MITIGATION PROJECT : PERIOD : IMPACT : PRESCRIPTION : STATUS

#	Project	Mitigation Origin	Impact	Prescription	From LADWP Annual Operations Plan 2009-2010	Development Stage	Status (requires update)[3]
1	Laws/Poleta Native Pasture (220 acres)	E/M 1985-1990[1] 1991 Ovens Valley EIR Impact Number 10-16	The Laws area has lost all or part of its vegetation cover due to increased groundwater pumping, abandonment of irrigated agriculture to supply water to the second aqueduct, livestock grazing and drought.	Annually provide water to approx. 220 acres in two locations to enhance and maintain existing vegetation and increase livestock grazing capacities while continuing the activity that caused the impact. (First implemented 1988).	This project is complete and the goals for this project are being met.	In Progress	One pasture is adjacent to and east of Hwy. 6 (160 acres, parcel 44). Only the eastern half of the pasture has been effectively irrigated. Water use for this pasture in the 2004-2005 runoff year has not been reported by LADWP (see McNally Ponds and Pasture E/M project below.) The native pasture SE of Laws (60 acres, parcel 138) does not appear to be fully irrigated. Plant cover is poor, grasses are mainly limited to ditches and weeds are prevalent. LADWP reports that they cannot separate this projects water supply from contiguous irrigated parcels.
2	McNally Ponds and Native Pasture (348 acres)	E/M 1985-1990 1991 Ovens	The Laws area has lost all or part of its vegetation cover due to increased groundwater	Create waterfowl habitat by annually filling ponds Sept. Jan. Enhance and maintain vegetation and	The Standing Committee decided in 1991 to eliminate the water commitment to the	Implemented and ongoing	In the past, the Inyo Board of Supervisors has approved water reductions due to

		Valley EIR Impact Number 10-18	pumping, abandonment of irrigated agriculture to supply water to the second aqueduct, livestock grazing, and drought.	increase livestock grazing capacities by irrigating 100 acres of native vegetation and ~200 acres of native pasture. (First implemented 1986-1987).	McNally Ponds Project because of dry conditions. In most normal and below normal runoff years since that time the Standing Committee had eliminated water releases to this project. Because of abundant runoff I 2006-2007 the project received its full allotment of water for that year. In the 2009-2010 the project did not receive water because the Interim Management Plan did not allow the associated supply wells to be pumped.		drought conditions. LADWP currently describes the water supply to the ponds as provided only when water is diverted from the Owens River to the McNally canals. The adjacent 100-acre pasture has poor cover with some patches of good grass cover. Pond water supply for runoff year 2004-05 was 0 acre-feet. Pastures on the east side of the river (200 acres) maintain good grass cover. LADWP reports it is not possible to separate water supply to this project from the Laws/Poleta water supply project. Thus, uses for both projects were 1,682 acre-feet for the 2004-05 runoff year.
3	Revegitation near Laws (640 acres)	E/M 1985-1990	The Laws area has lost all or part of its vegetation cover due to increased groundwater pumping, abandonment of irrigated agriculture to supply water to the second aqueduct, livestock grazing and drought.	Standing Committee to consider revegetating with non-groundwater dependent native plants and continuing the activity that caused impact.		In Progress	The Standing Committee has not evaluated the need for mitigation of this area. Further, the expansion of the Desert Aggregates gravel mine operation includes 174 acres in the western part this potential mitigation site.

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4	Five Bridges area revegetation (300 acres)	Non-E/M Project	Between 1987 and 1988, two wells in the Five Bridges area that were pumped to supply water to enhancement mitigation projects contributed to a lowering of the water table under riparian and meadow areas along Owens River. Approximately 300 acres of vegetation were affected, and within this area, approximately 36 acres lost all vegetation due to a wildfire. EIR v1 (10-58)	Manage pumping to restore water table levels, supply surface water, and restore meadow and riparian vegetation through active revegetation efforts. Inyo and LA are responsible for plan development and implementation.		In Progress	Water has been spread over the affected area since 1988. By the summer of 1990, revegetation of native species had begun on approximately 80 percent of the affected area. LADWP and Inyo County are developing a plan to revegetate the entire affected area with riparian and meadow vegetation. This plan will be implemented when it has been completed, EIR v1 (10-58) In progress. Several activities have taken place in the Five Bridges area, but the Technical Group has not evaluated nor approved management changes to the mitigation plan. Providing surface water to the site has increased cover in some areas. The area north of the river that was originally in the impact area appears to have declined in cover and requires attention but his area was not addressed in the mitigation plan. In March 2005, LADWP informed the Water Department that limited grazing in

							some enclosures had resumed. The Technical Group needs to agree on a revised mitigation plan for the Five Bridges area.
5	Farmers Pond	EP 1970-1984	The Laws area has lost all or part of its vegetation cover due to increased groundwater pumping, abandonment of irrigated agriculture to supply water to the second aqueduct, livestock grazing and drought.	Water provided in fall of each year to offer increased habitat for migrating waterfowl; two miles north of Bishop.		Implemented and ongoing	Implemented and ongoing. Water supplied for runoff year 2004-2005 was 520 acre-feet.
6	Revegetation near Laws (160 acres)	Non-E/M Project	The Laws area has lost all or part of its vegetation cover due to increased groundwater pumping, abandonment of irrigated agriculture to supply water to the second aqueduct, livestock grazing and drought. EIR v1 (10-66)	Native plant revegetation. Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) allows approx. 32 acres to be converted to flood irrigated pasture.		Incomplete	The Technical Group implemented a 10-acre study plot in 2001 in lieu of initiating the planting of container plants as required in the Mitigation Plan. Results of the study were available in Nov. 2003. In 2005, LADWP reported that they have expanded and planted the drip irrigation plots. No reporting of extent, species, seed source, or methods has been provided. LADWP informed the County they would run W376 during 2004 and 2005 growing seasons to

							supply the drip lines (less than 2 acre-feet in 2004). The mitigation project area has decreased in size due to the Laws reirrigation MND. LADWP's contractor conducted a revegetation study at the site. No results from that study have been provided to the Water Dept.
7	Laws Museum Pastures (21acres and 15 acres)	E/M 1985-1990	Significant adverse vegetation decrease and change have occurred in the Laws area due to a combination of factors, including abandoned agriculture, groundwater pumping, water spreading in wet years, livestock grazing, and drought.	Enhance the museum grounds by irrigating pastures east and west of the museum. This project was revised in the Laws reirrigation MND.		Investigate	Not completed. Both museum pastures had a tall dense cover of weedy species at the time of a site visit (9/2/04). LADWP reported water use in runoff year 2004-05 was 32 acre-feet. They also report that the sprinkler system to fully irrigate both pastures will be operable in 2005.
8	Laws area		Significant adverse vegetation decrease and change have occurred in the Laws area due to a combination of factors, including abandoned agriculture, groundwater pumping, water spreading in wet years, livestock grazing,	Monitor and reduce groundwater pumping where suspected impacts have occurred. Mitigate according to the Agreement, if necessary.		Incomplete	County and LADWP are in disagreement over groundwater pumping and the need to operate the McNally canals to avoid impacts to vegetation. Monitoring of select vegetation parcels is ongoing.

			and drought.				
12	Millpond Recreation Area	EP 1970-1984; E/M 1985-1990	Non-specific compensation.	Pay for costs of running well to provide water to pond and thus create wet habitat.		Implemented and ongoing	Implemented and ongoing.
13	Buckley Ponds	EP 1970-1984	Non-specific compensation.	Provide habitat for warm-water fishery and waterfowl by maintaining a year-round pond.		Implemented and ongoing	Implemented and ongoing, although an operations plan needs to be developed. Water supply to Buckley Ponds, Duck Pond, and Saunders Pond in runoff year 2004-2005 was 2,744 acre-feet.
14	Regreening near Bishop (120 acres)	Non-E/M Project	Non-specific compensation?	Revegetate with non-groundwater dependent native vegetation.		In Progress	In progress but behind schedule. Fencing to eliminate disturbance has been installed. The Mitigation Plan (MP) provided that test plots would be implemented if the area did not demonstrate vegetation recovery. Vegetation cover was re-sampled in 2003 to compare with 1999 baseline cover. Results showed little to no change. The MP requires the Technical Group to develop test plots by 2004 to determine effective methods to re-establish native vegetation. In

							addition, the MP provided that revegetation efforts would be expanded in 2009, five years after implementation of test plots. LADWP's contractor conducted studies on the site. A drip irrigation system has been designed and installed. No project schedule has been provided.
15	Saunders Pond	EP 1970-1984	Non-specific compensation.	Provide wet habitat by maintaining operation of year-round pond.		Implemented and ongoing	Implemented and ongoing, although an operations plan is needed.
16	Klondike Lake	EP 1970-1984; E/M 1985-1990	Non-specific compensation.	Improve waterfowl habitat and provide recreation in the Big Pine area. The Big Pine Ditch MND (2004) reduced the water supply to 1,700 acre-feet, provided maintenance of native pasture and wetland habitats adjacent to Lyman ditch, and committed LADWP to maintain a described a lake level. Up to 200 acre-feet/year would be used for a native habitat area. (First implemented 1987).		In Progress	Providing water to the lake is ongoing. LADWP reports runoff year 2004-2005 water use was 1,278 acre-feet. The Technical Group is developing plans for test water releases in summer 2005.To insure that the lake elevation levels are being met, the Water Dept. recommends a reporting procedure should be incorporated into this project. In addition, the Water Dept. believes that

				1987).			LADWP's rechannelization and altered management of Lyman Ditch may adversely affect the adjacent native pastures included in the project description.
16b	Klondike South Shore Waterfowl Management Area (160 acres)	2005	Compensation for the inability to supply water to the Klondike Lake Project.	When initiated, the Klondike Lake Project was expected to use 2,200 AF, but the project consumes less than 1,500 AF. South Shore project was initiated to create waterfowl habitat just south of the lake with water that could not be delivered to Klondike Lake. Two hundred AF was allocated for this purpose.			The Project derives its water from a culvert pipe connected to Klondike Lake. The elevation between the Lake and the Project is minimal and sediment in the water conveyance has reduced the flow to the Project. Only 80 AF could be delivered in 2009. Other options to increase the flow on-site, or create additional off-site waterfowl habitat is being studied.
17	Big Pine Northeast Regreening (30 acres)	E/M 1985-1990	Regreening project implemented to enhance the aesthetics of abandoned agricultural or pasture lands in areas around the town. Water is supplied from LADWP to promote and maintain vegetation.	Manage pumping in accordance with the Agreement and establish irrigated crop.		In Progress	Behind schedule. A plan and schedule should have been developed in 1998.The Technical Group is currently developing these requirements. Discussion underway regarding source of E/M water.

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18	Big Pine Ditch System	Non-E/M Project	Non-specific compensation.	Establish/restore ditch system through Big Pine.		Implemented and ongoing	Ditch was completed in the summer of 2010. Provides water to 85% of Big Pine residents. Water may be used in full or part to supply Big Pine Northeast Regreening.
19	Big Pine Regreening (20 acres)	E/M 1985-1990	Regreening project implemented to enhance the aesthetics of abandoned agricultural or pasture lands in areas around the town. Water is supplied from LADWP to promote and maintain vegetation.	Establish an irrigated crop while continuing the activity that caused the impact.		Investigate	Behind schedule. The MOU required a plan and schedule by 1998; however, this has not been completed. The draft EIR stated that if permanent irrigation were deemed infeasible then a revegetation program would be implemented. However, the final EIR stated that a cultivated crop supplied with pumped or surface water would be implemented. LADWP has stated that, because there is an imbalance between E/M project uses and E/M pumping it is currently not feasible to implement this project. Thus, the Water Dept. recommends that the Technical Group decide whether the final EIR was in error and make a determination regarding the feasibility of

							permanent irrigation at the project site.
20	Regreening near Big Pine (160 acres)	Non-E/M Project	Regreening project implemented to enhance the aesthetics of abandoned agricultural or pasture lands in areas around the town. Water is supplied from LADWP to promote and maintain vegetation.	Revegetate with non-groundwater dependent native species while continuing the activity that caused the impact.		Investigate	Behind schedule. The site has been fenced to reduce disturbances. The Technical Group should have implemented test plots in 2001. LADWP's contractor implemented a revegetation study in 2001. Reports describing methods and results have not been provided to the Water Dept. The Mitigation Plan scheduled revegetation efforts to be expanded in 2006.
21	Steward Ranch	Non-E/M Project	Compensation for loss of well.	Compensation agreement with ranch owner.		Implemented and ongoing	Mitigation agreement is in place.
22	Big Pine general		Non-specific compensation.	Valley-wide mitigation by Agreement management provisions.		Investigate	LADWP exceeded groundwater mining pumping amounts in the Big Pine wellfield during the 2004 2005 runoff year. Groundwater mining limits are provided for by the Agreement.
23	Fish Springs Hatchery	EP 1970-1984; Non-	CDFG fish hatchery and the LORP serve as	No on-site mitigation will be implemented at Fish Springs, however, the		Implemented and ongoing	Hatchery is in place. The LORP project is

		E/M Project	compensatory mitigation.	CDFG fish hatcheries at these locations serve as mitigation of a compensatory nature by producing fish that are stocked throughout Inyo County.			behind schedule. LADWP has approved their LORP EIR. The EPA is preparing an EIS. County approval is pending completion of the EIS. * LADWP did not report water use for runoff year 2004-05.
24	Tule Elk Field	EP 1970-1984	Non-specific compensation.	Provide water in summer to field used by tule elk between U.S. Highway 395 and Tinemaha Reservoir.		Implemented and ongoing	The water supply to this project has been reduced since 2002. LADWP did not inform the County that water management changes would be implemented.
25	Big and Little Seely	EP 1970-1984	Non-specific compensation.	Maintained by LADWP well adjacent to Owens River to provide year-round waterfowl and shorebird habitat larger than had existed at Seeley Spring Two miles south of Tinemaha Reservoir LADWP well number 349, discharges water into a pond approximately one acre in size. This pond provides a temporary resting place for waterfowl and shorebirds when the pumps are operating or Big Seely Spring is flowing. Water passes		Implemented and ongoing	Implemented and ongoing, although an operations plan is needed.

				through this pond to Owens River. Riparian vegetation has become established around this pond. (eir v1, 10-62)			
26	Calvert Slough	EP 1970-1984	Non-specific compensation.	Water provided to maintain habitat for a small pond and marsh area near LADWP Aqueduct Intake.		Investigate	This project has not been receiving a regular water supply since 1998. LADWP reported that low flows in the creek do not allow supplying the project because of high ditch losses and the off status of the two wells upstream of the project. No water was supplied to this project for seven years (1998-2004).
27	Hines Spring	E/M 1985-1990	Ground water pumping has lowered depth to water to a level where springs and seeps no longer flow. Associated riparian and wetland vegetation is lost.	The Hines Spring vent and its surroundings will receive on-site mitigation. Water will be supplied to the area from an existing, but unused, LADWP well at the site. As a result, approximately one to two acres will either have ponded water or riparian vegetation. Hines Spring will serve as a research project on how to re-establish a damaged aquatic habitat and surrounding marshland. Riparian		Incomplete	Inyo and LA completed and approved a mitigation plan with a revised work plan and schedule for Hines Spring. Introduced water was drawn into the main springs vent and did not pond as expected. A meeting of Ad Hoc members developed a set of mitigation measures that will substitute for this project.

				trees and a selection of riparian herbaceous species will be planted on the banks. The area will be fenced. (EIR) v.1 10-62)			
28	Taboose/Hines Spring (80 acres)	Non-E/M Project	Ground water pumping has lowered depth to water to a level where springs and seeps no longer flow. Associated riparian and wetland vegetation is lost.	Manage pumping and revegetate with native species.		Investigate	In progress. This mitigation measure consists of 3 sites that total approx. 115 acres. A mitigation plan and schedule for one site (Hines Spring S.) will be developed 3 years after the Hines Spring mitigation project is completed. Tin 54 0.3 acres.108 alkali sacaton plants were planted in 1999. A drip irrigation system has been utilized; irrigation amounts were reduced in 2004. Monitoring results demonstrate high grass survival. Baseline cover in 1999, prior to planting was 4.2%. Vegetation cover was 3.3% in 2004. The site goal is 33% cover. Although cover remains far below the site goal, more time will be given for the planted grasses to grow before developing additional revegetation plans. Transects will be run

							again in 2007. Blk 16E 7.2 acres. Transects run in 2002 had higher perennial native vegetation compared to 1999, therefore no active revegetation plans are being considered. Vegetation cover increased from 5.4% to 12.2%. Transects will be run again in 2005 to track whether the vegetation cover is trending towards the goal of 35%.
29	Little Blackrock Spring	EP 1970-1984	Ground water pumping has lowered depth to water to a level where springs and seeps no longer flow. Associated riparian and wetland vegetation is lost.	LADWP will continue to supply water from Division Creek to the site of the former pond at Little Blackrock Springs. The marsh vegetation at this site will thus be maintained. When it was determined in the late 1980s that groundwater pumping was affecting the flow from Reinhackle Springs, pumping from certain wells in the area was discontinued and the spring flow increased. No significant adverse impacts on vegetation in this area have resulted from the reduced flow. In the		Investigate	Implemented and ongoing, although an operations plan is needed. LADWP reports that the Goodale Bypass Ditch that supplies the project normally runs all year at less than 1 cfs, providing approx. 700 acre feet a year.

				future, either groundwater pumping in the area will be managed to avoid causing such a reduction in flow from this spring to the degree that decreases or changes in native riparian vegetation will result, or LADWP will supply surface water to the native riparian vegetation supplied by the spring to avoid any such decreases or changes due to reduced flow caused by groundwater pimping. (EIR v1 10-62)			
30	Big Blackrock Springs	Non-E/M Project	Ground water pumping has lowered depth to water to a level where springs and seeps no longer flow. Associated riparian and wetland vegetation is lost.	No on-site mitigation will be implemented at Big Blackrock Springs; however, the CDFG fish hatcheries at these locations serve as mitigation of a compensatory nature by producing fish that are stocked throughout Inyo County.		Investigate	The fish hatchery is in place. LADWP has not reported water use for the 2004-05 runoff year.

31	Thibaut/Sawmill marsh habitat	Non-E/M Project	Ground water pumping has lowered depth to water to a level where springs and seeps no longer flow. Associated riparian and wetland vegetation is lost.	The Blackrock Waterfowl component of the LORP will provide compensatory and some on-site mitigation. Vegetation impacts will be mitigated under the Agreement.		Investigate	Project unable to sustain open-water. LADWP will come up with a plan in 2010.
32	Independence Pasture Lands (610 acres)	E/M 1985-1990	Regreening project implemented to enhance the aesthetics of abandoned agricultural or pasture lands in areas around the town. Water is supplied from LADWP to promote and maintain vegetation.	Develop and irrigate pasture or alfalfa fields (first implemented 1987-1988).			The acreage of this project declined from 610 to 470 acres without approval from the Standing Committee. LADWP has revised the water allotment from 1,825 acre-feet/year to 1,493. They report that water use in runoff year 2004-05 was 2,489 acre-feet. Site topography prevents flood irrigation from reaching some portions of the project.
33	Billy Lake	EP 1970-1984	Non-specific compensation.	Maintain wet habitat.		Implemented and ongoing	Operations plan is needed.
34	Independence East Side Regreening (30 acres)	E/M 1985-1990	Regreening projects implemented to enhance the aesthetics of abandoned agricultural or pasture lands in areas around the towns of Big Pine, Independence, and Lone Pine. Water is	Manage pumping and establish irrigated crop.	Discussions have taken place regarding possible modifications to this project. Mitigation plans were submitted to ICWD for this project on August 13, 2004. CEQA was	In Progress	Project modification approved. Project should be completed in 2011.

			supplied from LADWP to promote and maintain vegetation.		filed for the Independence East Side Regreening Project and Town Water System September 23, 2004 with a public comment period from September 23 to October 29, 2004. Responses to comments were completed. The Board of Water and Power Commissioners approved a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the project in May 2005. Inyo County requested that three modifications to the project be made: 1) The project well to be located approximately 100 yards to the east of the originally proposed location. 2) That sprinkler irrigation be considered in place of flood irrigation. 3) That a portion of the 30 pasture include stables and/or corrals. An amendment to the project scoping		

					document that incorporates these changes was approved by Standing Committee on April 23, 2009. Inyo County has agreed to complete any additional CEQA requirements for these changes.		
35	Independence Woodlot (21 acres)	E/M 1985-1990	Regreening project implemented to enhance the aesthetics of abandoned agricultural or pasture lands in areas around the town. Water is supplied from LADWP to promote and maintain vegetation.	Create irrigated crop.	The Woodlot has achieved its goals. California Department of Forestry helps with harvesting and cleanup and Inyo Mono Advocates for Community Action distributes wood to needy individuals according to the operations plan and management guidelines developed by the Technical Group.	Implemented and ongoing	IMACA has been managing the project since 1997. An operations plan is needed based on management guidelines agreed to by Inyo Co. and LADWP. LADWP reports that water supply during runoff year 2004-05 was 276 acre- feet.
36	Independence Springfield (283 acres)	E/M 1985-1990	Regreening project implemented to enhance the aesthetics of abandoned agricultural or pasture lands in areas around the town. Water is	Manage pumping and establish native pasture or alfalfa (first implemented 1988).		Implemented and ongoing	40 acres were identified as still requiring mitigation. Water supply during runoff year 2004-05 was 280 acre-feet.

			supplied from LADWP to promote and maintain vegetation.				
37	Additional regreening w/in Independence Springfield (40 acres)	Investigate	Regreening project implemented to enhance the aesthetics of abandoned agricultural or pasture lands in areas around the town. Water is supplied from LADWP to promote and maintain vegetation.	Revegetate with native pasture.		Investigate	The MOU required a plan and schedule by 1998; however, this has not been completed.
38	Symmes/Shepherd wellfield revegetation (60 acres)	Non-E/M Project	Increased groundwater pumping from wells in the Symmes-Shepherd area has caused a substantial reduction of vegetation cover in approximately 60 acres in three areas immediately to the east of the pumping wells. The affected vegetation was previously supplied by shallow groundwater and surface seeps. EIR v1 (10-59)	A revegetation program will be implemented for these effected areas utilizing native vegetation of the type that that has died off. Water may be spread as necessary in these areas to accomplish the revegetation. EIR v1 (10-59)			One of the 3 sites that comprise this mitigation measure is behind schedule. The 3 sites total approx. 115.2 acres. Ind 123 (28.4 acres) did not have test plots implemented in 2002 as scheduled in the Mitigation Plan. Ind 131 (73.2 acres). The Technical Group implemented revegetation test plots in Dec. 2001. A final report from the consultant was received in Nov. 2003. LADWP's consultant conducted additional revegetation studies, and reports on methods and results from this effort have not been made available. LADWP

							informed the County that well 392 would be used during the 2004-growing season to supply a drip system with approx. 2 acre-feet. The schedule in the Mitigation Plan called for expanding revegetation efforts for Ind 123 and 131 in 2007. Ind 105 (13.6 acres) cover data increased from 1999 to 2001, thus no active revegetation activities are planned. The initial cover of 8.1% increased to 13.5%. The goal for the site is 17% perennial native cover. The site will be re-sampled in 2006 to re-evaluate progress.
39	Shepherd Creek Alfalfa Field (200 Acre)	E/M 1985-1990	Dust mitigation	Manage pumping and establish irrigated crop on approx (first implemented 1986).			Implemented and ongoing, alfalfa planted and maintained on approx. 185 acres. LADWP reports that water supply for runoff year 2004-05 was 1,072 acre-feet.
40	Expand Shepherd Creek Alfalfa (60 acres)	E/M 1985-1990	Dust mitigation	Expand E/M project to east of Hwy 395 if vegetation cover in that area remains sparse.			The Technical Group does not have a mitigation or monitoring plan for this mitigation measure. LADWP has conducted vegetation

							transects and concluded that vegetation cover has increased from baseline and thus the mitigation is not necessary.
41	Reinhackle Spring	Non-E/M Project	Increased groundwater pumping has periodically reduced the flow from Reinhackle Spring. This spring is the source of water for a large pasture area and supports many large tree willows. EIR v1 (10-61)	Manage groundwater pumping to avoid reductions in flow, and monitor and maintain vegetation to avoid significant change or decrease as provided in the Agreement and the Green Book.			Not implemented. The Technical Group has not developed a plan for monitoring the flows and vegetation dependent on the spring flows.
42	Lone Pine Ponds	EP 1970-1984; E/M 1985-1990	Non-specific compensation.	Wildlife enhancement. Similar to Buckley Ponds and Saunders Pond; water provided by natural seep or spring flow in river with supplemental releases from Alabama Gates (now incorporated in lower Owens River E/M Project); north of Lone Pine Station.			Implemented and ongoing. This project will be included as part of the off-river lakes and ponds in the LORP.
43	Lone Pine East Side Regreening (11 acres)	E/M 1985-1990	Regreening project implemented to enhance the aesthetics of abandoned agricultural or pasture lands in areas around the town. Water is supplied from LADWP	Create irrigated pasture.			Implemented and ongoing. LADWP did not report water use for this project in runoff year 2004-05.

			to promote and maintain vegetation.				
44	Lone Pine Woodlot (12 acres)	E/M 1985-1990	Regreening project implemented to enhance the aesthetics of abandoned agricultural or pasture lands in areas around the town. Water is supplied from LADWP to promote and maintain vegetation.	Revegetate and provide irrigation.			Implemented and ongoing; however management has been modified without Standing Committee approval. During the non-irrigation season, water normally flows to the project after flowing through Lone Pine Riparian Park. LADWP informed the Water Dept. that the project will no longer receive water during the non-irrigation season. This project is currently managed by IMACA. An operation plan is needed based on management guidelines agreed to by Inyo and LADWP. LADWP reports water use was 76 acre-feet for runoff year 2004-05.
45	Richards Field (189 acres)	E/M 1985-1990	Regreening project implemented to enhance the aesthetics of abandoned agricultural or pasture lands in areas around the town. Water is supplied from LADWP to promote and	Create irrigated pasture or alfalfa field (first implemented 1987).			This project has been modified without Standing Committee approval. During the non-irrigation season, water normally flows to the project after flowing through Lone Pine Riparian Park. LADWP

			maintain vegetation.				informed the Water Dept. that the project will no longer receive water during the non-irrigation season. Water to this project is not measured separately from the park supply. LADWP reports runoff year water use was 916 acre-feet for the park and field.
46	Van Norman Field (160 acres)	E/M 1985-1990	Regreening project implemented to enhance the aesthetics of abandoned agricultural or pasture lands in areas around the town. Water is supplied from LADWP to promote and maintain vegetation.	Create irrigated pasture or alfalfa field.			Implemented and ongoing although a portion of the project is not capable of being irrigated due to the site topography. Inyo recommends an evaluation of this portion of the project. LADWP reports water use was 337 acre-feet in runoff year 2004-05.
47	Lone Pine West Side Regreening (7 acres)	E/M 1985-1990	Regreening project implemented to enhance the aesthetics of abandoned agricultural or pasture lands in areas around the town. Water is supplied from LADWP to promote and maintain vegetation.	Create irrigated pasture.			Implemented and ongoing. LADWP did not report water use for runoff year 2004-05.

48	Diaz Lake	EP 1970-1984	Non-specific compensation.	Provide supplemental water to recreation area and create wet habitat.			Implemented and ongoing although an operations plan is needed.
49	Lower Owens Rewatering Project	E/M 1985-1990	The Lower Owens Rewatering Project was initiated in 1986 by the LADWP and Inyo County to improve habitat for shorebirds, waterfowl, and fish in the river corridor and at the Delta.. The project was one of 25 Enhancement/Mitigation Projects jointly implemented between 1985 and 1990.	Re-water the Owens River to create wet habitat for wildlife. Project includes off-river lakes and ponds. Under the project, 18,000 acre-feet of water per year were to be released from the Blackrock Spillgate to maintain continuous flow in the Lower Owens River from the Blackrock area to the Owens River Delta. (first implemented, step 1, 1986).			Project water supply reduced in 1991 to present due to drought conditions. Flows between Blackrock and Billy Lake have been discontinued. The Lower Owens River Project will incorporate this project. LADWP reports water use for runoff year 2004-05 was 8,910 acre-feet.
50	Lower Owens River Project	1991 DEIR; MOU 1997	The LORP is a in-kind compensatory mitigation for impacts related to LADWP's groundwater pumping that are difficult to quantify or mitigate directly such as the drying up of springs, seeps and loss of wetlands.	The Lower Owens River Project settles more than 24 years of litigation between the Department and Inyo County over groundwater pumping and water exports. The project is intended to mitigate for a host of lost environmental values in the reach of the Owens River from the Los Angeles Aqueduct Intake to Owens Lake.			Project implemented. In December 2006, LA began to release a 40 cfs flow down the river channel. Permanent base flows of 40 cfs were certified as established on 2/20/07. In February 2008, Los Angeles initiated the first seasonal habitat flow. Adaptive management requires ongoing

				and associated springs and seeps and off-river lakes and ponds. 64 miles of the Owens River channel will be rewatered. The project includes the delta habitat area, off-river lakes and ponds, and a 1500 acre waterfowl habitat			monitoring.
51	Meadow/riparian vegetation dependent on agricultural tailwater		Decrease in irrigated land resulted in reduction or withdrawal of tailwater and associated loss of dependant vegetation.	LORP to serve as compensatory mitigation.			The LORP project is behind s chedule. LADWP has approved their EIR. The EPA is preparing an EIS. County approval is pending completion of the EIS.*
52	Salt Cedar Control Program		Between 1970 and 1990, LADWP continued to spread surplus water in wet years in the spreading areas created by the dikes east of Independence between the aqueduct and the river. This activity increased soil moisture and water tables, but also fostered conditions favorable to the spread of salt cedar, which was established prior to 1970. (91 EIR)	Implement salt cedar control program in accordance with the Agreement.			Ongoing, program implemented in 1998. Approx. 23 mi. of the Owens River floodplain south of the aqueduct intake has been cleared of saltcedar. The program also monitors and maintains cleared areas. The program is addressing areas impacted by water spreading adjacent to the Lower Owens River. Slash created by cutting is being treated systematically.

53	Irrigated fields, including Cartago and Olancha		Decrease in irrigated land resulted in reduction or withdrawal of tailwater and associated loss of dependant vegetation.	Continue irrigation practices since 1981-82 and thereafter.			Ongoing. Irrigated lands are not directly monitored; instead, lessees are relied upon to indicate if there are changes in water for irrigation.
54	Fish Springs, Big and Little Seely, and Big and Little Blackrock		Ground water pumping has lowered depth to water to a level where springs and seeps no longer flow. Associated riparian and wetland vegetation is lost.	Monitor and maintain vegetation to avoid significant change or decrease as provided in the Agreement and the Green Book.			The Technical Group does not have a plan for monitoring flows or vegetation at springs and seeps. Ecosystem Sciences has completed a draft inventory of springs and seeps. According to the MOU, the inventory should provide baseline data adequate for monitoring change. ICWD provided extensive comments on the draft to Ecosystem Sciences.
55	Springs/Seeps		Ground water pumping has lowered depth to water to a level where springs and seeps no longer flow. Associated riparian and wetland vegetation is lost.	Monitor and maintain vegetation to avoid significant change or decrease as provided in the Agreement and the Green Book.			See report on individual springs
	Yellow-billed Cuckoo Habitat Enhancement Plan						Fencing installed and plantings established Spring 2010.

MITIGATION PROJECT	PERIOD	IMPACT	PRESCRIPTION	STATUS			
Other	Hillside Decree		Compensation to landowners in the Bishop area for damages caused by groundwater pumping.	1940 court order Prohibits Los Angeles from exporting groundwater from within defined boundaries surrounding Bishop.			The Technical Group does not have a plan for monitoring flows or vegetation at springs and seeps. Ecosystem Sciences has completed a draft inventory of springs and seeps. According to the MOU, the inventory should provide baseline data adequate for monitoring change. ICWD provided extensive comments on the draft to Ecosystem Sciences.

[1] DEIR, V1 (p. 5-19)
[2] DEIR, V1 (p. 5-20)
[3] Last status report Oct 2008