Revegetation Status Table

The Environmental Impact Report (EIR) pertaining to the second Los Angeles aqueduct identified land that had become barren due to changes in surface or groundwater management (City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power and County of Inyo 1990). This table shows the status of the performance of revegetation projects relative to prescriptions found in the *Revegetation Plan for Impacts Identified in the LADWP, Inyo County EIR for Groundwater Management*.

					Percent Live Native Cover		Number of Species	
Guiding Document	**Project name**	**Acres**	**Impact[3]**	**Met goal**	**Goal %**	**Reported %**	**Goal**	**Reported**
91 EIR/97 MOU	LAWS 118	107	ABAG	NO	11.5	2.0	11	Not reported
91 EIR/97 MOU	BISHOP 97	124	ABAG	NO	15.0	4.8	12	Not reported
91 EIR/97 MOU	FIVE BRIDGES	300	GP	NO	60.0	47.0/74.0 (2 sites)	4	5/6 (2 sites)
91 EIR/97 MOU	BIG PINE 160	211	ABAG	NO	17.7	3.0	10	Not reported
91 EIR/97 MOU	TINEMAHA 54	0.4	GP	NO	33.0	2.1	3	Not reported
91 EIR/97 MOU	BLACKROCK 16E	7.5	GP	YES	34.0	37.0	6	14
91 EIR/97 MOU	HINES SOUTH	11.5	GP	NO	33.0	–	TBD	–
91 EIR/97 MOU	INDEPENDENCE 105	42	GP	YES	25.0	>25.0	4	>4
91 EIR/97 MOU	INDEPENDENCE 123	42	GP	YES	17.0	>17.0	4	>4
91 EIR/97 MOU	INDEPENDENCE 131 N	23	GP	YES	17.0	16.2	4	5
91 EIR/97 MOU	INDEPENDENCE 131 S	50	GP	NO	17.0	6.2	4	Not reported
ILA*	LAWS 90	94	ABAG	NO	10.0	Not surveyed	10	Not surveyed
ILA	LAWS 94	47	ABAG	NO	10.0	Not surveyed	10	Not surveyed
ILA	LAWS 95	44	ABAG	NO	10.0	Not surveyed	10	Not surveyed
ILA	LAWS 118/129	50	ABAG	NO	10.0	Not surveyed	8	Not surveyed
ILA	LAWS 27 (SEED FARM)	118	ABAG	NO	10.0	Not surveyed	8	Not surveyed

YES — Meeting Goals

YES — Reported by LADWP to have met goals in 2012, but cover is below goal

NO — Not meeting goals

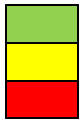
*ILA, Irrigation in the Laws Area MND

Mitigation Status Table

This table contains general information about mitigation projects identified in the 1991 Final Impact Report (1991 EIR) including their origin, description, impact mitigated, plan, development stage and status as of April 2015.

The Mitigation Origin column lists the project starting point and any subsequent consideration of the project over time. Many of the Enhancement Mitigation projects (E/M) that were implemented prior to the 1991 EIR were continued. Some of the pre 1985 Environmental Projects (EP) are identified as mitigation in the EIR. The Impact Number, if provided, is from Section 7 of the 1991 EIR, and associates the mitigation measure with the pre-project setting and type of environmental impact being mitigated; it also describes the significance of the environmental impact. Projects developed subsequent to the 1991 EIR are not included. These projects are certain "additional mitigation" projects included in the 1997 MOU, projects associated with Owens Lake, and the Laws Area Irrigation project.

The *Impact* column summarizes the environmental impact being mitigated. The *Prescription* column describes the activities and goals from the associated mitigation plan or other agreement. The project's state of development, relative to the project's goals, is reported in the *Development Stage* column. The *Status* column summarizes recent project activity. Color codes have been added to provide a quick reference as to the current status of the project.



Project implemented or completed as scoped. No outstanding issues.
Project implemented but not fully reaching goals, or project implemented but in need of a mitigation management plan or plan revision.
Project not implemented or completed, or implemented and far short of reaching goals.

Project	Mitigation Origin	Impact	Prescription	Development Stage	Status

Project	Mitigation Origin	Impact	Prescription	Development Stage	Status
Laws/Poleta Native Pasture (north and southeast of Laws) (216 acres)	E/M 1985-1990[1] 1991 Owens Valley EIR Impact No. 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. 216 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).	Implemented and ongoing.	The pasture, 2.5 miles north of Laws and just east of Hwy. 6 (160 acres, parcel 44) has achieved good pasture cover on 65-70% of the eastern half of the parcel. Irrigation methods and effectiveness should be investigated. The 60 acre pasture 2 miles southeast of Laws (parcel 138) adjoins the McNally Ponds and Pasture project. Only a fraction of the pasture can be effectively irrigated. LADWP had reported that they couldn't separate this project's water accounting from adjacent irrigated parcels. LADWP reports these projects were supplied a combined 1,376 acre-feet in 2014-2015.

Project	Mitigation Origin	Impact	Prescription	Development Stage	Status
McNally Ponds and Native Pasture (348 acres)	E/M 1985-1990 1991 Owens Valley EIR Impact No. 10-18	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.	Create waterfowl habitat by annually filling ponds Sept-Jan. Enhance and maintain vegetation and increase livestock grazing capacities by irrigating 107 acres of native vegetation and ~200 acres of native pasture. (First implemented 1986-1987).	Implemented and ongoing.	In a number of past years, the Inyo Board of Supervisors has approved water reductions due to 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 low patchy grass cover. The other pasture located 1 ½ miles SE of Laws (200 acres) was irrigated and maintaining grass cover. In 2013-14, to compensate for not irrigating the ponds pasture, approximately 100 acres of pasture adjacent to Bishop Creek Canal was irrigated. During the 2014-15 runoff year, neither the ponds or pond-adjacent pasture received any water.
640 acre potential revegetation near Laws	E/M 1985-1990 1991 EIR Impact No. 10-18	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. Desert Aggregates expanded gravel mine operation includes at least 174 acres in the western part this potential mitigation site.
Five Bridges area revegetation (300 acres)	1991 Owens Valley EIR Impact No. 10-12	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	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. The Technical Group developed a plan for all of the revegetation projects in 1999,

Project	Mitigation Origin	Impact	Prescription	Development Stage	Status
		vegetation were affected, and within this area, approximately 36 acres lost all vegetation due to a wildfire. EIR v1 (10-58).			including this project. An effort to revise the plan stalled in 2003 and has not proceeded beyond a draft. 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 draft mitigation plan. In March 2005, LADWP informed the Water Department that limited grazing in some enclosures had resumed. The project is affected by a widely fluctuating water table, invasive weeds, herbicide, fire, soil compaction, and irregular water deliveries. The Technical Group needs a revise mitigation plan for the area. In 2015-16, no water was released into the project area during the growing season (383 acre-feet was released into the area in October).
Farmers Pond	EP 1970-1984 1991 EIR Impact No. 10-18	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.
Revegetation near Laws (160 acres)	Non-E/M Project 1991 EIR Impact No.	The Laws area has lost all or part of its vegetation cover due to increased groundwater pumping, abandonment of irrigated	Native plant revegetation. Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) allows approx. 32 acres to be converted to flood irrigated	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

Project	Mitigation Origin	Impact	Prescription	Development Stage	Status
	10-18	agriculture to supply water to the second aqueduct, livestock grazing and drought. EIR v1 (10-66).	pasture.		Mitigation Plan. The mitigation project area has decreased in size due to inclusion of part of Laws 118 parcel in the Laws Irrigation project.
Laws Historical Museum Project	E/M 1985-1990	Improve aesthetics on LADWP lands near towns.	Provides a regular water supply to improve the native vegetation on a 21-acre parcel, establish irrigated pasture on 15 acres and establish windbreak trees, all adjacent to the museum.	Implemented and ongoing.	Implemented and ongoing.
Laws Museum Pastures (21 and 15 acres)	E/M 1985-1990 1991 EIR Impact No. 10-18	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.	Implemented and ongoing.	Both museum pastures had a cover of weedy species in the recent past, but seem to be improving. The west pasture was reseeded in 2015. The condition of project and irrigation system will be monitored. LADWP reports that the project was supplied 119 acre-feet of water in 2014-2015.
Laws area	1991 EIR Impact No. 10-18	Significant adverse vegetation decreases and changes 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.	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 the need to operate the McNally canals to avoid impacts to vegetation. Monitoring of select vegetation parcels is ongoing.
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.

Project	Mitigation Origin	Impact	Prescription	Development Stage	Status
Buckley Ponds	EP 1970-1984 1991 EIR Impact No. 11-1	Non-specific compensation.	Provide habitat for warm-water fishery and waterfowl by maintaining a year-round pond.	Implemented and ongoing.	Implemented and ongoing.
Bishop Area Revegetation Project (Bishop 97, 120 acres)	Non-E/M Project 1991 EIR Impact No. 10-16	Non-specific compensation.	Revegetate with non-groundwater dependent native vegetation.	In progress.	In progress, but behind schedule. LADWP estimates that successful revegetation could take a decade or longer. 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. Another survey is planned for 2012. The MP provides that revegetation efforts would be expanded in 2009, five years after implementation of test plots. In 2011-12 drip irrigation was expanded and about 2,180 containerized plants were planted. The parcel was surveyed in 2012 and found to have attained a 4.8% native perennial cover.
Saunders Pond	EP 1970-1984	Non-specific compensation.	Provide wet habitat by maintaining operation of year-round pond.	Implemented and ongoing	Implemented and ongoing.
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	In progress.	Motorized recreation on the lake has been limited to prevent the introduction of the freshwater

Project	Mitigation Origin	Impact	Prescription	Development Stage	Status
	1991 EIR Impact No. 11-1		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).		quagga mussel. LADWP reports runoff year 2014-15 water use was 1,600 acre-feet.
Klondike South Shore Waterfowl Management Area (160 acres)	1991 EIR Impact No. 11-1 Addition to Klondike Lake project 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 requires 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.	In progress. Needs Management Plan	The elevation between the Lake and the Project is minimal and sediment in the water conveyance limited flow to the project. A new water gate was installed and from the 2011-12 runoff year to present, a full 200 af allocation was supplied. With the use of the new water gate new habitat has been created and is being used by desired species; however the original project area receives little water and is almost completely tule chocked. A habitat management plan needs to be prepared for this project. It has been the practice of LADWP to release water to the project area during waterfowl migration season, usually beginning releases in late winter, but as of April 2013 water had not been supplied to the project, and in 2014 only 52 acre-feet was delivered.

Project	Mitigation Origin	Impact	Prescription	Development Stage	Status
Big Pine Northeast Regreening (30 acres)	E/M 1985-1990 1991 EIR Impact No. 10-19	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.	The Inyo County/ LADWP Technical Group approved an amended mitigation plan in the spring of 2010. Modifications include a change in water source. The Big Pine Canal will serve as a source of project water. Replacement water, (equal to or less than 150 AFY) will be supplied by Well 375. The new project scope allows sprinkler irrigation as well as flood irrigation. It is estimated that sprinklers will reduce the project's water use from 150 AFY to 90 AFY. In April 2012, a lawsuit was filed by the Owens Valley Committee, Sierra Club, and Big Pine Paiute Tribe seeking to declare the ND inadequate and asking that a full EIR be developed was presented. The Court found that the CEQA document was adequate and the case was dismissed in 2013. Although the pasture was planted with a native pasture seed mix, the cover in 2015-16 is largely composed of weedy species. This can be expected given the preexisting seedbank. It is expected that, given time, desirable pasture vegetation will predominate. Weeds were raked and burned in the spring of 2016. 103 acre-feet of water was used on the project in 2014-2015.

Project	Mitigation Origin	Impact	Prescription	Development Stage	Status
Big Pine Ditch System	Non-E/M Project 1991 EIR Impact No. 10-19	Non-specific compensation.	Establish/restore ditch system through Big Pine.	Implemented and ongoing.	This project was completed in the summer of 2010. LADWP reports that water use exceeds allowances; however, there are questions about how the water is being measured. This has not been resolved. It is planned that the Bell Canyon Well, providing replacement water, will be sited and drilled in 2016.
Big Pine Revegetation (East Big Pine) (20 acres)	E/M 1985-1990 1991 EIR Impact No. 10-19	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.	This is an undefined potential enhancement/mitigation (E/M) project that will become a native plant site if permanent irrigation is infeasible Establish an irrigated crop while continuing the activity that caused the impact.	Incomplete and ongoing.	Portion of parcel 160 to west of BP Canal. LADWP reports “The site was fenced in 2007 to eliminate disturbances and encourage natural revegetation. If this area does not revegetate naturally, it will be included with LADWP’s ongoing revegetation efforts.” LADWP reports that they drill seeded 3.2 acres in February of 2014 and 17 acres in the winter of 2015-2016.
Revegetation near Big Pine (Big Pine 160) (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.	Incomplete and ongoing.	LADWP reports, “The site has been fenced. Permanent transects were run in 2006. In the spring of 2011 approximately 20 acres were drill seeded with locally collected seed.” Transects run in August 2012 show 3% native perennial cover. LADWP reports that they drill seeded 28 acres in February of 2014. The native seed was installed in time for a 1.35” rain

Project	Mitigation Origin	Impact	Prescription	Development Stage	Status
					event. 155 acres were drill seeded in the winter of 2015-2016. LADWP, in their 2015 annual report, mentioned that irrigation is being designed for part of the site and, and irrigation construction should begin in 2016.
Steward Ranch	Non-E/M Project 1991 Owens Valley EIR Impact No. 9-14	Compensation for loss of well.	Compensation agreement with ranch owner.	Implemented and ongoing.	Mitigation agreement is in place.
Fish Springs Hatchery	EP 1970-1984; Non-E/M Project 1991 Owens Valley EIR Impact No. 10-14	CDFG fish hatchery and the LORP serve as compensatory mitigation.	No on-site mitigation will be implemented at Fish 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.	Implemented and ongoing.	Implemented.
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. ICWD does not believe the project water provided is sufficient in all years to meet project goals, especially in the area east of highway 395.

Project	Mitigation Origin	Impact	Prescription	Development Stage	Status
Fish Springs, Big and Little Seely, and Big and Little Blackrock	1991 EIR Impact No. 10-14	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 developed an inventory of springs and seeps. According to the MOU, the inventory should provide baseline data adequate for monitoring change.
Big and Little Seely Springs	EP 1970-1984 1991 Owens Valley EIR Impact No. 10-14	Non-specific compensation.	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. Riparian vegetation has become established around this pond. (eir v1, 10-62).	Implemented and ongoing.	Implemented and ongoing.
Calvert Slough	EP 1970-1984	Non-specific compensation.	Water provided to maintain habitat for a small pond and marsh area near LADWP Aqueduct Intake.	Inactive.	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). The enhancement of the Calvert Slough wetland was a as a possible Additional Mitigation measure, but was not selected as one of the final 1600 acre-foot projects.

Project	Mitigation Origin	Impact	Prescription	Development Stage	Status
Hines Spring (1,600 af project)	E/M 1985-1990; 1997 MOU; 204 and 2010 Stipulation and order. 1991 EIR Impact No. 10-11	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 trees and a selection of riparian herbaceous species will be planted on the banks. The area will be fenced. (EIR) v.1 10-62)	In progress.	The initial concept, to provide water at the spring vent, proved impractical. MOU Parties entered into an ad hoc process and agreed to build two projects at the spring site; 1) water from Well 355 now supplies water to a small pond used by livestock. The solar power source designed to power Well 355 would be insufficient, so the project was modified to include a new above-ground power line to the project; 2) Aberdeen Ditch. A 2700' pipeline now supplies water to a ditch just southeast of the former spring that will be used by livestock.
Taboose/Hines Spring – Blackrock Areas Revegetation Project (80 acres)	Non-E/M Project 1991 EIR Impact No. 10-11	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. These lands will not be permanently irrigated, but will be revegetated with native Owens Valley vegetation not requiring irrigation except during initial establishment.	In progress.	This mitigation measure consists of 3 sites that total approx. 115 acres. Hines Spring. A mitigation plan and schedule for will be developed by March 8, 2015; 3 years after the Hines Spring mitigation project had been completed. Tin 54 (0.3 acres) 108 alkali sacaton plants were planted in 1999. A drip irrigation system has been utilized. Blk 16E 7.2 acres. LADWP reports that based on 2010 transects the project has attained the cover and composition goals in the revegetation plan. The cover goal is 35%

Project	Mitigation Origin	Impact	Prescription	Development Stage	Status
Little Blackrock Springs	EP 1970-1984 1991 EIR Impact No. 10-14	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, to maintain marsh vegetation at this site will thus be maintained.	Implemented and ongoing.	An operations plan is needed. LADWP had reported 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.
Big Blackrock Springs	Non-E/M Project 1991 EIR Impact No. 10-14	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.	Implemented and ongoing	The fish hatchery is in place. ICWD calculates runoff year 2009-10 water use was 13,354 acre-feet.
Thibaut/Sawmill marsh habitat	Non-E/M Project 1991 EIR Impact No. 10-20	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.	Implemented and ongoing.	Implemented under the LORP.
Independence Roadside Rest	E/M 1985-1990	Improve aesthetics on LADWP lands near towns.	This consists of planting of shade and windbreak trees and grass, installation of an irrigation system, and placement of picnic tables on a 1/2-acre site south of the town of Independence. The project is an aesthetic improvement over the previously blighted area.	Implemented and ongoing.	Implemented.
Eastern California Museum	E/M 1985-1990	Non-mitigation E/M project (community project to improve aesthetics on LADWP lands near towns).	This project enhanced the appearance of the Eastern California Museum grounds in Independence. It consists of a small pond, trees, expanded lawn	Completed.	Implemented.

Project	Mitigation Origin	Impact	Prescription	Development Stage	Status
			areas, and installation of an irrigation system.		
Independence Pasture Lands (610 acres)	E/M 1985-1990 1991 EIR Impact No. 12-1	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).	Implemented and ongoing.	Site topography prevents flood irrigation from reaching some portions of the project. LADWP reports runoff year 2014-2015 water use was 1,932 af..
Billy Lake	EP 1970-1984 1991 EIR Impact No. 11-1	Non-specific compensation.	Maintain wet habitat to provide waterfowl habitat in the region.	Implemented and ongoing.	Included in the LORP. Billy lake is managed under the LORP Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Reporting Plan as an Off River Lake.
Independence East Side Regreening (30 acres)	E/M 1985-1990 1991 EIR Impact No. 12-1	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 supplied from LADWP to promote and maintain vegetation.	Manage pumping and establish irrigated crop.	In Progress.	The Technical Group evaluated and approved a new well at the site, and CEQA was completed. LADWP has drilled the new well and put out a request for proposals to identify a lessee. The project was fully implemented in 2014. The project is receiving regular water during the growing season; however, although the pasture was planted with a native pasture mix, the cover crop is in large part composed of weedy species. This can be expected given the preexisting weedy seedbank. It is expected that over time the weedy species will be replaced by desirables. 62 acre-feet of water were

Project	Mitigation Origin	Impact	Prescription	Development Stage	Status
					supplied the project in 2015-2016.
Independence Woodlot (21 acres)	E/M 1985-1990 1991 EIR Impact No. 10-11	Fluctuations in water tables due to groundwater pumping have caused approximately 655 acres of groundwater dependent vegetation to die-off. Loss of vegetation cover has occurred on these lands. 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.	As part of the Independence Springfield and woodlot enhancement/mitigation projects, approximately 317 acres of barren or near-barren ground have been revegetated with either native pasture or alfalfa. This area was affected by groundwater pumping and surface diversions of water.	Implemented and ongoing.	Lone Pine FFA is managing the project, with some wood going to Independence residents and other wood being sold in Lone Pine to support FFA activities. An operations plan is needed based on management guidelines agreed to by Inyo Co. and LADWP. The project was supplied 186 af water during 2014-2015.
Independence Springfield (283 acres)	E/M 1985-1990 1991 EIR Impact No. 12-1	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 and establish native pasture or alfalfa (first implemented 1988).	Implemented and ongoing.	Water supply during runoff year 2014-2015 was 1,427 acre-feet.
Additional regreening w/in Independence Springfield (40 acres)	E/M 1985-1990 1991 EIR Impact No. 12-1	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.	Not Implemented.	LADWP in their 2014 annual report said they are “currently planning to irrigate an additional 40; however LADWP staff state that, an internal review of the projects in the Independence area found that the Independence Springfield is approximately 300 acres in area and has an irrigation allotment of approximately 1,500 acre-feet per year, which meets the goals of the project.

Project	Mitigation Origin	Impact	Prescription	Development Stage	Status
Independence Ditch System	E/M 1985-1990	Non-mitigation E/M project (community project).		Completed.	This project was supplied 343 acre-feel of water in 2014-2015
Independence Roadside Rest	E/M 1985-1990	Non-mitigation E/M project (community project to improve aesthetics on LADWP lands near towns).	This consists of planting of shade and windbreak trees and grass, installation of an irrigation system, and placement of picnic tables on a 1/2-acre site south of the town of Independence. The project is an aesthetic improvement over the previously blighted area.	Completed.	Implemented.
Symmes/Shepherd wellfield revegetation (60 acres)	Non-E/M Project 1991 EIR Impact No. 10-13	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).	Implemented and ongoing.	Two of the four sites included in this mitigation measure are 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. In 2011 LADWP reports that goals had been attained. Ind 131, north and south (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. The schedule in the Mitigation Plan called for expanding revegetation efforts for Ind 123 and 131 in 2007. LADWP reports in 2015 that the north plot is not attaining goals.

Project	Mitigation Origin	Impact	Prescription	Development Stage	Status
					The south plot was drilled with native seed in 2011, which hasn't yet germinated. 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 has attained prescribed cover and composition goals.
Shepherd Creek Alfalfa Field (200 Acre)	E/M 1985-1990 1991 EIR Impact No. 12-1	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 2014-15 was 980 acre-feet.
Expand Shepherd Creek Alfalfa (60 acres)	E/M 1985-1990 1991 EIR Impact No. 12-1	Dust mitigation.	Expand E/M project to east of Hwy 395 if vegetation cover in that area remains sparse.	Monitor.	The Technical Group does not have mitigation or monitoring plans 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.
Lone Pine Riparian Park (Spainhower Park)	E/M 1985-1990 1991 EIR Impact No. 10-16	The park is a non-mitigation E/M project. Water conveyed through the park provides irrigation to lands formerly removed from irrigation.	This project provides a conduit of water through a town park for the Lone Pine Regreening E/M projects, including the Lone Pine Wood Lot and projects to reestablished abandoned pasture land. Water conveyed provides irrigation to approximately 320 acres of native vegetation lands to	Completed.	LADWP, in their annual Owens Valley Report, lists water use for this project and Richards Field together. In 2015, water use reported for these projects was 429 acre-feet. For the park, water use is conveyance loss.

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			allow increased livestock grazing capability.		
Reinhackle Spring	Non-E/M Project 1991 EIR Impact No. 16-11	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.	Under investigation.	A 2004 study concluded that the water flowing from Reinhackle Spring is similar in composition to aqueduct water and not similar to the deep aquifer samples or up-gradient shallow aquifer wells. Testing to monitor the effect of pumping conducted May 2010 to April 2011. Data from these tests are being analyzed. A draft management plan is under consideration by the Technical Group, but has not been approved.
Lone Pine Ponds	EP 1970-1984; E/M 1985-1990 1991 EIR Impact No. 11-1	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.	Included in the LORP. The Lone Pine Ponds are managed under the LORP Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Reporting Plan as a component of the River-Riverine system.
Lone Pine East Side Regreening (11 acres)	E/M 1985-1990 1991 EIR Impact No. 10-16	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. One of the Lone Pine Regreening E/M projects.	Implemented and ongoing.	Pasture appears to be receiving water and is in good condition. LADWP did not break out water use for this project in runoff year 2014-2015.

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Lone Pine Woodlot (12 acres)	E/M 1985-1990 1991 EIR Impact No. 10-16	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.	Lone Pine FFA irrigates the woodlot and distributes wood according to plan developed by the Technical Group LADWP reports water use was 74 af for runoff year 2014-2015 (~60% of allocation). The project appears to not be receiving adequate water. As of 2015, forty-five percent of the project area is without live canopy due to die off of locust in the middle and eastern side of the project area and lack of replanting of harvested trees on the north and west end of the project area. LADWP cleaned up the area in the fall and winter of 2015-16 and plan to replant bare areas in the spring of 2016. LA proposes to plant cottonwood. The County has requested black locust replace the black locust lost.
Richards Field (189 acres)	E/M 1985-1990 1991 EIR Impact No. 10-16	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 (first implemented 1987). One of the Lone Pine Regreening E/M projects.	Implemented and ongoing.	This project had 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. Water to this project is not measured separately from the park supply.

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					LADWP reports water use for Richards Field and Lone Pine Park was 429 af for runoff year 2014-2015.
Van Norman Field (160 acres)	E/M 1985-1990 1991 EIR Impact No. 10-16	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. One of the Lone Pine Regreening E/M projects.	Implemented and ongoing	LADWP reports water use was 343 acre-feet for runoff year 2014-2015. The project is allocated 480 afy, but because of the parcel's irregular topography, and the sanding in of the on-site well, the project has not been supplied its full water allocation. A replacement well was drilled in the fall of 2012 and began production in April 2014. The new well is located in a position that should allow the establishment of additional acres of pasture. In 2013, as part of an E/M evaluation, Inyo County and LADWP agreed to expand the project to include irrigating an adjacent 10 acre parcel operated as a school farm by Lone Pine High School. On April 29, 2014 the Standing Committee agreed to The Standing Committee agreed to: "Modify the Van Norman Field Enhancement/Mitigation (E/M) Project by adding approximately ten acres of the Lone Pine High School Farm to the Van Norman Field E/M Project. The total acreage of the modified Van

Project	Mitigation Origin	Impact	Prescription	Development Stage	Status
					Norman Field E/M Project will be approximately 170 acres. The approximately ten additional acres will be irrigated pasture. The total annual water supply for the project will remain at 480 acre-feet per year, which will result in an annual water distribution within the project boundaries of approximately 2.8 acre-feet per acre."
Lone Pine West Side Regreening (7 acres)	E/M 1985-1990 1991 EIR Impact No. 10-16	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. One of the Lone Pine Regreening E/M projects.	Implemented and ongoing.	Pasture looks to be in good condition. LADWP reports water use was 233 af for runoff year 2014-2015.
Lone Pine Sports Complex	E/M 1985-1990	Non-mitigation E/M project (community project).	Lone Pine Sports Complex: At the request of the community, portions of the Lo-Inyo Elementary School and vacant LADWP property were converted to an outdoor sports complex consisting of baseball fields, soccer fields, and related parking, picnic and park areas.	Completed	Includes 3 irrigated ball fields and two multipurpose fields, with an irrigated area totaling 12.5 acres Asphalt replaced the former dirt parking area in 2013. 139 parking spaces were delineated.
Diaz Lake	EP 1970-1984	Non-specific compensation.	Provide supplemental water to recreation area and create wet habitat.	Implemented and ongoing.	Under the Additional Mitigation project description, Diaz Lake will be supplied a secure source of water, which reduces dependence on water pumped by Inyo County up to 250 afy. LADWP's lease with Inyo County (Lease No. 1494, in effect until June 30, 2015) has been updated to reflect these additional water

Project	Mitigation Origin	Impact	Prescription	Development Stage	Status
					supply commitments and accounting requirements of this project agreed to by LADWP.
Lower Owens Rewatering Project	E/M 1985-1990 1991 EIR Impact No. 10-14	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).	Replaced.	Superseded by the LORP. Billy lake is managed under the LORP Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Reporting Plan as an Off River Lake.
Lower Owens River Project	1991 DEIR; MOU 1997 1991 EIR Impact No. 10-14	The LORP is an 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, 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 Blackrock Waterfowl Management Area.	Implemented and ongoing.	Project implemented. In December 2006, when a 40 cfs baseflow was established. A permanent base flow of 40 cfs was established on February, 20, 2007. In February 2008, Los Angeles initiated the first seasonal habitat flow. Adaptive management requires ongoing monitoring, which is described in the Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Reporting Plan. Additional information about the status of the LORP can be found at www.inyowater.org. Goals pertaining to water quality, avian habitat indicator species, and willow and cottonwood tree recruitment, have not been fully met.

Project	Mitigation Origin	Impact	Prescription	Development Stage	Status
Meadow/riparian vegetation dependent on agricultural tailwater	1991 EIR Impact No. 10-14	Decrease in irrigated land resulted in reduction or withdrawal of tailwater and associated loss of dependent vegetation.	LORP serves as compensatory mitigation.	Replaced.	LORP serves as compensatory mitigation.
Salt Cedar Control Program	1991 EIR Impact No. 10-6	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 implemented.	The program also monitors and maintains cleared areas. The current program is focused on clearing saltcedar thickets in water spreading basin adjacent to the Lower Owens River and burning slash. In 2013-14, program staff cut 176 acres, burned about 120 slash piles, and treated 106 miles of Owens River bank and floodplain.
Irrigated fields, including Cartago and Olancha	1991 EIR Impact No. 10-16	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; lessees are relied upon to indicate if there are changes in water for irrigation.
Town Regreening Projects	E/M 1985-1990	Non-mitigation E/M project. These projects were implemented to enhance the aesthetics of abandoned agricultural or pasture lands in areas around the towns of Big Pine, Independence, and Lone Pine. Water was supplied from LADWP facilities to promote and maintain vegetation.	Maintain trees and vegetation.	Implemented and ongoing.	Many trees have died in Lone Pine, Big Pine, Independence, and Bishop due to reductions or elimination of irrigation during recent years of drought.

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