

**FINAL CEQA SUPPLEMENT TO
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

**SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS FOR THE MARINE CORPS
AIR GROUND COMBAT CENTER PROJECT**

DECEMBER 2014



Lead Agency:

California State Lands Commission
100 Howe Avenue, Suite 100 South
Sacramento, CA 95825

Applicant:

The United States of America
Department of the Navy
(Central IPT Real Estate - RAV10.CH)
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA 92132-5190

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California State Lands Commission

PART I– PREFACE AND COMMENTS

Final CEQA Supplement to Environmental Impact Statement
Sale of School Lands for the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Project
December 2014

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PREFACE AND COMMENTS

PURPOSE

This document is the Final California Environmental Quality Act Supplement to an Environmental Impact Statement (CEQA Supplement to EIS) for the Sale of School Lands for the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Project (Project). The Final SEIR has been prepared for consideration by the California State Lands Commission (CSLC), as the Lead Agency for this Project, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and in accordance with the State CEQA Guidelines. (Pub. Resources Code § 21000 et seq. and Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 14, § 15000 et seq., respectively.)

ORGANIZATION OF FINAL DOCUMENT

The Final CEQA Supplement to EIS, reproduced for convenience in a one-volume document, replaces the CEQA Supplement to EIS released for public review in August 2014. The document Final EIR consists of the following elements:

- Part I consists of this Preface. It also includes the one comment letter that was received on the August 2014 CEQA Supplement to the EIS during the 45-day public comment period (letter from Pattie Garcia, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, September 8, 2014). The comment letter did not require a formal response.
- Part II includes the entire text of the CEQA Supplement to EIS. Except for minor format and editorial changes, no revisions were made to the version of the CEQA Supplement to EIS released on August 2014.

The Final CEQA Supplement to EIS may be viewed on the CSLC website (www.slc.ca.gov/Division_Pages/DEPM/DEPM_Home_Page.html). In addition, the August 2014 CEQA Supplement to EIS was placed in the repository locations listed below.

California State Lands Commission 100 Howe Ave., Suite 100-South Sacramento, CA 95825	San Bernardino County Library Yucca Valley Branch 57098 29 Palms Highway Yucca Valley, CA 92284
San Bernardino County Library Twentynine Palms Branch 6078 Adobe Road Twentynine Palms, CA 92277	San Bernardino County Library Joshua Tree Branch 6465 Park Blvd. Joshua Tree, CA 92252

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



02-015-2014-001

September 08, 2014

[VIA EMAIL TO:CEQAcomments@slc.ca.gov]

State Lands Commission

Ms. Jennifer Lucchesi

100 Howe Avenue, Suite 100- South

Sacramento, CA 95825-8202

Re: Sale of School Lands

Dear Ms. Jennifer Lucchesi,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Sale of School Land for the MCAGCC project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area (TUA). For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

*At this time ACBCI has no comments, but please continue to provide our office with updates as the project progresses. Also, please inform our office if there are changes to the scope of this project.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)699-6907. You may also email me at acbc-thpo@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Pattie Garcia

Director

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

AGUA CALIENTE BAND

OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

5401 DINAH SHORE DRIVE, PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264

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California State Lands Commission

PART II- CEQA SUPPLEMENT TO EIS

Final CEQA Supplement to Environmental Impact Statement
Sale of School Lands for the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Project
December 2014

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1.1 PROJECT TITLE

Sale of School Lands for the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Project,
Twentynine Palms (Project)

1.2 LEAD AGENCY

California State Lands Commission (CSLC)
100 Howe Avenue, Suite 100-South
Sacramento, CA 95825

Contact person:

Jennifer DeLeon
Division of Environmental Planning and Management
jennifer.deleon@slc.ca.gov
(916) 574-0748

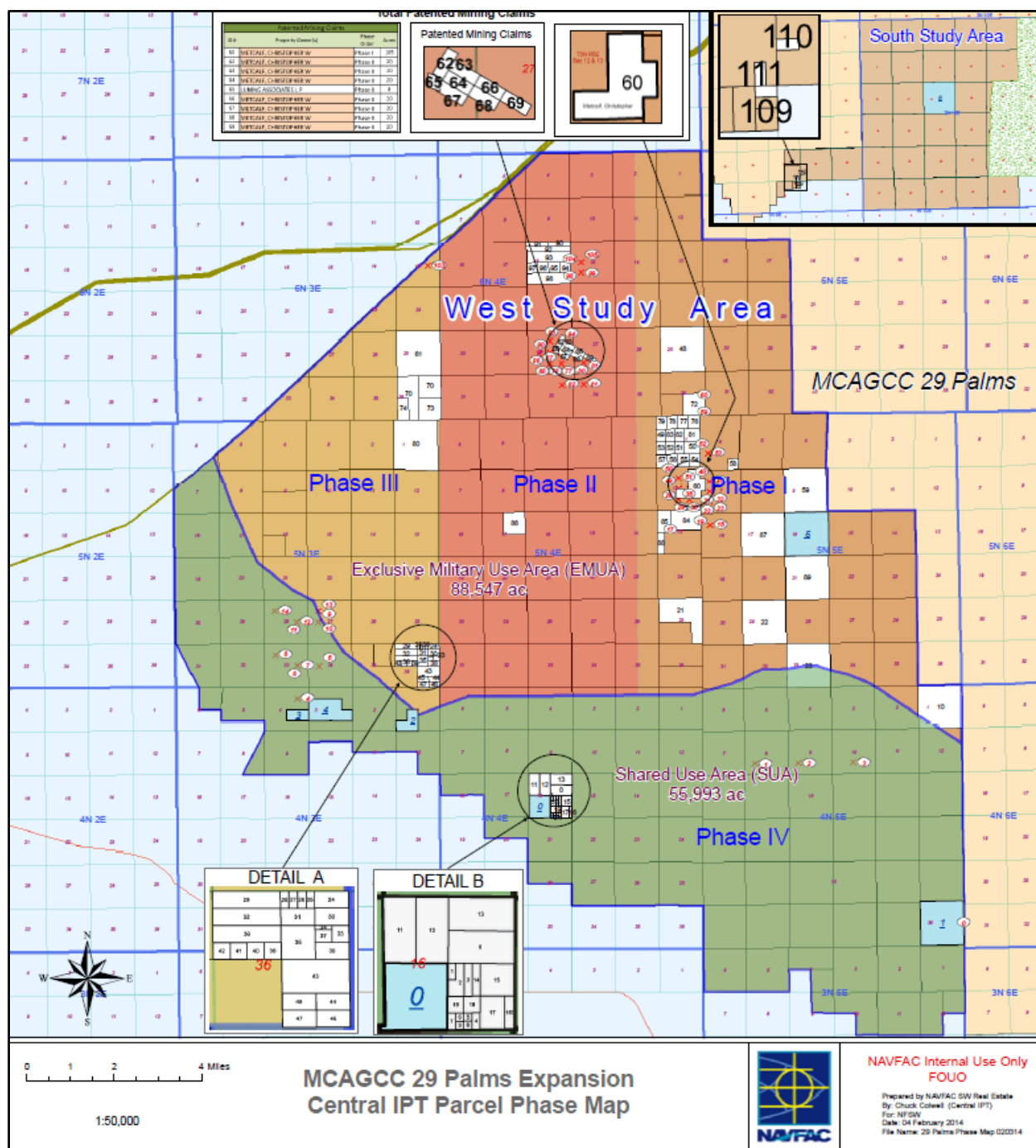
Applicant:

The United States of America
Department of the Navy
(Central IPT Real Estate - RAV10.CH)
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA 92132-5190

1.3 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed Project involves seven parcels of state school lands and indemnity school lands located in Section 16, Township 2 North, Range 10 East; Sections 1, 3 and 4, Township 4 North, Range 3 East, Section 16 Township 4 North, Range 4 East; Section 16, Township 5 North, Range 5 East, and Section 36, Township 4 North, Range 5 East, SBM, totaling 2,563 acres, more or less, west and south of the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, San Bernardino County (see Figure 1-1).

Figure 1-1 Project Location



1.4 PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The CSLC, as lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.), has prepared this supplement (Supplement) to the *Land Acquisition and Airspace Establishment To Support Large-Scale MAGTF Live-Fire and Maneuver Training at the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, CA* Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The EIS, combined with this Supplement, will be used in place of a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) pursuant to section 15221 of the State CEQA Guidelines.¹

The CSLC must comply with CEQA as part of its decision to consider the sale of approximately 2,563 acres of State school lands to the United States of America (USA), acting through the Department of the Navy (DON). The DON prepared the EIS as the lead agency for the overall proposed action under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.) and approved the proposed action in its Record of Decision (ROD) dated February 11, 2013. Under section 15221, the State CEQA Guidelines indicate that when a project will require compliance with both NEPA and CEQA, the CEQA lead agency "...should use the EIS...rather than preparing an EIR..." if (1) the EIS has been prepared prior to a CEQA document, and (2) the EIS complies with the provisions of CEQA. For this Project, the EIS was completed prior to preparation of an EIR. The supplemental information provided in this document and the public review and comment process described below ensures the EIS complies with the statutory requirements of CEQA.

As stated above, this document is a supplement to the EIS; the two documents together constitute the environmental disclosure and analysis required by CEQA for the CSLC's consideration of the school land sale to the USA. The document is organized as follows:

- Section 1 provides the Agency and Applicant information, an Introduction to the Project and the purpose of this document, and a summary of the public review and comment process.
- Section 2 provides a brief description of the proposed Project and an overview of the CSLC's school land sale process and timeline.
- Section 3 provides a reader guide, based on the impact assessment considerations found in Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, to assist the reader in locating the corresponding environmental analyses in the EIS, including the environmental setting, identification and analysis of potential impacts, discussion of mitigation measures that would mitigate or avoid those impacts to the extent feasible, and alternatives.

¹ The State "CEQA Guidelines" are found in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, commencing with section 15000.

- Section 4 presents a Summary of Mitigation Measures.
- Section 5 presents information on report preparation.
- Appendices.
 - Appendix A: Land Acquisition and Airspace Establishment To Support Large-Scale MAGTF Live-Fire and Maneuver Training at the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, CA Final Environmental Impact Statement, July 2012
 - Appendix B: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Biological Opinion for Land Acquisition and Airspace Establishment to Support Large-scale Marine Air Ground Task Force Live-fire and Maneuver Training, Twentynine Palms, California (8-8-11-F-65), July 2012
 - Appendix C: Record of Decision for Land Acquisition and Airspace Establishment To Support Large-Scale Marine Air Ground Task Force Live-Fire and Maneuver Training at the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, CA, February 2013
 - Appendix D: Mailing List

1.5 PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT

Pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines sections 15087 and 15105, a lead agency must issue a draft EIR for a minimum 45-day public review period. Because the CSLC is a State lead agency, it is required to circulate documents through the State Clearinghouse (SCH) at the Governor's Office of Planning and Research. The DON did not circulate the EIS through the SCH; therefore, the CSLC is circulating this documentation (the Supplement and the EIS) to ensure the requirement in section 15225, subdivision (a) of the State CEQA Guidelines is met. Local and State agencies and the public will have the opportunity to review the Supplement and the EIS and provide comments. The CSLC will respond to comments it receives during the 45-day public review period consistent with section 15088 of the State CEQA Guidelines, and will consider all information it receives prior to considering approval of the Project. The Supplement will be revised as appropriate and together with the EIS will be used in place of a final EIR.

Document Repository Sites

Placing CEQA documents in "repository" sites in or near the Project area can be an effective way of providing ongoing information about a project to a large number of people. This Supplement, which includes the EIS, is available for public review at the locations listed below and is also posted on the CSLC website (www.slc.ca.gov, under the "Information" tab and "CEQA Updates" link).

California State Lands Commission 100 Howe Ave., Suite 100-South Sacramento, CA 95825	San Bernardino County Library Yucca Valley Branch 57098 29 Palms Highway Yucca Valley, CA 92284
San Bernardino County Library Twentynine Palms Branch 6078 Adobe Road Twentynine Palms, CA 92277	San Bernardino County Library Joshua Tree Branch 6465 Park Blvd. Joshua Tree, CA 92252

1.6 APPROVAL CONSIDERATION AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In 1853, the United States Congress granted to the State of California nearly 5.5 million acres of land for the specific purpose of supporting public schools. The CSLC manages approximately 468,000 acres of school lands still held in fee ownership by the State and the reserved mineral interests on an additional 790,000± acres where the surface estates have been sold. Revenue from school lands is deposited in the State Treasury for the benefit of the Teachers' Retirement Fund (Pub. Resources Code, § 6217.5). In 1984, the State Legislature passed the School Land Bank Act (Act), which established the School Land Bank Fund (SLBF) and appointed the CSLC as its trustee (Pub. Resources Code, § 8700 et seq.). The Act directed the CSLC to develop school lands into a permanent and productive resource base for revenue generating purposes.

In addition, sections 6401-6407 of the Public Resources Code govern how the CSLC administers this property, including leasing, mining, mineral rights, and sales. In particular, section 6402 states that the CSLC may sell lands to the United States with or without the reservation of the mineral estate. For the proposed Project, the CSLC has received an application from the United States, acting through the DON, to purchase in fee approximately 2,563 acres of school lands, identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 0634-181-16; APN 0448-321-32; APN 0448-321-34; APN 0448-321-37; APN 0454-441-01; APN 0527-191-17; APN 0454-481-18.

The seven parcels of state school lands and indemnity school lands are located in Section 16, Township 2 North, Range 10 East; Sections 1, 3 and 4, Township 4 North, Range 3 East, Section 16 Township 4 North, Range 4 East; Section 16, Township 5 North, Range 5 East, and Section 36, Township 4 North, Range 5 East, SBM, west and south of the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center near Twentynine Palms in San Bernardino County (see Figure 1-1).

The CSLC must comply with CEQA when it undertakes an activity defined by CEQA as a "project" that must receive some discretionary approval (i.e., the CSLC has the authority to approve or deny the requested action, here, the sale of school lands) which may cause either a direct physical change in the environment or a reasonably

1 foreseeable indirect change in the environment. CEQA requires the CSLC to identify the
2 significant environmental impacts of its actions and to avoid or mitigate those impacts, if
3 feasible.

4 An EIR is an informational document used in the planning and decision-making process.
5 It is not the purpose of an EIR to recommend either approval or denial of a project.
6 Consistent with CEQA requirements, the CSLC has engaged in a good-faith,
7 reasonable effort toward full public disclosure of the potential effects of the Project.
8 CSLC staff believes the EIS together with this Supplement meets the requirements of
9 CEQA as mandated by State CEQA Guidelines section 15225, subdivision (a).²

10 In addition to disclosing the environmental effects, CEQA requires that a lead agency
11 (1) avoid or reduce significant effects to the extent feasible (Pub. Resources Code §
12 21002) and (2) prepare written findings of fact for each significant environmental impact
13 identified in the document and prior to approval of the Project (State CEQA Guidelines §
14 15121, subd. (b)). The possible findings are (State CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd.
15 (a)):

- 16 • changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project
17 which avoid or substantially reduce the significant environmental effect as
18 identified in the final EIR;
- 19 • such changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of
20 another public agency and not the CSLC. Such changes have been adopted by
21 such other agency or should be adopted by such other agency; or
- 22 • specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations make
23 infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final
24 EIR.

25 Under CEQA, if the CSLC finds that the above-specified considerations make identified
26 mitigation measures or alternatives infeasible, and as a result, implementation of the
27 Project would result in the occurrence of one or more significant effects, the CSLC
28 would only be allowed to approve the Project if it prepares a written statement that the
29 Project's environmental benefits (including economic, legal, social, technological, or
30 other region-wide or statewide benefits) outweigh the unavoidable adverse
31 environmental effects. This statement of "overriding considerations" must be supported
32 by the specific reasons and evidence in the record for making such a determination.
33 Should the Project be approved by the CSLC, and the sale be finalized, the CSLC will
34 have no ability to enforce the identified mitigation measures. Although CSLC staff

² Accordingly, the CSLC, should it decide to approve the Project, does not need to make the certifications listed in section 15090 of the State CEQA Guidelines (*Practice Under the California Environmental Quality Act* (2d ed Cal CEB, section 22.8, p. 22-11)).

1 believes the DON will implement the mitigation identified in the EIS, for the purposes of
2 CEQA, the CSLC would need to make a statement of overriding considerations.

3 The State CEQA Guidelines indicate that an EIR should identify the ways in which the
4 lead and responsible agencies would use the document in the approval or permitting
5 processes. The CSLC is using the document because it is considering the sale of
6 school lands. In addition, the DON identified the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
7 and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) as “cooperating agencies” for the overall
8 proposed action, as discussed in Chapter 1.5.3 of the EIS, because each of those
9 agencies has jurisdiction by law and/or special expertise with respect to the proposed
10 action. need to obtain other permits or approvals to implement the Project. The DON
11 also consulted or coordinated with other agencies who may have jurisdiction over
12 aspects of the proposed action as described in Chapter 1.5.4, including:

- 13 • U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS);
- 14 • California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO);
- 15 • California State Lands Commission;
- 16 • California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW); and
- 17 • Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (MDAQMD).

18 In addition, the DON conducted government-to-government consultation with potentially
19 affected Native American Indian Tribes and Nations, including:

- 20 • Chemehuevi Indian Tribe;
- 21 • Colorado River Indian Tribes;
- 22 • Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians;
- 23 • Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- 24 • Fort Mojave Indian Tribe;
- 25 • San Manuel Band of Mission Indians; and
- 26 • Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.

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2.1 PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The United States of America, acting through the Department of the Navy (DON) is proposing to acquire school lands from the California State Lands Commission (CSLC) for the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Project, Twentynine Palms (Project) as part of an overall property acquisition effort needed to accommodate training activities for a Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB), including large-scale MEB Exercises involving three battalion task forces and associated MEB “Building Block” training for participating units up to a single battalion task force, consistent with Marine Corps Order 3502.6. Additional information regarding the DON’s goals and objectives can be found in Chapter 1.3 – Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action, in the *Land Acquisition and Airspace Establishment To Support Large-Scale MAGTF Live-Fire and Maneuver Training at the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, CA* Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) (Appendix A). A Purpose and Need statement is the corollary under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to the statement of Objectives required in Environmental Impact Reports (EIR) under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (see State CEQA Guidelines, § 15124, subd. (b), statement of objectives discussed).

2.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project is generally located to the west and south of the existing Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center at Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County (see Figure 1-1).

2.3 OVERALL PROPOSED ACTION

The EIS describes the overall proposed action as follows:

The proposed action would expand the existing air and ground operating areas at the Combat Center to establish the required MEB-sized training facility and support sustained, combined-arms, live-fire, and maneuver training for all elements of MEB-sized [Marine Air Ground Task Forces].

The proposed action includes three fundamental and interrelated components:

- **Acquisition of Land** contiguous to existing Combat Center operating areas to provide a sufficient area for realistic MEB-sized sustained, combined-arms, live-fire, and maneuver training that meets at least a minimum threshold level of MEB training requirements within appropriate margins of safety.

- 1 • **Modification and Establishment of Special Use Airspace (SUA)** to enable full
2 integration of MEB-sized Aviation Combat Element operations and both air- and
3 ground-delivered live-fire ordnance use within appropriate margins of safety.
- 4 • **Expanded Training**, implemented as a full-scale MEB Exercise conducted twice
5 per year for 24 continuous days each. Current levels of proficiency training
6 (Building Block training) that may be conducted by individual home station and
7 external units (up to a single battalion in size) when MEB Exercises are not being
8 conducted are also analyzed in this EIS.

9 Please refer to Chapters 2.1 and 2.2 of the EIS (Appendix A) for a more detailed
10 description of the DON's overall action.

11 **2.4 SCHOOL LAND SALE**

12 The CSLC administers seven parcels totaling approximately 2,563 acres of State school
13 lands within the "acquisition" area identified in Figure 1-1 that are needed by the DON
14 for its overall proposed action. CSLC staff received an application from the DON in
15 January 2014 requesting to purchase these school land parcels from the CSLC.

16 As part of the acquisition process, an independent appraisal was submitted by the DON.
17 The appraisal was reviewed and approved by the CSLC. Subsequently, an Offer to
18 Purchase (OTP) was negotiated between the CSLC and the DON that specifies the
19 terms and conditions of the sale. When the OTP is approved and executed by both
20 parties, the CSLC will authorize the issuance of a patent that will complete the transfer
21 of ownership of the property to the United States of America.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This section contains a reference table that serves as a “reader guide” for locating, in the EIS (Appendix A), the environmental analyses and other discussions that CEQA requires lead agencies to include in an EIR. The environmental impact categories in the reader guide are based on the categories contained in Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines; these categories are generally equivalent to the impact categories evaluated under NEPA, but may have a different label in the EIS.

Table 3-1 Reference Guide for Locating Required EIR Contents in the EIS

EIR Requirement	EIS Chapter
Environmental Setting	Chapter 3 – Affected Environment
Environmental Impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Significant Impacts• Significant Unavoidable Effects• Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes	Chapter 4 – Environmental Consequences Table ES-2 & Chapter 6.1 – Comparison of Environmental Impacts Chapter 7.2 – Irreversible or Irretrievable Commitment of Resources Chapter 7.4 – Unavoidable Adverse Impacts
Mitigation Measures	Table ES-3 – Summary of Potential Mitigation Measures Chapter 2.8 – Special Conservation Measures; Chapter 6.2 – Summary of Potential Mitigation Measures
Alternatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No Project• Environmentally Superior	Table ES-1 – Summary of Action Alternatives Chapters 2.3 -2.7 – Proposed Action and Alternatives; Chapter 4 – Environmental Consequences;
Cumulative Impacts	Table ES-4 – Summary of Cumulative Impacts Chapter 5 – Cumulative Impacts Chapter 6 – Summary of Cumulative Impacts
Socioeconomic Effects and Environmental Justice	Chapter 3.3 – Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice; Chapter 4.4 – Public Health and Safety; Chapter 5.4.3 – Public Health and Safety; Chapter 5.4.4 – Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

Table 3-2 Reference Guide for Locating Environmental Analyses in the EIS

EIR Analysis Topic	EIS Chapter
Aesthetics	Visual Resources Chapter 3.5 Chapter 4.5
Agriculture and Forest Resources	Land Use Chapter 3.1 Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice Chapter 3.3
Air Quality	Air Quality Resources Chapter 3.8 Chapter 4.8
Biological Resources	Biological Resources Chapter 3.10 Chapter 4.10
Cultural Resources	Cultural Resources: Chapter 3.11 Chapter 4.11
Geology and Soils	Geologic Resources: Chapter 3.12 Chapter 4.12
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Air Quality Resources: Chapter 3.8 Chapter 4.8 Cumulative Impacts: Chapter 5
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	Public Safety: Chapter 3.4 Chapter 4.4
Hydrology and Water Quality	Water Resources: Chapter 3.13 Chapter 4.13
Land Use and Planning	Land Use: Chapter 3.1 Chapter 4.1
Mineral Resources	Geologic Resources: Chapter 3.12 Chapter 4.12 Land Use: Chapter 3.1 Chapter 4.1 Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice: Chapter 3.3 Chapter 4.3

Table 3-2 Reference Guide for Locating Environmental Analyses in the EIS

EIR Analysis Topic	EIS Chapter
Noise	Noise: Chapter 3.9 Chapter 4.9 Land Use: Chapter 3.1 Chapter 4.1
Population and Housing	Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice: Chapter 3.3 Chapter 4.3
Public Service	Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice: Chapter 3.3 Chapter 4.3
Recreation	Recreation Chapter 3.2 Chapter 4.2
Transportation & Traffic	Transportation & Circulation Chapter 3.6 Chapter 4.6
Utilities and Service Systems	Cumulative Impacts Chapter 5
Cumulative Impacts	Cumulative Impacts Chapter 5

3.2 SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION NEEDED TO COMPLY WITH CEQA

Although NEPA and CEQA are similar in many respects, NEPA does not require a separate discussion of mitigation measures or growth-inducing impacts. Because of these differences, section 15221, subdivision (b) of the State CEQA Guidelines indicates these sections should be added by the State lead agency when it uses an EIS in place of an EIR. In accordance with the above requirement, these topics are discussed below.

3.2.1 Environmentally Superior Alternative

Section 15126.6 of the State CEQA Guidelines requires State lead agencies to identify a range of reasonable alternatives to the proposed Project or location of the proposed Project that would achieve the project goals while reducing one more more of the significant environmental effects. Further, the lead agency, in addition to evaluating the “no project” alternative, must identify an “environmentally superior alternative” that is different from the “no project” alternative. In the EIS, alternatives are discussed in Chapters 2 and 4, including discussion of the “no action” alternative and the “environmentally preferable” alternative. For the overall proposed action, the DON

1 identified Alternative 5 as the environmentally preferable alternative; however, it also
2 identified Alternative 6 as its “preferred action” because Alternative 5 was determined to
3 be a “poor alternative from an operational perspective” and thus would not achieve the
4 project’s goals (EIS, p. 2-85).

5 In its Record of Decision dated February 11, 2013, the DON approved Alternative 6 with
6 additional mitigation developed in consultation with the BLM to address impacts to
7 recreational users in the expansion area. For the CSLC, the only action being
8 considered is the sale of approximately 2,563 acres of school lands. In light of the
9 DON’s approval of Alternative 6 in February 2013, the alternatives in front of the CSLC
10 are limited to the “no project” – meaning denial of the sale to DON – or the proposed
11 project, which would approve the sale of the school lands to the DON. It is important to
12 note that the United States, acting through the DON, is authorized to use its power of
13 eminent domain to acquire the subject school land parcels, i.e., the parcels could be
14 condemned; however, it has elected to seek a mutually agreeable sales transaction with
15 the CSLC to meet its land acquisition needs. It is unknown at this time whether the
16 United States would pursue condemnation of the properties should the CSLC not
17 approve the proposed sale.

18 **3.2.2 Mandatory Findings of Significance**

19 Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines indicates that lead agencies should review
20 projects for the presence of “Mandatory Findings of Significance.” The CSLC staff has
21 reviewed the potentially significant impacts that could result from the sale of
22 approximately 2,563 acres of school lands for the purposes described in the EIS, and
23 has concluded that the impacts are either less than significant, or that the EIS describes
24 measures that reduce the potential impact to the extent feasible, as discussed below.
25 However, should the Project be approved by the CSLC, and the sale be finalized, the
26 CSLC will have no jurisdictional authority to enforce the identified mitigation measures.
27 Although CSLC staff believes the DON will implement the mitigation identified in the
28 EIS, for the purposes of CEQA, the CSLC would need to make a mandatory finding of
29 significance for item a below.

30 ***a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment,***
31 ***substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or***
32 ***wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a***
33 ***plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or***
34 ***endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods***
35 ***of California history or prehistory?***

36 The overall proposed action in the EIS includes activities that could result in habitat loss
37 and incidental take of individuals of sensitive species. As a result, the DON included in
38 the EIS several “special conservation measures” related to desert tortoise as well as

mitigation measures for other biological resources that could be impacted. Additionally, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service issued a Biological Opinion for the DON's proposed action on July 17, 2012 (Appendix B). As described above, because the CSLC would not have the jurisdictional authority to enforce the identified mitigation measures, the CSLC would be required to make a mandatory finding of significance for this topic.

b) Does the project have impacts that would be individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)

The sale of approximately 2,563 acres of school lands to the United States for the purposes described in the EIS represents a fraction of the 167,971 acres of land involved in the DON's proposed action (see page ES-6 of the EIS [Appendix A]). Therefore, when viewed in light of other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects,³ this potential impact for the sale of school lands would be less than significant.

c) Does the project have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

The activities described in the EIS that would be carried out on the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center include training exercises for purposes of military readiness that could be dangerous to those military personnel. However, neither the overall proposed action by the DON generally, nor the sale of school lands described in this document specifically, is expected to create a situation that would cause a substantial direct or indirect impact on human beings, as all activities would be limited to trained military personnel and within the boundaries of the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center. Therefore this potential impact is less than significant.

3.2.3 Mitigation Measures

The EIS includes consideration of mitigation measures for the overall proposed action in Chapter 2.8 – Special Conservation Measures (desert tortoise) and Chapter 6.2 – Summary of Potential Mitigation Measures (other impacts). Mitigation measures relevant to the sale of the identified 2,563 acres of school lands considered in this Supplement are described in Section 4.0, below. As previously discussed, CSLC staff believes the DON will implement the identified mitigation measures; however, if the Project is approved, and the sale is finalized, the CSLC will have no jurisdictional authority to enforce the mitigation measures.

³ Cumulative Projects identified for the DON's proposed action are discussed in Chapter 5 and shown in Figure 5-1 of the EIS.

3.2.4 Growth-inducing impacts

The overall proposed action involves the acquisition by the DON of land necessary to expand and operate the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center. The CSLC's action would be the sale of approximately 2,563 acres of school lands to the DON that are within the expansion area. A total of 77 personnel, of which 15 would be military and 62 would be civilian, are expected to be added to the area as a result of the expansion. Troops would be deployed to the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center for training assignments and are expected to be housed and serviced on-base. Civilian staff would not generally use base housing but would be absorbed into the surrounding community. In addition, the expansion would likely reduce the amount of off-highway vehicle (OHV) activity in the area. As a result of these factors, increased economic or population growth, construction of additional housing, or need for other new facilities in the surrounding area are expected to be minimal. Therefore, neither the overall action nor the CSLC's sale of school land is expected to result in growth-inducing impacts.

4.0 SUMMARY OF MITIGATION MEASURES

The California State Lands Commission (CSLC) is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Sale of School Lands for the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Project, Twentynine Palms (Project). The CSLC has prepared this supplement (Supplement) to the *Land Acquisition and Airspace Establishment To Support Large-Scale MAGTF Live-Fire and Maneuver Training at the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, CA* Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The Department of the Navy (DON) prepared the EIS as the lead agency for the overall proposed action under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.) and approved the proposed action in its Record of Decision (ROD) dated February 11, 2013.

Under section 15221, the State CEQA Guidelines indicate that when a project will require compliance with both NEPA and CEQA, the CEQA lead agency "...should use the EIS...rather than preparing an EIR..." if (1) the EIS has been prepared prior to a CEQA document, and (2) the EIS complies with the provisions of CEQA. For this Project, the EIS was completed prior to preparation of an EIR.

The CSLC is authorizing a sale in fee to the United States, acting through the DON, of approximately 2,563 acres of school lands located in Section 16, Township 2 North, Range 10 East; Sections 1, 3 and 4, Township 4 North, Range 3 East, Section 16 Township 4 North, Range 4 East; Section 16, Township 5 North, Range 5 East, and Section 36, Township 4 North, Range 5 East, SBM, west and south of the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center. The parcels are identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 0634-181-16; APN 0448-321-32; APN 0448-321-34; APN 0448-321-37; APN 0454-441-01; APN 0527-191-17; APN 0454-481-18.

4.1 PURPOSE

Because the DON identified a variety of potentially significant impacts related to the overall proposed action, it included in the EIS consideration of mitigation measures in Chapter 2.8 – Special Conservation Measures (desert tortoise) and Chapter 6.2 – Summary of Potential Mitigation Measures (other impacts). In addition, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) issued a Biological Opinion and Incidental Take Statement pursuant to section 7 the federal Endangered Species Act because the overall proposed action could result in the incidental take of the threatened Mojave desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*) and its critical habitat. The Biological Opinion includes several "reasonable and prudent measures" and associated "terms and conditions" that must be implemented by the DON to minimize the incidental take of Mojave desert tortoise. Table 4-1 summarizes the measures identified in the EIS and Biological Opinion related to potentially significant impacts associated with the school lands to be sold to the United States.

4.2 ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE

The CSLC staff has reviewed the potentially significant impacts that could result from the sale of approximately 2,563 acres of school lands for the purposes described in the EIS, and has concluded that the impacts are either less than significant, or that the measures identified in Table 4-1, below, reduce the potential impact to the extent feasible. However, because the CSLC's approval involves the sale of land to the United States, the CSLC will have no jurisdictional authority to enforce the identified mitigation measures, and therefore cannot retain an enforcement and compliance role to ensure implementation of the measures. Upon transfer of ownership of the identified parcels to the United States, the DON would have enforcement and compliance monitoring responsibilities for all mitigation measures identified in the EIS. The USFWS would have enforcement and compliance responsibilities for the terms and conditions of the Biological Opinion.

4.3 MITIGATION SUMMARY TABLE

This section presents the mitigation summary table (Table 4-1) for the following environmental disciplines: Air Quality, Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, Hydrology and Geology, Recreation, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, and Public Safety.. All other environmental disciplines were found to have less than significant or no impacts and are therefore not included below. The table lists the following information, by column:

- Impact Description;
- Mitigation Measure Summary; and
- Source (location in EIS or Biological Opinion).

Table 4-1 Summary of Mitigation Measures

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure (MM)	Source
Air Quality		
Fugitive dust from roads can impact health and biological resources.	Use water trucks to keep areas of vehicle movement damp enough to minimize the generation of fugitive dust.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Fugitive dust from roads can impact health and biological resources.	Minimize the amount of disturbed ground area at a given time.	
	Minimize ground disturbing activities in proximity to the Combat Center boundary.	
	Discontinue proposed ground disturbing activities within 3 miles upwind of the Combat Center when boundary winds exceed 25 miles (40 kilometers [km]) per hour or when visible dust plumes emanate from the site and then stabilize all disturbed areas with water application.	
	Designate personnel to monitor the dust control program and to increase dust suppression measures (e.g., watering), as necessary, to minimize the generation of dust.	
Biological Resources		
Sensitive biological resources in the INRMP will be impacted by the proposed project.	The Combat Center will amend its Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) to incorporate the conditions for use associated with the new training areas and new/modified airspace.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Crucifixion thorn populations could be damaged or restored during combat operation or movement.	BIO-1: As feasible, avoid the small populations of crucifixion thorn in the Blacktop, Lavic Lake, and Emerson Lake Training Areas through exercise design and/or installation of protective fencing, before commencement of ground-disturbing training activities.	EIS Chapter 6: Summary of Potential Mitigation Measures
Nelson's big horn sheep could be disturbed during operations.	BIO-2: The Navy will prepare an updated survey for Nelson's bighorn sheep in the east study area, focusing on usage of the Ship Mountains. The results of this survey would then be utilized by Marine Air Ground Task Forces (MAGTF) Training Command in coordination with Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs (NREA) to modify the timing of military training exercises in the vicinity of the Ship Mountains or the locations of targets for ordnance delivery, such that disturbance to this population would be minimized to the extent possible without compromising the military mission.	EIS Chapter 6: Summary of Potential Mitigation Measures
Disturbance to desert tortoise and its habitat, and fatality of desert tortoise.	The Navy will implement all Special Conservation Measures related to desert tortoise identified in Chapter 2.8.4 of the Final EIS, including continued implementation of all measures identified in the following documents: The 2002 Basewide Biological Opinion, the 2007 INRMP, Combat Center Order 5090.1D, and the 2012 Land Acquisition and Airspace Establishment Biological Opinion.	EIS Chapter 2.8.4: Special Conservation Measures

Table 4-1 Summary of Mitigation Measures

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure (MM)	Source
	The Navy will implement four Special Conservation Measures to offset impacts to desert tortoise: designate new Special Use Areas, develop and implement a Translocation Program, develop and implement a desert tortoise “headstarting” and population augmentation, and implement a 25 year monitoring program.	EIS Chapter 2.8.4: Special Conservation Measures, pages 2-103 and 2-110
Recreational activities in training area could damage wildlife and plants.	Recreational use of the Combat Center’s training areas is prohibited with the exception of designated locations in the Mainside area.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Exotic plant life could become invasive species.	The introduction of any exotic plant life is prohibited on the Combat Center.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Open fires could escape and vegetation harvesting could result in plant mortality.	Open fires and the harvesting or cutting of any native vegetation are prohibited.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Driving off road can damage habitat.	All training units should limit off-road activity to that which is absolutely necessary to directly support the mission. Off-road maneuver exercises will be planned to emphasize the use of already damaged sites.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
	“Neutral Steer” turns of tracked vehicles would be limited to emergency situations only. The Operations and Training Directorate will coordinate with NREA to identify authorized areas for practicing “Neutral Steer” turns. No unit would practice neutral steers in sensitive areas such as the Sand Hill Training Area.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Vegetation removal	Approval must be obtained from both the G-3 Directorate and NREA before clearing land (grading) or conducting any vegetation removal action in the training areas.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Unfilled holes can harm wildlife.	Trenches, defilades, “tank traps” and fighting positions must be filled to original grade and excess material leveled after each use.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Creosote rings could be fatally damaged or disturbed.	The Navy will conduct pre-surface-disturbance mapping surveys to identify noteworthy creosote ring Unusual Plant Assemblages (UPAs) occurring in the west study area. As practicable, fence noteworthy creosote ring UPAs and restrict vehicle access.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Yucca rings could be fatally damaged or disturbed.	The existing Upper Johnson Valley Yucca Rings Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) designated in the west portion of the west study area will be managed in a manner consistent with UPA protection.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Cryptobiotic soils could be damaged by operations.	When conducting species surveys or inventories, the Navy will consider documentation of intact cryptobiotic soils in the survey area. Based on this data, consider avoiding large expanses of intact cryptobiotic soils when designing primary routes of travel for task forces during MEB Exercises.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Wildlife movement could be disturbed by operations.	When conducting species surveys or inventories, the Navy will consider wildlife movement corridors in the lands proposed for acquisition and on the existing Combat Center. Where practicable, route design for roadways constructed under the proposed action would take into consideration these wildlife corridors.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures

Table 4-1 Summary of Mitigation Measures

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure (MM)	Source
Nesting on the communications towers could be fatal.	The Navy will pace anti-roosting and anti-nesting devices, as appropriate, on the communications towers to be installed in the acquisition study areas.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Disturbance of bat roosts could impact the species.	The Navy will survey for potential bat roosting sites in the acquired lands before the initiation of training activities. Based on collected data, consider placement of gates over the entrances of mine sites that are currently occupied or which may provide potential roosting and/or hibernation habitat, especially if an alternative is adopted which includes public access to the mine site.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Loss of vegetation can impact resident and passerine migrant bird species and other wildlife.	The Navy will maintain healthy xeroriparian washes and canyons, which are used by resident and passerine migrant bird species and other wildlife, by minimizing vegetation loss in washes and canyons (i.e., Wood Canyon, southwestern Lavic Lake Training Area, Rainbow Canyon, Petroglyph Wash in Lava Training Area).	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Pallid San Diego pocket mouse could be impacted by operations.	The Navy will expand the small mammal inventory emphasizing the pallid San Diego pocket mouse.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Disturbance of bat roosts could impact the species.	The Navy will monitor current bat gates to inspect for trespass and condition. Evaluate mine entrances for installation of bat gates to those mines which are exceptional bat habitat but not culturally significant and evaluate modification of bighorn sheep guzzlers for use by bats and other wildlife.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Burrowing owl populations and their habitat could be impacted.	The Navy will monitor burrowing owl populations and their habitat and maintain a proactive management program to conserve the species.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Mojave fringe-toed lizard populations and habitat could be impacted.	The Navy will minimize Mojave fringe-toed lizard mortality and injury from military training. Continue to monitor Mojave fringe-toed lizard populations and the condition of their habitat. Maintain a proactive management program in case of federal listing.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Big horn sheep populations and their habitat could be impacted.	The Navy will jointly monitor the Combat Center's bighorn sheep population and those within the lands proposed for acquisition with California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to determine status, distribution, and abundance.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Impacts to guzzlers could occur.	The Navy will monitor the use of natural and artificial water sources by large mammals, including bighorn sheep, through the use of remote cameras and cooperate with military unmanned aerial vehicle units to integrate biological work into their training missions.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures

Table 4-1 Summary of Mitigation Measures

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure (MM)	Source
Cultural Resources		
Cultural resources could be damaged, removed or disturbed.	Cultural resources will be managed in accordance with the provisions of federal laws and regulations as well as Marine Corps policy. The Programmatic Agreement (PA), <i>Programmatic Agreement Between the United States Marine Corps and the California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding Operation, Maintenance, Training and Construction at the United States Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California</i> , would be amended to include any lands acquired as a consequence of the proposed action alternative.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
	An Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) will be prepared and the historic preservation program prescribed in the ICRMP shall be implemented under the direct supervision of a person or persons, meeting at a minimum, the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48 <i>Federal Register</i> 44738-44739).	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
	The ICRMP shall detail the historic preservation program to inventory, manage, and treat any identified historic properties located on lands under the jurisdiction of the Marine Corps. The existing ICRMP for the Combat Center would be modified to include all newly acquired lands and cultural resources. The ICRMP would be modified and developed in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Native American Tribes that have an interest in lands under the jurisdiction of the Marine Corps. The SHPO would indicate acceptance of the ICRMP in writing and, upon written agreement by the SHPO, the ICRMP would be implemented under the authority of the amended PA.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
	Additional measures would be developed in consultation with the California SHPO and affiliated Tribes.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
	The Marine Corps would continue to provide training on the significance of cultural resources and the relevant federal laws that are intended to protect them.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
	CUL-1: Mitigation measures will be developed in consultation with SHPO, the Tribes and interested parties. In addition, the ICRMP would be modified and developed in consultation with SHPO and the Native American Tribes that have an interest in lands under the jurisdiction of the Marine Corps.	EIS Chapter 6: Summary of Potential Mitigation Measures

Table 4-1 Summary of Mitigation Measures

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure (MM)	Source
Hydrology and Geology		
Existing hydrology could be disturbed by operations and ground disturbance.	The Navy will design tank traps and other modifications to maintain the natural flow of water during run-off events, to maintain the natural alluvial sediment transport processes.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Geologic resources could be disturbed by operations and ground disturbance.	A new INRMP for the Combat Center would be developed to include any acquired land areas and would establish policies and procedures for managing geological resources that may be present.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Geologic resources could be disturbed by operations and ground disturbance.	The Navy will require vehicular traffic to stay on well-defined roads unless training scenarios require otherwise and use previously disturbed sites as much as possible during off-road maneuvers to minimize damage to undisturbed sites (Naval Facilities Engineering Command [NAVFAC] Southwest Division 1996).	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Geologic resources could be disturbed by operations and ground disturbance.	The Combat Center will review the Range Environmental Vulnerability Assessment (REVA) findings, including the activities associated with the MEB Exercises, at a frequency of once every five years or sooner based on changes in training exercises that could potentially alter the risk by increasing or decreasing the loading factors, changing locations of where munitions are being used, or other factors that are different from current assumptions and model parameters.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Water resources could be reduced by operations.	The Combat Center will complete and implement the Installation Energy and Sustainability Strategy (IESS) that balances water demands (including those associated with the proposed action) with water supplies by increasing water conservation, using more recycled water, importing water, treating lower quality groundwater, and/or other methods deemed appropriate. The strategy will address sustainable water usage within the Combat Center, as well as regional water management, particularly if the strategy included groundwater extraction from other than the Surprise Springs aquifer.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Potable water and groundwater could be impacted by the operations.	Water demands associated with the proposed action, as well as the long-term needs for potable water supply at the Combat Center, would be addressed by implementation of the Installation Energy and Sustainability Strategy (IESS), which is a SCM for this action. With implementation of the SCM, Alternative 6 would have no impacts to groundwater recharge and less than significant impacts to groundwater quality and groundwater flow patterns.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures

Table 4-1 Summary of Mitigation Measures

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure (MM)	Source
Recreation		
Recreation access would be eliminated or reduced by operations.	The Marine Corps will prepare a Recreation Management Plan as a component of the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP), pursuant to Marine Corps Order 5090.2A Section 11204 (Outdoor Recreation), and to fulfill the requirements of Executive Order 11644. The Recreation Management Plan will include a recreational carrying capacity analysis that addresses recreational use, user profile, demand, preferences, conflicts, and conditions consistent with other applicable natural resource and environmental laws.	EIS Chapter 6: Summary of Potential Mitigation Measures
	The Navy will develop an Educational Outreach Plan and distribute educational materials (via website, public meetings, OHV events, etc.) to promote awareness of environmentally sensitive areas, responsible OHV use, and law enforcement penalties for illegal OHV use.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
	Assist local governments and community members with posting of appropriate signage (for restricted use/limited use areas) at key points of entry, areas of concern, or areas that have experienced frequent illegal OHV use.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
	Coordinate with County of San Bernardino law enforcement officials, other local government officials, OHV community leaders, interested community members, and other interested parties to reduce the illegal OHV use within the communities surrounding the acquisition areas.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
Public access and off-highway vehicle use in Johnson Valley (OHV) site will be reduced; thus reducing access all potential recreational activities and organized OHV activities. This temporary impact will occur during military activities.	REC-1: The Marine Corps will prepare a Recreation Management Plan as a component of the INRMP, pursuant to MCO 5090.2A Section 11204 (Outdoor Recreation), and to fulfill the requirements of EO 11644. The Recreation Management Plan would include a recreational carrying capacity analysis that addresses recreational use, user profile, demand, preferences, conflicts, and conditions consistent with other applicable natural resource and environmental laws.	EIS Chapter 6: Summary of Potential Mitigation Measures

Table 4-1 Summary of Mitigation Measures

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure (MM)	Source
Hazards and Hazardous Materials/Public Safety		
Hazardous waste and materials could impact public health and environmental resources.	Preparation and implementation of seven plans and contingencies for the management of hazardous waste and materials will mitigate hazardous waste impacts. Table 3.4-4. - Summary of Contingency and Operations Plans for the Combat Center.	EIS Chapter 3: Page 3.4-19
Public health and safety could be impacted by operations.	Organized recreational events (i.e., sponsored off-highway vehicle races) would require special permits. These permits would require event sponsors to obtain liability insurance related to the event and are intended to enable the Marine Corps to schedule additional public outreach efforts, provide sufficient pamphlets and information to the event organizers, and to schedule sufficient Conservation Law Enforcement Officers, and state and local law enforcement.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
	The possession of firearms would be prohibited. A special permit may be obtained for recreational shooting associated with sponsored events. Event organizers would be required to comply with Marine Corps range safety policies as part of the permit process.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
	Public access to the RPAA would require each individual (or responsible adult for minors), to certify that they have completed the required public education requirement. Sponsoring adults would be responsible for supervising minors at all times. Public education would be accessible through the internet or in person at the installation. Public materials would include clear delineation of go/no-go areas, pictures of ordnance/hazards that could potentially be encountered, unexploded ordnance (UXO) hazards and avoidance, and procedures to follow to report any observed hazards. The permitting process would inform users that handling of UXO if found in the RPAA is prohibited and disturbing it is in violation of the Federal Trespass Law, permit conditions, and with full knowledge of the potential danger.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
	The Marine Corps will initiate and maintain a persistent informational outreach program with local leaders, communities, and groups to ensure that members of the general public are aware of the change in land ownership or management and public use/access.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
	Permanent signage will be staggered across the boundary lines of acquired lands (for any RPAA or exclusive military use areas) at an acceptable interval to make it difficult for anyone to enter the area without having seen a sign. Signage will be maintained.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
	Barriers will be used to block access routes to reduce the possibility of unauthorized access (this would apply to both the RPAA and the exclusive military use area). Each exercise force will be required to establish manned roadblocks along all access routes, preventing any public access immediately before and throughout the training period. All barriers and roadblocks would be maintained.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures

Table 4-1 Summary of Mitigation Measures

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure (MM)	Source
	Increased military presence immediately preceding training will focus on enhancing public awareness. Military police and range personnel, along with other officials located aboard the installation, will increase presence patrols along major access routes and known assembly points in or close to acquired lands that were formerly used for public recreation.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
	Before training, overflights will be conducted on two consecutive days to document any identifiable public presence in the acquired land areas, followed by efforts to contact anyone discovered by those overflights and help them to secure their removal from the training area.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures
	A range sweep will be required before any training events, live-fire or otherwise, and anyone discovered by a sweep would be escorted from the training area before initiation of the training event.	EIS Chapter 2.8: Special Conservation Measures