possible. Wind farms and the Panoche Valley Solar Farm Project are subject to California’s fully protected species statute, which does not permit state “take.” In addition, if any such project would result in Federal take of a condor, it would require its own incidental take authorization from the Service, including compliance with ESA Section 7 and additional consideration of cumulative effects. To date, the Service is not aware of any such request for authorization for take resulting from collisions or electrocution from wind farm or solar projects.</p>
4.1.7.2, page 4.1-132 to 133 (<i>American peregrine falcon</i>)	<p>The new emergency communication tower(s) (discussed above) would be limited in height and number to minimize effects on condors. The exact locations are yet to be determined, but the general proposed locations are not on the highest ridges. Additional efforts to site these towers in areas that further Both towers have been located off ridgelines to reduce the potential for collisions and, in the case of PA-2, near a stand of oak trees would be implemented, considering that the final tower locations must provide suitable emergency radio communication coverage for Kern County. Requirements to avoid and minimize potential effects on birds in compliance with state and local permit processes comply with aviation protection plans (wind projects) and, to construct all transmission facilities, towers, poles, and lines to minimize avian electrocutions (Panoche Valley Solar Farm Project), would further reduce the potential for a cumulative effect.</p>
4.1.7.2, page 4.1-133 (<i>Bald eagle</i>)	<p>Wind projects proposed in the cumulative effects analysis area may also directly affect falcons if they are injured or killed by spinning turbine blades, and the wind and Panoche Valley Solar Farm projects may include transmission lines that present collision risks. While detailed avian protection plans avoidance and mitigation measures are required for wind these renewable energy projects through applicable Federal, state and local approval processes to avoid such effects, whether full avoidance can be achieved is unknown. Projects that could affect the peregrine falcon are subject to California’s fully protected species statute, which does not permit state take. In addition, the requirements of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), which generally prohibits Federal take of migratory birds without authorization from the Service, would apply.</p>
4.1.7.2, page 4.1-133 (<i>Bald eagle</i>)	<p>Wind projects proposed in the cumulative effects analysis area may also directly affect bald eagle if they are injured or killed by spinning turbine blades, and the wind and Panoche Valley Solar Farm projects may include transmission lines that present collision risks. While detailed avian protection plans avoidance and mitigation measures are required for wind these renewable energy projects through applicable Federal, state and local approval processes to avoid such effects, whether full avoidance can be achieved is unknown. Projects that could affect the bald eagle are subject to California’s fully protected species statute, which does not permit state “take”. In addition, projects that may affect bald eagles would be required to obtain an eagle permit from the Service in compliance with the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA), which requires consideration of cumulative effects.</p>

Section and Page Number	Description of Change
4.1.7.2, page 4.1-135 (<i>Golden eagle</i>)	Similar to other bird species, golden eagles could potentially be directly affected by spinning turbine blades if flying or foraging in the same areas as active wind turbines, and the wind and Panoche Valley Solar Farm projects may include transmission lines that present collision risks. While detailed avian protection plans avoidance and mitigation measures are required for wind these renewable energy projects through applicable Federal, state and local approval processes to avoid such effects, whether full avoidance can be achieved is unknown. Projects that could affect golden eagle are subject to California's fully protected species statute, which does not permit state take. In addition, projects that may affect golden eagles would be required to obtain an eagle permit from the Service in compliance with the BGEPA, which requires consideration of cumulative effects.
4.1.7.2, page 4.1-137 (<i>White-tailed kite</i>)	Similar to other bird species, white-tailed kite could potentially be directly affected by spinning turbine blades if flying or foraging in the same areas as active wind turbines, and the wind and Panoche Valley Solar Farm projects may include transmission lines that present collision risks. While detailed avian protection plans avoidance and mitigation measures are required for wind these renewable energy projects through applicable Federal, state and local approval processes to avoid such effects, whether full avoidance can be achieved is unknown. Projects that could affect white-tailed kite are subject to California's fully protected species statute, which does not permit state take. In addition, the requirements of the MBTA, which generally prohibits Federal take of migratory birds without authorization from the Service, would apply.
4.5.1.1, page 4.5-1 through 4.5-2	The following describes the categories of cultural resources that can be evaluated qualify as historic properties (resources listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP) under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Archaeological Properties.</u> Archaeological properties or resources are places where the remnants of past cultures survive in a physical context that allows for the interpretation of these remains. • <u>Historic Properties.</u> Historic properties or resources are historic buildings or structures that are 50 years or older. • Native American Resources. <u>Native American resources are sacred sites, graves and cultural objects.</u> Traditional Cultural Properties. Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) consist of properties that are significant for their association with the beliefs or practices of a living community and which are important in maintaining those beliefs or practices (National Park Service 1998:1). TCPs may qualify as historic properties if they meet three conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The resource must have “integrity of relationship,” meaning the resource is still important to a living community (National Park Service 1998:11). ○ The resource must have “integrity of condition,” meaning it is able to function in maintaining the relevant community’s culture (National Park Service 1998:12). ○ The resource must meet the criteria for listing on the NRHP (National Park Service 1998:12).

Section and Page Number	Description of Change
4.5.3.1, page 4.5-4	As discussed in Section 3.5, Cultural Resources, surveys have been completed for the TMV Planning Area and Lebec/Existing Headquarters Area where Commercial and Residential Development Activities would occur. Based on these surveys, no known cultural resources determined to be eligible were identified in the Lebec/Existing Headquarters Area. Within the remainder of the surveyed area, 22 sites with the potential to be eligible were found in or near areas proposed for development. Although the TMV Planning Area and the Lebec/Existing Headquarters Area were surveyed and potentially eligible sites were found, there is a low potential for inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during ground disturbance. The Service also requested information about the presence of TCPs from potentially interested tribes and received no indication that any such resources occur in the area.
4.5.3.1, page 4.5-6	Although no TCPs have been identified as a result of tribal consultation or records searches, other c Cultural and paleontological resources are either known to exist or to have the potential to exist within the study area.
CHAPTER 6 LIST OF AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS CONSULTED	
6.6, page 6-2	6.6 California Department of Fish and Game Jeff Single— Environmental Program Manager 1, Central Division Julie Vance— Senior Environmental Scientist, Central Division
APPENDIX D	
California condor, page D-23	Other Parameters: Included vegetation communities listed above and that meet the canopy cover parameters (described below) only where these communities occur on ridgetops (i.e., within 100 feet of the centerline of the mapped ridgetops within Covered Lands) or on slopes equal to or greater than 17 degrees (or equal to or greater than 30% slopes). In addition, only vegetation communities that also have 0–10% canopy cover or 10%–40% canopy cover or grass, not a part, and chaparral were included in the final model due to the need for condor to forage in open habitats.
MASTER RESPONSE 1B, CALIFORNIA CONDOR CRITICAL HABITAT (VOLUME II)	
1B.2.4, page MR1B-12	Patterns of condor use on the ranch have increased since the Draft EIS and Draft TU MSHCP were released for public comment in December 2008 January 2009 ...

Table 2-2. Comments Omitted from Master Response Tables in the Supplemental Draft EIS and Location of Comment Response

Comment Number¹	Response²	Comment Number¹	Response²	Comment Number¹	Response²
Commenter: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency					
G2-3a	MR10.2.3.2, SDEIS 4.2.3.2	G2-15	MR10.2.2, MR10.2.3.7	G2-30	MR9.2.1, SDEIS 2.1.2.3, SDEIS 2.2.2.2
G2-3b	MR10.2.3.2, SDEIS 4.2.3.1	G2-16	MR10.2.2, MR10.2.3.7	G2-31	SDEIS 2.1.2.3, SDEIS 2.2.2.2
G2-4	MR9.2.2	G2-21	MR1C.2.2, MR1D.2.2, MR3.2.4; MR2.2.5; and MR4.2.4, SDEIS 4.1.3.2	G2-51	SDEIS 2.1.2.3, SDEIS 2.2.2.2
G2-8	MR9.2.2.1	G2-22	MR1C.2.2, MR1D.2.2, MR2.2.5, MR3.2.4, MR4.2.4, SDEIS 4.1.3.2	G2-52	SDEIS 2.1.2.3, SDEIS 2.2.2.2
Commenter: California Native Plant Society					
O1-12	MR9.2.2.1				
Commenter: Center for Biological Diversity					
O2-1	MR9.2.2	O4-108	MR1B.2.5	O4-211	MR7.2.1, MR9.2.6
O2-2	MR9.2.5	O4-109A	MR1B.2.2	O4-213	MR8.3.2, SDEIS 4.1.3.2, SDEIS Table 4.1-3
O2-3	MR9.2.5	O4-109B	MR1B.2.2, MR1E.2.4	O4-214	MR9.2.6
O3-1	MR9.2.2.1	O4-178	MR9.2.1, SDEIS 3.1.7.3, SDEIS 4.1.3.2, SDEIS Table 4.1-3	O4-215	MR9.2.6
O3-2	MR9.2.2.1	O4-179	SDEIS 2.2.2, MR8.3.2	O4-217	MR8.3.2, SDEIS 4.1.3.2, SDEIS Table 4.1-3
O4-42	MR1B.2.2, MR8.3.2; MR9.2.6	O4-182	MR9.2.1, SDEIS 3.1.7.3, SDEIS 4.1.3.2, SDEIS Table 4.1-3	O4-222	MR8.3.2
O4-43	MR1B.2.2, MR5.2.5, MR9.2.6	O4-183	SDEIS 2.2.2, MR8.3.2	O4-225	SDEIS 3.1.8.3
O4-45	MR2.3.3, SDEIS 2.2.2	O4-185	MR9.2.1, SDEIS 3.1.7.3, SDEIS 4.1.3.2, SDEIS Table 4.1-3	O4-377	MR1G.2.1, MR5.2.1
O4-46	MR6.2.3, SDEIS 2.2.2	O4-186	SDEIS 4.1.3.2, MR9.2.6	O4-381	MR9.2.2
O4-47	MR4.2.1, SDEIS 2.2.2	O4-187	SDEIS 4.1.3.2, MR8.3.2	O4-407	SDEIS 4.1.3.2, MR1G.2.8
O4-48	SDEIS 2.1.2.3, SDEIS 2.2.2	O4-189	MR9.2.2, SDEIS 3.1.7.3, SDEIS 4.1.3.2, SDEIS Table 4.1-3	O4-408	SDEIS 4.1.3.2, MR1G.2.8

Comment Number¹	Response²	Comment Number¹	Response²	Comment Number¹	Response²
04-59	SDEIS 2.1.2.3, SDEIS 2.2.2.2	04-190	SDEIS 4.1.3.2, MR8.3.2	04-409	SDEIS 4.1.3.2, MR1G.2.8
04-62	MR9.2.2.2	04-191	SDEIS 4.1.3.2, MR8.3.2; MR15.2.1; MR17.2	04-410	SDEIS 4.1.3.2, MR1G.2.8
04-63	MR9.2.6	04-193	SDEIS 3.1.7.3, SDEIS 4.1.3.2	04-411	SDEIS 4.1.3.2, MR1G.2.8
04-65	MR1B.2.2	04-194	MR8.3.2, MR9.2.6, MR7.2.3	04-412	SDEIS 4.1.3.2, MR1G.2.8
04-67	MR9.2.2	04-195	MR8.3.2, MR9.2.6	04-413	SDEIS 4.1.3.2, MR1G.2.8
04-73	MR9.2.2, MR8.3.2	04-197	MR8.3.2, SDEIS 4.1.3.2	04-414	SDEIS 4.1.3.2, MR1G.2.8
04-88B	SDEIS 2.2.2, MR1G.2.8	04-198	MR9.2.6	04-424	MR14.2.4
04-92	MR1B.2.2	04-200	MR8.3.2, SDEIS 3.1.7.3, SDEIS 4.1.3.2, SDEIS Table 4.1-3	04-481	MR9.2.6
04-96A	MR9.2.2, MR5.2.2	04-201	SDEIS 3.1.7.3, SDEIS 4.1.3.2, SDEIS Table 4.1-3	04-482	MR9.2.6
04-105A	MR1B.2.2, MR1B.2.5	04-202	MR8.3.2, MR9.2.6	04-483	MR9.2.6
04-106	MR1B.2.2, MR1B.2.5	04-210	MR8.3.2, SDEIS 4.1.3.2, SDEIS Table 4.1-3	04-513	MR9.2.6
Commenter: Defenders of Wildlife					
05-1	MR9.2.2.1	05-13a	MR9.2.2	05-20	SDEIS 4.1.3.2, MR1G.2.8, MR1C.2.6
05-3a	MR1B.2.2, MR1C.2.2, MR1C.2.6, MR1G.2.3	05-13b	MR9.2.2	05-29	MR8.3.2.2
05-3b	MR1C.2.3, MR1G.2.3	05-13c	MR9.2.2	05-30	MR9.2.2.1
05-8	SDEIS 2.2.2, MR8.3.2	05-14	MR9.2.2, MR1F	05-31	MR9.2.2, MR1F
05-9	SDEIS 2.2.3, MR8.3.2	05-15	MR9.2.2.1		
05-12	MR9.2.2.1	05-19	MR8.3.2		
Commenter: Kern County California Native Plant Society					
06-2	MR8.3.2	06-5	MR5.2.2, MR8.3.2	06-7	SDEIS 4.1.3.2, MR8.3.2
06-4	SDEIS 2.2.2, SDEIS 4.1.3.2, MR5.2.10	06-6	MR8.3.2	06-9	MR9.2.2.2

Comment Number¹	Response²	Comment Number¹	Response²	Comment Number¹	Response²
Commenter: Santa Clarita Organization for Planning and the Environment					
08-1c	MR13.2.10	08-7a	MR9.2.2, MR13.2.3	08-36	MR9.2.3
08-1d	MR9.2.2.2	08-8b	MR9.2.2, MR13.2.3	08-37	MR9.2.3
08-7	MR9.2.1, MR13.2.3	08-28a	SDEIS 4.9, MR13.2.2		
Commenter: TriCounty Watchdogs					
010-14	MR9.2.3.2	010-42	MR9.2.2	012-19	SDEIS 5.2, MR10.2.2
010-21	MR9.2.3.2	010-43	MR9.2.2	012-26d	MR16.2.9, MR13.2.6
010-33	MR9.2.3.2	011-1	MR15.2.5, MR9.2.2	012-26e	MR16.2.9, MR13.2.6
010-34	MR9.2.3.2	012-14	SDEIS5.2	012-26f	MR16.2.9, MR13.2.6
010-36	MR9.2.3.2	012-16	MR10.2.2	012-27	MR10.2.1, MR10.2.2
010-40	MR9.2.2.2	012-17	MR10.2.2		
010-41	MR9.2.3.2	012-18	MR10.2.2, MR10.2.3.3		
Commenter: Stefano Allavena					
I18-1	MR9.2.2.1	I18-2	MR10.2.3		
Commenter: Eric Roy Anderson					
I30-1	MR9.2.5				
Commenter: G. Balbona					
I73-4	MR1D.2.1	I73-5	MR1C.2.5, MR1C.2.6, MR1D.2.1, MR14.2.1, MR18.3.1		
Commenter: Ron Bottorff					
I156-1	MR9.2.5				
Commenter: John W. Burk					
I212-2	MR9.2.2.2	I212-4	MR9.2.2.2		
I212-3	MR9.2.2.2	I212-5	MR9.2.2.2		
Commenter: Eric L. Burr					
I215-1	MR11.2.7				
Commenter: Clendenen et al.					
I293-1	MR9.2.2	I293-43	MR1A.2.2, MR1E.2.2	I293-53	MR9.2.2
I293-2	MR9.2.2	I293-49	MR9.2.2	I293-54	MR9.2.2

Comment Number¹	Response²	Comment Number¹	Response²	Comment Number¹	Response²
I293-3	MR9.2.2, MR1C.2.7	I293-50	MR9.2.2	I293-55	MR9.2.2
I293-4	MR1B.2.5, MR1E.2.5, MR1G.2.3	I293-51	MR9.2.2	I293-56	MR9.2.2
I293-28	SDEIS 4.1.3.2, MR1E.2.4	I293-52	MR9.2.2	I293-57	MR9.2.2
Commenter: Mark Duchamp					
I424-5	MR9.2.2.1	I425-4	MR9.2.2	I425-12	MR11.2.2
I424-6	MR9.2.2.2	I425-7	SDEIS 2.2.2, MR10.2.1, MR9.2.2	I425-13	MR9.2.2
I425-1	MR9.2.2.2	I425-8	SDEIS 2.2.2, MR10.2.1, MR9.2.2	I425-14	MR9.2.2
I425-2	MR9.2.2.2	I425-9	MR1A.2.4	I425-15	MR9.2.2
I425-3	SDEIS 2.2.2	I425-11	MR9.2.2		
Commenter: John Fitzpatrick					
I494-1	MR9.2.2.1	I494-2	MR9.2.2.2		
Commenter: Peggy Forster					
I502-6	MR10.2.3	I502-8	MR10.2.3		
Commenter: Joe Francis					
I512-1	MR9.2.3				
Commenter: Kenneth B. Fry					
I527-2	MR10.2.1, MR1B.2.2, MR1C.2.6, MR1G.2.3	I527-4	MR9.2.2	I527-5	MR9.2.2
Commenter: Robert Hamber					
I626-9	MR1C.2.2, MR1C.2.6	I627-10	MR10.2.3.2, SDEIS 4.2.3	I627-38	MR9.2.2, MR10.2.1
I626-10	MR1C.2.2, MR1G.2.5	I627-29	MR9.2.2, MR10.2.1	I627-40	MR9.2.2
I626-21	MR11.2.1, MR11.2.7	I627-30	MR9.2.2, MR10.2.1	I627-41	MR9.2.2
I626-22	MR11.2.7	I627-31	MR9.2.2, MR10.2.1	I627-42	MR9.2.2
I626-23	MR11.2.7	I627-32	MR9.2.2, MR10.2.1	I627-46	MR1D.2.1, MR1C.2.2
I626-24	MR1A.2.4, MR1B.2.2, MR1B.2.3, MR1C.2.6, MR1D.2.1	I627-34	MR9.2.2, MR10.2.1	I627-48	MR1C.2.2
I627-6	MR10.2.3.2, SDEIS 4.2.3	I627-35	MR9.2.2, MR10.2.1	I627-50	MR9.2.2, MR10.2.2
I627-7	MR10.2.3.2, SDEIS 4.2.3	I627-36	MR9.2.2, MR10.2.1		
I627-8	MR10.2.3.2, SDEIS 4.2.3	I627-37	MR9.2.2, MR10.2.1		

Comment Number¹	Response²	Comment Number¹	Response²	Comment Number¹	Response²
Commenter: Patric Hedlund					
I655-1	MR9.2.3				
Commenter: Donald Heintzelman					
I657-2	MR9.2.2.2	I657-3	MR9.2.2.1		
Commenter: Leo Mark Hinds					
I682-1	MR9.2.2.1	I682-6	MR9.2.4	I682-7	MR9.2.2.2
Commenter: James Hines					
I683-1	MR9.2.2				
Commenter: Candace Huskey					
I721-2	MR9.2.2.2	I721-4	MR9.2.2.2	I721-5	MR9.2.2.2
I721-3	MR9.2.2.2				
Commenter: Katherine C. King					
I800=1	MR9.2.5				
Commenter: Jim Lumsden					
I918-1	MR9.2.2	I919-1	MR9.2.2	I919-3	MR9.2.2
I918-2	MR9.2.2	I919-2	MR9.2.2		
Commenter: Jeffrey A. Manning					
I948-1	MR9.2.2.1	I948-3	MR9.2.2	I948-29	MR8.3.9, MR1B.2.2, MR1B.2.7
I948-2	MR9.2.2.1	I948-16	MR9.2.2.1		
I948-3	MR9.2.2	I948-18	MR1G.2.1, MR1G.2.7		
Commenter: Stan Moore					
I1054-2	MR9.2.2.2	I1055-2	MR9.2.2.2, MR1E.2.1	I1056-1	MR1G.2.6
I1054-5	SDESI 2.1.2.3, SDEIS 2.2.2, MR1C.2.2	I1055-3	MR1C.2.8	I1056-2	MR9.2.2.2
I1054-7	MR9.2.2.2	I1055-4	MR9.2.2.2, SDEIS 2.2.2	I1056-3	MR1A.2.4
I1055-1	MR9.2.2.2	I1055-5	MR1E.2.5, MR1F.2.8, MRIH.2.3, MR9.2.2.2	I1056-4	MR1G.2.6, MR9.2.2.2
Commenter: Harry Nelson					

Comment Number¹	Response²	Comment Number¹	Response²	Comment Number¹	Response²
I1103-1	MR9.2.5				
Commenter: Jody Lee Ollava					
I1140-1	MR9.2.5				
Commenter: Bruce Palmer					
I1163-1	MR9.2.2.1	I1163-4	MR1G.2.4, MR1C.2.3	I1163-7	MR8.3.2
I1163-1	MR9.2.1.2	I1163-5	MR1B.2.2, SDEIS 4.1.3.2		
Commenter: Mar Preston					
I1231-1	MR9.2.5				
Commenter: Emil Richter					
I1292-1	MR9.2.5				
Commenter: Bob Risebrough					
I1300-1	MR9.2.2.1	I1300-10	MR9.2.2.2, MR1E.2.1, MR1B.2.2	I1301-4	MR9.2.2.2
I1300-2	MR9.2.2.1, MR1B.2.2	I1300-11	MR1E.2.1, MR1E.2.4, MR1I.2.3, MR1B.2.2	I1301-5	MR9.2.2.2
I1300-3	MR9.2.2.1	I1300-12	MR9.2.2.2	I1301-6	MR9.2.2.2, MR1B.2.2.1
I1300-4	MR9.2.2.2, MR1B.2.2	I1300-15	MR1B.2.2, MR1H.2.3, MR1E.2.1	I1301-7	MR9.2.2.2, MR11.2.7
I1300-6	MR9.2.2.1	I1300-16	MR9.2.2.2	I1301-8	MR9.2.2.2
I1300-7	MR11.2.7, MR1E.2.3	I1300-17	MR9.2.2.2	I1301-9	MR9.2.2.2
I1300-8	MR9.2.2.2	I1301-2	MR9.2.2.2		
I1300-9	MR9.2.2.2	I1301-3	MR9.2.2.2		
Commenter: Noel Snyder					
I1449-1	MR9.2.5				
Commenter: Edie Stafford					
I1462-1	MR9.2.5				
Commenter: Lynn Stafford					
I1463-1	MR9.2.2.1	I1463-3	MR9.2.5	I1463-5	MR9.2.3
I1463-2	MR9.2.2.1	I1463-4	MR9.2.3	I1464-1	MR9.2.5
Commenter: Sylvia Wallace					
I1607-2	MR8.3.3, MR1B.2.6				

Comment Number¹	Response²	Comment Number¹	Response²	Comment Number¹	Response²
Commenter: Mario Whyte					
I1649-1	MR9.2.2.2				
Commenter: Benjamin Willer					
I1658-1	MR9.2.2, MR14.2.1, MR8.3.2				

¹Indicates comment letter number, as provided for the 2009 Draft EIS. See Table 2-3 for a corrected list of all commenters with substantive comments on the Draft EIS.

² Indicates location of response, as provided in the Supplemental Draft EIS. *MR* indicates Master Response, followed by the appropriate section number within that master response. *SDEIS* indicates the section in Volume I of the Supplemental Draft EIS where a response to the comment was provided.

Table 2-3. Corrected List of Commenters with Substantive Comments on the 2009 Draft EIS

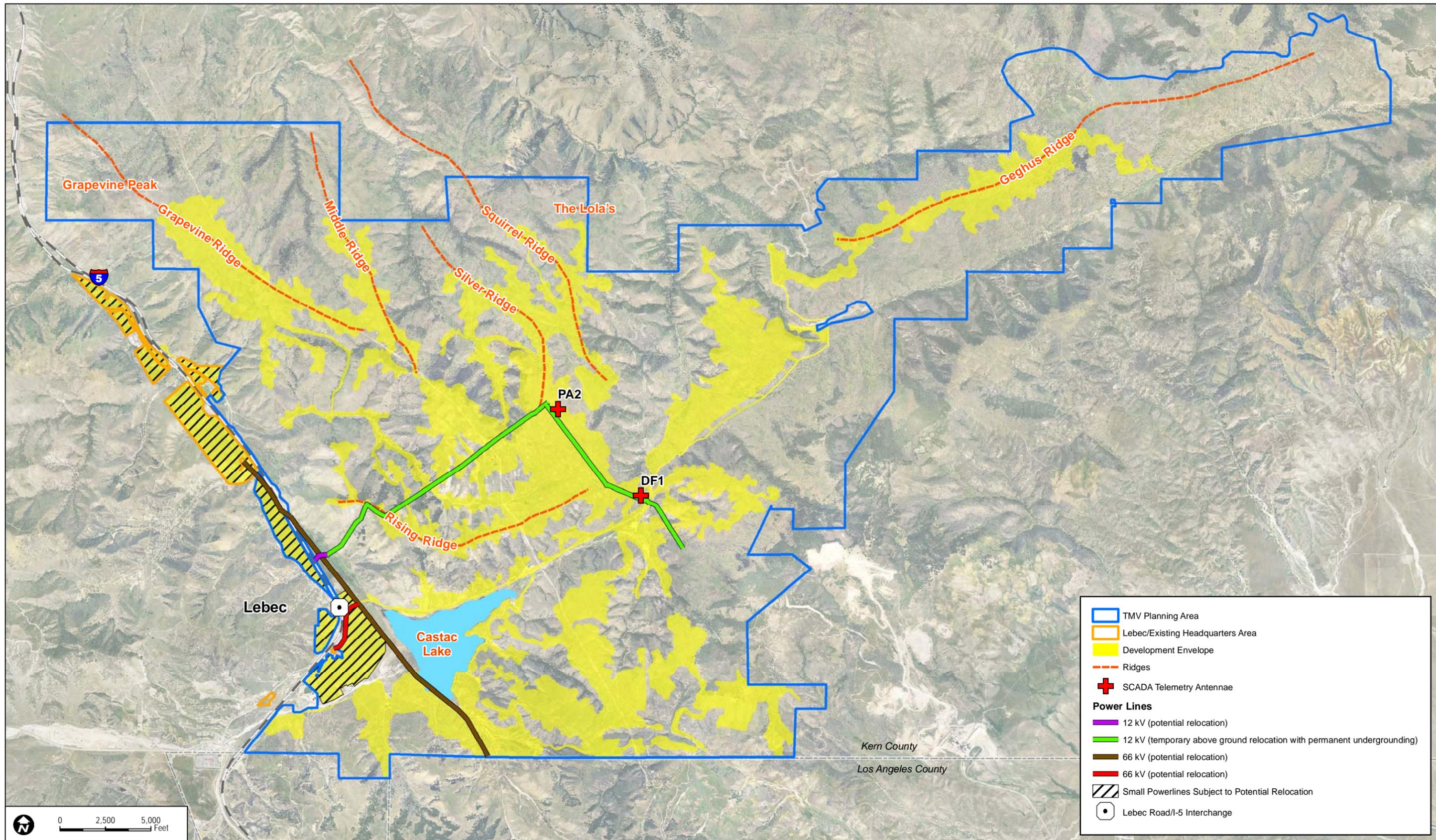
Draft EIS Comment No.	Corrected Comment No.¹	Commenter
G1	G1	U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Randy Moore
G2	G2	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Kathleen Goforth
G3	-- ²	California Department of Fish and Game, Jeffrey Single
G4	G3	Kern County Planning Department, Ted James
O1	O1	California Native Plant Society, Greg Suba
O2	O2	Center for Biological Diversity, Adam Keats
O3	O3	Center for Biological Diversity, Adam Keats
O4	O4	Center for Biological Diversity, Adam Keats
O5	O5	Defenders of Wildlife, Pamela Flick
O6	O6	Kern County California Native Plant Society, Lucy Clark
O7	O7	Santa Clarita Organization for Planning and the Environment, Lynn Plambeck
O8	O8	Santa Clarita Organization for Planning and the Environment, David Lutness
O10	O10	TriCounty Watchdogs, Jan de Leeuw
O11	O11	TriCounty Watchdogs, Jan de Leeuw
O12	O12	TriCounty Watchdogs, Jan de Leeuw
I18	I18	Allavena, Stefano
I30	I30	Anderson, Eric Roy
I74	I73	Balbona, G.
I57	I56	Bottorff, Ron
I63	I62	Boyd, Ramon
I213	I212	Burk, John W.
I216	I215	Burr, Eric L.
I294	I293	Clendenen, David A., Janet A Hamber, Allen Mee, Vicky J. Meretsky, Anthony Prieto, Fred C. Sibley, Dr. Noel F.R. Snyder, William D. Toone
I314	I313	Conroy, Gerard
I375	I374	De Bries, Pamela
I425	I424	Duchamp, Mark
I426	I425	Duchamp, Mark
I427	I426	Duchamp, Mark
I495	I494	Fitzpatrick, John
I503	I502	Forster, Peggy
I513	I512	Francis, Joe
I528	I527	Fry, Kenneth B.
I625	I624	Hamber, Janet A.
I626	I625	Hamber, Robert
I627	I626	Hamber, Robert
I628	I627	Hamber, Robert

Draft EIS Comment No.	Corrected Comment No.¹	Commenter
I647	I646	Haugen, Tom
I656	I655	Hedlund, Patric
I658	I657	Heintzeman, Donald
I683	I682	Hinds, Leo Mark
I684	I683	Hines, James
I722	I721	Huskey, Candace
I747	I746	Jay, Bonnie
I801	I800	King, Katherine C.
I905	I904	Lopez, Irene
I919	I918	Lumsden, Jim
I920	I919	Lumsden, Jim
I931	I930	MacKay, Linda
I949	I948	Manning, Jeffrey A.
I1055	I1054	Moore, Stan
I1056	I1055	Moore, Stan
I1057	I1056	Moore, Stan
I1104	I1103	Nelson, Harry
I1124	I1123	Normann, Ken
I1141	I1140	Ollava, Jody Lee
I1165	I1163	Palmer, Bruce
I1212	I1210	Pinard, John W.
I1233	I1231	Preston, Mar
I1294	I1292	Richter, Emil
I1303	I1300	Risenbrough, Bob
I1302	I1301	Risenbrough, Bob
I1352	I1350	Sachau, B.
I1451	I1449	Snyder, Noel
I1452	I1450	Snyder, Noel
I1464	I1462	Stafford, Edie
I1465	I1463	Stafford, Lynn
I1466	I1464	Stafford, Lynn
I1565	I1563	Trudell, Heidi
I1569	I1567	Tuszynski, Jacek
I1609	I1607	Wallace, Sylvia
I1651	I1649	Whyte, Mario
I1660	I1658	Willer, Benjamin
I1688	I1686	Wyatt, Tynan

Draft EIS Comment No.	Corrected Comment No.¹	Commenter
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¹ Comment No. I41 and I1146 listed in Volume II of the Supplemental Draft EIS were spam emails and were inadvertently included/listed in that document.

² A copy of a comment letter from the California Department of Fish and Game on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the TMV Specific and Community Plan (SCH No 2005101018), dated July 16, 2009, was inadvertently included in Volume II of the Supplemental Draft EIS, and labeled as Comment Letter G3. Because these comments were not provided to the Service on the Draft EIS, they were not addressed in the Supplemental Draft EIS. The comment letter provided by Kern County, dated May 5, 2009, was addressed in the Supplemental Draft EIS as Comment Letter G3 (versus Comment Letter G4).



SOURCE: TRC 2007

FIGURE 4.1-2

Proposed Kern County Emergency Communication Tower Locations and Existing Transmission Lines Subject to Relocation

