



# **Los Angeles Department of Water and Power**

## **2018 Annual Owens Valley Report**

- ♦ **Annual Owens Valley Operations Plan for the 2018-2019 Runoff Year**
- ♦ **Conditions in the Owens Valley**
- ♦ **LADWP Environmental Mitigation Projects and Other Legal Obligations**



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report includes Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (LADWP) proposed Owens Valley Operations Plan for the 2018-2019 Runoff Year, an update on Owens Valley conditions, and the current status of LADWP's environmental mitigation projects and other legal obligations under the *Agreement between the County of Inyo and the City of Los Angeles and its Department of Water and Power on a Long-Term Groundwater Management Plan for Owens Valley and Inyo County* (Water Agreement); the *1991 Environmental Impact Report Water from the Owens Valley to Supply the Second Los Angeles Aqueduct, 1970 to 1990, 1990 Onward, Pursuant to a Long Term Groundwater Management Plan* (1991 EIR); the Laws Type E transfer; the *1997 Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, County of Inyo, the California Department of Fish and Game, the California State Lands Commission, the Sierra Club, and the Owens Valley Committee* (1997 MOU), the *August 2004 and March 2010 Amended Stipulations and Orders in Case No. S1CVCV01-29768*.

The Water Agreement provides that by April 20<sup>th</sup> each year, LADWP will prepare and submit to the Inyo County Technical Group a proposed operations plan and pumping program for the twelve (12) month period beginning on April 1st. Additionally, Section 11 of the 2004 Stipulation and Order requires that on or about May 1 of each year LADWP shall complete and release an annual report that is in conformance with Section III.H of the 1997 MOU. This report will describe environmental conditions in the Owens Valley and studies, projects, and activities conducted under the Inyo-Los Angeles Water Agreement and the 1997 MOU.

This report is intended to fulfill these requirements.

### 1. Owens Valley Operations Plan for Runoff Year 2018-2019

Section 1 of this report contains LADWP's Annual Operations Plan for Runoff Year 2018-2019. As mentioned above, pursuant to Water Agreement Section V.D:

*By April 20th of each year, the Department shall prepare and submit to the Inyo County Technical Group a proposed operations plan and pumping program for the twelve (12) month period beginning on April 1st. (In the event of two consecutive dry years when actual and forecasted Owens Valley runoff for the April to September period is below normal and averages less than 75 percent of normal, the Department shall prepare a proposed plan for the six (6) month period beginning on April 1st and October 1st, and submit such plans by April 20th and October 20th.)*

The Owens Valley experienced a drier than normal snow season in the winter of 2017-18, following one of the wettest snow seasons. The resulting runoff forecast is calling for 317,500 acre-feet of runoff this year, or 78% of normal. LADWP plans to export approximately 248,800 acre-feet (AF) of water to Los Angeles in the 2018-2019 runoff year.

Uses in the Owens Valley on Los Angeles City owned lands are planned to be 98,100 AF, of which 49,000 AF is planned for irrigation. Being a drier than normal year, LADWP is not planning any water spreading in Owens Valley except for emergency operations, if needed.

LADWP groundwater pumping in the Owens Valley is governed by the ON/OFF provisions of the *1991 Agreement between the County of Inyo and the City of Los Angeles and its Department of Water and Power on a Long Term Groundwater Management Plan for Owens Valley and Inyo County* (Water Agreement). According to the well ON/OFF provisions of the Water Agreement, approximately 180,133 acre-feet of water is available for groundwater pumping from Owens Valley wellfields, but LADWP's planned groundwater pumping ranges from 77,990 acre-feet to 96,230 acre-feet for the 2018-2019 runoff year.

## **2. Conditions in the Owens Valley**

The overall Eastern Sierra snowpack in watersheds contributing to the Los Angeles Aqueduct (LAA) was estimated to be 66% of normal as of April 1, 2018. Precipitation on the Owens Valley floor during the 2017-18 runoff year averaged 3.2 inches which was 56 of the long-term average of 5.8 inches. The groundwater levels in the Owens Valley raised by an average of three (3) feet resulting from an exceptional runoff condition of more and spreading of approximately 202,000 acre-feet of water.

During the 2017-18 runoff year, the Lower Owens River was in full operational status with a minimum average flows of 40 cubic feet per second (cfs) or greater as measured at all gauging stations. The total water use by the Lower Owens River, the Delta, Blackrock Waterfowl Management Area, and other Lower Owens River Project (LORP) uses were approximately 19,800 AF for the year. The releases at the Los Angeles Aqueduct (LAA) Intake were augmented by additional releases at selected LAA spill gates to maintain an average continuous flow of at least 40 cfs in the river channel.

## **3. LADWP Environmental Mitigation Projects and Other Legal Obligations**

Section 3 of this report provides information on all of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (LADWP) Mitigation Projects and other obligations required under the Inyo/Los Angeles Water Agreement (Water Agreement), the 1991 Environmental Impact Report on Water From the Owens Valley to Supply the Second Los Angeles Aqueduct (1991 EIR), the subsequent 1997 Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the County of Inyo, California Department of Fish and Game, the California State Lands Commission, the Sierra Club, and the Owens Valley Committee (1997 MOU) and related documents.

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 provide a quick reference guide to all of these commitments. For reference, status of these projects is classified into the following categories:

1. **Complete:** Project has no additional commitments required (no water allotment or other financial or environmental mitigation; no continual monitoring and reporting),
2. **Ongoing as necessary/required:** These measures are only applied when necessary (monitoring and reporting for mitigation measures for new projects, construction, etc.),
3. **Implemented and ongoing:** Project is fully implemented and is currently meeting goals; however, there may be ongoing water or financial commitments or monitoring and reporting requirements,
4. **Fully implemented but not meeting goals:** Project is fully implemented but has not yet met prescribed goals or success criteria, and
5. **Not fully implemented:** *Project under development or under construction, but not fully implemented.*

Presently, of the 64 required environmental mitigation projects, LADWP reports:

- 10 are complete,
- 42 are implemented and ongoing,
- 12 are fully implemented but not meeting goals,
- 0 are not fully implemented

Of the 48 other obligations, LADWP reports:

- 18 are complete,
- 6 are ongoing as necessary or required,
- 21 are implemented and ongoing,
- 1 are fully implemented and not meeting goals, and
- 2 are not fully implemented

More detailed information regarding each of these projects and other obligations is provided in Section 3. Additionally, comprehensive monitoring reports are found for the Yellow Billed Cuckoo Habitat Enhancement Plans and the Owens Valley Land Management Plan (OVLMP).

**OWENS VALLEY OPERATIONS PLAN FOR RUNOFF YEAR  
2018-2019**



## 1.0 Owens Valley Operations Plan for Runoff Year 2018-19

This year's annual operations plan and pumping program is consistent with the management strategy of the Water Agreement between the County of Inyo (County) and the City of Los Angeles (City) dated October 18, 1991. As stated in the Water Agreement:

*The overall goal of managing the water resources within Inyo County is to avoid certain described decreases and changes in vegetation and to cause no significant effect on the environment which cannot be acceptably mitigated while providing a reliable supply of water for export to Los Angeles and for use in Inyo County.*

The overall goal of the Water Agreement: environmental protections and a reliable water supply are the basis of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (LADWP) operations plans. Groundwater pumping in the Owens Valley is managed in conformance with the provisions of the Water Agreement. The Water Agreement provides:

*By April 20th of each year, the Department shall prepare and submit to the Inyo County Technical Group a proposed operations plan and pumping program for the twelve (12) month period beginning on April 1st. (In the event of two consecutive dry years when actual and forecasted Owens Valley runoff for the April to September period is below normal and averages less than 75 percent of normal, the Department shall prepare a proposed plan for the six (6) month period beginning on April 1st and October 1st, and submit such plans by April 20th and October 20th.)*

### 1.1. Eastern Sierra Runoff Forecast

The Eastern Sierra Runoff Forecast for the 2018-19 runoff year (Table 1.1) is based on snow surveys of key Eastern Sierra watersheds in Inyo and Mono counties that contribute the majority of runoff water into the Owens Valley. The Eastern Sierra Runoff Forecast is used for planning aqueduct operations. The April 1 forecast Eastern Sierra runoff for 2018-19 runoff year is 317,500 acre-feet, or about 78% of the 50-year (1966-2015) average annual runoff value of 405,696 acre-feet. This follows the second largest runoff for the period of record in the Owens Valley.

The forecast runoff for the period of April 1, 2018 through September 30, 2018, is 219,000 acre-feet for the Owens River Basin, which is 73% of the 50-year average. The 50-year average Owens Valley runoff between April 1 and September 30, based on 1966-2015 data is 298,151 acre-feet.

Figure 1.1 summarizes Owens River Basin runoff and groundwater pumping by LADWP since the 1972 runoff year. This figure demonstrates this year's forecasted runoff and planned pumping compared to the past runoff in the Owens Valley.

**Table 1. 1. Eastern Sierra Runoff Forecast for 2018-19 Runoff Year**

**2018 EASTERN SIERRA  
RUNOFF FORECAST  
April 1, 2018**

**APRIL THROUGH SEPTEMBER RUNOFF**

	<b>MOST PROBABLE VALUE</b>		<b>REASONABLE MAXIMUM</b>	<b>REASONABLE MINIMUM</b>	<b>LONG-TERM MEAN (1966 - 2015)</b>
	<b>(Acre-feet)</b>	<b>(% of Avg.)</b>	<b>(% of Avg.)</b>	<b>(% of Avg.)</b>	<b>(Acre-feet)</b>
<b>MONO BASIN:</b>	<b>82,700</b>	<b>82%</b>	95%	70%	100,782
<b>OWENS RIVER BASIN:</b>	<b>219,000</b>	<b>73%</b>	87%	60%	298,151

**APRIL THROUGH MARCH RUNOFF**

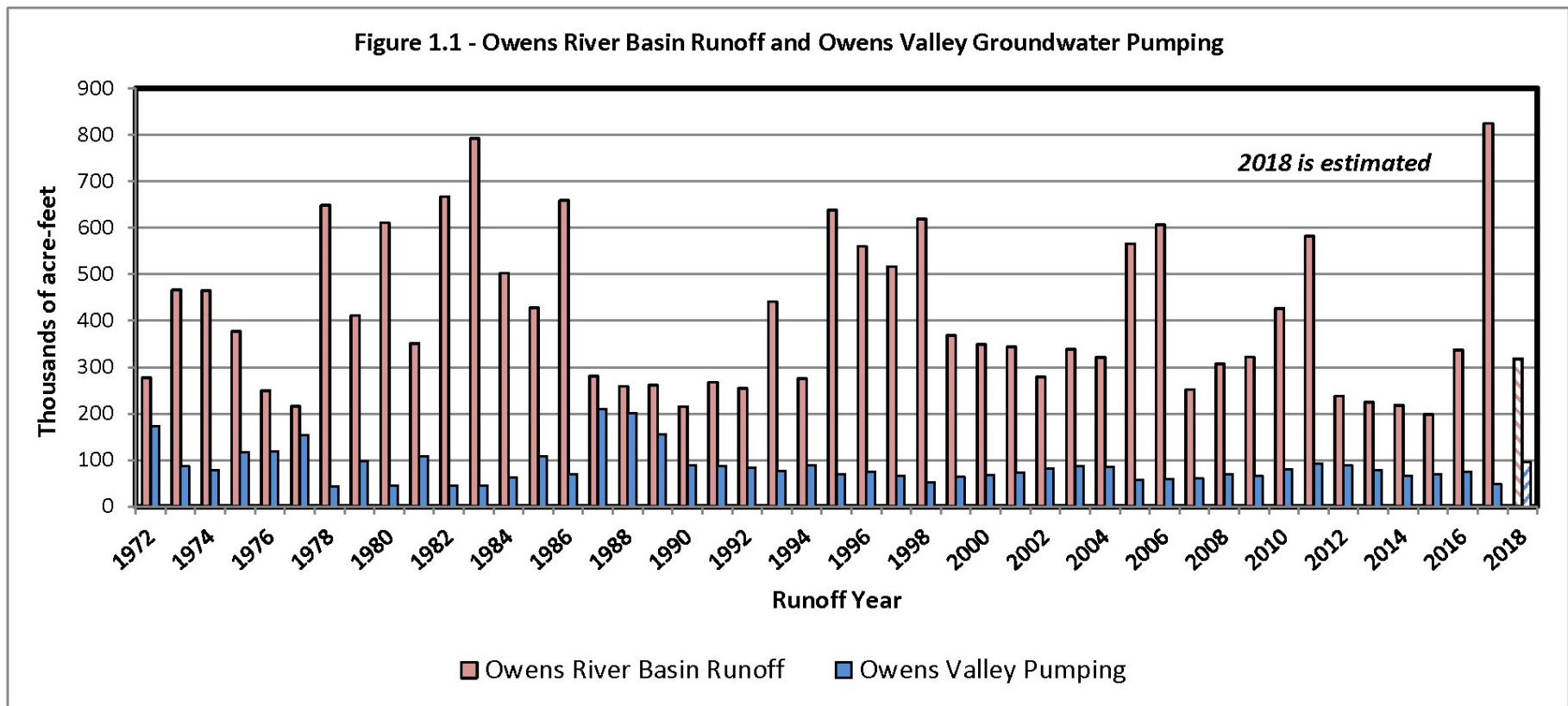
	<b>MOST PROBABLE VALUE</b>		<b>REASONABLE MAXIMUM</b>	<b>REASONABLE MINIMUM</b>	<b>LONG-TERM MEAN (1966 - 2015)</b>
	<b>(Acre-feet)</b>	<b>(% of Avg.)</b>	<b>(% of Avg.)</b>	<b>(% of Avg.)</b>	<b>(Acre-feet)</b>
<b>MONO BASIN:</b>	<b>100,700</b>	<b>85%</b>	98%	71%	119,103
<b>OWENS RIVER BASIN:</b>	<b>317,500</b>	<b>78%</b>	91%	66%	405,696

NOTE - Owens River Basin includes Long, Round and Owens Valleys (not incl Laws Area)

MOST PROBABLE - That runoff which is expected if median precipitation occurs after the forecast date.

REASONABLE MAXIMUM - That runoff which is expected to occur if precipitation subsequent to the forecast is equal to the amount which is exceeded on the average once in 10 years.

REASONABLE MINIMUM - That runoff which is expected to occur if precipitation subsequent to the forecast is equal to the amount which is exceeded on the average 9 out of 10 years.



**Figure 1. 1. Owens River Basin Runoff and Groundwater Pumping**

## 1.2. Owens Valley Groundwater Production

LADWP has prepared its 2018-19 Annual Owens Valley Operations Plan based on the goals and principles of the Water Agreement. The 2018-19 Annual Owens Valley Operations Plan is designed to avoid adverse impacts to the environment while providing a reliable supply of water for in-valley uses and export to Los Angeles for municipal use. Additional consideration was recovery of a portion of the approximately 202,000 acre-feet of water spread during the 2017-18 runoff year throughout the Owens Valley, resulting in an average groundwater level rise of three (3) feet.

Under the terms of the Water Agreement, the allowable amount of groundwater pumping from each Owens Valley wellfield is based on the ON/OFF status of monitoring sites located within each wellfield and the capacity of the wells linked to those sites (see Water Agreement Sections V.B and V.C). Table 1.2 lists the ON/OFF status of the monitoring sites within the Owens Valley as of April 2018, when the status of all monitoring sites remained the same as their status in October 2017. Based on Table 1.2, 12 sites are in ON status and 10 sites are in OFF status. The Water Agreement or Technical Group has designated certain town supply wells, irrigation supply wells, fish hatchery supply wells, enhancement/mitigation (E/M) project supply wells, and other wells determined to not significantly impact areas with groundwater dependent vegetation as exempt from the ON/OFF provisions of the Water Agreement. These exempt wells may be pumped for their intended purpose.

Table 1.3 provides a breakdown of the available annual pumping capacity and planned groundwater pumping for the 2018-19 runoff year by wellfield. Table 1.3 also shows the monitoring sites in ON status as of April 2018, the wells associated with the ON status monitoring sites, and the exempt wells in each wellfield. Accordingly, approximately 180,133 acre-feet of water is available for groundwater pumping from Owens Valley wellfields under the terms of the Water Agreement during the 2018-19 runoff year. LADWP plans to pump between 77,990 acre-feet and 96,230 acre-feet of groundwater during the 2018-19 runoff year, which is between 43 percent and 53 percent of the amount allowed under the terms of Water Agreement. Groundwater pumping during the 2018-19 runoff year will supply water for in-valley uses and export to the City of Los Angeles.

Working independently and with the Inyo/Los Angeles Technical Group, LADWP will monitor Owens Valley runoff and environmental conditions to assess if further changes to the planned pumping are needed. LADWP's 2018-19 groundwater management approach is more conservative than the environmentally conservative pumping plans advocated by the Standing Committee during the dry years of the early 1990s. Given the lower than normal forecasted runoff in Owens Valley, LADWP plans to pump between 43% and 53% of groundwater the amount allowed under the terms of Water Agreement Section V to provide water for all in-valley uses and for export to the City of Los Angeles.

Figure 1.2 compares the amount of Owens Valley groundwater pumping provided by the provisions of Water Agreement and the actual groundwater pumping by LADWP for each runoff year since 1992 (available pumping was not calculated prior to 1992). LADWP's planned pumping for the 2018-19 runoff year is consistent with its past

conservative pumping plans. LADWP is committed to conducting its operations in a conservative, responsible, and environmentally sustainable manner.

In addition to complying with the ON/OFF provisions and the environmental protection goals of the Water Agreement, LADWP's 2018-19 pumping program complies with the groundwater mining provisions of the Green Book. Table 1.4 shows the latest update of the mining calculations based on the procedures described in Section IV.C of the Green Book. As shown in this table, none of the wellfields in the Owens Valley will be in deficit by the end of the first half of the 2018-19 runoff year.

Table 1.5 is a list of Owens Valley wells exempted under the Water Agreement or by approval of the Technical Group from linkage to the ON/OFF provisions of the Water Agreement. This table includes a list of wells by well number, general location of the exempt well, and the reason the well is exempt. This table was revised and approved by the Technical Group at their May 6, 2016 meeting.

Table 1.6 details planned groundwater pumping for the 2018-19 runoff year on a month-to-month basis for each wellfield. Pumping for town water systems, fish hatcheries, and enhancement/mitigation (E/M) projects is included in the pumping distribution. Owens Valley groundwater production for the 2018-19 runoff year is consistent with the provisions of the Water Agreement. While Table 1.6 provides the planned monthly pumping volumes from each wellfield, the actual pumping amounts could vary due to the uncertainty inherent in the runoff conditions, which could result in changes in the operation of surface and ground water facilities throughout Eastern Sierra. No additional testing of wells subject to the Water Agreement is included in this year's planned pumping. If any pumping test is performed, it will be in addition to the planned pumping for 2018-19. Planned pumping may also be increased to provide freeze protection for the Los Angeles Aqueduct (LAA).

The following is a discussion of the planned pumping program by wellfield. Figures 1.3, and 1.5, followed by figures 1.6 through 1.10 show locations of LADWP's Owens Valley pumping wells by wellfield. These figures show the location of production wells, selected monitoring wells, and vegetation monitoring sites in each area.

**Table 1.2. Soil/Vegetation Water Balance Calculations for April 2018 According to Section III of the Green Book**

Site	Oct 2017 soil AWC	50% Annual Precip.	Proj. soil AWC	October 2017 Veg Water Req./ Water Req. for well turn-on	Oct 2017 Status	April 2018 soil AWC	April 2018 Status	Soil AWC req. for well turn-on
	(cm)	(cm)	(cm)	(cm)		(cm)		(cm)
L1	126.3	7.9	134.2	7.4/NA	ON	111.8	<b>ON</b>	NA
L2	20.7	7.9	28.6	7.3/NA	ON	46.1	<b>ON</b>	NA
L3	45.8	7.9	53.7	15.2/NA	ON	45.7	<b>ON</b>	NA
BP1	47.9	7.9	55.8	14.1/NA	ON	27.1	<b>ON</b>	NA
BP2	1.5	NA	1.5	22.4/28.4	OFF	2.9	OFF	28.4, OFF 7-98
BP3	18.8	7.6	26.4	17.0/NA	ON	25.3	<b>ON</b>	NA
BP4	39.1	8.2	47.3	14.3/NA	ON	49.9	<b>ON</b>	NA
TA3	9.3	7.3	16.6	28.4/NA	OFF	12.5	OFF	28.4, OFF 10-17
TA4	13.5	7.3	20.8	13.4/NA	ON	22.4	<b>ON</b>	NA
TA5	21.1	8.2	29.3	7.9/NA	ON	22.7	<b>ON</b>	NA
TA6	19.4	7.3	26.7	22.2/NA	ON	42.9	<b>ON</b>	NA
TS1	3.7	NA	3.7	28.9/28.9	OFF	6.4	OFF	28.9, OFF 7-17
TS2	8.3	NA	8.3	23.4/23.4	OFF	14.1	OFF	23.4, OFF 7-17
TS3	14.5	7.3	21.8	20.5/NA	ON	21.7	<b>ON</b>	NA
TS4	37.4	7.3	44.4	53.5/NA	OFF	52.2	OFF	53.5, OFF 10-17
IO1	12.2	NA	12.2	58.0/42.2	OFF	23.0	OFF	42.2, OFF 10-98
IO2	5.4	6.5	11.9	8.5/NA	ON	4.0	<b>ON</b>	NA
SS1	7.2	NA	7.2	34.0/34.0	OFF	5.7	OFF	34.0, OFF 7-17
SS2	4.0	NA	4.0	4.5/25.6	OFF	4.1	OFF	25.6, OFF 7-11
SS3	11.3	NA	11.3	64.1/33.8	OFF	18.3	OFF	33.8, OFF 10-11
SS4	1.5	NA	1.5	24.1/15.9	OFF	2.8	OFF	15.9, OFF 7-05
BG2	35.7	6.6	42.3	31.3/NA	ON	47.8	<b>ON</b>	NA

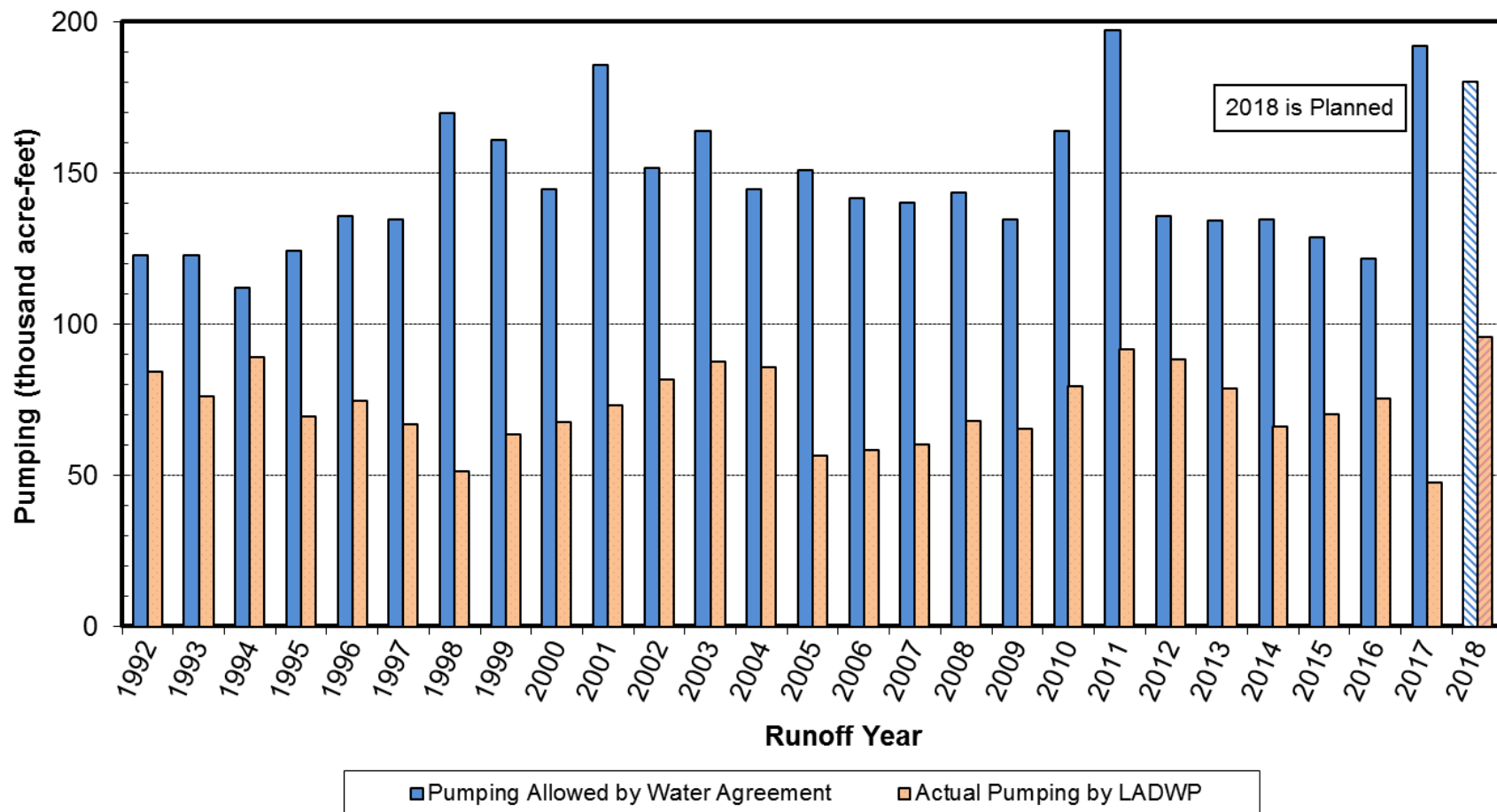


**Table 1. 3. Annual Pumping Capacity According to Monitoring Sites with ON Status and Planned Pumping for 2018-19 Runoff Year**

Wellfield	Monitoring	Associated Production Wells	Available Capacity (AF/year)	Planned Pumping (AF)
<b>Laws</b>	L1	398, 247, 248, 249	12,236	
	L2	236, 239, 243, 244	7,240	
	L3	240, 241, 399, 376, 377	9,195	
	L5*	245, 387, 388	8,980	
	Exempt	236, 354, 422, 413	2,100	
	<b>Wellfield Pumpage</b>		<b>39,751</b>	<b>9,400-13,900</b>
<b>Bishop**</b>	All wells	140, 371, 406, 407, 408, 410, 411, 412	17,810	
	<b>Wellfield Pumpage</b>		<b>17,810</b>	<b>10,560-11,280</b>
<b>Big Pine</b>	BP1	378, 379, 389, 352	10,593	
	BP3	222, 223, 232	4,851	
	BP4	331	7,530	
	Exempt	218, 219, 330, 332, 341, 352, 375, 415	25,750	
	<b>Wellfield Pumpage</b>		<b>48,724</b>	<b>20,550-26,010</b>
<b>Taboose Aberdeen</b>	TA4	342, 347	19,838	
	TA5	349	12,130	
	TA6	109, 370	5,502	
	Exempt	118, 355	2,620	
	<b>Wellfield Pumpage</b>		<b>40,090</b>	<b>15,000-18,080</b>
<b>Thibaut Sawmill</b>	TS3	103, 104, 382	2,968	
	Exempt	351, 356	8,000	
	<b>Wellfield Pumpage</b>		<b>10,968</b>	<b>8,000-9,000</b>
<b>Indep. - Oak</b>	IO2	63	2,100	
	Exempt	59, 60, 61, 65, 357, 383EM, 384EM, 401	15,710	
	<b>Wellfield Pumpage</b>		<b>17,810</b>	<b>10,020-13,230</b>
<b>Symmes Shepherd</b>	Exempt	402EM	1,200	
	<b>Wellfield Pumpage</b>		<b>1,200</b>	<b>960</b>
<b>Bairs Georges</b>	BG2	76, 343, 348, 403	2,880	
	Exempt	343	500	
	<b>Wellfield Pumpage</b>		<b>2,880</b>	<b>2,610-2,880</b>
<b>Lone Pine</b>	Exempt	344, 346, 425	900	
	<b>Wellfield Pumpage</b>		<b>900</b>	<b>890</b>
<b>Total Owens Valley</b>			<b>180,133</b>	<b>77,990-96,230</b>

\* Monitoring site has yet to be located.

\*\* Pumping is subject to the Hillside Decree



**Figure 1. 2. Owens Valley Pumping – Provided by Water Agreement and Actual Since Inyo/Los Angeles Water Agreement**

**Table 1. 4. Summary of Recharge and Pumping for Water Year 1997 - 2017 and Estimated Pumping Limit for Apr-Sep 2018 in Acre-Feet**

Water Year	OWENS VALLEY	LAWS		BISHOP		BIG PINE		TABOOSE-THIBAUT		IND-SYM-BAIRS		LONE PINE		OWENS VALLEY	
	Runoff Percent	Recharge	Pumping	Recharge	Pumping	Recharge	Pumping	Recharge	Pumping	Recharge	Pumping	Recharge	Pumping	Recharge	Pumping
1999	95%	18,546	1,697	42,388	8,672	28,013	21,832	32,426	16,700	41,090	8,424	15,481	2,141	177,944	59,466
2000	80%	11,102	3,974	39,539	10,804	23,213	20,212	27,567	23,143	37,015	8,497	14,344	1,036	152,780	67,666
2001	77%	12,259	2,295	38,772	10,176	22,695	26,785	27,960	17,247	33,469	8,685	13,520	1,942	148,674	67,130
2002	63%	11,184	3,480	35,514	10,839	19,715	26,885	22,495	25,288	28,820	10,599	12,103	1,345	129,831	78,436
2003	75%	11,454	5,786	38,486	11,407	21,883	25,885	26,166	27,387	32,455	14,294	13,088	1,179	143,532	85,938
2004	71%	11,138	7,412	37,149	11,777	21,126	26,149	25,044	25,159	29,771	15,750	11,357	1,119	135,586	87,366
2005	120%	18,389	3,841	47,471	7,093	32,686	19,423	40,500	18,674	46,441	18,585	17,191	1,128	202,678	68,744
2006	138%	35,336	3,013	54,337	5,667	39,650	20,686	47,757	15,707	53,873	9,944	19,956	1,119	250,911	56,136
2007	64%	10,947	7,840	34,470	10,516	19,757	20,525	25,855	14,578	27,624	10,674	10,454	1,100	129,108	65,233
2008	68%	10,855	7,939	35,850	10,228	20,432	20,243	28,619	18,542	27,759	9,219	11,563	858	135,078	67,029
2009	73%	11,049	6,233	37,416	12,123	21,555	22,891	29,385	14,751	29,359	9,603	12,147	775	140,912	66,376
2010	93%	11,154	6,333	41,987	10,509	26,566	22,514	35,541	20,239	36,863	13,031	14,252	626	166,362	73,252
2011	134%	17,375	7,188	52,182	9,889	35,539	27,089	47,562	21,933	50,619	14,527	19,057	998	222,333	81,624
2012	72%	11,058	9,514	37,315	11,134	21,297	27,220	28,369	26,156	28,905	16,570	11,538	1,048	138,482	91,642
2013	62%	10,644	6,642	34,811	11,536	19,408	26,115	24,795	25,225	24,749	17,907	10,364	721	124,771	88,146
2014	50%	10,393	6,287	31,325	10,849	16,871	22,560	21,241	15,778	20,508	11,347	8,960	946	109,297	67,767
2015	43%	10,103	5,824	30,667	10,521	15,380	19,939	18,671	15,563	18,695	11,873	7,995	925	101,512	64,645
2016	63%	10,392	6,038	34,844	10,842	19,551	22,797	25,634	20,642	25,354	18,899	10,306	984	126,082	80,202
2017	175%	12,050	2,000	58,272	4,399	41,477	22,106	67,581	12,959	64,969	9,316	23,811	915	268,160	51,695
2018 (a)	82%	11,744	395	39,186	747	23,872	11,211	29,510	6,850	31,929	1,588	12,512	227	148,753	21,018
(b) TOTAL		267,173	103,731	801,978	189,728	490,689	453,067	632,679	382,521	690,267	239,332	269,999	21,132	3,152,786	1,389,511
Estimated Apr-Sep 2018 Pumping Limit			163,442		612,250		37,622		250,158		450,935		248,867		1,763,275

**Table 1. 5. LADWP Groundwater Pumping Wells Exempt from ON/OFF Provisions of Water Agreement**

**Revised: May 6, 2016**

Well Number	Wellfield	Duration	Reason
354	Laws	Annual	Sole Source-Town Supply
413 <sup>(1)</sup>	Laws	Annual	Same as above
422 <sup>(2)</sup>	Laws	Annual	Sole Source-Irrigation; no impact on groundwater dependent vegetation
236 <sup>(2)</sup>	Laws	Irrigation Season	Sole Source-Irrigation
413 E/M <sup>(1)</sup>	Laws	Irrigation Season	Sole Source – Irrigation for Laws Museum irrigation project
415 <sup>(3)</sup>	Big Pine	Annual	Sole Source-Town Supply
341	Big Pine	Annual	Same as above
352	Big Pine	Annual	Same as above
375 E/M	Big Pine	Annual	Make-up water for Big Pine Regreening Project up to 150 acre-feet per year
330 <sup>(4)</sup>	Big Pine	Annual	Sole Source-Fish Hatchery
332 <sup>(4)</sup>	Big Pine	Annual	Same as above
409 <sup>(4)</sup>	Big Pine	Annual	Same as above
218	Big Pine	Annual	No impact on groundwater dependent vegetation
219	Big Pine	Annual	Same as above
118	Taboose-Aberdeen	Annual	Same as above
355	Taboose-Aberdeen	Annual	Sole Source- supply 1,600 acre project
351	Thibaut-Sawmill	Annual	Sole Source – Fish Hatchery
356	Thibaut-Sawmill	Annual	Same as above
401	Independence-Oak	Annual	No Impact on groundwater dependent vegetation
59	Independence-Oak	Annual	Same as above
60	Independence-Oak	Annual	Same as above
65	Independence-Oak	Annual	Same as above
383 E/M	Independence-Oak	Annual	Same as above
384 E/M <sup>(1)</sup>	Independence-Oak	Annual	Same as above
61	Independence-Oak	Irrigation season	Sole Source-Irrigation; no impact on groundwater dependent vegetation
423 E/M	Independence-Oak	Irrigation Season	Same as above
357	Independence-Oak	Annual	Sole Source – Town Supply
384 <sup>(1)</sup>	Independence-Oak	Annual	Same as above
402 E/M	Symmes-Shepherd	Irrigation season	Sole Source-Irrigation; no impact on groundwater dependent vegetation
343 <sup>(5)</sup>	Bairs-Georges	Annual	Sole Source-irrigation and stock water
425 E/M	Lone Pine	Irrigation Season	Sole Source-Irrigation; no impact on groundwater dependent vegetation
344	Lone Pine	Annual	Sole Source – Town Supply
346	Lone Pine	Annual	Same as above

1. Wells 413 in Laws and 384 in Independence are dual purpose wells to supply water for Enhancement/Mitigation (E/M) supply and backup for town domestic supply.
2. Well 422 designated as primary and Well 236 designated as backup irrigation supply.
3. Currently not in operation.
4. Wells 330, 332, and 409 may only be pumped two at a time, unless pumped for testing or emergencies.
5. Well 343 is exempt in below normal runoff years to supplement flow in Georges Creek for irrigation and stock water supply

**Table 1. 6. Planned Owens Valley Pumping for the 2018-19 Runoff Year (acre-feet)**

Month	Laws	Bishop	Big Pine	Taboose-Aberdeen	Thibaut-Sawmill	Indep.-Oak	Symmes-Shepherd	Bairs-Georges	Lone Pine	TOTAL
April	700	1,460	1700-2,100	1,250	667-750	1,200-1,540	160	240	120	7,497-8,320
May	900-1,200	1,460	1,700-2,160	1,250-1,530	667-750	1,200-1,540	160	240	120	7,697-9,160
June	900-1,200	1,460	1,700-2,160	1,250-1,530	667-750	1,200-1,540	160	240	120	7,697-9,160
July	900-1,200	1,460	1,700-2,160	1,250-1,530	667-750	1,200-1,540	160	240	120	7,697-9,160
August	900-1,200	1,460	1,700-2,160	1,250-1,530	667-750	1,200-1,540	160	240	120	7,697-9,160
September	900-1,200	1,460	1,700-2,160	1,250-1,530	667-750	1,200-1,540	160	240	120	7,697-9,160
October	700-1,200	300-420	1,700-2,160	1,250-1,530	667-750	470-665	0	195-240	30	5,312-6,995
November	700-1,200	300-420	1,700-2,160	1,250-1,530	666-750	470-665	0	195-240	30	5,311-6,995
December	700-1,200	300-420	1,700-2,310	1,250-1,530	666-750	470-665	0	195-240	30	5,461-7,145
January	700-1,200	300-420	1,700-2,160	1,250-1,530	666-750	470-665	0	195-240	25	5,306-6,990
February	700-1,200	300-420	1,700-2,160	1,250-1,530	666-750	470-665	0	195-240	25	5,306-6,990
March	700-1,200	300-420	1,700-2,160	1,250-1,530	667-750	470-665	0	195-240	30	5,312-6,995
<b>TOTAL</b>	9,400-13,900	10,560-11,280	20,550-26,010	15,000-18,080	8,000-9,000	10,020-13,230	960	2,610-2,880	890	77,990-96,230

### ***Laws Wellfield (Figure 1.3)***

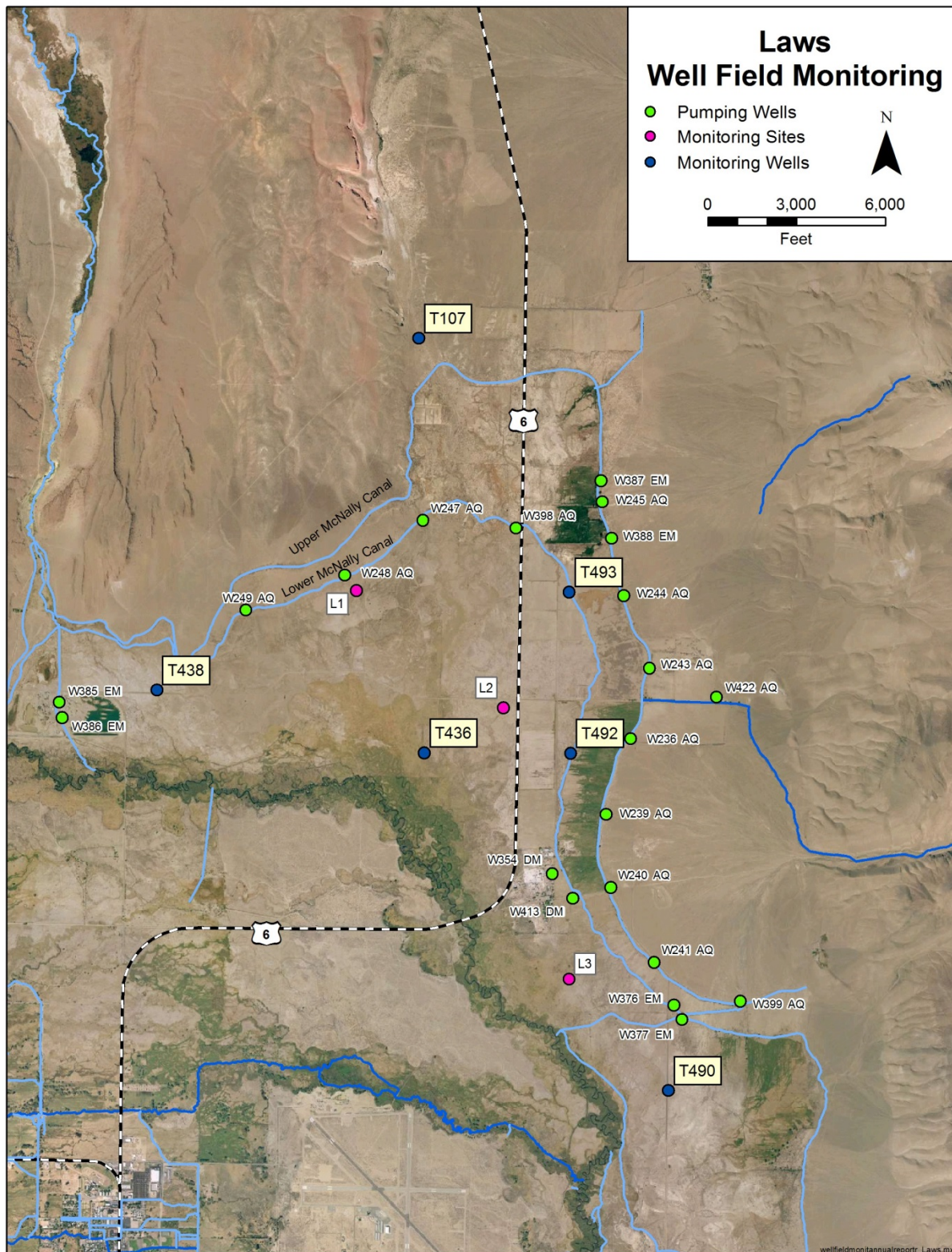
Monitoring sites L1, L2, and L3 are in ON status. Production wells controlled by these monitoring sites have available production capacities of 12,236, 7,240, and 9,195 acre-feet respectively. Wells linked to monitoring site L5 have a capacity of 8,980 acre-feet. Exempt wells within the Laws Wellfield have a capacity of 2,100 acre-feet. The total available pumping capacity in the Laws Wellfield is 39,751 acre-feet. Well 236, associated with monitoring site L2, is used as a backup along with Well 422 as an exempt well irrigation water supply.

LADWP's planned groundwater pumping in the Laws Wellfield for the 2018-2019 runoff year ranges between 9,400 acre-feet and 13,900 acre-feet, contingent on runoff and operation conditions, water needs, and environmental conditions. Groundwater pumping is planned to supply water for Owens Valley demands including the town water system, E/M projects, and irrigated lands and for export to the City of Los Angeles.

LADWP modified production wells W385 and W386 associated with monitoring site L4 in 2014 by sealing the screened zone within the shallow aquifer. As a result, modified wells demonstrated distinct operational characteristics compared to pre modification because these well can draw water only from the deeper portion of the aquifer now and should have minimal, if any, effect on groundwater levels in the shallow aquifer. Responding to the concerns on the effect of pumping these wells on nearby resources, LADWP decided to treat these modified wells as new wells (now numbered W385R and W386R) to allow for more rigorous evaluation before long-term operation.

Well W385R has been pump-equipped and LADWP plans to conduct a two-month pumping test to determine potential effects on nearby resources. Results of this test should allow a comparison of the response of the groundwater table to pumping W385R at a rate of 2.8 cfs with a similar test that was conducted in 1993-94 (combined pumping rate of W385 and W386 at 16.3 cfs). LADWP has prepared and adopted a Negative Declaration according to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Data collected and analysis conducted from the proposed two-month pumping test will be used for preparing CEQA documentation for activating Well W385R.



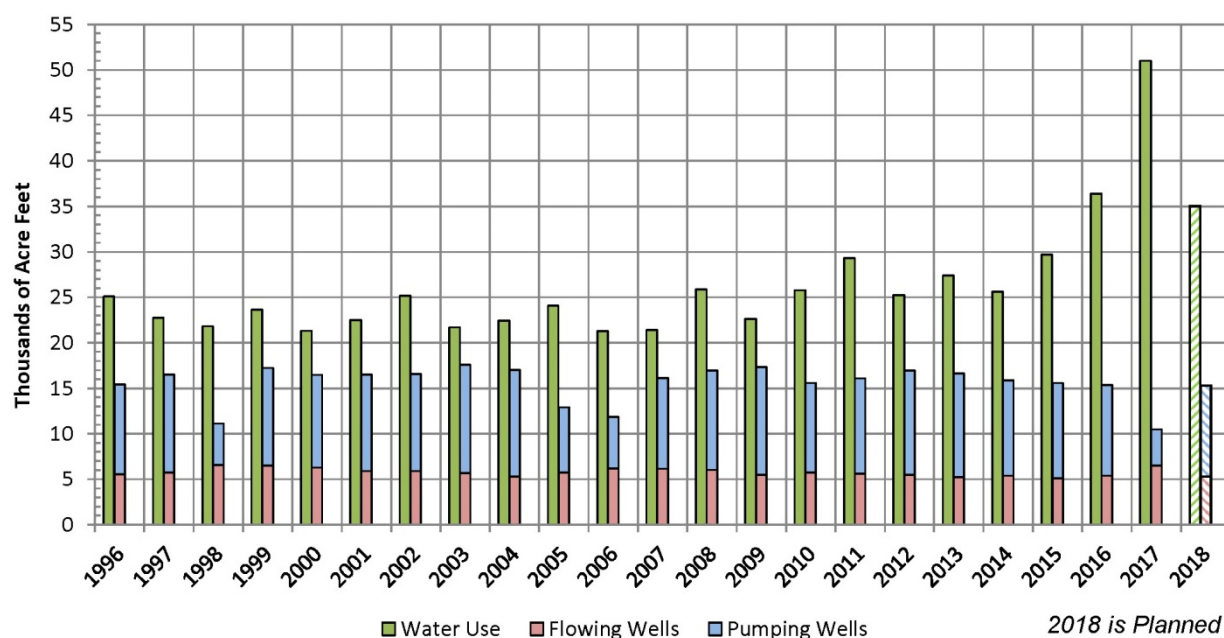


**Figure 1.3. Laws Wellfield**

### ***Bishop Wellfield (Figure 1.4)***

Figure 1.4 illustrates water use on City Lands on Bishop Cone in comparison with groundwater extractions (flowing and pumping wells) for runoff years, 1996 to present.

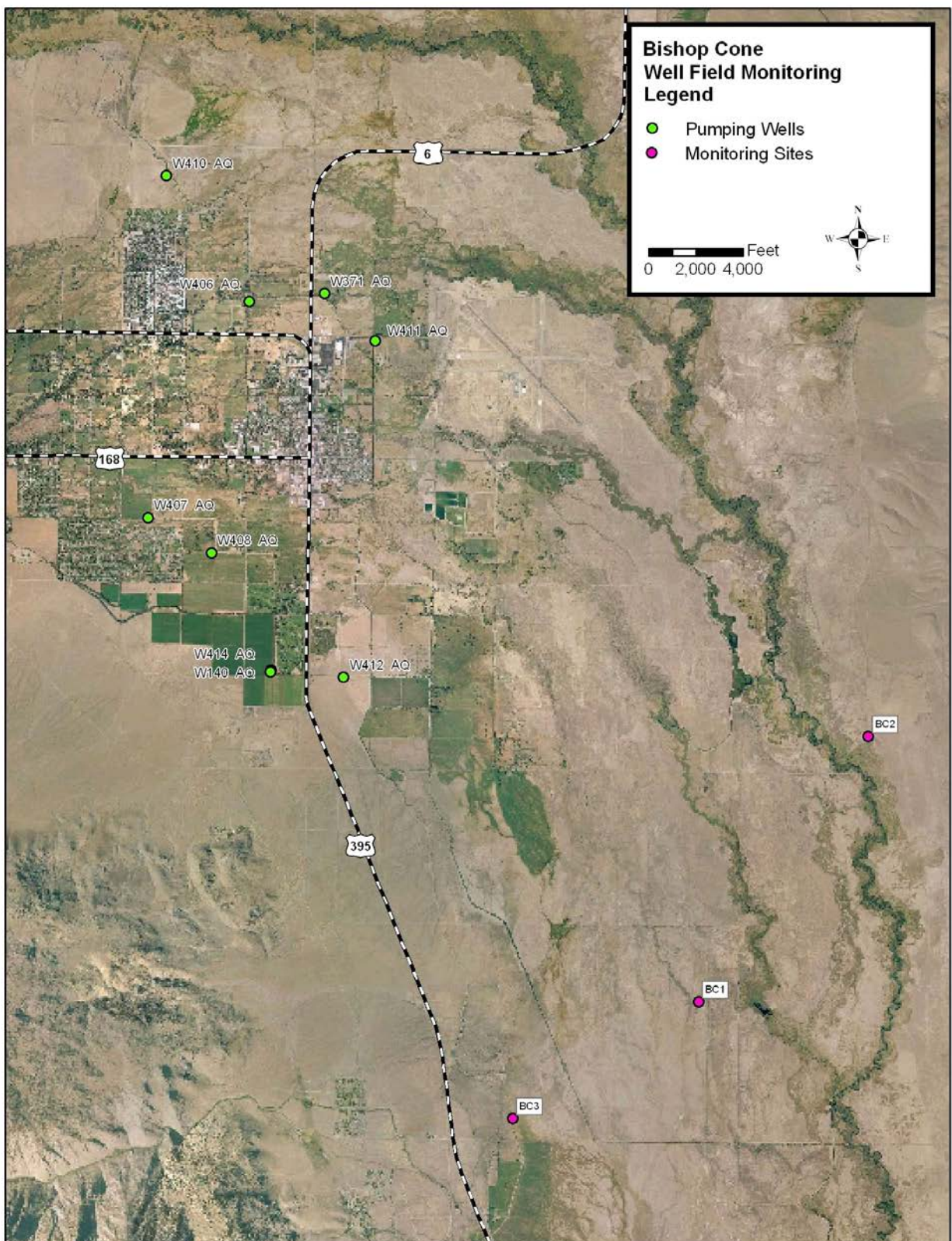
Pumping in the Bishop Wellfield is governed by the provisions of the Hillside Decree and the Water Agreement, which limit LADWP's annual groundwater extractions (pumping and flowing wells) from the Bishop Cone to an amount commensurate with the total amount of water used on City lands on the Bishop Cone (including conveyance and other losses). Beginning with the 2015-16 Runoff Year the audit water account methods were modified to analyze each areas inflows and outflows to calculate total water use. Under the modified audit protocols, recent total water used on City lands within the Bishop Cone area has been approximately 35,000 acre-feet per year. The total water used in the 2018-19 Runoff Year, will be approximately 36,000 acre-feet. The current total available groundwater extraction capacity in the Bishop Wellfield is approximately 17,810 acre-feet. The planned groundwater pumping from the Bishop Wellfield ranges between 10,560 acre-feet and 11,280 acre-feet for the 2018-19 runoff year, contingent on runoff condition, water needs, and environmental conditions.



*\*According to the Hillside Decree, total groundwater extraction cannot be more than water use on City-owned land on the Bishop Cone.*

**Figure 1. 4. Groundwater Extraction (Flowing & Pumping) and Water Use on City of Los Angeles Land in Bishop Cone**





**Figure 1. 5. Bishop Wellfield**

### ***Big Pine Wellfield (Figure 1.6)***

Monitoring sites BP1, BP3, and BP4 are in ON status. Production wells controlled by monitoring site BP1 have 10,593 acre-feet pumping capacity, production wells controlled by monitoring site BP3 have 4,851 acre-feet pumping capacity, and production Well 331, managed in conjunction with monitoring site BP4, has 7,530 acre-feet pumping capacity. Exempt wells including Well 218, Well 219, town supply wells, and Fish Springs Fish Hatchery wells in the Big Pine Wellfield have a combined 25,750 acre-feet pumping capacity. The total available pumping capacity in the Big Pine Wellfield is 48,724 acre-feet. The total planned pumping in the Big Pine Wellfield for 2018-19 runoff year ranges between 20,550 acre-feet and 26,010 acre-feet, contingent on runoff conditions, water needs, and environmental conditions.

Well W341, located in west Big Pine is currently the primary well supplying the town water system. LADWP installed Well W415 in 2002 to replace Well W341 as the primary town water system source and to provide water to the town ditch system. Following the installation of five new monitoring wells in the vicinity of west Big Pine in 2017 and the completion all permitting requirements, LADWP plans to decommission Well W341 and transfer the water supply for the town water system to Well W415.

### ***Taboose-Aberdeen Wellfield (Figure 1.7)***

Monitoring sites TA4, TA5, and TA6 in Taboose-Aberdeen Wellfield are in ON status. Production wells controlled by monitoring site TA4 have 19,838 acre-feet pumping capacity, production well W349, controlled by monitoring site TA5 has 12,130 acre-feet pumping capacity, production wells associated with monitoring site TA6 have 5,502 acre-feet pumping capacity, and exempt wells W118 and W355 have an available pumping capacity of 2,620 acre-feet. The total available groundwater pumping capacity in the Taboose-Aberdeen Wellfield is 40,090 acre-feet. The planned groundwater pumping in the Taboose-Aberdeen Wellfield for 2018-19 runoff year ranges between 15,000 acre-feet and 18,080 acre-feet, contingent on runoff conditions, water needs, and environmental conditions.

### ***Thibaut-Sawmill Wellfield (Figure 1.8)***

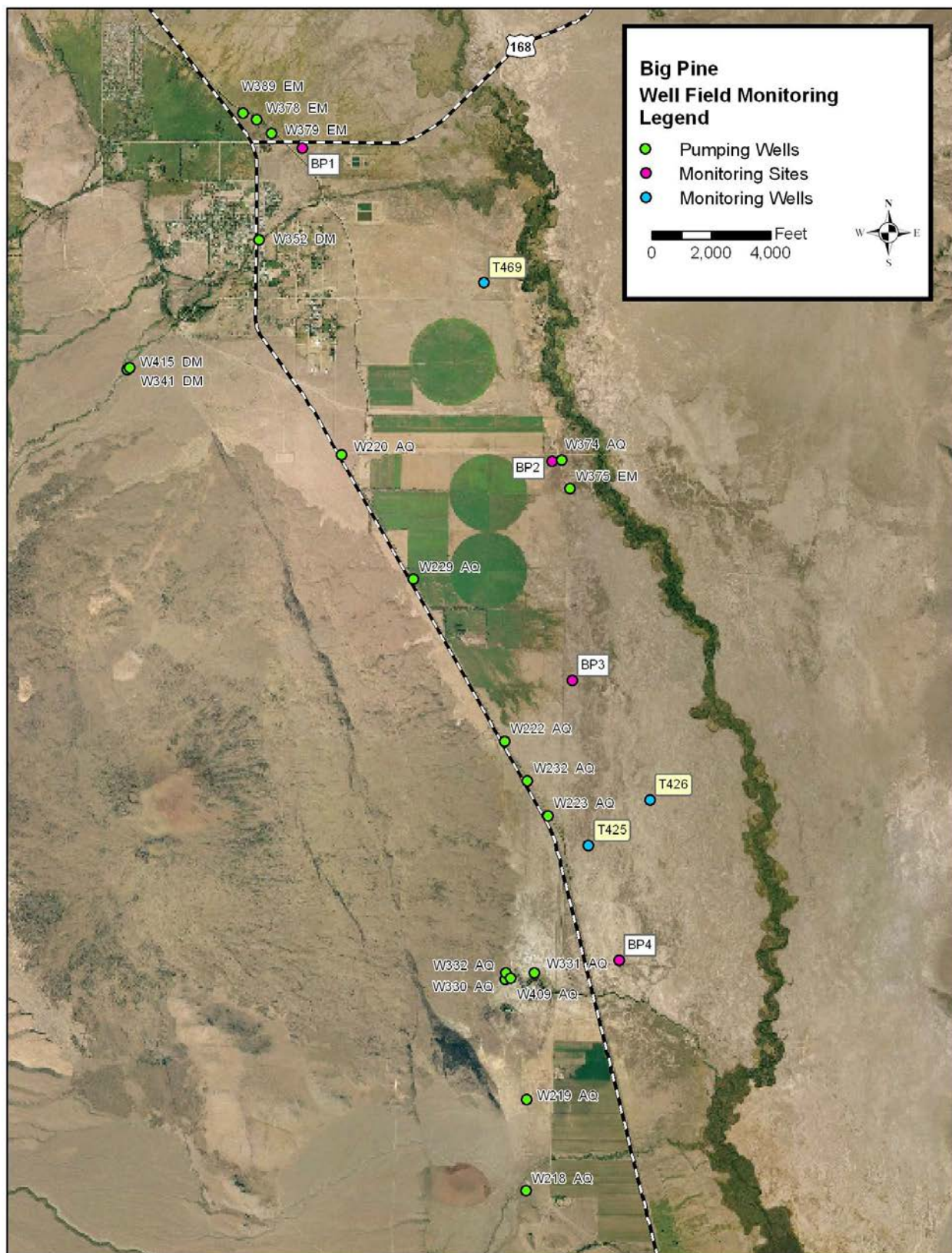
Monitoring site TS3 in Thibaut-Sawmill Wellfield is in ON status. Production wells W103, W104, and W382 associated with monitoring site TS3 have 2,968 acre-feet of available pumping capacity. Exempt Blackrock Fish Hatchery supply wells W351 and W356 are limited to pump 8,000 acre-feet per year combined based on the resolution of a dispute between Inyo County and LADWP regarding the conditions of the vegetation parcel BLK94. The total available pumping capacity in the Thibaut-Sawmill Wellfield for the 2018-19 runoff year is 10,968 acre-feet. Total planned pumping in the Thibaut-Sawmill Wellfield for the 2018-19 runoff year ranges between 8,000 acre-feet and 9,000 acre-feet subject to hatchery demands, runoff conditions, water supply needs, and environmental conditions.

### ***Independence-Oak Wellfield (Figure 1.8)***

Monitoring site IO2 in the Independence-Oak Wellfield is in ON status. The pumping capacity of Well W063 associated with the monitoring site IO2 is 2,100 acre-feet per year. Exempt wells in the Independence-Oak Wellfield have a combined capacity of 15,710 acre-feet. The total available pumping capacity from the Independence-Oak Wellfield is 17,810 acre-feet. The planned groundwater pumping in the Independence-Oak Wellfield for the 2018-19 runoff year ranges between 10,020 acre-feet and 13,230 acre-feet, subject to runoff conditions and irrigation, town water system, and E/M projects water demand.

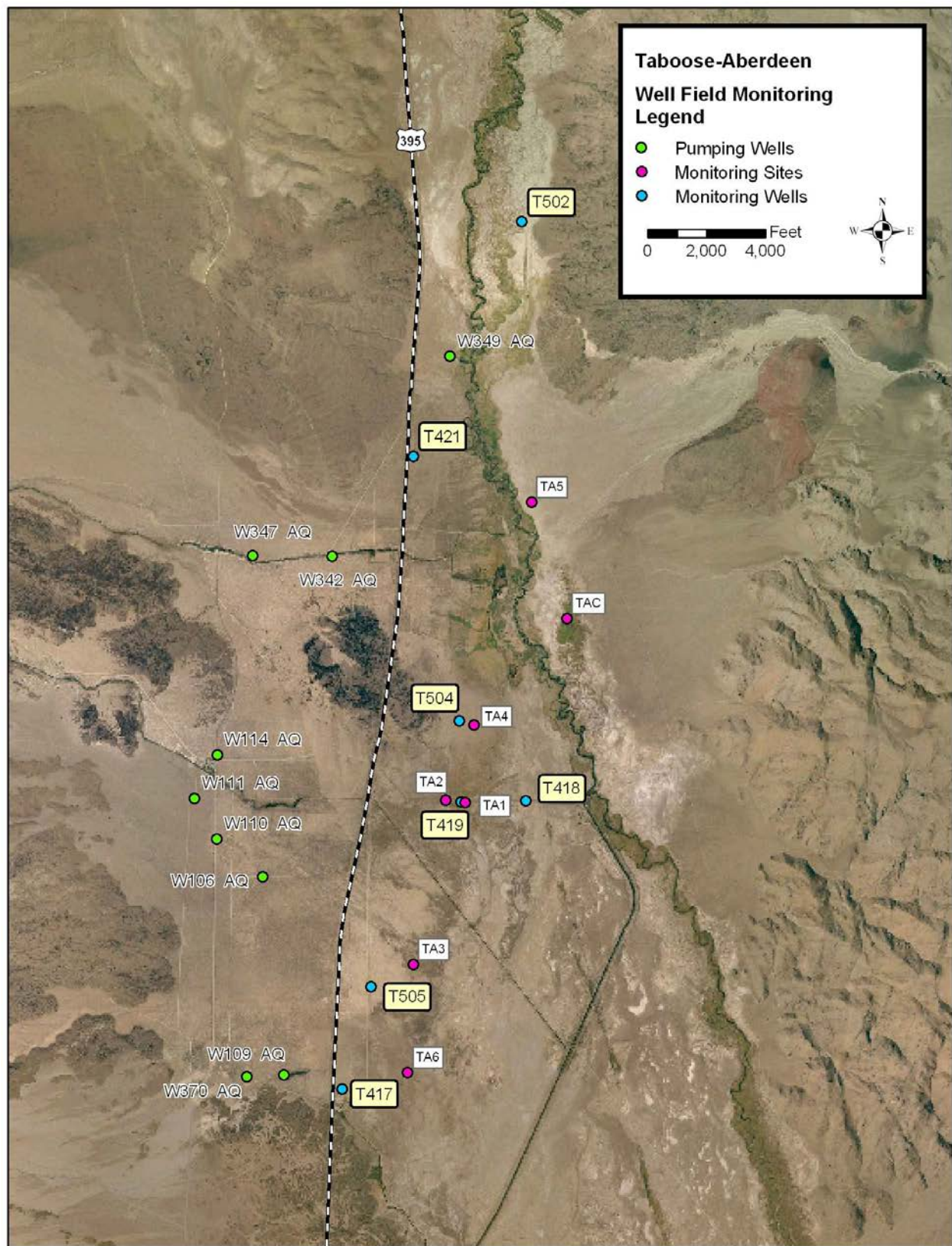
Production wells W061 in Independence Wellfield is associated with the vegetation monitoring site IO3 but is exempt from ON/OFF provisions of the Green Book during the irrigation season as the sole source for an alfalfa field. Well W061 has become inoperable recently and the Technical Group has agreed to temporarily exempt Well W400, which is associated with vegetation monitoring site IO1 for the 2018 irrigation season to supply the alfalfa field. LADWP is planning to replace well W061 in the near future, at which point Technical Group will be requested to exempt the new well for irrigation season, similar to the exemption for W061.





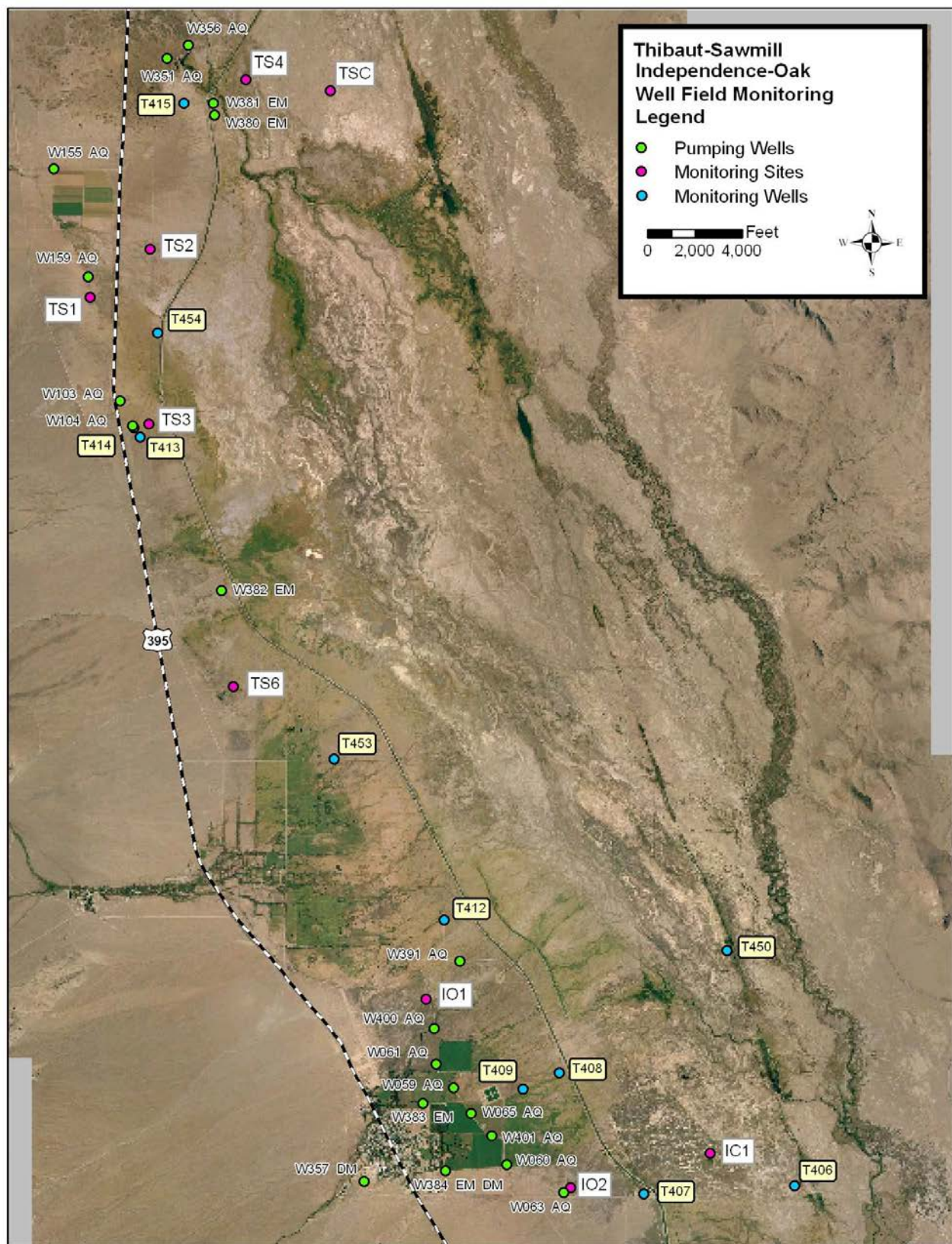
**Figure 1. 6. Big Pine Wellfield**





**Figure 1. 7. Taboose-Aberdeen Wellfield**





**Figure 1. 8. Thibaut-Sawmill and Independence-Oak Wellfields**

### ***Symmes-Shepherd Wellfield (Figure 1.9)***

None of the vegetation monitoring sites in the Symmes-Shepherd Wellfield is in ON status. Exempt Well 402 has a capacity of about 1,200 acre-feet. Total available pumping capacity in the Symmes-Shepherd Wellfield for the 2018-19 runoff year is approximately 1,200 acre-feet. The planned pumping in the Symmes-Shepherd Wellfield for the 2018-19 runoff year is approximately 960 acre-feet contingent on runoff conditions, E/M project water needs, and environmental conditions.

### ***Bairs-Georges Wellfield (Figure 1.9)***

Vegetation monitoring site BG2 is in ON status. The wells controlled by this monitoring site have a combined 2,880 acre-feet pumping capacity. Well W343 is exempt for pumping approximately 500 acre-feet (based upon a six-month exemption period in dry years). The current total available pumping capacity in the Bairs-Georges Wellfield for the 2018-19 runoff year is approximately 2,880 acre-feet. Planned groundwater pumping in the Bairs-Georges Wellfield for the 2018-19 runoff year ranges between 2,610 acre-feet and 2,880 acre-feet, contingent on runoff conditions, water needs, and environmental conditions.

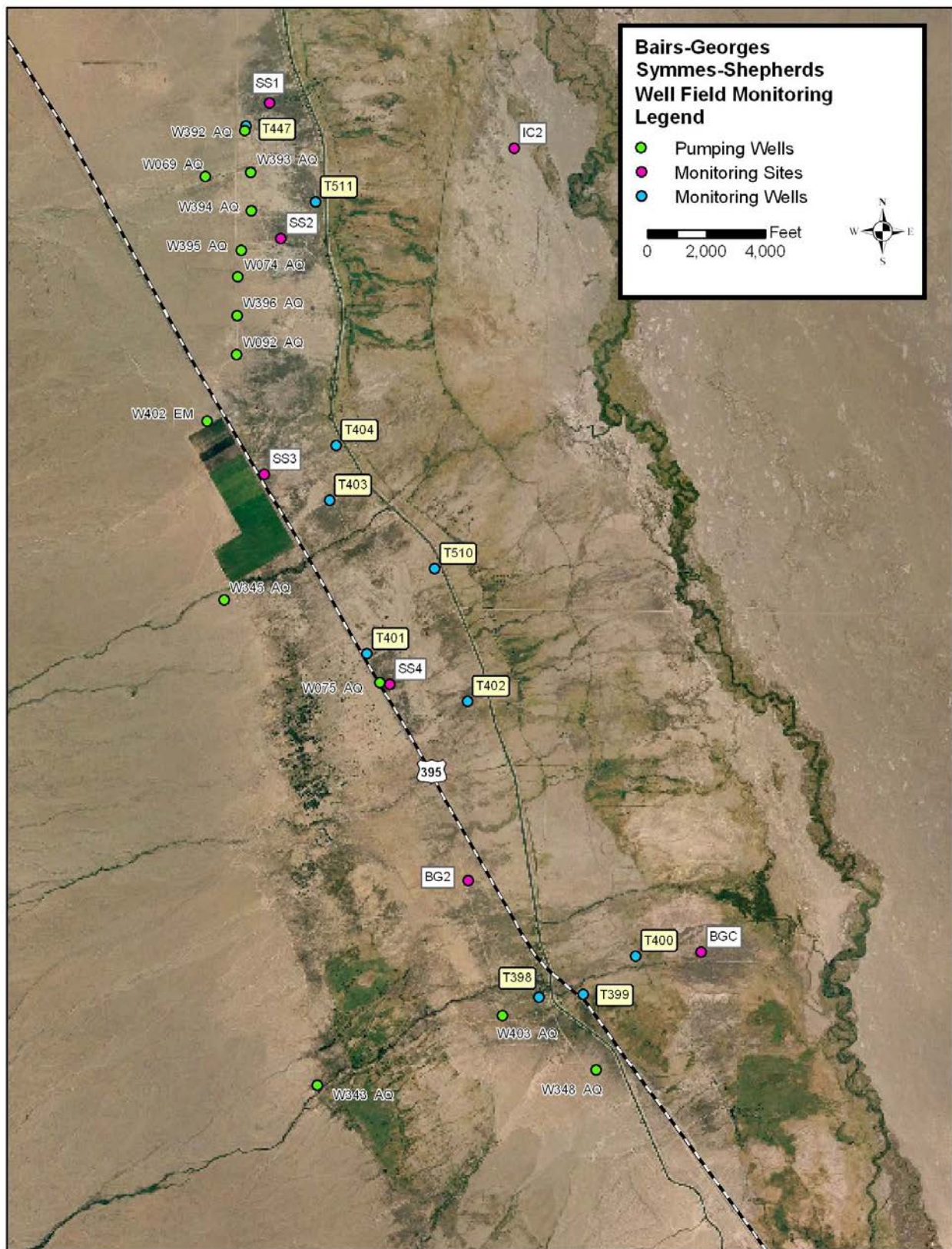
### ***Lone Pine Wellfield (Figure 1.10)***

Lone Pine exempt wells are town supply wells W344 and W346, and E/M project supply Well W425. These three wells have an annual available pumping capacity of approximately 900 acre-feet.

The planned groundwater pumping from the Lone Pine Wellfield during the 2018-19 runoff year is approximately 890 acre-feet, contingent on runoff conditions, water supply needs, and environmental conditions.

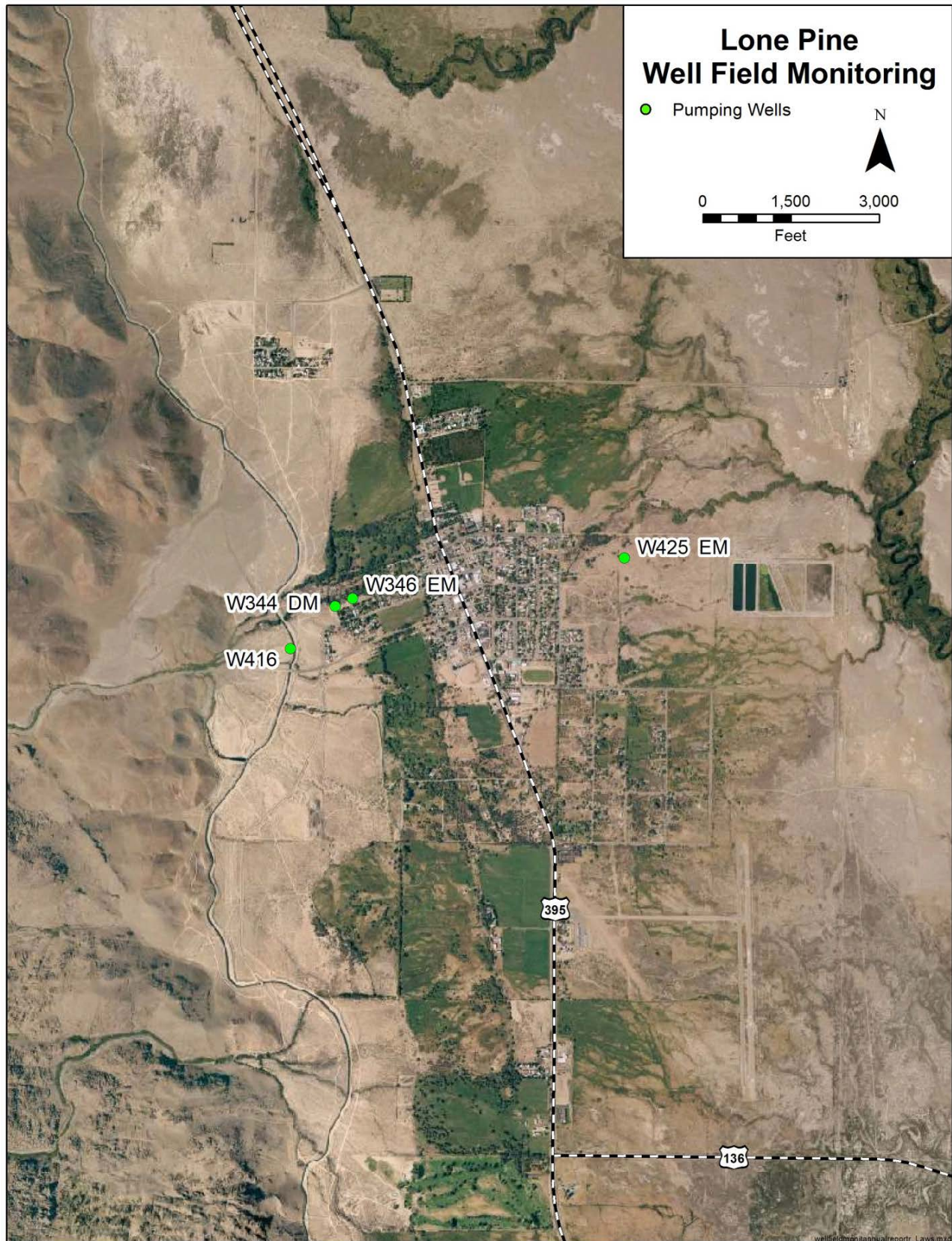
Well W416 is a production well in the Lone Pine Wellfield, drilled in 2002. An operational pumping test was conducted on Well W416 during the 2009-10 runoff year. This well was modified in 2014 to seal the screen portion of the well within the shallow aquifer. LADWP is planning to equip and conduct the initial operation of this well. If initial operation is performed during 2018-19 runoff year, it will be in addition to the currently planned pumping from Lone Pine Wellfield. LADWP has requested the Technical Group to designate a vegetation monitoring site for this well.





**Figure 1. 9. Symmes-Sheperds and Bairs-Georges Wellfields**





**Figure 1. 10. Lone Pine Wellfield**

### 1.3. Owens Valley Uses (Including Enhancement/Mitigation Projects)

Table 1.7 shows the historic (1981-82) uses and the planned monthly uses on Los Angeles City owned lands within the Owens Valley for 2018-19. The in-valley uses shown on Table 1.7 consist of irrigation, stockwater, recreation and wildlife projects, E/M projects supply, Lower Owens River Project (LORP) usage, and 1600 Acre-Feet Projects. As shown in Table 1.7 and Figure 1.11, LADWP plans to provide approximately 98,100 acre-feet for in-valley uses on City-owned lands this runoff year.

Releases to the LORP from the LAA Intake facility began on December 6, 2006. An average flow of over 40 cubic feet per second (cfs) is now maintained throughout the entire 62 mile stretch of the Lower Owens River, south of the Intake structure. When needed, the releases at the Intake are augmented through additional releases at the Independence, Blackrock, Georges, Locust, and Alabama Spill Gates to maintain a continuous flow of at least 40 cfs in the river channel. Table 1.7 shows projected 2018-19 water use by the Lower Owens River Project on a monthly basis, totaling 17,400 acre-feet. Total LORP uses include the Lower Owens River, Owens Delta, Blackrock Waterfowl Management Area, and project associated losses.

The Water Agreement provides that “... *enhancement/mitigation projects shall continue to be supplied by enhancement/mitigation wells as necessary.*” Due to the monitoring sites controlling some of the production wells supplying E/M projects being in OFF status, the amount of water supplied to E/M projects has often exceeded the amount of water provided by E/M project supply wells. In the past, LADWP chose to supply certain E/M projects from surface water sources. Future E/M allotments may be influenced by the availability of E/M wells and operational demands. Table 1.8 shows the planned water supply to E/M projects and the forecast imbalance between the E/M project water use and the E/M project groundwater supply through the end of the 2018-19 runoff year. E/M project water demands during the 2018-19 runoff year are expected to be approximately 3,700 acre-feet greater than E/M groundwater pumping. The cumulative E/M water supply shortfall at the end of the 2018-19 runoff year will be approximately 201,000 acre-feet.

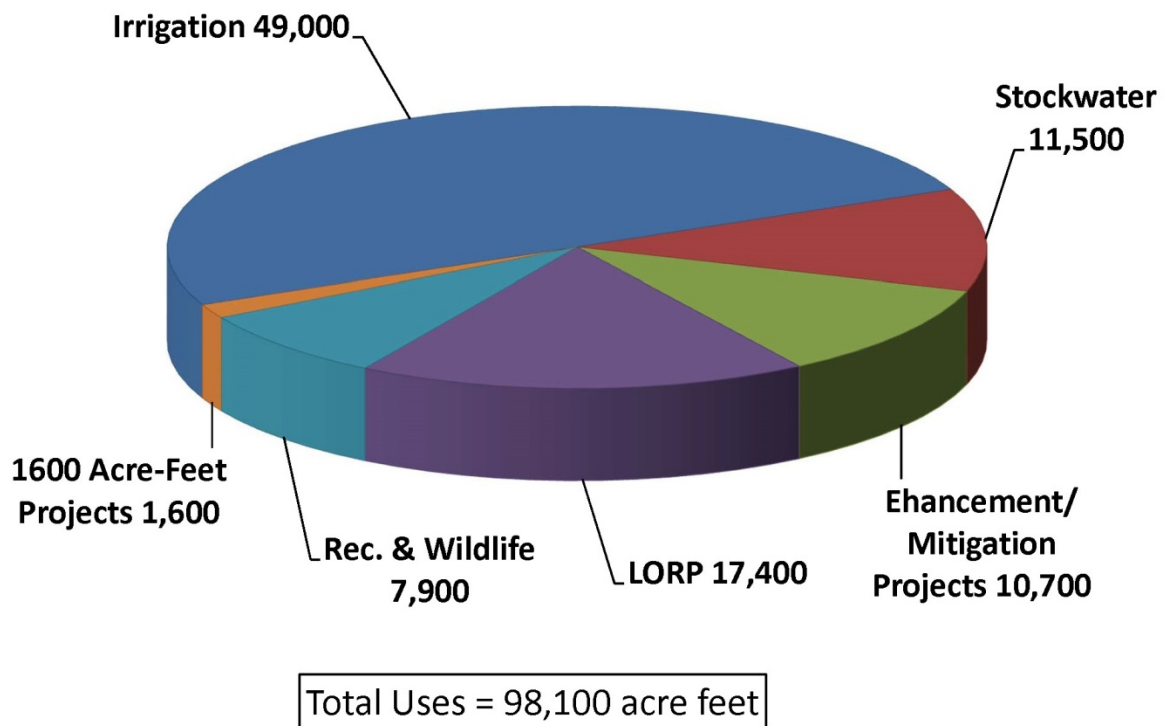
The Technical Group is currently evaluating the water supply issues associated with the E/M projects and will provide its findings to the Inyo/Los Angeles Standing Committee. It is expected that the Standing Committee will be requested to take appropriate action necessary to ensure water supplied to E/M projects is in conformance with the provisions of the Water Agreement.

**Table 1. 7. Water Uses on City of Los Angeles Owned Lands in Owens Valley – Actual Use in 1981-82 and Planned Use in 2018-19 Runoff Year (acre-feet)**

Use	April		May		June		July		August		September		TOTAL Apr-Sep	
	1981	2018	1981	2018	1981	2018	1981	2018	1981	2018	1981	2018	1981	2018
Irrigation	3,980	4,600	7,958	8,800	10,373	10,400	9,476	10,100	8,295	9,200	6,321	5,600	46,403	48,700
Stockwater	1,141	1,000	1,319	1,100	1,244	1,100	1,245	1,100	1,219	1,000	1,319	1,000	7,487	6,300
E / M	0	1,450	0	1,500	0	1,800	0	1,800	0	1,600	0	1,000	0	9,150
LORP	0	600	0	1,400	0	2,800	0	3,300	0	2,900	0	2,600	0	13,600
Rec. & Wildlife	379	600	804	900	1,160	900	1,455	1,000	1,381	900	1,406	800	6,585	5,100
1600 ACFT Proj.	0	85	0	91	0	116	0	157	0	74	0	115	0	638
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>8,335</b>	<b>10,081</b>	<b>13,791</b>	<b>12,777</b>	<b>17,116</b>	<b>12,176</b>	<b>17,457</b>	<b>10,895</b>	<b>15,674</b>	<b>9,046</b>	<b>11,115</b>	<b>60,475</b>	<b>83,488</b>

Use	October		November		December		January		February		March		TOTAL Oct-Mar		TOTAL Apr-Mar	
	1981	2018	1981	2018	1981	2018	1982	2019	1982	2019	1982	2019	81-82	18-19	81-82	18-19
Irrigation	263	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	100	277	300	46,680	49,000
Stockwater	1,065	900	1,045	900	1,050	850	1,007	850	1,010	850	1,098	850	6,275	5,200	13,762	11,500
E / M	0	350	0	250	0	250	0	350	0	250	0	100	0	1,550	0	10,700
LORP	0	1,300	0	900	0	400	0	250	0	250	0	700	0	3,800	0	17,400
Rec. & Wildlife	781	700	713	500	565	500	478	500	342	300	447	300	3,326	2,800	9,911	7,900
1600 ACFT Proj.	0	215	0	215	0	105	0	97	0	185	0	145	0	962	0	1,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>3,665</b>	<b>1,758</b>	<b>2,765</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>2,047</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>1,835</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>2,195</b>	<b>9,878</b>	<b>14,612</b>	<b>70,353</b>	<b>98,100</b>



**Figure 1. 11. Distribution of Planned Owens Valley Water Use on City Owned Lands for 2018-19 Runoff Year**



**Table 1. 8. Owens Valley Groundwater Pumping and E/M Water Use  
(1984-85 through 2018-19 Runoff Year (acre-feet))**

Runoff Year	Owens Valley Runoff (1)	Total Pumping	Non-E/M Pumping	E/M Pumping	E/M Water Uses	E/M Pumping & Use Imbalance	Cumulative E/M Pumping & Use Imbalance
1992-93	62%	84,453	70,688	13,765	18,357	-4,592	-9,319
1993-94	108%	76,329	67,338	8,991	19,310	-10,319	-19,638
1994-95	68%	89,219	78,209	11,010	20,812	-9,802	-29,440
1995-96	156%	69,752	57,180	12,572	22,943	-10,342	-39,782
1996-97	137%	74,904	57,981	16,923	23,949	-7,026	-46,808
1997-98	126%	66,914	52,760	14,154	21,608	-7,346	-54,154
1998-99	151%	51,574	47,353	4,221	19,672	(3)	-54,154
1999-00	90%	63,675	59,342	4,333	24,452	-20,117	-74,271
2000-01	85%	67,795	61,456	6,339	20,782	-14,272	-88,543
2001-02	84%	73,349	70,055	3,294	21,815	-18,521	-107,064
2002-03	68%	81,979	76,059	5,920	21,394	-15,474	-122,538
2003-04	83%	87,732	80,734	6,998	21,116	-14,118	-136,656
2004-05	78%	85,820	78,110	7,710	18,918	-10,617	-147,273
2005-06	138%	56,766	51,695	5,071	20,032	-14,285	-161,558
2006-07	148%	58,621	53,925	4,696	17,357	(3)	-161,558
2007-08	61%	60,338	53,413	6,925	11,565	-4,640	-166,198
2008-09	75%	68,971	61,053	7,918	10,646	-2,728	-168,926
2009-10	79%	64,138	57,946	6,192	10,697	-4,505	-173,431
2010-11	104%	78,248	71,233	7,015	10,407	-3,392	-176,823
2011-12	142%	91,699	84,365	7,334	11,462	-4,128	-180,951
2012-13	58%	88,689	83,034	5,655	9,257	-3,602	-184,553
2013-14	55%	78,809	73,678	5,131	8,222	-3,091	-187,644
2014-15	53%	66,625	60,735	5,890	9,510	-3,620	-191,264
2015-16	48%	70,344	65,220	5,124	8,413	-3,289	-194,553
2016-17	82%	76,000	70,730	5,270	11,500	-6,230	-197,494
2017-18	202%	47,960	45,020	2,940	11,500	(3)	-197,494
2018-19 (2)	78%			7,000	10,700	-3,700	-201,194

(1) Based on 1966-2015 average. Includes some runoff contribution to the Laws Wellfield from the White Mountains.

(2) Planned pumping range is 77,990-96,230 acre-feet

(3) surface water was available

## 1.4. Aqueduct Operations

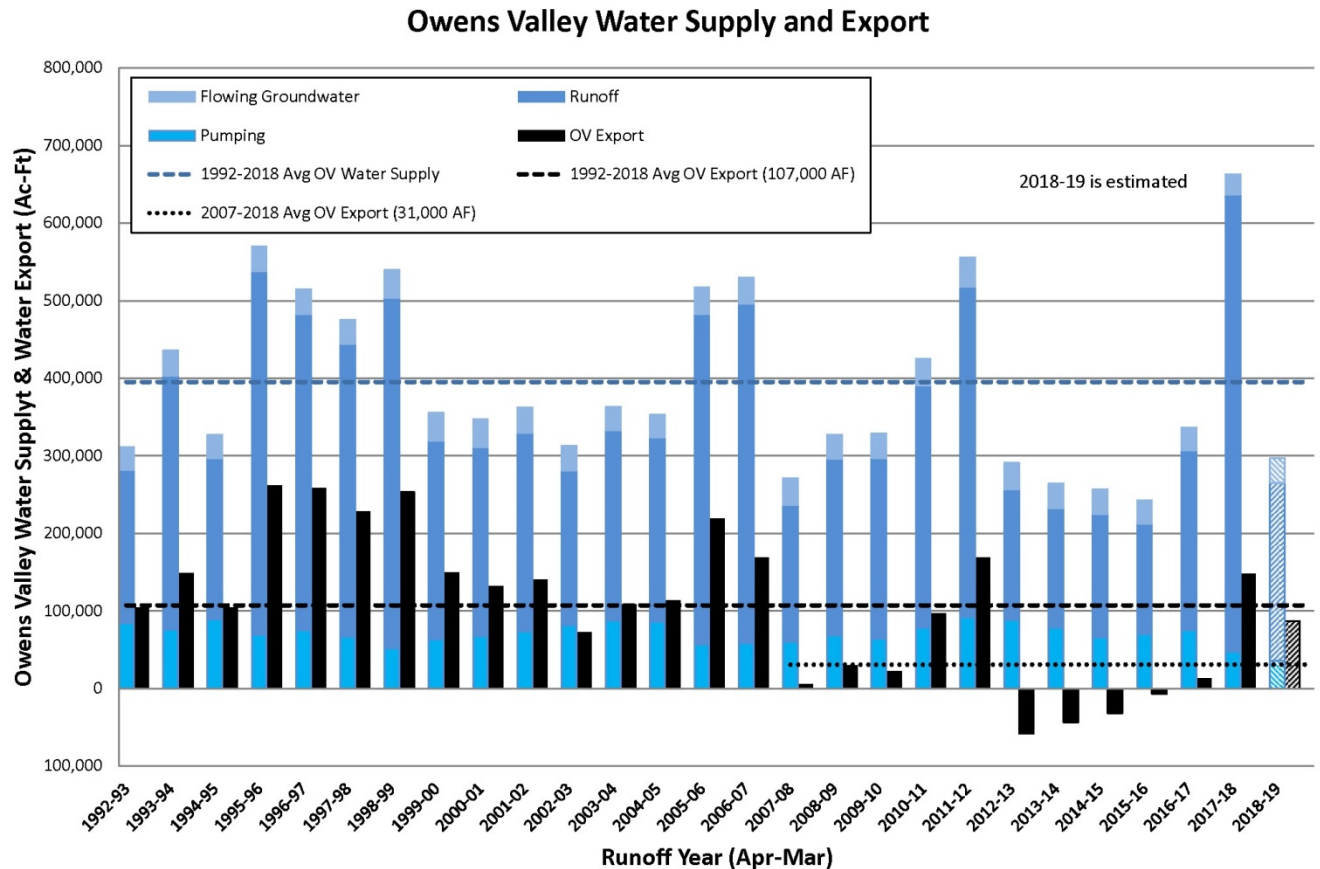
Table 1.9 shows planned LAA reservoir storage levels and monthly deliveries to Los Angeles. Based on this plan, approximately 248,800 acre-feet will be exported from Eastern Sierra to the City during the 2018-19 runoff year. Of this amount, approximately 87,000 acre-feet will come from the Owens Valley water supply. Figure 1.12 shows historical Owens Valley water supply (made up of flowing groundwater, runoff, and pumping) alongside the amount of this water exported to Los Angeles.

Prior to the building of the second Los Angeles Aqueduct completed in 1971, 38% of Owens Valley Water Supply was exported to Los Angeles on an annual basis. The Inyo/LA Water Agreement EIR projected 44% of Owens Valley Water Supply being exported to Los Angeles annually. However, since implementation of the Inyo/LA Water Agreement 27% of the Owens Valley water supply has been exported to Los Angeles.

In the 2017-18 runoff year, 147,000 acre-feet was exported from the Owens Valley water supply to Los Angeles, which amounted to 22% of the total Owens Valley water supply. For runoff year 2018-19, the planned 87,000 acre-feet of export amounts to 24% of the total Owens Valley water supply.

**Table 1. 9. Planned Los Angeles Aqueduct Operations for 2017-18 Runoff Year**

Month	Owens Valley-Bouquet Reservoir Storage 1 <sup>st</sup> of month Storage (acre-feet)	Exports from Eastern Sierra (acre-feet)
April, 2018	210,000	14,000
May	213,000	27,700
June	199,000	28,700
July	193,000	34,000
August	180,000	30,200
September	154,000	22,000
October	131,000	9,600
November	133,000	14,700
December	142,000	18,600
January, 2019	154,000	17,800
February	165,000	16,200
March	176,000	15,300
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-34,000</b>	<b>248,800</b>

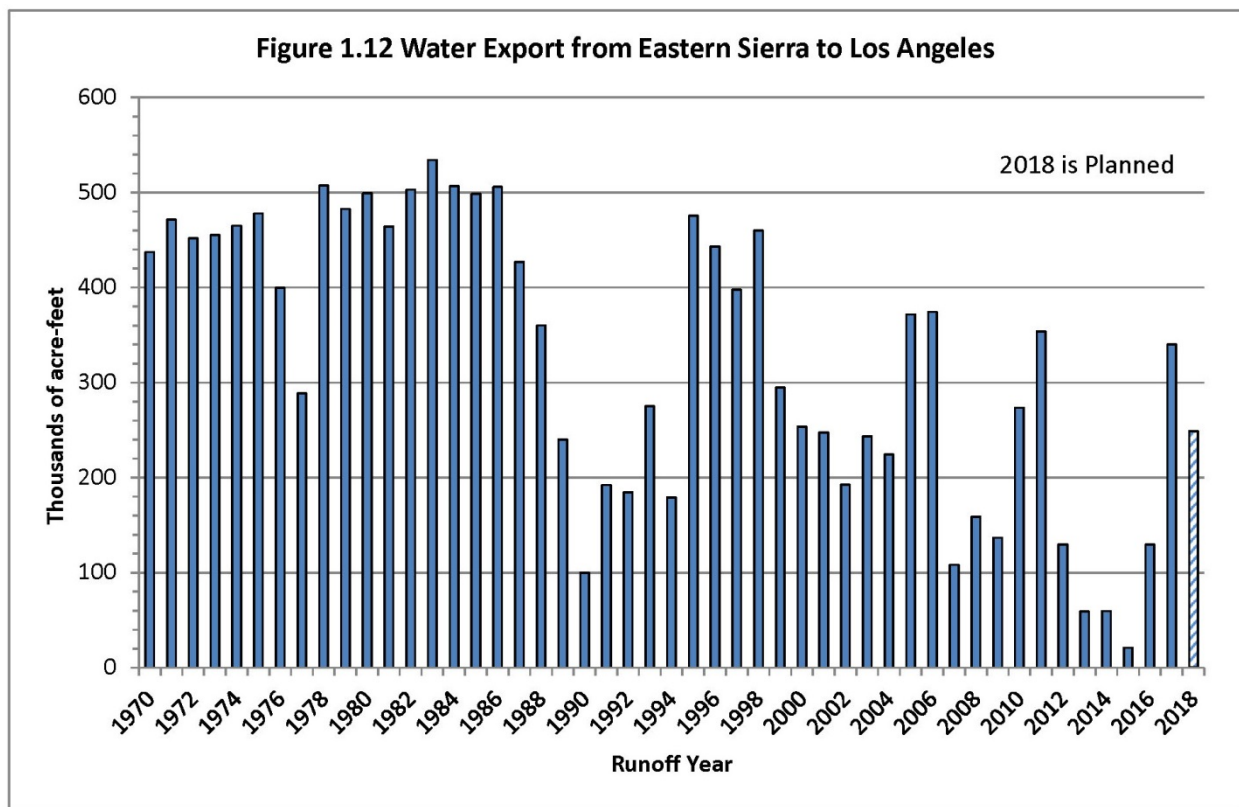


Note: The blue bar made up of Runoff, Flowing Groundwater, and Pumping is the Owens Valley water supply. The black bar is the amount of the Owens Valley water supply exported to Los Angeles. The black bar is below 0 between the 2012-13 runoff years and the 2015-16 runoff years because the Owens Valley uses exceeded the supply and water had to be imported in order to meet the water demands.

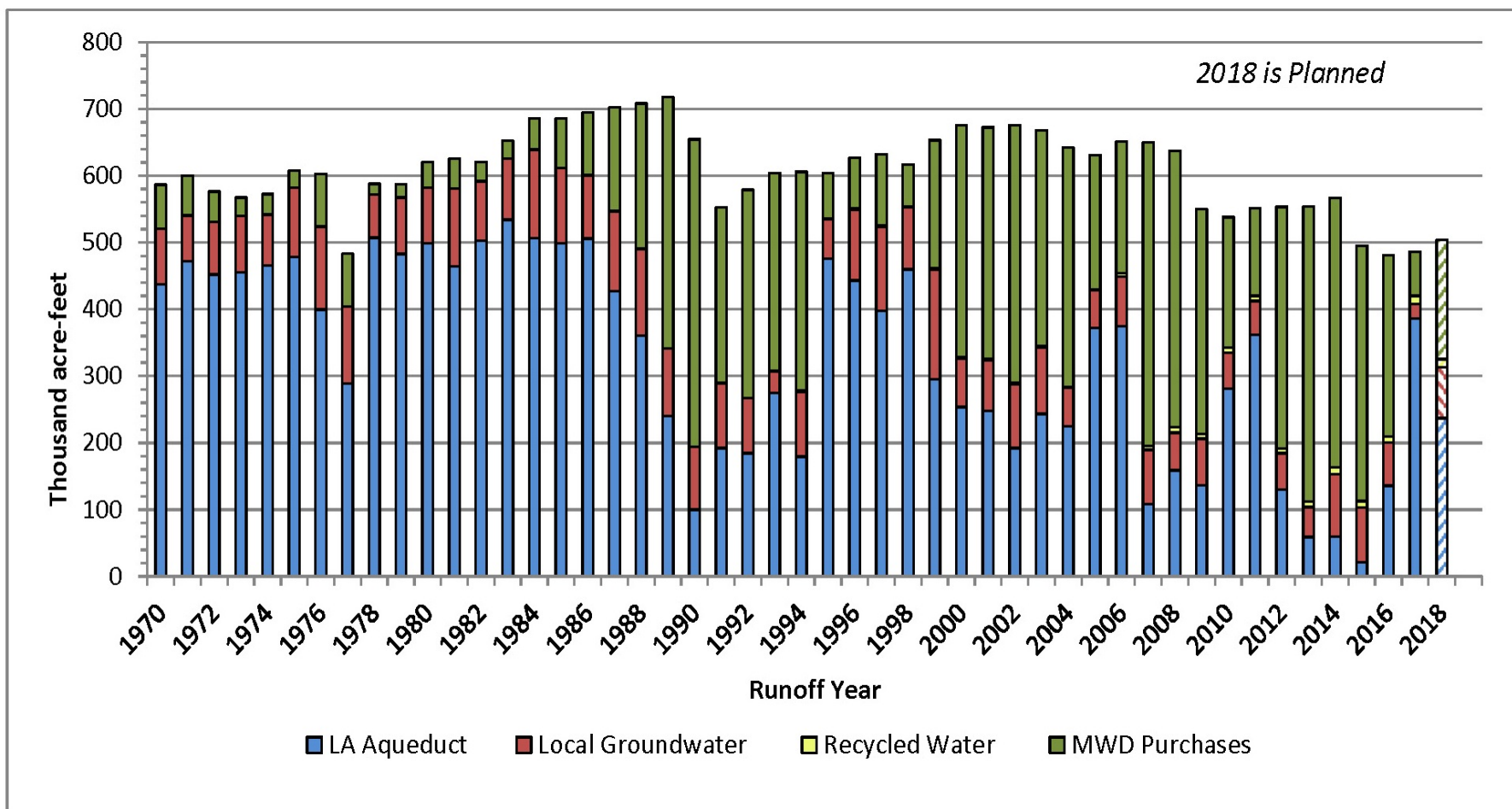
**Figure 1.12 Owens Valley Supply and Export**

### 1.5. Water Exports to Los Angeles

Figure 1.13 provides a record of water exports from the Eastern Sierra to Los Angeles since 1970. Figure 1.14 shows the LAA contribution to the City water supply relative to other sources and the total annual water supplied to Los Angeles since 1970. LADWP estimates that Los Angeles will require about 504,000 acre-feet of water during the 2018-19 runoff year. It is anticipated that water from the Owens Valley will make up 17% of the 2018-19 supply for Los Angeles, while the entire Eastern Sierra will make up about 47% of the 2018-19 supply. Water purchases from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California will provide about 36% of the City's supply, groundwater from Los Angeles area aquifers will provide about 15%, and recycled water will supply about 2% of the City's water needs.



**Figure 1. 12. Water Export from Eastern Sierra to Los Angeles**



**Figure 1. 13. Sources of Water for the City of Los Angeles**

## **CONDITIONS IN THE OWENS VALLEY**

## **2.0 CONDITIONS IN THE OWENS VALLEY**

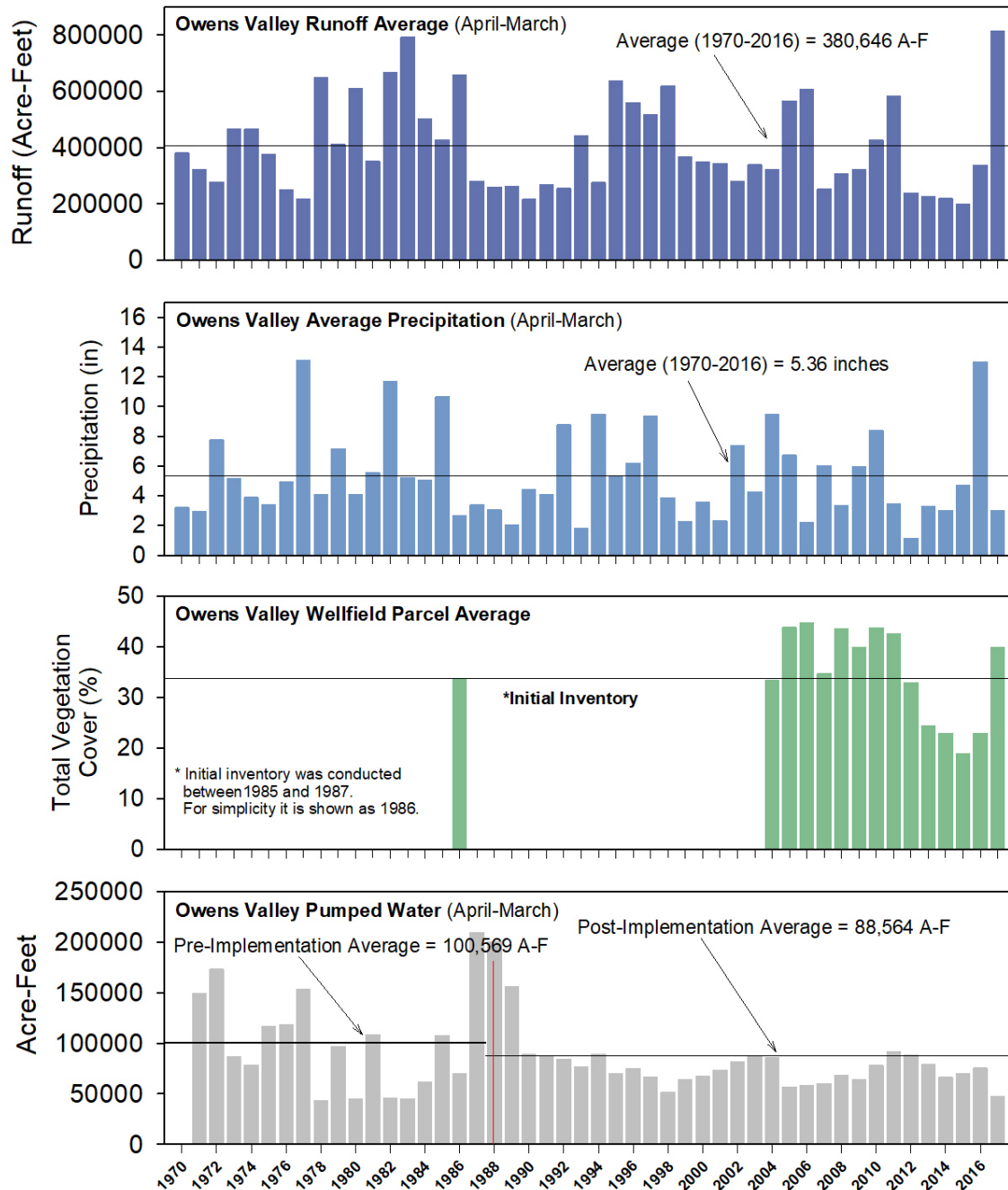
As of April 1, 2018, the Eastern Sierra overall snowpack was measured to be 66% of normal (Tables 2.2). Owens Valley runoff during the 2018-19 runoff year is forecast to be 317,500 acre-feet or approximately 78% of normal (Section 1, Table 1.1). Owens Valley floor precipitation during the 2017-18 runoff year was about 56% of average (Table 2.3). Overall, vegetation cover in the Owens Valley is comparable to mid-1980s baseline conditions. A graphical summary of Owens Valley conditions is provided in Figure 2.1. Groundwater levels are generally stable in most areas of the valley, even after five consecutive years of extreme drought prior to the high runoff experienced last year, based on depth-to-water in selected monitoring wells in each of LADWP's nine wellfields, as shown in Figures 2.2 through Figure 2.10.

### **2.1. Well ON/OFF Status**

The Water Agreement includes the vegetation protection provisions of linking pumping wells to specific monitoring sites. If the available soil moisture measured at a vegetation monitoring site is not sufficient to meet the estimated demands of the vegetation associated with that monitoring site, the wells linked to that site are designated as being in the OFF status and may not be operated. The wells linked to a monitoring site may be operated if the available soil water is determined to be sufficient to have met the estimated water requirements of the vegetation at the time that the associated wells were designated as being in the OFF status. The Green Book includes the complete well ON/OFF procedures. Table 2.1 provides a listing of Owens Valley monitoring site ON/OFF status as of April 2018, the monitoring wells associated with each monitoring site, and the linked pumping wells.

Some pumping wells are designated as being exempt from linkage to vegetation sites and the ON/OFF provisions of the Water Agreement because these wells are in areas that cannot cause significant adverse impacts to the vegetation or because these wells have been determined by Inyo County and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) to be a necessary source of water. A list of exempt wells and the reasons for exemption are included in Section 1, Table 1.5.

## Summary of Owens Valley Conditions



**Figure 2. 1. Summary of Owens Valley Conditions**



**Table 2.1. Owens Valley Monitoring Site Status (ON/OFF) as of April 2018**

Wellfield	Monitoring Site	Monitoring Well	Pumping Wells	E/M Wells	ON/OFF Status
Laws	L1	795T	247, 248, 249, 398		ON
	L2	USGS 1	236*, 239, 243, 244		ON
	L3		240, 241, 242	376, 377	ON
	L4a, L4b			385, 386	na
	L5**		245	387, 388	na
	Exempt		236*, 354, 422, 413		Exempt
Bishop	All wells		140, 411, 410, 371		na
			406, 407, 408, 412		na
Big Pine	BP1	798T	210, 352	378, 379, 389	ON
	BP2	799T	220, 229, 374		OFF
	BP3	567T	222, 223, 231, 232		ON
	BP4	800T	331		ON
	Exempt		218, 219, 330, 332, 341, 352, 375, 415		Exempt
Taboose-Aberdeen	TA3	505T	106, 110, 111, 114		OFF
	TA4	586T	342, 347		ON
	TA5	801T	349		ON
	TA6	803T	109, 370		ON
	Exempt		118		Exempt
Thibaut-Sawmill	TS1	807T	159		OFF
	TS2	T806	155		OFF
	TS3	454T	103, 104	382	ON
	TS4	804T		380, 381	OFF
	Exempt		351, 356		Exempt
Independence-Oak	IO1	809T	391, 400		OFF
	IO2	548T	63		ON
	Exempt		59, 60, 61, 65, 401, 357, 384*	383, 384	Exempt
Symmes-Shepherd	SS1	USGS 9G	69, 392, 393		OFF
	SS2	646T	74, 394, 395		OFF
	SS3	561T	92, 396		OFF
	SS4	811T	75, 345		OFF
	Exempt			402	Exempt
Bairs-Georges	BG2	812T	76, 343*, 348, 403		ON
	Exempt		343*		na
Lone Pine	Exempt		344, 346	425	Exempt
	Other		416		na

\*dual use

\*\* Monitoring site has not yet been located.

## 2.2 Groundwater Level Hydrographs

LADWP hydrographers monitor groundwater levels in over 700 monitoring wells throughout the Owens Valley. Groundwater levels are considered when evaluating the overall condition of the basin and are utilized for calibrating groundwater models. Hydrographs are used to observe the changes in groundwater levels over time. Figures 2.2 through 2.10 illustrate hydrographs of selected monitoring wells with available long-term data in Owens Valley wellfields. As shown in Figures 2.2 through 2.10, as a result of the extreme runoff and the extended spreading activity by LADWP during the 2017-18 runoff year, groundwater levels throughout Owens Valley wellfields rose between April 2017 and April 2018 as listed below:

- In Laws Wellfield, the average groundwater levels (represented by monitoring wells T107, T438, T436, and T490) experienced an average of 7.8 feet rise between April 2017 and April 2018.
- In Bishop Wellfield, the average groundwater levels (represented by monitoring wells T390, T501, T389, and T485) experienced an average of 0.7 feet drop between April 2017 and April 2018.
- In Big Pine Wellfield, the average groundwater levels (represented by monitoring wells T470, T469, T425, and T426) experienced an average of 2.5 feet rise between April 2017 and April 2018.
- In Taboose-Aberdeen Wellfield, the average groundwater levels (represented by monitoring wells T502, T417, T421, and T419) experienced an average of 4.9 feet rise between April 2017 and April 2018.
- In Thibaut-Sawmill Wellfield, the average groundwater levels (represented by monitoring wells T413, T415, T414, and T454) experienced an average of 1.3 feet rise between April 2017 and April 2018.
- In Independence-Oak Wellfield, the average groundwater levels (represented by monitoring wells T406, T412, T408, and T453) experienced an average of 2.7 feet rise between April 2017 and April 2018.
- In Symmes-Shepherd Wellfield, the average groundwater levels (represented by monitoring wells T511, T440, T403, and T453) experienced an average of 0.5 feet rise between April 2017 and April 2018.
- In Bairs-Georges Wellfield, the average groundwater levels (represented by monitoring wells T398, T400, and V087) experienced an average of 3.8 feet rise between April 2017 and April 2018.

- In Lone Pine Wellfield, the average groundwater levels (represented by monitoring wells T360, V015N, V172, and V256) experienced an average of 5.4 feet rise between April 2017 and April 2018.

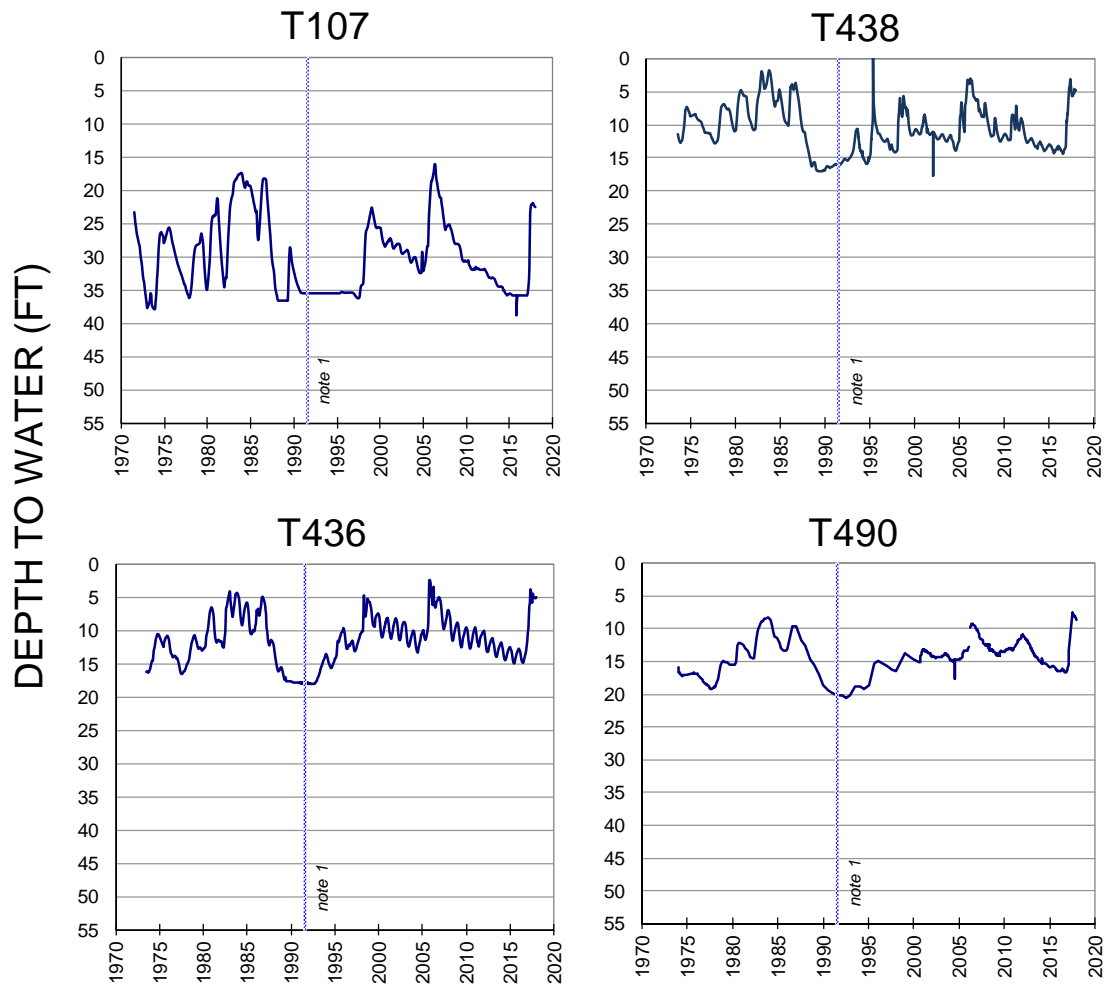
Overall, the average groundwater levels in the Owens Valley rose approximately three (3) feet between April 2017 and April 2018.

LADWP uses regression models to forecast the approximate changes in depth to water in the shallow aquifer. Groundwater pumping for the 2018-19 runoff year will be contingent on environmental conditions, runoff conditions, and water needs assessed during the year. The range of planned pumping by wellfield is included in Table 1.3 (Section 1). Based upon the planned groundwater pumping in each wellfields during the 2018-19 runoff year, the forecast depth to water changes between April 1, 2018, and April 1, 2019, in each Owens Valley wellfields utilizing selected monitoring wells are as follows:

- Average groundwater levels in the Laws Wellfield are forecasted to drop between 4.69 feet and 5.86 feet.
- Average groundwater levels in the Big Pine Wellfield are forecasted to drop between 0.31 feet and 0.97 feet.
- Average groundwater levels in the Taboose-Aberdeen Wellfield are forecasted to drop between 2.34 feet and 2.9 feet.
- Average g levels in the Thibaut-Sawmill Wellfield are forecasted to drop between 0.34 feet and 0.8 feet.
- Average groundwater levels in the Independence-Oak Wellfield are forecasted to drop between 1.24 feet and 2.4 feet.
- Average groundwater levels in the Symmes-Shepherd Wellfield are forecasted to rise approximately 1.1 feet.
- Average groundwater levels in the Bairs-Georges Wellfield are forecasted to drop between 2.26 feet and 2.5 feet.

Overall, the average groundwater levels in the Owens Valley are forecasted to drop between 1.4 feet and 2.1 feet between April 2018 and April 2019.

## LAWS WELLFIELD

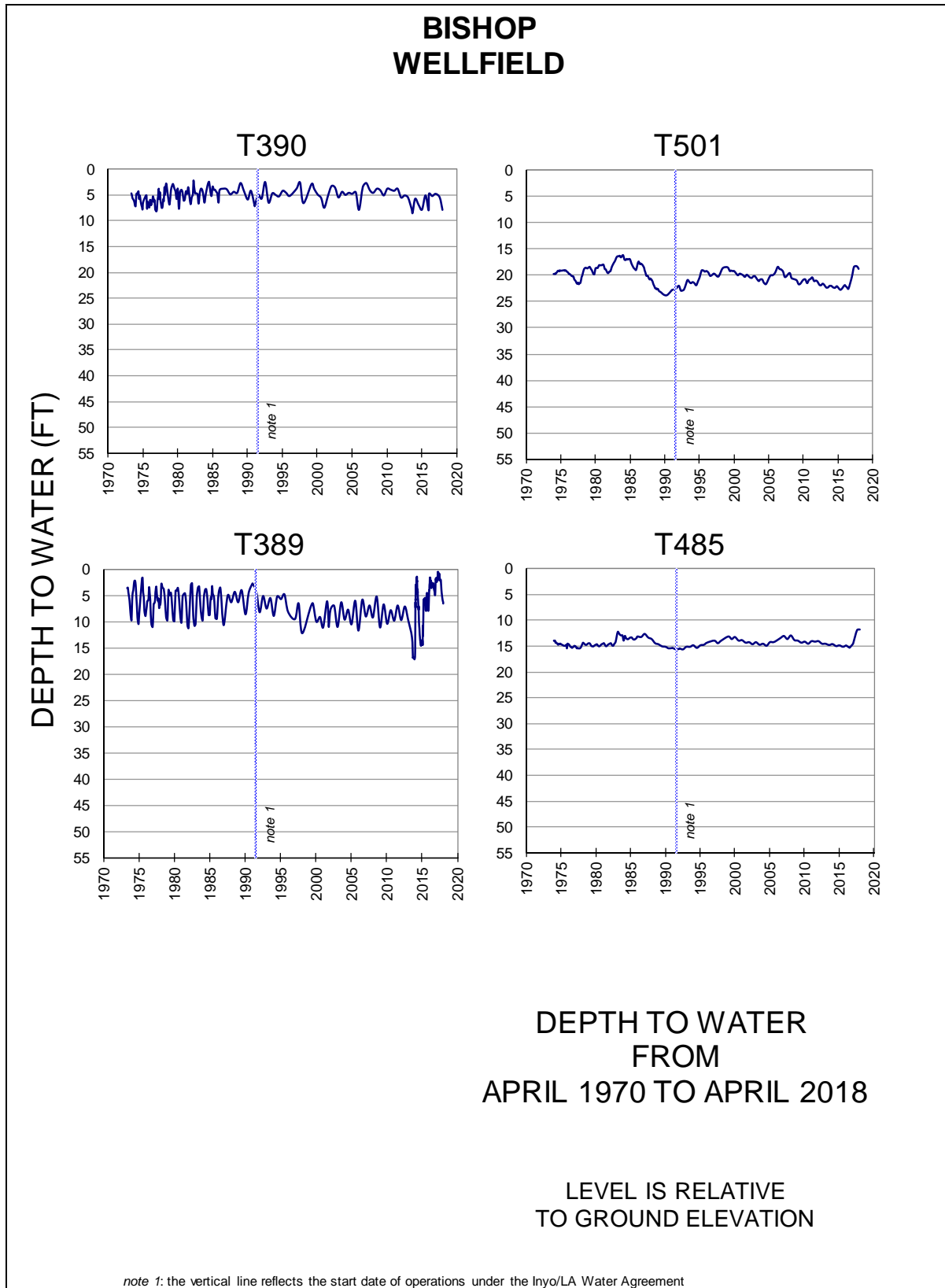


DEPTH TO WATER  
FROM  
APRIL 1970 TO APRIL 2018

LEVEL IS RELATIVE  
TO GROUND ELEVATION

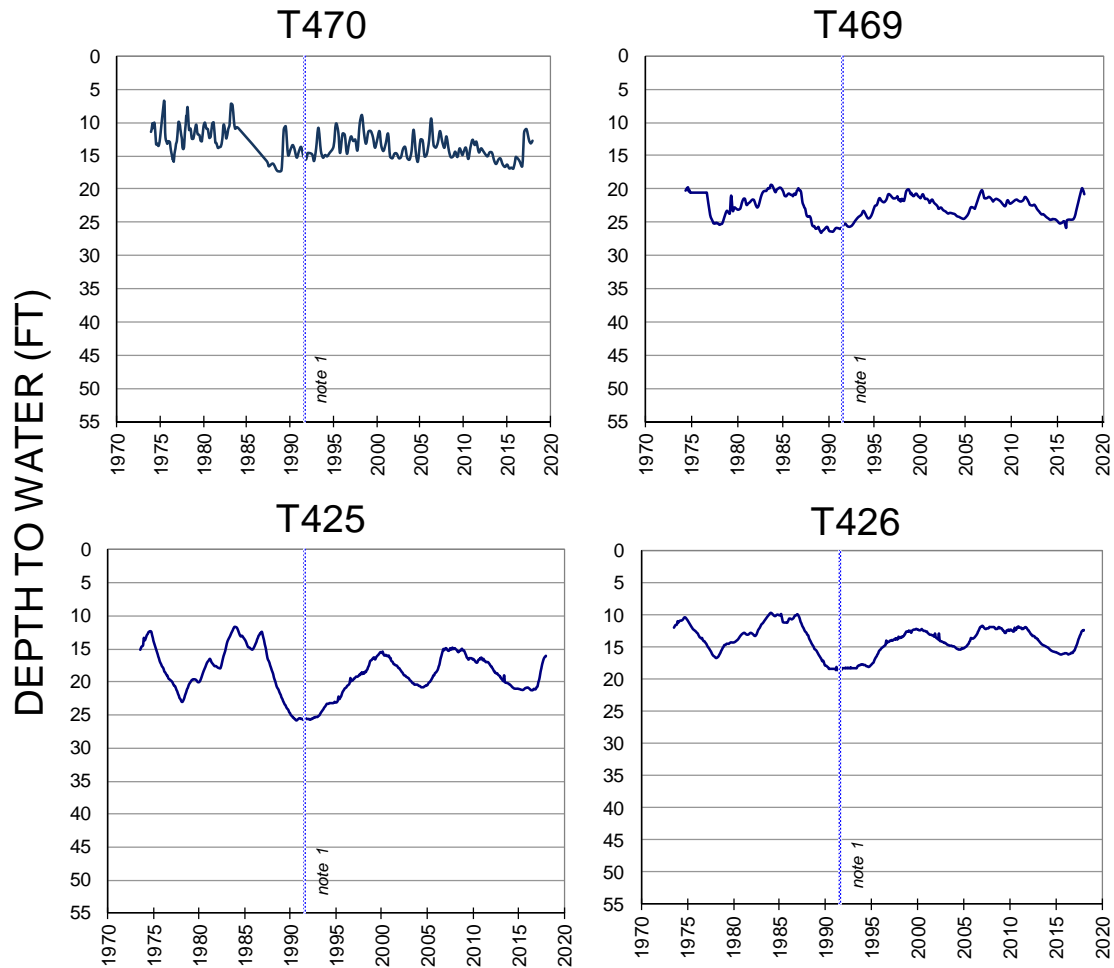
*note 1:* the vertical line reflects the start date of operations under the Inyo/LA Water Agreement

**Figure 2. 2. Depth to Water Hydrographs for Laws Wellfield**



**Figure 2. 3. Depth to Water Hydrographs for Bishop Wellfield**

## BIG PINE WELLFIELD



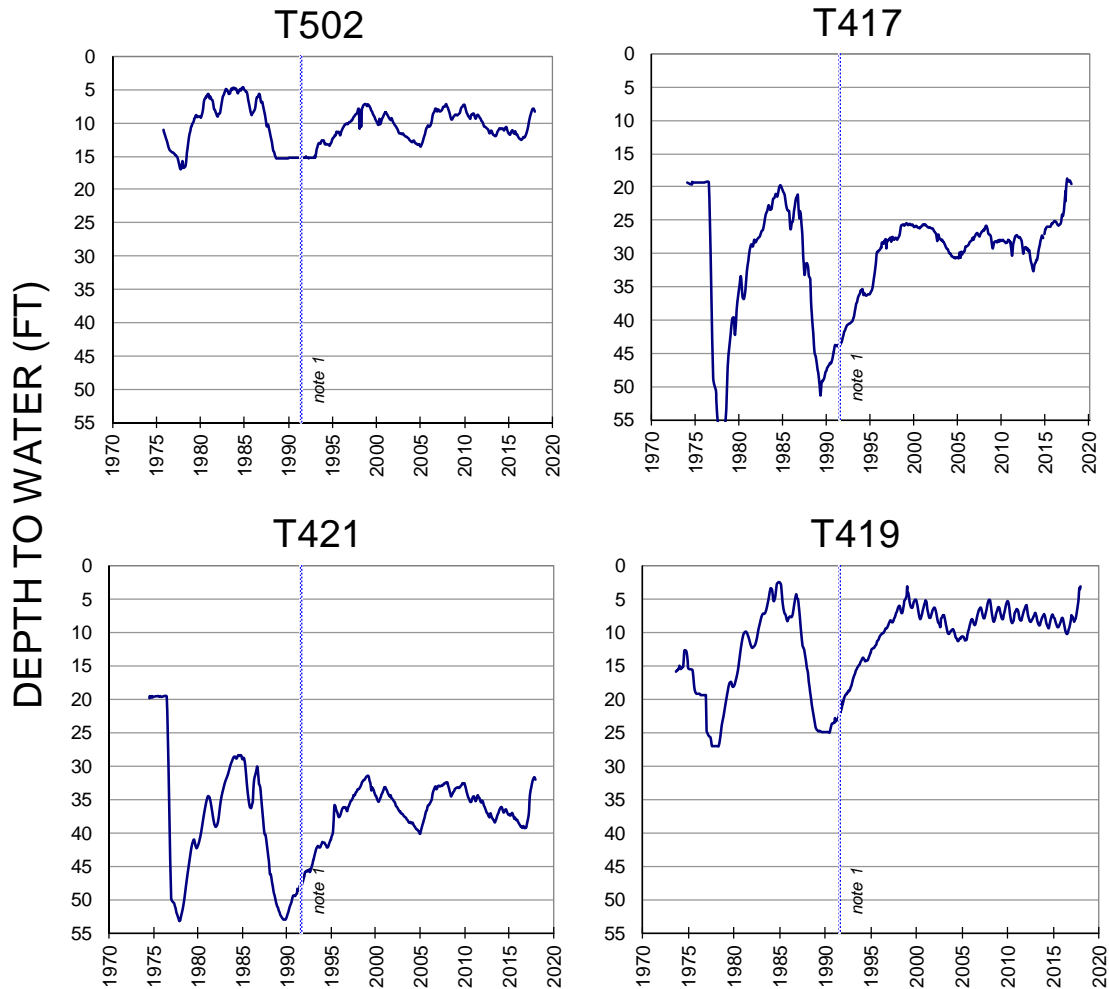
DEPTH TO WATER  
FROM  
APRIL 1970 TO APRIL 2018

LEVEL IS RELATIVE  
TO GROUND ELEVATION

*note 1: the vertical line reflects the start date of operations under the Inyo/LA Water Agreement*

**Figure 2. 4. Depth to Water Hydrographs for Big Pine Wellfield**

## TABOOSE-ABERDEEN WELLFIELD

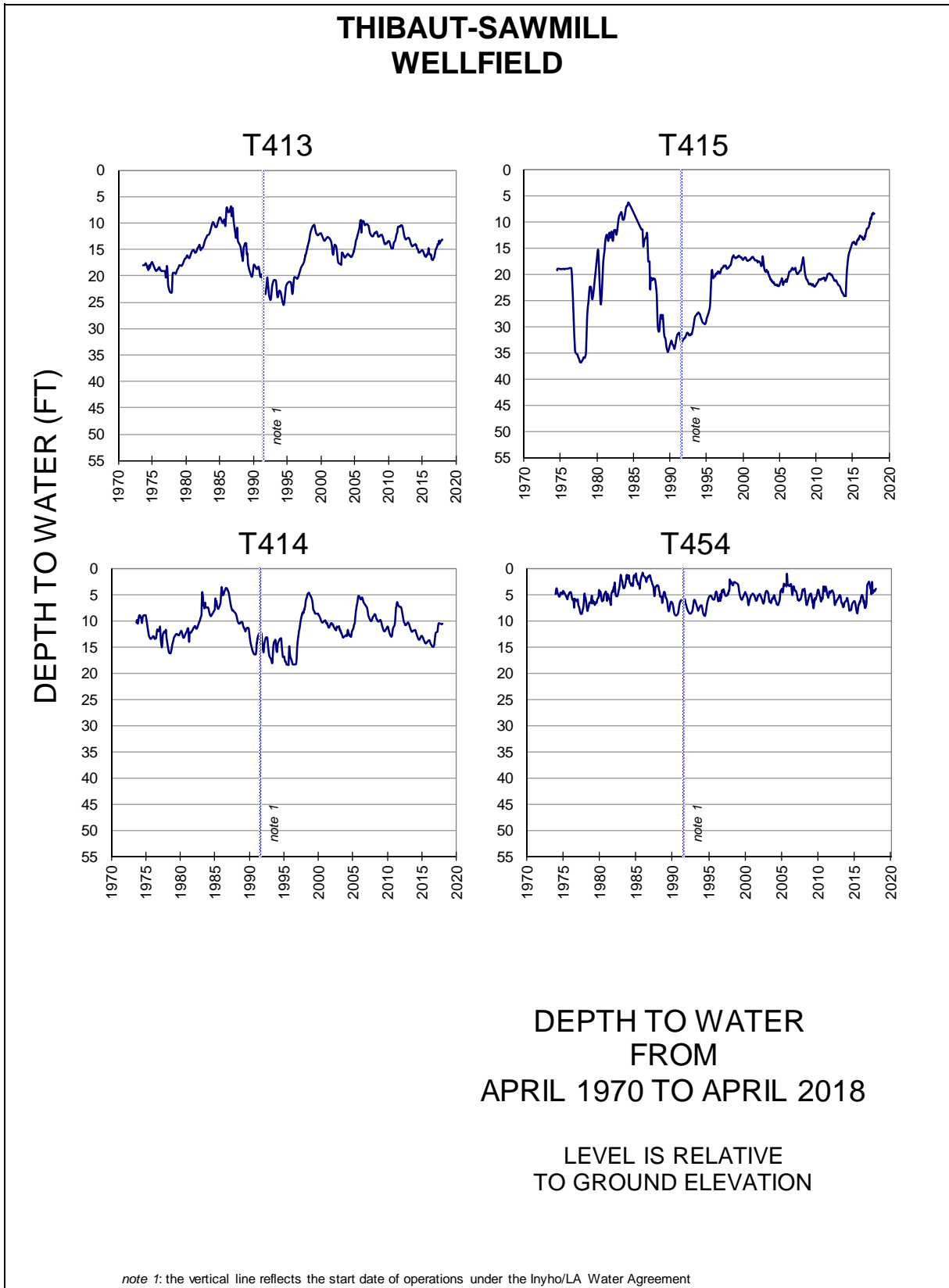


DEPTH TO WATER  
FROM  
APRIL 1970 TO APRIL 2018

LEVEL IS RELATIVE  
TO GROUND ELEVATION

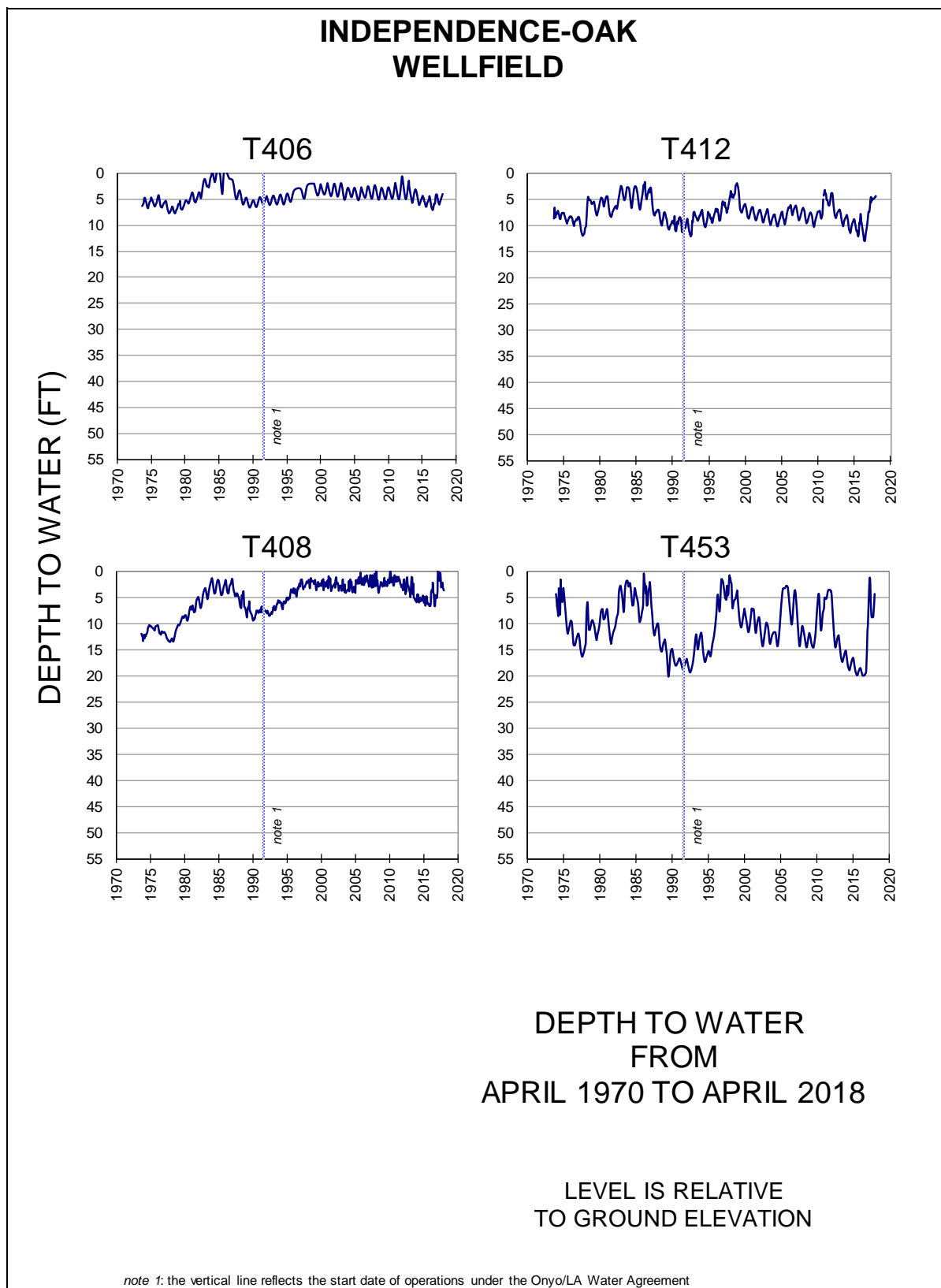
*note 1: the vertical line reflects the start date of operations under the Inyo/LA Water Agreement*

**Figure 2. 5. Depth to Water Hydrographs for Taboose-Aberdeen Wellfield**

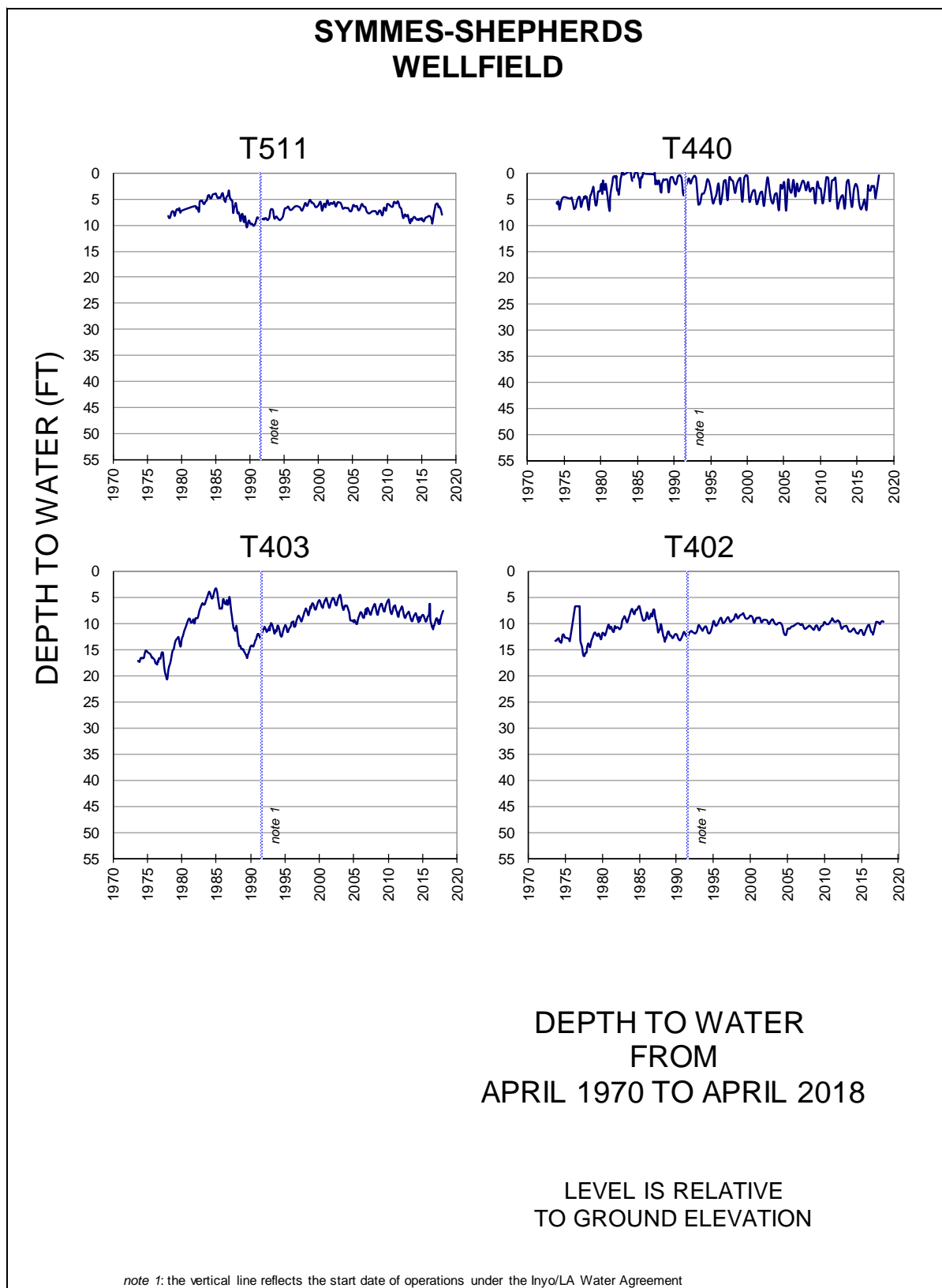


**Figure 2. 6. Depth to Water Hydrographs for Thibaut-Sawmill Wellfield**

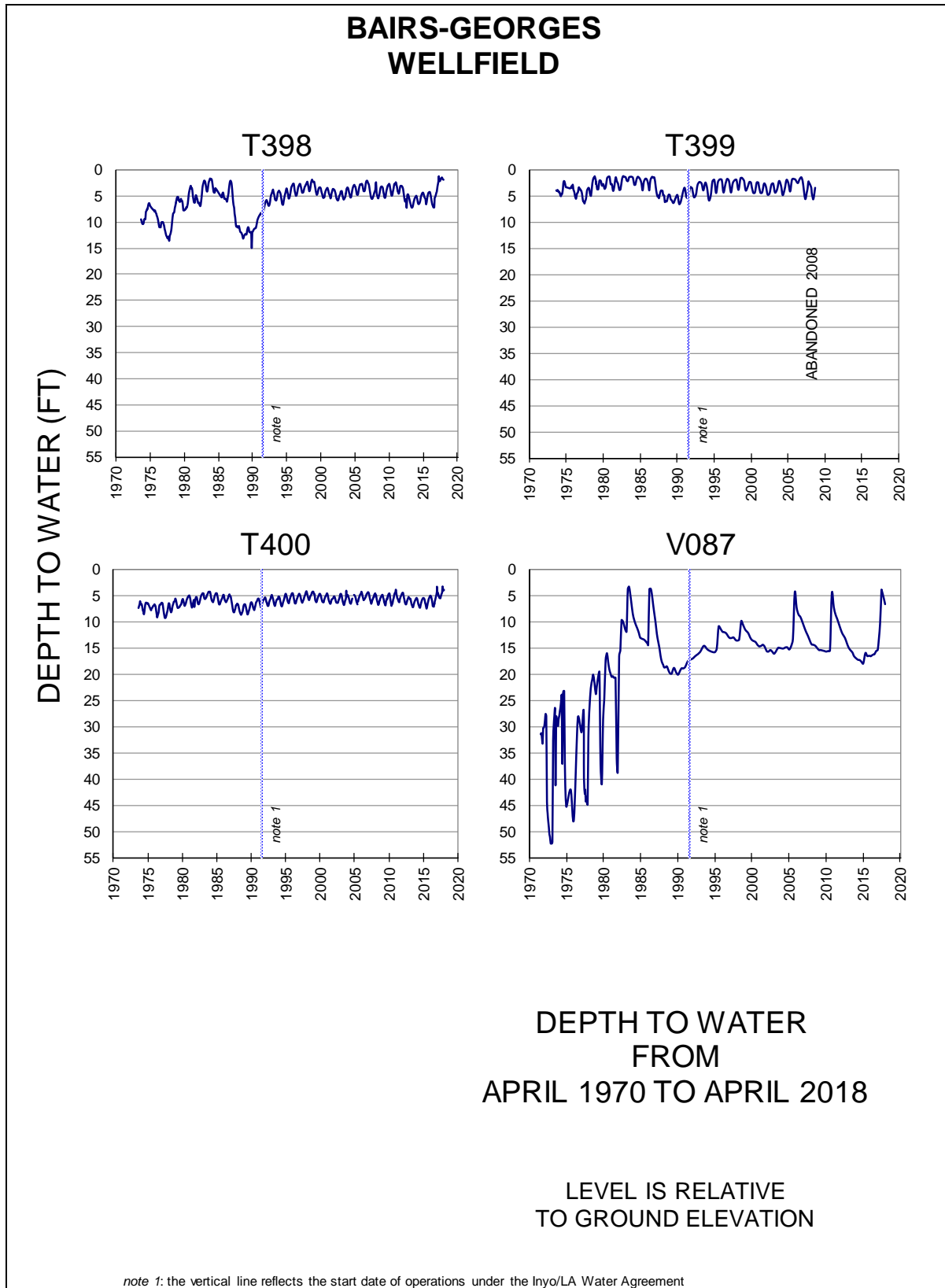




**Figure 2. 7. Depth to Water Hydrographs for Independence-Oak Wellfield**

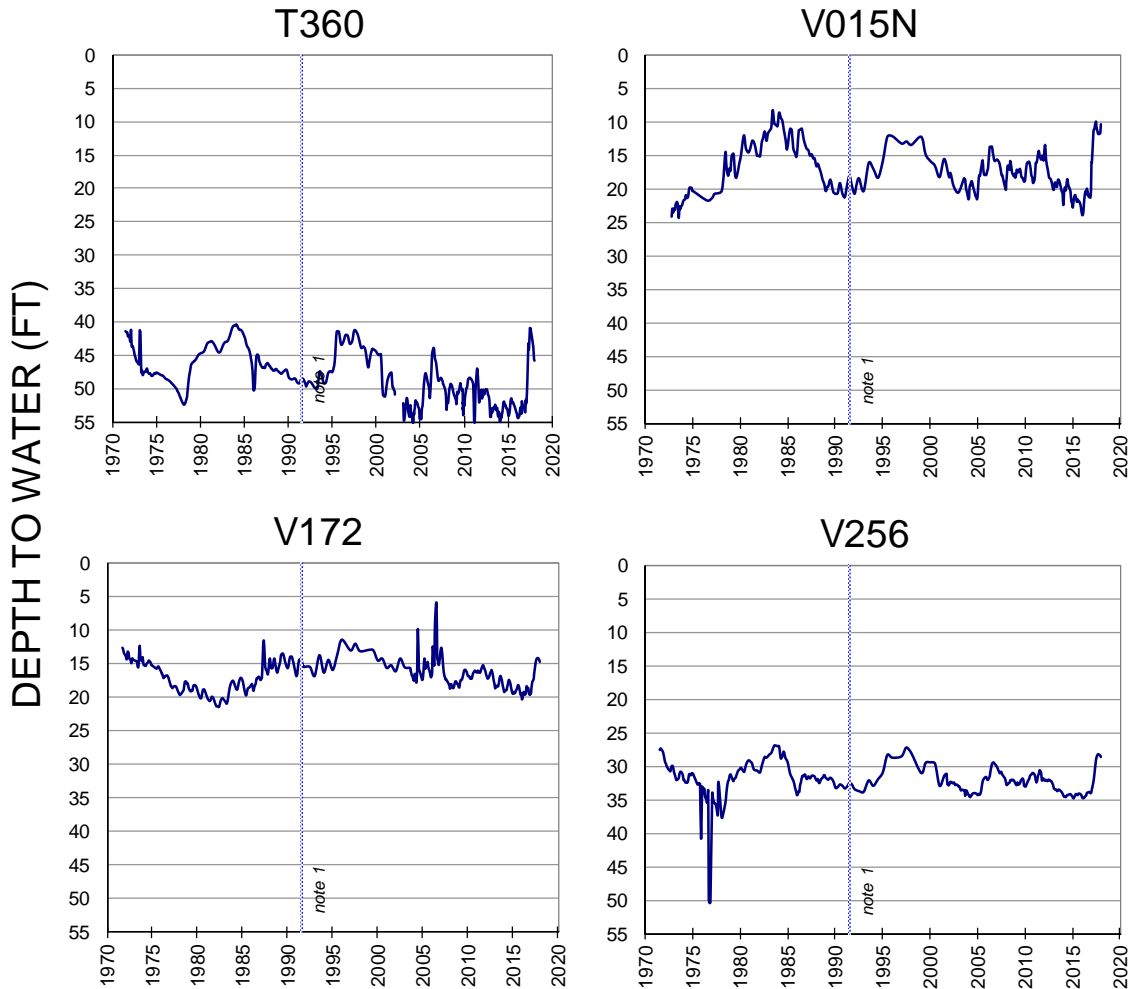


**Figure 2. 8. Depth to Water Hydrographs for Symmes-Shepard Wellfield**



**Figure 2. 9. Depth to Water Hydrographs for Bairs-Georges Wellfield**

## LONE PINE WELLFIELD



DEPTH TO WATER  
FROM  
APRIL 1970 TO APRIL 2018

LEVEL IS RELATIVE  
TO GROUND ELEVATION

*note 1: the vertical line reflects the start date of operations under the Inyo/LA Water Agreement*

**Figure 2. 10. Depth to Water Hydrographs for Lone Pine Wellfield**

## **2.3 Precipitation Record and Runoff Forecast**

The Eastern Sierra snowpack as of April 1, 2018 was 70% of normal in the Mammoth Lakes area, 50% of normal in the Rock Creek area, 76% of normal in the Bishop area, 75% of normal in the Big Pine area, and 45% of normal in the Cottonwood Lakes area. The Eastern Sierra overall snowpack, weighted by contribution to Owens River watershed runoff was calculated to be 66% of the 50-year (1966-2015) average snowpack as of April 1, 2018 (Table 2.2).

The Eastern Sierra runoff forecast for the 2018-19 runoff year is 317,500 acre-feet or 78% of 50-year average (Section 1, Table 1.1). Figure 2.11 provides a comparison of the forecasted runoff for the 2018-19 year to actual runoff in previous runoff years.

Average precipitation on the valley floor for the 2017-18 year was 3.2 inches, which is 56% of the 50-year average precipitation of 5.8 inches. Table 2.3 details monthly annual precipitation totals for the 2017-18 runoff year as well as the long-term averages at representative precipitation gauges throughout the Owens Valley.

**Table 2. 2. Eastern Sierra April 1, 2018 Snow Survey Results**

EASTERN SIERRA SNOW SURVEY RESULTS			
April 1, 2018			
<b>MAMMOTH LAKES AREA</b> (Contributes 27% of Owens River Basin runoff)			
<u>Course</u>	<u>Water Content</u>	<u>April 1 Normal</u>	<u>Percent of Normal</u>
Mammoth Pass	32.9	42.6	77%
Mammoth Lakes	11.6	20.5	57%
Minarets 2	20.1	29.5	68%
Mammoth Lakes Area Average:	21.5	30.9	70%
<b>ROCK CREEK AREA</b> (Contributes 16% of Owens River Basin runoff)			
<u>Course</u>	<u>Water Content</u>	<u>April 1 Normal</u>	<u>Percent of Normal</u>
Rock Creek 1	3.8	7.3	52%
Rock Creek 2	4.4	10.2	44%
Rock Creek 3	7.5	13.7	54%
Rock Creek Area Average:	5.2	10.4	50%
<b>BISHOP AREA</b> (Contributes 19% of Owens River Basin runoff)			
<u>Course</u>	<u>Water Content</u>	<u>April 1 Normal</u>	<u>Percent of Normal</u>
Sawmill*	14.7	19.3	76%
Bishop Area Average:	14.7	19.3	76%
<b>BIG PINE AREA</b> (Contributes 13% of Owens River Basin runoff)			
<u>Course</u>	<u>Water Content</u>	<u>April 1 Normal</u>	<u>Percent of Normal</u>
Big Pine Creek 2	8.1	13.3	61%
Big Pine Creek 3	15.4	18.2	85%
Big Pine Creek Area Average:	11.8	15.7	75%
<b>COTTONWOOD AREA</b> (Contributes 25% of Owens Basin River runoff)			
<u>Course</u>	<u>Water Content</u>	<u>April 1 Normal</u>	<u>Percent of Normal</u>
Cottonwood Lakes 1	6.4	12.5	51%
Trailhead**	5.0	13.1	39%
Cottonwood Area Average:	5.7	12.8	45%
<b>EASTERN SIERRA OVERALL SNOW PACK</b> (Weighted by contribution to Owens River Basin runoff)			
<u>Average of all Snow Courses</u>	<u>Water Content</u>	<u>April 1 Normal</u>	<u>Percent of Normal</u>
	12.5	19.0	66%

Normals are based on the 1966-2015 period.

\* Measured by Dept of Water Resources

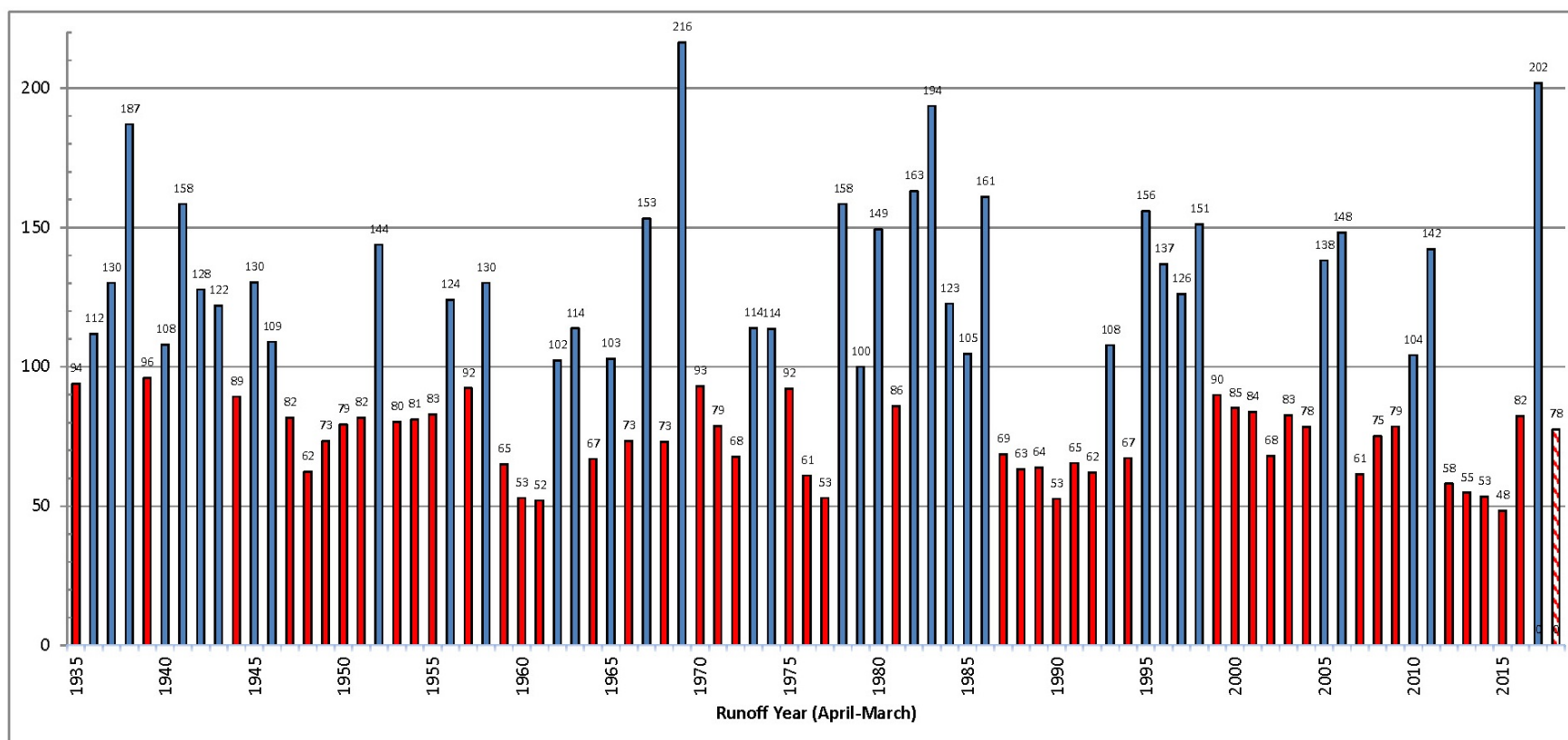
\*\* Trailhead has only been measured since 1982, so the normal is estimated.

PSS 4/4/2018



**Table 2. 3. - Owens Valley Precipitation during Runoff Year 2017-18 in Inches**

Month	Bishop	Big Pine	Tinemaha Reservoir	LAA Intake	Indep. Yard	Alabama Gates	Lone Pine	Cotton-wood	South Haiwee	Average Owens Valley
April, 2017	1.06	1.06	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.09	0.75	0.02	0.66
May	0.27	0.27	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.41	0.55	0.15	0.43
June	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
August	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.09	0.28	0.38	0.27
September	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.35	0.08	0.70	0.17
October	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
November	0.22	0.22	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.15	0.58	0.06	0.39
December	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
January, 2018	0.14	0.14	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.54	0.33	1.54	0.45
February	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.13	0.02
March	1.30	1.17	0.73	0.64	0.43	0.75	0.60	0.63	1.25	0.83
<b>2017-18</b>	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.3	2.3	3.2	4.2	3.2
<b>Average*</b>	6.2	6.2	6.6	5.6	5.5	4.0	3.9	6.8	7.1	5.8
<b>% of Average</b>	54%	51%	50%	58%	55%	83%	58%	47%	60%	56%



**Figure 2. 11. Owens Valley Runoff – Percent of Normal**

## 2.4 Owens Valley Water Supply Use

Table 2.4 provides an overview of the Owens Valley water supply, in-valley uses and losses, and Los Angeles Aqueduct (LAA) exports for the post-Water Agreement period (1992-93 through 2017-18 runoff years) as compared to the pre-project average (pre-Second Los Angeles Aqueduct) and projected water supply and uses (based on the Water Agreement, 1991 EIR, and 1997 MOU). Actual water uses in the Owens Valley are generally consistent with the projected values under the 1991 EIR and 1997 MOU.

While Owens Valley water supply (runoff, flowing wells, and pumped groundwater) has remained about the same over the long term average, exports are considerably less than anticipated under the 1991 EIR and 1997 MOU. The fundamental reasons for the reduction in the exports for the municipal water supply in Los Angeles are increased water uses for dust mitigation on Owens Lake, mandated decreases in water exported from the Mono Basin, and less groundwater pumping than anticipated under the Water Agreement.

Current Owens Valley water uses are compared to pre-project uses as well as those uses projected under the Water Agreement and 1997 MOU in Figure 2.12. The components of LADWP's water exports from the Eastern Sierra are compared to pre-project exports as well as those projected under the Water Agreement and 1997 MOU in Figure 2.13.

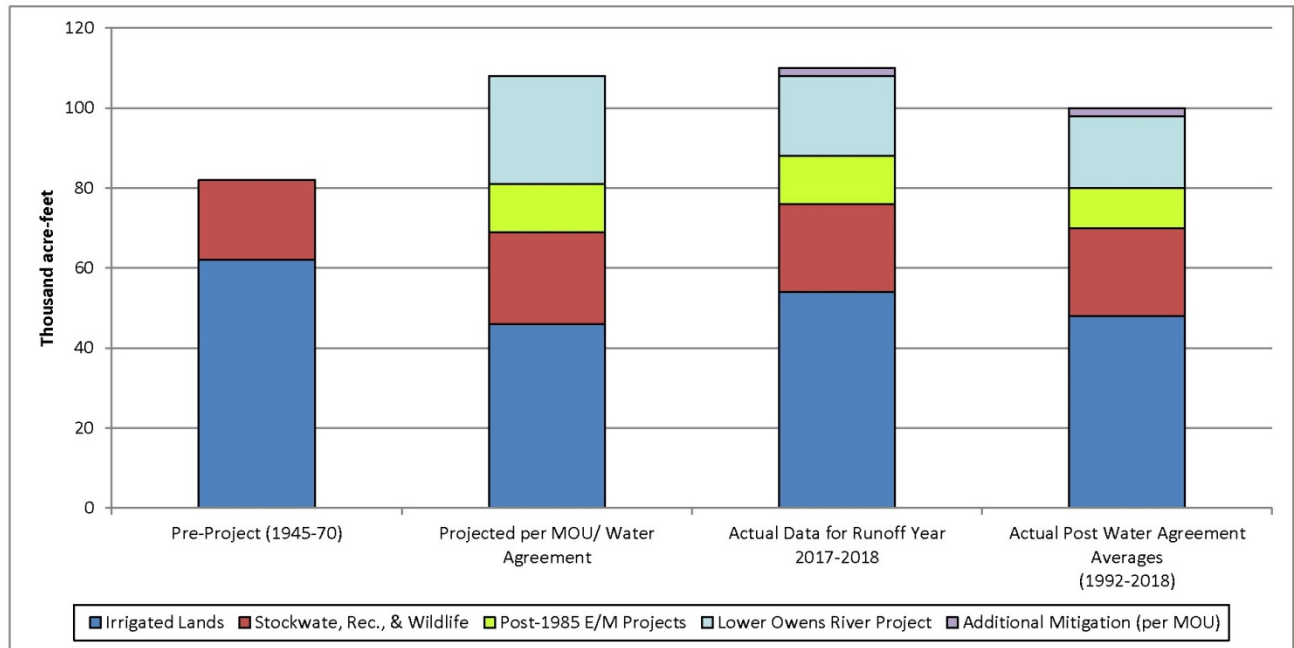
Table 2.5 provides a breakdown of Owens Valley water uses from 1985 to the present and planned water uses for the 2018-19 runoff year. While much of Table 2.5 is self-explanatory, the following items bear additional explanation:

- Enhancement/mitigation (E/M) water supply is the water supplied to E/M projects referenced in the 1991 EIR,
- LORP is water supplied to the Lower Owens River Project,
- Operations is water used for operational reasons.

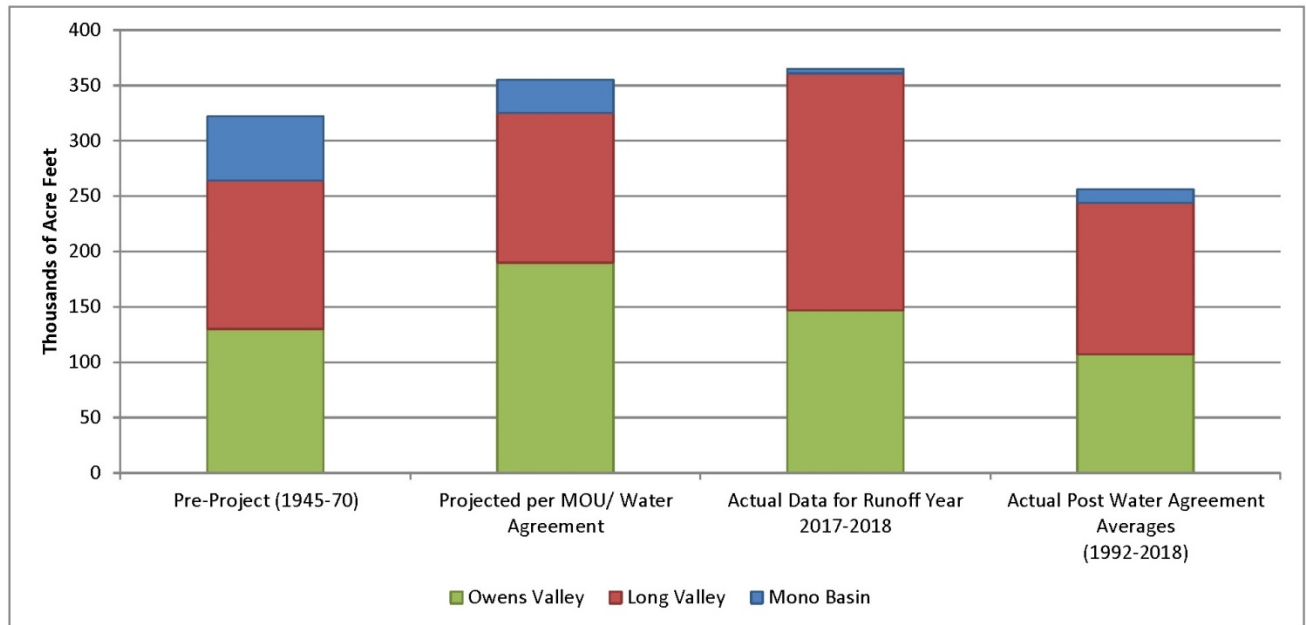
Table 2.6 lists a breakdown of water supplied to E/M projects during the 2017-18 runoff year.

**Table 2. 4. Owens Valley Water Supply and Uses**

(Amounts in Thousands of Acre-Feet/Year)				
	Pre-Project (1945-70)	Projected per MOU/ Water Agreement	Actual Data for Runoff Year 2017-2018	Actual Post Water Agreement Averages (1992-2018)
<b>Owens Valley Water Supply</b>				
Runoff (Owens Valley & Round Valley)	292	310 <sup>(1)</sup>	589	290
Flowing Wells	44	15	32	33
Pumped Groundwater	10	110 <sup>(2)</sup>	48	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>395</b>
<b>In-Valley Uses &amp; Losses</b>				
<u>Water Used on City Lands in O.V.</u>				
Irrigated Lands <sup>(3)</sup>	62	46	54	48
Stockwater, Wildlife, and Rec. Uses <sup>(4)</sup>	20	23	22	22
Post 1985 E/M Projects <sup>(5)</sup>	0	12	12	10
Lower Owens River <sup>(6)</sup>	0	27 <sup>(7)</sup>	20	18 <sup>(8)</sup>
Additional Mitigation (1,600 af from MOU)	0	0	2	2 <sup>(8)</sup>
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>99</b>
<u>Other O.V. Uses and Losses <sup>(9)</sup></u>	134	135	412	189
<b>Total</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>288</b>
<b>Components of Aqueduct Export</b>				
Owens Valley Contribution to Export	130	190	147	107
Long Valley Contribution to Export	134	135	214	137
Mono Basin Contribution to Export <sup>(10)</sup>	58	30	4	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>256</b>
1. Average runoff for period 1935 to 1988 (Runoff Year) 2. Assumed based on 1991 O.V. Groundwater Pumping EIR 3. Does not include areas receiving water supplies non-tributary to the Owens River/Aqueduct (approx. 7,000 AFY). 4. Includes projects such as the Tule Elk Field, Farmers Ponds implemented after 1970 and before 1985 when E/M projects commenced. Also includes the LORP Off-River Lakes and Ponds uses. 5. Except Lower Owens River Rewatering E/M Project 6. Includes river losses, releases to the Blackrock Waterfowl Habitat Area, and the Delta 7. Assumes: 6,000 AF year-round flow to delta, 1,000 AF to Blackrock, and 19,600 AF for river channel losses. 8. Represents recent history. 9. Includes uses for dust mitigation for Owens Lake, Indian land, private lands, conveyance losses, recharge, evaporation, and operational releases. 10. 1993 Court decision allows approximately 30,000 AFY when lake reaches elevation 6392. Prior to Court decision Mono Basin export averaged 81,000/yr.				



**Figure 2. 12. Owens Valley Water Uses**



**Figure 2. 13. Components of the Eastern Sierra Water Exports**

**Table 2. 5. Water Uses for 1992-93 through 2017-18 and Planned Uses for the 2018-19 Runoff Year (acre-feet)**

(1) Runoff Year	(2) Owens Valley Runoff %	(3) Owens Valley Pumping (1000 af)	(4) Irrigation	(5) Stock Water	(6) E/M	(7) Rec. & Wildlife	(8) LORP	(9) 1600 AF Projects	(10) In-Valley Uses (sum of 4+5+6+ 7+8+9)	Groundwater Recharge		(13) Operations	(14) All Uses (sum of 10+11+12+13)
										(11) Big Pine & Independence Spreading	(12) Laws Spreading		
1992-93	62%	84	37,131	17,828	9,088	7,725	9,269		81,041	0	0	12,179	93,220
1993-94	108%	76	47,798	17,230	13,443	8,676	5,867		93,014	14,512	10,640	12,433	130,599
1994-95	68%	89	37,790	17,178	9,132	8,116	11,638		83,854	0	56	12,102	96,012
1995-96	156%	70	57,748	20,919	11,162	12,479	11,636		113,944	30,126	21,148	13,561	178,779
1996-97	137%	75	46,171	19,757	10,989	9,438	13,031		99,386	4,606	0	21,125	125,117
1997-98	126%	67	47,114	16,422	8,114	8,022	13,069		92,741	4,113	4,106	13,874	114,834
1998-99	151%	52	45,445	13,654	9,075	8,691	11,192		88,057	24,970	31,077	23,016	167,120
1999-00	90%	64	49,529	14,461	8,836	7,470	15,973		96,269	0	0	11,263	107,532
2000-01	85%	68	49,327	13,442	7,989	7,263	12,090		90,111	0	790	12,517	103,418
2001-02	84%	73	43,296	12,759	9,401	7,487	12,485		85,428	0	230	12,973	98,631
2002-03	68%	82	43,929	12,291	11,442	7,377	9,690		84,729	0	0	8,431	93,160
2003-04	83%	88	45,974	11,620	10,926	6,853	10,243		85,616	0	0	8,787	94,403
2004-05	78%	86	50,311	11,546	9,915	6,866	8,910		87,548	243	695	9,536	98,022
2005-06	138%	57	53,832	11,355	11,587	7,807	7,566		92,147	16,212	24,187	14,814	147,360
2006-07	148%	59	50,968	12,041	11,551	7,849	11,700		94,109	29,457	16,855	38,937	179,358
2007-08	61%	60	47,699	12,161	11,565	10,122	22,501		104,048	0	0	5,631	109,679
2008-09	75%	69	56,130	11,435	10,646	8,479	20,957		107,647	1,342	0	7,651	116,640
2009-10	79%	65	52,933	11,450	10,695	10,398	15,708		101,184	0	0	8,453	109,637
2010-11	104%	80	52,983	12,275	10,807	12,106	17,020		105,191	2,993	1,973	14,280	124,437
2011-12	142%	92	62,391	11,566	11,847	9,702	19,556		115,062	13,231	4,119	8,785	141,197
2012-13	58%	89	48,763	10,961	9,257	9,254	20,927	1,612	100,774	0	0	4,081	104,855
2013-14	55%	79	44,160	11,161	8,222	8,022	17,845	1,625	91,035	0	0	1,926	92,961
2014-15	53%	66	45,491	11,582	9,520	7,615	12,681	1,604	88,493	8,742	0	1,423	98,658
2015-16	48%	70	39,598	11,752	8,412	7,934	16,828	1,614	86,138	434	0	1,255	87,827
2016-17	82%	76	49,219	10,969	10,903	8,199	18,585	1,702	99,577	4,200	7,783	17,770	129,330
2017-18	202%	48	54,400	12,300	11,554	10,000	19,800	1,600	109,654	74,000	38,800	89,600	312,054
2018-19	78%		49,000	11,500	10,700	7,900	17,400	1,600	98,100	2,000	0	1,500	101,600
AVG.	97%	85	48,127	13,674	10,065	8,630	13,423	1,622	94,253	8,919	5,499	15,070	123,741

NOTES: PLANNED PUMPING FOR THE 2018-19 RUNOFF YEAR IS ON TABLE 1.6  
2018-19 REFLECTS CURRENT YEAR OPERATIONS FORECAST  
E/M EXCLUDES RELEASES TO THE LORP  
LORP IS RECORD OF THE REWATERING E/M (1985-2006) AND THE MITIGATION PROJECTS (STARTED IN DECEMBER 2006)  
LORP RECORD INCLUDES RIVERINE LOSS, RELEASES TO BLACKROCK WATERFOWL, AND RELEASES TO DELTA

**Table 2. 6. Water Supplied to Enhancement/Mitigation Projects During 2017-18**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Water Supplied (acre-feet)</b>
McNally Canals Conveyance Losses	1,603
McNally/Laws/Poleta Native Pasture Lands	1,573
McNally Ponds	753
Laws Historical Museum	105
Klondike Lake	1,552
Big Pine Regreening	102
Lower Owens River Rewatering	0
Independence Pasture Lands	1,931
Independence Springfield	1,196
Independence Ditch System	577
Independence Woodlot	92
Independence Regreening	73
Shepherd Creek Alfalfa Lands	926
Lone Pine Park/Richards Field	450
Lone Pine Woodlot	61
Lone Pine Van Norman Field	453
Lone Pine Regreening	107
<b>Total E/M Uses</b>	<b>11,554</b>



## 2.6 Owens Valley Vegetation Conditions

Vegetation conditions within the Owens Valley are monitored using vegetation transects as well as other methods. The Green Book describes the methodology and purposes of vegetation transects. As stated in the Green Book: “Vegetation transects are included within the Green Book to serve two purposes: 1) to estimate transpiration from a monitoring site, and 2) for use in determining whether vegetation has decreased or changed significantly from the previous cover.” A reference for comparison of vegetation changes is the 1984-87 vegetation inventory data.

The Green Book requires the 1984-87 vegetation inventory to be used as a baseline when determining whether vegetation cover and/or species composition have changed. The 1984-1987 inventory transects were chosen using aerial photos to aid in determining transect locations. Transects were located visually by choosing lines that appeared to cover the representative units of vegetation within the parcel being measured. Transects were generally run toward the center of the parcels in order to avoid transitional areas at parcel edges. A minimum of five transects were run on each parcel. If the vegetation cover was particularly heterogeneous, a qualitative method was employed in selecting additional transects. The transect data were checked visually and additional transects were run to lessen the degree of variability as necessary.

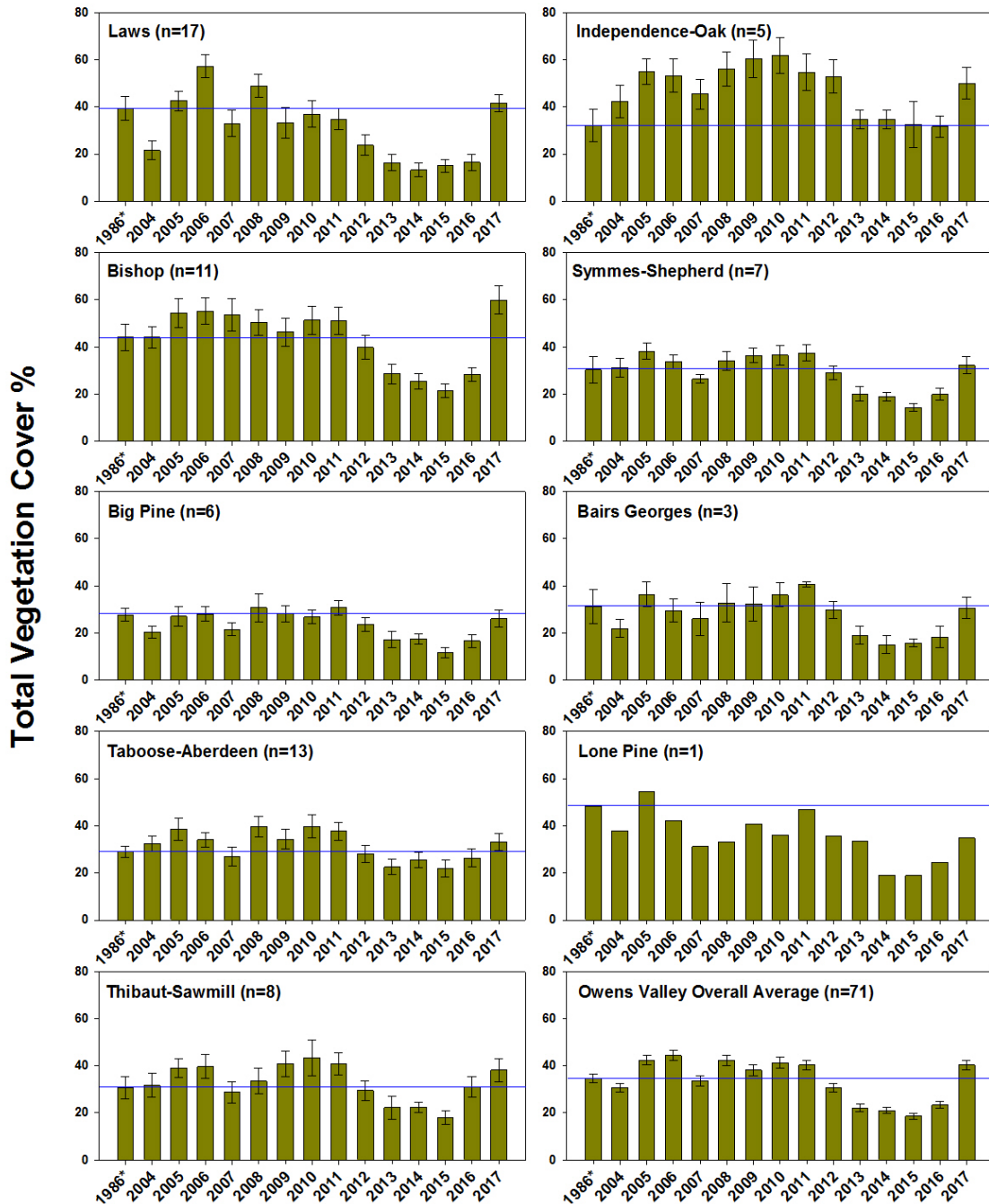
The Green Book directs that future transects should be performed in a similar manner as the initial inventory to determine whether vegetation has changed, but allows the technique to be modified by the Technical Group to permit statistical comparison by randomly selected transects. The procedures for modifying the Green Book procedures are included under Water Agreement Section XXV. In any case, the Green Book requires the Technical Group to perform a statistical analysis in order to determine the statistical significance of any suspected vegetation changes from the 1984-87 inventory maps.

In 2004, LADWP began running transects annually within parcels located both inside and outside wellfields. Some parcels are evaluated annually, while others are not. Percent total cover is calculated and compared to data collected within parcels during the period of baseline inventory.

Figure 2.14 includes vegetation transect data collected by LADWP and presented in a series of graphs documenting Owens Valley vegetation conditions. LADWP monitors vegetation using established vegetation transects that enable the Technical Group to reliably assess annual changes in vegetation cover and composition.

## Owens Valley Vegetation Conditions Wellfield Areas and Overall Wellfield Average

Data collected by LADWP & ICWD



\*Initial inventory was conducted between 1985 and 1987. For simplicity it is shown as 1986.

**Figure 2. 14. Owens Valley Vegetation Condition for Wellfields**

## **2.7 Bishop Cone Audit**

LADWP's groundwater pumping on the Bishop Cone is governed by the provisions of the Stipulation and Order filed on August 26, 1940, in Inyo County Superior Court in the case of Hillside Water Company, a corporation et al. vs. the City of Los Angeles, a Municipal Corporation et al., (Hillside Decree) as well as the Water Agreement. Annual groundwater extractions from the Bishop Cone are limited to an amount not greater than the total amount of water used on City of Los Angeles (City) lands on the Bishop Cone during that year. Annual groundwater extractions by LADWP on the Bishop Cone are the sum of all groundwater pumped plus the amount of artesian water that has flowed from wells on the Bishop Cone during the year. Water used on City lands on the Bishop Cone are the quantity of water supplied to such lands, including conveyance losses, less any return flow to the aqueduct system.

The Inyo County Water Department (ICWD) performs an annual audit of LADWP water uses and groundwater extractions by LADWP on the Bishop Cone. Section 2 Appendices contain copies of ICWD's audits for the 2015-16 and 2016-17 runoff years. As shown in Figure 1.5, LADWP has historically pumped much less than allowed under the terms of the Hillside Decree. Beginning in the 2015-16 runoff year, the audit water account methods were modified to analyze each areas inflows and outflows to calculate total water use. In the 2016-17 runoff year LADWP extracted 14,674 acre-feet of water from the Bishop Cone area (9,989 acre-feet pumping, 4,685 acre-feet flowing), less than 45 percent of that identified as being allowed using the current audit procedures.

## **2.8 Reinhackle Spring Monitoring**

As required by the 1991 EIR, Owens Valley groundwater pumping is managed to avoid reductions in spring flows that would cause significant decreases or changes in spring-associated vegetation. Groundwater pumping from wells that may affect flow from Reinhackle Spring are managed so that flows from the spring are not significantly reduced compared to flows under prevailing natural conditions. Table 2.7 shows daily flow values for Reinhackle Spring. Over the 2017-18 runoff year, Reinhackle Spring had an average daily flow of about 2.7 cfs.

Analysis of Reinhackle Spring was included in a 2004 cooperative study by LADWP and ICWD on the Owens Valley groundwater geochemistry. During the study, water samples from Reinhackle Spring were chemically analyzed and compared to water samples from the LAA, nearby pumping wells, samples from the deep aquifer, and samples from shallow monitoring wells. The 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 determine the effects of groundwater pumping and LAA seepage on Reinhackle Spring flow was conducted between May 2010 and April 2011. Data and analysis from the 2004 cooperative study and 2010-11 testing have been included in a draft monitoring and operations plan for the Bairs-Georges Wellfield known as the draft Reinhackle Spring Flow Characterization Report and Operations Plan. The draft Reinhackle Spring

Flow Characterization Report and Operations Plan was sent to the Inyo County Water Department for review in November 2012.

**Table 2. 7. Reinhackle Spring Flow in cfs During 2017-18 Runoff Year**

Day of Month	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	Annual
1	2.42	2.58	2.83	3.13	3.47	3.24	3.13	2.90	2.69	2.48	2.22	2.03	
2	2.43	2.58	2.82	3.16	3.47	3.24	3.13	2.90	2.69	2.48	2.22	2.03	
3	2.46	2.60	2.83	3.18	3.47	3.24	3.10	2.87	2.69	2.48	2.18	2.07	
4	2.46	2.63	2.85	3.18	3.47	3.24	3.07	2.85	2.69	2.46	2.17	2.07	
5	2.46	2.63	2.85	3.18	3.47	3.24	3.07	2.85	2.69	2.43	2.17	2.07	
6	2.48	2.68	2.85	3.18	3.47	3.24	3.05	2.80	2.69	2.43	2.17	2.05	
7	2.48	2.76	2.89	3.18	3.47	3.21	3.02	2.80	2.69	2.42	2.17	2.03	
8	2.48	2.74	2.91	3.18	3.44	3.18	3.00	2.80	2.67	2.37	2.17	2.02	
9	2.48	2.74	2.96	3.18	3.42	3.18	3.02	2.80	2.63	2.38	2.17	2.00	
10	2.48	2.71	2.96	3.22	3.41	3.18	3.02	2.80	2.62	2.37	2.15	1.98	
11	2.51	2.69	2.96	3.24	3.41	3.18	3.02	2.80	2.59	2.37	2.12	1.99	
12	2.50	2.70	2.96	3.25	3.41	3.18	3.01	2.77	2.61	2.33	2.12	1.98	
13	2.53	2.70	2.96	3.30	3.41	3.18	3.02	2.74	2.60	2.33	2.09	1.98	
14	2.53	2.69	2.96	3.30	3.41	3.18	2.98	2.74	2.58	2.32	2.07	1.98	
15	2.53	2.71	2.96	3.34	3.41	3.18	2.96	2.74	2.58	2.32	2.07	1.98	
16	2.53	2.74	2.96	3.36	3.21	3.18	2.96	2.72	2.58	2.32	2.07	1.98	
17	2.50	2.74	2.96	3.36	3.06	3.18	2.96	2.69	2.58	2.32	2.07	1.98	
18	2.48	2.74	3.02	3.36	3.01	3.18	2.96	2.69	2.58	2.29	2.07	1.98	
19	2.48	2.74	3.02	3.39	3.07	3.18	2.96	2.69	2.58	2.27	2.07	1.98	
20	2.48	2.74	3.02	3.41	3.06	3.18	2.95	2.69	2.55	2.27	2.07	1.98	
21	2.48	2.74	3.06	3.41	3.07	3.16	2.90	2.69	2.53	2.27	2.07	1.98	
22	2.50	2.77	3.07	3.41	3.02	3.14	2.92	2.69	2.51	2.27	2.07	1.98	
23	2.53	2.79	3.07	3.41	3.02	3.18	2.90	2.69	2.48	2.27	2.07	1.98	
24	2.53	2.80	3.09	3.41	3.07	3.18	2.90	2.69	2.49	2.27	2.07	1.98	
25	2.53	2.84	3.13	3.42	3.09	3.18	2.90	2.69	2.48	2.27	2.07	1.98	
26	2.53	2.84	3.13	3.41	3.08	3.13	2.90	2.69	2.48	2.27	2.05	1.98	
27	2.53	2.83	3.13	3.41	3.16	3.17	2.90	2.69	2.48	2.25	2.03	1.98	
28	2.57	2.85	3.13	3.41	3.30	3.18	2.90	2.69	2.48	2.23	2.03	1.98	
29	2.56	2.85	3.13	3.44	3.30	3.13	2.90	2.69	2.48	2.23		1.98	
30	2.58	2.85	3.13	3.47	3.30	3.13	2.90	2.69	2.48	2.22		1.98	
31		2.85		3.47	3.27		2.90		2.48	2.22		1.98	
Average	2.50	2.74	2.99	3.32	3.28	3.19	2.98	2.75	2.58	2.33	2.11	2.00	2.73

## **2.9 Water Spreading in the Owens Valley**

In years with much greater than normal snowmelt, the volume of runoff may at times exceed the capacity of the LAA system. During periods of high snowpack runoff, LADWP may spread runoff water for operational reasons. In addition, other operational needs may require LADWP to spread water. During January and February of the winter of 2017, the Eastern Sierra received a near record amount of snowfall. The resulting excessive amount of runoff far exceeded the capacity of the Los Angeles Aqueduct and threatened to damage dust mitigation infrastructure at Owens Lake. In response, LADWP spread approximately 112,800 acre-feet of water in runoff year 2017-18 in the areas of Laws, Big Pine, and on the alluvial fans south of Tinemaha. Additionally, LADWP released approximately 89,600 acre-feet of water in other areas not designated as spreading grounds within the Owens Valley.

Overall estimated snowpack as of April 1, 2018, is about 66% of normal and forecasted runoff for the Owens River Basin is about 317,500 acre-feet or 78% of the 50-year average. Despite the lower than normal snowpack, LADWP has already spread a small amount of water in early April due to a rain on snow event. Further water spreading is not anticipated during the 2018-19 runoff year; however, depending on the prevailing temperature, precipitation, and available LAA capacity some limited water spreading may occur for operational reasons.

**LADWP ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION PROJECTS  
AND OTHER LEGAL OBLIGATIONS**



### 3.0 LADWP ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION PROJECTS AND OTHER LEGAL OBLIGATIONS

#### 3.1. Introduction

Section 3 provides information on all of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (LADWP) mitigation projects and other obligations required under the Inyo/Los Angeles Water Agreement (Water Agreement), the *1991 Environmental Impact Report on Water From the Owens Valley to Supply the Second Los Angeles Aqueduct* (1991 EIR), the subsequent *1997 Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the County of Inyo, California Department of Fish and Game, the California State Lands Commission, the Sierra Club, and the Owens Valley Committee* (1997 MOU) and related documents. Tables 3.1 and 3.2 provide a quick reference guide to all of these commitments. Projects/obligations are listed alphabetically in Tables 3.1 and 3.2 and have a corresponding number in the left column for reporting purposes only and show current status of these projects/obligations.

For reference, status of these projects is classified into the following categories:

6. *Complete*: Project has no additional commitments required (no water allotment or other financial or environmental mitigation; no continual monitoring and reporting),
7. *Ongoing as necessary/required*: These measures are only applied when necessary (monitoring and reporting for mitigation measures for new projects, construction, etc.),
8. *Implemented and ongoing*: Project is fully implemented and is currently meeting goals; however, there may be ongoing water or financial commitments or monitoring and reporting requirements,
9. *Fully implemented but not meeting goals*: Project is fully implemented but has not yet met prescribed goals or success criteria,
10. *Not fully implemented*: Project is under development or under construction, but not fully implemented.

Presently, of the 64 required environmental mitigation projects, LADWP reports:

- 10 are complete,
- 42 are implemented and ongoing (with ongoing water or financial commitments or monitoring and reporting requirements),
- 12 are fully implemented but not meeting goals,
- 0 are not fully implemented

Of the 48 other obligations, LADWP reports:

- 18 are complete,
- 6 are ongoing as necessary or required,
- 21 are implemented and ongoing,
- 1 are fully implemented and not meeting goals, and
- 2 are not fully implemented

More detailed information regarding each of these projects and other obligations is provided in tabular format later in this chapter in Table 3.3 and 3.5.

Additional monitoring reports are found for the Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group (Section 3.1.1), the Yellow Billed Cuckoo Habitat Enhancement Plans (Section 3.2.1), and the Owens Valley Land Management Plan (OVLMP) (Section 3.2.2).

Table 3.1. LADWP Mitigation Project Commitments Summary

Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	Table 3.1 LADWP MITIGATION PROJECT COMMITMENTS	Complete <sup>1</sup>	Ongoing as Necessary/ Required <sup>2</sup>	Implemented and Ongoing <sup>3</sup>	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals <sup>4</sup>	Not fully implemented <sup>5</sup>
1					X	Aberdeen Ditch Project (Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group (MOU Section III.A.3))			X		
2	X	X				Big and Little Seely Springs (1 acre pond near Well W349; EIR Impact 10-14, EIR Table 5-2)			X		
3	X			X		Big Pine Area Revegetation Project (160 acres; EIR Impact 10-19)				X	
4	X			X		Big Pine Area Revegetation Project (20 acres; EIR Impact 10-19)				X	
5	X					Big Pine Ditch System (EIR Impact 10-19)			X		
6	X		X	X		Big Pine Northeast Regreening (30 acres; EIR Impact 10-11, EIR Table 5-3)			X		
7	X			X		Bishop Area Revegetation Project (120 acres; EIR Impact 10-16)				X	
8	X			X		Blackrock 16E Revegetation Project (7.5 acres, EIR Impact 10-11)	X				
9	X					Blackrock Hatchery (EIR Impact 10-14)			X		
10	X	X				Buckley Ponds (EIR Impact 10-5 and 11-1, EIR Table 5-2)			X		
11	X	X				Calvert Slough (EIR Impact 10-5, EIR Table 5-2)			X		
12	X	X			X	Diaz Lake (EIR Table 5-2, Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group (MOU Section III.A.3))			X		
13	X		X			Eastern California Museum (EIR Tables 4-3 and 5-3)			X		
14	X	X				Farmers Pond (EIR Impact 10-5, 10-18, 11-1, EIR Table 5-2)			X		
15	X					Fish Springs Hatchery (EIR Impact 10-14)			X		
16	X			X		Five Bridges Area Revegetation Project (300 acres; EIR Impact 10-12)	X				
17					X	Freeman Creek Project (Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group (MOU Section III.A.3))			X		
18	X				X	Hines Spring (1 to 2 acres, EIR Impact 10-14), implemented as the Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group (MOU Section III.A.3)			X		
19	X			X		Hines Spring South (9 acres, EIR Impact 10-11)				X	
20					X	Hines Spring Well 355 Project (Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group (MOU Section III.A.3))			X		
21					X	Homestead Project (Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group (MOU Section III.A.3))			X		
22	X			X		Independence 105 Revegetation Project (14 acres, EIR Impact 10-13)	X				
23	X			X		Independence 123 Revegetation Project (28 acres, EIR Impact 10-13)	X				
24	X			X		Independence 131 Revegetation Project (23 acres, EIR Impact 10-13)	X				
25	X		X			Independence Ditch System (EIR Table 4-3)			X		
26	X		X	X		Independence East Side Regreening Project (23 acres; EIR Impact 10-11, 12-1, EIR Table 5-3)			X		
27	X		X			Independence Pasturelands and Native Pasturelands (610 acres; EIR Impact 12-1, EIR Tables 4-3 and 5-3)			X		
28	X		X			Independence Roadside Rest Area (0.5 acres; EIR Tables 4-3 and 5-3)	X				
29	X		X			Independence Springfield (286 acres; EIR Impact 10-11, 12-1, EIR Tables 4-3 and 5-3)			X		
30	X		X			Independence Woodlot (20 acres; EIR Impact 10-11, EIR Table 4-3)			X		
31	X	X	X			Klondike Lake Aquatic Habitat (160 acres; EIR Impact 10-5 and 11-1, EIR Tables 4-3, 5-2, and 5-3)			X		
32						Klondike SSHA (Big Pine Ditch System MND)			X		
33				X		LAWS 118 Revegetation Project (19 acre portion, Laws Type E Transfer MND)				X	
34				X		LAWS 129 (47 acres, Laws Type E Transfer MND/2003 Laws Revegetation Plan)				X	
35				X		LAWS 27 (Native Seed Farm) (Laws Type E Transfer MND)				X	
36				X		LAWS 90 (101 acres, Laws Type E Transfer MND/2003 Laws Revegetation Plan)				X	
37				X		LAWS 94 (40 acres, Laws Type E Transfer MND/2003 Laws Revegetation Plan)				X	
38				X		LAWS 95 (46 acres, Laws Type E Transfer MND/2003 Laws Revegetation Plan)				X	
39	X			X		Laws Area Revegetation Project (140 acres; EIR Impact 10-18)				X	
40	X		X			Laws Historical Museum Pasturelands (21+15 acres; EIR Impact 10-18, EIR Table 5-3)			X		
41	X		X			Laws/Poleta Native Pasture (216 acres; EIR Impact 10-18, EIR Tables 4-3 and 5-3)			X		
42	X	X				Little Blackrock Springs (EIR Impact 10-14, EIR Table 5-2)			X		
43	X		X			Lone Pine East Side Regreening (11 acres; EIR Impact 10-16, EIR Table 5-3)			X		
44	X		X			Lone Pine-North Lone Pine Clean Up (EIR Table 4-3)	X				
45	X		X			Lone Pine Riparian Park (320 acres, EIR Tables 4-3 and 5-3)			X		
46	X		X			Lone Pine Sports Complex (EIR Table 5-3)	X				
47	X		X			Lone Pine West Side Regreening (8 acres; EIR Impact 10-16, EIR Tables 4-3 and 5-3)			X		
48	X		X			Lone Pine Woodlot (12 acres; EIR Impact 10-11, EIR Table 4-3)			X		
49	X	X	X		X	LORP Project (60 miles, perhaps more than 1,000 acres)/ Lower Owens Rewatering Project)			X		
50	X		X			McNally Ponds and Native Pasturelands (300 acres pasture, 60 acres ponds; EIR Impact 10-5 and 10-18, EIR Tables 4-3 and 5-3)			X		
51	X	X	X			Millpond Recreation Area (EIR Impact 10-5, EIR Table 5-2 and 5-3)			X		
52					X	North of Mazourka Canyon Road Project (Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group (MOU Section III.A.3))			X		
53	X					Reinhackle Spring (EIR Impact 10-14)			X		
54	X		X			Richards Fields (160 acres; EIR Impact 10-16, EIR Table 4-3)			X		
55	X	X				Saunders Pond (EIR Impact 10-5, EIR Table 5-2)			X		
56	X		X			Shepherd Creek Alfalfa Field (198 acres; EIR Impact 10-11, EIR Tables 4-3 and 5-3)			X		
57	X		X			Shepherd Creek Potential (60 acres; EIR Impact 10-11, EIR Table 5-3)	X				
58	X					Steward Ranch (EIR Impact 9-14)			X		
59	X			X		Tinemaha 54 Revegetation Project (EIR Impact 10-11)				X	
60	X		X			Tree Planting along Roadways (EIR Table 4-3)	X				
61	X	X				Tule Elk Field (EIR Table 5-2)			X		
62	X		X			Van Norman Fields (170 acres; EIR Impact 10-16, EIR Table 4-3)			X		
63					X	Warren Lake Project (Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group (MOU Section III.A.3))			X		
64					X	Well 368 Project (Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group (MOU Section III.A.3))			X		
64 TOTAL MITIGATION						LADWP Totals	10	0	42	12	0

**Table 3.2. LADWP Other Obligations Summary**

Reporting No.	Inyo/LA Water Agreement	1991 EIR	1997 MOU	Table 3.2 LADWP OTHER OBLIGATIONS	Complete <sup>1</sup>	Ongoing as Necessary/ Required <sup>2</sup>	Implemented and Ongoing <sup>3</sup>	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals <sup>4</sup>	Not fully implemented <sup>5</sup>
1			X	Aerial Photo Analysis (MOU Section III.E)	X				
2			X	Annual Report on the Owens Valley (MOU Section III.H)			X		
3	X			Cooperative Studies (Water Agreement Section IX)			X		
4	X			Dispute Resolution (Water Agreement Section XXVI)		X			
5			X	Dispute Resolution and Litigation (MOU Section VI)		X			
6	X			Enhancement/ Mitigation Projects (Water Agreement Section X)			X		
7	X			Exchange of Information and Access (Water Agreement Section XVII)			X		
8	X			Financial Assistance- Big Pine Ditch System (Water Agreement Section XIV.E)			X		
9	X			Financial Assistance- General Financial Assistance to the County (Water Agreement Section XIV.D)			X		
10	X			Financial Assistance- Park & Environmental Assistance to City of Bishop (Water Agreement Section XIV.F)	X				
11	X			Financial Assistance- Park Rehabilitation, Development, & Maintenance (Water Agreement Section XIV.B)			X		
12	X			Financial Assistance- Salt Cedar Control (Water Agreement Section XIV.A)			X		
13	X			Financial Assistance- Water and Environmental Activities (Water Agreement Section XIV.C)			X		
14			X	Financial Provisions (MOU Section IX)	X				
15			X	Fish Slough (MOU Section IV)			X		
16	X			Groundwater Management (Water Agreement Section II)			X		
17	X			Groundwater Pumping on the Bishop Cone (Water Agreement Section VII)			X		
18	X			Groundwater Recharge Facilities (Water Agreement Section VIII)		X			
19			X	Habitat Conservation Plan (MOU Section III.B)	X				
20	X			Haiwee Reservoir (Water Agreement Section XIII)	X				
21			X	Inventory of Plants and Animals at Spring and Seeps (outside LORP Planning Area) (MOU Section III.C)	X				
22		X		Laws Area Potential Mitigation-Consideration by Standing Committee (640 acres; EIR Impact 10-18)		X			
23	X			Legislative Coordination (Water Agreement Section XVI)			X		
24			X	LORP Agency Consultation and Public Involvement (MOU Section II.D)	X				
25			X	LORP EIR (MOU Section II.F)	X				
26			X	LORP Implementation (MOU Section II.H)	X				
27			X	LORP Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan (MOU Section II.E)			X		
28			X	LORP Permits Approvals and Licenses (MOU Section II.I)	X				
29			X	LORP Plan (MOU Section II.A)	X				
30			X	LORP Planning Area- Inventory of Plants and Animals at Spring and Seeps (MOU Section III.A.2)	X				
31			X	LORP Pumpback System (MOU Section II.G)	X				
32			X	Lower Owens Off River Lakes and Ponds (MOU Section II.C.3)			X		
33	X			Lower Owens River (financial commitment) (Water Agreement Section XII)			X		
34			X	Lower Owens River Delta Habitat Area (MOU Section II.C.2)			X		
35			X	Lower Owens River Project 1500-Acre Blackrock Waterfowl Habitat Area (MOU Section II.C.4)			X		
36			X	Lower Owens River Riverine- Riparian System (MOU Section II.C.1)			X		
37			X	Mitigation Plans for Impacts Identified in the 1991 EIR and the Water Agreement (MOU Section III.F)				X	
38	X			New Wells & Production Capacity (Water Agreement Section VI)					X
39	X			Owens River Recreational Use Plan (Water Agreement XIV.B)					X <sup>6</sup>
40			X	Owens Valley Land Management Plans (MOU Section III.B)			X		
41	X			Release of City Owned Lands - Lands for Public Purposes (Water Agreement Section XV.D)		X			
42	X			Release of City Owned Lands- Bishop (Water Agreement Section XV.B)	X				
43	X			Release of City Owned Lands- Inyo County (Water Agreement Section XV.A)	X				
44	X			Release of City-owned lands- Additional Sales (Water Agreement Section XV.C)	X				
45			X	Technical Group Meetings (MOU Section III.G)		X			
46	X			Town Water Systems (Water Agreement Section XI)	X				
47			X	Type E Vegetation Inventory (MOU Section III.D)	X				
48			X	Yellow-billed Cuckoo Habitat (MOU Section III.A.1)			X		
<b>48 TOTAL OTHER OBLIGATIONS</b>				<b>LADWP Totals</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

### 3.2. LADWP ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION PROJECTS

Table 3.3 provides project title, legal reference, mitigation measure/provision, progress to date, and current status (according to LADWP) on each of LADWP's environmental mitigation projects listed in Table 3.1.

Again, categories describing status are:

1. *Complete*: Project has no additional commitments required (no water allotment or other financial or environmental mitigation; no continual monitoring and reporting),
2. *Ongoing as necessary/required*: These measures are only applied when necessary (monitoring and reporting for mitigation measures for new projects, construction, etc.),
3. *Implemented and ongoing*: Project is fully implemented and is currently meeting goals; however, there may be ongoing water or financial commitments or monitoring and reporting requirements,
4. *Fully implemented but not meeting goals*: Project is fully implemented but has not yet met prescribed goals or success criteria,
5. *Not fully implemented*: Project under development or under construction, but not fully implemented

Following Table 3.3, there is an annual monitoring report for the Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group (1600 AF Projects), and updates to the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Programs (MMRP) for the Irrigation Project in the Laws Area (Laws Type E Transfer), and the Big Pine Ditch System.

**Table 3. 3. LADWP Mitigation Project Commitments**

Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	<b>Table 3.3</b> <b>LADWP MITIGATION PROJECT COMMITMENTS</b>				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status				
1					X	Aberdeen Ditch Project  (Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group (MOU Section III.A.3))			Project was implemented in April 2011 as part of the Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group. Water continues to be provided annually to this project. Please refer to Section 3.2.1 for more information. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		
2	X	X				Big and Little Seely Springs  (1 acre pond near Well W349; EIR Impact 10-14, EIR Table 5-2)	10-14: Increased groundwater pumping has reduced or eliminated flows from Fish Springs, Big and Little Seely Springs, Hines Spring, Big and Little Blackrock Springs, and Reinhackle Spring. This has caused significant adverse impacts to vegetation at several of these spring areas.	In the area of Big and Little Seely Springs, 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 pump is operating or Big Seely Spring is flowing. This water passes through the pond to the Owens River. Riparian vegetation has become established around this pond.	Project implementation is complete. Water continues to be provided annually to this project from Well 349. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		
3	X			X		Big Pine Area Revegetation Project  (160 acres; EIR Impact 10-19)	10-19: Water management practices in a portion of the Big Pine Well Field have resulted in a significant adverse change and decrease of plant cover.	A revegetation program will be implemented for approximately 160 acres within the Big Pine area, which have lost all or part of its vegetation cover due to increased groundwater pumping or to abandonment of irrigation as part of operations to supply the second aqueduct. Will be revegetated.	Site was fenced to reduce disturbance in 1998. Permanent vegetation transects were established in 1999. Mulch was applied to the site in 1999 and soil microbial studies were conducted in 1999, 2003, 2004, and 2005 by Montgomery Watson Harza (MWH).  Drill seeding of the site occurred in Spring 2011 (20 acres), Winter 2014 (28 acres), and most recently in Fall/Winter 2015/2016 (154 acres). At that time, approximately 154 acres were drill seeded (within interspaces) at 10lbs/acre using native shrub seed mix. Seed germination from the 2015/2016 seeding efforts was largely successful at this site. Persistence of these seedlings will be followed. Additionally, some natural recruitment is occurring along the perimeter of the site.  As of 2017, the parcel contained 5% native perennial vegetation cover with 13 perennial species (16% cover goal, 8 perennial species). Project is implemented but is not yet attaining goals.				X	
4	X			X		Big Pine Area Revegetation Project  (20 acres; EIR Impact 10-19)	10-19: Water management practices in a portion of the Big Pine Well Field have resulted in significant adverse change and decrease of plant cover.	An area of approximately 20 acres directly to the east of Big Pine that is poorly vegetated as a result of pre- project activities and activities which are not a part of the project will be evaluated as a potential enhancement/mitigation project. If, in planning this project, it is determined that it is not feasible to permanently irrigate this area, a revegetation program will be implemented.	Site was fenced to reduce disturbance and promote reestablishment in 2007. In February 2014, LADWP crews seeded approximately 3.2 acres of this area with a native seed mix in conjunction with the adjacent 160 acre Big Pine parcel.  Approximately 18 acres was drill seeded within interspaces at 10lbs/acre using native shrub seed mix during Winter 2015/2016. Seed germination from the 2015/2016 seeding efforts was largely successful at this site. Persistence of these seedlings will be followed. Additionally, some natural recruitment is occurring at this site.  As of 2017 the parcel contained 4% native perennial vegetation cover with 1 perennial species (16% cover goal, 8 perennial species). The project is implemented but is not yet attaining goals.				X	



Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	<b>Table 3.3</b> <b>LADWP MITIGATION PROJECT COMMITMENTS</b>				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status				
5	X					Big Pine Ditch System (EIR Impact 10-19)	10-19: Water management practices in a portion of the Big Pine Well Field have resulted in significant adverse change and decrease of plant cover.	<p>The Big Pine Ditch Project was planned to be implemented as provided in the Agreement. Per the Agreement, LADWP is to provide up to \$100,000 for reconstruction and upgrading of the ditch system. Additionally, LADWP is to supply up to 6 cfs to the ditch system from a new well to be constructed west of Big Pine.</p> <p>The Inyo/Los Angeles Water Agreement was modified in 2003 to change the source of the replacement water and to specify new sources for the Big Pine Ditch System. This revised project includes a new well to be drilled in Bell Canyon and also includes an expansion of replacement water to include diversion from Big Pine Creek and Bell Canyon Ditch. Surface water flow in Big Pine Creek will be augmented with groundwater pumped from Well 415, and the surface water flow in Bell Canyon Ditch will be augmented from the proposed Bell Canyon Well. The project will be constructed, operated and maintained by the Big Pine Irrigation and Improvement Association.</p>	<p>The Standing Committee approved procedures and guidelines for implementing the project in 1998. An <i>Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Big Pine Ditch System and Modification to the Klondike Lake Project in the Big Pine Area of Inyo County</i> was circulated in 2003 and was approved by the Board of Water and Power Commissioners on November 12, 2003. The Water Agreement was also amended at this time, changing the project as originally described.</p> <p>The Big Pine Irrigation and Improvement Association has implemented all phases required of them for the project and it has been in operation since 2005. LADWP has provided \$99,745 of the \$100,000 committed to the project.</p> <p>LADWP annually supplies the required water to the project but is not currently recovering the makeup water. Well 415 has been drilled and equipped but is not yet operational. LADWP submitted a monitoring program for W415 on November 6, 2013. ICWD replied with comments on November 21, 2013, however this monitoring program has not been finalized. The Bell Canyon well has not yet been drilled. Although these two wells are not operational, this project is implemented and ongoing with water supplied annually to the project.</p>			X		
6	X		X	X		Big Pine Northeast Regreening (30 acres; EIR Impact 10-11 and 10-19, EIR Table 5-3)	<p>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.</p> <p>10-19: Water management practices in a portion of the Big Pine Well Field have resulted in a significant adverse change and decrease of plant cover.</p>	<p>10-11: In the near future, two enhancement/mitigation projects will be initiated to mitigate areas affected by groundwater pumping adjacent to the towns of Independence (east side regreening project) and Big Pine (northeast regreening project). Each project was originally planned to be approximately 30 acres of irrigated pasture.</p> <p>10-19: LADWP and Inyo County will implement the Big Pine Regreening enhancement/mitigation project by establishing irrigated pasture on approximately 30 acres to the north and east of Big Pine.</p> <p>The Standing Committee approved a revised scope of work for the Big Pine Northeast Regreening Project as an Enhancement/ Mitigation Project under the EIR on November 4, 2010. The revised scope modified the boundaries of the project and amended the water supply source to be Big Pine Creek via the Big Pine Ditch System, Baker Creek via the Mendenhall Park Ditch, or Baker Return Ditch, or the Big Pine Canal, or a combination of these. The project will be supplied with up to 150 AF of water per year, and surface water supplied to the project will be made up by pumping W375 in an amount equivalent to that supplied to the project on an annual basis. Additionally, irrigation water will be supplied by flood or sprinkler irrigation.</p>	<p>LADWP prepared and circulated an Initial Study and Negative Declaration for the Big Pine Northeast Regreening Project. This ND was approved by the Board of Water and Power Commissioners on March 6, 2012 and its Notice of Determination was filed with the State Clearinghouse and Inyo County Clerk on March 7, 2012. The Owens Valley Committee and the Big Pine Paiute Tribe brought a lawsuit against LADWP April 6, 2012 (Case No: SICVPT12-53541) challenging the adequacy of the ND and impacts from the use of W375 for makeup water for the project. This suit was settled in November 26, 2012. The Technical Group exempted well W375 on November 6, 2013 for project makeup water in order to make this project feasible.</p> <p>Installation of the irrigation system for this project occurred in Winter 2013/2014. The Big Pine Northeast Regreening was fully implemented in Spring 2014. Water continues to be provided annually to this project. Project is implemented and ongoing.</p>			X		

Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	<b>Table 3.3</b> <b>LADWP MITIGATION PROJECT COMMITMENTS, continued</b>				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status				
7	X			X		Bishop Area Revegetation Project (120 acres; EIR Impact 10-16)	10-16: Approximately 1,080 acres of formerly irrigated lands had not successfully revegetated following the abandonment of agriculture. This was a significant adverse impact because these lands had a loss of vegetation and were the source of blowing dust.	120 acres of formerly irrigated land near Bishop with a loss of vegetation cover will be revegetated. The process to successfully revegetate these lands will be determined through studies to be conducted by LADWP and Inyo County. These lands will not be permanently irrigated, but will be revegetated with Owens Valley vegetation not requiring irrigation except perhaps during its initial establishment. Depending on the amount of rainfall and runoff, successful revegetation of these lands could take a decade or longer. The goal will be to achieve as full a vegetation cover as is feasible, but at a minimum, a vegetation cover sufficient to avoid blowing dust.	Site was fenced to reduce disturbance in 1998. Permanent transects were established in 1999. MWH conducted dryland revegetation studies at this site in 2003 and a soil microbial study at this site in 2005. In 2011, approximately 35 acres were drill seeded with locally collected seeds. In 2012, a buried drip irrigation system was installed across 16 acres of the site and seed was planted at these emitters. In 2015, approximately 6 acres were hand seeded at emitters with native seed mix and approximately 11.3 acres were drill seeded at the south end of the site. Permanent vegetation transects were run in 2017 and the site had achieved 11% cover with 4 native species (goal 14% native perennial cover with 9 species).  Project implementation is complete. Water continues to be provided annually to this project through a drip irrigation system. Natural recruitment is occurring at this site but has not attained success over the entire parcel.				X	
8	X			X		Blackrock 16E Revegetation Project (7.5 acres, EIR Impact 10-11)	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.	Approximately 80 acres of land that lost a significant amount of its native vegetation cover as a result of increased groundwater pumping will be revegetated. The techniques that will be employed to revegetate these lands will be determined through studies that will be conducted by LADWP and Inyo County. These lands will not be permanently irrigated, but will be revegetated with native Owens Valley vegetation not requiring irrigation except perhaps during its initial establishment. Depending on the amount of rainfall and runoff, successful revegetation of these lands could take a decade or longer. The goal will be to restore as full a native vegetation cover as is feasible, but at a minimum, vegetation cover sufficient to avoid blowing dust will be achieved in that area.	Site was fenced to reduce disturbance and permanent vegetation transects were established. These transects were run in 2010 and the parcel attained cover and composition goals (31% cover consisting of 5 perennial species). Exclusionary fencing has been removed. Project is complete.	X				
9	X					Blackrock Hatchery (EIR Impact 10-14)	10-14: Increased groundwater pumping has reduced or eliminated flows from Fish Springs, Big and Little Seely Springs, Hines Spring, Big and Little Blackrock Springs, and Reinhackle Spring. This has caused significant adverse impacts to vegetation at several of these spring areas.	No on-site mitigation will be implemented at Fish Springs and Big Blackrock Springs; however, CDFW fish hatcheries at these locations serve as mitigation of a compensatory nature by producing fish that are stocked throughout Inyo County.	The Blackrock Hatchery Ponds were first operated in 1941. In 1976, the hatchery was expanded. Spawning activities ceased in 2012 at this hatchery. This hatchery raises rainbow and California Golden trout for distribution to approved waters in the State of California. Hatchery operations are managed by CDFW. The hatchery is on City of Los Angeles property and LADWP annually supplies water to the project. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		

Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	Table 3.3 LADWP MITIGATION PROJECT COMMITMENTS				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status				
10	X	X				Buckley Ponds  (EIR Impact 10-5 and 11-1, EIR Table 5-2)	<p>10-5: Between 1970 and 1990, the project resulted in beneficial changes to lakes and ponds, and the creation of new lakes and ponds, with no significant adverse impact on vegetation.</p> <p>11-1: Changes of surface water management practices and increased groundwater pumping have altered the habitats on which wildlife depends. Vegetation changes have been significant in many locations throughout the Valley. Therefore, impacts to certain species of wildlife, which were entirely dependent upon the impacted habitat, can be presumed to be significant.</p>	Under this project, water is provided for a warm-water fishery and waterfowl area.	<p>The dike system forming the Buckley Pond Series was originally constructed in the 1950s to create a water spreading and groundwater recharge area to be used only in above normal years. In 1968, a cooperative agreement between LADWP and CDFG proposed a habitat improvement project and permanent wildlife habitat area. Work under this agreement began in 1970 when it was implemented as an LADWP Environmental Project. LADWP, California Department of Fish and Game, and California Department of Forestry signed onto the joint <i>Habitat Management Plan for the Buckley Pond Series</i> in 1976 that described how the pond series was to be managed.</p> <p>LADWP has conducted significant maintenance in these ponds in recent years. In December 2011, LADWP conducted controlled burns on Rawson Ponds #1, 2, and 3 with assistance from Cal Fire. Additional controlled burns were conducted on Rawson Pond #1 in December 2012 and on Rawson Pond #2 in January 2014. Following burning, all ponds were cleaned and new inlet/outlet structures installed, and handicap accessible fishing platforms were constructed by the local Lion's Club at each site. Ponds were back in service at the following times: Rawson Pond #3: March 2012; Rawson Pond #1: March 2013; and Rawson Pond #2: April 2014.</p> <p>Water continues to be provided annually to this project. Maintenance occurs as necessary. Project is implemented and ongoing.</p>	10	X	X		
11	X	X				Calvert Slough  (EIR Impact 10-5, EIR Table 5-2)	<p>10-5: Between 1970 and 1990, the project resulted in beneficial changes to lakes and ponds, and the creation of new lakes and ponds, with no significant adverse impact on vegetation.</p>	Under this project, water is provided to maintain habitat, small pond, and marsh area near the Los Angeles Aqueduct Intake.	Calvert Slough was originally implemented as an LADWP Environmental Project in the 1970s. Water continues to be provided to this project. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		

Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	Table 3.3 LADWP MITIGATION PROJECT COMMITMENTS				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status				
12	X	X			X	Diaz Lake  (EIR Table 5-2, Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group (MOU Section III.A.3))		As described in the EIR, supplemental water supply is provided to Diaz Lake Recreational Area for this project.  Under the 1997 MOU as one of the Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group, the Diaz Lake Project provides a secure water supply for Diaz Lake and reduces the dependence on pumping conducted by Inyo County to supply the lake, as was the case with the original project. The primary benefit of the MOU project is reduced pumping by Inyo County in the Bairs-George wellfield to provide water for Diaz Lake.	The Diaz Lake Project was originally implemented as an LADWP Environmental Project in the 1970s. The changes in water supply and accounting for the project under the MOU were implemented in Spring 2012. Please refer to Section 3.2.1 for more information on this and other Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		
13	X		X			Eastern California Museum  (EIR Tables 4-3 and 5-3)		This project enhanced the appearance of the Eastern California Museum grounds in Independence. It consists of a small pond, trees, expanded lawn areas, and an irrigation system.	This project was implemented in 1989. Water continues to be provided annually to this project. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		
14	X	X				Farmers Pond  (EIR Impact 10-5, 10-18, 11-1, EIR Table 5-2)	10-5: Between 1970 and 1990, the project resulted in beneficial changes to lakes and ponds, and the creation of new lakes and ponds, with no significant adverse impact on vegetation.  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.  11-1: Changes of surface water management practices and increased groundwater pumping have altered the habitats on which wildlife depends. Vegetation changes have been significant in many locations throughout the Valley. Therefore, impacts to certain species of wildlife, which were entirely dependent upon the impacted habitat, can be presumed to be significant.	In the 1970s, LADWP started the Farmer's Pond environmental project. Water is provided in fall of each year to offer increased habitat for migrating waterfowl. The project area is two miles north of Bishop.	This project was originally implemented as an LADWP Environmental Project in the 1970s. Water continues to be provided annually to this project in the fall. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		

Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	<b>Table 3.3</b> <b>LADWP MITIGATION PROJECT COMMITMENTS, continued</b>				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status				
15	X					Fish Springs Hatchery (EIR Impact 10-14)	10-14: Increased groundwater pumping has reduced or eliminated flows from Fish Springs, Big and Little Seely Springs, Hines Spring, Big and Little Blackrock Springs, and Reinhackle Spring. This has caused significant adverse impacts to vegetation at several of these spring areas.	No on-site mitigation will be implemented at Fish Springs and Big Blackrock Springs; however, CDFG fish hatcheries at these locations serve as mitigation of a compensatory nature by producing fish that are stocked throughout Inyo County.	The Fish Springs Hatchery was originally constructed in 1952 and was modernized in 1972 and again in 2009. This hatchery produces and distributes rainbow and Eagle Lake trout to Inyo and Mono Counties. Hatchery operations are managed by CDFW. The hatchery is on City of Los Angeles property and LADWP annually supplies water to the project. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		
16	X			X		Five Bridges Area Revegetation Project (300 acres; EIR Impact 10-12)	10-12: Vegetation in an area of approximately 300 acres near Five Bridges Road north of Bishop was significantly adversely affected during 1988 because of the operation of the two wells, to supply water to enhancement/mitigation projects.	Water has been spread over the affected area since 1988. By the summer of 1990, revegetation of native species had begun on approximately 80% of the affected area. LADWP and Inyo County are developing a plan to revegetate approximately 60 acres with riparian and meadow vegetation. This plan will be implemented when it has been completed.	Since 1989, LADWP implemented various efforts to recover native vegetation in the mitigation area through re-irrigating the affected area each growing season, extensive weed treatment to eradicate perennial pepperweed ( <i>Lepidium latifolium</i> ), and development and implementation of a grazing management plan to compliment these efforts. LADWP also used controlled burns, sprinkler irrigation, seeding banks and outplanting native species to assist in mitigating the original impacts.  As of 2017, mitigation for the impacts from groundwater pumping is complete. Weed treatment will continue at the site to combat perennial pepperweed. Project is complete.	X				
17				X		Freeman Creek Project (Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group (MOU Section III.A.3))			Project was implemented in July 2010 as part of the Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group. Water continues to be provided annually to this project. Please refer to Section 3.2.1 for more information on these projects. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		



Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	<b>Table 3.3</b> <b>LADWP MITIGATION PROJECT COMMITMENTS, continued</b>				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
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18	X				X	Hines Spring  (1 to 2 acres, EIR Impact 10-14), implemented as the Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group (MOU Section III.A.3)	10-14: Increased groundwater pumping has reduced or eliminated flows from Fish Springs, Big and Little Seely Springs, Hines Spring, Big and Little Blackrock Springs, and Reinhackle Spring. This has caused significant adverse impacts to vegetation at several of these spring areas.	<p>The original mitigation measure called for onsite mitigation at the Hines Spring vent and its surroundings. This project was also identified in the 1997 MOU and subject of 2004 and 2010 Stipulations and Orders.</p> <p>Per the MOU Section III.A.3 (Additional Mitigation), a total of 1600 AF of water per year will be supplied by LADWP for the implementation of the on-site mitigation measure at Hines Springs and on-site or off-site mitigation identified in the 1991 EIR for impacts at Fish Springs, Big and Little Seely Springs and Big and Little Blackrock Springs.</p> <p>Under the direction of LADWP and the County, Ecosystem Sciences will recommend reasonable and feasible on-site and/or off site mitigation measures, including the implementation of mitigation at Hines Springs.</p>	<p>Ecosystem Sciences developed a draft plan for this project that was finalized in October 2005. The MOU Parties found this plan to be inadequate and decided to enter into an ad hoc process to analyze the project at Hines Springs and other potential project areas. The Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group document was finalized in September 2008 and describes a series of eight mitigation projects to satisfy this 1600AF mitigation commitment of the 1997 MOU. This plan was completed and agreed to by the MOU Parties.</p> <p>CEQA analysis was conducted in Spring 2010 and the projects were adopted by the Board of Water and Power Commissioners in June 2010.</p> <p>Implementation of the projects began shortly thereafter and all were fully implemented by March 2012, per the 2010 Stipulation and Order (Case No: S1CVCV01-29768). Projects are further described in Section 3.2.1. Projects are implemented and ongoing.</p>			X		
19	X				X	Hines Spring South  (9 acres, EIR Impact 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.	Approximately 80 acres of land that lost a significant amount of its native vegetation cover as a result of increased groundwater pumping will be revegetated. The techniques that will be employed to revegetate these lands will be determined through studies that will be conducted by LADWP and Inyo County. These lands will not be permanently irrigated, but will be revegetated with native Owens Valley vegetation not requiring irrigation except perhaps during its initial establishment. Depending on the amount of rainfall and runoff, successful revegetation of these lands could take a decade or longer. The goal will be to restore as full a native vegetation cover as is feasible, but at a minimum, vegetation cover sufficient to avoid blowing dust will be achieved in that area.	Per the Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group, the timeline for implementing the Hines Spring South Revegetation Project was extended to three years post implementation of the Additional Mitigation Projects. All of the Additional Mitigation Projects were implemented by Spring 2012. The Revegetation Plan for Hines Spring South is complete and was provided in LADWP's 2015 Annual Owens Valley Report. The 9-acre enclosure was fenced in 2015 per this plan. Monitoring will be ongoing through 2019, at which time the plan will be reevaluated if success criteria is not yet met. Initial response to exclusion of this area is positive as demonstrated by prolific native grasses. Project is implemented but success criteria has not yet been met.				X	
20					X	Hines Spring Well 355 Project  (Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group (MOU Section III.A.3))			Project was implemented in January 2012 as part of the Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group. Please refer to Section 3.2.1 for more information on these projects. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		



Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	<b>Table 3.3</b> <b>LADWP MITIGATION PROJECT COMMITMENTS, continued</b>				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status				
21					X	Homestead Project  (Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group (MOU Section III.A.3))			Project was implemented in February 2012 as part of the Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group. Please refer to Section 3.2.1 for more information on these projects. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		
22	X			X		Independence 105 Revegetation Project  (14 acres, EIR Impact 10-13)	Increased groundwater pumping has significantly adversely affected approximately 60 acres of vegetation in the Symmes Shepherd well field area.	A revegetation program will be implemented for these effected areas utilizing native vegetation of the type that has died off. Water may be spread as necessary in these areas to accomplish the revegetation.	This project contains a portion of the 60 acres required for revegetation under EIR Impact 10-13. This 14-acre site was fenced to reduce disturbance in 1999 and permanent vegetation transects were established in 2000. As of 2017, the parcel contained 23% perennial vegetation cover consisting of 3 perennial species, attaining the goal for cover and composition (15% cover and 3 perennial species). Project is complete.	X				
23	X			X		Independence 123 Revegetation Project  (28 acres, EIR Impact 10-13)	Increased groundwater pumping has significantly adversely affected approximately 60 acres of vegetation in the Symmes Shepherd well field area.	A revegetation program will be implemented for these effected areas utilizing native vegetation of the type that has died off. Water may be spread as necessary in these areas to accomplish the revegetation.	This project contains a portion of the 60 acres required for revegetation under EIR Impact 10-13. This 28-acre site was fenced to reduce disturbance in 1999 and permanent vegetation transects were established in 2000. As of 2006, this site had attained 17% cover with 4 native perennial species, attaining the goals for cover and composition (15% cover and 3 perennial species). Project is complete.	X				
24	X			X		Independence 131 Revegetation Project  (23 acres, EIR Impact 10-13)	Increased groundwater pumping has significantly adversely affected approximately 60 acres of vegetation in the Symmes Shepherd well field area.	A revegetation program will be implemented for these effected areas utilizing native vegetation of the type that has died off. Water may be spread as necessary in these areas to accomplish the revegetation.	This project contains a portion of the 60 acres required for revegetation under EIR Impact 10-13. This 23-acre site was fenced to reduce disturbance in 1999 and permanent vegetation transects were established in 2000. SAIC and MWH conducted dryland revegetation studies using various irrigation methods and planting techniques in 2003 and 2005. 25 acres were drill seeded with locally collected seeds in the spring of 2011. As of 2012, IND131 had achieved 15% cover with 5 native perennial species, attaining the goals for cover and composition (15% cover and 3 perennial species). Project is complete.	X				

Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	<b>Table 3.3</b> <b>LADWP MITIGATION PROJECT COMMITMENTS, continued</b>				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status				
25	X		X			Independence Ditch System (EIR Table 4-3)		This project will provide water to a ditch through Independence. After passing through town, the unused water may supply irrigation water to the Independence Pasturelands and/or Independence Springfield enhancement/mitigation projects.	This project was implemented as an LADWP Enhancement/Mitigation Project in 1987. Water continues to be supplied annually to the project. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		
26	X		X	X		Independence East Side Regreening Project (23 acres; EIR Impact 10-11, 12-1, EIR Table 5-3)	<p>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.</p> <p>12-1: Significant impacts on air quality resulting from groundwater pumping during the period of 1970 to 1990 have occurred due to vegetation losses.</p>	<p>10-11: In the near future, two enhancement/mitigation projects will be initiated to mitigate areas affected by groundwater pumping adjacent to the towns of Independence (east side regreening project) and Big Pine (northeast regreening project). Each project was originally planned to be approximately 30 acres of irrigated pasture.</p> <p>12-1: As part of the Independence Pasturelands and Springfield enhancement/mitigation projects, approximately 730 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.</p>	Installation of the irrigation system for this project occurred in Winter 2013/2014. The Independence East Side Regreening Project was fully implemented in Spring 2014. Water is supplied annually to the project for irrigation. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		
27	X		X			Independence Pasturelands and Native Pasturelands (610 acres (520 acres per EIR Figure 12-2); EIR Impact 12-1, EIR Tables 4-3 and 5-3)	12-1: Approximately 1,080 acres of formerly irrigated lands had not successfully revegetated following the abandonment of agriculture. This was a significant adverse impact because these lands had a loss of vegetation and were the source of blowing dust.	As part of the enhancement/mitigation projects implemented by LADWP and Inyo County since 1985, approximately 942 acres of these abandoned agricultural lands have been revegetated with irrigated pasture or alfalfa. These areas are the Independence Pasture and native pasture lands, the Van Norman and Richards Fields, and the Lone Pine Woodlot adjacent to Lone Pine.	This project was implemented as an LADWP Enhancement/Mitigation Project 1987-1988. Approximately 520 acres are incorporated into the project per Figure 12-2 in the 1991 EIR. Water continues to be provided annually to this project for irrigation. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		
28	X		X			Independence Roadside Rest Area (0.5 acres; EIR Tables 4-3 and 5-3)		This project consisted of planting shade and windbreak trees and grass, installation of an irrigation system, and placement of a picnic table on a ½-acre site south of the town of Independence.	This project was implemented as an LADWP Enhancement/Mitigation Project in 1989. Water is provided from the Independence Town Water System through a metered connection and paid for by Inyo County. Project is complete.	X				

Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985–present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	Table 3.3 LADWP MITIGATION PROJECT COMMITMENTS, continued				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status				
29	X		X			Independence Springfield  (286 acres; EIR Impact 10-11, 12-1, EIR Tables 4-3 and 5-3)	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.  12-1: Significant impacts on air quality resulting from groundwater pumping during the period of 1970 to 1990 have occurred due to vegetation losses.	10-11: 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.  12-1: As part of the Independence Pasturelands and Springfield enhancement/mitigation projects, approximately 730 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.	This project was implemented as an LADWP Enhancement/Mitigation Project in 1988 and irrigates approximately 300 acres. Water continues to be provided annually to the project for irrigation. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		
30	X		X			Independence Woodlot  (20 acres; EIR Impact 10-11, EIR Table 4-3)	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.	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.	The Independence Wood Lot was initially planted in 1987. The wood lot was planted at a high density with the intent of thinning to a 12-foot spacing after planting success was determined. Over time, this high density of trees resulted in reduced growth and increased competition. While the hybrid poplar portions of the wood lots have been harvested several times since project implementation, the locust portions of the wood lots had never been harvested until 2015-2016. At that time, LADWP and CAL Fire conducted a significant thinning effort in both the Lone Pine and Independence Wood Lots resulting in approximately 130 cords of wood harvested and distributed to the Lone Pine Future Farmers of America (FFA), who holds the lease to both wood lots and manages the distribution of wood.  In Winter 2016-17, LADWP and CAL Fire continued thinning the Hybrid Poplar and Black Locust tree portions of both Wood Lots, resulting in another 120 cords of wood harvested and distributed to the Lone Pine FFA. Maintenance of the wood lots continues as needed. Replanting efforts of the harvested portions of the Independence woodlot occurred in Spring 2017 with the planting of 675 Hybrid Poplar pole plantings.  Water is supplied annually to the project for irrigation. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		

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						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status				
31	X	X	X			Klondike Lake Aquatic Habitat  (160 acres; EIR Impact 10-5 and 11-1, EIR Tables 4-3, 5-2, and 5-3)	Changes of surface water management practices and increased groundwater pumping have altered the habitats on which wildlife depends. Vegetation changes have been significant in many locations throughout the Valley. Therefore, impacts to certain species of wildlife, which were entirely dependent upon the impacted habitat, can be presumed to be significant.	The importance of riparian, marsh and aquatic habitats is recognized for mitigation of the impacts to wildlife that occurred during the 1970 to 1990 period. Wetter habitats support many more species and greater populations of wildlife; therefore, water management to create wet habitats will be used to mitigate the significant adverse impacts of the project.	<p>The Klondike Lake Project was implemented as an LADWP Enhancement/Mitigation Project in 1986. Klondike sustains a year round water supply in a 160-acre formerly seasonal lakebed area providing nesting and feeding areas for waterfowl, and permitting water skiing and other water sports in summer months.</p> <p>Water continues to be provided annually to the project. The estimated water usage for the project was modified in the Big Pine Ditch System MND from 2,200 AF to 1,700 AF, with 1,500 AF allocated for conveyance and lake level maintenance and up to 200 AF allocated for the Klondike South Shore Habitat Area (SSHA) south of the lake.</p> <p>LADWP provides boat inspections for nonnative quagga and zebra mussels at Klondike annually from Memorial Day to Labor Day to ensure that these mussels are not introduced into LA's water system. Project is implemented and ongoing.</p>			X		
32						Klondike SSHA  (Big Pine Ditch System MND)		Per the Big Pine Ditch System MND, up to 200 acre feet of water will be supplied to a habitat area south of Klondike Lake for waterfowl nesting and feeding.	<p>The Klondike South Shore Habitat Area (SSHA) Project was implemented as part of the Big Pine Ditch System Project and MND (2003), as the water supply for the Klondike Lake Project was modified to supply up to 200 AF of water to the SSHA project.</p> <p>A new diversion was installed and implementation of the releases for waterfowl habitat south of the lake began in May 2005. Delivery and measurement of the total allocation of up to 200 AF to the south was initially problematic because of the low hydraulic gradient between the lake and the waterfowl habitat areas as well as sand accumulation in this area. An alternate water release location was utilized starting in 2012.</p> <p>In March 2015, LADWP disked the tules in the habitat area that had resulted from multiple years of flooding throughout the growing season to increase the amount of shallow flooding acreage available for migrants. A high water table and extremely wet precipitation year resulted in flooding of the SSHA for most of the runoff season. Additionally, total water releases directly to the project equaled 46 acre feet in 2017. The SSHA total flooded extent was 23.5 acres when walked on September 27, 2017. Project is implemented and ongoing.</p>			X		

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33				X		LAWS 118 Revegetation Project  (19 acre portion, additional to 1991 EIR commitment; Laws Type E Transfer MND/2003 Laws Revegetation Plan)		Per the 2003 Laws Revegetation Plan, this project requires native revegetation of 19 acre portion of LAWS 118 (in addition to acreage required under 1991 EIR) with 10% cover and eight native species.	The 19-acre portion of Laws 118 covered in the Laws 2003 Plan has a complete irrigation system installed. Approximately 8,000 plants were planted in this parcel from 2008 to 2015.  Initial planting is 100% complete but the area has not yet achieved success criteria. Overplanting in this parcel is ongoing. Project is fully implemented but has not yet attained goals.				X	
34				X		LAWS 129 Revegetation Project  (47 acres, Laws Type E Transfer MND/2003 Laws Revegetation Plan)		Per the 2003 Laws Revegetation Plan, this project requires native revegetation of 47 acres of abandoned agriculture land with 10% cover and eight native species.	The drip irrigation system is fully installed at this site. Approximately 20,000 plants were planted in this parcel from 2008 to 2015. Initial planting in this parcel was 100% completed by fall 2015, however this area has not yet achieved success criteria. Overplanting in this parcel is ongoing. Project is fully implemented but has not yet attained goals.				X	
35				X		LAWS 27 (Native Seed Farm)  (Laws Type E Transfer MND)		Per the Laws Type E Transfer MND (Irrigation Project in the Laws Area, this project requires LADWP to initiate a native seed farm for use on Owens Valley Revegetation projects.	A seed farm was initiated for seed harvest in 2004. The seed farm will aid in the implementation of all revegetation projects in the Owens Valley. In addition, LADWP has purchased and operates two greenhouses to grow up to 18,000 plants biannually for the seed farm and other revegetation efforts.  Portions of the Seed Farm are currently well established and are producing viable seed from native grasses and shrubs. Approximately 40 acres of drip irrigation was hand seeded with <i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> and 2 acres of land without irrigation was drill seeded with a native upland scrub mix in winter of 2015. LADWP completed initial planting of the Laws Native Seed Farm in Spring 2017 by outplanting approximately 10,500 native plants at the site. LADWP overplanted an additional 6,000 plants at the site in Fall 2017. Additionally, in the spring of 2018, 15 acres of the sprinkler irrigation area were drill seeded with Indian ricegrass.  This site will be overseeded/planted until the parcel has adequate cover to supply native seed and mitigate blowing dust. There is no specific cover and composition criteria for this site.				X	



Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	Table 3.3 LADWP MITIGATION PROJECT COMMITMENTS				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
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36				X		LAWS 90 Revegetation Project  (101 acres, Laws Type E Transfer MND/2003 Laws Revegetation Plan)		Per the 2003 Laws Revegetation Plan, this project requires native revegetation of 101 acres of abandoned agriculture land with 10% cover and 10 ten native species.	<p>The drip irrigation system is fully installed at this site. Initial planting in this large parcel is 100% complete. Approximately 45,000 plants were planted in this parcel from 2008 to 2015.</p> <p>In 2014 and 2015, LADWP implemented a series of demonstration projects at Laws 90 including pre-emergent weed control, sand fencing, hay bale placement, exclusionary fencing, and mulch application. These techniques have not been attempted at Laws, in combination with other treatments, or were attempted at a different scale. Knowledge gained from these demonstration projects may help guide future revegetation efforts in the Laws area. All of Laws 90 was overplanted in 2016 with approximately 26,400 additional plants filling in all emitter basins with either new or established live plants.</p> <p>Initial planting across all 101 acres is 100% complete, but has not yet achieved success criteria. Overplanting in this parcel will be ongoing until goals are met. Project is fully implemented but has not yet attained goals.</p>				X	
37				X		LAWS 94 Revegetation Project  (40 acres, Laws Type E Transfer MND/2003 Laws Revegetation Plan)		Per the 2003 Laws Revegetation Plan, this project requires native revegetation of 40 acres of abandoned agriculture land with 10% cover and ten native species.	<p>The initial planting for the entire parcel was complete in Fall 2013. This parcel was formerly a combination of buried and aboveground drip irrigation systems; as of spring 2018, LADWP replaced all remaining above ground drip line with new buried drip irrigation lines.</p> <p>Approximately 17,000 plants were planted in this parcel from 2008 to 2015. LADWP seeded the (former) above ground drip portion in 2015/2016 but had little success with germination. LADWP overplanted an additional 6,000 native plants at this site in Spring 2017.</p> <p>Initial planting across all 40 acres is 100% complete, but has not yet achieved success criteria. Overplanting in this parcel will be ongoing until goals are met. Project is fully implemented but has not yet attained goals.</p>				X	



Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	<b>Table 3.3</b> <b>LADWP MITIGATION PROJECT COMMITMENTS, continued</b>				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status				
38				X		LAWS 95 Revegetation Project  (46 acres, Laws Type E Transfer MND/2003 Laws Revegetation Plan)		Per the 2003 Laws Revegetation Plan, this project requires native revegetation of 46 acres of abandoned agriculture land with 10% cover and ten native species.	<p>The initial planting for the entire parcel was complete in Fall 2013. This parcel was formerly a combination of buried and aboveground drip irrigation systems; as of spring 2018, LADWP replaced all remaining above ground drip line with new buried drip irrigation lines.</p> <p>Approximately 20,000 plants were planted in this parcel from 2008 to 2015. LADWP seeded the above ground drip portion in 2015/2016 but had little success with germination. LADWP overplanted an additional 10,000 native plants at this site in Spring 2017. The new above ground drip portion was replanted Spring 2018 with 4,500 native plants.</p> <p>Initial planting across all 46 acres is 100% complete, but has not yet achieved success criteria. Overplanting in this parcel will be ongoing until goals are met. Project is fully implemented but has not yet attained goals.</p>				X	
39	X			X		Laws Area Revegetation Project (LAWS118)  (140 acres; EIR Impact 10-18)	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.	Approximately 140 acres will be revegetated within the Laws area, which has lost all or part of its vegetation cover due to increased groundwater pumping or to abandonment of irrigation operations to supply the second aqueduct.	<p>Site was fenced to reduce disturbance in 1998. Permanent transects were established in 1999. Dryland revegetation studies examining various planting and watering techniques were conducted in a portion of LAWS 118 by SAIC and MWH Americas in 2003 and 2004. In 2004, the above ground drip irrigation system was expanded and seed was planted at all emitters. The above-ground irrigation system was moved to a new area in 2005 and seed was planted at the new emitters at that time. In 2005, MWH conducted a soil microbial study at the site. In Spring 2011, 18 acres were seeded with locally collected seeds. In 2012, a buried drip system was installed at this site over approximately 30 acres. New fencing was installed in 2013 on the west side of the project area along the new boundary with the Cashbaugh Lease established in the Laws Type E transfer. Approximately 46 acres between shrubs (interspaces) was drill seeded at 10 lbs/acre using native shrub seed mix during Winter 2015/2016.</p> <p>As of August 2017, this parcel had achieved 7% native cover with 23 native perennial species (10% cover goal, 8 perennial species). This project is fully implemented but has not yet attained cover goals.</p>				X	

Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	<b>Table 3.3</b> <b>LADWP MITIGATION PROJECT COMMITMENTS, continued</b>				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status				
40	X		X			Laws Historical Museum Pasturelands  (21+15 acres; EIR Impact 10-18, EIR Table 5-3)	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.	In the mid-1980s, LADWP and Inyo County implemented the Laws-Poleta Pasture Land, Laws Museum, and McNally Ponds enhancement/mitigation projects in the Laws area totaling approximately 541 acres of pasture land.	<p>This project was implemented as an LADWP Enhancement/Mitigation Project in 1990. This project 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.</p> <p>Water continues to be provided annually to this project for irrigation. Project is implemented and ongoing.</p>			X		
41	X		X			Laws/Poleta Native Pasture  (216 acres; EIR Impact 10-18, EIR Tables 4-3 and 5-3)	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.	In the mid-1980s, LADWP and Inyo County implemented the Laws-Poleta Pasture Land, Laws Museum, and McNally Ponds enhancement/mitigation projects in the Laws area totaling approximately 541 acres of pasture land.	<p>This project was implemented as an LADWP Enhancement/Mitigation Project in 1988. This project provides water for irrigation of 220 acres of sparsely vegetated land to reestablish native vegetation on abandoned pasture lands and increase livestock grazing capabilities.</p> <p>Water continues to be provided annually to this project for irrigation. Project is implemented and ongoing.</p>			X		
42	X	X				Little Blackrock Springs  (EIR Impact 10-14, EIR Table 5-2)	Increased groundwater pumping has reduced or eliminated flows from Fish Springs, Big and Little Seely Springs, Hines Spring, Big and Little Blackrock Springs, and Reinhackle Spring. This has caused significant adverse impacts to vegetation at several of these spring areas.	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.	<p>This project was implemented as an LADWP Environmental Project in the 1970s. Water is supplied from Division Creek to maintain the marsh vegetation as required. Project is implemented and ongoing.</p>			X		

Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	<b>Table 3.3</b> <b>LADWP MITIGATION PROJECT COMMITMENTS, continued</b>				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status				
43	X		X			Lone Pine East Side Regreening (11 acres; EIR Impact 10-16, EIR Table 5-3)	10-16: Approximately 1,080 acres of formerly irrigated lands had not successfully revegetated following the abandonment of agriculture. This was a significant adverse impact because these lands had a loss of vegetation and were the source of blowing dust.	A field of approximately seven acres along the Whitney Portal Road in Lone Pine, and a field of approximately 11 acres north of Lone Pine and east of Highway 395, have been converted to irrigated pasture as part of the Lone Pine Regreening enhancement/mitigation projects.	<p>This project was implemented as an LADWP Enhancement/Mitigation Project in 1990. This project was 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 facilities to promote and maintain vegetation.</p> <p>Water continues to be provided annually to this project for irrigation. Project is implemented and ongoing.</p>			X		
44	X		X			Lone Pine-North Lone Pine Clean Up (EIR Table 4-3)		This project consisted of clearing unsightly, diseased or dead trees and cleaning up refuse around the community of Lone Pine.	<p>This project was implemented as an LADWP Enhancement/Mitigation Project in 1989 to improve the aesthetics of a 23 acre area north of Lone Pine east of Highway 395. This project is complete.</p>	X				
45	X		X			Lone Pine Riparian Park (320 acres, EIR Tables 4-3 and 5-3)		Provide a continuous water supply to a re-established ditch running through Lone Pine Town Park and then easterly to the Lone Pine Woodlot Project. Water not used by this project or the Woodlot Field project could flow to the historic Lone Pine Creek Channel east of Lone Pine and returned to the Owens River Channel.	<p>This project was implemented as an LADWP Enhancement/Mitigation Project in 1987. This project supplies water through a historic ditch to the Lone Pine Riparian Park, the Lone Pine Wood Lot, and approximately 320 acres of reestablished pasturelands in Richards and Van Norman Fields.</p> <p>Water continues to be provided annually to this project for irrigation as required. Project is implemented and ongoing.</p>			X		
46	X		X			Lone Pine Sports Complex (EIR Table 5-3)		This project consists of a sports complex that includes a playground for Lo-Inyo School, soccer fields, softball/baseball fields, and parking and picnic area over approximately 10 acres.	<p>This project was implemented as an LADWP Enhancement/Mitigation Project in 1990. This project converted vacant City property to an outdoor sports complex consisting of baseball fields, soccer fields, parking, picnic, and park areas. Project is complete.</p>	X				

Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	<b>Table 3.3</b> <b>LADWP MITIGATION PROJECT COMMITMENTS, continued</b>				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status				
47	X		X			Lone Pine West Side Regreening  (8 acres; EIR Impact 10-16, EIR Tables 4-3 and 5-3)	10-16: Approximately 1,080 acres of formerly irrigated lands had not successfully revegetated following the abandonment of agriculture. This was a significant adverse impact because these lands had a loss of vegetation and were the source of blowing dust.	A field of approximately seven acres along the Whitney Portal Road in Lone Pine, and a field of approximately 11 acres north of Lone Pine and east of Highway 395, have been converted to irrigated pasture as part of the Lone Pine Regreening enhancement/mitigation projects.	<p>This project was implemented as an LADWP Enhancement/Mitigation Project in 1990. This project was implemented to enhance the aesthetics of abandoned agricultural or pasture lands in areas around the towns of Big Pine, Independence, and Lone Pine.</p> <p>Water is supplied annually from LADWP facilities to promote and maintain vegetation. Project is implemented and ongoing.</p>			X		
48	X		X			Lone Pine Woodlot  (12 acres; EIR Impact 10-11, EIR Table 4-3)	10-11: Approximately 1,080 acres of formerly irrigated lands had not successfully revegetated following the abandonment of agriculture. This was a significant adverse impact because these lands had a loss of vegetation and were the source of blowing dust.	As part of the enhancement/mitigation projects implemented by LADWP and Inyo County since 1985, approximately 942 acres of these abandoned agricultural lands have been revegetated with irrigated pasture or alfalfa. These areas are the Independence Pasture and native pasture lands, the Van Norman and Richards Fields, and the Lone Pine Woodlot adjacent to Lone Pine.	<p>The Lone Pine Wood Lot was initially planted in 1987. The wood lot was planted at a high density with the intent of thinning to a 12-foot spacing after planting success was determined. Over time, this high density of trees resulted in reduced growth and increased competition. While the hybrid poplar portions of the wood lots have been harvested several times since project implementation, the locust portions of the wood lots had never been harvested until 2015-2016. At that time, LADWP and CAL Fire conducted a significant thinning effort in both the Lone Pine and Independence Wood Lots resulting in approximately 130 cords of wood harvested and distributed to the Lone Pine Future Farmers of America (FFA), who holds the lease to both wood lots and manages the distribution of wood.</p> <p>In Winter 2017-18, LADWP and CAL Fire planted 825 Hybrid Poplar trees in the Popular section of the Lone Pine Wood Lot. The trees were planted in areas where there were spaces from trees not re-sprouting. The flood irrigation was improved to ensure adequate irrigation of the newly planted trees. Maintenance of the wood lots continues as needed.</p> <p>Water is supplied annually to the project for irrigation. Project is implemented and ongoing</p>			X		
49	X	X	X		X	LORP Project  (60 miles, perhaps more than 1,000 acres)/ Lower Owens Rewatering Project; EIR Impacts 10-14, 10-17, 10-20; EIR Tables 4-3 and 5-3, 1997 MOU Section II)	Increased groundwater pumping has reduced or eliminated flows from Fish Springs, Big and Little Seely Springs, Hines Spring, Big and Little Blackrock Springs, and Reinhackle Spring. This has caused significant adverse impacts to vegetation at several of these spring areas.	Although not all springs and associated riparian and meadow vegetation will receive on-site mitigation, the Lower Owens River Project will provide mitigation of a compensatory nature. This project will rewater over 50 miles of the river channel allowing for restoration of riparian vegetation along the river. This project also will result in the creation of several new ponds along the river and will provide the continuation of existing lakes associated with the project. The project will restore large areas of wetland and meadow vegetation, perhaps exceeding 1,000 acres adjacent to the river and in its delta. In comparison, the area of riparian and meadow vegetation that has been lost and will not be restored because of the elimination of spring flow due to groundwater pumping is estimated to be less than 100 acres.	Flows were initiated in the Lower Owens River Project in December 2006. All four elements of the LORP are functioning and are being adaptively managed. Monitoring is ongoing and water is annually supplied to the project as required. For more information on the monitoring and management of the LORP, refer to LADWP and ICWD's LORP Annual Report. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		

Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	Table 3.3 LADWP MITIGATION PROJECT COMMITMENTS, continued				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status				
50	X		X			McNally Ponds and Native Pasturelands  (300 acres pasture, 60 acres ponds; EIR Impact 10-5 and 10-18, EIR Tables 4-3 and 5-3)	10-5: Between 1970 and 1990, the project resulted in beneficial changes to lakes and ponds, and the creation of new lakes and ponds, with no significant adverse impact on vegetation.  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.	In the mid-1980s, LADWP and Inyo County implemented the Laws-Poleta Pasture Land, Laws Museum, and McNally Ponds enhancement/mitigation projects in the Laws area totaling approximately 541 acres of pasture land.	This project was implemented as an LADWP Enhancement/Mitigation Project in 1986-1987. When in operation, this project provides water for 300 acres during the spring and summer months to mitigate and sustain vegetation, and to provide water to 60 acres of ponds during the fall months for waterfowl habitat.  The Standing Committee agreed in 1991 to reduce the water commitment to the McNally Ponds Project because of dry conditions. In most normal and below-normal runoff years since that time, the Standing Committee has reduced water releases to this project. In years of abundant runoff the project receives its full allotment of water. In drier years the McNally Canals are not operated. The Water Agreement states that LADWP shall operate the canals in accordance with its practices from 1970. There is an alternate water supply source when wells are in ON status. This project was supplied with water in 2017 due to the high runoff conditions and water spreading in the Laws Area.  Project is implemented and ongoing with water supplied to the project in years where the McNally Canals are in operation or the associated wells are in ON status. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		
51	X	X	X			Millpond Recreation Area  (EIR Impact 10-5, EIR Table 5-2 and 5-3)	Between 1970 and 1990, the project resulted in beneficial changes to lakes and ponds, and the creation of new lakes and ponds, with no significant adverse impact on vegetation.	This project was first implemented as an LADWP Environmental Project and required water to be provided to the pond as the recreation area either by creek flow or a well at the site. Millpond is also an Enhancement Mitigation Project that has required LADWP to provide funds to purchase energy to operate the recreation area's sprinkler system that waters 18 acres of the community park including two softball fields.	This project is managed by the Inyo County Parks and Recreation. LADWP continues to provide water and funds for power annually to this project. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		
52					X	North of Mazourka Canyon Road Project  (Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group (MOU Section III.A.3))			Project was implemented in December 2011 as part of the Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group. Please refer to Section 3.2.1 for more information on these projects. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		



Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	Table 3.3 LADWP MITIGATION PROJECT COMMITMENTS, continued				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status				
53	X					Reinhackle Spring  (EIR Impact 10-14)	10-14: Increased groundwater pumping has reduced or eliminated flows from Fish Springs, Big and Little Seely Springs, Hines Spring, Big and Little Blackrock Springs, and Reinhackle Spring. This has caused significant adverse impacts to vegetation at several of these spring areas.	When it was determined in the late 1980s that groundwater pumping was affecting the flow from Reinhackle Spring, 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. At Reinhackle Spring, groundwater pumping from wells that affect the spring flow will be managed so that flows from the spring will not be significantly reduced compared to flows under prevailing natural conditions. In addition, all of the provisions for protecting springs, described in impact 10-15 and contained in the Water Agreement and the Green Book, will be applied equally to Reinhackle Spring.	Spring flows are being monitored continually. The flow followed the typical seasonal pattern of reaching a peak flow in winter and a low flow in the spring. A geochemistry study of flow in Reinhackle Spring was conducted in 2003 as a cooperative study by LADWP, MWH Americas, Inc., and ICWD, which concluded that water from Reinhackle Spring is similar in origin to the Los Angeles Aqueduct and dissimilar to the deep aquifer samples and up gradient shallow aquifer wells.  An operational test was conducted in Bairs Georges Wellfield to study the response of the spring flow to groundwater pumping by active wells in the wellfield and the flow in the Los Angeles Aqueduct (March 2011). Results show that the flow in Reinhackle Spring is affected mainly by the water levels in the shallow aquifer west of the spring. Groundwater pumping in the Bairs Georges Wellfield could affect the flow in the spring only to the extent that it affects water levels in the shallow aquifer west of the spring.  LADWP has developed a monitoring and operational plan for Bairs Georges Wellfield that has been submitted to ICWD for comment. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		
54	X		X			Richards Fields  (160 acres; EIR Impact 10-16, EIR Table 4-3)	10-16: Approximately 1,080 acres of formerly irrigated lands had not successfully revegetated following the abandonment of agriculture. This was a significant adverse impact because these lands had a loss of vegetation and were the source of blowing dust.	As part of the enhancement/mitigation projects implemented by LADWP and Inyo County since 1985, approximately 942 acres of these abandoned agricultural lands have been revegetated with irrigated pasture or alfalfa. These areas are the Independence Pasture and native pasture lands, the Van Norman and Richards Fields, and the Lone Pine Woodlot adjacent to Lone Pine.	This project was implemented as a LADWP Enhancement/Mitigation Project in 1987. Water continues to be provided annually to the project for irrigation. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		



Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	<b>Table 3.3</b> <b>LADWP MITIGATION PROJECT COMMITMENTS, continued</b>				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status				
55	X	X				Saunders Pond  (EIR Impact 10-5, EIR Table 5-2)	10-5: Between 1970 and 1990, the project resulted in beneficial changes to lakes and ponds, and the creation of new lakes and ponds, with no significant adverse impact on vegetation.	Under this project, water is provided for a warm-water fishery and waterfowl area.	<p>The dike system forming the Buckley Pond Series was originally constructed in the 1950s to create a water spreading and groundwater recharge area to be used only in above normal years. In 1968, a cooperative agreement between LADWP and CDFG proposed a habitat improvement project and permanent wildlife habitat area. Work on Saunders Pond was complete in 1971. LADWP, California Department of Fish and Game, and California Department of Forestry signed onto the joint Habitat Management Plan for the Buckley Pond Series in 1976 that described how the pond series was to be managed.</p> <p>More recently, LADWP burned Saunders Pond in Spring 2016, removed aquatic vegetation, and resumed flows to the pond in Fall 2016. The local Lion's Club installed a handicap accessible fishing platform/dock on the south end of the pond in Summer 2016. Water continues to be provided annually to the project. Project is implemented and ongoing.</p>			X		
56	X		X			Shepherd Creek Alfalfa Field  (198 acres; EIR Impact 10-11, 12-1, EIR Tables 4-3 and 5-3)	<p>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.</p> <p>12-1: Significant impacts on air quality resulting from groundwater pumping during the period of 1970 to 1990 have occurred due to vegetation losses.</p>	<p>10-11: Under the Shepherd Creek enhancement/mitigation project, approximately 198 acres of poorly vegetated land has been converted to alfalfa. This area was affected by groundwater pumping and abandonment of irrigation. In addition, an area of approximately 60 acres to the east of the existing project area on the opposite side of U.S. Highway 395 is poorly vegetated. If the density of the native cover in this area does not naturally increase, the existing enhancement/mitigation project may be expanded to include this additional area.</p> <p>12-1: Under the Shepherd Creek enhancement/mitigation project, approximately 200 acres of poorly vegetated land has been converted to alfalfa.</p>	<p>This project was implemented as an LADWP Enhancement/Mitigation Project in 1986. The Shepherd Creek Alfalfa Field Project has been revegetated with alfalfa that is sprinkler irrigated and wind break trees.</p> <p>Water continues to be provided annually to the project for irrigation. Project is implemented and ongoing.</p>			X		
57	X		X			Shepherd Creek Potential  (60 acres; EIR Impact 10-11, 12-1, EIR Table 5-3)	<p>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.</p> <p>12-1: Significant impacts on air quality resulting from groundwater pumping during the period of 1970 to 1990 have occurred due to vegetation losses.</p>	<p>10-11: Under the Shepherd Creek enhancement/mitigation project, approximately 198 acres of poorly vegetated land has been converted to alfalfa. This area was affected by groundwater pumping and abandonment of irrigation. In addition, an area of approximately 60 acres to the east of the existing project area on the opposite side of U.S. Highway 395 is poorly vegetated. If the density of the native cover in this area does not naturally increase, the existing enhancement/mitigation project may be expanded to include this additional area.</p>	<p>The Shepherd Creek Potential Project was evaluated and natural increases in the density of native cover have occurred making the site comparable to baseline conditions in adjacent undisturbed parcels. Therefore, the goals for this potential project, as stated in the EIR, have been met. Project is complete.</p>	X				

Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	<b>Table 3.3</b> <b>LADWP MITIGATION PROJECT COMMITMENTS, continued</b>				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status				
58	X					Steward Ranch (EIR Impact 9-14)	9-14: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) pumping between 1970 and 1990 in the Big Pine area contributed to lowered water levels in the wells of Steward Ranch and resulted in an adverse economic effect. It is expected that LADWP will continue to pump from this area in the future. The proposed mitigation measure would reduce this impact to less-than significant.	Because groundwater pumping in the Big Pine well field was contributing to a lowering of groundwater levels at Steward Ranch, one of two wells became inoperable. LADWP reached agreement with the ranch owners to permanently mitigate the lowered groundwater levels that have existed since 1972.	The mitigation efforts are complete. LADWP continues to compensate the ranch owners for added power costs of pumping water from a greater depth. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		
59	X			X		Tinemaha 54 Revegetation Project (EIR Impact 10-11)	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.	Approximately 80 acres of land that lost a significant amount of its native vegetation cover as a result of increased groundwater pumping will be revegetated. The techniques that will be employed to revegetate these lands will be determined through studies that will be conducted by LADWP and Inyo County. These lands will not be permanently irrigated, but will be revegetated with native Owens Valley vegetation not requiring irrigation except perhaps during its initial establishment. Depending on the amount of rainfall and runoff, successful revegetation of these lands could take a decade or longer. The goal will be to restore as full a native vegetation cover as is feasible, but at a minimum, vegetation cover sufficient to avoid blowing dust will be achieved in that area.	Project implementation is complete. The 0.4 acre area has been fenced, planted with 108 grass plants and drip irrigated between 1999 and 2004 to encourage plant establishment.  In 2016-2017, LADWP planted approximately 125 native plants consisting of <i>Atriplex Torreyi</i> , <i>Atriplex canescens</i> , <i>Atriplex polycarpa</i> , and <i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i> using the Land Life Cocoon planting method. This method only requires a single watering at the time of planting comprised of presoaking planting basins and filling Cocoon reservoirs. The road through the middle of the site was removed and reclaimed as well during this planting process. Plantings will be periodically monitored.  Permanent transects were run in 2017 and the site had attained 5% cover with 4 native perennial species (30% cover goals with 2 native perennial species). Project is implemented but has not yet attained cover goals.			X		
60	X		X			Tree Planting along Roadways (EIR Table 4-3)		This project consisted of planting new trees and maintaining new and existing trees along roadways within the towns of Laws, Big Pine, Independence, and Lone Pine.	The goal of this project was to provide shade and greenways in Owens Valley communities to mitigate trees lost since the 1970's due to a reduction in surface water irrigation, higher water costs, age, disease, etc. DWP was responsible for purchasing and planting the trees and replacement once within two years if needed.  This project was implemented in Laws, Independence and Lone Pine as an LADWP Enhancement/Mitigation Project in 1988. Additional planting occurred in Big Pine in 1992. This project resulted in 14 trees planted in Laws, approximately 130 trees in Big Pine (Arizona cypress), 84 in Independence, and 77 in Lone Pine.  Ongoing irrigation is the responsibility of the adjacent property owner. Project is complete.	X				

Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	<b>Table 3.3</b> <b>LADWP MITIGATION PROJECT COMMITMENTS, continued</b>				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status				
61	X	X				Tule Elk Field (EIR Table 5-2)		Under this project, water is provided to a field that is heavily used in summer by Tule elk, near U.S. Highway 395 and Tinemaha Reservoir.	<p>This project was implemented as and LADWP Environmental Project in the 1970's to enhance/expand elk feeding grounds in the Owens Valley.</p> <p>Water continues to be provided annually to this project for irrigation. This project is implemented and ongoing.</p>			X		
62	X		X			Van Norman Fields (170 acres; EIR Impact 10-16, EIR Table 4-3)	10-16: Approximately 1,080 acres of formerly irrigated lands had not successfully revegetated following the abandonment of agriculture. This was a significant adverse impact because these lands had a loss of vegetation and were the source of blowing dust.	As part of the enhancement/mitigation projects implemented by LADWP and Inyo County since 1985, approximately 942 acres of these abandoned agricultural lands have been revegetated with irrigated pasture or alfalfa. These areas are the Independence Pasture and native pasture lands, the Van Norman and Richards Fields, and the Lone Pine Woodlot adjacent to Lone Pine.	<p>This project was implemented as an LADWP Enhancement/Mitigation Project in 1987. A portion of the project could not be irrigated due to topography. Additionally, Well 390 met the end of its service life and was replaced with Well 425 in 2014.</p> <p>The project was modified by the Standing Committee April 22, 2014 to include 10 acres for the Lone Pine High School Farm. The agreed upon water allotment for the modified project is approximately 2.8 AF/acre.</p> <p>Water continues to be provided annually to the project for irrigation. Project is implemented and ongoing.</p>			X		
63					X	Warren Lake Project (Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group (MOU Section III.A.3))			Project was implemented in April 2011 as part of the Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group. The Warren Lake Project is implemented and ongoing as needed; it serves to balance the annual 1600 acre-foot water commitment for this provision of the MOU. Please refer to Section 3.2.1 for more information on these projects. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		
64					X	Well 368 Project (Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group (MOU Section III.A.3))			Project was implemented in February 2012 as part of the Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group. Please refer to Section 3.2.1 for more information on these projects. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		

### **3.2.1. Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group**

#### **Introduction**

Section III.A.3. Additional Mitigation of the 1997 MOU describes LADWP's commitment to supply 1,600 acre feet (AF) of water per year for:

- 1) the implementation of the on-site mitigation measure at Hines Spring identified in the 1991 EIR, and
- 2) the implementation of on and/or off-site mitigation in addition to that identified in the 1991 EIR for impacts that occurred at Fish Springs, Big and Little Blackrock Springs, and Big and Little Seely Springs.

The Second Amendment of Amended Stipulation and Order Case No. S1CVCV01-29768 was executed on March 8, 2010, by the Superior Court of California, Inyo County. This order accepts the eight projects described in the *Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group* (Additional Mitigation Projects) document as mitigation for impacts identified above and establishes a two year timeline for their implementation. The projects are named according to their locations: Freeman Creek, Warren Lake, Hines Spring Well 355, Hines Spring Aberdeen Ditch, North of Mazourka Canyon Road, Homestead, Well 368, and Diaz Lake.

#### **CEQA Process for the Additional Mitigation Projects**

In accordance with CEQA, LADWP completed an Initial Study for the Additional Mitigation Projects and prepared a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND). The document was released for review March 23 - April 26, 2010. After review of the comments received and based on the information in the Initial Study, LADWP determined that with adoption of mitigation measures, implementation of the Additional Mitigation Projects would not have a significant impact on the environment. The final MND, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, and proposed implementation schedule were approved by the City of Los Angeles Board of Water and Power Commissioners (Board) on June 1, 2010. A Notice of Determination was filed with the Inyo County Clerk on June 2, 2010. LADWP began implementing the projects shortly thereafter and implemented all eight Additional Mitigation Projects by March 8, 2012 as required in the Stipulation and Order.

##### **3.2.1.1. Additional Mitigation Projects Annual Monitoring Report**

The Additional Mitigation Projects document defined a five-year monitoring framework for the eight identified project locations to be provided 1600 acre-feet of water per year. These projects were initiated in 2012 and monitored through 2016. A five-year evaluation of the projects was conducted in 2017 following the end of this five year monitoring term and was provided in LADWP's 2017 Annual Owens Valley Report. The five year evaluation described implementation and monitoring of each project and provided recommendations for future management where relevant. Many of the initial monitoring efforts were discontinued following this evaluation.

Table 3.4 shows flow data recorded for each of the Additional Mitigation Projects from April 1, 2017 through March 31, 2018. During this time, LADWP provided 1,615 acre feet of water to the Additional Mitigation Projects.

**Table 3. 4. Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group  
Annual Water Accounting in Acre Feet (April 1, 2017-March 31, 2018)**

Additional Mitigation Projects Developed by the MOU Ad Hoc Group Annual Accounting in Acre Feet (April 1, 2017-March 31, 2018)											
	Freeman Creek (Average*) (2054)	Warren Lake (2173)	Hines Well 355 (W355)	Aberdeen Ditch (400)	North of Mazourka (F418)	North of Mazourka (404)	Homestead T775 (F421)	Homestead Well (F419)	Well 368 (F420)	Diaz Lake (86)	Total
April	20	0	18	10	7	2	6	16	16	0	95
May	19	0	19	10	7	2	7	17	16	0	97
June	14	0	18	10	7	2	6	16	16	102	191
July	13	135	19	9	7	2	6	16	17	0	224
August	10	164	20	10	7	2	7	16	17	0	252
September	13	0	19	11	7	2	6	16	16	0	90
October	22	5	20	11	7	3	10	18	17	0	112
November	22	3	19	8	7	2	11	19	17	0	108
December	23	0	20	10	7	2	11	20	18	0	112
January	23	0	20	11	7	2	12	20	17	0	111
February	18	2	18	10	6	2	10	18	11	0	96
March	18	25	19	11	7	3	11	20	12	0	126
<b>Total</b>					80	29	104	213			
<b>Project Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>109</b>		<b>316</b>		<b>190</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1615</b>
<b>Annual Target AF</b>	<b>215*</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>300</b>		<b>300</b>		<b>150</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>1600</b>

\*Freeman Creek will be recorded as 215 AF/year based on long term average regardless of varying flow reads.

\*\*Amount in excess of project allotment may not be carried over to future years.



## **3.2.2. Irrigation Project in the Laws Area (Laws Type E Transfer)**

### **3.2.2.1. Laws 2003 Revegetation Plan**

#### **Introduction**

The Revegetation Plans for Lands Removed from Irrigation, Laws Parcels 90, 95, and 129 and Abandoned Agricultural Land Parcel 94 (Plan) (January 2003) established goals to restore native vegetation in each of these parcels that is similar in cover and species composition to nearby sites. In this Plan, conditions, goals, schedules, and monitoring protocols were prescribed. Goals and species lists in the Plan were developed from National Resources Conservation Service Ecological Site Descriptions and a subset of nearby parcels extracted from LADWP's 1984-1987 vegetation inventory data. Under this Plan, all 253 acres of these parcels were to be successfully revegetated by 2013 and persist for an additional two years with no onsite revegetation activities.

Early years spent on the Laws revegetation effort were focused on studies of approaches that could be applied on a more comprehensive scale (LADWP and MWH 2004, SAIC 2003) given the extensive scope of the project. Most treatments in these early studies failed, including drill seeding with no additional treatments or irrigation, mulch and manure application in seeded areas, canal spoils treatment, polymer treatments, furrowing, wind breaks, water harvesting, and hand watering.

Broadcast and drill seeding were attempted in some sections of the parcels but have been met with little success. LADWP also purchased and planted greenhouse-propagated plants from third party vendors to assist in reaching mitigation goals, but received many plants without well-established root systems that could not persist once placed in the natural elements. As a consequence, LADWP has since purchased and operates two greenhouses that are capable of producing up to 18,000 native plants twice a year for summer and fall plantings. Generating the plants from seed in-house has resulted in a much more robust product that can withstand the harsh environmental elements at Laws and has proven to be the most successful method of dryland revegetation used to date at this location.

Since 2003, LADWP has explored different forms of irrigation to aid in revegetation and jumpstart natural recruitment within these parcels (e.g., above ground drip irrigation, hand watering, buried driplines, water cannons, etc.). Buried drip has proven to be the most effective watering technique used thus far. Since 2008, LADWP has installed nearly 240 miles of drip lines with approximately 129,000 emitters at Laws 90, 94, 95, 129, 118, and the Laws Native Seed Farm (Laws 27). Timing and frequency of watering has varied in response to plant needs and climatic conditions.

Rodent herbivory has continued to be a challenge across all parcels, and LADWP now installs protective cages around plantings to promote early establishment. Other challenges include the management of and competition from tumbleweeds (*Salsola tragus*), and ongoing soil movement, dunal formation, and dust emissivity from high valley winds.

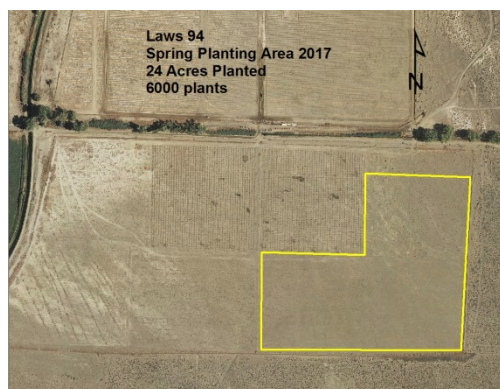
Despite these challenges, LADWP has acted in good faith and has completed initial planting across all 253 acres at Laws 90, 94, 95, 118, and 129, as well as 92 acres at the Laws Native Seed Farm to date. These efforts totaled nearly 130,000 greenhouse-propagated plants and thousands of pounds of seed. Additionally, LADWP has all 253 total acres in the Laws 2003 Plan plumbed with irrigation systems supplying water to existing plants within these parcels. However, success criteria specified in the 2003 Plan have not yet been met due to many factors. These include the extensive scope of the project, volume limitations of the two existing greenhouses, ongoing operation and maintenance of an expansive irrigation system, extensive rodent herbivory, consecutive drought years, and shear from strong seasonal winds.

### 2017 Planting Efforts

The spring planting effort was conducted April 3-11, 2017 with Friday cancelled due to rain. Storm totals were approximately one inch of precipitation depending on the location on the Valley floor. A total of 16,500 native plants were planted at Laws 94 and Laws 27. The planting areas in both parcels were focused on those lands with previously installed drip irrigation. At Laws 94, 24 acres were planted with approximately 6,000 native plants. In Laws 27, another 24 acres were planted with approximately 10,500 native plants (see table below). Species included *Ambrosia dumosa* (AMDU2), *Atriplex canescens* (ATCA2), *Atriplex polycarpa* (ATPO), *Atriplex torreyi* (ATTO), and *Krascheninnikovia lanata* (KRLA).

### Number of Plants Per Site, April 2017

SPECIES	NUMBER PLANTED	LAWS 94	LAWS 27
AMDU2	500	180	320
ATCA2	4,875	1,755	3,120
ATPO	5,175	1,863	3,312
ATTO	4,575	1,647	2,928
KRLA	1,350	486	864



**Planted Area Laws 94**



**Planted Area Laws 27**

The fall planting effort was conducted October 2-6, 2017. A total of 17,000 native plants were planted at Laws 95 and Laws 27. The planting areas in both parcels were focused on those lands with previously installed drip irrigation. In Laws 95, 34 acres were planted with approximately 13,000 native plants. In Laws 27, 12 acres were planted with approximately 4,000 native plants (see table below). Species included *Ambrosia dumosa* (AMDU2), *Atriplex canescens* (ATCA2), *Atriplex polycarpa* (ATPO), *Atriplex torreyi* (ATTO), *Grayia spinosa* (GRSP), *Krascheninnikovia lanata* (KRLA), and *Psoralea argophylla* var. *minutifolia* (PSARM).

#### Number of Plants Per Site, October 2017

SPECIES	NUMBER PLANTED	LAWS 95	LAWS 27
AMDU2	200	100	100
ATCA2	4,200	3,200	1,000
ATPO	4,500	3,500	1,000
ATTO	4,200	3,200	1,000
GRSP	200	100	100
KRLA	3,500	2,800	700
PSARM	200	100	100



**Planted Area LAWS 95**



**Planted Area LAWS 27**

## ***Planting Schedule***

LADWP originally out planted dispersed sections in each parcel to encourage natural recruitment to fill in adjacent open areas. This unassisted recruitment has not occurred at a rate that would meet the 2003 Plan's goals. As a consequence, LADWP has proceeded in recent years with planting out each parcel entirely one time before returning to replant areas within the same parcel.

The following table is the tentative schedule for planting for the year. To date, all Type-E Transfer parcels have been planted at least once. Twenty acres of formerly aboveground drip irrigation was injected with buried drip irrigation and will be overplanted in spring 2018. Currently, no parcels have met the defined success criteria and will be over planted as necessary and/or treated with alternative methods as they become available to achieve goals.

### **Tentative Planting Schedule Through Spring 2019**

<b>Parcels</b>	<b>Anticipated Acres to be Over Planted</b>	<b>% Currently Planted</b>	<b>Proposed Schedule for Overplanting</b>
Laws 94	10	100%	Spring 2018
Laws 95	10	100%	Spring 2018
Laws 27	30	100%	Fall 2018
Laws 129	30	100%	Fall 2018
Laws 129	30	100%	Spring 2019

This proposed schedule is based on a maximum number of plants successfully propagated in both greenhouses, twice a year and does not account for unforeseen circumstances (e.g., pests, unviable seed, etc.).

## ***Operations***

Laws 90, 94, 95, 129 and the 19 acre portion of 118 covered in the Plan have fully installed buried drip irrigation systems. The Laws Native Seed Farm has a combination of sprinkler irrigation, buried driplines, and above ground drip irrigation.

The current irrigation schedule being utilized within the planted portions of the parcels includes:

- Fall: seven to eight hours daily for 4 to 6 weeks
- Winter: once a month for 7-8 hours for established sections; new plants may get additional water if they appear dry
- Spring: seven to eight hours daily for 4 to 6 weeks
- Summer: One week per month for 7-8 hours per day for established sections; new plants may get additional water if they appear dry

In the spring of 2015 LADWP adopted a new watering regime to promote deeper rooted plants and reduce tumbleweed growth. Under this new regime all plants will receive deep set irrigation for a period of four to six weeks occurring in late winter/early spring and again in late summer/early fall. During these two irrigation events water will be cycled daily at a duration of approximately eight hours on and 16 hours off. Newly planted plants will receive water every two to three days (8 hours per), maintaining shallow soil moisture, throughout the growing season. All other age plants will receive additional irrigation as visually needed.

Water cannons, water trucks, and irrigation systems also provide supplemental water as necessary for dust control.

### ***Maintenance***

Current maintenance of existing irrigation systems includes: monitoring system for leaks or other obvious problems such as broken lines or piping, broken risers to sprinkler lines, automatic valves not operating correctly, and filters getting clogged. Additionally, mowing and clearing of tumbleweeds occur as equipment and manpower is available.

### ***Demonstration Projects***

Demonstration projects in 2015 included two fenced 100-foot by 100-foot planting areas at LAW129. Fencing was buried 12 inches into the ground and extended four feet above ground. Chicken wire fence material was used to prevent rodent entry.

In 2016, LADWP tried the Cocoon planting system developed by the Land Life Company. This system is not reliant on external irrigation and is designed to support a seedling through its critical first year. In the summer of 2016 twenty seven Cocoons were planted at a revegetation site near Charlie's Butte to test if the system would be a viable option.

In 2017, LADWP initiated soil amendment studies at LAWS 94 and 95. In doing so, LADWP spread horse manure across 10 acres at LAWS 95 and ditch spoils across 10 acres at LAWS 94 and both materials were disked into the soil. Following the treatments, both areas were injected with buried drip irrigation lines and will be planted in the spring 2018.

*Please refer to Table 3.3 for status on each of these revegetation projects.*

### 3.2.2.2. Mitigation Monitoring Reporting Program for Irrigation Project in the Laws Area

POT. IMPACT		MITIGATION			MONITORING			
Summary of Impact	MM No.	Measure	Timing	Responsibility	Method	Period	Frequency	Responsibility
<b><u>Air Quality</u></b>								
Creation of dust during pipeline installation and ground preparation for planting.	M-1	Ground surfaces will be thoroughly wet prior to and during work to minimize dust.	To be implemented throughout the project as needed.	LADWP construction staff and/or LADWP lessee.	Water trucks will pre-wet construction areas and water as necessary throughout construction. Ground will be pre-irrigated prior to planting.	As needed throughout construction and/ or prior to planting.	Throughout the construction or agricultural period.	LADWP construction staff and/or LADWP lessee.
Groundwater pumping to supply water to the project could adversely affect groundwater dependent vegetation in the vicinity of the project and cause blowing dust.	M-2	Section III and Section IV of the Agreement between the County of Inyo and the City of Los Angeles and its Department of Water and Power on a Long Term Groundwater Management Plan for Owens Valley and Inyo County	To be implemented throughout the project as needed.	Inyo/Los Angeles Technical Group	Annual monitoring of the vegetation in the vicinity is being conducted.	During the period when groundwater pumping and water management practices could affect vegetation.	Annually during the growing season.	Inyo/Los Angeles Technical Group
<b><u>Hydrology and Water Quality</u></b>								
Groundwater pumping	M-3	Water Agreement	To be implemented throughout the project as needed.	Inyo/Los Angeles Technical Group	Monitoring at each identified site will consist of one or more field visits during the period when groundwater pumping and water management practices could affect such vegetation.	During the period when groundwater pumping and water management practices could affect vegetation.	Annually during the growing season.	Inyo/Los Angeles Technical Group



POT. IMPACT		MITIGATION			MONITORING			
Summary of Impact	MM No.	Measure	Timing	Responsibility	Method	Period	Frequency	Responsibility
Reducing the irrigation duty from 5 AF per acre to 3 AF per acre and of changing from flood irrigation to sprinkler irrigation.	M-4	Water Agreement	To be implemented throughout the work as needed.	Inyo/Los Angeles Technical Group	Monitoring at each identified site will consist of one or more field visits during the period when groundwater pumping and surface water management practices could affect such vegetation.	During irrigation season	Annually during the growing season.	Inyo/Los Angeles Technical Group
<b>Biological Resources</b>								
Altering the flow in a ditch that carries water diverted from Coldwater Canyon.	M-5	Water Agreement	To be implemented throughout the work as needed.	Inyo/Los Angeles Technical Group	Monitoring at each identified site will consist of one or more field visits during the period when surface water management practices could affect such vegetation.	During the period of changes in surface water management practices could affect vegetation.	Annually during the growing season.	Inyo/Los Angeles Technical Group
Altering the flow in Silver Canyon Ditch.	M-6	Water Agreement	To be implemented throughout the work as needed.	Inyo/Los Angeles Technical Group	Monitoring at each identified site will consist of one or more field visits during the period when surface water management practices could affect such vegetation.	During the period of changes in surface water management practices could affect vegetation.	Annually during the growing season.	Inyo/Los Angeles Technical Group
Growth of noxious weeds	M-7	LADWP or its lessee or lessees, in conjunction with Inyo County's weed abatement program, will promptly treat or remove the weed.	To be implemented throughout the work as needed.	LADWP Watershed Resources Staff; LADWP Lessee; and/or Inyo County Agricultural Department.	Monitoring consists of field visits during the growing season.	Annually during the growing season.	Annually during the growing season.	LADWP Watershed Resources Staff; LADWP Lessee; and/or Inyo County Agricultural Department.

POT. IMPACT		MITIGATION			MONITORING			
Summary of Impact	MM No.	Measure	Timing	Responsibility	Method	Period	Frequency	Responsibility
<b>Cultural Resources</b>								
Archaeological investigations identified six previously unrecorded archaeological sites and 11 isolates within the project area.	M-8	Pipeline placement was to avoid identified sites; if new sites are encountered during implementation, work will be halted until an archaeologist can be consulted.	To be implemented throughout the work as needed.	LADWP Construction Manager	Construction personnel will monitor for unidentified sites during the progression of construction.	During construction activities.	Throughout the construction period.	LADWP Construction Manager

## MITIGATION MEASURES

### ***Mitigation Measure M-1***

Impact: Creation of dust during pipeline installation and ground preparation for planting.

Measure: Ground surfaces will be thoroughly wet prior to and during work to minimize dust.

All seeding work during 2006 was conducted utilizing the Truax No-till drill seeder. Water was applied before initiating seeding and following seeding to control dust emissions.

LADWP currently applies water through irrigation systems at the revegetation sites as described in the previous section and additionally with water trucks for dust control if and where necessary.

### ***Mitigation Measure M-2 and M-3***

Impact: Groundwater pumping to supply water to the project could adversely affect groundwater-dependent vegetation in the vicinity of the project and cause blowing dust.

Measure: *1991 Agreement between the County of Inyo and the City of Los Angeles and its Department of Water and Power on a Long Term Groundwater Management Plan for Owens Valley and Inyo County (Water Agreement).*

The following table shows the vegetation cover in vegetation parcels within the Laws Wellfield as determined by LADWP. Data from the baseline period 1985 to 1987 (depicted as 1986 for simplicity) indicates estimates of vegetation cover in the parcels prior to implementation of the irrigation project in the Laws area. Data since 2004 are estimates of vegetation cover after implementation of the irrigation project in the Laws area.

## Vegetation Cover in Selected Parcels within the Laws Wellfield

Vegetation Parcel	Percent Perennial Cover														
	1986	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
LAW030	23	26	31	50	40	39	36	32	35	22	24	12	13	17	25
LAW035	33	3	14	17	11	13	3	12	17	4	2	1	1	1	6
LAW043	61	5	13	10	16	21	8	11	20	7	3	3	6	4	14
LAW052	28	5	14	11	9	15	15	6	16	8	4	4	4	3	5
LAW062	21	5	11	14	16	22	12	12	17	10	5	4	2	2	12
LAW063	11	9	17	14	19	26	14	15	25	12	6	6	4	5	12
LAW065	10	7	8	11	12	18	12	10	20	7	5	4	3	2	8
LAW070	59	6	8	17	20	21	14	20	23	10	6	3	4	3	12
LAW072	64										10	6	6	4	38
LAW078	52	36	49	54	59	67	69	65	53	35	27	23	23	16	35
LAW082	17	4	5	10	6	9	8	12	10	8	6	5	4	6	8
LAW085	30	7	13	21	26	35	29	31	14	15	6	5	4	6	13
LAW105	26	35	49	48	44	68	41	58	43	43	27	19	26	21	33
LAW107	47	46	68	71	79	80	90	81	65	54	45	31	35	47	59
LAW109-FSL048	18												8	8	20
LAW112	20	17	37	33	38	49	40	31	33	33	14	11	8	10	21
LAW120	26	33	41	47	48	48	50	52	47	35	39	26	30	21	41
LAW122	60	64	73	78	75	70	78	68	77	60	45	42	30	32	51
LAW137-PLC210	22	19	33	32	24	27	20	27	28	21	17	14	14	16	23

The following table illustrates the depth to water in Laws area test holes prior to and after implementation of the irrigation project in the Laws area.

## Depth to Water (in feet) for Test Holes in the Laws Wellfield

Well	April 2004	April 2005	April 2006	April 2007	April 2008	April 2009	April 2010	April 2011	April 2012	April 2013	April 2014	April 2015	April 2016	April 2017
T 107	30.1	31.9	18.6	21.1	25.2	28.0	31.0	31.8	32.8	33.1	35.3	36.4	36.7	36.7
T 436	10.1	10.2	4.8	5.3	7.1	8.8	9.5	9.5	11.3	11.1	13.0	13.7	14.0	14.4
T 438	11.6	8.9	3.8	6.3	8.2	9.1	11.4	8.6	12.6	12.0	15.8	16.2	16.4	16.2
T 490	14.6	14.7	13.3	10.2	12.6	13.8	13.5	13.3	12.5	13.2	16.6	17.5	18.1	18.0
T 492	32.1	31.5	24.4	23.0	26.8	29.1	30.8	31.7	34.1	32.8	35.6	36.4	37.9	39.9

#### ***Mitigation Measure M-4***

Impact: Reducing the irrigation duty from 5 AF per-acre to 3 AF per acre and of changing from flood irrigation to sprinkler irrigation.

Measure: Water Agreement

LADWP evaluates pasture condition using the Natural Resource Conservation Service Pasture Condition Assessment (Cosgrove et. al. 1991). This protocol is designed to optimize plant and livestock productivity while minimizing detrimental effects to soil or water resources. These pastures were most recently evaluated in 2016. The average pasture score for the 2016 growing season was 88%.

#### ***Mitigation Measure M-5***

Impact: Altering the flow in a ditch that carries water diverted from Coldwater Canyon.

Measure: Water Agreement

Diversions from Coldwater Canyon Ditch are utilized for irrigation of the Seed Farm. During operation, approximately one-quarter of the total flow remains in the ditch.

Diversions for irrigation from Coldwater Canyon Ditch continued in 2017. Periodic examinations were conducted along the ditch throughout the growing season. These examinations did not indicate any signs of vegetation stress.

#### ***Mitigation Measure M-6***

Impact: Altering the flow in Silver Canyon Ditch.

Measure: Water Agreement

Diversions from Silver Canyon Ditch are utilized for irrigation of Parcels LAWS 90, 94, and 95. During operation, approximately one-quarter of the total flow remains in the ditch.

Diversions for irrigation from Silver Canyon Ditch for the Laws Parcels 90, 94, and 95, continued in 2017. Periodic examinations were conducted along the ditch throughout the growing season. These examinations did not indicate any signs of vegetation stress.

#### ***Mitigation Measure M-7***

Impact: Growth of State-rated A or B noxious weeds in the project area.

Measure: LADWP or its lessee or lessees, in conjunction with Inyo County's weed abatement program, will promptly treat or remove the weed.

Surveys were conducted on the irrigation project in the Laws area for noxious weeds during the 2012 growing season. No A or B listed noxious weeds were found. The lessee treats weeds through a combination of grazing and burning as necessary.

***Mitigation Measure M-8***

Impact: Archaeological investigations identified six previously unrecorded archaeological sites and 11 isolates within the project area.

Measure: Pipeline placement was to avoid identified sites; if new sites are encountered during implementation, work will be halted until an archeologist can be consulted.

No cultural resources were encountered during construction or operation of the irrigation project in the Laws area in 2006.



### 3.2.3. Irrigation Project in the Big Pine Area (Big Pine Ditch System)

POT. IMPACT		MITIGATION			MONITORING			
Summary of Impact	MM No.	Measure	Timing	Responsibility	Method	Period	Frequency	Responsibility
<b><u>Hydrology and Water Quality</u></b>								
The cumulative effect of groundwater pumping from Well W415, the new Bell Canyon well, as proposed in the project, in combination with the operation of other wells in the Big Pine area could cause significant adverse impacts to groundwater dependent vegetation, other vegetation, or non-LADWP wells in the area.	M-1	Water Agreement	To be implemented throughout the project as needed.	Inyo/Los Angeles Technical Group	A monitoring site will be developed by the Inyo/Los Angeles Technical Group as called for in the Inyo/Los Angeles Water Agreement to manage operation of each well.	During the period when groundwater pumping is needed for the project.	As decided by the Inyo/Los Angeles Technical Group, consistent with the Water Agreement.	Inyo/Los Angeles Technical Group

As of spring 2018, Well 415 has been drilled and equipped but is not yet in operation. The Bell Canyon Well has not yet been drilled. LADWP submitted a monitoring program to ICWD for W415 on November 6, 2013. ICWD replied with comments on November 21, 2013, however this monitoring program has not been finalized.

### 3.3.LADWP OTHER OBLIGATIONS

Table 3.5 provides title, legal reference, provision, progress to date, and current status on each of LADWP's other obligations listed on Table 3.2.

Again, categories describing status are:

1. *Complete*: Project has no additional commitments required (no water allotment or other financial or environmental mitigation; no continual monitoring and reporting),
2. *Ongoing as necessary/required*: These measures are only applied when necessary (monitoring and reporting for mitigation measures for new projects, construction, etc.),
3. *Implemented and ongoing*: Project is fully implemented and is currently meeting goals; however, there may be ongoing water or financial commitments or monitoring and reporting requirements,
4. *Fully implemented but not meeting goals*: Project is fully implemented but has not yet met prescribed goals or success criteria,
5. *Not fully implemented*: Project under development or under construction, but not fully implemented

Following Table 3.5, there are additional reports for the Yellow Billed Cuckoo Habitat Enhancement Plan and the Owens Valley Land Management Plan (OVLMP).

**Table 3. 5. LADWP Other Obligations**

Reporting No.	Table 3.5 LADWP OTHER OBLIGATIONS				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
	Commitment	Legal Reference	Provision	Progress to Date	Status				
1	Aerial Photo Analysis	MOU Section III.E	By June 2000, LADWP, the County, and experts in aerial photography interpretation will conduct a study analyzing existing air photos of the Owens Valley to evaluate the merits of using air photos in monitoring vegetation in the valley, to determine the feasibility of using air photos to analyze and refine the vegetation map data base, and to provide recommendations on how aerial photography, or other remote sensing techniques, could be used to monitor vegetation conditions and changes. If feasible and cost-effective relative to other field monitoring techniques, recommendations will be implemented.	The deadline was extended by the 1997 MOU Parties. In January 2002, Ecosat Geobotanical Surveys, Inc. completed reports addressing the 1997 MOU requirements. Complete.	X				
2	Annual Report on the Owens Valley	MOU Section III.H	DWP and the County will prepare an annual report describing environmental conditions in the Owens Valley and studies, projects, and activities conducted under the Inyo-Los Angeles Agreement and the MOU. Copies of the report will be distributed to the other Parties and made available to the public. The report will be released on or about May 1 of each year.	ICWD has prepared annual reports since 1991. LADWP has released annual reports since 2001. Presently, annual reports are written separately by each agencies due to timing constraints; LADWP must issue their annual report in conjunction with their Annual Operations Plan near May 1 each year. ICWD does not meet this timeline for their report.			X		
3	Cooperative Studies	Water Agreement Section IX	It is recognized that additional cooperative studies related to the effects of groundwater pumping on the environment of the Owens Valley are necessary. The reasonable costs of the studies implemented under the Stipulation and Order or the Green Book shall be funded by the Department. If necessary, such funding will be in addition to funds provided under section XIV (Financial Assistance).	Several cooperative studies have been performed to date. Currently, LADWP and ICWD are conducting a cooperative study with Formation Environmental LLC to evaluate the utility of remote sensing technology in Owens Valley vegetation monitoring. Information gathered may be used to improve upon current methods of monitoring described in the Green Book.			X		
4	Dispute Resolution	Water Agreement Section XXVI	The agreement provides a process for resolving disputes between Inyo and Los Angeles regarding issues related to the agreement or the Green Book.	Inyo County and Los Angeles use the Dispute Resolution process identified in the Water Agreement as needed. Inyo County and Los Angeles are currently in dispute regarding issues surrounding W385R pump test north of Bishop and the status of the Five Bridges Mitigation Project.		X			
5	Dispute Resolution and Litigation	MOU Section VI	The parties to the 1997 MOU will maintain frequent, informal communications to minimize disagreements. In the event of a dispute among the parties over the 1997 MOU, the parties will meet and confer before any litigation concerning the dispute may be commenced. The parties may elect to retain the services of a mutually acceptable impartial mediator/facilitator to assist in dispute resolution. Any litigation arising out of the 1997 MOU is to be commenced in the Inyo County Superior Court.	The MOU Signatory Group has met regularly and on an as needed basis.		X			
6	Enhancement/Mitigation Projects	Water Agreement Section X	All existing E/M projects will continue unless the Standing Committee agrees to modify or discontinue a project. Periodic evaluations should be made by the Technical Group. Enhancement/mitigation projects shall continue to be supplied by enhancement/mitigation wells as necessary. New enhancement projects will be implemented if such projects are approved by the Standing Committee.	All Enhancement/Mitigation Projects defined in the 1991 EIR are complete or are implemented/ongoing.			X		
7	Exchange of Information and Access	Water Agreement Section XVII	The County and LADWP shall make any data or information in its possession that reasonably pertains to purposes of the Water Agreement available to the other party with reasonable notice.	LADWP and ICWD exchange data and information as necessary per the Water Agreement.			X		
8	Financial Assistance-Big Pine Ditch System	Water Agreement Section XIV.E	LADWP is to provide up to \$100,000 for reconstruction and upgrading of the Big Pine ditch system. LADWP is to supply up to 6 cfs to the ditch system from a new well to be constructed west of Big Pine.	The Big Pine Irrigation and Improvement Association has implemented all Phases of the project. LADWP has provided \$99,745 of the \$100,000 committed to the project. The Improved Big Pine Ditch System has been in operation since 2005. After test pumping and identification of a monitoring site for Well 415 to supply supplemental water and makeup water for the ditch system, a contract will be considered for the installation of another well in Bell Canyon to provide additional water for the project.			X		
9	Financial Assistance-General Financial Assistance to the County	Water Agreement Section XIV.D	LADWP is to make an annual payment to Inyo to assist the County in providing services to its citizens. The first payment shall be \$1,221,685 minus previous contributions made during the 1991-1992 fiscal year. The annual payment thereafter is to be adjusted upward or downward each year in accordance with a formula in the State Constitution for an assessment of Los Angeles-owned property in Inyo County.	Los Angeles has provided these annual payments to Inyo County since 1991, and provided \$3,869,878 in 2017. Funds provided by Los Angeles have been deposited into Inyo County's General Fund and expended on Inyo County services as directed by the Board of Supervisors. LADWP has paid Inyo County more than \$62 million since 1991 for this purpose.			X		

Reporting No.	Table 3.5 LADWP OTHER OBLIGATIONS, continued				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
	Commitment	Legal Reference	Provision	Progress to Date	Status				
10	Financial Assistance-Park & Environmental Assistance to City of Bishop	Water Agreement Section XIV.F	LADWP is to make an annual payment to the City of Bishop to assist the City in maintaining its park and for other environment-related activities. The payment of \$125,000 is to be adjusted upward or downward each year in accordance with the consumer price index, not to exceed 5% in any year. Inyo County shall make an annual payment to the City of Bishop in an amount equal to the payment made by LADWP.	Los Angeles has provided annual payments to the City of Bishop, and provided \$194,455 as a final payment in 2016. LADWP has paid the City of Bishop \$3,325,892 since 1997 for this purpose. Inyo County has made its required payment under this section of the agreement.	X				
11	Financial Assistance-Park Rehabilitation, Development, & Maintenance	Water Agreement Section XIV.B	LADWP shall provide funding to the County for rehabilitation of existing County parks and campgrounds, development of new County campgrounds, parks, and recreational facilities and programs, and for the annual operation and maintenance of existing and new facilities and programs on lands owned by the City of Los Angeles.  LADWP is to provide up to \$2 million to the County for these purposes. LADWP is to make an annual payment of \$100,000 (adjusted upward or downward in accordance with the consumer price index not to exceed 5%) by July 10 of each year. The annual funding will be placed in trust by the County and shall be used only for the purposes of existing and new parks, recreational facilities and programs. If at any time \$300,000 or more is accumulated in the trust, LADWP shall not be required to make an additional annual payment until the trust is less than \$100,000 as of June 30 any given year.	LADWP has provided annual payments to Inyo County for parks operation and maintenance activities including a payment in 2017 of \$159,763 for a total of \$2,761,388.  Combined with the \$1,831,914 paid to Inyo County for parks rehabilitation during the first 10 years of the Stipulation and Order, LADWP has paid Inyo County \$4,593,302 since 1997 under this provision of the Agreement.			X		
12	Financial Assistance-Salt Cedar Control	Water Agreement Section XIV.A	LADWP shall provide funding to Inyo County to implement a Saltcedar Control Program: a total of \$750,000 for the first three years of the program; thereafter, \$50,000 per year for annual maintenance and control efforts (adjusted upward or downward in accordance with the consumer price index not to exceed 5% in any year). The funds are to be placed in trust with the County and will be used only for the purposes of salt cedar control. If at any time, \$150,000 or more is accumulated in trust, LADWP shall not be required to make an annual payment until fund in trust are less than \$50,000.	ICWD initiated the Saltcedar Control Program in 1997. LADWP began making required payments at that time. In 2017, LADWP paid ICWD \$74,839 for this work. LADWP has paid Inyo County \$1,896,393 since 1997 under this provision of the Water Agreement.  In 2004, as part of a Wildlife Conservation Board (WCB) grant, LADWP provided \$56,000 for Saltcedar control, and the balance of the program was funded from a WCB grant for \$490,000 obtained by Inyo County working in cooperation with LADWP. A second grant from the WCB for \$560,000 was received in February 2004. A third grant for \$600,000 from the WCB was received by ICWD in November 2007.			X		
13	Financial Assistance-Water and Environmental Activities	Water Agreement Section XIV.C	LADWP shall assist the County in funding water and environmentally related activities by making an annual payment to the County. The amount of the first payment shall be \$820,580. The annual payment is to be adjusted upward or downward each year in accordance with the consumer price index and shall be made by July 10th each year. The maximum adjustment shall not exceed 5% in any year.  Annual funding has been placed in trust with the County and shall be used only for purposes of operation and maintenance of water and environmentally related activities. If at any time \$1,500,000 or more is accumulated in the trust, LADWP should not be required to make an additional payment until the funds in the trust are less than \$820,580 as of June 30 of any year.	Los Angeles has provided annual payments to Inyo County, and provided \$1,489,193 in 2017. Funds provided by Los Angeles have been expended to fund Inyo County Water Department. LADWP has paid Inyo County \$31,450,042 since 1988 for this purpose.			X		
14	Financial Provisions	MOU Section IX	Within 90 days after the discharge of the writ, the County will pay the sum of \$53,000 to Sierra Club, and the sum of \$30,000 to the Owens Valley Committee for professional services in the development and preparation of the MOU.	The specified amounts have been paid by the County to the identified parties.	X				
15	Fish Slough	MOU Section IV	The Parties acknowledge that LADWP and CDFG have reached agreement concerning threatened and endangered species that involves land management and other activities in the Fish Slough area of Mono County. The agreement is to be memorialized in a letter from LADWP to CDFG.	A letter agreement was never memorialized; however, LADWP has worked closely with CDFG on the Fish Slough Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) for many years.			X		

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16	Groundwater Management	Water Agreement Section II	Inyo and LADWP are to manage water resources within Inyo County to avoid certain described decreases and changes in vegetation and to cause no significant effect on the environment which cannot be acceptably mitigated while providing a reliable supply of water for export to Los Angeles and for use in Inyo County.	By agreement of the Standing Committee, implementation of groundwater management pursuant to the Agreement commenced in 1987.			X		
17	Groundwater Pumping on the Bishop Cone	Water Agreement Section VII	LADWP pumping on the Bishop Cone must be in strict adherence to the provisions of the "Hillside Decree." Before LADWP may increase groundwater pumping on the Cone, or construct new wells on the Cone, the Technical Group must agree on a method for determining the exact amount of water annually used on Los Angeles owned lands on the Cone. The agreed upon method shall be based on a jointly conducted audit of such water uses.  LADWP's annual groundwater extractions from the Cone shall be limited to an amount not greater than the total amount of water used on Los Angeles owned lands on the Cone during that year.	The Standing Committee adopted the Bishop Cone audit procedure and the audit has been conducted since 1996. In 1998, the Superior Court entered a "Memorandum of Judgment" in Matlick vs. City of Los Angeles which reaffirmed LADWP's pumping practices on the Bishop Cone.  Revised audit methods were agreed upon by Inyo County and LADWP in 2016 because past audits did not account for stockwater use and ditch losses on the Bishop Cone. Audits beginning with the 2015-16 runoff year reflect all sources of water supplied to the Bishop Cone.			X		
18	Groundwater Recharge Facilities	Water Agreement Section VIII	LADWP may construct groundwater banking and groundwater recharge facilities in the Owens Valley and in Rose Valley. (The EIR describes certain groundwater recharge facilities in Laws, Big Pine, and Rose Valley.) Development of such facilities are subject to agreement by the Standing Committee.	These facilities have not been constructed to date and are not under development at this time.		X			
19	Habitat Conservation Plan	MOU Section III.B	LADWP, in consultation with the parties to the 1997 MOU and others, is to identify areas of City-owned land, which are not included in the LORP planning area, and develop plans for the identified areas to remedy problems caused by livestock grazing and other uses of the land. Priority will be given to riparian areas, irrigated meadows and sensitive plant and animal habitats. The plans will provide for the continuation of sustainable uses (including recreation, livestock grazing, agriculture, and other activities) will promote biodiversity and a healthy ecosystem, and will consider the enhancement of threatened and endangered species habitats. Habitat conservation plans for Threatened and Endangered Species will be incorporated if and where appropriate.	LADWP finalized the <i>Habitat Conservation Plan for City lands in Inyo and Mono Counties</i> in 2015. On October 7, 2015 the USFWS announced the availability of the Draft Low Effect Habitat Conservation Plan (draft HCP) for LADWP's operations, maintenance, and management activities on City land in Inyo and Mono Counties, California. The comment period ended on January 15, 2016. A total of nine comment letters were received from the public and other governmental agencies. LADWP and USFWS staff have completed responses to comments and developed the final HCP. Complete as of April 2017.	X				
20	Haiwee Reservoir	Water Agreement Section XIII	Inyo County and Los Angeles will develop a recreational plan for South Haiwee. The recreation plan will be implemented and operated by Inyo County or a concessionaire. Any plan must take into account Los Angeles' operating and security needs.	A recreational plan has not been developed. A security audit was performed following the September 11, 2001 national security incident. This audit concluded that due to a potential security threat to a municipal water source, Haiwee Reservoir should be closed to the public. A Negative Declaration was filed to close Haiwee Reservoir on December 16, 2004. The facility was officially closed to the public in 2005.	X				
21	Inventory of Plants and Animals at Spring and Seeps (outside LORP Planning Area)	MOU Section III.C	Within 36 months of the discharge of the writ, DWP and the County will jointly complete an inventory of plants and animals at existing springs and seeps and associated wetlands on lands owned by the City of Los Angeles within the portion of the Owens River watershed located in Inyo County that is not included in the LORP Planning area.	LADWP completed data collection for spring and seep discharge. Ecosystem Sciences completed the inventory of plants and animals from 1998-2000.	X				
22	Laws Area Potential Mitigation- Consideration by Standing Committee	1991 EIR Impact 10-18	Approximately 640 acres in the Laws area have a very low density of vegetation cover. The loss or reduction of vegetation cover in these areas was caused by the abandonment of agriculture following purchase of lands by Los Angeles, wet year water spreading from the McNally Canals by LADWP during the pre-project and project periods, wildfire, groundwater pumping, and other factors. The primary cause of the loss or reduction of the vegetation is, therefore, not a result of the project. Although these conditions on these lands are not a result of the project, because of the existing sparse vegetation conditions, these lands will be considered by the Standing Committee for selective mitigation, which would be compatible with water spreading and groundwater recharge activities during wet years.	These lands have not been presented to the Standing Committee to date for selective mitigation. LADWP continues to implement the defined mitigation requirements prescribed in the 1991 EIR and other guiding legal documents.		X			
23	Legislative Coordination	Water Agreement Section XVI	Except under certain circumstances, Inyo and LA are to refrain from seeking or supporting any legislation, administrative regulation, or litigation that would weaken or strengthen local or state authority to regulate groundwater or that would affect any provision of the agreement.	The legislative coordination policy has been followed by both Inyo County and Los Angeles to date.			X		
24	LORP Agency Consultation and Public Involvement	MOU Section II.D	Consultation with the Parties, agencies, DWP ranch lessees, and the public concerned with the development of the LORP Plan will occur throughout the development and implementation of the LORP Plan.	The MOU Parties, agencies, LADWP ranch lessees, and the public were consulted during the development of Ecosystem Sciences' 2002 LORP Ecosystem Management Plan.	X				

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25	LORP EIR	MOU Section II.F	DWP as the lead agency and the County as responsible agency will jointly prepare an EIR on the LORP. A draft LORP EIR will be released within 36 months of the discharge of the writ, and a final LORP EIR will be completed and presented for certification as soon as possible following the release of the draft. Extension of these deadlines may be granted by unanimous consent of the Parties or due to circumstances beyond the control of the DWP and/or the County.	The LORP DEIR was released November 1, 2002. The public comment period concluded January 14, 2003. The Final EIR was approved by the Board of Water and Power Commissioners in July 2004 and the Inyo County Board of Supervisors in November 2005. LADWP received all the necessary permits for implementation by January 9, 2006 and construction began immediately thereafter.	X				
26	LORP Implementation	MOU Section II.H	DWP will commence the baseflow of 40 cfs in the river channel by the 72nd month after the discharge of the writ unless circumstances beyond DWP's control prevent the completion of the pumpback system and/or the commencement of the baseflow within the 72 month period. DWP will commence implementation of the other physical features of the LORP upon the certification of the LORP EIR.	The LORP DEIR stated that the baseflow would not commence on June 13, 2003. The Final EIR was completed in June 2004 per the February 13, 2004 Stipulation and Order. Phase I flow releases began December 6, 2006. Phase II releases of 40 cfs were physically achieved in February 2007, and were certified by the court in July 2007. Additional punitive conditions involving maintaining flows and recording of flows were added to the 2007 Stipulation and Order following certification of the 40 cfs base flows.	X				
27	LORP Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan	MOU Section II.E	Monitoring sites and water flow gaging stations will be identified and a program for data collection, analysis, and reporting will be described as part of this plan. Should the reported information reveal that adaptive modifications to the LORP management are necessary to ensure the successful implementation of the project, or the attainment of the LORP goals, such adaptive modifications will be made.	Ecosystem Sciences finalized the LORP Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan (MAMP) in 2008. Monitoring follows that prescribed in this plan and LADWP and ICWD generate a joint annual report each year that contains monitoring results and adaptive management recommendations.			X		
28	LORP Permits Approvals and Licenses	MOU Section II.I	The Parties will work cooperatively with LADWP and/or the County in obtaining, and will support the issuance of, any permits, approvals, licenses, or agreements which are required by law and/or are necessary for the implementation of the LORP.	Permits were received from the following agencies to facilitate implementation of the LORP: California State Water Resources Control Board, California Department of Fish and Game, California State Lands Commission, US Army Corps. of Engineers, California Department of Transportation, and the Bureau of Land Management.	X				
29	LORP Plan	MOU Section II.A	LADWP and the County will direct and assist Consultants in the preparation and implementation of the LORP ecosystem management plan. This plan will apply to all lands within the LORP Planning area and will address the four physical features of the LORP.	The Lower Owens River Project Ecosystem Management Plan was authored by Ecosystem Sciences in 2002. This document was prepared for LADWP and ICWD per the 1997 MOU.	X				
30	LORP Planning Area- Inventory of Plants and Animals at Spring and Seeps	MOU Section III.A.2	An inventory of plants and animals at existing springs and seeps and associated wetlands on lands owned by the City of Los Angeles located within the LORP Planning Area will be conducted by Consultants.	Ecosystem Sciences completed the inventory and submitted results to the MOU Parties in June 2001.	X				
31	LORP Pumpback System	MOU Section II.G	Construction of a pumpback system will commence as soon as possible following the certification of the LORP EIR and will proceed as expeditiously as possible. Construction should be completed within 3 years after it is commenced.	The Pumpback Station was constructed prior to flow releases associated with project implementation in December 2006.	X				
32	Lower Owens Off River Lakes and Ponds	MOU Section II.C.3	Off-river lakes and ponds in the LORP area will be maintained and/or established through flow and land management to provide habitat for fisheries, waterfowl, shorebirds, and other animals. These habitats will be as self-sustaining as possible.	Several of these ponds were originally supplied water in the 1980s as part of the Lower Owens River Rewatering (E/M) Project. Water supply to the ponds continues as managed under the LORP.			X		
33	Lower Owens River (financial commitment)	Water Agreement Section XII	Los Angeles will pay the costs of implementing the LORP. Inyo County will repay Los Angeles one half of the project costs up to maximum of \$3.75 million. Any funds provided for the project from sources other than Los Angeles will be an off-set against Inyo County's repayment obligation. Los Angeles will pay the annual costs of operating the pumpback system. Inyo County and Los Angeles will each pay one half of the other costs of the project.	As part of a negotiated agreement with Inyo County to not pursue funding from the USEPA, LADWP has credited Inyo County \$5.1 million to cover Inyo County's \$3.75 million obligation for LORP implementation with the remaining \$1.35 million to be used by Inyo County towards post implementation costs. LADWP and Inyo County continue to share costs of operations and maintenance of the LORP per the LORP Post Implementation Agreement.			X		
34	Lower Owens River Delta Habitat Area	MOU Section II.C.2	This feature provides for the enhancement and maintenance of approximately 325 acres of existing habitat and the establishment and maintenance of new habitat consisting of riparian areas and ponds suitable for shorebirds, waterfowl, and other animals. An annual average of approximately 6 to 9 cfs will be released below the pumpback system to supply this area.	Releases for the Delta Habitat Area occur simultaneously with the 40 cfs baseflow. No construction was necessary for this component of the project other than the completion of the Pumpback Station.			X		



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35	Lower Owens River Project 1500-Acre Blackrock Waterfowl Habitat Area	MOU Section II.C.4	<p>The goal of this component is to maintain this waterfowl habitat area to provide the opportunity for the establishment of resident and migratory waterfowl populations and to provide habitat for other native species. Diverse natural habitats will be created and maintained through flow and land management to the extent feasible consistent with the needs of the "habitat indicator species" for the Blackrock Waterfowl Habitat Area. These habitats will be as self-sustaining as possible.</p> <p>In average and above runoff years, approximately 500 acres within an overall project area of 1500 acres will be flooded to provide habitat for resident and migratory waterfowl and other native species. In years when the runoff is forecasted to be less than average, the water supply to the area will be reduced in general proportion to the forecasted runoff in the watershed.</p>	<p>All preliminary construction work identified for implementation of the Blackrock Waterfowl component is complete. The Blackrock Waterfowl Habitat Area is managed in accordance with the LORP EIR.</p> <p>In 2017, the Winterton and Thibaut Units were flooded for a required acreage of 500 acres based on a 197% runoff year. Actual flooded acreage greatly exceeded this amount due to historic runoff conditions and subsequent water spreading in the Owens Valley.</p>			X		
36	Lower Owens River Riverine- Riparian System	MOU Section II.C.1	<p>A continuous flow will be established and maintained in the river channel from at or near the intake structure which diverts the Owens River into the Los Angeles Aqueduct to a pumpback system located near the river delta which will convey water from the river to the Los Angeles Aqueduct. A base flow of approximately 40 cfs from at or near the Intake to the Pumpback system will be maintained year round. Additionally, a seasonal habitat flow of up to 200 cfs will be released annually based on estimated runoff in the Owens River watershed.</p> <p>Any water in the river channel that is above the amount specified in this MOU for release below the pumpback system to supply the Owens River Delta Habitat Area will be recovered by the pumpback system for delivery to Los Angeles.</p>	<p>The Lower Owens River Project was implemented in 2006 and project base flows were achieved in July 2007 throughout the system. Seasonal habitat flows are released annually according to the guidelines provided in the LORP EIR (2004).</p>			X		
37	Mitigation Plans for Impacts Identified in the 1991 EIR and the Water Agreement	MOU Section III.F	<p>The Technical Group will prepare mitigation plans and implementation schedules for all areas for which on-site mitigation measures have been adopted in the 1991 EIR. The plans will be completed by June 1998. In accordance with the EIR, on-site mitigation will be accomplished through revegetation with native Owens Valley species and through establishment of irrigation.</p>	<p>To date, projects associated with all mitigation measures have been implemented, satisfying the relevant mitigation measures found in the 1991 EIR. Project and plan enforcement is within the jurisdiction of the LTWA and the Technical Group through dispute resolution. Some projects are complete, some are implemented and ongoing, and some are implemented but not yet meeting goals. Refer to Table 3.1 for current status of each of these projects.</p>				X	
38	New Wells & Production Capacity	Water Agreement Section VI	<p>LADWP's groundwater pumping capacity may be increased to provide increased operational flexibility and to facilitate rotational pumping. The Department may replace existing wells and construct new wells in areas where hydrogeologic conditions are favorable, and where the operation of that well will not cause a change in vegetation that would be consistent with these goals and principles.</p>	<p>The Water Agreement and 1991 EIR describe 15 new wells that LADWP proposes to construct in the Owens Valley. LADWP has constructed 6 replacement wells on Bishop Cone and one of the 15 new wells allowed under the Water Agreement (located in Lone Pine). The Technical Group must establish management for the well before it can be operated.</p> <p>Development of two new wells on the Bishop Cone (B2 and B5) is presently on hold. LADWP is evaluating potential new well development in the Owens Valley.</p>					X
39	Owens River Recreational Use Plan	Water Agreement XIV.B	<p>As part of the parks rehabilitation program, Inyo is to develop a plan for recreational use and management of the Owens River from Pleasant Valley Reservoir to the Owens River delta as one of the first new programs.</p>	<p>Inyo County Water Department initiated this project in 2007 by forming a collaborative group to gather preliminary information. In 2010, MIG Consultants were selected to write the LORP Recreational Use Plan. A Draft Recreation Use Plan was released February 2012. This plan was presented to the Standing Committee and the public in October 2012. Next steps include further review of the draft plan, CEQA evaluation and obtaining permits prior to implementation of the project.</p> <p>Inyo County is pursuing the development of the Owens River Water Trail in 6 river miles of the LORP. ICWD obtained a \$500,000 grant from California Boating and Waterways to implement the project. LADWP has agreed to fund the CEQA evaluation of the project (\$546,000) prior to discussing a long term use agreement on City property.</p>					X <sup>6</sup>

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40	Owens Valley Land Management Plans	MOU Section III.B	LADWP, in consultation with the parties to the 1997 MOU and others, is to identify areas of City-owned land, which are not included in the LORP planning area, and develop plans for the identified areas to remedy problems caused by livestock grazing and other uses of the land. Priority will be given to riparian areas, irrigated meadows and sensitive plant and animal habitats. The plans will provide for the continuation of sustainable uses (including recreation, livestock grazing, agriculture, and other activities) will promote biodiversity and a healthy ecosystem, and will consider the enhancement of threatened and endangered species habitats.	LADWP's Owens Valley Land Management Plan (OVLMP) was completed in 2010. The OVLMP contains guidance on grazing management of City lands, as well as recreation, fire, cultural resources, commercial uses, and flow management. A Mitigated Negative Declaration was prepared and circulated with the plan which was adopted by the Board of Water and Power Commissioners in June 2010. Implementation of fencing and recreational management measures were complete in early 2011. City lands outside the LORP Planning Area are currently being managed under this plan.			X		
41	Release of City Owned Lands - Lands for Public Purposes	Water Agreement Section XV.D	Los Angeles shall negotiate in good faith for the sale or lease to the County of any Los Angeles-owned land requested by the County for use as a public park or for other public purposes.	LADWP currently has 40 leases, 16 use permits, and 3 sign permits with Inyo County for public purposes. These include agreements for local parks, campgrounds, landfills, maintenance yards, borrow pits, etc. LADWP responds to these requests upon request by Inyo County.		X			
42	Release of City Owned Lands- Bishop	Water Agreement Section XV.B	Los Angeles will sell at public auction, or sell directly to the City of Bishop Community Development Agency, properties within the Bishop City limits totaling 26 acres of surplus Los Angeles owned land.	LADWP has fulfilled this requirement by selling 26 acres in the Bishop City limits in 1995.	X				
43	Release of City Owned Lands- Inyo County	Water Agreement Section XV.A	Los Angeles shall offer for sale 75 acres of Los Angeles owned lands in Inyo County for the orderly development of the towns in the county.	LADWP has fulfilled this requirement by offering for sale 75 acres in 2011.	X				
44	Release of City-owned lands- Additional Sales (Water Agreement Section XV.C)	Water Agreement Section XV.C	Upon the request of the Inyo County Board of Supervisors or Bishop City Council, Los Angeles shall negotiate in good faith for the sale at public auction of additional surplus City land in or near valley towns for specific identified needs.	<p><b>Big Pine Area</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LADWP has entered escrow with the Big Pine Fire Department for the sale of 1.02 acres.</li> <li>LADWP sold a road easement to Inyo County for Butcher Lane to correct an encroachment upon LADWP property.</li> </ul> <p>LADWP is negotiating with Inyo County for the development of a Veteran's Walking Path.</p> <p><b>City of Bishop Area</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LADWP closed escrow on the sale of Bishop Nursery--a leased property.</li> <li>LADWP and the City of Bishop are in negotiations for the sale of 3.48 acres of property for disabled and affordable housing purposes.</li> <li>LADWP and the City of Bishop are in negotiations for the sale of property for a multi-use path for the Seibu to School Project.</li> <li>LADWP and the Forest Service are in negotiations for the sale of 1.4 acres for the expansion of its facility.</li> <li>LADWP is participating in a strategic development plan with Inyo County, City of Bishop, and Bishop Tribe to analyze the feasibility of changing land uses along N. Sierra Highway for future commercial development.</li> <li>LADWP is negotiating with Caltrans for the sale of property to expand its Bishop Maintenance Yard facility and to complete its Bishop ADA Compliance Project.</li> <li>CHP has approached LADWP looking for property to build a new headquarters facility.</li> </ul> <p><b>Lone Pine Area</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LADWP is selling easements to Inyo County for the widening of Whitney Portal Road.</li> <li>LADWP is negotiating with the LP Tribe for an easement to relocate its domestic water reservoir.</li> </ul> <p><b>LADWP Initiative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LADWP has taken steps to meet with its commercial lessees and modify its land divestment policy for in-town leased property. It is planning to present a policy to its Board this year that focuses on divesting of in-town properties that are no longer needed for operational purposes.</li> </ul> <p>Commitment is complete.</p>	X				
45	Technical Group Meetings	MOU Section III.G	All scheduled meetings of the Technical Group will be open to the public.	Scheduled Technical Group meetings were opened to the public beginning October 15, 1997.		X			
46	Town Water Systems	Water Agreement Section XI	LADWP shall transfer ownership of the water systems in the towns of Lone Pine, Independence, and Laws to Inyo County, or another Owens Valley public entity or entities. Prior to transferring the systems, evaluations of each system will be performed by a mutually agreed upon consultant, and if necessary, work will be done to upgrade the systems.	Inyo County contracted with a private company to assume the operation, maintenance and billing for the systems in July 1999. Pursuant to an agreement with LADWP, the County completed upgrades of the systems in December 2002, using \$2.6M in funds provided by LADWP. LADWP completed the transfer of ownership to Inyo County in January 2005.	X				

Reporting No.	Table 3.5 LADWP OTHER OBLIGATIONS, continued				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
	Commitment	Legal Reference	Provision	Progress to Date	Status				
47	Type E Vegetation Inventory	MOU Section III.D	Within 30 months of the discharge of the writ (December 1999), LADWP and the County are to develop baseline conditions for management of vegetation classified as Type E in the long-term agreement. These conditions will be adopted by the Standing Committee.	The inventory of Type E Vegetation was conducted by Resource Concepts, Inc. (RCI) under a contract administered by Inyo County and funded by LADWP. The final report on the inventory was complete in December 1999.	X				
48	Yellow-billed Cuckoo Habitat	MOU Section III.A.1	The MOU Consultants will conduct an evaluation of the condition of Yellow-billed Cuckoo habitat in the riparian woodland areas of Hogback and Baker Creeks. Based on that evaluation, Consultants will develop, as they deem warranted, Yellow-billed Cuckoo Habitat Enhancement Plans for these areas.	<p>Ecosystem Sciences completed a Yellow-billed Cuckoo (YBC) Habitat Enhancement Plan in April 2005. LADWP released a Draft EIR in January 2006. The MOU Parties and others expressed displeasure with the Consultant’s project. The MOU Parties and the lessees for the Baker Creek and Hogback Creek areas entered into negotiations with LADWP staff to develop another alternative for the YBC Habitat Plan.</p> <p>The <i>Ad Hoc Yellow-billed Cuckoo Habitat Enhancement Plan</i> was completed and a Mitigated Negative Declaration was released for public review in 2010. The Los Angeles Board of Water and Power Commissioners approved the project on January 19, 2010. Required initial plantings and replacement plantings have been fully implemented on schedule per the plan. Please see Section 3.3.1 for a progress report on this project.</p>			X		

### 3.3.1. Yellow Billed Cuckoo Habitat Enhancement Plan

The *Final Ad Hoc Yellow-billed Cuckoo Habitat Enhancement Plan* (Enhancement Plan) states in Section 2.1.8.3:

*“Annual reports will be prepared each year by LADWP to summarize the progress of the willow and cottonwood planting and black locust control. The annual reports will include a brief introduction to include the performance standards, monitoring methodologies, monitoring results for the year, and discussion of any adjustments required to achieve the overall goal to improve the habitat.”*

#### Fences

All fencing required by the Enhancement Plan was complete as of 2011.

#### Baker Creek Planting

All planting areas (Figure 3.1) within Baker Creek have received their initial plantings and replacement pole plantings based on the first growing season monitoring.





**Figure 3. 1. Overview of Pole Planting Areas in the Baker Creek Watershed**

## Nonnative Species Control

### **Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)**

Based on 2016 cover values for upper canopy (nonnative), it was necessary to treat black locust in planting area G in 2017. All other planting area cover values were at or below the criterion for upper canopy nonnative values.

## Planting Area Monitoring

Section 2.1.8.1. of the Enhancement Plan states:

*“Quantitative monitoring will assess the attainment of final success criteria and identify the need to implement contingency measures in the event of failure. Monitoring will begin in late summer after the second growing season since initial planting to capture the fullest extent of the growing season and after the majority of avian species have finished breeding. Monitoring will continue annually through Year 6 within each planting area or until the success criteria are met.”*

Planting criteria for the planting area are as follows: Absolute cover values for upper and mid canopy native species is greater than or equal to 50 percent for planting areas D, E, and F. Planting areas G and H, absolute cover values for upper and mid canopy native species is greater than or equal to 65 percent. In LADWP's 2017 Owens Valley Annual Report, LADWP recommended that the native understory cover criterion of 50% be eliminated due to competing goals with upper and mid canopy cover values and the resulting drop in ground water levels due to the prolonged drought that had negative impacts on the understory. Nonnative species will be less than five percent for all canopy cover and understory values will be less than 25 percent in all planting areas.

A comprehensive analysis of each planting area was conducted in 2016 and is summarized in LADWP's 2017 Owens Valley Annual Report. From this analysis, it was recommended to discontinue further planting and monitoring efforts in Areas A, B, and C (through Adaptive Management Sections 2.1.9. and 2.1.9.1 of the Enhancement Plan) based on little success since implementation at each of these sites. Although all planted multiple times, Planting Areas A, B, and C have been unable to support the establishment of pole plantings to attain desired canopy cover as described in the Enhancement Plan, most likely due to clay soils as a limiting factor and poor suitability of planting sites.

Vegetation monitoring for Areas D, E, F, G and H occurred July 13-15, 2017. This information is summarized in Table 3.6. Since initial planting was phased over three years, 2017 was the seventh year that line point sampling was conducted for planting Areas F & G, the sixth year for planting Areas D, and H, and the fifth year for planting Area E.



**Table 3. 6. Percent Absolute Cover Values for 2011-2017 within Planting Areas D, E, F, G & H**

		Planting Area D	Planting Area E	Planting Area F	Criteria for Areas D, E and F	Planting Area G	Planting Area H	Criteria for Area G and H
Upper Canopy Native	2011			1		6		
	2012	2		1		5	7	
	2013	3	7	2		15	8	
	2014	2	8	2		13	4	
	2015	5	11	3		3	8	
	2016	8	9	2		17	5	
	2017	7	13	6		27	12	
Upper Canopy Non-Native	2011			T*	<5	1*		<5
	2012	0*		2*		4*	1*	
	2013	0*	6	1*		T*	T*	
	2014	0*	5*	T*		T*	T*	
	2015	0*	7	T*		T*	1*	
	2016	0*	11	1*		13	T*	
	2017	0*	9*	3*		1*	4*	
Mid Canopy	2011			30		15		
	2012	45		45		15	35	
	2013	48	6	42		26	37	
	2014	55	6	36		21	46	
	2015	62	6	50		31	47	
	2016	59	8	46		27	48	
	2017	67	14	51		37	71	
Upper & Mid Canopy	2011			32	≥50	21		≥65
	2012	46		46		20	42	
	2013	51*	12	44		41	45	
	2014	57*	15	38		34	48	
	2015	67*	17	52*		34	55	
	2016	67*	16	48		44	53	
	2017	74*	28	57*		64	83*	
Understory Non-Native	2011			11*	<25	13*		<25
	2012	3*		11*		13*	4*	
	2013	T*	7*	10*		7*	9*	
	2014	2*	2*	2*		6*	7*	
	2015	2*	4*	2*		1*	6*	
	2016	3*	17*	2*		11*	11*	
	2017	18*	9*	36		14*	11*	

\*Has met criteria as stated above. T=Trace<1

## **Planting Area D**

### Pre-existing conditions

Planting Area D is approximately 2.9 acres in size and is located in the southern end of the Brown Pasture enclosure. Vegetation in the area consists of dense mixed stands of narrowleaf and arroyo willows. Other species include wiregrass (*Juncus balticus*), wild rose (*Rosa woodsii*) rubber rabbit brush (*Ericameria nauseosa*), and sedge (*Carex sp.*). While this area did not burn in the Inyo Complex Fire in 2007, it was completely burned during the 2011 Center Fire. Soils in planting Area D consist of sandy loam.

### Desired condition

The Enhancement Plan recommends 768 pole plantings in Area D. If the pole plantings are successful, and combined with the existing forest just to the north, the planting area would increase the acreage of habitat for YBC in the Brown Enclosure. Pre-fire habitat suitability for Area D was classified as low, medium with a desired suitability condition in 6 to 10 years of medium.

### Implementation Efforts

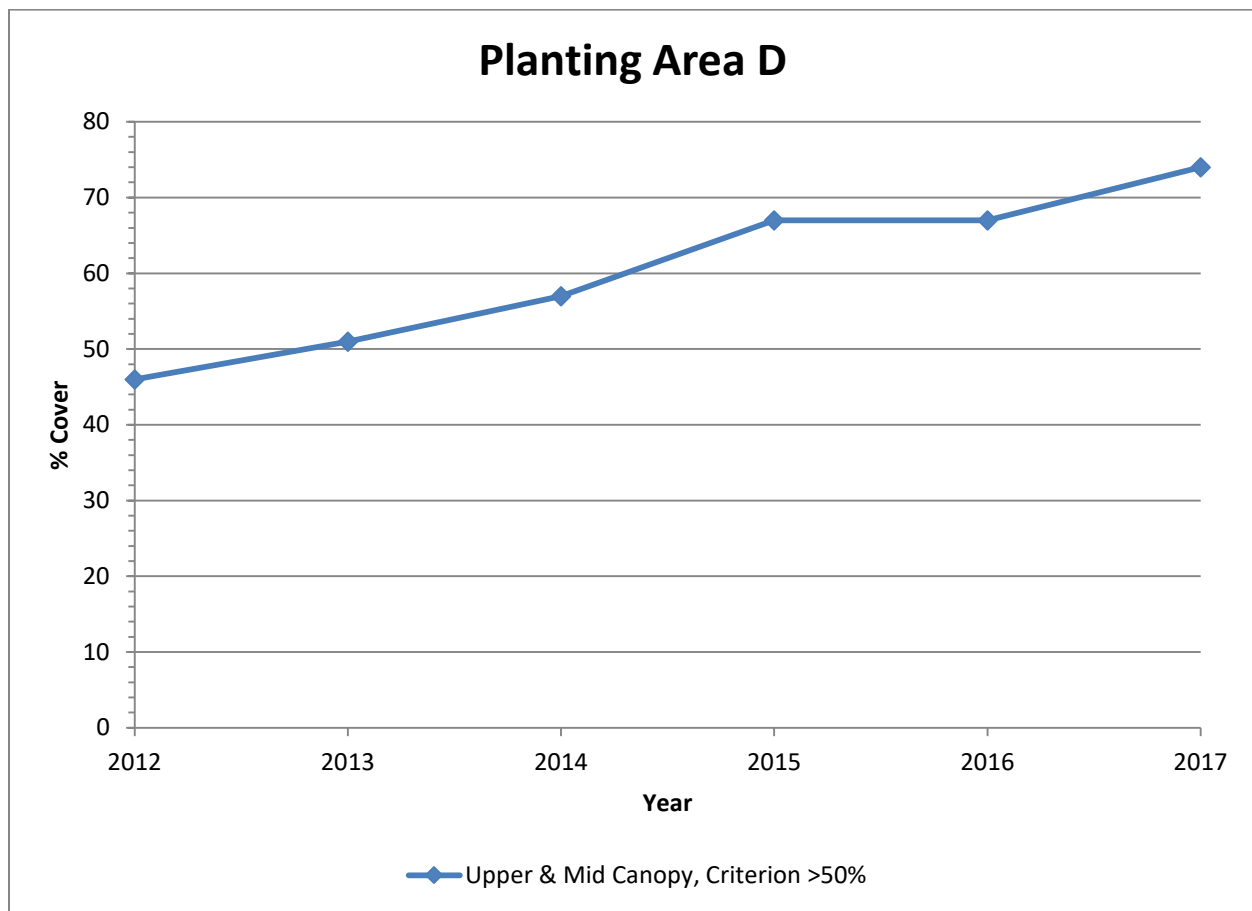
In 2011, initial pole planting was implemented in planting Area D. Area D's recommended number of pole plantings was 768, however due to 12 foot spacing only 701 pole plantings were planted. Planting Area D received replacement pole plantings as required by the Enhancement Plan in 2012. Of the original 701 plantings 135 needed to be replanted. A total of 836 pole plantings were planted in area D.

### Current conditions

Planting of Area D is in its sixth year since the initial planting. According to the Enhancement Plan, upper and mid canopy cover requirement is  $\geq 50\%$  for this planting area. The nonnative canopy cover should be  $< 5\%$  and the nonnative understory cover should be  $< 25\%$ .

Upper and mid canopy cover for Area D has been trending upward since the implementation of the project (Figure 3.2). The lowest cover value measured was in 2012 at 46% while the highest measured cover value was 74% in 2017. At this time, Area D has met the Enhancement Plan's criterion of 50% for upper and mid canopy cover in five of the six years.

Both the nonnative canopy cover and nonnative understory values have met the enhancement plan's criteria of for Area D (Table 3.6).



**Figure 3.2. Percent Absolute Cover Values for 2012-2017 for Area D**

### **Planting Area E**

#### Pre-existing conditions

Located in the Brown Pasture, Planting Area E is approximately 8.7 acres in size. The site is dominated by meadow vegetation with tree and shrub willows, as well as cottonwoods and black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) scattered throughout the site. This area was burned during the Center Fire in 2011. Soils in this planting area are loam to sandy loam to sand in the near surface horizons.

#### Desired condition

Recommended number of pole planting for Area E is 3,036 pole plantings based on 12-foot spacing. If successful, planting in Area E would increase habitat acreage and connect with existing habitat located to the south in the Brown Pasture to habitat in the

north in the Apple Orchard Enclosure. Pre-fire habitat suitability was classified as low. Habitat condition 6 to 10 years post implementation of medium suitability is desired.

### Implementation Efforts

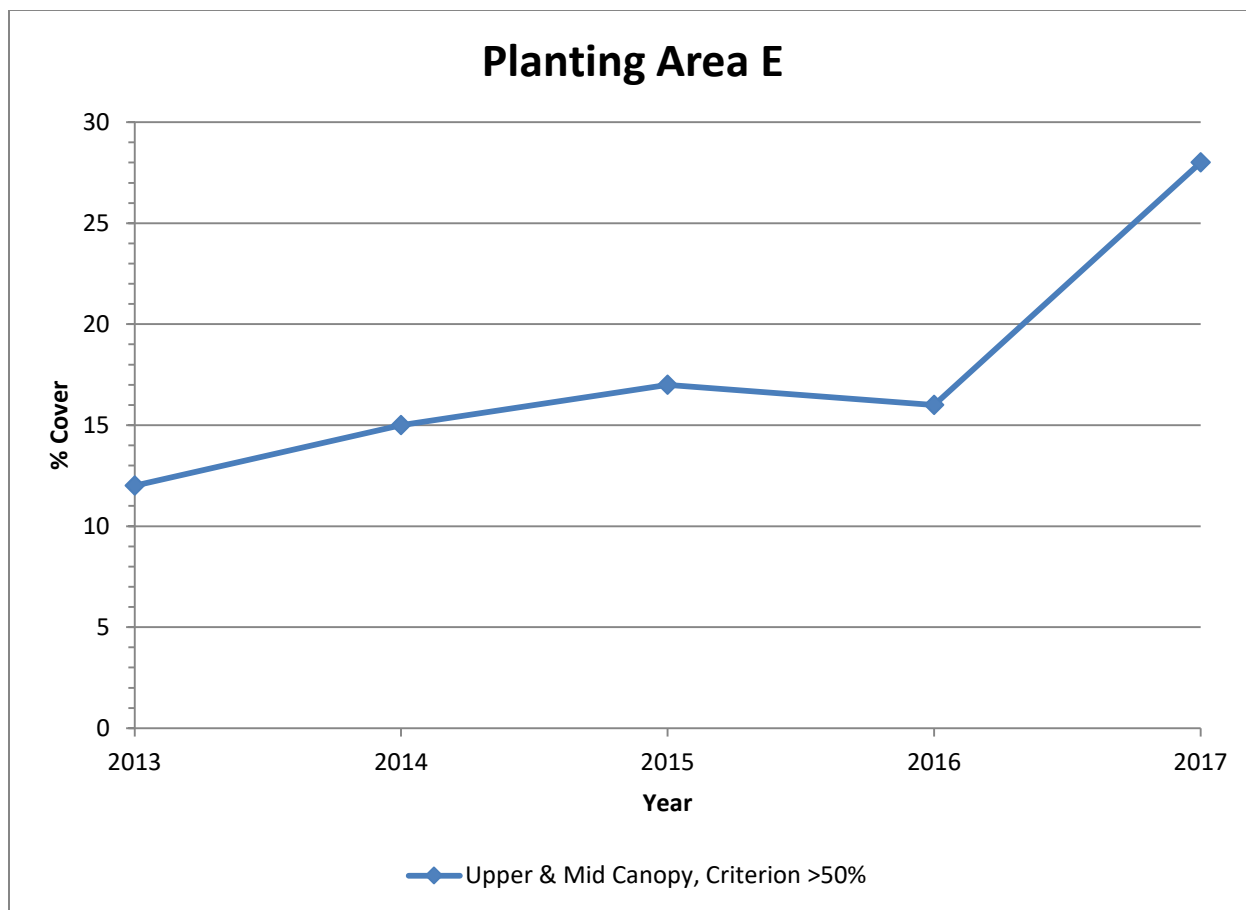
In 2012, initial pole planting was implemented in Area E. The plan called for an estimate of 3,036 pole plantings but only 1,205 were planted due to 12 foot spacing from existing canopy and depth to ground water. The Enhancement Plan required that 222 of the original 1,205 pole plantings in Area E be replanted in 2013. In 2014, an additional 260 pole plantings were planted to again try and meet the target canopy cover goals by the sixth year following the initial planting. A total of 1,687 pole plantings were planted in Area E over three years.

### Current conditions

Planting of Area E is in the fifth year since the initial planting and should meet cover criteria by 2018. According to the Enhancement Plan, upper and mid canopy cover should be  $\geq 50\%$ . Nonnative canopy cover should be  $< 5\%$  and nonnative understory should be  $< 25\%$ .

Upper and mid canopy cover for the most part has been trending upward since the implementation of the planting area (Figure 3.3). Upper and mid canopy cover has increased from a low of 12% in 2013 to a high of 28% in 2017. At 28% this planting area is 22% from meeting the enhancement criterion of  $\geq 50\%$ . The largest increase in canopy cover (12%) occurred from 2016 to 2017 and is most likely due the 196% of normal runoff the area received during the 2016/2017 winter.

The nonnative canopy cover in 2017 was 9% which is 4% over the criterion for this planting area. As reported in past reports there are mature stands of black locust that were not removed because they may not be able to be replaced with willows and cottonwoods due to the depth of ground water in the area. The nonnative understory cover value of 9% in 2017 has met the enhancement plan's criteria of  $\leq 25\%$  for Area E (Table 3.6).



**Figure 3.3. Percent Absolute Cover Values for 2013-2017 for Area E**

## Planting Area F

### Pre-existing conditions

Planting Area F is located in the Apple Orchard enclosure and is approximately 2.1 acres in size. Vegetation in Area F was dominated by narrowleaf willow, creeping wildrye (*Leymus triticoides*), rubber rabbitbrush, and black locust. Planting Area F burned during the Inyo Complex Fire in 2007 and has resprouted and is recovering. Soils in the area consist of loam to sandy loam in the near surface horizons.

### Desired condition

Enhancement Plan recommends 733 pole plantings for Area F. If planting in Area F is successful, the planting area combined with the existing habitat to the north and south would increase the acreage of habitat in the Apple Orchard Enclosure. Pre-fire habitat suitability for Area F is classified as low with a desired condition in 6 to 10 years of medium suitability.

### Implementation Efforts

In 2010, the initial pole planting was implemented in planting Area F. Area F and G were planted as one planting area due to their proximity with each other and received 589 of the recommended 995 due to the 12 foot spacing from existing canopy. In 2011, Areas F and G received the replacement pole plantings required by the plan. A total of 371 of the 589 pole plantings were replanted in Areas F and G. In 2013, Area F and G received an additional 55 pole plantings and then another 130 in 2014. Total number of poles planted in Areas F and G was 1,145.

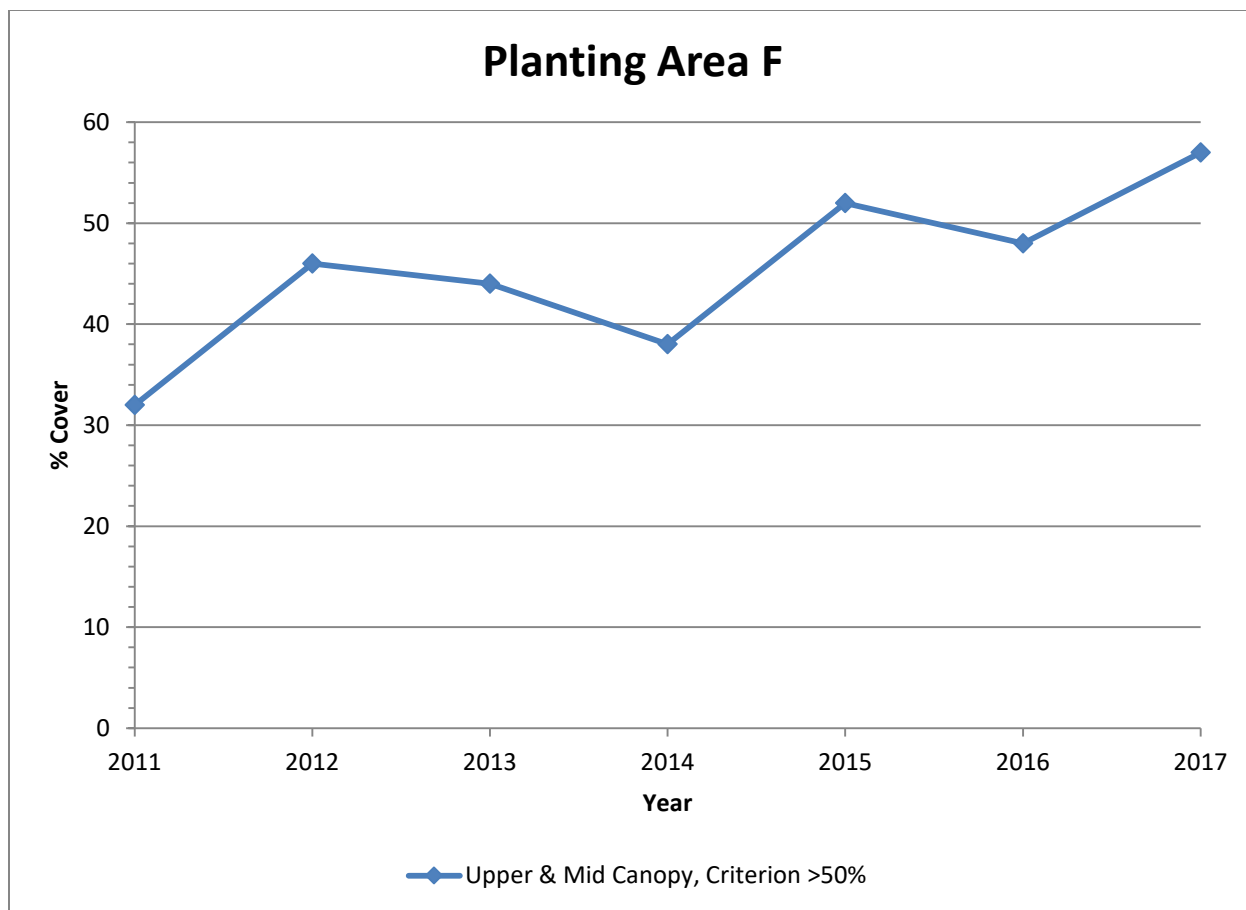
### Current conditions

Planting of Area F is in the seventh year since the initial planting. According to the Enhancement Plan, upper and mid canopy cover should be  $\geq 50\%$ . Nonnative canopy cover should be  $< 5\%$  and nonnative understory should be  $< 25\%$ .

When this site was first measured in 2011 upper and mid canopy cover was 32% (Figure 3.4). By 2017, upper and mid cover value increased to 57%. In the seven years since implementation Area F has met the Enhancement Plan's criterion twice, the first time was in 2015 with a cover value of 52% and the second time in 2017 with a cover value of 57%.

For the first time in the seven years, the nonnative understory cover value was above the 25% criterion at 36%. The 34% increase from 2016 to 2017 is most likely due to the large amount of runoff that the Owens Valley received. Nonnative canopy cover values remained below the enhancement plan's criterion of for Area F in 2017 (Table 3.6).





**Figure 3.4. Percent Absolute Cover Values for 2011-2016 for Area F**

## Planting Area G

### Pre-existing conditions

Area G lies adjacent to Area F but has been designated as a separate planting area due to variation in the vegetation composition between the two areas. Planting Area G is approximately 1.0 acres in size and is also located in the Apple Orchard enclosure. Vegetation in this area includes creeping wildrye, brome (*Bromus* spp.), tree and shrub willow, and black locust. Vegetation in this area is also recovering from the 2007 Inyo Complex Fire. Soils are sandy loam in the near surface horizons with sand at depth.

### Desired condition

A total of 262 pole plantings were recommended based on 12-foot spacing. If planting Area G is successful, it combined with existing habitat to the north and east would increase the acreage of suitable habitat in the Apple Orchard Enclosure. Prefire suitability for Area G was medium with a desired condition in 6 to 10 years of high suitability.

### Implementation Efforts

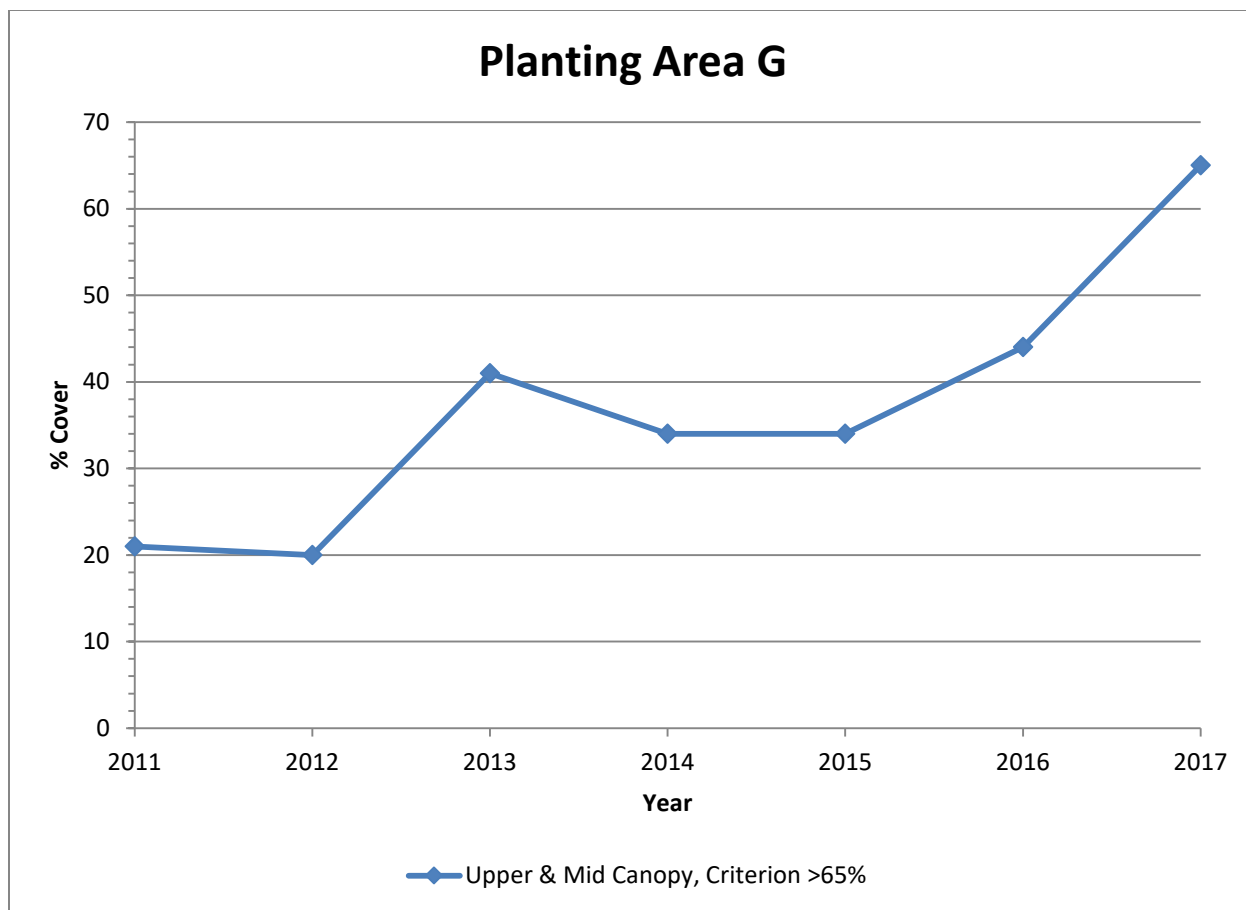
Area G was implemented as one unit with Area F. See language above for numbers of pole plantings implemented in Areas F and G.

### Current conditions

Planting of Area G is in the seventh year since the initial planting. According to the Enhancement Plan, upper and mid canopy cover requirement is higher for this planting area at  $\geq 65\%$  and native understory cover should be  $\geq 50\%$ . Nonnative canopy cover should be  $< 5\%$  and nonnative understory should be  $< 25\%$ .

Upper and mid canopy cover increased from 44% in 2016 to 64% in 2017 the highest measured value since the implementation of the planting area (Figure 3.5). At 64% planting area G is only 1% from meeting the Enhancement Plan's criterion of 65%.

Due to the high nonnative upper canopy cover value, black locust was treated during the winter of 2016/2017. Nonnative cover values post treatment dropped to 1% in 2017 from a high of 13% in 2016. Planting area G is once again meeting the Enhancement Plan's criterion of  $\leq 5\%$  for non-native upper canopy cover. Nonnative understory had a slight increase in cover from 11% to 14% in 2017 and is still 11% below the Enhancement Plan's criterion (Table 3.6).



**Figure 3.5. Percent Absolute Cover Values for 2011-2017 for Area G**

## **Planting Area H**

### Pre-existing conditions

Planting Area H is located in the Apple Orchard area of Baker Creek and is approximately 3.3 acres in size. Tree and shrub willows make up the majority of the canopy cover with black locust dominating in some areas. Understory cover is comprised of creeping wildrye, sedge, licorice (*Glycyrrhiza lepidota*), and nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and other like species. No soil description was given for planting Area H.

### Desired condition

Area H has an estimated 903 pole plantings recommend for this area. If the pole plantings in Area H are successful, the planting area when combined with existing habitat located to the north and south would increase the acreage of suitable habitat in the Apple Orchard Exclosure for YBC. Prefire suitability for Area H was medium, with a desired condition in 6 to 10 years of high suitability.

### Implementation Efforts

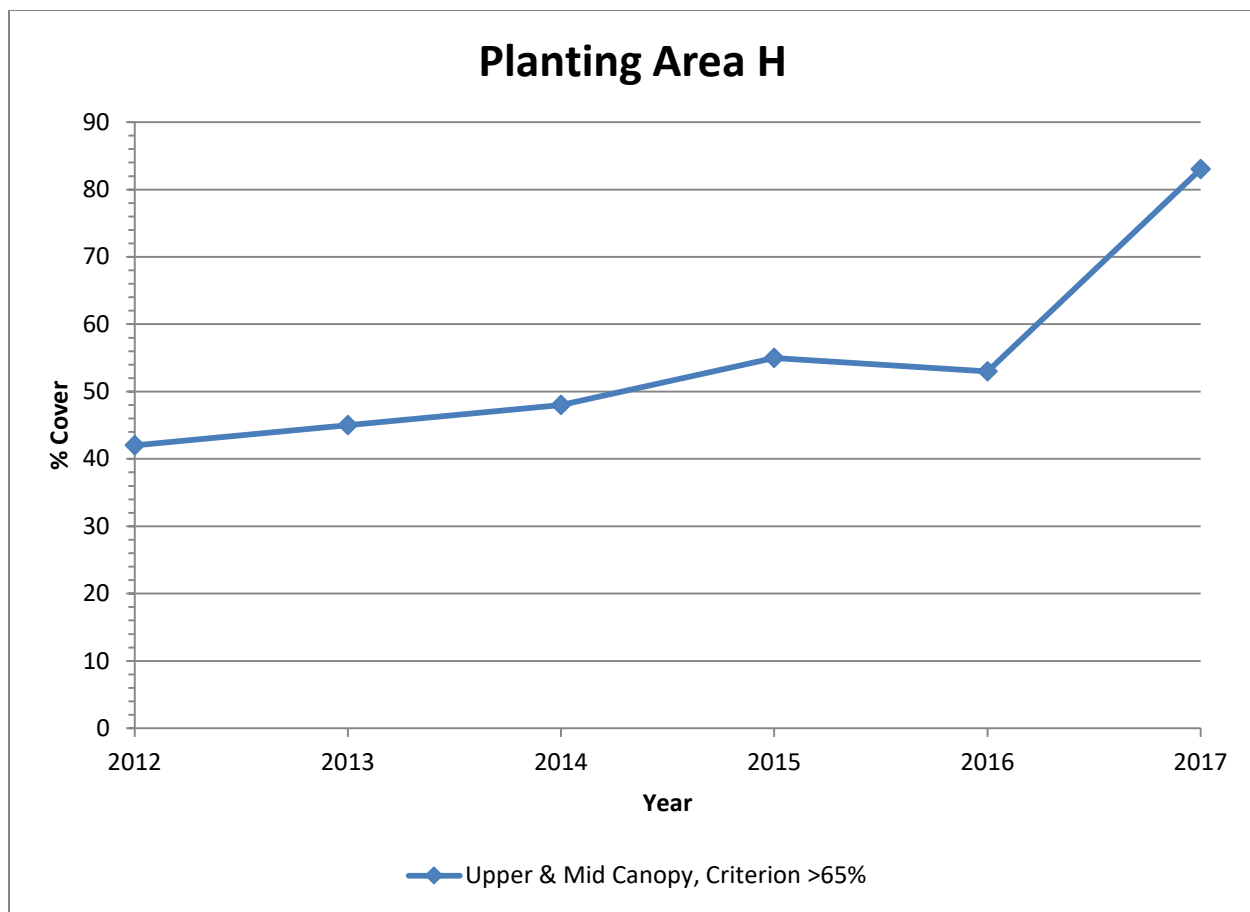
In 2011, initial pole planting was implemented in planting Area H (Table 3.6). The Enhancement Plan called for 903 pole plantings in Area H, due to 12-foot spacing and depth to water 404 pole plantings were planted. As required by the Enhancement Plan, 61 of the 404 pole plantings were replaced in 2012. An additional 60 pole plantings were replanted in 2014. A total of 525 pole plantings were planted in Area H.

### Current conditions

Planting of Area H is in its sixth year since the initial planting. According to the Enhancement Plan, upper and mid-canopy cover requirement is  $\geq 65\%$  for this planting area. Native understory cover values should be  $\geq 50\%$ . Nonnative canopy cover should be  $< 5\%$  and nonnative understory should be  $< 25\%$ .

Upper and mid canopy cover for Area H has slowly been trending upward since the implementation of the project (Figure 3.6). For the first time since the area was planted in 2012 upper and mid-canopy cover has exceeded the 65% criterion and has peaked at 83%.

Both the nonnative canopy cover and nonnative understory values have met the enhancement plan's criteria of for Area H (Table 3.6).



**Figure 3.6. Percent Absolute Cover Values for 2012-2017 for Area H**

### Discussion and Recommendations

Year 2017 marks the seventh year since pole planting at the Baker Creek yellow-billed cuckoo project was implemented. In those seven years, the project area has seen one major wildland fire as well as a five year drought that have slowed the progress of the project. In the same time period the area also experienced the second wettest winter on record with runoff at 197% of normal which each planting area responded to favorably.

Of the five planting areas, two Areas D and H have exceeded all cover criteria as stated in the Enhancement Plan. Planting Area F met the criteria for native upper and mid canopy cover and non-native upper canopy cover, but failed to stay under the 25% criterion for non-native understory. Examining the six nonnative species found in 2017, two species (sweet clover (*Melilotus officinalis*) and ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*)) alone accounted for 29% of the total non-native cover. Ripgut brome is an annual species and the sharp increase in cover might have been a response to the wet winter. Planting Area G met all non-native criteria and is only one percent from meeting the

65% criterion for upper and mid canopy cover. Planting Area E was initially planted in 2013 and will be in its sixth year in 2018. At 28% in 2017, upper and mid canopy cover for this planting area is still 22% away from meeting the criterion stated in the Enhancement Plan.

### Recommendations

Based on the above data, Planting Areas D and G have met success criteria and it is recommended that annual monitoring be discontinued in these areas.

LADWP also recommends that a groundwater study be performed in Area E during the 2018/2019 winter to determine if groundwater levels are suitable for pole planting in the spring of 2019. Should groundwater levels be suitable for planting, LADWP recommends that both tree and shrub willow as well as cottonwood be planted to help achieve the 50% criterion for upper and mid canopy cover.

Depending on non-native cover values in Area F in 2018, treatment of non-native species may be warranted for this planting area in the future.

LADWP will continue monitoring each remaining planting area through year 6 or until the planting areas reaches the criteria as described in the Enhancement Plan. LADWP will report on conditions of the three remaining planting area (E, F, G) in its 2019 Owens Valley Annual Report.



### **3.3.2. Owens Valley Land Management Plan (OVLMP)**

#### **Introduction**

Section II.B of the 1997 MOU describes the requirement for a land management plan for City of Los Angeles (City) non-urban lands in the Owens River Watershed in Inyo County (excluding the LORP planning area). The 1997 MOU states that LADWP shall continue to protect water resources used by the citizens of Los Angeles while providing for the continuation of sustainable uses such as recreation, livestock grazing, agriculture, and other activities. In doing so, LADWP shall promote biodiversity and healthy ecosystems, and address situations or problems that occur from the effects of various land uses on City property. The 1997 MOU states that priority is to be given to riparian areas, irrigated meadows, and sensitive plant and animal habitats.

Subsequently, LADWP developed the Owens Valley Land Management Plan (OVLMP) (LADWP and Ecosystem Sciences 2010) to fulfill this requirement of the 1997 MOU and guide management of the City's lands in the Owens Valley. The OVLMP consists of 10 chapters that describe current conditions and future management of grazing, riverine-riparian ecosystems, recreation, cultural resources, fire, commercial uses, threatened and endangered species, and areas of special management concern. The fundamental role of resource management is to assess and evaluate the effects of existing land and water use practices, and recommend flow management and land management improvements if necessary.

#### **CEQA Process for the OVLMP**

An Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) (LADWP 2010) was prepared for the OVLMP in March 2010. After review of the comments received and based on the information in the Initial Study, LADWP determined that with adoption of mitigation measures, implementation of the OVLMP would not have a significant impact on the environment. The final MND and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program were approved by the City of Los Angeles Board of Water and Power Commissioners on June 1, 2010. A Notice of Determination was filed with the Inyo County Clerk on June 2, 2010.

#### **3.3.2.1. OVLMP Grazing Management Monitoring Report**

##### **Introduction**

The land use component of the OVLMP is composed of project elements related to livestock grazing management. Under the land management program, the intensity, location, and duration of grazing is managed through the establishment of riparian pastures, forage utilization rates, and prescribed grazing periods (described in Section 3.3 Owens Valley Land Management Plan, 2010). Other actions include protection of rare plant populations, establishment of off-river watering sources (to reduce use of the river and off-river ponds for livestock watering) and the monitoring of

utilization and rangeland trend throughout the leases to ensure that grazing rates maintain the long-term productivity.

Grazing management plans developed modified grazing practices in riparian and upland areas on Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) leases in order to support OVLMP goals. The leases contained in the Owens Valley Report are listed below. Maps detailing the locations of each of these leases can be found in the OVLMP.

**Table 3.7 Ranch Lease Numbers and Names**

RL #	Ranch Name	RL #	Ranch Name	RL #	Ranch Name
I-401	Brockman Ranch Lease	I-438	Big Pine Canal Lease	I-480	Horse Shoe Ranch Lease
I-402	U Bar Ranch Lease	I-439	Rafter DD Ranch Lease	I-483	Round Valley Ranch Lease
I-404, 413	Quarter Circle B Ranch Lease	I-451, 500	CT Ranch Lease	I-487	LI Bar Ranch Lease
I-406, 489	Fort Independence Ranch Lease	I-452	Lone Pine Dairy Lease	I-489	Archie Adjunct
I-407	Coloseum Ranch Lease	I-453	Reata Ranch Lease	I-489	Georges Creek Parcel
I-408	Eight Mile Ranch Lease	I-454	Independence Lease	I-489	Island Ranch Lease
I-411	Cashbaugh Ranch Lease	I-455	Independence Lease	I-490	Delta Ranch Lease
		I-456	Lone Pine Ranch Lease	I-491,	Twin Lakes Ranch Lease
I-420	Rockin DM Ranch Lease	I-460	Rainbow Pack Outfit Lease	I-491, 499	Four J Ranch Lease
I-424	Mandich Ranch Lease	I-461	ST Ranch Lease	I-492	Reinhackle Ranch Lease
I-427	Olanha Creek Adjunct	I-462	Horseshoe Bar Ranch Lease	I-493	Rockin C Ranch Lease
I-428	Blackrock Ranch Lease	I-464	Three Corner Round Ranch Lease	I-495	Mount Whitney Pack Lease
I-428A	Homeplace Adjunct	I-475	Intake Ranch Lease	I-497	Warm Springs Ranch Lease
I-430	Thibaut Ranch Lease	I-475	Baker Road Ranch Lease	I-498	Pine Creek Ranch
I-435	3V Ranch Lease	I-479	Aberdeen Pack Lease		

## **Utilization**

The OVLMP identifies grazing utilization standards for upland and riparian areas. Utilization is defined as the percentage of the current year's herbage production consumed or destroyed by herbivores. Grazing utilization standards identify the maximum amount of biomass that can be removed by grazing animals during specified grazing periods. LADWP has developed height-weight relationship curves for native grass and grass-like forage species in the Owens Valley using locally-collected plants. These height-weight curves are used to relate the percent of plant height removed with the percent of biomass removed by grazing animals. Land managers can use this data to document the percent of biomass removed by grazing animals and determine whether or not grazing utilization standards are being exceeded. Utilization data collected on a seasonal basis (mid- and end-points of a grazing period) will determine compliance with grazing utilization standards, while long-term utilization data will aid in the interpretation of range trend data and will help guide future grazing management decisions.

The calculation of utilization (by transect and pasture) is based on a weighted average. Therefore, species that only comprise a small part of available forage contribute proportionally less to the overall use value than more abundant species.

## **Riparian and Upland Utilization Rates and Grazing Periods**

Under the OVLMP, livestock are allowed to graze in riparian pastures during the grazing periods prescribed for each lease (see Sections 3.4.1 through 3.4.50 OVLMP). Livestock are to be removed from riparian pastures when the utilization rate reaches 40%, at the end of the grazing period, or before May 1 from pastures along the Owens River that are within the boundaries of the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher recovery zone. The beginning and ending dates of the lease-specific grazing periods may vary from year-to-year depending on conditions such as climate and weather, but the duration remains approximately the same. The grazing periods and utilization rates are designed to facilitate the recruitment and establishment of riparian shrubs and trees.

In upland pastures, the maximum utilization allowed on herbaceous vegetation is 65% annually if grazing occurs only during the plant dormancy period. Once 65% is reached all pastures must receive 60 continuous days of rest for the area during the plant "active growth period" to allow seed set between June and September. If livestock graze in upland pastures during the active growth period (that period when plants are "active" in putting on green growth and seed), maximum allowable utilization on herbaceous vegetation is 50%. The utilization rates and grazing periods for upland pastures are designed to sustain livestock grazing and productive wildlife habitat through efficient use of forage. Riparian pastures may also contain upland habitat. If significant amounts of upland vegetation occur within a riparian pasture or field, upland grazing utilization standards will also apply to these upland habitat types. Livestock will be removed from

a riparian pasture when either the riparian or the upland grazing utilization standards are met. Typically riparian utilization rate of 40% is reached before 65% use in the uplands occurs. Because of this pattern, utilization is not quantitatively sampled in adjacent upland areas, but use is assessed based on professional judgment. If utilization appears greater than 50% then utilization estimates using height weight curves will be implemented on the upland areas in the riparian field.

### **Utilization Monitoring**

Monitoring methodologies are fully described in Section 4.6.2 of the *Lower Owens River Monitoring Adaptive Management and Reporting Plan* (Ecosystem Sciences, 2008), as they are also used for monitoring City land within the Lower Owens River Project Area.

Utilization is compliance monitoring and involves determining whether the utilization guidelines set forth in the grazing plans are being adhered to. Similar to precipitation data, utilization data alone cannot be used to assess ecological condition or trend. Utilization data is used to assist in interpreting changes in vegetative and soil attributes collected from other trend monitoring methods.

Utilization monitoring is conducted annually. Permanent utilization transects have been established in upland and riparian areas of pastures within the MORP, LORP, and areas outside these two project locations. An emphasis has been placed on establishing utilization monitoring sites within riparian management areas. Each monitoring site is visited prior to any grazing in order to collect ungrazed plant heights for the season. Sites are visited again approximately mid-way through the grazing period (mid-season) and again at the conclusion of the grazing period (end-of-season).

Utilization estimates are conducted on all range trend transects if there is an adequate amount of the key forage species (alkali sacaton, saltgrass, etc.). There are additional utilization transects not associated with range trend sites. These are designated as spatial utilization transects and will be read annually as long as they represent typical use in a pasture. If they fail to be representative (e.g. fire, flooding, and change in grazing patterns) they will be temporarily or permanently abandoned.

Watershed Resources staff updates each lessee with their mid-season if close to or exceeding utilization standards (40% or 65%). In either case the lessee is instructed to move livestock. All lessees are informed on end-of-season utilization results for each year. This allows LADWP and the lessees to communicate and make grazing management changes as needed in order to meet land management goals.

Target stubble heights have been calculated for each transect and pasture on a given lease. The lessee is notified of the set utilization standards and corresponding pasture or field associated with either riparian (40%), or upland (65%) standards. If requested by the lessee, field visits will occur to assess utilization on a particular field. If not requested, Watershed Resources staff adhere to the monitoring schedule previously mentioned. To calculate target stubble heights, ungrazed plant heights are collected

after the end of the growing season to allow the plants to reach maximum production before the grazing season begins. The ungrazed heights are then averaged by species and transect in order to calculate the stubble heights that will meet the utilization standards for each field. The resulting calculated stubble heights are based on the same height/weight curves used in the mid- and end-of-season utilization calculations.

## **Range Trend Monitoring**

### **Overview of Monitoring and Assessment Program**

Monitoring was conducted at all irrigated pastures and at key areas within riparian and upland management areas. Areas not identified as irrigated pasture, riparian management areas, or springs and seeps are considered upland management areas. Monitoring and assessment of key sites in riparian and upland management areas includes utilization and range trend monitoring.

This report presents data collected during various periods typically beginning in 2007. Each site will generally be read every three years unless a significant change has occurred such as a fire or a major change in management.

A description of monitoring methods, data compilation and analysis techniques can be found in the *2008 LORP Monitoring, Adaptive Management and Reporting Plan*. Descriptions of the range trend monitoring sites and their locations on the leases are in the individual lease monitoring narratives and maps in this section.

Because of the high resource value associated with riparian areas on City property in the Owens Valley, the majority of the monitoring plots are either located on Moist Floodplain or Saline Meadow sites in close proximity to the Owens River.

Utilization is compliance monitoring and involves determining whether the utilization guidelines set forth in the grazing plans are being adhered to. Similar to precipitation data, utilization data alone cannot be used to assess ecological condition or trend. Utilization data is used to assist in interpreting changes in vegetative and soil attributes collected from trend monitoring methods.

Following implementation of the grazing management plans, the utilization standard for riparian management areas is 40%. The utilization standard for upland areas is 65% if grazing occurs during the plant dormancy season. The standard for upland areas is 50% if grazing occurs during the active plant growing period; however, if the pasture is completely rested for a minimum of 60 continuous days during the latter part of the active stage to allow seed set, allowable forage utilization is 65%.

These standards are not expected to be met precisely every year because of the influence of annual climatic variation, livestock distribution and the inherent variability associated with techniques for estimating utilization. Rather, these levels should be reached over an average of several years. If utilization levels are consistently 10%

above or below desired limits during this period, adjustments should be implemented (Holecheck and Galt, 2000; Smith et al., 2007).

An additional driver for the 40% utilization rate on riparian pastures in the northern portion of the Owens Valley are grazing requirements as they relate to the federally listed Southwestern Willow Flycatcher. Within the Middle Owens River management area, beginning from just north of Tinemaha Reservoir to Pleasant Valley and adjacent Horton Slough, LADWP and the United States Fish and Wildlife (USFWS), developed a Conservation Strategy designed to increase the endangered Southwestern Willow Flycatcher habitat in the Owens Valley. This strategy also specifies a 40% utilization limit along the river with livestock grazing permitted between October and May of each year.

Range trend monitoring involves the quantitative sampling of the following attributes: frequency of all plant species, canopy cover estimates for herbaceous plant species, line intercept sampling for shrub canopy cover, estimates for ground cover, shrub density, and age classification of shrubs. Photo documentation of the site conditions is included as part of range trend monitoring.

Range trend monitoring at permanent transects provides quantitative data to determine the state of monitoring sites relative to baseline conditions and how a given site compares to the desired plant community. The desired plant community can be one of several plant communities that may occupy a site or one that has been identified through a management plan to best meet the plan's objective for the site. The desired plant community must protect the site as a minimum and may be described as dynamic, changing through time, or within a range of variability (Bedell, 1988). Until site-specific objectives are established, the desired plant community, which will serve as the benchmark for evaluating conditions, will be the "reference plant community" described in the ecological site description for a site. The reference plant community is the historic climax or potential plant community described for each ecological site.

Ecological site descriptions are a tool developed by USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) that can be used to assist in management decisions. Ecological sites are distinct units distinguished between one another by significant differences in potential vegetation composition or production between soils (NRCS, 2003). Ecological site descriptions are represented spatially as soil map units, developed from soil survey data in the Owens Valley.

Soil surveys in the area were conducted by NRCS and the final data can be found in the *Soil Survey of Benton-Owens Valley Area, California, Parts of Inyo and Mono Counties* (USDA NRCS, 2002). Vegetation data used to develop the ecological site descriptions were collected by LADWP between 1984 and 1994. This vegetation data is also referred to as "baseline" as described in the *Green Book for the 1990 Long-Term Groundwater Management Plan for the Owens Valley and Inyo County*. Ecological site descriptions include the expected production (pounds per-acre) for each soil map unit



based on growing conditions (normal, favorable, unfavorable). Yearly growing conditions are based on annual precipitation data (October through September).

Nested frequency, and cover data are presented for each lease and are presented as range trend transect data tables for each sampling transect and sampling year. To compare range trend sites to the associated reference plant community in the ecological site descriptions, the soil map unit that each transect was located on was cross-referenced to the *Soil Survey of Benton-Owens Valley Area, California, Parts of Inyo and Mono Counties* (USDA NRCS, 2002). The soil map unit narrative references the ecological site descriptions. The ecological site description describes the potential plant community by percent composition by dried weight of the major plant species. The potential plant community information does not set a specific percent composition for each species, but specifies an expected range of abundance of each of the major plant species by soil type and ecological site.

The majority of land management monitoring transects are located on the Moist Floodplain Ecological Site (MLRA 29-20). The site describes axial-stream floodplains. This ecological site does not include actual river or stream banks. Moist floodplain sites are dominated by saltgrass and to a lesser extent alkali sacaton and Beardless wildrye (*Leymus triticoides*). Only 10% of the total plant community is expected to be composed of shrubs and the remaining 10% forbs.

Saline Meadow ecological sites (MLRA 29-2) are the second most commonly encountered ecological sites on the MORP. These sites are located on fan, stream, lacustrine terraces, and may also be found on axial stream banks. Potential plant community groups are 80% perennial grass with a larger presence of alkali sacaton than moist floodplain sites. Shrubs and trees comprise up to 15% of the community while forbs are only 5% of the community at potential. Saline Bottom (MLRA 29-7) and Sodic Fan (MLRA 29-5) ecological sites were also associated with several range trend sites. These are more xeric stream and lacustrine terrace sites. Saline Bottom ecological sites still maintain up to 65% perennial grasses, the majority of which is alkali sacaton, while shrubs compose up to 25% of the plant community, and forbs occupy the remaining 10%. Sodic Fan ecological sites are 70% shrubs, primarily Nevada saltbush (*Atriplex torreyi*), with a minor component of alkali sacaton of up to 25% and 5% forbs.

With regard to the ecological site descriptions for the Owens Valley, management objectives for a given area may or may not correlate directly to high similarity indexes or different seral conditions. For example, a portion of the reference plant communities described for the moist floodplain ecological site allow for a species composition (dry weight) of 10% for shrubs and 80% for perennial grass; optimum wildlife habitat for a particular species might require more woody plants than allowed for and livestock production would improve with a greater percent composition of perennial grass and a decrease in shrubs. Each of these scenarios are feasible through different management prescriptions but none would reflect a high similarity to the reference plant community for the ecological site. Furthermore, due to historical or existing

disturbances or the presence of nonnative species, attaining “excellent condition” or 76-100% similarity may not be feasible.

It is important to note that reference plant communities associated with ecological sites are amalgamations of both existing reference sites and professional judgment of what the site’s potential could have been under pristine conditions. The reference plant community is a conceptual model intended to help managers gauge how a site compares to what potentially could be found on similar sites. To expect any existing location to identically match the described community would be erroneous. Estimating how similar a given site is to its potential described in the ecological site description is useful when conducting an inventory across an area. However, if repeat monitoring is available for the site (as it is for most LADWP leases), changes over time (trend) compared to baseline data collected at the same location is a more effective approach to assessing the trend of that particular key area. This is because comparisons are made directly to the site and not between the key area and a reference plant community in an ecological site description, which ultimately has no physical existence. For this reason similarity indices were not calculated and discussions in trend will not focus on changes in similarity indices.

Reference plant community data is derived from annual aboveground production (dry weight). The vegetative attribute of annual production and canopy cover are very sensitive to annual growing conditions and will therefore vary in accordance to natural climatic fluctuations. Annual production and canopy cover are inappropriate attributes to interpret long-term impacts of management decisions on plant communities when compared to other plant monitoring methods such as nested frequency.

Because frequency data is sensitive to plant densities and dispersion, frequency is an effective method for monitoring and documenting changes in plant communities (Mueller-Dombois and Ellenberg, 1974; Smith et al., 1986; Elzinga, Salzer et al., 1988; BLM 1996; Heywood and DeBacker, 2007). For this reason frequency data will be the primary means for evaluating trend at a given site during subsequent years. Based on recommendations for evaluating differences between summed nested frequency plots (Smith et al., 1987 and Mueller-Dombois and Ellenberg, 1974), a Chi-Square analysis with a Yate’s correction factor was used to determine significant differences between years. Future analysis will compare estimates to the baseline datasets presented in this report.

During the pre-project period, a range of environmental conditions were encountered including “unfavorable” growing years when precipitation in the southern Owens Valley was less than 50% of the 1970-2009 average, “normal” years, when precipitation was 50-150% of average, and “favorable” conditions when precipitation was greater than 150% of average. Many of the monitoring sites responded to the variability in precipitation during the baseline period, this provided the Watershed Resources staff an opportunity to sample across a broad amplitude of ecological conditions for these sites which contributed to a robust baseline dataset.

Range trend analysis on the LORP leases began in 2002. In response to the potential critical habitat designation and subsequent MOU with the USFWS concerning the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, rangeland analysis expanded to include the Middle Owens River areas beginning in 2007. Because of the lengthier period of monitoring on the LORP leases there is greater discussion of overall trends on those leases. As monitoring continues on the MORP leases, further discussion of results will be included in the reporting component of the project.

On transects with a long history of monitoring, trends appear to be fairly static with no obvious trajectories as each year captures and extends what appears to be the normal range of variability. The majority of range trend sites are situated on moist flood plain or saline meadow ecological sites. These sites are naturally sub-irrigated and less influenced by annual fluctuations in precipitation when compared to the more xeric ecological sites such as Saline Bottom or Sodic sites. In general perennial grass and forb communities on the mesic sites are resilient to both moderate and heavy grazing, particularly if grazing occurs during the dormant season which is the case for most LADWP grazing leases.

Sites where apparent trends are occurring tend to be on:

- 1) shrub dominated sites where encroachment accelerates in a non-linear fashion;
- 2) burned sites where shrub cover is significantly reduced;
- 3) on sites where changes in water tables act as the primary driver for plant community composition and/or species abundance.

Rising water tables in moist flood plain sites adjacent to the Owens River will reduce shrub cover as the root zone of shrubs becomes permanently inundated. A dropping water table will have the reverse effect but similar end results with increased shrub mortality as well as a shift in plant composition. Transects along the Owens River on the Twin Lakes, Thibaut, and Blackrock leases have experienced a spike in cover and then a subsequent mortality of Nevada saltbush on terraces closest to the water's edge. Conversely, diminished flows on the Middle Owens River have contributed to a declining water table on moist floodplain sites and have led to a decrease in abundance of herbaceous graminoids.

### **Range Trend in 2017**

Range Trend transects were sampled on the ST Lease (RLI-461), Warm Springs Lease (RLI-497), Round Valley Lease (RLI-483), Thibaut Lease (RLI-430), and the Islands Lease (RLI-489). Range trend remained static across the majority of transects in both the Middle Lower Owens and Lower Owens despite record snowpack and valley floor precipitation. The only pattern observed in the Middle Owens River area was on the ST Lease (RLI-461) with significant decreases in Baltic rush (*Juncus balticus*). There were

no changes in plant trends on the Round Valley Lease (RLI-483) or the Warm Springs Lease (RLI-497). In the Lower Owens River Project (LORP) area a similar pattern occurred with generally static trends for perennial plants and significant increases in annual forbs such as five-horn smotherweed (*Bassia hyssopifolia*) in response to winter precipitation. Shrub cover decreased across large areas of moist floodplains on the LORP in response to prolonged high flows in the river throughout the summer. For additional information please refer to the 2017 LORP Annual Report.

### **Irrigated Pasture Monitoring**

Monitoring of irrigated pastures consisted of Irrigated Pasture Condition Scoring following protocols developed by the (NRCS, 2001). Irrigated pastures that score 80% or greater are considered to be in good to excellent condition. If a pasture rates below 80%, changes to pasture management will be implemented. All pastures were evaluated in 2016.

Because all pasture are evaluated every two years, only irrigated pastures that scored 80% or below were evaluated in 2017. Some pastures were still recovering due to previous years of extreme drought conditions.

### **3.3.2.1.1. 2017 Grazing Management Monitoring Data**

Tables containing summarized utilization and irrigated pasture data for each pasture/field and transects within the pasture/field can be found in Appendix B.

#### **ST Ranch Lease (RLI-461)**

The ST Ranch Lease (10,925 acres) consists of parcels from Aberdeen, Bishop, and Round Valley. The ST Ranch is a commercial cow/calf operation and also it raises and sells quarter horses.

#### Summary of Utilization

Utilization on the Aberdeen portion of the lease was below the allowable utilization prescription of 40%. Efforts to reduce the stocking rate in the Calvert Slough Field and repairing the northern fence has resulted in the adherence of the allowable utilization standard.

The Charlie Butte Field has only one transect, TATUM\_10 (39%), which was at allowable utilization standards. LADWP Watershed Resources Staff recommends periodically moving supplemental feeding locations and cattle to help distribute livestock better throughout the field.

The Pleasant Valley portion of the lease is below the utilization prescription of 40% except for the South Horton Slough Riparian (59%). If supplemental feeding was occurring near the transect location which increased utilization. The remainder of the Pleasant Valley portion of your lease had little to no utilization.

In April 2016, LADWP constructed a 23-acre enclosure on City of Los Angeles (City) property along Horton Creek within the lease. This area will be excluded from livestock grazing in perpetuity.

#### Range Trend

Range trend transects were sampled in the summer of 2017. Trends appeared to be relatively stable on the RLI-461 lease.

#### Dixon Place Parcel

#### Northeast McCumber Field

Tatum\_01 is located on a Saline Meadow Ecological Site. The transect corresponds to the Torrifluvents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquolls Complex soil unit however the site is on an elevated terrace above the functioning floodplain and exhibits botanical characteristics similar to a Torrifluent site (Saline Meadow). Frequency values for Baltic rush continue to decline on this site.

### North Horton Slough Riparian Pasture

Tatum\_02 is located on a Saline Meadow Ecological site in the North Horton Slough Riparian Pasture on a Torrifluent soil unit. Frequency trends have remained static on the site during the sampling period of 2007-2017.

### Southeast McCumber Riparian

Tatum\_03 is located on an Moist Floodplain Ecological Site on the Torrifluents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquaolls Complex soil unit. Baltic rush is in decline on the transect. Pepperweed (LELA2) is on site and common throughout the area.

### Northwest McCumber Riparian

Tatum\_04 is located on a Saline Meadow Ecological Site, directly south the terrace elevation drops down to a Moist Floodplain Ecological Site. The entire area from the river north to chalk bluffs is mapped as a Torrifluents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquaolls Complex soil unit. However the site is likely on a Torrifluent soil unit. Plant frequencies have remained static.

### Southwest McCumber Riparian

Tatum\_05 is located on a Moist Floodplain Ecological Site on the Torrifluents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquaolls Complex soil unit. The site remained static with the exception of wedge-scale saltbush (ATTR) which spiked in response to the wet than normal winter in 2016-17 and Baltic rush which appears to be declining on the site.

### South Horton Slough Riparian Pasture

Tatum\_06 is located on a Moist Floodplain Ecological Site on the Torrifluents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquaolls Complex soil unit. Frequency trends indicate a decline in beardless wild rye.

### East River Field

Tatum\_07 is located on a Saline Bottom Ecological Site on the Winerton-Hessica Complex soil unit. In 2017 alkali sacaton (SPAI) significantly declined. In 2014 alkali sacaton significantly increased compared to years prior.

Tatum\_08 is located on a Saline Bottom Ecological Site on the Winerton-Hessica Complex soil unit. There are no apparent trends in the frequency data among the four sampling events.

Tatum\_09 is located on a Moist Floodplain Ecological Site on the Torrifluents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquaolls Complex soil unit. No evidence of any directional trends were detected during the four sampling events on Tatum\_09.

Tatum\_12 is located on a Saline Meadow Ecological Site on the Torrifluent soil unit. Saltgrass declined in 2010 compared to 2009 but was unchanged when compared to 2007. In 2017 saltgrass declined to its lowest level seen on the transect.

Tatum\_14 is situated on a Moist Floodplain Ecological Site on the Torrifluents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquaolls Complex soil unit. Aerial photos from 2009, 1981, and 1944 show a steady conversion of an herbaceous dominated floodplain to a shrub dominated floodplain. Frequency of saltgrass for 2009 and 2010 was significantly higher than 2007, while all other frequency values remained static. Baltic rush declined for the site in 2017.

### Calvert Slough Pasture

Tatum\_11 is located on a Moist Floodplain Ecological Site on the Torrifluents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquaolls Complex soil unit. Perennial plant trends remain static on the site.

Tatum\_13 is found on a Moist Floodplain Ecological Site on the Torrifluents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquaolls Complex soil unit. No trends were observed during the last three sampling periods.

### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Watershed Resources staff has been working with the lessee to improve irrigated pasture condition scores since 2007. One of the main problems on the lease was water management and availability which was being impeded by old irrigation diversions and lack of water supply. A new irrigation schedule was implemented and maintenance and repairs to ditches and head gates has improved irrigated pasture condition scores.

### Stockwater Sites

There are no stockwater sites planned for the ST Ranch Lease. Stockwater is provided by the Owens River and irrigation diversions on the lease.

### Fencing

No new fencing projects occurred on the lease.

### Salt and Supplement Sites

Feed pellets that contain trace minerals and protein are distributed for supplement on the lease.

### **Pine Creek Ranch (RLI-498)**

The Pine Creek Lease (2,632 acres), consists of two separate leases: the Round Valley Parcel RLI-498 (1,175 acres) is located between Birchim Lane and Pine Creek Road. Forage consists primarily of irrigated pasture with a small section of Big Sagebrush



Scrub. The Paradise Field RLM-486 (1,457 acres) is located west of Old Sherwin Grade Road and south of Paradise. Forage consists of primarily of Big Sagebrush Scrub with native perennial bunch grasses occurring throughout. The ranch is a commercial cattle business that also runs goats and sheep in contained pastures near the lease headquarters.

The Paradise Field (RLM-486) will not be discussed in this report.

All pastures on the lease are irrigated so there is no utilization monitoring.

#### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Irrigated pasture scores on the Pine Creek Ranch Lease has been consistently high since 2007. Drought had decreased irrigated pasture scores for several years but, due an above normal water year irrigated pasture conditions have improved. There was some heavy runoff from Pine Creek in 2017. This caused some flooding and head cuts that have been repaired.

#### Stockwater Sites

Stockwater is provided by irrigation diversions on the lease.

#### Fencing

Repair to an existing boundary fence was conducted on the lease.

#### Salt and Supplement Sites

Cattle are fed hay and protein supplement during the winter.

### **3V Ranch Lease (RLI-435)**

The 3V Ranch, west of Bishop is 33 acres. There are four irrigated pastures that comprise the lease and they are grazed on a rotational grazing schedule year round.

The ranch is a commercial cow/calf operation.

All pastures on the lease are irrigated so there is no utilization monitoring.

#### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Irrigated pasture scores on the 3V Ranch Lease has been consistently high since 2007. Under new management in 2010 an irrigation schedule was implemented that measured irrigation water more accurately. As a result any excess water that was received previously, is no longer available. Drought had decreased irrigated pasture scores for several years but, due an above normal water year irrigated pasture conditions have improved. Even with the improvement there was still lots of annual and

perennial weeds that the lessee must manage for. No management changes are recommended.

#### Stockwater Sites

Stockwater is provided by irrigation diversions on the lease.

#### Fencing

No new fencing projects occurred on the lease.

#### Salt and Supplement Sites

Cattle are fed hay and protein supplement during the winter.

### **Reata Ranch Lease (RLI-453)**

The Reata Ranch (139 acres) consists of the Fish Slough Parcel (84 acres), north of Bishop; and the Reata Parcel (55 acres) west of Bishop. The ranch is a cow/calf operation; pairs spend summer months on private property and winter on the Reata Parcel. The Fish Slough Parcel is in nonuse.

Since the Fish Slough Parcel is in nonuse and the remaining pastures on the lease are irrigated, utilization is not monitored.

#### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Irrigated pastures were not scheduled for monitoring in 2017.

#### Stockwater Sites

Stockwater is provided by irrigation diversions and Bishop Creek.

#### Fencing

An existing riparian fence has been partially repaired and will continue to be worked on throughout the next year. The fence is to control livestock access to Bishop Creek.

#### Salt and Supplement Sites

Cattle are supplemented with hay and protein during the winter months.

### **Horseshoe Bar Ranch Lease (RLI-462)**

The Horseshoe Bar Ranch (336 acres) is a cow/calf operation that consists of two separate parcels: the 141-acre Sewer Parcel, which lies to the east of Bishop; and the 195-acre Dairy Parcel, which lies west of Bishop. Pastures are typically grazed during the winter months but, the Sewer Parcel does get some grazing during the summer.

Utilization monitoring is not needed on this lease because the lease is solely comprised of irrigated pastures.

#### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Irrigated pastures were not scheduled for monitoring in 2017.

#### Stockwater Sites

All stockwater is provided by irrigation diversions.

#### Fencing

No new fencing projects occurred on the lease.

#### Salt and Supplement Sites

Cattle are supplemented with protein tubs during the winter.

### **Rainbow Pack Outfit Lease (RLI-460)**

The Rainbow Pack Outfit Lease (144 acres) is a commercial pack operation that grazes horses and mules. The lease consists of the Wye Road, Brockman, and Dutch John Parcels, all in the Bishop area. The Wye Road Parcel consists of the Spruce Street and the Wye Road Fields, which are separated by a ditch. The Brockman Pasture is irrigated and is located just off of U.S. Highway 395 and Brockman Lane. The Dutch John Parcel is located up the Bishop Creek drainage off of Highway 168, it currently does not receive any use.

#### Summary of Utilization

The Wye Road Field is the only field on the lease that requires utilization monitoring. Livestock begin grazing in January and remain in the field until a 2-inch stubble height is reached, or rare plants Owens Valley checkerbloom (*Sidalcea covillei*) begin growing. When either one of these criteria are met livestock are moved from the field.

#### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

In 2007, the Brockman Pasture was not rated because there was no grazing allowed. At that time the condition of the pasture was too poor to allow any grazing. In 2008, irrigated pasture condition improved as a result of better irrigation practices and grazing management. Since 2008, conditions of the pasture have increased to meet the minimum pasture condition score of 80%. Water distribution and weeds have continued to be a problem that the lessee is working on. Annual monitoring of this pasture will continue until a consistent upward trend in scores is achieved.

### Summary Wye Road Field

Since 2011, the Wye Road field has not been grazed. Horses and mules that normally use this field have been moved to different grazing areas. No monitoring was needed for the Wye Road Field in 2017.

### Stockwater Sites

Stockwater is provided by irrigation diversions.

### Fencing

No new fencing projects occurred on the lease.

### Salt and Supplement Sites

Supplements are placed in a previously disturbed location at the north end of the pasture.

## **Rockin C Ranch Lease (RLI-493)**

The Rockin C Ranch (320 acres) lies east of Bishop and is used to graze cattle and five to ten horses. The livestock spend the summer on the Sewer Farm Pasture (RLI-462).

Currently there is no utilization monitoring occurring on the lease. Grazing occurs on the Sewer Farm Pasture, Holding Pasture, and Little Horse Pasture which are irrigated pastures.

### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Irrigated pastures were not scheduled for monitoring in 2017.

### Stockwater Sites

There are no new stockwater sites selected for the lease. Stockwater is provided by irrigation diversions and the Kingsley Ditch.

### Fencing

No new fencing projects occurred on the lease.

### Salt and Supplement Sites

Cattle and horses are fed hay in the winter along with cake and salt blocks.

## **Rafter DD Ranch Lease (RLI-439)**

The Rafter DD Ranch (240 acres) consists of two parcels: the Round Valley Parcel (160 acres), north of Bishop and the Bishop Parcel (80 acres), east of Bishop. The

Rafter DD Ranch Lease is a commercial pack operation (Frontier Packers), grazing horses and mules on the Round Valley and Bishop Parcels. The Bishop Parcel consists of irrigated pastures and some dry grazing located in the Desert Field. Utilization is not monitored on the lease because the Desert Field is abandoned agriculture land, comprised of shrubs and annuals. The Round Valley portion of the lease consists of all irrigated pastures that are grazed during the winter by pack stock.

#### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Irrigated pastures were not scheduled for monitoring in 2017.

#### Stockwater Sites

All stockwater is provided by irrigated diversions or troughs.

#### Fencing

No new fencing projects occurred on the lease.

#### Salt and Supplement Sites

Hay and salt are provide for the horses and mules on the lease during the winter.

### **Quarter Circle B Ranch Lease (RLI-404, 413)**

The Quarter Circle B Ranch (1,143 acres) lies west of Bishop and is a cow/calf operation. The RLI-404 portion of the lease produces alfalfa or grass hay and grazes the stubble with cattle or horses.

The lease is comprised of irrigated pastures and dry grazing. Utilization monitoring is not required because the fields consist of shrubs and annuals.

#### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Pasture condition scores have been consistently below or at the minimum standard of 80%. These pastures rate continually low, due to a lack of consistent irrigation, weed control, and sucker elm tree growth. The lessee has been working on removing the elm trees and treating the weeds. They have also been working on different irrigation strategies to improve pasture condition. Yearly evaluations of the lease will continue to be made until pasture conditions improve.

#### Stockwater Sites

Stockwater is provided by irrigation ditches when livestock are present.

#### Fencing

There are no new fencing projects planned for the lease beyond regular maintenance.

### Salt and Supplement Sites

Hay and protein supplement are fed to the cattle during the winter months. Site locations are in good condition at this time.

### **CT Ranch Lease (RLI-451,500)**

The C-T Ranch (6,055 acres) consists of several different leases. The Chance Ranch Parcels RLI-451 (1,040 acres) are located in Round Valley. The first parcel (569 acres) is approximately 10 miles northwest of Bishop, east of Rock Creek Road, and north of Birchim Road. The second Parcel (471 acres) consists of the Roberts Ranch, north of Pine Creek Road and west of Rock Creek Road; and the Evans Ranch west of U.S. Highway 395 and south of Pine Creek Road. The Sunland Parcel RLI-500 (249 acres) is southwest of Bishop and west of Sunland Road; and the Patch Parcel (4,766 acres) is 13 miles northeast of Bishop in Mono County, near Chalfant Valley. The livestock program is a commercial cow/calf operation.

All of the CT Ranch within Inyo County is comprised of irrigated pastures and there is no utilization monitoring needed.

### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

All of the pastures on the CT Ranch are well above the required irrigated pasture condition score of 80%. The lessees are currently working on removing a nonnative ornamental perennial bunch grass by burning and spraying herbicides. There are no recommended management changes for the lease.

### Stockwater Sites

There are no stockwater sites planned for the lease. All stockwater is provided by irrigation diversions or perennial streams.

### Fencing

No new fencing projects occurred on the lease.

### Salt and Supplement Sites

Hay and protein supplement are fed on a seasonal basis, and sites are rotated.

### **Mandich Ranch Lease (RLI-424)**

The Mandich Ranch (165 acres) southwest of Bishop is a cow/calf operation.

The entire Mandich Ranch Lease is comprised of irrigated pastures, thus utilization monitoring is not required.

### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Irrigated pastures were not scheduled for monitoring in 2017.

### Stockwater Sites

All water is provided by irrigation diversions.

### Fencing

No new fencing projects occurred on the lease.

### Salt and Supplement Sites

Hay and protein supplements are fed during the winter and all feed sites are rotated.

### **LI Bar Ranch Lease (RLI-487)**

The LI-Bar Ranch Lease (684 acres) consists of two separate parcels: the South Bishop Place, which lies to the southeast of Bishop, east of U.S. Highway 395; and the Hess Place, which is west of Bishop, south of west Line Street, and east of Barlow Lane and is a commercial cow/calf operation.

The entire LI Bar Ranch lease is comprised of irrigated pastures, thus utilization monitoring is not required.

### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

All irrigated pastures on the lease have consistently been at or above 80% since 2007.

### Stockwater Sites

All stockwater is provided by irrigation diversions.

### Fencing

There were no new fencing projects on the lease.

### Salt and Supplement Sites

Cattle are supplemented with hay pellets and protein tubs.

### **U-Bar Ranch Lease (RLI-402)**

The U-Bar Ranch Lease (407 acres) lies south of Bishop, east of U.S. Highway 395 and is a cow/calf operation. The ranch is comprised of irrigated pasture and some dry abandoned agriculture.



The abandoned agriculture on the U-Bar Ranch is comprised of shrubs and annuals. There are no native perennial grasses present to measure utilization.

#### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Irrigated pastures were not scheduled for monitoring in 2017.

#### Stockwater Sites

Stockwater is provided by irrigation diversions.

#### Fencing

There were no new fencing projects on the lease.

#### Salt and Supplement Sites

Hay and protein supplement are fed to the cattle during the winter months. Feeding areas are rotated periodically for cattle health and to minimize grazing impacts.

### **Round Valley Ranch Lease (RLI-483)**

The Round Valley Ranch Lease (19,780 acres) is a commercial cow/calf operation. The Round Valley Ranch is broadly distributed across several different locations within the Owens Valley. In the Big Pine area, the lease consists of 13 separate pastures. The southernmost pasture lies on the east side of the Owens River and extends from Tinemaha Reservoir, on the south, to U.S. Highway 168, on the north. On the east side of the Owens River, the lease extends from north of Steward Lane to north of Klondike Lake. The Round Valley portion of the ranch, approximately eight miles northwest of Bishop, consists of 22 pastures/fields. The Buttermilk portion of the ranch lies approximately eight miles west of Bishop, and consists of eight pastures/fields.

There are five pastures on the Round Valley Ranch lease within the MORP boundary. The East Side Riparian, East Side River Field, Hole Pasture, River Pasture, and Zurich Riparian are all located in the Big Pine portion of the lease.

#### Summary of Utilization

The end-of-season utilization for RLI-483 was below the allowable 40% standard in all pastures and fields except the East Side Riparian (63%) and Zurich Riparian (55%) Pastures. The East Side Riparian Pasture has exceeded 40% by a margin of 16%-28% for the past three years. The Zurich Riparian Pasture has exceeded 40% for two of the last three years. Use in the River Riparian Field was 7%, with cattle leaving early to graze spring green up.

The East Side Riparian (holding) will be rested in 2018. Grazing will occur in the Zurich Riparian Pasture in 2018 as long as the 40% utilization standard is not exceeded. If use exceeds 40% in the Zurich Riparian Pasture in 2018 it will be rested the following year.

## Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Irrigated pastures were not scheduled for monitoring in 2017.

### Range Trend

#### *River Riparian Pasture*

MEND\_09 is located on the northern end of the River Riparian pasture on torrifluvents, 0-2% slopes. The site is situated on a Saline Meadow. The site is static.

MEND\_10 is located in the River Riparian pasture on the Torrifluvents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquolls complex, 0-2% slopes. The site is on the moist floodplain ecological site. Although not very abundant, Nevada saltbush (ATTO) declined slightly in 2009.

MEND\_11 is on a Torrifluvents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquolls complex, 0-2% slopes, moist flood plain ecological site. Trends remain fairly static on the site.

MEND\_03 is on a Torrifluvents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquolls complex, 0-2% slopes, moist flood plain ecological site, situated in the River Riparian pasture. Trends remain relatively unchanged.

#### *Hole Pasture*

MEND\_12 is on a Torrifluvents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquolls complex, 0-2% slopes, moist flood plain ecological site. Trend is static.

#### *Little Pasture*

MEND\_02 is on a Torrifluvents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquolls complex, 0-2% slopes, moist flood plain ecological site, situated in the Little pasture. Conditions are stable on the site.

#### *Zurich Riparian*

MEND\_04 is on a Torrifluvents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquolls complex, 0-2% slopes, moist flood plain ecological site. The site was flooded during the summer of 2017, not data were collected in 2017.

#### *East Side Riparian Pasture*

MEND\_05 is on a Torrifluvents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquolls complex, 0-2% slopes, moist flood plain ecological site. Frequency data shows that the site has remained static compared to 2014. Shrub cover has doubled on the site.

MEND\_06 is on a Torrifluvents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquolls complex, 0-2% slopes, moist flood plain ecological site, situated in the East Side River Field. The site is static.

MEND\_07 is on a Torrifluvents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquolls complex, 0-2% slopes, moist flood plain ecological site, situated in the East Side River Field. The site was flooded during the summer of 2017, not data were collected in 2017.

MEND\_08 is located on the Winterton-Hessica Complex, 0-2% slopes, situated on a Saline Bottom ecological site. The site was flooded during the summer of 2017, not data were collected in 2017.

### Stockwater Sites

One new stockwater well will be drilled in 2017 in the East Side River Field. This well will help improve livestock distribution and relieve grazing pressure from the riparian area during the spring months. All other stockwater on the lease is provided by the Owens River, creeks or irrigation ditches.

### Fencing

No new fencing was constructed on the lease.

### Salt and Supplement Sites

Hay and protein supplement tubs are used during the winter. Supplement sites are rotated regularly to improve livestock distribution and reduce impacts to supplement sites.

## **Big Pine Canal Lease (RLI-438)**

The Big Pine Canal Lease (9,441 acres) is made up of the Canal and Coyote Mountain Parcels. The Canal Parcel (9,084 acres) lies south of the City of Bishop, along U.S. Highway 395. The Coyote Mountain Parcel (357 acres) includes three fields north of Baker Creek that are surrounded by U.S. Forest Service land. The livestock operation is a cow/calf operation.

### Summary of Utilization

As the utilization data shows, grazing was moderate throughout both fields with higher use on YRIB\_2 (79%).

### Range Trend

#### *North 40 Pasture*

YRIB\_04 is on a Torrifluvents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquolls complex, 0-2% slopes, moist flood plain ecological site, situated in the North 40 Pasture. Trends remained stable on the site.

YRIB\_06 is located on a Torrifluvents, 0-2% slopes soil unit, on a Saline Meadow ecological site in the North 40 Pasture. Trends remained stable on the site.

### *South 40 Pasture*

YRIB\_03 is on a Torrifluvents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquolls complex, 0-2% slopes, moist flood plain ecological site. The site remains stable with no changes in vegetation trends.

YRIB\_05 is located on a Torrifluvents, 0-2% slopes soil unit, on a Saline Meadow ecological site. The site continues to remain relatively static.

### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

All irrigated pastures on the lease have consistently rated well. Sanger and Cow Creek are high altitude meadows located on the Coyote Flat and irrigation water comes from spring flow and snow melt. Due to drought conditions, spring output decreased enough to prevent irrigation in 2017. Therefore the pastures did not get rated. No management changes are planned for the lease.

### Stockwater Sites

One stockwater well is located in the Horse Field and provides water for the Old Bull, North 40 Pasture, and Horse Fields.

### Fencing

No new fencing was constructed on the lease.

### Salt and Supplement Sites

Hay and mineral supplement are fed during the winter months. Supplemental feeding sites are rotated regularly to improve livestock distribution and reduce impacts to supplement sites.

## **Cashbaugh Ranch Lease (RLI-411)**

The Cashbaugh Ranch Lease (23,602 acres) is located around the eastern edges of Bishop, extending south to Big Pine on the east side of the Owens River. The lease is a commercial cow/calf operation.

### Summary of Utilization

Utilization was below or at the allowable 40% standard in 2017 with the Laws River Field (8%), White Mountain Field (38%), and East of the River Field (4%). The lessee's continued effort to keep gates closed in the Warm Springs Holding Field and East of the River Field has made a significant difference in utilization.

The Bishop Creek Field was not over the allowable utilization rate of 40%. However, utilization at CASHBA\_04 was high in 2013 and 2014. In the past, the transect location for CASHBA\_4 was used for supplemental feeding; however, the lessee's effort to move the supplement has reduced utilization significantly at CASHBA\_4 and the surrounding area.

#### Range Trend

Transects on the Cashbaugh Ranch were sampled in 2007, 2009, 2010, 2012, and 2015.

#### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Irrigated pastures were not scheduled for monitoring in 2017.

#### Stockwater Sites

No additional stockwater sites are planned for RLI-411.

#### Fencing

A quarter acre extension (holding pen) to an existing operating structure located on Laws Poleta Road was constructed in 2017.

#### Salt and Supplement Sites

Hay and Protein supplement tubs are fed during the winter months. Supplemental feeding sites are rotated regularly to improve livestock distribution and reduce impacts to supplement sites.

### **Warm Springs Ranch Lease (RLI-497)**

The Warm Springs Lease (4,161 acres) lies southeast of Bishop, north of Warm Springs Road, between U.S. Highway 395 and the Owens River. The ranch operates a commercial cow/calf operation.

#### Summary of Utilization

Utilization was below the allowable 40% on the River Field (6%) and White Mountain Field (38%). There are no management changes recommended.

#### Range Trend

##### *River Field*

CASHBA\_11 is located on the Torrifluvents, 0-2% slopes soil series which corresponds to a Saline Meadow ecological site in the River Field. Trends were static in 2017 compared to earlier sampling events.

CASHBA\_10 is on a Torrifluvents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquolls complex, 0-2% slopes, moist flood plain ecological site. Trends were static in 2017 with the exception of an uptick in Boraxweed (*Nitrophila occidentalis*) [NIOC].

CASHBA\_13 is on a Torrifluvents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquolls complex, 0-2% slopes, moist flood plain ecological site. The site remains static.

### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

The Watterson North and South pastures have rated well since 2007. The Calving, New Alfalfa, and Old Alfalfa pastures were rated low but have improved due to repaired irrigation diversions that allowed for more efficient water use by the lessee.

### Stockwater Sites

No additional stockwater wells are planned for the lease.

### Fencing

No new fencing was constructed on the lease.

### Salt and Supplement Sites

Cottonseed meal and protein supplement tubs are fed during the winter months at rotated supplement sites.

## **Reinhackle Ranch Lease (RLI-492)**

The Reinhackle Ranch Lease (5,947 acres) consists of three separate parcels: the Reinhackle Place, which lies to the east of Bishop and south of U.S. Highway 395; the Five Bridges Parcel, which is north of Bishop and west of Five Bridges Road; and the Laws Parcel, which lies west of U.S. Highway 6 and east of Five Bridges Road.

### Summary of Utilization

A new riparian fence was constructed in 2010, creating the Laws Holding Riparian Field. Utilization in the Laws Holding Riparian Field has been below the allowable utilization standard of 40%. The remaining fields on the lease had very little utilization due to the lessee being destocked due the previous year's drought conditions.

### Range Trend

#### *Triangle Field*

LACEY\_01 in the Triangle Field on a saline meadow ecological site. When compared to the previous sampling period in 2013 the site remains stable. However compared to baseline results in 2007 the site is on a downward trend with a steady decline in saltgrass.

LACEY\_02 is on a Torrifluvents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquolls complex, 0-2% slopes, moist flood plain ecological site. This site is in decline with a general trend of significant decreases in saltgrass, Baltic rush, and beardless wildrye. The site is situated along cutoff oxbows which on above average years are inundated.

LACEY\_04 is on a Torrifluvents 0-2% slopes, saline meadow ecological site. The site is off the floodplain and not directly affected by flow levels on the river. There were no significant changes in 2016 compared to 2013 but there is a general downward trend for the site. The site is increasing in shrub cover and decreasing in grass abundance.

LACEY\_06 is on a Torrifluvents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquolls complex, 0-2% slopes, moist flood plain ecological site. Saltgrass declined on the site when compared to 2013 but is still inside historic parameters from sampling events in 2007, 2009, 2013, and 2016.

LACEY\_07 is on a Torrifluvents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquolls complex, 0-2% slopes, moist flood plain ecological site. The site remains stable over the past three sampling periods.

#### *Laws Holding Riparian Field*

LACEY\_08 is on a Torrifluvents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquolls complex, 0-2% slopes, moist flood plain ecological site. This site is also in decline. Saltgrass, beardless wildrye, and Baltic rush all significantly declined in 2016. This site is also within a complex network of upraised oxbows that fill when the river is at or past capacity. The low steady flows over the past four years has resulted in the steady desiccation of many of these sites.

#### *Laws Holding Field*

LACEY\_03 is on a Torrifluvents 0-2% slopes, saline meadow ecological site, situated in the Laws Holding Field. The site points towards a drying trend with an increase in saltgrass and a steady drop in the more mesic beardless wildrye. Similar to other areas, drought impacts are evident in this area.

LACEY\_05 is on a Torrifluvents-Fluvaquentic Endoaquolls complex, 0-2% slopes, moist flood plain ecological site. The site has shown a significant decline in beardless wildrye and alkali sacaton.

#### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Irrigation on the lease has improved due to a new irrigation schedule. However, the Horse Pasture has remained consistently low due to invasive weeds and overgrazing. The lessee is in the process of making management changes to improve the condition of the Horse Pasture. A small improvement was seen in the Horse Pasture condition in 2017; with a normal irrigation season it should improve more.

#### Stockwater Sites



Two stockwater wells were drilled in 2011 in the Laws area. One supplies the Holding Field and the other just north of the Lower McNally Canal to supply water for spring grazing and to remove grazing pressure from the Owens River.

### Fencing

No new fencing was constructed on the lease.

### Salt and Supplement Sites

Portable liquid supplement stations are used during the winter. These stations are placed in designated areas outside the riparian corridor and are periodically moved.

## **Four J Cattle Ranch Lease (RLI-491 and 499)**

The 4-J Ranch Lease consists of two different ranches. The Big Pine Ranch (RLI-491) contains approximately 10,764 acres, (9,567 acres are covered by this plan) and is located near the community of Big Pine. The Laws Ranch (RLI-499) contains approximately 1,197 acres and lies north of Laws, between U.S. Highway 6 and the Upper McNally Canal. The Big Pine Lease (RLI-491) is comprised of the Baker Creek area near Big Pine and the Twin Lakes area near Blackrock. The majority of the mature breeding cattle graze in the Owens Valley in winter and summer in Long Valley. However, there are small herds that graze the Laws Ranch and Baker Creek Ranch periodically throughout the year. Cattle that graze on the Long Valley and Baker Creek leases also utilize adjacent federal grazing allotments.

The Big Pine portion of the lease consists of irrigated pastures with the surrounding fields being a mix of native alkali sacaton meadows and dry uplands. Cattle typically graze from late October to early May. The duration of grazing may vary from year to year dependent upon forage conditions in Long Valley. During the grazing season cattle are moved using the best pasture rotation strategy.

The Laws Ranch consists entirely of irrigated pastures. Cattle graze the ranch on a year round basis under various stocking rates that are dependent upon available forage.

All grazing on the lease occurs on irrigated pastures or federal grazing allotments so no utilization data is collected. The Twin Lakes portion of the lease is part of the LORP

### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Irrigated pastures on the lease have scored well in the past. However, drought conditions have decreased the amount irrigation water provided by Big Pine and Baker Creeks and as a consequence, Hessian, Triangle, and Baker Meadow pastures have declined in condition. With normal irrigation the pastures should improve condition. No management changes are recommended for the lease.

### Stockwater Sites

All stockwater is provided by irrigation diversions, the Big Pine Canal, Baker Creek, and Big Pine Creek for RLI-491. Laws RLI-499 is supplied by Silver Canyon or the Upper McNally Canal or troughs.

### Fencing

No new fencing was constructed on the lease.

### Salt and Supplement Sites

Hay and liquid supplement are used during the winter.

## **Independence Ranch Lease (RLI-416, 454, 455)**

The Independence Lease (5,437 acres) consists of the Big Pine, Springfields, and Shepherds Creek Parcels. The Big Pine Parcel (5,087 acres) consists of 12 irrigated pastures, 4 of which are used for hay production. The Springfields Parcel (4,674 acres) consists of 13 pastures (plus a county landfill, several revegetation sites, and livestock corrals) east of U.S. Highway 395 and west of the Los Angeles Aqueduct near the town of Independence. The Shepherds Creek Parcel (315 acres) is an irrigated alfalfa field and hay yard west of U.S. Highway 395 and north of the Manzanar National Monument.

### Summary of Utilization

Utilization has increased in the South River Field mainly due to a change in management in 2010. The utilization increased under the new lessee and was over utilization for several years. Since 2010, the lessee has been working with Watershed Resources staff to decrease utilization. More frequent pasture rotation along with changing the timing of the grazing has resulted in 2016 utilization in the South River Field of 37%. Record runoff in 2017 kept the riparian portion of the South River Field flooded for the grazing season.

### Range Trend

Range trend was read in 2015 and can be found in last year's report.

### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Irrigated pastures were not scheduled for monitoring in 2017.

### Stockwater Sites

Stockwater is provided by irrigation diversions or the Owens River.

### Fencing

No new fencing was constructed on the lease.

### Salt and Supplement Sites

Cake blocks that contain trace minerals and protein are distributed for supplement on the lease.

### **Rockin DM Ranch Lease (RLI-420)**

The 110-acre Rockin DM Ranch Lease west, of Big Pine is a cow/calf operation in Big Pine. Only a portion of the grazing for the entire ranch occurs on City property. This part of the ranch is irrigated and is the location of the ranch headquarters. The City portion of the ranch is located on the south side of the Baker Creek Road and is one pasture comprised of irrigated pasture and dry grazing.

### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

The irrigated pasture on the lease has improved slightly since 2007. Lack of forage on the Inyo County portion of the ranch has increased grazing pressure on the Whistler Pasture for the last year. Because of drought conditions, the lessee has decreased cattle numbers. The Whistler Pasture was in such poor condition that irrigation water in 2016-17 wasn't enough for it to recover. It will likely take several years of irrigation for the pasture to recover.

### **Baker Road Ranch Lease (RLI-475)**

The Baker Road Ranch Lease is managed in conjunction with the lessee's other LADWP ranch leases in the LORP project area. The lease grazes horses and mules that are used in a commercial packer operation. The Baker Road Ranch Lease (680 acres) is comprised of four irrigated pastures and two mountain meadows. The 185-acre Intake Pasture lies to the west of the Owens River and the LAA at the Intake. The 104-acre Big Meadow Pasture lies to the east of the Owens River, north of the Intake and east of the LAA below the Intake. The remaining 495-acre Baker Road Ranch portion is located in Big Pine, Fuller, and Saulk Meadows. The Big Pine portion of the lease is comprised of five irrigated pastures that are grazed during the winter months. The Fuller and Saulk portions of the lease are located at the base of Kid and Birch Mountains and are naturally irrigated by annual spring flows. These meadows are also grazed by pack stock during the summer.

### Summary of Utilization

Utilization on the Intake portion of the Baker Road Ranch has been well below the allowable riparian utilization standard of 40%. There will be no management changes on the lease.

### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Irrigated pastures were not scheduled for monitoring in 2017.

### Stockwater

Stockwater is provided by irrigation diversions, springs and the Owens River on the lease.

### Fencing

No new fencing was constructed on the lease.

### Salt and Supplement

No salt supplements are used by the lessee.

## **Aberdeen Pack Lease (RLI-479)**

The Aberdeen Lease is used to graze horses and mules used in a commercial packer operation. The lease (3,314 acres) is made up of the Hines Spring and Haystack Parcels. The Bairs Parcel is a use permit and is managed in conjunction with this ranch lease. The Hines Spring Parcel includes the area from the Blackrock Fish Hatchery north to Hines Spring. This is an upland area and utilization is set at 65% for all fields. There are two fields in this portion of the lease. The Haystack Parcel borders the east side of the town of Independence. The Independence sewer treatment facilities border the northeast corner of the parcel. The lessee uses the parcel to raise alfalfa and graze pack stock. There are 16 pastures and operating structures in the parcel.

### Summary of Utilization

Utilization on the Aberdeen lease has been maintained at an allowable level since 2007. The only year utilization was over the 65% was 2008. Since that time utilization has been low, with livestock distribution being affected by water spreading from the Hines Spring Well 355 Mitigation project. The increased water spreading has produced more forage for the pack stock and changed the location where they are grazing. Future monitoring may include the addition of several new utilization transects in the new grazing areas if needed.

### Range Trend

Range trend transects were read on the Aberdeen Lease seven times (2002-04, 2007, 2009-10, 2012, 2015). Please read last year's report for a full discussion of results.

### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Irrigated pastures were not scheduled for monitoring in 2017.

### Stockwater Sites

Since the implementation of the Hines Spring Well 355 Mitigation Project in 2012 stock no longer water at Aberdeen Ditch.

#### Fencing

No new fencing was constructed on the lease.

#### Salt and Supplement Sites

Pack stock is supplemented with hay and trace mineral blocks if needed by the lessee.

### **Coliseum Ranch Lease (RLI-407)**

The Coliseum Ranch Lease lies West of Lone Pine in the Alabama hills, and south of the Blackrock Fish Hatchery and Eight Mile Ranch on the west and the east side of U.S. Highway 395. The ranch grazes horses on the Lone Pine portion of the lease (Movie Field) and cattle on the Blackrock portion of the lease (South East Field). Cattle graze the South East Field in the fall, winter and summer on federal grazing allotments.

#### Summary of Utilization

Utilization on the Coliseum Lease has been below the allowable standard of 65% for the past seven years. However for the past few years use has increased in the South East Fields due to drought conditions that have decreased forage production on the lessee's federal grazing allotments. The lessee has been bringing cattle sooner and leaving them longer, increasing utilization. In 2013, cattle arrived during the growing season before ungrazed plant heights were collected. Watershed Resources staff had to estimate utilization for the growing season. The 2014-16 seasons for the lease were not monitored because the lessee sold all of his livestock.

#### Range Trend

Range trend was read in 2015. Please refer to last year's report for the most current results.

#### Irrigated Pastures

There are no irrigated pastures on the Coliseum Ranch Lease.

#### Stockwater Sites

Stockwater is provided by a diversion coming off Sawmill Creek.

#### Fencing

No new fencing was constructed on the lease.

#### Salt and Supplement Sites

Hay is fed during the winter, no other supplement is used.

### **Three Corner Round Lease (RLI-464)**

The Three-Corner-Round Ranch Lease (1,792 acres) is east of Aberdeen, between new and old U.S. Highway 395, and is leased to the Three-Corner-Round Pack Outfit. The ranch grazes burros that are used during the summer months for youth camp and pack trips in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The fields are upland vegetation.

#### Summary of Utilization

There are no utilization transects for this lease due the composition of the vegetation. There are no perennial grasses and the bulk of the vegetation is made up of sagebrush, Nevada Saltbush, and annuals. The burros forage on the shrubs and annuals when available in the spring. If needed they are supplemented with hay during the winter. The lease condition was evaluated in 2016 and was found to be in good condition with current stocking rates.

#### Fencing

No new fencing was constructed on the lease.

### **Eight Mile Ranch Lease (RLI-408)**

The 770-acre Eight-Mile Lease is operated as a commercial packer operation and uses the ranch to graze pack stock during winter and grow alfalfa hay during the summer. The lease is located south of Aberdeen, bordered on the east by U.S. Highway 395. Horses and mules graze the hay stubble in the fall and winter, if precipitation allows spring grazing will occur on the upland portions of the lease. The lease includes a small partially irrigated field (Tree Lot), two small fields (Yearling and Feed Lot) and five large fields (Upper North, Lower North, West, South and Willow Fields) that are not irrigated. A corral and a stockyard complete the lease.

#### Summary of Utilization

There are no utilization data for the upland fields on the lease as they are recovering from the 2007 Inyo Complex fire. The South Field was partially burned. Utilization transects have been established in this field, which has perennial grass components and monitoring is planned once grazing resumes.

#### Summary of Irrigated Pasture

Irrigated pastures were not scheduled for monitoring in 2017.

#### Fencing

No new fencing was constructed on the lease.

### Salt and Supplement

When necessary hay is provided to livestock during the winter months.

### **Fort Independence Ranch Lease (RLI-406,489)**

The Fort Independence Lease includes 3,849 acres covered by RLI-406, in conjunction with the Islands (north of Lone Pine); Delta (south of Lone Pine); Georges Creek (northwest of Lone Pine); Archie Adjunct (south of Owens Lake); and Lubkin Adjunct (south of Lone Pine) grazing leases. The livestock program is a commercial cow/calf operation.

The Fort Independence lease is comprised entirely of irrigated pastures and has no grazing utilization transects. The lease is monitored using the irrigated pasture condition scoring.

### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Irrigated pastures were not scheduled for monitoring in 2017.

### Stockwater Sites

Stockwater is provided by irrigation ditches and diversions.

### Fencing

No new fencing was constructed on the lease.

### Salt and Supplement Sites

Mineral tubs or cake blocks are used to supplement feed in designated areas.

### **Georges Creek Parcel (RLI-489)**

The Georges Creek Parcel (4,000 acres) is a cow/calf operation in conjunction with a surrounding BLM grazing allotment. This parcel borders BLM land to the west, U.S. Highway 395 to the east, the Moffat Ranch to the south, and the Shepherd Creek alfalfa field to the north. The parcel is presently managed as four pastures.

Georges Pastures #1 and #2 are irrigated and the perimeters are fenced. The North Field, north and west of Manzanar, is not fenced separate from BLM lands. This pasture is grazed only in conjunction with the adjacent BLM grazing allotment and has no utilization transects in it. The South Field is located between Moffat Ranch and Georges Creek irrigated pastures. It also borders BLM land and has no fences, so it is managed the same as the North Field. The only portion of the parcel presently fenced

is around the irrigated pasture in the center and western edge of the parcel. A small corral near Georges Creek along the west boundary of the parcel is used to work cattle.

#### Summary of Utilization

Utilization on the Georges Creek Parcel has been within the upland standard of 65%. As the tables above show grazing has been moderate to light for the past eight years with no changes being recommended in management. Due to the previous year's drought conditions the lease had been destocked and in 2017 the few cattle that used the lease grazed the irrigated pastures.

#### Range Trend

Range trend transects were sampled in 2014, please refer to last year's report for discussion of results. The lease will be sampled again in 2017.

#### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Irrigated pastures were not scheduled for monitoring in 2017.

#### Stockwater Sites

Stockwater is provided by Georges Creek, irrigation ditches and diversions on the lease.

#### Fencing

No new fencing was constructed on the lease.

#### Salt and Supplement Sites

Mineral tubs and cake blocks are used to supplement cattle in designated areas.

### **Lone Pine Dairy Lease (RLI-452)**

The Lone Pine Dairy Lease (80 acres) is south of Lone Pine, north of the Lone Pine Golf Course, and west of U.S. Highway 395. The Lone Pine Dairy Lease grazes between 35 and 45 purebred Red Angus cows.

#### Summary of Utilization

The Lone Pine Dairy lease is entirely irrigated pastures; no utilization is measured on the lease.

#### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Pastures on the lease have been in excellent condition but have decreased in drought conditions. There are no management changes recommended for the lease. With regular irrigation all pastures are expected to recover.



### Stockwater Sites

There were no stockwater sites implemented on the Lone Pine Lease. Stockwater is provided by irrigation diversion and water troughs.

### Fencing

No new fencing was constructed on the lease.

### Salt and Supplement Sites

All salt and supplemental feeding is in designated areas away from any riparian areas.

## **Mount Whitney Pack Lease (RLI-495)**

The Mount Whitney Ranch (626 acres) consists of the Diaz Parcel (146 acres), south of Diaz Lake and Lone Pine; and the Tuttle Parcel (480 acres), west of Lone Pine, and is periodically used for horses/mules.

### Summary of Utilization

The Tuttle Field is rarely grazed. Most use typically occurs from wildlife. Monitoring will continue regardless of grazing frequency.

### Range Trend

No range trend transects were read on the lease in 2016.

### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Irrigated pastures were not scheduled for monitoring in 2017.

### Stockwater Sites

There were no stockwater sites implemented on the Mount Whitney Lease. Stockwater is provided by the irrigation ditches and diversions.

### Fencing

No new fencing was constructed on the lease.

### Salt and Supplement Sites

All salt and supplemental feeding is in designated areas.

## **Horse Shoe Ranch Lease (RLI-480)**

The 2,966-acre Horseshoe Grazing Lease (RLI-480) contains the Lake and Cottonwood Parcels. The Cottonwood Parcel, located on the Kern Plateau at 10,000 feet elevation, is being grazed under USDA Forest Service grazing prescriptions. The lower elevation Lake Parcel borders the southwest side of Owens Lake.

### *Lake Parcel*

The Lake Parcel includes a portion of what was once the Owens lakebed and later the shoreline of Owens Lake. The 1,956-acre parcel lies west and east of U.S. Highway 395, about 24 miles south of Lone Pine near lower Cottonwood Creek. Most of the lease lies west of U.S. Highway 395 (West Field), while most of the forage lies east of U.S. Highway 395, in the East Field. Only very dry vegetation types (i.e., Creosote bush) survive on the east side. The eastern part of the lease lies along a remnant wind wave-formed shoreline of Owens Lake.

The majority of the livestock forage occurs along a north-south running fault that forces underground water to the surface along an old lakeshore contour. Springs emerge from the fault forming open water ponds, marshes, and wet and dry meadows. The springs all drain eastward and disappear in the "old" lakebed.

Utilization is not measured on this portion of the lease due to species composition of the vegetation around the spring. Annual monitoring of seeps and springs is conducted.

### *Cottonwood Parcel*

The Cottonwood Parcel lies in high elevation hills with topography heavily modified by snow and ice during past glacial periods. These rolling hills enclose grassy, high elevation meadows. A Forest Service trailhead and camping area borders the parcel on the north and serves as a "jump-off" point for recreationists to the Golden Trout Wilderness. City lands, totaling 1,011 acres, abut the south end of the trailhead parking and camping area. City lands are scattered in separate sub-parcels surrounded by Forest Service lands. These sub-parcels lie in and around Horseshoe Meadows, two parcels are in or around Round Valley Meadows, and the last and largest sub-parcel is in Last Chance Meadow, with Cottonwood Creek flowing through it. The Last Chance Meadow area is classified as a "Research Natural Area." All LADWP meadows being grazed are approximately 10,000 feet in elevation.

Horseshoe and Round Valley Creeks flow through City lands and merge downstream with Cottonwood Creek. The Golden Trout Wilderness surrounds City lands.

Since these parcels are surrounded by the national forest and there are no fences, the parcels are managed under federal grazing guidelines.

## **Archie Adjunct (RLI-489)**

The Archie Adjunct Lease comprises about 627 acres and is managed in conjunction with the LADWP leases at Islands, Delta, Georges Creek, Fort Independence, and Lubkin, as well as the lessees' private land. The Archie Adjunct Lease is just north of Olancho, lying on both sides of U.S. Highway 395 and is south of the Crystal Geyser Bottling Plant. The lease borders the Homeplace Lease to the south and BLM land to the west and north. The lease is divided into one pasture, two fields, a corral, and holding pen. The Archie Pasture east of U.S. Highway 395 is irrigated exclusively from Cartago Creek through a water delivery pipeline. A 17-acre marsh along the east side of the Archie Pasture has formed in response to irrigation run-off.

In 1989, mudslides covered large parts of the North Field and eliminated large forage areas. The North Field is used in the spring to hold livestock prior to going to a Forest Service grazing allotment for summer grazing and again in the fall when they return from the Forest Service grazing allotment.

The Archie Adjunct is comprised primarily of irrigated pastures and has no utilization transects.

### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Irrigated pastures were not scheduled for monitoring in 2017.

### Stockwater Sites

There are no new stockwater sites planned for the lease.

### Fencing

No new fencing was constructed on the lease.

### Salt and Supplement Sites

Supplement is used in designated sites and is composed of cake tubs.

## **Olancho Creek Adjunct (RLI-427)**

The Olancho Creek Adjunct Lease (RLI-427) is managed in conjunction with the Lone Pine Lease (RLI-456) in the Lower Owens River area. The lessee manages the Olancho Creek Adjunct Lease in combination with the Ash Creek BLM allotment located between Cartago and Lone Pine, and the Monache Meadows Forest Service allotment in the southern Sierras.

The lease has been used as a staging area for cattle coming to and from the Lower Owens River area on their way to graze Forest Service lands in the southern Sierras. The lessee typically sends cows with calves to the Forest Service's Monache Meadows on July 1 and grazes this allotment until about October 1. Animals are taken to the Lone Pine area for the winter.

The lease lies in Olancho and is bisected by U.S. Highway 395. Saltgrass-sacaton meadow, irrigated pasture, and semi-desert shrub vegetation types are prominent. The lease shares a common boundary with the Homeplace Lease to the north. The Olancho Creek Adjunct Lease is made up of seven fields and pastures.

There are 56 acres on the lease irrigated with water diverted from Olancho Creek. Both Olancho Creek and the diversion ditch need frequent cleaning to allow sufficient water to reach irrigated lands. The irrigated pastures are used to grow livestock forage. No grass hay or alfalfa hay is produced on the lease. All four Esta fields and most of the two Oesta Fields are irrigated. The West Field, east of the Olancho Creek Diversion Ditch, is abandoned agricultural land that is not grazed except for two days in October and one day in the spring for weed control. The West Field, west of the diversion ditch, is semi-desert shrubland.

#### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Irrigated pastures were not scheduled for monitoring in 2017.

#### Stockwater Sites

Stockwater is provided by irrigation ditches and troughs located in the pastures.

#### Fencing

No new fencing was constructed on the lease.

#### Salt and Supplement Sites

Cake mineral and protein tubs are put out during the winter. The locations of these tubs are rotated around in the pastures.

### **Homeplace Adjunct (RLI-428A)**

The Homeplace Adjunct Lease is just north of Olancho, between the Olancho Creek Lease to the south and the Archie Lease to the north. The lease consists of 11 pastures and fields (Table 1). The lease is bisected by U.S. Highway 395. Two small fields (Little Bull and South Fields) are west of the highway. About a third of the lease is irrigated grass pasture (199 acres) east of the highway. No irrigated grass hay or alfalfa hay is harvested on the lease.

The Homeplace Adjunct Lease (644 acres) is managed as part of the 32,641-acre Blackrock Lease (RLI-428). The lease is managed by Mark Lacey and John Lacey, in combination with their Blackrock Lease in the Lower Owens River area. The Homeplace Adjunct Lease was a pivotal part of the Lacey grazing operation in the past. Historically, the lease was used as a holding area for cattle herds going to and from Forest Service lands in the southern Sierras. During this holding period, the lease was

nearly vacant of livestock most of the summer and fall (a 90-day period) when the herd was on Forest Service lands. The lessees sold their Forest Service permits and cattle must now either remain on the Homeplace Adjunct Lease year-round or go to some other grazing property.

The lease is mainly grazed as a cow-calf operation. Olancho Creek provides irrigation and stockwater. LADWP Well 404 supplies supplemental water when Olancho Creek flows are for irrigation and stockwater.

Livestock are fed supplements when needed. Supplemental feeding sites are rotated around the pastures to reduce trampling effects. Feeding sites are mainly on the more alkali portions of the pastures where less grass is produced. One hired person manages the grazing and irrigation on the lease year-round.

Pastures and fields are flood irrigated from April 1 to October 1 to increase livestock forage production. Most pastures are sub-irrigated by the elevated water table resulting from irrigation. Because Gus Walker Creek recently washed out and changed channels, the stream no longer delivers water to the lease. Olancho Creek, in combination with well water, delivers water year-round for livestock. All irrigated pastures have ditches to carry the necessary livestock drinking water. Water troughs are present in all pastures that are supplemented by irrigation water. All pastures and fields are completely fenced. The lessees maintain all exterior and interior fences, which are in good to fair condition.

A proposed California Department of Transportation plan for the reconstruction and widening of U.S. Highway 395 could take the eastern side of this lease for construction of a new roadway. Most of the land identified for the proposed roadway is now irrigated pasture. This grazing plan assumes that highway relocation will not take place and there will be no infringement on the lease. If, in the future, the highway construction project takes part of the lease this plan will be modified. Cattle numbers, grazing duration, and timing will all need to be adjusted to match the lesser amount of forage available on the remaining grazing lands.

#### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Irrigated pastures were not scheduled for monitoring in 2017.

#### Stockwater Sites

Stockwater is provided by irrigation ditches and troughs located in the pastures.

#### Fencing

No new fencing was constructed on the lease.

#### Salt and Supplement Sites

Supplement is comprised of hay and liquid molasses. Feeding locations are designated and used each year.

### **Blackrock Lease (RLI-428)**

The Blackrock Lease is a cow/calf operation consisting of 32,674 acres divided into 24 management units or pastures. Blackrock is the largest LADWP grazing lease within the LORP area. The pastures/leases on the Blackrock Lease provide eight months of fall through spring grazing, which can begin any time after 60 continuous days of rest. A normal grazing season begins in early to mid-October and ends in mid-May or June.

There are twenty pastures on the Blackrock Lakes lease within the LORP boundary: South Blackrock Holding, White Meadow Field, White Meadow Riparian Field, Reservation Field, Reservation Riparian Field, Little Robinson Field, Robinson Field, East Robinson Field, North Riparian Field, Russell Field, Locust Field, East Russell Field, South Riparian Field, West Field, Wrinkle Field, Wrinkle Riparian Field, Spring Field, Wrinkle Holding, Horse Holding, and North Blackrock Holding. Twelve of these pastures are monitored using range trend and utilization. The other eight pastures are holding pastures for cattle processing or parts of the actual operating facilities.

#### Summary of Utilization

The following tables present the summarized utilization data for each pasture/field, and each transect within the pasture.

#### Summary of Utilization

The Blackrock Lease has shown a steady decline in utilization in riparian pastures since 2007. This has been due to the implementation of the Lower Owens River Project (LORP). Since the beginning of the project there has been a need to add or drop transects in the riparian pastures due to flooding, which can be seen in the tables above. If current management of the LORP continues there will be a substantial loss of meadow habitat to wetlands. This will remove much of the grazing from the Blackrock lease portion of the LORP. It will also continue to hinder the establishment of woody recruitment.

#### Summary of Range Trend Data and Condition Blackrock Lease

Range trend transects were not run on this lease in 2017.

#### Irrigated Pastures

There are no irrigated pastures on the Blackrock Lease.

#### Stockwater Sites

All the wells for the Blackrock lease had been drilled and fitted for solar pumps and necessary plumbing for the troughs. However, the north of Mazourka stockwater well

was drilled on BLM property and is going to be removed and a new stockwater well will be drilled south of the current location in 2017. The lessee will be responsible for water trough installation. There are also three other stockwater sites that have been developed as part of the 1997 MOU, which required additional mitigation (1600 Acre-Foot Mitigation Projects). The North of Mazourka Canyon Road Project will provide stockwater in the Reservation Field and the Well 368 and Homestead Projects will provide stockwater in the Little Robinson Field and East Robinson Field.

### Fencing

No new fencing was constructed on the lease.

### Salt and Supplement Sites

Many of the supplement sites located on the Blackrock Lease have been in place for many years and are located in upland management areas. Some of these sites have been moved in order to adapt to the installation of new fencing. These new locations were selected as to better distribute cattle within the newly created riparian pastures.

### **Twin Lakes Lease (RLI-491)**

The Twin Lakes Lease is a 4,912-acre cow/calf operation situated just south of the Los Angeles Aqueduct Intake. It includes a reach of the Owens River that lies mainly north of Twin Lakes, which is located at the southern end of the Twin Lakes Lease. Of the 4,912 acres, approximately 4,200 acres are used as pastures for grazing; the other 712 acres are comprised of riparian/wetland habitats and open water. In all but dry years, cattle usually graze the lease from late October or early November to mid-May.

There are four pastures on the Twin Lakes Lease within the LORP boundary: Lower Blackrock Riparian Field, Upper Blackrock Field, Lower Blackrock Field, and the Holding Field. The Lower Blackrock Riparian, Upper Blackrock Riparian, and Lower Blackrock Fields contain both upland and riparian vegetation. The Holding Field contains only upland vegetation. There are no irrigated pastures on the Twin Lakes Lease. Range trend and utilization transects exist in all fields except the Holding Field. Range Trend transects were last read on this lease in 2012.

### Summary of Utilization

Utilization in the Lower Blackrock Riparian and Upper Blackrock Fields was below the allowable utilization for the grazing season. Much of the grazing occurred around Drew Slough. The lessee grazed this area longer to save the riparian pastures for the spring to coincide with spring green-up. The burned area on the river is in good condition and utilization was low. Also due to significant flooding many of the riparian pastures were has light use. There are no recommended management changes.

### Summary of Range Trend Data and Conditions

Range trend transects were read in 2015 and will be revisited in 2018.

### Fencing

No new fencing was constructed on the lease.

### Salt and Supplement Sites

Supplement is composed of a liquid mix that is put in large tubs with rollers that the cattle consume. These tubs are placed in established supplement sites and are used every year.

### Burning

A range burn was conducted in 2013, resulting in 190 acres of riparian pasture being burned. The purpose of the burn was to remove existing saltcedar slash piles and shrubs that had encroached in to existing perennial grass meadows. Prior to the burn, Cal Fire and LADWP prepared fire breaks and created buffers around existing riparian vegetation, resulting in complete fire containment, with very little loss to riparian vegetation. Overall the burn resulted in the improvement of the meadow habitat on the Twin Lakes Lease.

### **Intake Lease (RLI-475)**

The Intake Lease is a commercial packer operation used to graze horses and mules. The lease is comprised of three fields: Intake, Big Meadow Field, and East Field (approximately 102 acres). The Intake Field contains riparian vegetation and an associate range trend transect. The Big Meadow Field contains upland and riparian vegetation; however, it is not within the LORP project boundaries. There are no utilization or range trend transects in the Big Meadow Field due to a lack of adequate areas to place a transect that would meet the proper range trend/utilization criteria. Much of the meadow in the Big Meadow Field has been covered with dredged material from the LORP Intake. The East Field consists of upland and riparian vegetation. The Big Meadow and Intake Fields were not used by livestock during the construction of the Intake structure, which lasted until the 2008-09 grazing season. There are no irrigated pastures on the Intake Lease. There are no identified water sites needed for this pasture and no riparian exclosures planned due to the limited amount of riparian area within the both pastures.

### Summary of Utilization

Utilization for the Intake Lease is well below the allowable 40% utilization standard.

### Summary of Range Trend Data and Conditions

LADWP is no longer reading range trend transects on this lease.



### Thibaut Lease (RLI-430)

The 5,259-acre Thibaut Lease is utilized by three lessees for wintering pack stock. Historically, the lease was grazed as one large pasture by mules and horses. Since the implementation of the LORP and installation of new fencing, four different management areas have been created on the lease. These areas are the Blackrock Waterfowl Management Area, Rare Plant Management Area, Thibaut Field, and the Thibaut Riparian Exclosure. Management differs among these areas. The irrigated pasture portion located in Thibaut Field was assessed using irrigated pasture condition scoring and the upland portions of the field were evaluated using range trend and utilization transects. The Rare Plant Management Area is evaluated using range trend and utilization transects. The Riparian Exclosure has been excluded from grazing for 11 years.

#### Summary of Utilization

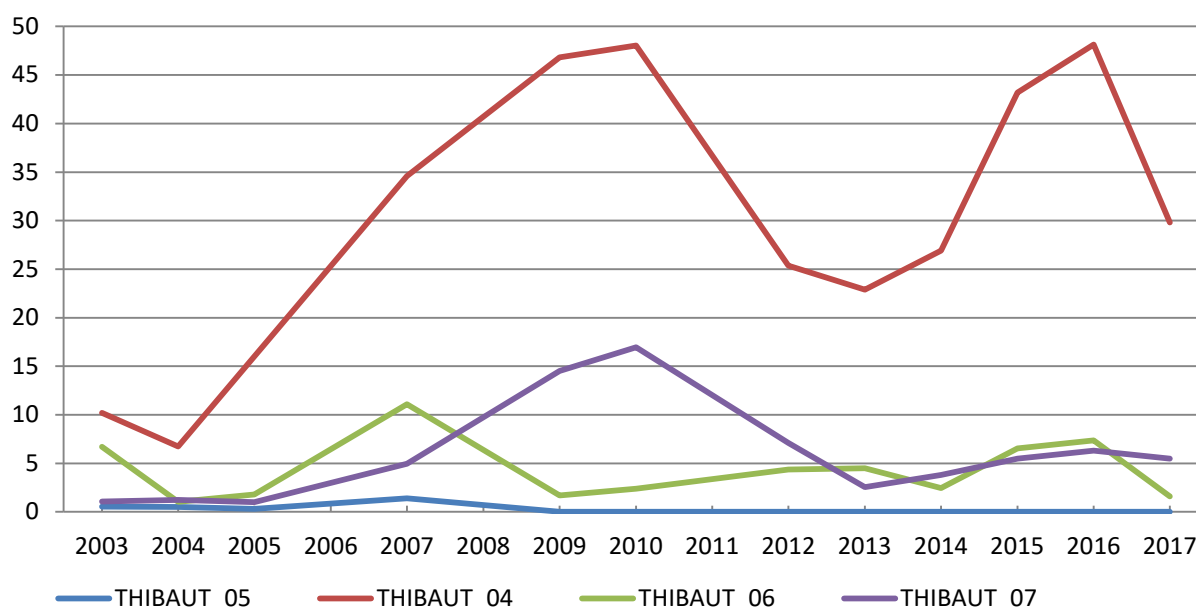
Utilization on the Thibaut Lease has been within the upland standard of 65% in the Thibaut Field. There been some problems in the Rare Plant Field and Waterfowl Management Area due to the special grazing parameters that have been placed on the fields. These issues have been resolved by adjusting stocking rates and timing in the fields. Other management changes have been to feed livestock in different locations and the use of a stockwater well to help better distribute livestock in the Thibaut Field. There are no planned management changes for the lease.

#### Summary of Range Trend Data and Conditions

A portion of all moist floodplain transects were submerged on the Thibaut Lease in mid-March and again from early June through late July. In response to both record level winter precipitation and flooding during an abundance of early succession forbs increased across moist floodplain sites in areas that were not underwater.

	No Change	DISP	DESO2	HECU3	BAHY	MALE3	SCAM6	TYLA
<b>Moist Flood Plain</b>								
THIBAUT_07					↑	↑		
THIBAUT_06		↑	↑	↑				
THIBAUT_04				↑				
THIBAUT_05					↑	↑		
<b>Saline Meadow</b>								
THIBAUT_1B					↑		↑	↑
THIBAUT_02	↔							
THIBAUT_03		↓						

Conversely, the increased flows on the Lower Owens River contributed to a large decrease in Nevada saltbush (*Atriplex torreyi* [ATTO]) shrub cover likely caused by steady inundation throughout the growing season.



**Figure 3.6. Percent Cover for Nevada Saltbush on Four Moist Floodplain Sites, Thibaut Lease**

Three saline meadow sites were sampled; Thibaut\_02 and Thibaut\_03 are typical saline meadows while Thibaut\_1B was established in a recently dewatered portion of the Thibaut Pond complex to monitor the transition back to meadow from marsh. Thibaut\_02 remained static while saltgrass on Thibaut\_03 significantly decreased, excessive grazing (78%) occurred on the same site and likely influenced the decrease in saltgrass. Thibaut\_1B received water during the early summer runoff which precipitated an increase in chairmaker's bulrush (*Schoenoplectus americanus* [SCAM6]) and broadleaf cattail (*Typha latifolia* [TYLA]). The bare ground also facilitated an increase in BAHY.

The northern portion of the Thibaut Pasture (85 acres) comprises the area managed as irrigated pasture for the Thibaut Lease. A result of the completion of the waterfowl management area to the north and the rare plant field to the south is a grazing corridor, which puts heavy pressure on the irrigated pasture. Grazing prescriptions were reinstated for the waterfowl management area this year. This put pressure on the irrigated portion of the lease decreasing its irrigated pasture condition rating to 78%.

LADWP Watershed Resources staff recommends that livestock be moved out of the area periodically during the grazing season to allow the area to rest. This may be achieved by supplemental feeding further south in the Thibaut Field, electric fencing, or turning the livestock out in the southern end of Thibaut Field instead of the corral area.

### Stockwater Sites

There is one developed water site in the Thibaut Field, which consists of a flowing well that has a stockwater well drilled next to it, located in the uplands east of the irrigated pastures in the Thibaut Field. Currently, the flowing well is still creating a small puddle area for livestock and wildlife. The lessee has also installed a trough near the well.

### Fencing

There was no new fence constructed on the lease. There is an enclosure that is planned to be built in the riparian pasture on the Thibaut lease in 2018. This will allow livestock to utilize the riparian portion of the lease.

### Salt and Supplement Sites

Hay is spread in locations of the lessees choosing using a truck or a trailer pulled by a truck. Feeding areas had been changed during the 2012-13 grazing season resulting in decreased utilization in the Thibaut Field.

### **Islands Lease (RLI-489)**

The Islands Lease is an 18,970-acre cow/calf operation divided into 11 pastures. In some portions of the lease, grazing occurs year round with livestock rotated between pastures based on forage conditions. Other portions of the lease are grazed October through May. The Islands Lease is managed in conjunction with the Delta Lease. Cattle from both leases are moved from one lease to the other as needed throughout the grazing season.

### Summary or Utilization

The Depot Riparian Field and River Field were below the allowable standard of 40%. The use on the west side of the river, specifically the Islands was low. The Carasco Riparian Field and South Field were well below the utilization standards. Supplement was observed in a few locations on the floodplain in the Depot Riparian and River Fields. Overall, supplement has been moved off of the floodplains in all fields, having a direct result in the decreased utilization in the River Field.

All fields on the lease were in good condition except the large meadow portion of the River Field located southeast of the Alabama Gates. This location had been previously burned by LADWP in an effort to remove perennial shrubs, saltcedar slash, and improve forage production. This burn was successful meeting the previously mentioned goals. Despite the beneficial effects of the burn, the prolonged inundation from flow augmentation, has had a negative effect on this area. A shift in vegetation composition is occurring, accompanied by visually stressed perennial grasses and spreading of aquatic vegetation such as bull rush, that thrive in flooded and saturated locations. Continued inundation of this area has resulted in the loss of meadow habitat.

### Summary of Range Trend Data in Islands

	No Change	DISP	DESO2	HECU3	BAHY	SPAI	SCAM6	TYLA
<b>Moist Flood Plain</b>								
ISLAND_06						↓		
ISLAND_08		↑						
ISLAND_09	↔							
ISLAND_10		↓						
ISLAND_11	↔							
ISLAND_13		↓						

Six range trend sites were sampled on the Islands Lease in 2017; all sites were located on moist floodplain ecological sites. Alkali sacaton continues to decline on Island\_06 while saltgrass remains stable. Grazing utilization on the Island\_06 transect was 3%. Saltgrass increased significantly on Island\_08 and trends were static on Island\_09. Island\_10 and Island\_13 (Island\_13 is in a grazing exclosure) showed declines in saltgrass. Both sites were inundated for extended periods from June through July which led to heavy plant mortality on the transects. Nevada saltbush cover dropped on Island\_13 from 14% in 2014 to 6% in 2017. Frequency numbers on Island\_09 and Island\_11 remained static.

### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Irrigated pastures were not scheduled for monitoring in 2017.

### Stockwater Sites

There are two stockwater sites located 1-1.5 miles east of the river in the River Field uplands near the old highway. These wells were drilled in 2010 and are now operational. The lessee has yet to install water troughs at the wells.

### Fencing

No new fencing was constructed on the lease.

### Salt and Supplement Site

Cake blocks and molasses tubs that contain trace minerals and protein are distributed for supplement on the lease. The blocks and tubs are dispersed randomly each time and if uneaten they are collected to be used in other areas.

## **Lone Pine Lease (RLI-456)**

The Lone Pine Lease is an 8,274-acre cow/calf operation divided into 11 pastures and adjacent to a private ranch land. Grazing on the lease occurs from January 1 to March 30 and then again in late May to early June. In early June the cattle are moved south to Olancho and then driven to Forest Service Permits in Monache.

### Summary of Utilization

The Johnson Pasture had a utilization of 0%. The River Field utilization was 25%, grazing was even throughout the field with the highest utilization on LONEPINE\_04 & 01 (26%).

### Summary of Range Trend Data

Range trend transects were not read in 2017.

### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

All of the pastures were rated in 2016 and were above the required minimum irrigated pasture condition score of 80% except the Old Place. In 2017 the Old Place was reevaluated and scored above the allowable standard.

### Stockwater Sites

One stockwater well was drilled on the Lone Pine Lease located in the River Pasture uplands. The approximate location is two miles east of the river on an existing playa. The lessee had made an effort to install a trough but, the well had a silting problem that plugged the pipes and floats. Watershed Resources staff and pump mechanics have assessed the condition of the well and it has been determined that the well is not operable. A new well location has been selected and a new well will be drilled in 2015-17.

### Fencing

There was no new fence constructed on the lease

### Salt and Supplement Site:

All supplement tubs were situated outside of the floodplain.

## **Delta Lease (RLI-490)**

The Delta Lease is a cow/calf operation and consists of 7,110 acres divided into four pastures. There are four fields located with the LORP project boundary: Lake Field, Bolin Field, Main Delta Field, and the East Field. Grazing typically occurs for 6 months,

from mid-November to April. Grazing in the Bolin Field may occur during the growing season. The Delta and Islands Leases are managed as one with state lands leases.

Grazing utilization is currently only conducted in the Main Delta Field which contains the Owens River. The East Field, located on the upland of Owens Lake, supports little in the way of forage and has no stockwater.

### Summary of Utilization

Utilization in the Main Delta has been high over the years. The data at the transect level shows, that use is usually higher in the western and southern portions of Main Delta Field. However, since the construction of the drift fence west of the Pumpback Station in 2010, cattle are now put on the Owens Lake Delta at the beginning of the season. With the construction of the drift fence, this has kept cattle from drifting to the main Delta until later in the grazing season. Since the implementation of the LORP, forage production in the Owens Lake Delta has increased substantially allowing livestock to remain on the Delta for a longer period of the grazing season.

### Summary of Range Trend Data and Conditions

Range Trend transects were not read in 2017.

### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

The Lake Field is located west of U.S. Highway 395 north of Diaz Lake. This irrigated pasture was evaluated in 2013 and received a score of 74%. This is below the allowable score of 80%. The reason for the decreased condition of this pasture is due to drought conditions that impeded water distribution over the field. LADWP Watershed Resources Staff do not believe that changes are necessary at this time.

### Stockwater Sites

The Bolin Field was supposed to receive a stockwater site supplied by the Lone Pine Visitors Centers well in 2010. After a more in-depth analysis of water availability was undertaken, it was ascertained that there was not an adequate amount of water to sustain both uses. The resulting analysis has stockwater being supplied from a diversion that runs from the LAA. The status of this stockwater situation has not changed in 2014.

### Fencing

No new fencing was constructed on the lease.

### Salt and Supplement Sites

Cake blocks that contain trace minerals and protein are distributed for supplement on the lease. The blocks are dispersed randomly each time and if uneaten they

biodegrade within one grazing season. There are also supplement tubs that are used in established supplement sites.

### **Brockman Lease (RLI-401)**

The Brockman Ranch Lease lies west of Bishop and west of Brockman Lane between West Line Street (to the south) and U.S. Highway 395 (to the north). The Brockman Ranch is a cow/calf operation that produces registered Red Angus cows.

#### Summary of Irrigated Pastures

Irrigated pastures on the Brockman Lease have rated well in the past but with drought conditions and water availability scores have declined. With several good years of precipitation the pastures should recover. Pastures 1&3 will be evaluated in 2018.

#### Stockwater Sites

Stockwater is provided by irrigation diversions, Bishop Creek, and troughs.

#### Fencing

No new fencing was constructed on the lease.

#### Salt and Supplement Site:

Hay and mineral are supplied for supplementing feeding.

### **3.3.3. LADWP Invasive Species Treatment and Removal**

#### **Background**

The LADWP noxious-weed treatment program began in 1994 when perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*) was initially found in the Owens Valley. Following this discovery, LADWP has focused on the control and eradication of weeds having a class “A” rating. Stipulated by the *California Department of Food and Agriculture*, this class of weeds must be eradicated or contained because of their high potential to cause either economic or environmental detriment. Currently there are three weeds found on City of Los Angeles lands in the Owens Valley that possess this rating. These weeds are: pepperweed, halogeton (*Halogeton glomeratus*) and Russian knapweed (*Rhaponticum repens*).

#### **2017 Treatment Efforts**

Noxious weed treatment in 2017 focused on pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*). Weed control primarily occurred in the Pleasant Valley and Five Bridges areas along the Owens River and in and around the Cities of Bishop and Big Pine (Figures 3.7 and 3.8). In these areas treatment focused on riparian, floodplain and ditch/canal habitats because of pepperweed’s propensity to colonize and establish in moist and fine-grained soils. However, no pepperweed was treated below Blackrock Waterfowl Area because of the high water and subsequent flooding along the Lower Owens River preventing access during the growing season. Treatment occurred from June to early September using Telar herbicide at an application rate of 2 ounces per acre. The herbicide was applied using both backpack sprayers, for small localized populations, and hand-spray guns mounted on an ATV for larger infestations.



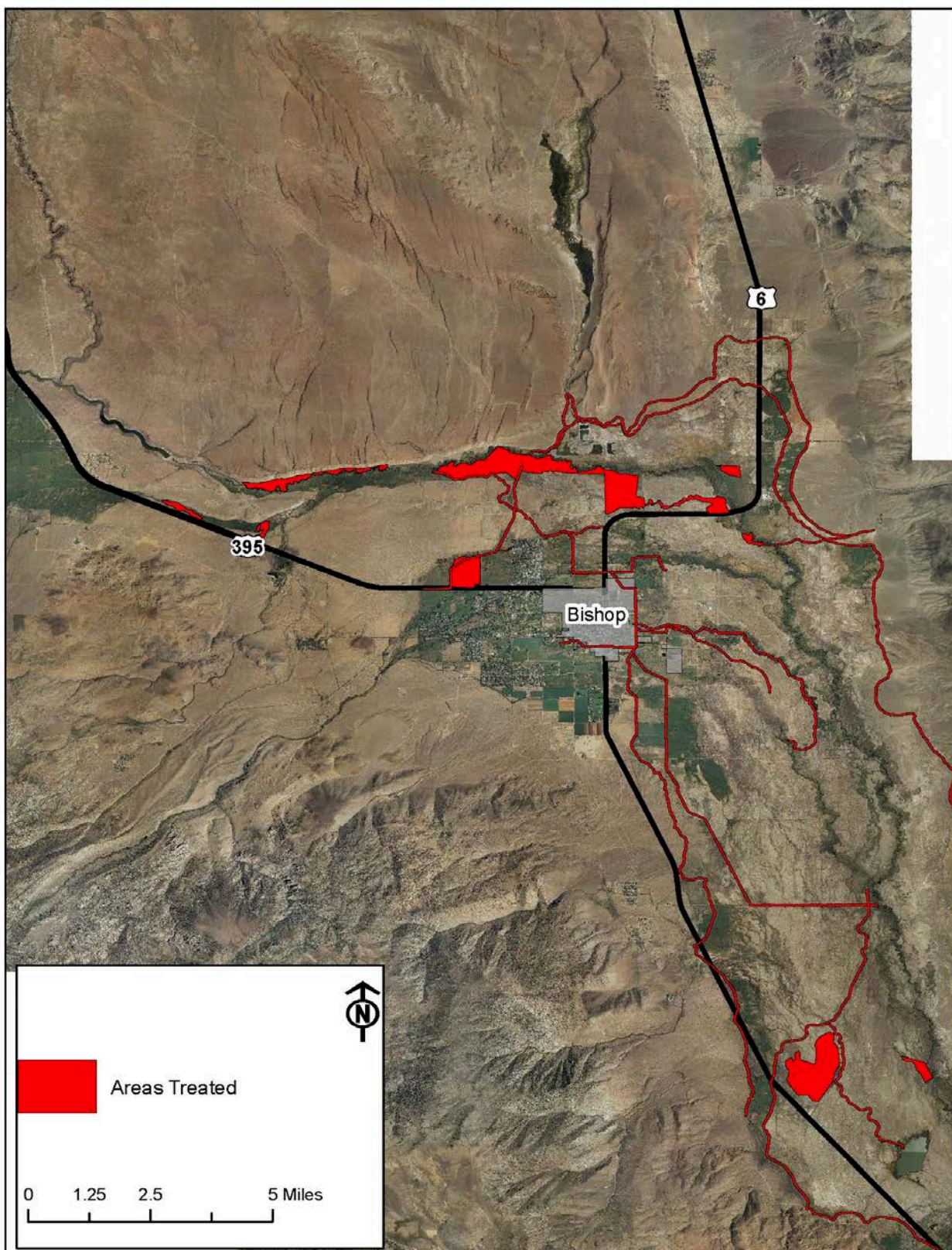


Figure 3.7. Pepperweed areas treated near Bishop 2017.



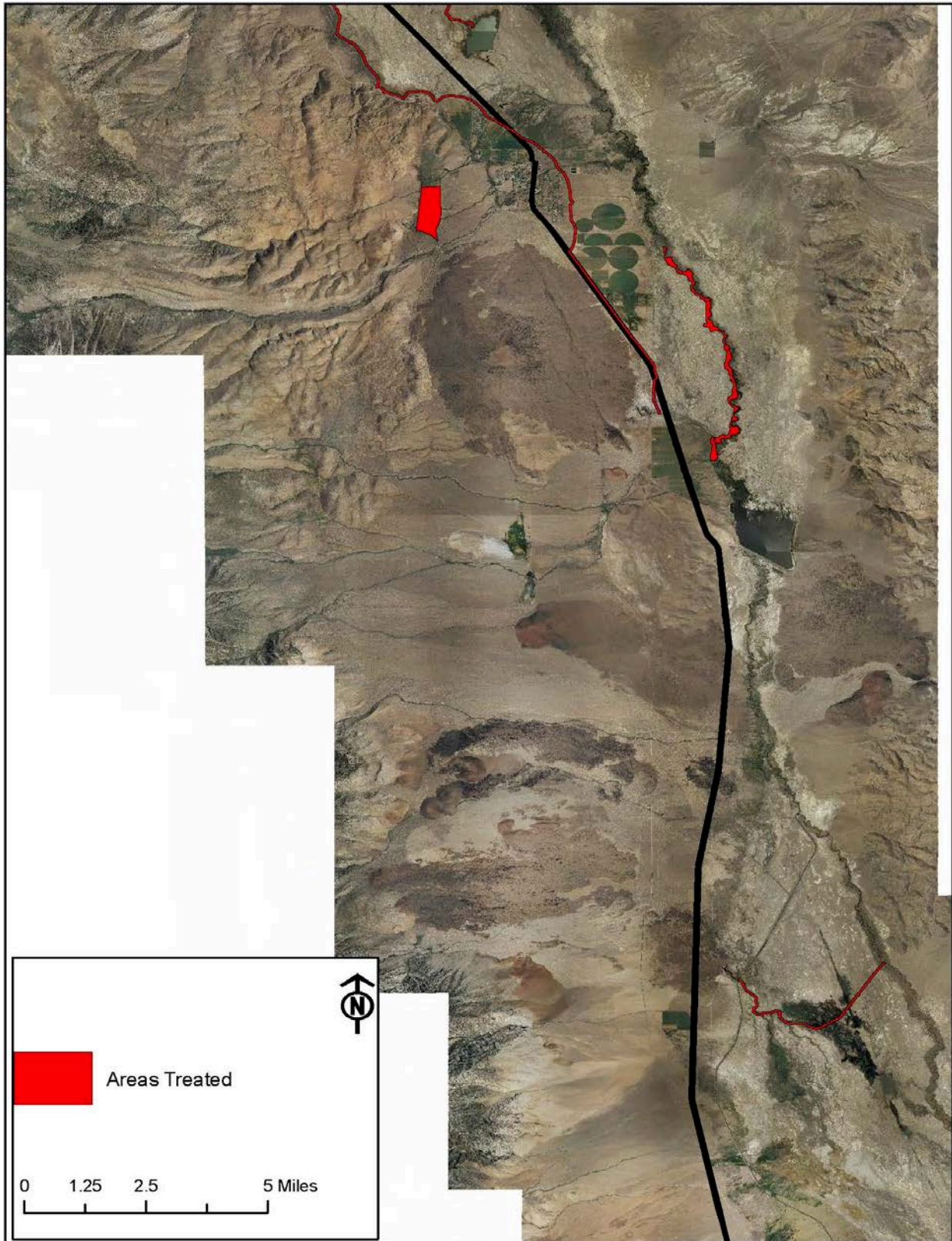


Figure 3.8. Pepperweed areas treated near Big Pine in 2017.

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## 4.0 Appendices

**APPENDIX A**

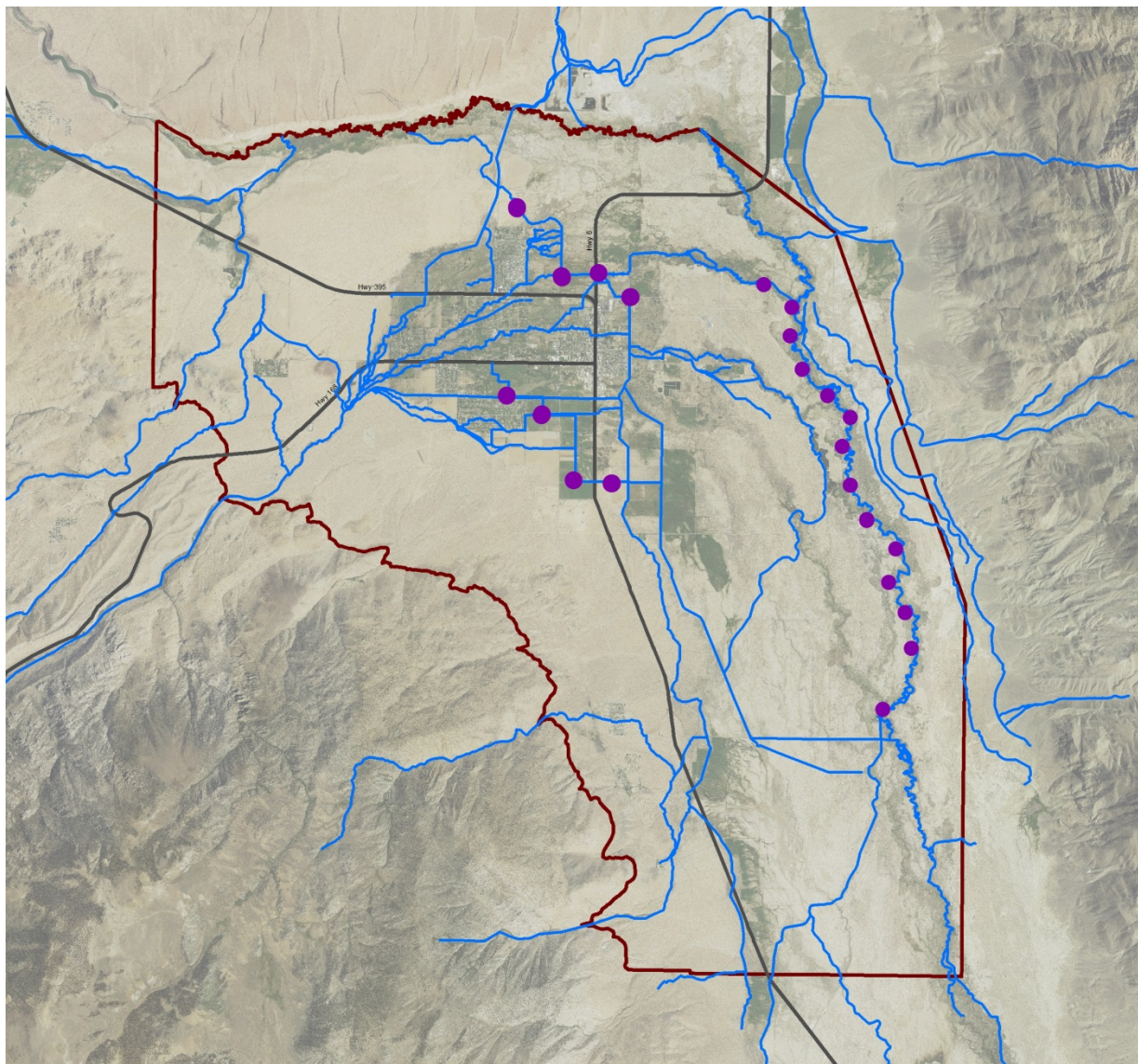
**THE BISHOP CONE AUDIT FOR 2015-2016 RUNOFF YEAR**

**and**

**THE BISHOP CONE AUDIT FOR 2016-2017 RUNOFF YEAR**



# THE BISHOP CONE AUDIT FOR THE 2015-16 RUNOFF YEAR



**Inyo County Water Department  
Report 2015-16  
September 15, 2017**

# **THE BISHOP CONE AUDIT FOR THE 2015-16 RUNOFF YEAR**

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# **THE BISHOP CONE AUDIT FOR THE 2015-16 RUNOFF YEAR**

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The Bishop Cone Audit (Audit) is an annual comparison between Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (LADWP) water usage on Los Angeles-owned lands on the Bishop Cone and its amount of groundwater extraction from wells on the Bishop Cone. The Bishop Cone Audit is required by the Inyo County/Los Angeles Long-term Groundwater Management Agreement (Water Agreement). The "Bishop Cone" is a reference to the legally defined area in the 1940 Hillside Decree which incorporates most of the Bishop Creek alluvial fan along with a portion of the northern Owens Valley from Bishop south towards Big Pine (Map 1). The Water Agreement and the Green Book (the technical appendix to the Water Agreement) define the terms, conditions, and procedures of the Bishop Cone Audit. Inyo County Water Department (ICWD) staff compiles the Bishop Cone Audit from data provided by LADWP. The Audit sums pumping and flowing well amounts and compares those totals to water use on Los Angeles-owned land during a given runoff year (April 1 to March 31) to determine whether LADWP's groundwater extractions exceed its surface water uses on the Bishop Cone.

## **2.0 BACKGROUND**

The City of Los Angeles owns prior appropriative surface water rights in the Bishop area. Los Angeles also owns groundwater rights on the Bishop Cone as a consequence of its ownership of overlying land. A system of ditches and canals exist to convey both surface water from Bishop Creek and the Owens River and also groundwater pumped from LADWP wells to irrigated land throughout the Bishop Cone with some water exiting the Cone. In 1930 and 1931, Los Angeles extracted groundwater from wells on the Bishop Cone for the purpose of export to Los Angeles. This export of groundwater was challenged by local residents, and in the 1940 Hillside Decree, Los Angeles agreed not to pump groundwater for the purpose of export off the Bishop Cone.

Relevant language of the 1940 Hillside Decree is presented below (a link to the entire decree can be found at the ICWD's website at [www.inyowater.org/documents/hillside-decree-1940/](http://www.inyowater.org/documents/hillside-decree-1940/)):

XI

*That the defendants [LADWP], their servants agents, employees, and assigns, and each of them, be, and they are hereby, enjoined, prohibited, and restrained from in any manner whatsoever pumping, extracting, taking, or transporting out of the Bishop Cone area any subterranean waters from beneath said area: provided, however, that nothing in this judgment contained shall in any manner enjoin, prohibit, or restrain the defendants, their servants, agents, employees, assigns, or any of them, from maintaining or operating their presently-existing drainage ditches to the full extent of their present normal capacity, or from taking artesian water that may arise to the surface of said area outside the casings of any of defendants' capped wells, or from pumping, extracting, taking, or using any such water as may be reasonably necessary for beneficial use upon any lands belonging to the defendants, .....*



In 1972, Inyo County filed a California Environmental Quality Act suit claiming that increased groundwater pumping by LADWP was harming the environment of the Owens Valley and demanding that an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) be completed to analyze the effects of this increased pumping. After numerous legal challenges and negotiations, in 1991 an EIR was approved for LADWP's groundwater pumping and a long term groundwater management plan was agreed upon by Inyo County and LADWP. Section VII.A of the 1991 Water Agreement addresses the Bishop Cone and Hillside Decree with relevant language quoted below (full text of the 1991 EIR, the Water Agreement and the Greenbook can be found at the ICWD's website at <http://www.inyowater.org/documents/governing-documents/>):

*“Before the Department [LADWP] may increase groundwater pumping above present levels, or construct any new wells on the [Bishop] Cone, the Technical Group must agree on a method for determining the exact amount of water annually used on Los Angeles-owned lands on the Cone. The agreed upon method shall be based on a jointly conducted audit of such water uses. The Department’s annual groundwater extractions from the Cone shall be limited to an amount not greater than the total amount of water used on Los Angeles-owned lands on the cone during that year.”* (Water Agreement Section VII.A, Appendix A)

At its October 17, 1995 meeting, the Technical Group agreed to recommend to the Inyo County/Los Angeles Standing Committee the description of a Bishop Cone Audit procedure to be incorporated into the Green Book. The Standing Committee adopted the agreed-upon Bishop Cone Audit procedure on November 7, 1996 as Section IV.D of the Green Book.

Section IV.D.1.a. of the Green Book states: *“For the purposes of the Bishop Cone audit, water usage on Los Angeles-owned land on the Bishop Cone is defined as the quantity of water supplied to such land, including conveyance losses, less any return flow to the aqueduct system. Water usage is documented on a runoff-year basis and is compiled by LADWP each May in the Bishop Area Water Use Report [Bishop Cone Audit Uses Report].”* (Appendix B)

In theory compliance with the Water Agreement and the Green Book is simple: LADWP can only extract groundwater to be used on its lands and leases on the Bishop Cone with no flow leaving the system. In a simplified, hypothetical situation, LADWP would have groundwater extraction wells at the “top” of the cone which would provide surface water to ditches running downhill to its lands and leases. Upon reaching the “lowest” land, no surface water would leave. However, there are many practical factors that dictate and complicate how the Bishop Cone Audit accounts for LADWP extractions and uses. Some of these factors are: the Bishop Cone topography (generally sloping west to east in the Bishop area, and north to south from Bishop towards Big Pine), the location of LADWP-owned lands throughout the Bishop Cone area, the location of LADWP's groundwater extraction wells (in central Bishop), the location of LADWP's flowing wells (east of Bishop adjacent to the Owens River), the location of the various ditch and canal systems used to convey water in the Bishop Cone, and operational necessities for conveying surface water both on and off the Bishop Cone.

To illustrate further, the primary source of water available for use on LADWP lands in the topographically higher west Bishop area of the cone is LADWP-owned surface water from Bishop Creek that is diverted into various ditches for irrigation (use) on LADWP-owned land. Groundwater pumped from LADWP wells in central Bishop supplements the remaining Bishop

Creek surface water. The now combined surface and groundwater flows east and south and is used on LADWP land in the central and southern portions of the Cone. Groundwater extracted from flowing wells provides water to the Owens River. Some mixture of surface and groundwater also leaves the Bishop Cone either in canals or the Owens River.

Prior to the adoption of the Water Agreement, several methods were researched to determine the best procedure for tracking LADWP's uses and extraction on the Bishop Cone. A final method was selected which compares the sum of pumped groundwater from production wells and flowing groundwater from artesian wells (extractions) to surface water applied to LADWP-owned lands on the Cone (uses). To determine the total uses, a lease-wise approach was selected which tracks the difference between water coming onto a given LADWP lease and the water (if any) that exits that lease to return to the conveyance system (ditch, canal, creek or river). LADWP supplies a listing of surface water uses by each individual lease account in its annual Bishop Cone Audit Uses Report (Use Report). Credit for a use is granted on accounts that have been agreed to and inspected by ICWD staff. A combination of monitoring devices are used to track extractions and uses on the Bishop Cone, including flumes, weirs, and propeller meters. Flow measurements are taken either manually or continuously using data-logging devices at these devices.

It is important to note that the Bishop Cone Audit does not attempt to compute a complete surface or groundwater budget. Its purpose is to monitor compliance with the dictates of the Water Agreement, the Green Book, and the legal interpretations of the Hillside Decree. The Audit compares LADWP's total water uses to groundwater extractions during a given runoff year. ICWD staff gave a presentation on the Bishop Cone Audit to the Inyo County Water Commission on December 7, 2016, explaining the principles of the BCA in detail. A copy of the PowerPoint presented at the ICWC meeting can be found on the ICWD website: [http://www.inyowater.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Bishop-Cone-Audit-12\\_7\\_16.pdf](http://www.inyowater.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Bishop-Cone-Audit-12_7_16.pdf)

### **3.0 WATER USES ON LADWP-OWNED LAND ON THE BISHOP CONE**

The location of the Bishop Cone and the pumping and flowing wells on the Bishop Cone are shown in Map 1. Also shown on Map 1 are the general locations of the LADWP-owned lease accounts used in the Bishop Cone Audit Uses Report (Appendix C).

Table 1 (below) is a compilation of water usage by account number in acre-feet (AF) on LADWP-owned land on the Bishop Cone for the runoff years of 2014-15 and 2015-16. These water-usage amounts are a yearly total of the surface water coming onto a given lease minus the surface water leaving the lease. Overall, there was an increase in total water use on the Bishop Cone of 6,216 AF from 2014-15 to 2015-16. A majority of this increase was due to granting LADWP use credit for Stockwater and Ditch Losses that were previously denied credit (see explanation in following paragraphs).

**TABLE 1**  
**WATER USES ON LOS ANGELES-OWNED LAND ON THE BISHOP CONE**

<b>LADWP ACCOUNT NUMBER <sup>*2</sup></b>	<b>RUNOFF YEAR<sup>*1</sup> 2014-2015 (AF)</b>	<b>RUNOFF YEAR<sup>*1</sup> 2015-2016 (AF)</b>
BC502B (BA354B or BA362B)	739	764
BC302A	238	111
BC302B	522	1209
BC311	2566	3192
BC313	373	751
BC324	883	877
BC1478 (BAICR) <sup>*2</sup>	227	666
BC387A	480	425
BCRECF	136	233
BC339	197	487
BC393	65	112
BC362D	635	(No Credit) <sup>*3</sup>
BC304	54	126
BC500	691	888
BC397 (BA387B) <sup>*2</sup>	2648	3067
BC361A	1188	1202
BC361B	1223	2108
BC502A (BA354A or 362A) <sup>*2</sup>	59	355
BCRECA	425	475
BCRECC	0	0
BCRECD	3307	3788
BC338	2064	3368
BCOPRA	0	0
BCOPRB	0	0
BCRV361	33	(No Credit) <sup>*3</sup>
BCRVRECA	1112	(No Credit) <sup>*3</sup>
BCLAEMH	0	704
BC353	190	271
BC005A	18	36
BC005B	26	31
BC006A	(No Credit) <sup>*3</sup>	108
BC1479 (BA342) <sup>*2</sup>	4	6
BC392	(No Credit) <sup>*3</sup>	771
BC301	263	365
BC335	78	171
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,452</b>	<b>26,668</b>

\*1 - A runoff year is defined as starting April 1st and ending March 31st of the following year.

\*2 – Former account names listed in parenthesis; in 2015/16 “BA” prefix was changed to “BC”

\*3 - Accounts need additional monitoring or diversion infrastructure to establish credit.

0 - No use was reported; data was 0 acre-feet.

NO DATA - No data was reported for the account.

During fall 2016 through winter 2017, joint field visits to the active BCA accounts were conducted by ICWD and LADWP staff. Based on these visits and as a result of observations and discussion of past infrastructure workings, several accounts were either granted or denied credit retroactively for 2015/16 Audit. The accounts not given credit for 2015/16 are: BC362D, BCRV361, and BCRVRECA. At these sites, ICWD staff deemed there to be insufficient flow monitoring, potentially allowing unmetered water to leave the account without proper quantification.

The accounts given credit (that had been previously denied) were Stockwater and Ditch Loss (BCCL). LADWP uses Stockwater and Ditch Loss as credits to its lessees to distinguish between surface water used for irrigation and not used for irrigation. However, the Audit's water balance is to determine the total amount of water used on the Bishop Cone between two metering devices. The Audit is not specifically concerned with where or how the water is used. Stockwater is simply water supplied to a parcel during the year for the purpose of providing surface water to stock instead of irrigation to grow plants; it is a distinction made by LADWP for the lessees but is a “Use” for the purpose of the Audit with properly metered water flowing through diversions onto an account and not exiting the account. Ditch Loss is a similar accounting distinction made by LADWP and its lessees; it is an estimation of the water that seeps into the ground from the Account's metering device prior to arriving at the actual surface water diversion point on the lease (these are sometimes large distances apart). The Ditch Losses are credited to the lessee to reflect water that cannot be used for irrigation. This water, however, is a Use for purposes of the BCA. The Stockwater and Ditch Loss estimates from previous BCA's have been replaced with the more rigorous and accurate calculation of subtracting flow onto each account from flow off of that account.

The data reporting format used by LADWP for the BCA has also been updated with approval from ICWD staff. The updated Use Report contained in Appendix C has been simplified by removing many of LADWP's internal, lessee-related notations. The new Use Report now contains totals of water entering and leaving a lease (the pertinent information for conducting the Audit). All flow monitoring stations were inspected during the 2016/17 field campaign.

Finally, ICWD staff continues to receive the previous LADWP version of the Use Report to check for historic consistency. The changes in Stockwater and Ditch Loss credits for BCA reporting are the primary reason 2015/16 Uses are substantially greater at the various accounts than 2014/15 Uses.

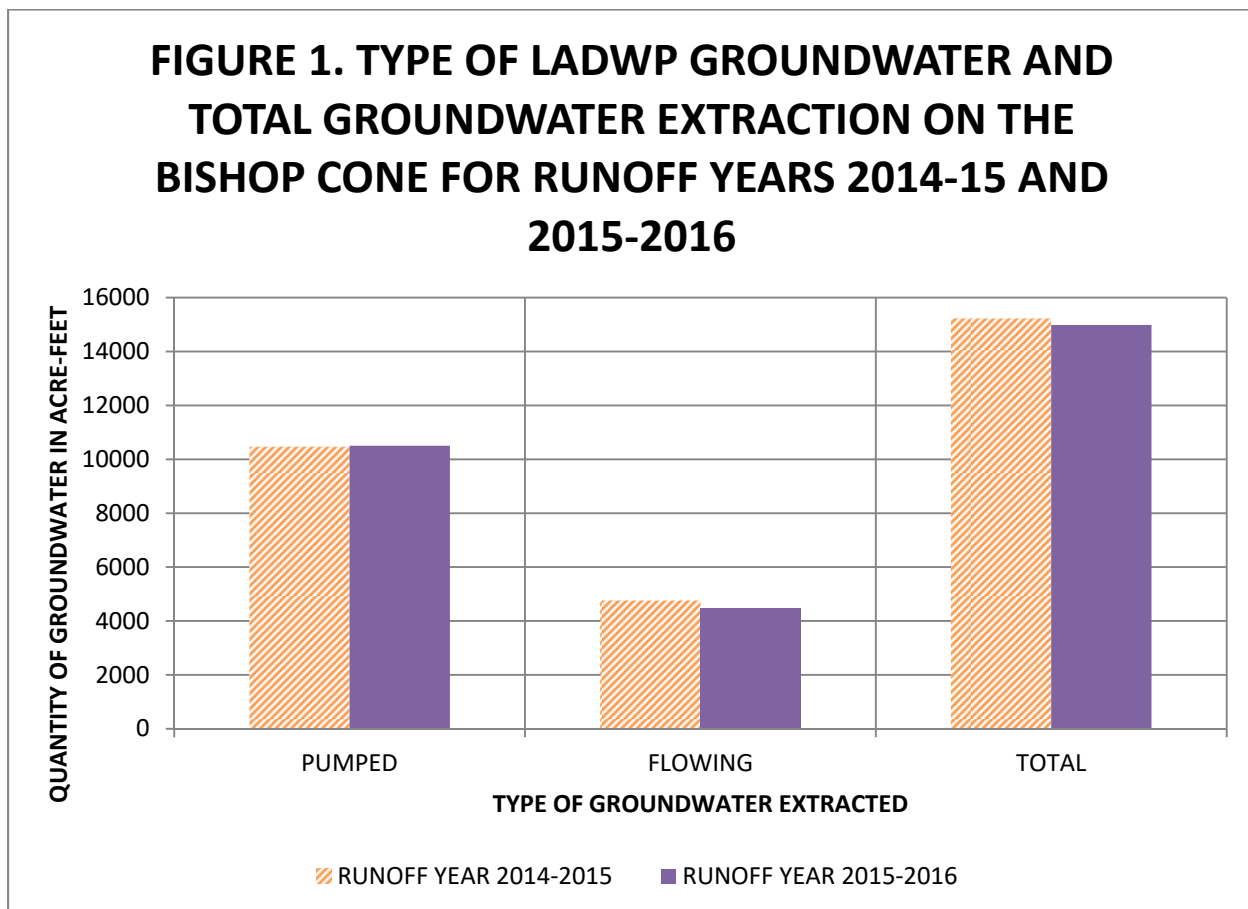
#### 4.0 TOTAL LADWP GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION ON LADWP-OWNED LAND ON THE BISHOP CONE FOR RUNOFF YEARS 2014-15 AND 2015-16

Section IV.D.1.d of the Green Book states: “Total groundwater extraction by LADWP will be compared with corrected water usage on the Bishop Cone for the runoff year. Total groundwater extraction is defined as the sum of all groundwater pumped by LADWP plus the amount of artesian water that flowed out of LADWP uncapped wells on the Bishop Cone during the runoff year.” (Appendix B)

Figure 1 (below) presents the total amount LADWP groundwater extraction and the groundwater extraction classified as flowing and pumped groundwater on the Bishop Cone in acre-feet for runoff years of 2014-15 and 2015-16.

For runoff year 2014-15, LADWP extracted 15,299 AF of groundwater (10,468 AF from pumped wells and 4,761 from flowing wells). For runoff year 2015-16, LADWP extracted 14,988 AF of groundwater (10,505 AF from pumped wells and 4,483 AF from flowing wells).

LADWP groundwater extractions on the Bishop Cone for the 2015-16 runoff year decreased by 311 AF compared to the previous year.



Flowing and pumped groundwater on the Bishop Cone are broken into detail by each well in Table 2.

**TABLE 2**  
**FLOWING AND PUMPED GROUNDWATER BY WELL ON THE BISHOP CONE**  
**IN RUNOFF YEAR 2015-16**

<b>WELL</b>	<b>FLOWING GROUNDWATER (AF)</b>	<b>PUMPED GROUNDWATER (AF)</b>
F121	36	NA
F122	59	NA
F123	124	NA
F124	0	NA
F125	1046	NA
F126	270	NA
F127	387	NA
F128	266	NA
F129	82	NA
F130	366	NA
F131	615	NA
F132	335	NA
F133	316	NA
F134	543	NA
F136	38	NA
W410	NA	2513
W406	NA	1166
W371	NA	936
W411	NA	1329
W407	NA	990
W408	NA	1176
W140	NA	1253
W412	NA	1141
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,483</b>	<b>10,505</b>

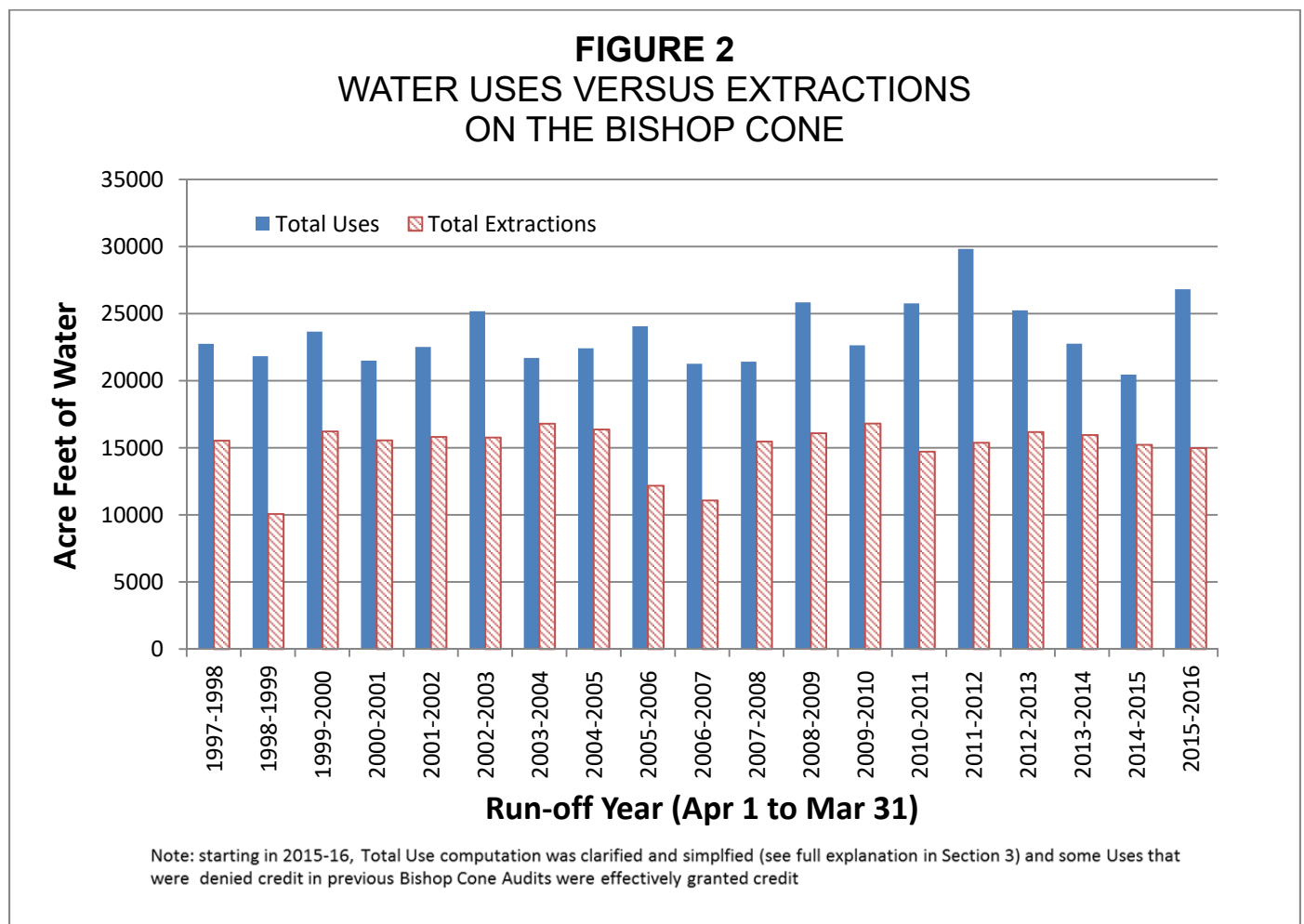
## 5.0 COMPLIANCE WITH THE INYO COUNTY/LOS ANGELES LONG-TERM GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

The Water Agreement provides that, during any runoff year, total groundwater extraction by LADWP on the Bishop Cone shall not exceed water usage on Los Angeles-owned land on the Cone. Table 3, below, shows that LADWP was in compliance with the above provision for runoff years 2014-15 and 2015-16 as the total uses on the Bishop Cone exceeded the total groundwater extractions for each year.

**TABLE 3**  
**LADWP USES IN COMPARISON TO LADWP GROUNDWATER**  
**EXTRACTION ON THE BISHOP CONE**

	RUNOFF YEAR 2014-15 (AF)	RUNOFF YEAR 2015-16 (AF)
<b>TOTAL USES</b>	<b>20,452</b>	<b>26,668</b>
<b>TOTAL GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION</b>	<b>15,229</b>	<b>14,988</b>
<b>USES MINUS EXTRACTIONS</b>	<b>5,223</b>	<b>11,680</b>
<b>IN COMPLIANCE?</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>

Figure 2 presents LADWP's water uses versus extractions since runoff year 1996-97. Uses have exceeded extractions throughout the data period; therefore, LADWP has been in compliance with Section IV.D.1.a. of the Green Book and the Water Agreement.





**Legend**

- Accounts
- ▲ Flowing Wells
- ◆ Pumping Wells



## **APPENDIX A**

Section VII.A of the Inyo County/Los Angeles Long-Term  
Groundwater Management Agreement

## Section VII of the Agreement

### VII. GROUNDWATER PUMPING ON THE BISHOP CONE

- A. Any groundwater pumping by the Department on the "Bishop Cone" (Cone) shall be in strict adherence to the provisions of the Stipulation and Order filed on the 26th day of August, 1940, in Inyo County Superior Court in the case of Hillside Water Company, a corporation, et al. vs. The City of Los Angeles, a Municipal Corporation, et al., ("Hillside Decree").

Before the Department may increase groundwater pumping above present levels, or construct any new wells on the Cone, the Technical Group must agree on a method for determining the exact amount of water annually used on Los Angeles-owned lands on the Cone. The agreed upon method shall be based on a jointly conducted audit of such water uses.

The Department's annual groundwater extractions from the Cone shall be limited to an amount not greater than the total amount of water used on Los Angeles-owned lands on the Cone during that year. Annual groundwater extractions by the Department shall be the total of all groundwater pumped by the Department on the Cone, plus the amount of artesian water that flowed out of the casing of uncapped wells on the Cone during the year. Water used on Los Angeles-owned lands on the Cone, shall be the quantity of water supplied to such lands, including conveyance losses, less any return flow to the aqueduct system.

- B. The overall management goals and principles and the specific goals and principles for each vegetation classification of this Stipulation and Order apply to vegetation on the Cone.

## **APPENDIX B**

Section IV.D of the Green Book

AGENDA ITEM 4

**MEMORANDUM**

7 November 1996

TO: Inyo County/Los Angeles Standing Committee  
FROM: Inyo County/Los Angeles Technical Group

**CONSIDERATION OF GREEN BOOK SECTION  
DESCRIBING THE BISHOP CONE AUDIT**

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**Background**

Section VII.A of the Inyo County/Los Angeles long-term water management agreement provides that "before the Department may increase groundwater pumping above present levels, or construct any new wells on the [Bishop] Cone, the Technical Group must agree on a method for determining the exact amount of water annually used on Los Angeles-owned lands on the Cone. The agreed upon method shall be based on a jointly conducted audit of such water uses."

At its 17 October 1995 meeting, the Technical Group agreed to recommend to the Inyo County/Los Angeles Standing Committee the attached description of a Bishop Cone audit to be incorporated into the Green Book (the technical appendix to the long-term agreement).

**Request**

The Technical Group requests that the Standing Committee adopt the attached description as section IV.D of the Green Book.

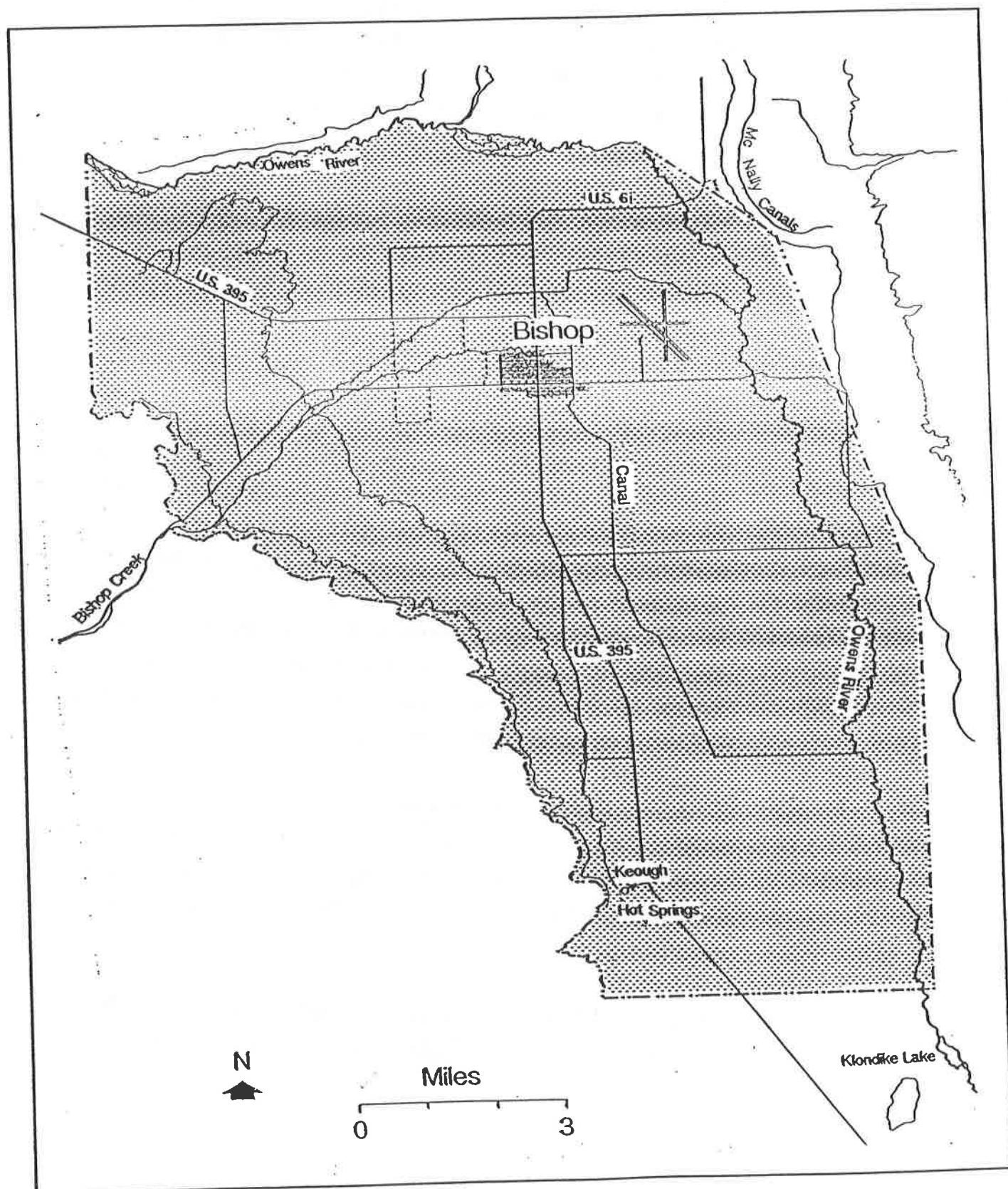
D. Bishop Cone Audit

This sub-section describes the procedures for conducting the Bishop Cone audit in accordance with Section VII.A of the Agreement. The Bishop Cone audit is an annual accounting of LADWP groundwater extraction and water usage on Los Angeles-owned land on the Bishop Cone. The Agreement provides that, during any runoff year, total groundwater extraction by LADWP on the Bishop Cone shall not exceed water usage on Los Angeles-owned land on the Cone. The area defined as the Bishop Cone is shown as Figure IV.D.1.

1. Procedures for Conducting the Bishop Cone Audit
  - a. For the purposes of the Bishop Cone audit, water usage on Los Angeles-owned land on the Bishop Cone is defined as the quantity of water supplied to such land, including conveyance losses, less any return flow to the aqueduct system. Water usage is documented on a runoff-year basis and is compiled by LADWP each May in the Bishop Area Water Use Report. At the conclusion of each runoff year, LADWP will forward the final water use report for the runoff year to Inyo County.
  - b. The final water use report will be compared for consistency with the previous year's report. If measuring stations have been added or removed from the water-use report during the year, or if a significant change in the pattern of water usage occurs (for example, an account that has not received water for one year receives a

FIGURE IV.D.1

## Bishop Cone Boundary



considerable amount the next year), the location will be field-checked. The field-check will evaluate whether changes in water usage warrant the changes noted in the report. If a change is made in the method of delivery to or return from an account that results in an overestimation of uses on the Bishop Cone, water usage for that account will not be credited to the total uses for the audit.

- c. Water usage for accounts BAIND (Bishop Indian Reservation), BA391 (outside of Bishop Cone boundary), and BAWEST (West Bishop private uses) will be subtracted from the total reported water usage.
- d. Total groundwater extraction by LADWP will be compared with the corrected water usage on the Bishop Cone for the runoff year. Total groundwater extraction is defined as the sum of all groundwater pumped by LADWP plus the amount of artesian water that flowed out of uncapped wells on the Bishop Cone during the runoff year. During any runoff year, total groundwater extraction by LADWP on the Bishop Cone shall not exceed water usage on Los Angeles-owned land on the Cone.
- e. A draft report summarizing the results of the Bishop Cone audit will be prepared annually as an Inyo County Water Department report and will be submitted to the Technical Group in June for a 30-day review.
- f. A final Bishop Cone audit report will be submitted in July to the Technical Group, the Standing

Committee, the Inyo County Board of Supervisors,  
and the Inyo County Water Commission.

LADWP will notify Inyo County of any changes in the status, location, or operation of any measuring station used to conduct the Bishop Cone audit at the time the final Bishop Area Water Use Report is submitted to the County. LADWP will also notify the County of any changes in the boundaries of the accounts included in the audit.

Upon request by Inyo County, LADWP will provide measuring station data for accounts included in the audit to assist the County in verifying water usage for individual accounts.



## **APPENDIX C**

Data on Uses and Total Groundwater Extracted on the Bishop Cone  
(Supplied by LADWP)

## 2015/16 RUNOFF YEAR BISHOP CONE PUMPING WELL TOTALS

(ACRE-FEET)

	2015									2016			
<u>WELL</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
W140	200	205	146	175	201	193	88	0	0	0	0	46	1253
W371	78	78	76	78	78	75	81	78	80	80	75	80	936
W406	200	205	198	201	197	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	1166
W407	159	165	162	167	164	160	14	0	0	0	0	0	990
W408	198	202	195	174	192	191	23	0	0	0	0	0	1176
W410	211	215	209	193	214	207	214	207	214	214	200	214	2513
W411	91	251	243	251	250	241	3	0	0	0	0	0	1329
W412	185	190	184	188	187	180	2	0	0	0	0	26	1141
TOTAL	1321	1511	1413	1426	1482	1412	424	285	295	294	275	365	10505

**2015/16 RUNOFF YEAR BISHOP CONE FLOWING WELL TOTALS**  
(ACRE-FEET)

	2015									2016			
WELL	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	TOTAL
F121	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	36
F122	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	59
F123	12	11	10	10	10	9	10	10	11	10	9	11	124
F124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F125	87	89	87	89	86	83	86	83	85	88	89	94	1046
F126	23	24	22	24	23	21	22	23	23	22	21	23	270
F127	33	34	33	32	32	30	32	32	32	32	31	34	387
F128	22	24	25	25	23	21	21	20	20	22	21	22	266
F129	6	7	6	7	7	6	8	7	7	7	6	7	82
F130	31	30	29	31	30	29	34	33	32	29	27	31	366
F131	52	52	50	50	49	49	52	53	51	51	51	54	615
F132	27	29	27	27	28	28	29	28	29	28	27	29	335
F133	28	27	25	26	25	24	26	29	28	27	25	27	316
F134	48	46	43	41	40	41	45	47	48	48	46	50	543
F136	5	3	1	0	1	1	3	4	5	5	5	5	38
TOTAL	383	384	366	371	361	350	376	378	379	376	366	394	4483

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER  
NORTHERN AQUEDUCT OPERATIONS

BISHOP CONE AUDIT RUNOFF SUMMARY 2015-16  
FLOWS ON AND OFF LEASES IN ACRE-FEET

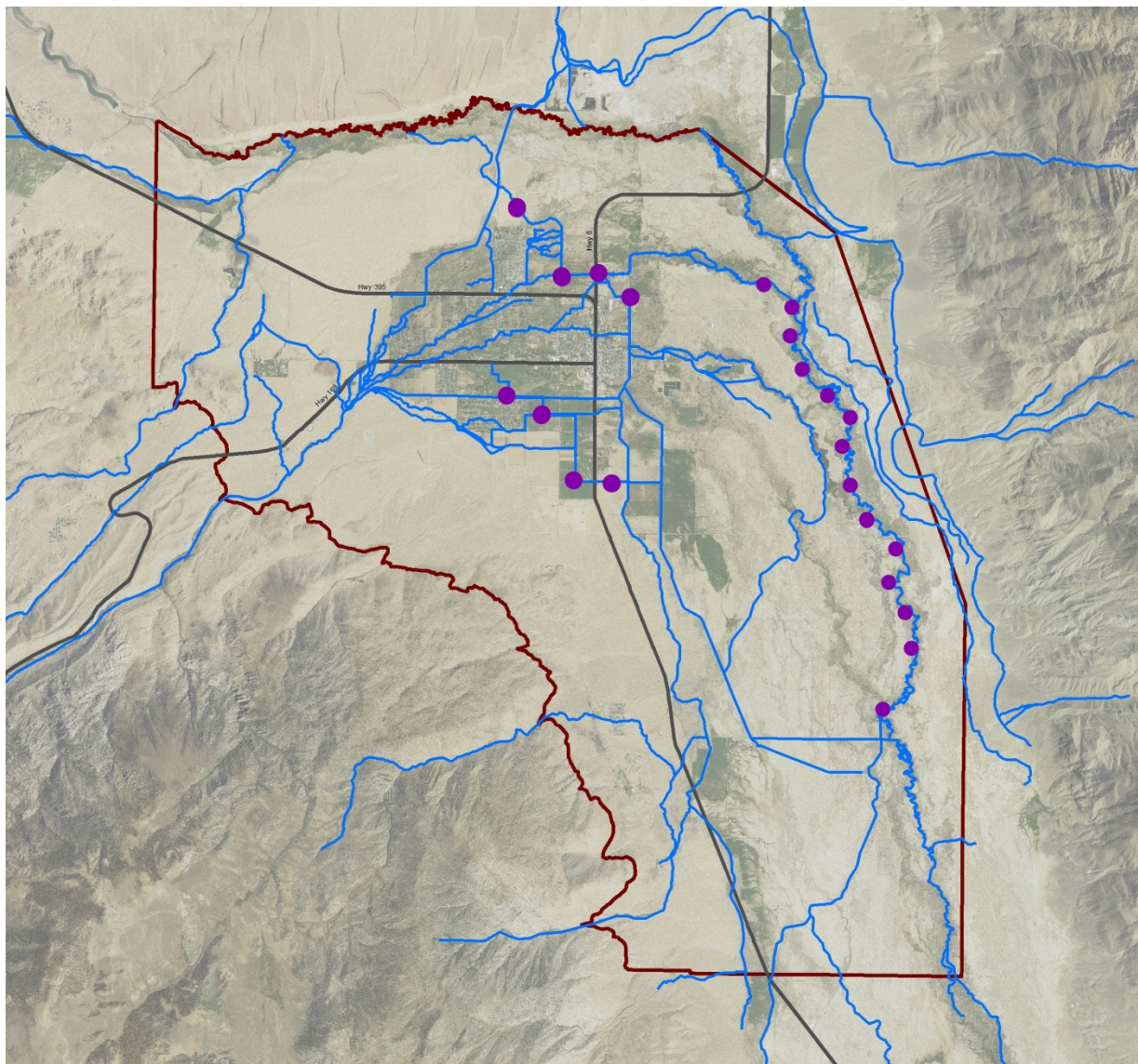
STAID	STATION NAME	+/-	2015										2016				TOTAL
			APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR-MAR		
BC005A																	
	3049 #161 OTEY		48	73	89	85	82	65	42	43	67	68	62	73		797	
	3377 OTEY DITCH RETURN AT MATLICK DITCH	(-)	47	69	83	82	70	58	41	43	69	66	61	72		761	
			1	4	6	2	12	7	2	0	-2	2	1	1		36	
BC005B																	
	3378 OTEY DITCH DIV. ABOVE MATLICK DITCH		4	4	6	6	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0		31	
			4	4	6	6	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0		31	
BC006A																	
	3048 #61-A FRANK ROUFF		10	22	21	18	20	15	2	0	0	0	0	0		108	
	3063 DUGGAN DITCH FLOW THROUGH	(-)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
			10	22	21	18	20	15	2	0	0	0	0	0		108	
BC1478																	
	3002 GEORGE DITCH W. OF SUNLAND AVENUE		29	30	40	36	34	42	1	0	0	0	0	0		212	
	3264 NORTH INDIAN DITCH BELOW A-1 DRAIN B3A		121	186	115	128	98	79	86	75	111	79	71	66		1215	
	3068 GEORGE DITCH C-3	(-)	12	16	15	19	9	11	1	0	0	0	0	0		83	
	3370 NORTH INDIAN DIVERSION W/O SUNLAND	(-)	3	9	1	14	16	24	1	0	0	0	0	0		68	
	3364 NORTH INDIAN DITCH W/O HWY 395	(-)	51	74	68	49	34	22	59	34	68	52	45	55		611	
			84	117	71	82	74	63	27	41	43	27	26	11		666	
BC1479																	
	3025 SOUTH INDIAN DITCH DIVERSION #3		1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		6	
			1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		6	
BC301																	
	3396 NELLIGAN DIV. #1		11	2	81	182	201	41	41	56	49	76	59	82		881	
	3397 NELLIGAN BELOW DIV. #1		13	34	50	56	44	25	32	23	10	14	15	26		342	
	3401 YOUNG DITCH #2		23	54	48	54	63	55	30	33	51	60	66	84		621	
	3421 TOM KEY DITCH ABOVE DIVERSION		30	44	56	48	42	34	23	18	24	16	31	25		391	
	3050 HOLLAND #63-B	(-)	7	10	12	32	30	16	17	15	10	18	17	21		205	
	3404 NELLIGAN DITCH #2	(-)	10	21	72	141	143	40	57	60	42	71	61	86		804	
	3402 YOUNG DITCH #3	(-)	11	26	25	35	37	38	34	38	54	64	77	85		524	
	3407 YOUNG DITCH #4	(-)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
	3422 TOM KEY DITCH BELOW DIVERSION	(-)	26	39	47	41	36	26	20	15	23	13	29	23		338	
			24	40	79	91	104	35	-2	0	5	0	-13	2		365	
BC302A																	
	3006 HALL DITCH @ GOLF COURSE RETURN		17	21	24	17	14	17	1	0	0	0	0	0		111	
			17	21	24	17	14	17	1	0	0	0	0	0		111	
BC302B																	
	3161 BISHOP CK DITCH #16		59	47	40	51	67	69	26	26	29	24	34	35		507	
	3162 BISHOP CK DITCH #17		94	44	36	48	50	68	0	0	0	0	0	0		340	
	3164 BISHOP CK DITCH #20		17	41	42	40	53	36	37	29	15	21	21	12		364	
	3165 BISHOP CK DITCH #21		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
			169	132	118	139	169	173	63	55	44	45	55	47		1209	
BC304																	
	3026 NEWLON DITCH BOYD PUMP PLANT		39	36	21	11	10	8	1	0	0	0	0	0		126	
			39	36	21	11	10	8	1	0	0	0	0	0		126	
BC311																	
	3166 BISHOP CK DITCH #5		71	59	45	40	63	74	0	0	0	0	0	0		352	
	3022 BISHOP CK DITCH #5-A		73	68	65	57	65	60	0	0	0	0	0	0		388	
	3167 BISHOP CK DITCH #9		47	41	82	82	50	60	0	0	0	0	0	0		362	
	3168 BISHOP CK DITCH #30		342	291	213	270	299	271	63	60	66	72	68	58		2073	
	3392 FORD RAWSON-DIV 1A		6	1	0	8	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		19	
			538	461	405	456	478	467	63	60	66	72	68	58		3192	
BC313																	
	3016 NORTH INDIAN DITCH ABOVE MUMY LANE #58-E		215	526	475	476	424	275	174	126	158	135	123	130		3237	
	3017 WONACOTT A-2		21	24	40	103	47	22	30	22	31	22	19	22		403	
	3015 WONACOTT A-1	(-)	37	50	77	96	80	41	41	29	38	32	25	31		577	
	3054 WONACOTT A-3 RETURN	(-)	1	5	1	16	9	0	0	2	12	3	0	0		49	
	3051 WONACOTT #58-F	(-)	28	28	27	40	38	22	28	15	18	24	15	21		304	
	3018 NORTH INDIAN B-2	(-)	143	341	299	238	220	175	107	72	116	97	71	75		1954	
			26	125	110	189	124	58	27	30	5	2	30	25		751	

STAID	STATION NAME	+/-	2015								2016					TOTAL
			APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR-MAR	
BC324																
	3370 NORTH INDIAN DIVERSION W/O SUNLAND		3	9	1	14	16	24	1	0	0	0	0	0	68	
	3270 SOUTH INDIAN D-3		158	185	172	159	180	179	63	74	60	28	16	42	1316	
	3005 SOUTH INDIAN DITCH D-4	(-)	85	58	36	39	43	38	50	55	48	22	14	21	509	
			76	135	137	135	153	165	15	19	12	6	3	21	877	
BC335																
	3402 YOUNG DITCH #3		11	26	25	35	37	38	34	38	54	64	77	85	524	
	3407 YOUNG DITCH #4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	3403 YOUNG DITCH RETURN TO NELLIGAN	(-)	2	6	5	9	8	14	29	26	54	59	70	69	351	
			8	20	20	26	29	24	5	12	0	4	7	16	171	
BC338																
	2026 FORD RAWSON CANAL BELOW BISHOP CK CANAL		550	542	561	758	877	579	0	0	0	0	0	0	3867	
	3368 RAWSON & KEOUGH DITCH E/O HWY 395		62	46	33	24	15	15	26	29	33	33	30	40	386	
	2004 FORD RAWSON CANAL DIV. #7	(-)	133	126	99	171	151	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	752	
	2043 YRIBARREN RETURN #2	(-)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	3369 RAWSON & KEOUGH DITCH RETURN AT A-DRA	(-)	29	18	13	10	4	1	6	9	9	11	9	11	130	
			451	443	482	600	737	520	20	20	23	22	21	29	3368	
BC339																
	3170 KINGSLEY C-1		56	67	48	50	50	53	30	29	32	21	23	28	487	
			56	67	48	50	50	53	30	29	32	21	23	28	487	
BC353																
	3015 WONACOTT A-1		37	50	77	96	80	41	41	29	38	32	25	31	577	
	3053 TOMMY SMITH DITCH #162-A		12	21	16	13	15	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	
	3017 WONACOTT A-2	(-)	21	24	40	103	47	22	30	22	31	22	19	22	403	
			28	47	54	6	49	36	11	7	7	9	7	10	271	
BC361A																
	3036 NORTH FORK BISHOP CREEK I-1(#155 STANLEY MA		28	89	74	88	80	60	35	41	18	8	15	16	552	
	3004 BISHOP CK N. FORK I-2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	3316 IRRIGATION FROM WELL #406		131	189	113	47	169	72	0	0	0	0	0	39	760	
	3042 TATUM RETURN AT HIGHWAY 6	(-)	6	8	7	14	8	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	57	
	3039 TATUM RETURN AT BISHOP CK CANAL	(-)	14	13	8	8	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	
			139	258	172	114	234	113	35	41	18	8	15	55	1202	
BC361B																
	3009 MATLICK DITCH F-10		71	94	64	121	181	177	66	70	79	100	90	84	1197	
	3040 MATLICK DITCH F-13 N		16	31	43	40	84	33	59	73	87	134	126	138	864	
	3008 MATLICK DITCH F-13 E		0	1	5	37	26	12	1	2	0	0	0	6	90	
	3007 MATLICK DITCH F-14		4	0	2	2	6	5	5	4	1	3	2	12	46	
	3035 MATLICK DITCH #154		14	161	146	138	122	91	21	36	31	38	38	33	869	
	3154 SCHILDER RETURN G-2	(-)	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	13	
	3037 MATLICK DITCH #63-A	(-)	7	4	7	10	12	23	16	14	8	7	10	33	151	
	3038 TATUM RETURN H-1	(-)	1	0	6	14	26	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	
	3003 MATLICK DITCH RETURN @ B-1 DRAIN	(-)	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	11	6	7	5	10	48	
	3010 MATLICK RETURN TO "C" DRAIN	(-)	7	0	2	1	0	5	67	88	92	136	148	148	694	
			87	283	244	314	377	284	64	72	91	125	93	74	2108	
BC362D																
	3388 INDIAN S. RETURN ON SEE-VEE LANE		46	136	114	132	88	67	28	20	42	28	43	41	785	
	3389 INDIAN MIDDLE RETURN ON SEE-VEE LANE		0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
	3390 INDIAN N. RETURN ON SEE-VEE LANE		31	58	52	43	8	8	12	2	0	0	0	0	214	
			78	195	166	176	98	75	39	22	42	28	43	41	1003	
BC387A																
	3043 NORTH INDIAN DITCH B-3		27	80	124	101	40	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	397	
	3011 WEST LINE L-2		0	12	5	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	
			27	92	129	101	49	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	425	
BC392																
	3387 MATLICK DITCH TO THE N.		93	130	139	141	137	74	41	30	30	32	23	54	924	
	3398 MATLICK DITCH #1		116	138	105	149	209	171	85	92	99	100	84	57	1405	
	3399 REINHACKLE #1		12	7	22	12	26	12	7	2	1	1	0	6	108	
	3400 YOUNG DITCH #1		34	91	91	97	100	76	37	43	63	64	80	86	862	
	3424 MCLAREN TAILWATER		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	3401 YOUNG DITCH #2	(-)	23	54	48	54	63	55	30	33	51	60	66	84	621	
	3406 C-DRAIN AT INTAKE	(-)	58	63	72	78	83	77	64	57	48	47	27	35	709	
	3009 MATLICK DITCH F-10	(-)	71	94	64	121	181	177	66	70	79	100	90	84	1197	
			104	154	173	145	144	23	10	8	16	-10	3	1	771	

STAID	STATION NAME	+/-	2015										2016			TOTAL
			APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR-MAR	
BC393																
	3061 KINGSLEY DITCH PUMP DIV. AT DIV. #2		8	6	8	8	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	
	3171 BISHOP CK DITCH #11		30	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	
			39	6	8	8	7	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	
BC397																
	3163 BISHOP CK DITCH #19		123	55	53	53	72	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	389	
	3174 BISHOP CK DITCH #22		54	123	55	71	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	374	
	3019 BISHOP CK CANAL DIV. #24		85	204	121	101	90	0	63	39	46	6	0	0	755	
	3020 BISHOP CK CANAL DIV. #25		0	45	76	44	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	
	3391 BISHOP CK CANAL DIV. 26A		133	118	202	148	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	729	
	3024 BISHOP CK CANAL DIV. #29		78	57	47	90	41	0	25	56	68	60	47	43	612	
			473	603	553	507	446	33	88	95	113	66	47	43	3067	
BC500																
	3012 GEORGE DITCH C-1		106	42	74	63	71	77	1	0	0	0	0	0	434	
	3365 PARK W. RETURN S/O A-DRAIN		1	5	8	6	1	0	0	5	1	3	0	2	32	
	3047 4 X - 58D		6	43	71	66	62	32	53	87	77	40	24	49	610	
	3366 SOUTH INDIAN DITCH DIVERSION #1 N/O SCHOBBER		0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
	3367 SOUTH INDIAN DITCH DIVERSION #2 N/O SCHOBBER		0	0	84	86	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	
W408	WELL 408		198	202	195	174	192	191	23	0	0	0	0	0	1175	
	3002 GEORGE DITCH W. OF SUNLAND AVENUE	(-)	29	30	40	36	34	42	1	0	0	0	0	0	212	
	3046 SOUTH INDIAN RETURN AT A-1 DRAIN	(-)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	8	0	0	17	
	3270 SOUTH INDIAN D-3	(-)	158	185	172	159	180	179	63	74	60	28	16	42	1316	
			124	77	221	200	124	80	12	18	8	7	8	9	888	
BC502A																
	3027 HALL DITCH PUMP PLANT #2@DON TATUM LEASE(		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	3028 HALL DITCH PUMP PLANT #4 AT DON TATUM LEASE		79	76	47	75	59	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	355	
			79	76	47	75	59	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	355	
BC502B																
	3031 A-1 DRAIN PUMP PLANT #1 S/O HALL DITCH		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	3032 A-1 DRAIN PUMP PLANT #3 AT WELL #140		110	151	86	100	108	127	62	20	0	0	0	0	764	
			110	151	86	100	108	127	62	20	0	0	0	0	764	
BCOPRB																
	2086 A-DRAIN DIV. TO ARKANSAS FLATS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
BCRECA																
	3155 BISHOP CK DITCH #5-B		0	0	0	0	0	0	199	153	123	0	0	0	475	
			0	0	0	0	0	0	199	153	123	0	0	0	475	
BCRECC																
	3021 BISHOP CK CANAL DIV. #67		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
BCRECD																
	3194 SOUTH FORK BISHOP CREEK BELOW BISHOP CREEK		491	571	711	681	702	699	517	508	470	383	264	271	6268	
	3193 SANDERS POND RETURN AT OWENS RIVER	(-)	31	29	25	30	38	108	50	86	144	97	13	1	652	
	3066 RAWSON POND #3 RETURN TO OWENS RIVER	(-)	84	115	125	154	275	212	212	197	112	146	111	85	1828	
			376	427	562	497	389	378	256	225	214	139	140	185	3788	
BCRECF																
	3023 KINGSLEY DITCH DIV. C-4		67	87	91	95	98	85	65	31	12	11	8	31	681	
	3183 CEMETERY DITCH AT E. LINE ST.	(-)	27	55	41	52	66	53	50	38	31	12	7	15	447	
			40	32	50	43	32	32	15	-7	-20	-1	1	16	233	
BCLAEMH																
	3242 BISHOP CK CANAL DIV. TO 5 BRIDGES #2		0	0	0	0	0	0	146	237	0	0	12	0	395	
	3317 BISHOP CK CANAL DIV. TO 5 BRIDGES #6		18	37	25	41	33	41	32	28	24	28	2	0	309	
			18	37	25	41	33	41	178	265	24	28	14	0	704	
BCRV361B																
	3102 HORTON CK E-7		0	0	72	60	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	
			0	0	72	60	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	
BCRVRECA																
	3185 MCGEE CK AT ABERLOUR RANCH		154	193	175	172	152	149	189	204	208	190	188	223	2197	
	3235 MILL POND RETURN	(-)	106	104	86	78	75	65	96	150	142	132	82	148	1264	
			49	89	89	94	77	84	94	54	66	58	107	74	935	

STAUD	STATION NAME	2015										2016			TOTAL
		+/-	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR-MAR
Bishop Cone Account Total Uses															
BC005A		1	4	6	2	12	7	2	0	-2	2	1	1		36
BC005B		4	4	6	6	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0		31
BC006A		10	22	21	18	20	15	2	0	0	0	0	0		108
BC1478		84	117	71	82	74	63	27	41	43	27	26	11		666
BC1479		1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		6
BC301		24	40	79	91	104	35	-2	0	5	0	-13	2		365
BC302A		17	21	24	17	14	17	1	0	0	0	0	0		111
BC302B		169	132	118	139	169	173	63	55	44	45	55	47		1209
BC304		39	36	21	11	10	8	1	0	0	0	0	0		126
BC311		538	461	405	456	478	467	63	60	66	72	68	58		3192
BC313		26	125	110	189	124	58	27	30	5	2	30	25		751
BC324		76	135	137	135	153	165	15	19	12	6	3	21		877
BC335		8	20	20	26	29	24	5	12	0	4	7	16		171
BC338		451	443	482	600	737	520	20	20	23	22	21	29		3368
BC339		56	67	48	50	50	53	30	29	32	21	23	28		487
BC353		28	47	54	6	49	36	11	7	7	9	7	10		271
BC361A		139	258	172	114	234	113	35	41	18	8	15	55		1202
BC361B		87	283	244	314	377	284	64	72	91	125	93	74		2108
BC362D		78	195	166	176	98	75	39	22	42	28	43	41		1003
BC387A		27	92	129	101	49	27	0	0	0	0	0	0		425
BC392		104	154	173	145	144	23	10	8	16	-10	3	1		771
BC393		39	6	8	8	7	44	0	0	0	0	0	0		112
BC397		473	603	553	507	446	33	88	95	113	66	47	43		3067
BC500		124	77	221	200	124	80	12	18	8	7	8	9		888
BC502A		79	76	47	75	59	17	2	0	0	0	0	0		355
BC502B		110	151	86	100	108	127	62	20	0	0	0	0		764
BCOPRB		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
BCRECA		0	0	0	0	0	0	199	153	123	0	0	0		475
BCRECC		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
BCRECD		376	427	562	497	389	378	256	225	214	139	140	185		3788
BCRECF		40	32	50	43	32	32	15	-7	-20	-1	1	16		233
BCLAEMH		18	37	25	41	33	41	178	265	24	28	14	0		704
BCRV361B		0	0	72	60	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		153
BCRVRECA		49	89	89	94	77	84	94	54	66	58	107	74		935
BCAUDIT		3275	4153	4201	4304	4228	3008	1318	1239	931	659	699	744		28759

# THE BISHOP CONE AUDIT FOR THE 2016-17 RUNOFF YEAR



**Inyo County Water Department  
Report 2016-17  
September 15, 2017**



# **THE BISHOP CONE AUDIT FOR THE 2016-17 RUNOFF YEAR**

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# **THE BISHOP CONE AUDIT FOR THE 2016-17 RUNOFF YEAR**

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The Bishop Cone Audit (Audit) is an annual comparison between Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (LADWP) water usage on Los Angeles-owned lands on the Bishop Cone and its amount of groundwater extraction from wells on the Bishop Cone. The Bishop Cone Audit is required by the Inyo County/Los Angeles Long-term Groundwater Management Agreement (Water Agreement). The "Bishop Cone" is a reference to the legally defined area in the 1940 Hillside Decree which incorporates most of the Bishop Creek alluvial fan along with a portion of the northern Owens Valley from Bishop south towards Big Pine (Map 1). The Water Agreement and the Green Book (the technical appendix to the Water Agreement) define the terms, conditions, and procedures of the Bishop Cone Audit. Inyo County Water Department (ICWD) staff compiles the Bishop Cone Audit from data provided by LADWP. The Audit sums pumping and flowing well amounts and compares those totals to water use on Los Angeles-owned land during a given runoff year (April 1 to March 31) to determine whether LADWP's groundwater extractions exceed its surface water uses on the Bishop Cone.

## **2.0 BACKGROUND**

The City of Los Angeles owns prior appropriative surface water rights in the Bishop area. Los Angeles also owns groundwater rights on the Bishop Cone as a consequence of its ownership of overlying land. A system of ditches and canals exist to convey both surface water from Bishop Creek and the Owens River and also groundwater pumped from LADWP wells to irrigated land throughout the Bishop Cone with some water exiting the Cone. In 1930 and 1931, Los Angeles extracted groundwater from wells on the Bishop Cone for the purpose of export to Los Angeles. This export of groundwater was challenged by local residents, and in the 1940 Hillside Decree, Los Angeles agreed not to pump groundwater for the purpose of export off the Bishop Cone.

Relevant language of the 1940 Hillside Decree is presented below (a link to the entire decree can be found at the ICWD's website at [www.inyowater.org/documents/hillside-decree-1940/](http://www.inyowater.org/documents/hillside-decree-1940/)):

XI

*That the defendants [LADWP], their servants agents, employees, and assigns, and each of them, be, and they are hereby, enjoined, prohibited, and restrained from in any manner whatsoever pumping, extracting, taking, or transporting out of the Bishop Cone area any subterranean waters from beneath said area: provided, however, that nothing in this judgment contained shall in any manner enjoin, prohibit, or restrain the defendants, their servants, agents, employees, assigns, or any of them, from maintaining or operating their presently-existing drainage ditches to the full extent of their present normal capacity, or from taking artesian water that may arise to the surface of said area outside the casings of any of defendants' capped wells, or from pumping, extracting, taking, or using any such water as may be reasonably necessary for beneficial use upon any lands belonging to the defendants, .....*

In 1972, Inyo County filed a California Environmental Quality Act suit claiming that increased groundwater pumping by LADWP was harming the environment of the Owens Valley and demanding that an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) be completed to analyze the effects of this increased pumping. After numerous legal challenges and negotiations, in 1991 an EIR was approved for LADWP's groundwater pumping and a long term groundwater management plan was agreed upon by Inyo County and LADWP. Section VII.A of the 1991 Water Agreement addresses the Bishop Cone and Hillside Decree with relevant language quoted below (full text of the 1991 EIR, the Water Agreement and the Greenbook can be found at the ICWD's website at <http://www.inyowater.org/documents/governing-documents/>):

*“Before the Department [LADWP] may increase groundwater pumping above present levels, or construct any new wells on the [Bishop] Cone, the Technical Group must agree on a method for determining the exact amount of water annually used on Los Angeles-owned lands on the Cone. The agreed upon method shall be based on a jointly conducted audit of such water uses. The Department's annual groundwater extractions from the Cone shall be limited to an amount not greater than the total amount of water used on Los Angeles-owned lands on the cone during that year.”* (Water Agreement Section VII.A, Appendix A)

At its October 17, 1995 meeting, the Technical Group agreed to recommend to the Inyo County/Los Angeles Standing Committee the description of a Bishop Cone Audit procedure to be incorporated into the Green Book. The Standing Committee adopted the agreed-upon Bishop Cone Audit procedure on November 7, 1996 as Section IV.D of the Green Book.

Section IV.D.1.a. of the Green Book states: *“For the purposes of the Bishop Cone audit, water usage on Los Angeles-owned land on the Bishop Cone is defined as the quantity of water supplied to such land, including conveyance losses, less any return flow to the aqueduct system. Water usage is documented on a runoff-year basis and is compiled by LADWP each May in the Bishop Area Water Use Report [Bishop Cone Audit Uses Report].”* (Appendix B)

In theory compliance with the Water Agreement and the Green Book is simple: LADWP can only extract groundwater to be used on its lands and leases on the Bishop Cone with no flow leaving the system. In a simplified, hypothetical situation, LADWP would have groundwater extraction wells at the “top” of the cone which would provide surface water to ditches running downhill to its lands and leases. Upon reaching the “lowest” land, no surface water would leave. However, there are many practical factors that dictate and complicate how the Bishop Cone Audit accounts for LADWP extractions and uses. Some of these factors are: the Bishop Cone topography (generally sloping west to east in the Bishop area, and north to south from Bishop towards Big Pine), the location of LADWP-owned lands throughout the Bishop Cone area, the location of LADWP's groundwater extraction wells (in central Bishop), the location of LADWP's flowing wells (east of Bishop adjacent to the Owens River), the location of the various ditch and canal systems used to convey water in the Bishop Cone, and operational necessities for conveying surface water both on and off the Bishop Cone.

To illustrate further, the primary source of water available for use on LADWP lands in the topographically higher west Bishop area of the cone is LADWP-owned surface water from Bishop Creek that is diverted into various ditches for irrigation (use) on LADWP-owned land. Groundwater pumped from LADWP wells in central Bishop supplements the remaining Bishop

Creek surface water. The now combined surface and groundwater flows east and south and is used on LADWP land in the central and southern portions of the Cone. Groundwater extracted from flowing wells provides water to the Owens River. Some mixture of surface and groundwater also leaves the Bishop Cone either in canals or the Owens River.

Prior to the adoption of the Water Agreement, several methods were researched to determine the best procedure for tracking LADWP's uses and extraction on the Bishop Cone. A final method was selected which compares the sum of pumped groundwater from production wells and flowing groundwater from artesian wells (extractions) to surface water applied to LADWP-owned lands on the Cone (uses). To determine the total uses, a lease-wise approach was selected which tracks the difference between water coming onto a given LADWP lease and the water (if any) that exits that lease to return to the conveyance system (ditch, canal, creek or river). LADWP supplies a listing of surface water uses by each individual lease account in its annual Bishop Cone Audit Uses Report (Use Report). Credit for a use is granted on accounts that have been agreed to and inspected by ICWD staff. A combination of monitoring devices are used to track extractions and uses on the Bishop Cone, including flumes, weirs, and propeller meters. Flow measurements are taken either manually or continuously using data-logging devices at these devices.

It is important to note that the Bishop Cone Audit does not attempt to compute a complete surface or groundwater budget. Its purpose is to monitor compliance with the dictates of the Water Agreement, the Green Book, and the legal interpretations of the Hillside Decree. The Audit compares LADWP's total water uses to groundwater extractions during a given runoff year. ICWD staff gave a presentation on the Bishop Cone Audit to the Inyo County Water Commission on December 7, 2016, explaining the principles of the BCA in detail. A copy of the PowerPoint presented at the ICWC meeting can be found on the ICWD website: [http://www.inyowater.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Bishop-Cone-Audit-12\\_7\\_16.pdf](http://www.inyowater.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Bishop-Cone-Audit-12_7_16.pdf)

### **3.0 WATER USES ON LADWP-OWNED LAND ON THE BISHOP CONE**

The location of the Bishop Cone and the pumping and flowing wells on the Bishop Cone are shown in Map 1. Also shown on Map 1 are the general locations of the LADWP-owned lease accounts used in the Bishop Cone Audit Uses Report (Appendix C).

Table 1 (below) is a compilation of water usage by account number in acre-feet (AF) on LADWP-owned land on the Bishop Cone for the runoff years of 2015-16 and 2016-17. These water-usage amounts are a yearly total of the surface water coming onto a given lease minus the surface water leaving the lease. Overall, there was an increase in total water use on the Bishop Cone of 6,755 AF from 2015-16 (Use: 26,668) to 2016-17 (Use: 33,423). The majority of this change was due to increased surface water availability due to increased runoff (see explanation in following paragraphs).

**TABLE 1**  
**WATER USES ON LOS ANGELES-OWNED LAND ON THE BISHOP CONE**

<b>LADWP ACCOUNT NUMBER <sup>*2</sup></b>	<b>RUNOFF YEAR<sup>*1</sup> 2015-2016 (AF)</b>	<b>RUNOFF YEAR<sup>*1</sup> 2016-2017 (AF)</b>
BC502B (BA354B or BA362B)	764	805
BC302A	111	178
BC302B	1209	1455
BC311	3192	4405
BC313	751	1217
BC324	877	1357
BC1478 (BAICR) <sup>*2</sup>	666	482
BC387A	425	703
BCRECF	233	579
BC339	487	659
BC393	112	144
BC362D	(No Credit) <sup>*3</sup>	(No Credit) <sup>*3</sup>
BC304	126	93
BC500	888	1274
BC397 (BA387B) <sup>*2</sup>	3067	4118
BC361A	1202	1057
BC361B	2108	3026
BC502A (BA354A or 362A) <sup>*2</sup>	355	295
BCRECA	475	1160
BCRECC	0	236
BCRECD	3788	3106
BC338	3368	3908
BCOPRA	0	0
BCOPRB	0	128
BCRVRECA	(No Credit) <sup>*3</sup>	(No Credit) <sup>*3</sup>
BCLAEMH	704	1547
BC353	271	410
BC005A	36	43
BC005B	31	36
BC006A	108	89
BC1479 (BA342) <sup>*2</sup>	6	5
BC392	771	(No Credit) <sup>*3</sup>
BC301	365	646
BC335	171	269
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,668</b>	<b>33,423</b>

\*1 - A runoff year is defined as starting April 1st and ending March 31st of the following year.

\*2 – Former account names listed in parenthesis; in 2015/16 “BA” prefix was changed to “BC”

\*3 - Accounts need additional monitoring or diversion infrastructure to establish credit.

0 - No use was reported; data was 0 acre-feet.

NO DATA - No data was reported for the account.

During fall 2016 through winter 2017, joint field visits to the active BCA accounts were conducted by ICWD and LADWP staff. Based on these visits and as a result of observations and discussion of past infrastructure workings, several accounts were either granted or denied credit for the 2016/17 Audit. The accounts denied credit for 2016/17 are: BC362D, BC392, and BCRVRECA. At these three sites, ICWD staff deemed there to be insufficient flow monitoring, potentially allowing unmetered water to affect the accounts without proper quantification.

Also based on the 2016/17 field inspections, the method for calculating Use on a given account for the purpose of the BCA was changed. Prior to 2015/16, LADWP used Stockwater and Ditch Loss as credits to its lessees to distinguish between surface water used for irrigation and not used for irrigation. However, the Audit's water balance is to determine the total amount of water used on the Bishop Cone between two metering devices. The Audit is not specifically concerned with where or how the water is used. Stockwater is simply water supplied to a parcel during the year for the purpose of providing surface water to stock instead of irrigation to grow plants; it is a distinction made by LADWP for the lessees but is a “Use” for the purpose of the Audit with properly metered water flowing through diversions onto an account and not exiting the account. Ditch Loss is a similar accounting distinction made by LADWP and its lessees; it is an estimation of the water that seeps into the ground from the Account's metering device prior to arriving at the actual surface water diversion point on the lease (these are sometimes large distances apart). The Ditch Losses are credited to the lessee to reflect water that cannot be used for irrigation. This water, however, is a Use for purposes of the BCA. The Stockwater and Ditch Loss estimates from previous BCA's (prior to 2015/16) have been replaced with the more rigorous and accurate calculation of subtracting flow onto each account from flow off of that account.

The data reporting format used by LADWP for the BCA has also been updated with approval from ICWD staff. The updated Use Report contained in Appendix C has been simplified by removing LADWP's internal, lessee-related notations. The new Use Report now contains totals of water entering and leaving a lease (the pertinent information for conducting the Audit). All flow monitoring stations were inspected during the 2016/17 field campaign.

Finally, ICWD staff continues to receive the previous LADWP version of the Use Report to check for historic consistency. The changes in Stockwater and Ditch Loss credits for BCA reporting are the primary reason 2015/16 Uses were substantially greater at the various accounts than 2014/15 Uses. The additional increase in Use between 2015/16 and 2016/17 is primarily due to increased surface water availability due to a moderately wet runoff year (Owens Valley runoff for 2015/16 was approximately 50% of average, whereas 2016/17 runoff was 82%) combined with operational spreading in early 2017.

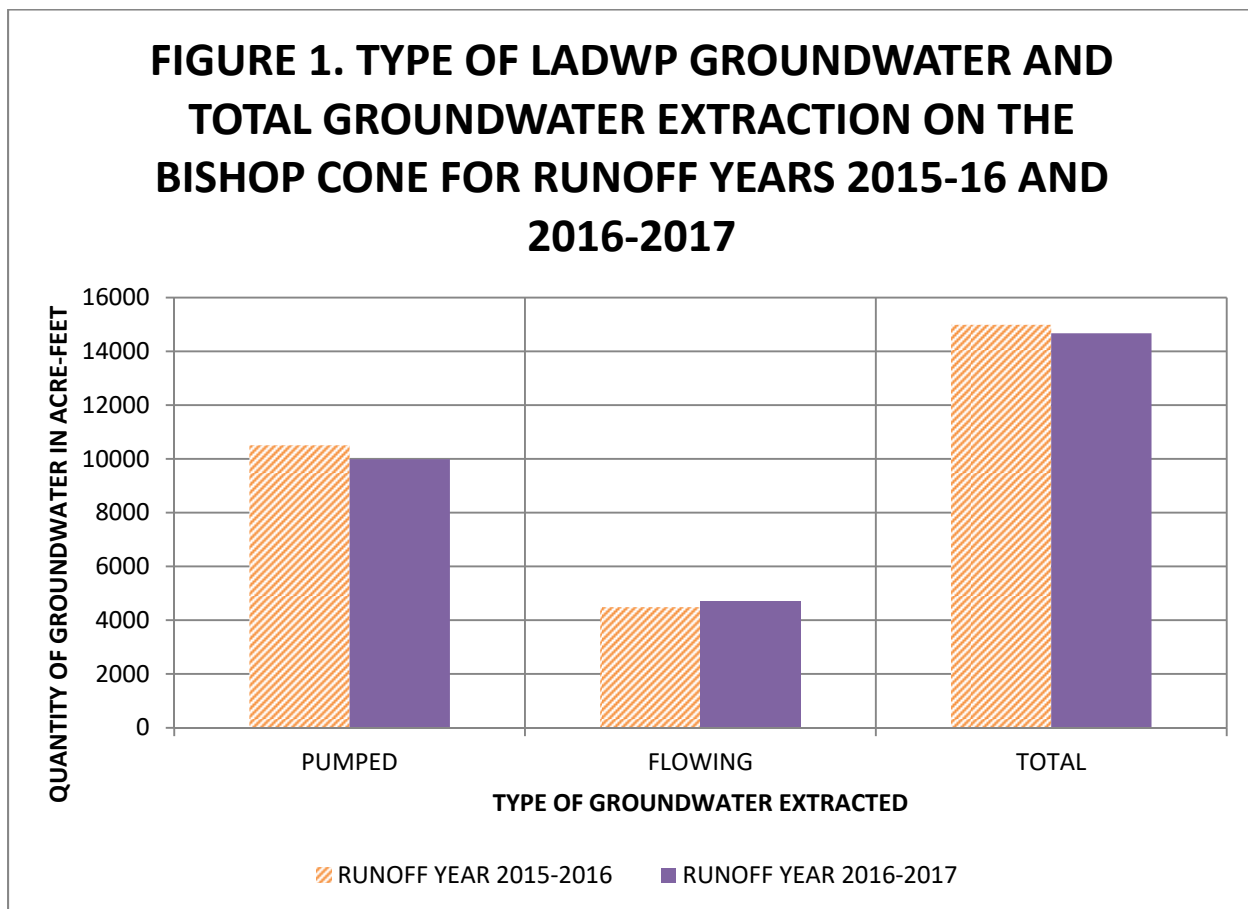
#### 4.0 TOTAL LADWP GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION ON LADWP-OWNED LAND ON THE BISHOP CONE FOR RUNOFF YEARS 2015-16 AND 2016-17

Section IV.D.1.d of the Green Book states: “Total groundwater extraction by LADWP will be compared with corrected water usage on the Bishop Cone for the runoff year. Total groundwater extraction is defined as the sum of all groundwater pumped by LADWP plus the amount of artesian water that flowed out of LADWP uncapped wells on the Bishop Cone during the runoff year.” (Appendix B)

Figure 1 (below) presents the total amount LADWP groundwater extraction and the groundwater extraction classified as flowing and pumped groundwater on the Bishop Cone in acre-feet for runoff years of 2015-16 and 2016-17.

For runoff year 2015-16, LADWP extracted 14,988 AF of groundwater (10,505 AF from pumped wells and 4,483 from flowing wells). For runoff year 2016-17, LADWP extracted 14,674 AF of groundwater (9,989 AF from pumped wells and 4,685 AF from flowing wells).

LADWP groundwater extractions on the Bishop Cone for the 2016-17 runoff year decreased by 314 AF compared to the previous year.





Flowing and pumped groundwater on the Bishop Cone are broken into detail by each well in Table 2.

**TABLE 2**  
**FLOWING AND PUMPED GROUNDWATER BY WELL ON THE BISHOP CONE**  
**IN RUNOFF YEAR 2016-17**

<b>WELL</b>	<b>FLOWING GROUNDWATER (AF)</b>	<b>PUMPED GROUNDWATER (AF)</b>
F121	36	NA
F122	57	NA
F123	138	NA
F124	68	NA
F125	1082	NA
F126	278	NA
F127	397	NA
F128	268	NA
F129	86	NA
F130	386	NA
F131	625	NA
F132	354	NA
F133	303	NA
F134	558	NA
F136	48	NA
W410	NA	1239
W406	NA	678
W371	NA	1202
W411	NA	975
W407	NA	1183
W408	NA	1997
W140	NA	1469
W412	NA	1246
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,685</b>	<b>9,989</b>

## 5.0 COMPLIANCE WITH THE INYO COUNTY/LOS ANGELES LONG-TERM GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

The Water Agreement provides that, during any runoff year, total groundwater extraction by LADWP on the Bishop Cone shall not exceed water usage on Los Angeles-owned land on the Cone. Table 3, below, shows that LADWP was in compliance with the above provision for runoff years 2015-16 and 2016-17 as the total uses on the Bishop Cone exceeded the total groundwater extractions for each year.

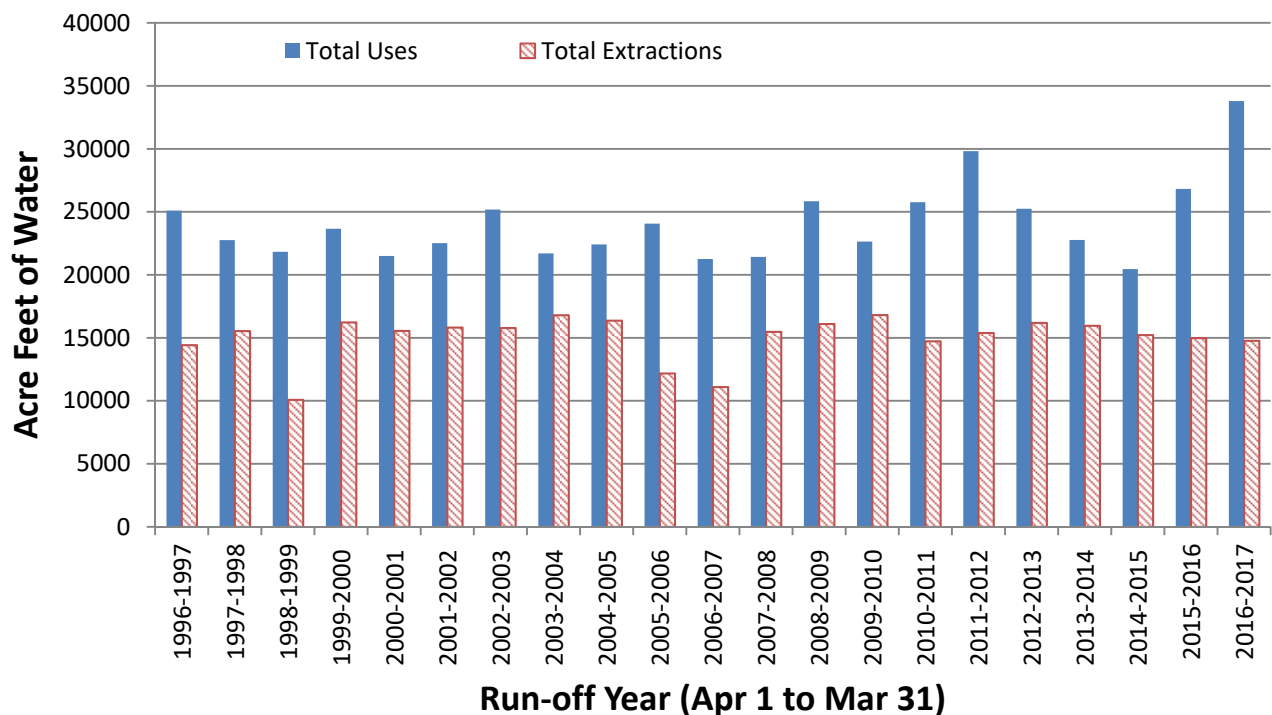


**TABLE 3**  
**LADWP USES IN COMPARISON TO LADWP GROUNDWATER**  
**EXTRACTION ON THE BISHOP CONE**

	RUNOFF YEAR 2015-16 (AF)	RUNOFF YEAR 2016-17 (AF)
<b>TOTAL USES</b>	<b>26,668</b>	<b>33,423</b>
<b>TOTAL GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION</b>	<b>14,988</b>	<b>14,674</b>
<b>USES MINUS EXTRACTIONS</b>	<b>11,680</b>	<b>18,749</b>
<b>IN COMPLIANCE?</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>

Figure 2 presents LADWP's water uses versus extractions since runoff year 1996-97. Uses have exceeded extractions throughout the data period; therefore, LADWP has been in compliance with Section IV.D.1.a. of the Green Book and the Water Agreement.

**FIGURE 2**  
**WATER USES VERSUS EXTRACTIONS**  
**ON THE BISHOP CONE**



Note: starting in 2015-16, Total Use computation was clarified and simplified (see full explanation in Section 3) and some Uses that were denied credit in previous Bishop Cone Audits were effectively granted credit

This map illustrates the Bishop Cone Boundary area, highlighting various accounts, wells, and geographical features. The map includes a legend, a scale bar, and a north arrow.

**Legend:**

- Accounts (Pink circle)
- Flowing Wells (Green triangle)
- Pumping Wells (Green diamond)

**Map Features:**

- Accounts (Pink circles):** BCLAEMH, BCRECA, BC311, BCRECC, BC361A, BC362D, BC361B, BC335, BC392, BC301, BC005B, BC006A, BC005A, BC387A, BC353, BC313, BC500, BC304, BC1479, BC502A, BC502B, W140, W412, BC302A, BC311, BCOPRB, BC338, BC393, BC339, BCRECF, BC1478, BC324, BC302B, BCRECD, BC397, BC302A, BC311, BCOPRB, BC338.
- Flowing Wells (Green triangles):** F136, F134, F133, F132, F131, F125, F126, F127, F124, F130, F128, F123, F129, F122, F121.
- Pumping Wells (Green diamonds):** W410, W406, W371, W411, W407, W408, W412.
- Creeks:** North Fork Bishop Creek, South Fork Bishop Creek, Bishop Creek, Owens River.
- Highways:** 395, 168, 6.
- Boundary:** Bishop Cone Boundary.

**Scale:** 1 0 1 2 Miles.

**North Arrow:** N.

## **APPENDIX A**

Section VII.A of the Inyo County/Los Angeles Long-Term  
Groundwater Management Agreement

## Section VII of the Agreement

### VII. GROUNDWATER PUMPING ON THE BISHOP CONE

- A. Any groundwater pumping by the Department on the "Bishop Cone" (Cone) shall be in strict adherence to the provisions of the Stipulation and Order filed on the 26th day of August, 1940, in Inyo County Superior Court in the case of Hillside Water Company, a corporation, et al. vs. The City of Los Angeles, a Municipal Corporation, et al., ("Hillside Decree").

Before the Department may increase groundwater pumping above present levels, or construct any new wells on the Cone, the Technical Group must agree on a method for determining the exact amount of water annually used on Los Angeles-owned lands on the Cone. The agreed upon method shall be based on a jointly conducted audit of such water uses.

The Department's annual groundwater extractions from the Cone shall be limited to an amount not greater than the total amount of water used on Los Angeles-owned lands on the Cone during that year. Annual groundwater extractions by the Department shall be the total of all groundwater pumped by the Department on the Cone, plus the amount of artesian water that flowed out of the casing of uncapped wells on the Cone during the year. Water used on Los Angeles-owned lands on the Cone, shall be the quantity of water supplied to such lands, including conveyance losses, less any return flow to the aqueduct system.

- B. The overall management goals and principles and the specific goals and principles for each vegetation classification of this Stipulation and Order apply to vegetation on the Cone.

## **APPENDIX B**

Section IV.D of the Green Book

AGENDA ITEM 4

**MEMORANDUM**

7 November 1996

TO: Inyo County/Los Angeles Standing Committee  
FROM: Inyo County/Los Angeles Technical Group

**CONSIDERATION OF GREEN BOOK SECTION  
DESCRIBING THE BISHOP CONE AUDIT**

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**Background**

Section VII.A of the Inyo County/Los Angeles long-term water management agreement provides that "before the Department may increase groundwater pumping above present levels, or construct any new wells on the [Bishop] Cone, the Technical Group must agree on a method for determining the exact amount of water annually used on Los Angeles-owned lands on the Cone. The agreed upon method shall be based on a jointly conducted audit of such water uses."

At its 17 October 1995 meeting, the Technical Group agreed to recommend to the Inyo County/Los Angeles Standing Committee the attached description of a Bishop Cone audit to be incorporated into the Green Book (the technical appendix to the long-term agreement).

**Request**

The Technical Group requests that the Standing Committee adopt the attached description as section IV.D of the Green Book.

D. Bishop Cone Audit

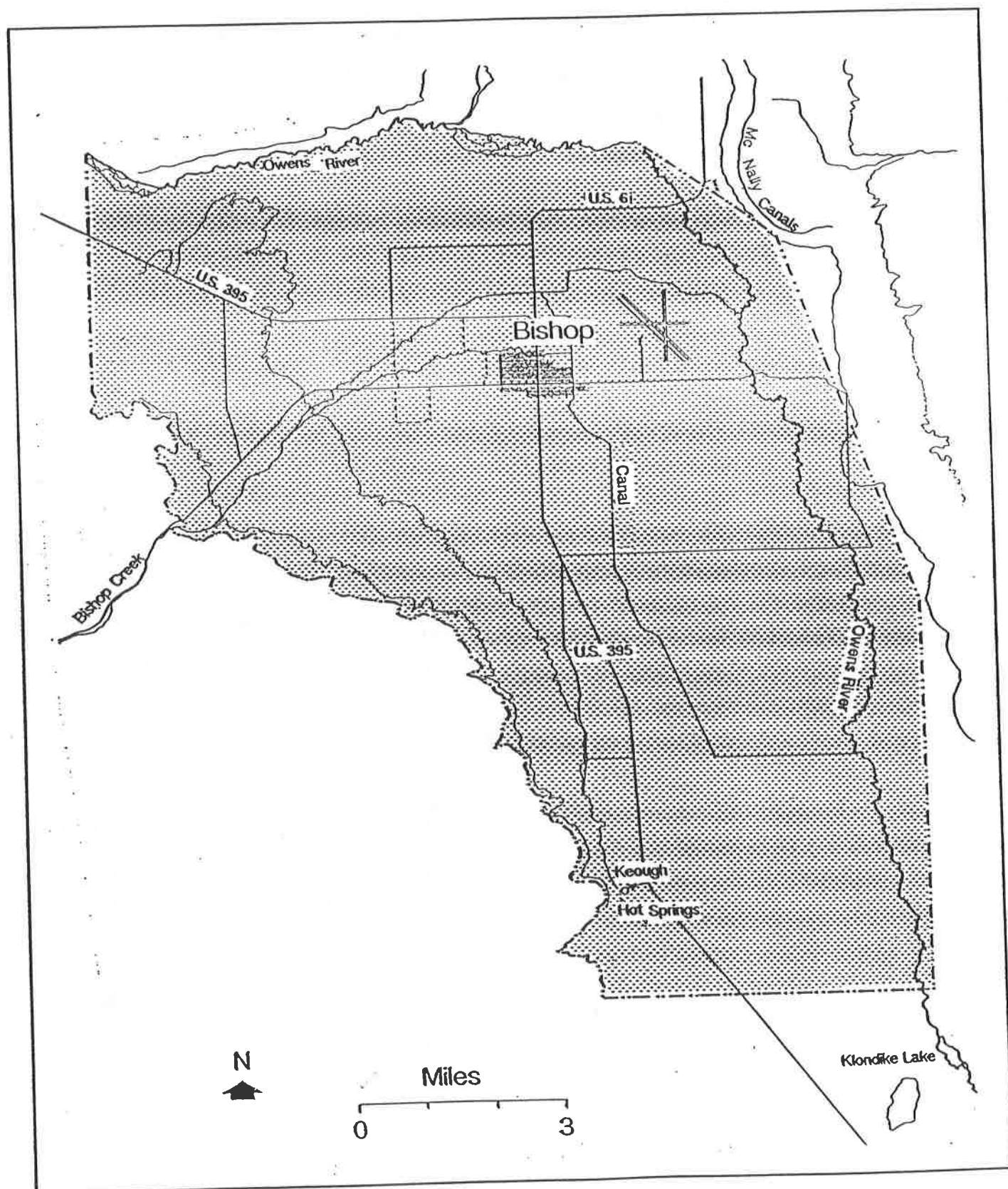
This sub-section describes the procedures for conducting the Bishop Cone audit in accordance with Section VII.A of the Agreement. The Bishop Cone audit is an annual accounting of LADWP groundwater extraction and water usage on Los Angeles-owned land on the Bishop Cone. The Agreement provides that, during any runoff year, total groundwater extraction by LADWP on the Bishop Cone shall not exceed water usage on Los Angeles-owned land on the Cone. The area defined as the Bishop Cone is shown as Figure IV.D.1.

1. Procedures for Conducting the Bishop Cone Audit
  - a. For the purposes of the Bishop Cone audit, water usage on Los Angeles-owned land on the Bishop Cone is defined as the quantity of water supplied to such land, including conveyance losses, less any return flow to the aqueduct system. Water usage is documented on a runoff-year basis and is compiled by LADWP each May in the Bishop Area Water Use Report. At the conclusion of each runoff year, LADWP will forward the final water use report for the runoff year to Inyo County.
  - b. The final water use report will be compared for consistency with the previous year's report. If measuring stations have been added or removed from the water-use report during the year, or if a significant change in the pattern of water usage occurs (for example, an account that has not received water for one year receives a



FIGURE IV.D.1

## Bishop Cone Boundary





considerable amount the next year), the location will be field-checked. The field-check will evaluate whether changes in water usage warrant the changes noted in the report. If a change is made in the method of delivery to or return from an account that results in an overestimation of uses on the Bishop Cone, water usage for that account will not be credited to the total uses for the audit.

- c. Water usage for accounts BAIND (Bishop Indian Reservation), BA391 (outside of Bishop Cone boundary), and BAWEST (West Bishop private uses) will be subtracted from the total reported water usage.
- d. Total groundwater extraction by LADWP will be compared with the corrected water usage on the Bishop Cone for the runoff year. Total groundwater extraction is defined as the sum of all groundwater pumped by LADWP plus the amount of artesian water that flowed out of uncapped wells on the Bishop Cone during the runoff year. During any runoff year, total groundwater extraction by LADWP on the Bishop Cone shall not exceed water usage on Los Angeles-owned land on the Cone.
- e. A draft report summarizing the results of the Bishop Cone audit will be prepared annually as an Inyo County Water Department report and will be submitted to the Technical Group in June for a 30-day review.
- f. A final Bishop Cone audit report will be submitted in July to the Technical Group, the Standing

Committee, the Inyo County Board of Supervisors,  
and the Inyo County Water Commission.

LADWP will notify Inyo County of any changes in the status, location, or operation of any measuring station used to conduct the Bishop Cone audit at the time the final Bishop Area Water Use Report is submitted to the County. LADWP will also notify the County of any changes in the boundaries of the accounts included in the audit.

Upon request by Inyo County, LADWP will provide measuring station data for accounts included in the audit to assist the County in verifying water usage for individual accounts.

## **APPENDIX C**

Data on Uses and Total Groundwater Extracted on the Bishop Cone  
(Supplied by LADWP)

**2016/17 RUNOFF YEAR BISHOP CONE PUMPING WELL TOTALS**  
(ACRE-FEET)

	2016									2017			
<u>WELL</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
W140	201	198	196	201	200	189	0	0	0	0	0	54	1239
W371	73	74	71	73	71	68	72	70	72	34	0	0	678
W406	200	207	172	202	198	187	15	0	0	21	0	0	1202
W407	165	147	165	170	169	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	975
W408	201	206	204	199	194	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	1183
W410	206	212	206	211	211	203	211	205	211	120	0	0	1997
W411	241	251	243	251	249	235	0	0	0	0	0	0	1469
W412	99	194	232	246	245	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	1246
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1387</b>	<b>1490</b>	<b>1487</b>	<b>1553</b>	<b>1535</b>	<b>1450</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>9989</b>

**2016/17 RUNOFF YEAR BISHOP CONE FLOWING WELL TOTALS**  
(ACRE-FEET)

	2016									2017			
<u>WELL</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
F121	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	36
F122	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	57
F123	12	12	10	11	10	12	14	16	11	10	10	11	138
F124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	24	39	3	0	68
F125	90	92	87	89	89	87	90	90	95	91	85	97	1082
F126	22	24	22	23	21	22	29	27	24	22	19	22	278
F127	34	33	32	35	32	30	31	31	34	33	32	42	397
F128	22	23	21	23	23	22	22	22	24	23	21	24	268
F129	7	8	8	8	9	7	7	6	7	7	5	6	86
F130	31	32	30	30	30	30	32	31	34	32	31	42	386
F131	51	54	51	52	52	49	51	50	53	54	50	58	625
F132	27	27	25	27	28	29	31	30	34	33	28	34	354
F133	25	26	25	25	25	24	25	25	27	26	23	29	303
F134	46	44	42	43	41	41	46	47	50	51	48	58	558
F136	4	4	3	2	1	1	2	4	4	5	6	10	48
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>4685</b>

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER  
NORTHERN AQUEDUCT OPERATIONS

BISHOP CONE AUDIT USE REPORT 2016-17  
FLOWS ON AND OFF LEASES IN ACRE-FEET

STAID	STATION NAME	+/-	2016										2017				TOTAL
			APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR-MAR		
BC005A																	
	3049 #161 OTEY		84	76	80	69	64	46	40	51	55	47	42	60	714		
	3377 OTEY DITCH RETURN AT MATLICK DITCH	(-)	78	72	62	64	64	47	43	49	50	49	41	55	674		
			6	4	18	5	1	-1	-2	2	6	-2	1	5	43		
BC005B																	
	3378 OTEY DITCH DIV. ABOVE MATLICK DITCH		6	5	5	4	6	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	36		
			6	5	5	4	6	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	36		
BC006A																	
	3048 #61-A FRANK ROUFF		25	38	70	44	28	26	11	15	15	15	35	51	373		
	3063 DUGGAN DITCH FLOW THROUGH	(-)	16	29	60	35	20	18	5	9	9	9	29	45	284		
			8	10	10	9	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	89		
BC1478																	
	3002 GEORGE DITCH W. OF SUNLAND AVENUE		41	40	53	53	65	33	21	21	31	24	25	41	448		
	3264 NORTH INDIAN DITCH BELOW A-1 DRAIN B3A		133	242	220	208	194	198	164	105	43	59	70	69	1705		
	3068 GEORGE DITCH C-3	(-)	12	23	26	32	33	23	15	15	17	18	18	24	256		
	3370 NORTH INDIAN DIVERSION W/O SUNLAND	(-)	7	12	1	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	39		
	3364 NORTH INDIAN DITCH W/O HWY 395	(-)	88	219	175	105	191	150	158	92	29	54	64	56	1381		
			68	29	71	117	24	58	13	20	29	11	12	30	482		
BC1479																	
	3025 SOUTH INDIAN DITCH DIVERSION #3		0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		
			0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		
BC301																	
	3396 NELLIGAN DIV. #1		210	172	131	182	276	154	37	35	71	86	113	176	1643		
	3397 NELLIGAN BELOW DIV. #1		47	66	85	77	109	93	51	52	43	25	61	101	810		
	3401 YOUNG DITCH #2		66	62	79	56	127	81	44	66	43	45	53	78	800		
	3421 TOM KEY DITCH ABOVE DIVERSION		42	41	34	48	54	46	35	16	15	32	26	38	427		
	3050 HOLLAND #63-B	(-)	20	20	21	33	40	37	27	30	22	12	24	30	316		
	3404 NELLIGAN DITCH #2	(-)	165	175	172	159	246	152	55	54	88	94	152	189	1701		
	3402 YOUNG DITCH #3	(-)	42	48	69	39	92	46	43	61	41	40	45	61	627		
	3407 YOUNG DITCH #4	(-)	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4		
	3422 TOM KEY DITCH BELOW DIVERSION	(-)	35	38	30	41	49	42	34	16	13	27	27	33	385		
			103	59	36	91	137	98	7	8	8	15	4	80	646		
BC302A																	
	3006 HALL DITCH @ GOLF COURSE RETURN		27	19	31	29	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	44	178		
			27	19	31	29	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	44	178		
BC302B																	
	3161 BISHOP CK DITCH #16		37	66	50	47	58	68	19	18	4	19	43	107	536		
	3162 BISHOP CK DITCH #17		78	38	45	56	0	82	0	0	15	0	0	29	343		
	3164 BISHOP CK DITCH #20		22	55	56	63	77	48	32	36	29	13	43	76	550		
	3165 BISHOP CK DITCH #21		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	29		
			137	159	151	165	135	197	50	54	48	32	86	241	1455		
BC304																	
	3026 NEWLON DITCH BOYD PUMP PLANT		3	5	5	4	39	24	12	1	0	0	0	0	93		
			3	5	5	4	39	24	12	1	0	0	0	0	93		
BC311																	
	3166 BISHOP CK DITCH #5		110	84	54	53	76	80	0	0	0	0	0	240	697		
	3022 BISHOP CK DITCH #5-A		48	85	88	51	83	80	0	0	0	0	0	175	610		
	3167 BISHOP CK DITCH #9		46	59	84	97	62	0	0	0	0	0	107	121	576		
	3168 BISHOP CK DITCH #30		373	326	283	250	285	290	59	64	64	73	257	158	2482		
	3392 FORD RAWSON-DIV 1A		0	8	2	6	12	7	1	0	0	0	0	3	39		
			577	562	511	458	519	457	60	64	64	73	364	696	4405		
BC313																	
	3016 NORTH INDIAN DITCH ABOVE MUMY LANE #58-E		334	630	721	724	788	352	391	208	158	221	283	424	5234		
	3017 WONACOTT A-2		29	52	83	79	80	30	53	39	35	36	43	64	623		
	3015 WONACOTT A-1	(-)	58	92	119	124	128	43	62	47	42	40	50	67	872		
	3054 WONACOTT A-3 RETURN	(-)	3	21	32	31	26	9	8	13	22	23	21	32	241		
	3051 WONACOTT #58-F	(-)	29	33	43	47	49	24	39	23	11	8	15	24	345		
	3018 NORTH INDIAN B-2	(-)	219	386	432	447	523	226	260	115	81	148	163	183	3183		
			54	150	178	154	142	81	75	49	37	38	77	182	1217		

STAID	STATION NAME	+/-	2016								2017				TOTAL
			APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR-MAR
BC324															
	3370 NORTH INDIAN DIVERSION W/O SUNLAND		7	12	1	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	39
	3270 SOUTH INDIAN D-3		195	274	316	301	272	111	47	47	87	79	68	138	1935
	3005 SOUTH INDIAN DITCH D-4	(-)	74	50	108	47	57	55	31	41	66	39	24	26	618
			128	236	208	263	225	55	17	7	21	40	44	113	1357
BC335															
	3402 YOUNG DITCH #3		42	48	69	39	92	46	43	61	41	40	45	61	627
	3407 YOUNG DITCH #4		0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	3403 YOUNG DITCH RETURN TO NELLIGAN	(-)	14	16	29	11	40	28	36	42	39	36	42	29	362
			28	33	41	28	53	18	7	20	2	4	3	32	269
BC338															
	2026 FORD RAWSON CANAL BELOW BISHOP CK CANAL		598	638	674	829	1010	182	0	0	0	16	622	376	4945
	3368 RAWSON & KEOUGH DITCH E/O HWY 395		33	40	22	18	15	18	23	19	22	29	28	32	299
	2004 FORD RAWSON CANAL DIV. #7	(-)	93	106	182	299	260	0	0	0	0	5	142	178	1265
	2043 YRIBARREN RETURN #2	(-)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	3369 RAWSON & KEOUGH DITCH RETURN AT A-DRA	(-)	10	13	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	21	13	7	72
			528	558	513	548	763	200	22	18	22	19	495	222	3908
BC339															
	3170 KINGSLEY C-1		81	82	51	78	76	40	17	18	19	16	47	134	659
			81	82	51	78	76	40	17	18	19	16	47	134	659
BC353															
	3015 WONACOTT A-1		58	92	119	124	128	43	62	47	42	40	50	67	872
	3053 TOMMY SMITH DITCH #162-A		22	24	28	7	21	1	0	0	0	0	18	40	161
	3017 WONACOTT A-2	(-)	29	52	83	79	80	30	53	39	35	36	43	64	623
			51	65	64	51	69	13	9	8	7	4	26	43	410
BC361A															
	3036 NORTH FORK BISHOP CREEK I-1(#155 STANLEY MA		22	161	136	138	124	99	37	25	22	11	41	68	884
	3004 BISHOP CK N. FORK I-2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	243	262
	3316 IRRIGATION FROM WELL #406		56	114	91	105	42	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	426
	3042 TATUM RETURN AT HIGHWAY 6	(-)	7	6	26	37	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	60	152
	3039 TATUM RETURN AT BISHOP CK CANAL	(-)	26	20	25	23	14	18	18	24	30	52	56	56	362
			45	249	176	182	143	93	19	1	-8	-40	3	195	1057
BC361B															
	3009 MATLICK DITCH F-10		94	291	263	243	240	204	64	55	52	48	73	180	1807
	3040 MATLICK DITCH F-13 N		96	77	88	80	206	133	90	86	107	109	159	161	1392
	3008 MATLICK DITCH F-13 E		15	51	42	54	47	35	18	12	20	5	14	38	351
	3007 MATLICK DITCH F-14		14	13	12	9	17	12	7	4	5	6	6	12	117
	3035 MATLICK DITCH #154		96	213	157	137	144	101	38	28	51	41	70	172	1248
	3154 SCHILDER RETURN G-2	(-)	6	47	42	29	51	57	19	4	0	13	6	17	291
	3037 MATLICK DITCH #63-A	(-)	19	61	47	40	49	52	26	26	34	57	40	27	478
	3038 TATUM RETURN H-1	(-)	29	39	42	26	76	56	0	4	0	0	18	70	360
	3003 MATLICK DITCH RETURN @ B-1 DRAIN	(-)	2	2	2	1	21	3	8	6	9	8	9	2	73
	3010 MATLICK RETURN TO "C" DRAIN	(-)	18	6	8	0	0	4	70	87	105	121	180	89	688
			241	490	421	428	458	314	95	58	87	10	68	356	3026
BC362D															
	3388 INDIAN S. RETURN ON SEE-VEE LANE		62	70	90	118	141	50	21	11	1	1	1	0	566
	3389 INDIAN MIDDLE RETURN ON SEE-VEE LANE		5	16	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
	3390 INDIAN N. RETURN ON SEE-VEE LANE		20	40	70	61	36	18	4	36	42	21	10	35	393
			86	126	162	180	178	68	26	47	43	21	11	35	983
BC387A															
	3043 NORTH INDIAN DITCH B-3		47	68	58	109	152	104	0	0	0	0	22	7	567
	3011 WEST LINE L-2		10	21	42	22	26	7	5	0	0	0	0	2	135
			57	89	99	132	179	111	5	0	0	0	23	8	703
BC392															
	3387 MATLICK DITCH TO THE N.		99	149	146	137	135	81	32	23	35	34	43	150	1064
	3398 MATLICK DITCH #1		106	332	364	264	303	178	83	154	164	180	231	385	2744
	3399 REINHACKLE #1		14	157	159	158	124	40	58	80	58	44	58	105	1055
	3400 YOUNG DITCH #1		80	28	35	37	45	31	1	1	0	1	0	28	287
	3424 MCLAREN TAILWATER		51	71	79	65	107	68	43	68	42	46	55	79	774
	3401 YOUNG DITCH #2	(-)	66	62	79	56	127	81	44	66	43	45	53	78	800
	3406 C-DRAIN AT INTAKE	(-)	57	281	366	248	275	67	119	212	235	215	260	360	2695
	3009 MATLICK DITCH F-10	(-)	94	291	263	243	240	204	64	55	52	48	73	180	1807
			133	103	75	116	74	45	-9	-6	-31	-4	2	128	626

STAID	STATION NAME	+/-	2016								2017				TOTAL
			APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR-MAR
BC393															
	3061 KINGSLEY DITCH PUMP DIV. AT DIV. #2		6	8	9	12	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
	3171 BISHOP CK DITCH #11		0	29	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	3	95
			6	37	32	12	12	1	0	0	0	0	40	4	144
BC397															
	3163 BISHOP CK DITCH #19		129	73	57	48	79	0	0	0	0	0	253	174	813
	3174 BISHOP CK DITCH #22		84	148	81	72	77	0	0	0	0	0	132	139	733
	3019 BISHOP CK CANAL DIV. #24		70	159	138	115	127	0	27	58	38	24	27	147	930
	3020 BISHOP CK CANAL DIV. #25		0	0	92	41	56	0	0	0	0	0	39	53	281
	3391 BISHOP CK CANAL DIV. 26A		94	12	165	223	180	8	1	0	0	0	0	85	768
	3024 BISHOP CK CANAL DIV. #29		67	64	56	81	51	0	3	60	48	40	37	90	597
			444	456	588	580	570	8	30	117	86	64	487	688	4118
BC500															
	3012 GEORGE DITCH C-1		93	64	91	89	106	34	17	16	19	20	25	48	622
	3365 PARK W. RETURN S/O A-DRAIN		8	32	15	12	21	5	4	3	2	13	7	0	122
	3047 4 X - 58D		55	125	214	166	182	158	234	206	226	179	250	277	2272
	3366 SOUTH INDIAN DITCH DIVERSION #1 N/O SCHOBBER		2	9	8	15	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	53
	3367 SOUTH INDIAN DITCH DIVERSION #2 N/O SCHOBBER		38	49	74	108	97	23	0	0	0	0	0	31	420
	W408 WELL 408		201	206	204	199	194	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	1184
	3002 GEORGE DITCH W. OF SUNLAND AVENUE	(-)	41	40	53	53	65	33	21	21	31	24	25	41	448
	3046 SOUTH INDIAN RETURN AT A-1 DRAIN	(-)	0	0	11	14	12	221	179	128	113	79	159	99	1015
	3270 SOUTH INDIAN D-3	(-)	195	274	316	301	272	111	47	47	87	79	68	138	1935
			162	171	225	220	268	34	7	29	16	30	31	81	1274
BC502A															
	3027 HALL DITCH PUMP PLANT #2@DON TATUM LEASE(		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3028 HALL DITCH PUMP PLANT #4 AT DON TATUM LEASE		0	0	4	88	57	56	41	4	0	0	0	45	295
			0	0	4	88	57	56	41	4	0	0	0	45	295
BC502B															
	3031 A-1 DRAIN PUMP PLANT #1 S/O HALL DITCH		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3032 A-1 DRAIN PUMP PLANT #3 AT WELL #140		142	87	102	151	142	116	21	0	0	0	0	44	805
			142	87	102	151	142	116	21	0	0	0	0	44	805
BCOPRB															
	2086 A-DRAIN DIV. TO ARKANSAS FLATS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	128
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	128
BCRECA															
	3155 BISHOP CK DITCH #5-B		0	0	0	0	0	0	208	115	105	62	376	294	1160
			0	0	0	0	0	0	208	115	105	62	376	294	1160
BCRECC															
	3021 BISHOP CK CANAL DIV. #67		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	99	236
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	99	236
BCRECD															
	3194 SOUTH FORK BISHOP CREEK BELOW BISHOP CREEK		350	492	552	526	732	512	681	418	432	307	433	410	5845
	3193 SANDERS POND RETURN AT OWENS RIVER	(-)	0	20	0	0	0	0	103	49	122	154	174	56	678
	3066 RAWSON POND #3 RETURN TO OWENS RIVER	(-)	139	191	187	178	361	247	186	139	92	89	85	170	2064
			211	281	365	348	371	265	392	230	219	65	174	185	3106
BCRECF															
	3023 KINGSLEY DITCH DIV. C-4		103	87	107	103	119	95	57	36	33	37	67	97	941
	3183 CEMETERY DITCH AT E. LINE ST.	(-)	37	34	54	33	43	56	50	32	4	1	0	18	362
			67	53	53	70	76	38	7	4	29	36	67	79	579
BCLAEMH															
	3242 BISHOP CK CANAL DIV. TO 5 BRIDGES #2		0	7	142	120	0	199	0	0	0	45	289	258	1060
	3317 BISHOP CK CANAL DIV. TO 5 BRIDGES #6		24	35	30	31	26	19	0	0	13	21	140	150	489
			24	41	172	151	26	218	0	0	13	65	429	408	1547
BCRV361B															
	3102 HORTON CK E-7		0	0	221	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	370
			0	0	221	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	370
BCRVRECA															
	3185 MCGEE CK AT ABERLOUR RANCH		235	240	186	160	150	152	170	177	167	224	353	375	2589
	3235 MILL POND RETURN	(-)	80	83	78	89	98	96	94	106	97	159	115	117	1212
			155	157	108	71	52	56	76	72	69	65	238	258	1377



STAUD	STATION NAME	2016										2017				TOTAL
		+/-	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR-MAR	
Bishop Cone Account Total Uses																
BC005A		6	4	18	5	1	-1	-2	2	6	-2	1	5			43
BC005B		6	5	5	4	6	9	1	0	0	0	0	0			36
BC006A		8	10	10	9	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	6			89
BC1478		68	29	71	117	24	58	13	20	29	11	12	30			482
BC1479		0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			5
BC301		103	59	36	91	137	98	7	8	8	15	4	80			646
BC302A		27	19	31	29	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	44			178
BC302B		137	159	151	165	135	197	50	54	48	32	86	241			1455
BC304		3	5	5	4	39	24	12	1	0	0	0	0			93
BC311		577	562	511	458	519	457	60	64	64	73	364	696			4405
BC313		54	150	178	154	142	81	75	49	37	38	77	182			1217
BC324		128	236	208	263	225	55	17	7	21	40	44	113			1357
BC335		28	33	41	28	53	18	7	20	2	4	3	32			269
BC338		528	558	513	548	763	200	22	18	22	19	495	222			3908
BC339		81	82	51	78	76	40	17	18	19	16	47	134			659
BC353		51	65	64	51	69	13	9	8	7	4	26	43			410
BC361A		44	249	176	182	143	93	19	1	-8	-40	3	195			1057
BC361B		241	490	421	428	458	314	95	58	87	10	68	356			3026
BC362D		86	126	162	180	178	68	26	47	43	21	11	35			983
BC387A		57	89	99	132	179	111	5	0	0	0	23	8			703
BC392		133	103	75	116	74	45	-9	-6	-31	-4	2	128			626
BC393		6	37	32	12	12	1	0	0	0	0	40	4			144
BC397		444	456	588	580	570	8	30	117	86	64	487	688			4118
BC500		162	171	225	220	268	34	7	29	16	30	31	81			1274
BC502A		0	0	4	88	57	56	41	4	0	0	0	45			295
BC502B		142	87	102	151	142	116	21	0	0	0	0	44			805
BCOPRB		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	128			128
BCRECA		0	0	0	0	0	0	208	115	105	62	376	294			1160
BCRECC		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	99			236
BCRECD		211	281	365	348	371	265	392	230	219	65	174	185			3106
BCRECF		67	53	53	70	76	38	7	4	29	36	67	79			579
BCLAEMH		24	41	172	151	26	218	0	0	13	65	429	408			1547
BCRV361B		0	0	221	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			370
BCRVRECA		155	157	108	71	52	56	76	72	69	65	238	258			1377
BCAUDIT		3577	4316	4696	4882	4821	2691	1212	944	895	629	3251	4865			36779

## **APPENDIX B**

### **OVLMP IRRIGATED PASTURE AND GRAZING UTILIZATION DATA**

## Appendix 1. Irrigated Pastures

Irrigated Pasture (X= Not rated)

Lease ID	Pasture	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
RLI-401	# 8	92	X	X	86	X	Dry	Dry	X	X	78	80	80	82	80
	# 7	92	X	X	86	X	82	96	X	X	90	86	86	90	84
	# 5	92	X	X	84	X	X	94	X	X	84	82	82	86	88
	# 3	92	X	X	88	X	X	92	X	X	76	68	68	82	74
	# 2	92	X	X	88	X	X	90	X	X	89	68	68	82	82
	# 4	92	X	X	92	X	X	98	X	X	88	96	96	86	88
	# 1	92	X	X	Dry	Dry	Dry	68	78	Dry	72	60	60	Dry	78
	# 6	92	X	X	86	X	X	96	X	X	94	96	96	90	90
	# 9	92	X	X	86	X	X	96	X	X	94	94	94	90	90
RLI- 402															
	Highway North	94	X	X	88	X	X	92	X	X	80	X	X	86	X
	Highway South	98	X	X	88	X	X	92	X	X	80	X	X	86	X
	Upper North 40	98	X	X	88	X	X	90	X	X	86	X	X	88	X
	Upper Middle	94	X	X	88	X	X	88	X	X	92	X	X	88	X
	Lower Middle	98	X	X	92	X	X	94	X	X	92	X	X	88	X
RLI- 408	Bull	94	X	X	88	X	X	90	X	X	92	X	X	84	X
RLI- 411	House Pasture	92	X	X	84	X	X	80	86	X	84	X	X	82	X
RLI- 404,413	Bull Pasture	100	X	X	92	X	X	96	X	X	94	X	X	88	X
	Horse Pasture	100	X	X	80	X	X	96	X	X	94	X	X	88	X
	Old Bull Pasture	100	X	X	92	X	X	90	X	X	96	X	X	88	X
	Lower Pasture	100	X	X	90	X	X	98	X	X	94	X	X	88	X
	Middle Pasture	100	X	X	92	X	X	98	X	X	94	X	X	88	X
	Upper Pasture	100	X	X	92	X	X	96	X	X	94	X	X	88	X
	Sheep Pasture	100	X	X	86	X	X	92	X	X	84	X	X	86	X
	Winters	94	X	X	82	X	X	82	X	X	80	X	X	80	X
	Lake Pasture	94	X	X	86	X	X	86	X	X	80	X	X	84	X
	Williams Pasture	94	X	X	82	X	X	88	X	X	84	X	X	80	X
	Horse	80	X	X	76	60	X	82	X	X	70	56	56	76	76
	Symons	X	X	X	X	X	90	86	X	X	96	X	X	86	X
RLI-416	Riata Pasture	76	74	70	76	76	76	74	70	80	78	72	72	78	80
	Mummy West	72	78	72	78	76	76	72	70	80	78	72	72	78	80
	Otey Pasture	X	X	82	80	72	76	76	76	78	81	X	X	78	76
RLI-420															
	Spring Field	98	X	X	98	X	X	98	X	X	92	X	X	88	X
	Right & Left Hand	98	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X	96	X	X	86	X
	Far	92	X	X	94	X	X	100	X	X	92	X	X	90	X
	Airport	96	X	X	94	X	X	92	X	X	96	X	X	80	X
RLI - 424	Arena	96	X	X	88	X	X	96	X	X	96	X	X	82	X
RLI-424	Whistler	92	X	86	70	82	X	86	X	X	80	X	X	X	76
	West Schober	92	X	X	86	X	X	96	X	X	88	X	X	88	X
	East Schober	86	X	X	86	X	X	90	X	X	88	X	X	88	X
	North Horse	94	X	X	90	X	X	86	X	X	90	X	X	88	X
RLI-424	South Horse	94	X	X	86	X	X	86	X	X	90	X	X	88	X
	Heifer Pasture	92	X	X	88	X	X	94	X	X	90	X	X	88	X

### Appendix 1. Irrigated Pastures

	Jack In The Box	92	X	X	84	X	X	90	X	X	88	X	X	88	X
	Sheep Pasture	100	X	X	90	X	X	86	X	X	90	X	X	88	X
	East 80	94	X	X	88	X	X	92	X	X	90	X	X	88	X
	West 80	94	X	X	88	X	X	90	X	X	90	X	X	88	X
<b>RLI-427</b>															
	Esta 1	84	X	X	84	X	X	88	X	X	92	X	X	86	X
	Esta 2	84	X	X	92	X	X	90	X	X	92	X	X	86	X
	Esta 3	86	X	X	X	X	X	88	X	X	92	X	X	86	X
	Esta 4	84	X	X	X	X	X	88	X	X	86	X	X	86	X
	Oesta 1	78	76	88	72	84	78	82	80	86	86	X	X	86	X
	Oesta 2	82	74	86	58	74	78	82	80	86	86	X	X	86	X
<b>RLI-428</b>															
	Robinson	88	X	X	84	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>RLI- 428A</b>	L Pasture	84	X	X	80	88	X	94	X	X	94	X	X	92	X
	Hay Pasture	94	X	X	80	90	X	94	X	X	94	X	X	92	X
	E Stud Pasture	96	X	X	92	X	X	96	X	X	96	X	X	92	X
	W Stud Pasture	98	X	X	80	88	X	96	X	X	94	X	X	92	X
	Store Pasture	98	X	X	80	90	X	92	X	X	98	X	X	92	X
	Wooven Wire	80	X	X	80	90	X	94	X	X	80	X	X	92	X
<b>RLI- 430</b>															
	Water Fowl Area	88	X	X	X	X	X	68	82	81	78	78	78	80	X
<b>RLI- 435</b>															
	Swamp	98	X	X	96	X	X	90	X	X	72	70	70	78	90
	Front	98	X	X	96	X	X	94	X	X	88	X	X	78	92
	Horse	98	X	X	96	X	X	94	X	X	84	X	X	78	92
	Little	100	X	X	96	X	X	94	X	X	82	X	X	78	92
<b>RLI-438</b>															
	Alfalfa 2	96	X	X	96	X	X	96	X	X	78	X	X	82	X
	Alfalfa 1	94	X	X	94	X	X	96	X	X	91	X	X	82	X
	Alfalfa 3	92	X	X	92	X	X	94	X	X	91	X	X	82	X
	Heifer	94	X	X	94	X	X	98	X	X	94	X	X	94	X
	South Meadow	100	X	X	90	X	X	100	X	X	96	X	X	92	X
	Horse Pasture	100	X	X	94	X	X	94	X	X	90	X	X	82	X
	4C	98	X	X	96	X	X	96	X	X	98	X	X	94	X
	Canal	98	X	X	100	X	X	98	X	X	94	X	X	86	X
	Baker	X	X	98	X	98	96	X	X	X	80	X	X	X	X
	Sanger Meadow	X	X	98	X	98	96	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Cow Creek	X	X	100	X	98	96	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>RLI - 439</b>															
	Mare Pasture	80	84	X	84	X	X	86	X	X	86	X	X	92	X
	Pasture 1	86	84	X	86	X	X	92	X	X	82	X	X	92	X
	Pasture 2	86	84	X	86	X	X	92	X	X	82	X	X	92	X
	Archy	82	98	X	92	X	X	92	X	X	92	X	X	92	X
	Corral Holding	80	98	X	84	X	X	86	X	X	88	X	X	88	X
	South Archy	80	98	X	94	X	X	94	X	X	88	X	X	88	X
	Shober	80	98	X	88	X	X	90	X	X	96	X	X	88	X
	South Schober	80	98	X	88	X	X	88	X	X	88	X	X	80	X
<b>RLI-445</b>															
	#3 Pasture	98	X	X	90	X	X	90	X	X	84	X	X	88	X
	#2 Pasture	98	X	X	88	X	X	88	X	X	86	X	X	90	X
	#1 Pasture	98	X	X	88	X	X	92	X	X	86	X	X	90	X

### Appendix 1. Irrigated Pastures

	#4 Pasture	98	X	X	90	X	X	90	X	X	84	X	X	88	X
<b>RLI-451</b>															
	Upper Pond	88	X	X	92	X	X	82	X	X	88	X	X	92	X
	Locust	90	X	X	94	X	X	86	X	X	86	X	X	92	X
	Iron Gate	86	X	X	94	X	X	88	X	X	86	X	X	92	X
	80 Pasture	98	X	X	96	X	X	90	X	X	86	X	X	92	X
	80 Pasture	94	X	X	94	X	X	88	X	X	86	X	X	92	X
	Below Hay Stack	90	X	X	90	X	X	88	X	X	86	X	X	92	X
	Hay Stack	90	X	X	86	X	X	88	X	X	86	X	X	90	X
	Rock Pasture	96	X	X	86	X	X	90	X	X	86	X	X	90	X
	Holding Pasture	96	X	X	86	X	X	90	X	X	86	X	X	90	X
	Below House	98	X	X	94	X	X	92	X	X	92	X	X	92	X
	Stink Ant	98	X	X	88	X	X	94	X	X	86	X	X	92	X
	Pasture # 4	98	X	X	94	X	X	84	X	X	96	X	X	92	X
	Derick Pasture	96	X	X	90	X	X	92	X	X	88	X	X	92	X
	Pond Pasture	96	X	X	96	X	X	92	X	X	96	X	X	92	X
	Lowest South	94	X	X	94	X	X	96	X	X	96	X	X	92	X
	Lower Middle	90	X	X	92	X	X	100	X	X	92	X	X	92	X
	Wahlene Pasture	98	X	X	94	X	X	98	X	X	92	X	X	92	X
	2nd Pasture	96	X	X	96	X	X	86	X	X	88	X	X	92	X
	Iris Pasture	98	X	X	94	X	X	96	X	X	92	X	X	92	X
	Long Pasture	96	X	X	88	X	X	94	X	X	84	X	X	92	X
	Horse Pasture	88	X	X	88	X	X	86	X	X	88	X	X	92	X
<b>Schober</b>	Front Pasture	94	X	X	92	X	X	94	X	X	96	X	X	92	X
	Alfalfa Pasture	94	X	X	94	X	X	86	X	X	98	X	X	92	X
	Pine Cr Rd Post	92	X	X	92	X	X	94	X	X	94	X	X	92	X
	4 Pasture	98	X	X	90	X	X	90	X	X	94	X	X	92	X
	A Pasture	100	X	X	94	X	X	94	X	X	98	X	X	90	X
	B Pasture	98	X	X	94	X	X	90	X	X	96	X	X	88	X
	40 Acre Pasture	94	X	X	92	X	X	90	X	X	96	X	X	92	X
	F Pasture	96	X	X	92	X	X	94	X	X	96	X	X	92	X
	Lou's Pasture	96	X	X	98	X	X	92	X	X	94	X	X	92	X
	Highway Pasture	94	X	X	94	X	X	90	X	X	94	X	X	92	X
	Bull Pasture	94	X	X	90	X	X	82	90	X	94	X	X	92	X
	Orchard Pasture	92	X	X	90	X	X	86	X	X	90	X	X	92	X
	G Pasture	90	X	X	84	X	X	90	X	X	96	X	X	92	X
	E Pasture	94	X	X	84	X	X	82	94	X	98	X	X	92	X
<b>RLI- 452</b>															
	Calving	94	X	X	84	X	X	98	X	X	96	X	X	82	X
	Oystye	96	X	X	84	X	X	98	X	X	96	X	X	82	X
	Golf Field	98	X	X	96	X	X	96	X	X	98	X	X	90	X
	Middle Back	98	X	X	96	X	X	96	X	X	96	X	X	90	X
	North Back	96	X	X	96	X	X	94	X	X	98	X	X	90	X
<b>RLI-453</b>															
	North Riata	81	X	X	86	X	X	90	X	X	90	X	X	84	X
	South Mummy	94	X	X	86	X	X	88	X	X	84	X	X	84	X
	Bishop Creek	94	X	X	86	X	X	92	X	X	90	X	X	84	X
	South Reata	96	X	X	92	X	X	90	X	X	90	X	X	84	X
	North Mummy	80	X	X	84	X	X	84	X	X	84	X	X	84	X
<b>RLI-455</b>															
	Ranch Pasture 1	96	X	X	84	X	X	96	X	X	86	X	X	86	X

### Appendix 1. Irrigated Pastures

	Ranch Pasture 3	96	X	X	96	X	X	84	X	X	84	X	X	94	X
	Ranch Pasture 2	96	X	X	84	X	X	92	X	X	86	X	X	94	X
	South Pasture	100	X	X	88	X	X	94	X	X	94	X	X	94	X
	Horse Field	98	X	X	90	X	X	90	X	X	94	X	X	94	X
	Elk Field	84	X	X	82	X	X	90	X	X	86	X	X	94	X
	North Feedlot	84	X	X	84	X	X	98	X	X	94	X	X	94	X
	NW Feedlot	90	X	X	90	X	X	92	X	X	94	X	X	94	X
	Stuart Lane Wiper	X	X	X	X	Planted	X	92	X	X	100	X	X	94	X
<b>RLI- 456</b>															
	Edwards	92	X	X	80	80	94	90	X	X	84	X	X	84	X
	Richards	98	X	X	64	82	92	84	X	X	84	X	X	84	X
	Van Norman	Pump off	X	78	X	X	X	80	X	X	84	X	X	84	X
	Old Place	84	X	X	86	X	X	90	X	X	84	X	X	76	86
	Smith	90	X	X	88	X	X	96	X	X	84	X	X	84	X
	Miller	88	X	X	94	X	X	86	X	X	86	X	X	84	X
<b>RLI- 460</b>															
	Brockman	92	80	80	X	72	82	80	82	80	80	X	X	81	84
<b>RLI- 461</b>															
	N Highland	68	96	80	86	X	78	88	X	X	82	X	X	84	X
	S Highland	62	84	70	74	78	70	86	X	X	82	X	X	84	X
	N Y Road	66	96	78	X	X	70	84	X	X	80	X	X	86	X
	S Y Road	62	84	70	86	X	74	86	X	X	80	X	X	86	X
	Bogie Field	76	90	85	X	X	66	84	X	X	84	X	X	82	X
	Steward	66	80	80	84	X	82	84	X	X	84	X	X	82	X
	North Horse	68	82	72	X	X	X	82	86	X	84	X	X	88	X
	West Horse	70	76	74	84	X	X	82	88	X	82	X	X	88	X
	Wanacott	70	80	80	82	X	78	84	X	X	84	X	X	82	X
	Horse Trap	68	86	86	94	94	86	94	X	X	92	X	X	94	X
	Mare Pasture	66	86	80	90	90	84	92	X	X	86	X	X	80	X
	Front Pasture	70	84	76	80	80	86	90	X	X	86	X	X	82	X
	Swamp Pasture	68	82	78	80	80	82	88	X	X	86	X	X	82	X
	Castaway	X	X	X	X	X	74	86	X	X	80	X	X	86	X
	Calvert Slough	X	X	X	X	X	X	84	X	X	80	X	X	78	84
<b>RLI-462</b>															
	West Pasture	80	X	X	82	X	X	90	X	X	84	X	X	84	X
	Front Pasture	80	X	X	82	X	X	92	X	X	84	X	X	82	X
	Sewer Farm	80	X	X	82	X	X	88	X	X	88	X	X	84	X
<b>RLI-475</b>															
	North Highway	90	X	X	88	X	X	84	X	X	88	X	X	80	X
	South Highway	90	X	X	88	X	X	88	X	X	88	X	X	80	X
	West County	88	X	X	80	X	X	92	X	X	88	X	X	80	X
	East County	88	X	X	80	X	X	98	X	X	88	X	X	80	X
	West Poplar	88	X	X	80	X	X	92	X	X	88	X	X	80	X
	East Poplar	88	X	X	78	X	X	90	X	X	88	X	X	80	X
	Fuller Meadow	86	86	96	92	X	X	86	X	X	94	X	X	86	X
	Salk	X	X	92	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	86	X
<b>RLI- 479</b>															
	One Acre	68	66	X	80	76	84	82	76	90	88	X	X	82	X
	North	70	84	X	80	82	X	86	X	X	88	X	X	82	X
	Middle	64	80	X	84	92	X	84	X	X	80	X	X	82	X
	South	74	82	X	84	96	X	70	X	X	80	X	X	82	X

## Appendix 1. Irrigated Pastures

	Hay stack	70	76	X	84	92	X	86	X	X	88	X	X	82	X
RLI-483															
	Big Stockley	92	X	X	80	86	92	88	X	X	90	X	X	92	X
	Heifer	96	X	X	82	X	94	92	X	X	88	X	X	92	X
	Little Stockley	90	X	X	82	X	94	86	X	X	90	X	X	92	X
	Outside	88	X	X	82	X	90	88	X	X	90	X	X	92	X
	Sheep	90	X	X	90	X	94	92	X	X	92	X	X	92	X
	Bull	92	X	X	88	X	92	88	X	X	90	X	X	92	X
	Horse	92	X	X	88	X	90	70	92	X	94	X	X	92	X
	Triangle	88	X	X	86	X	92	90	X	X	90	X	X	92	X
	Georges	X	X	X	86	X	96	86	X	X	90	X	X	92	X
	40 Acres	82	X	X	82	88	88	90	X	X	88	X	X	92	X
	Freeway	74	X	X	84	84	94	88	X	X	90	X	X	92	X
	Tonys	90	X	X	88	X	86	86	X	X	94	X	X	92	X
	Rock House	86	X	X	82	X	90	90	X	X	94	X	X	92	X
	Steer	92	X	X	86	X	90	92	X	X	90	X	X	80	X
	Cannal Pasture	74	66	X	X	X	X	82	X	X	88	X	X	80	X
	Mitigation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	80	80
	Little Pasture	44	74	X	X	X	X	78	X	X	88	X	X	80	X
	Wells Meadow	78	X	78	80	X	X	86	X	X	90	X	X	80	X
	McGee Pasture	78	X	X	81	X	X	88	X	X	90	X	X	80	X
	Birch Pasture	82	X	X	80	X	X	88	X	X	88	X	X	80	X
	Horse Pasture	82	X	X	80	X	X	86	X	X	88	X	X	80	X
RLI- 487															
	Sheep/Horse	98	X	X	89	X	X	92	X	X	88	X	X	80	X
	Hess Pasture	94	X	X	86	X	X	94	X	X	88	X	X	80	X
	West Line	100	X	X	92	X	X	94	X	X	94	X	X	80	X
RLI-489															
	Zucco	80	X	X	96	X	X	98	X	X	92	X	X	82	X
	D&D	92	X	X	96	X	X	96	X	X	92	X	X	82	X
	Bardoff	96	X	X	94	X	X	96	X	X	92	X	X	82	X
	Plot	94	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X	96	X	X	82	X
	Heifer Heaven	X	X	X	96	X	X	96	X	X	90	X	X	82	X
	Garden	94	X	X	94	X	X	96	X	X	90	X	X	82	X
	Orchard	88	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X	82	X	X	82	X
	Pampa	82	X	X	96	X	X	100	X	X	90	X	X	82	X
	Cane	86	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X	92	X	X	82	X
	L&L	90	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X	90	X	X	82	X
	Willow	80	X	X	94	X	X	100	X	X	84	X	X	82	X
	Clover	X	X	X	94	X	X	96	X	X	92	X	X	82	X
	Horse Heaven	86	X	X	90	X	X	94	X	X	84	X	X	88	X
	Hectare	86	X	X	92	X	X	96	X	X	90	X	X	82	X
	Dessert	X	X	X	94	X	X	96	X	X	96	X	X	82	X
	Olive Pasture	86	X	X	88	X	X	88	X	X	82	X	X	88	X
	Georges	92	X	X	84	X	X	90	X	X	82	X	X	88	X
	B and D	96	X	X	90	X	X	90	X	X	90	X	X	88	X
	Carasco North	90	X	X	90	X	X	86	X	X	90	X	X	88	X
	Lake Field	92	X	X	84	X	X	90	X	X	74	X	X	88	X
	Bolin	84	X	X	84	X	X	X	X	X	90	X	X	88	X
	Archie	82	X	X	82	X	X	88	X	X	90	X	X	88	
RLI- 491															

### Appendix 1. Irrigated Pastures

	Front Pasture	96	X	X	81	86	X	90	X	X	80	X	X	94	X
	Triangle	86	X	X	84	X	X	88	X	X	72	68	68	62	90
	West Holding	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	30
	Holding Field	92	X	X	90	X	X	98	X	X	90	X	X	94	X
	Hessian	86	X	X	84	X	X	84	X	X	76	70	70	62	92
	Fish Springs	100	X	X	86	X	X	90	X	X	94	X	X	80	X
	Tenemaha	100	X	X	86	X	X	84	X	X	94	X	X	X	X
	Main Meadow	98	X	X	98	X	X	94	X	X	90	X	X	78	94
	Main Meadow	98	X	X	86	X	X	90	X	X	94	X	X	92	X
<b>RLI- 492</b>															
	South Pasture	96	X	X	80	74	74	92	X	X	86	X	X	88	X
	West Pasture	94	X	X	86	74	X	90	X	X	86	X	X	88	X
	East Pasture	94	X	X	80	X	X	94	X	X	86	X	X	88	X
	Horse Pasture	94	X	X	82	X	66	86	X	X	72	74	74	82	X
<b>RLI-493</b>															
	Rain Gun	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	84	X	X	84	X
	Little Horse	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	84	X	X	84	X
<b>RLI- 494</b>															
	Highway Pasture	92	72	80	80	76	78	78	82	80	86	X	X	88	X
<b>RLI- 495</b>															
	ED Pasture	28	68	84	80	80	78	80	82	88	88	X	X	86	X
	WD Pasture	28	68	76	80	80	72	80	78	88	82	X	X	86	X
<b>RLI- 497</b>															
	Waterson North	90	X	X	90	X	X	94	X	X	96	X	X	92	X
	Waterson South	98	X	X	86	X	X	84	X	X	96	X	X	92	X
	Calving Pasture	90	X	X	86	X	78	X	X	X	86	X	X	80	X
	New Alfalfa	64	X	72	X	80	70	X	X	X	82	X	X	80	X
	Old Alfalfa	80	X	90	X	80	78	X	X	X	82	X	X	82	X
<b>RLI-498</b>															
	Pine Cr. Pasture	98	X	X	94	X	X	90	X	X	96	X	X	92	X
	Corral Pasture	98	X	X	90	X	X	94	X	X	96	X	X	92	X
	Triangle Pasture	98	X	X	90	X	X	96	X	X	94	X	X	92	X
	Little Trap	98	X	X	90	X	X	98	X	X	84	X	X	92	X
	Behind Corral	98	X	X	94	X	X	96	X	X	96	X	X	92	X
	40 acres	98	X	X	92	X	X	94	X	X	96	X	X	92	X
	Horse Field	96	X	X	90	X	X	94	X	X	94	X	X	92	X
	Bull	92	X	X	90	X	X	98	X	X	94	X	X	92	X
	New Field	X	X	X	X	X	X	96	X	X	96	X	X	92	
<b>RLI- 499</b>															
	Silver Canyon	X	X	X	86	X	X	86	X	X	94	X	X	92	X
	Middle Pasture	X	X	X	90	X	X	88	X	X	94	X	X	94	X
	Jean Blank	X	X	X	84	X	X	88	X	X	96	X	X	92	X
	Wiper Pivots	X	X	X	94	X	X	98	X	X	96	X	X	92	X
	Full Pivot N	X	X	X	88	X	X	90	X	X	96	X	X	82	X
	Full Pivot S	X	X	X	88	X	X	86	X	X	96	X	X	78	96
	Mitigation	X	X	X	84	X	X	86	X	X	96	X	X	98	X
<b>RLI- 500</b>															
	South 80	84	X	X	84	X	X	92	X	X	82	X	X	86	X
	North 40	94	X	X	86	X	X	96	X	X	86	X	X	86	X
	Trailer Park	92	X	X	86	X	X	94	X	X	86	X	X	92	X



**End of Season Grazing Utilization by Lease and Pasture, 2007 to 2017**

LeaseName	Pasture Name	Transect Name	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Aberdeen	Hines Spring Exclosure	ABERDEEN_30	63%	75%	48%	49%	44%	66%				36%	
		HINES_SPRING_02			44%	27%	45%	20%			11%	30%	19%
		HINES_SPRING_03			44%	1%	33%	20%			9%	41%	28%
	Hines Spring Exclosure Average		63%	75%	45%	25%	41%	35%			10%	35%	23%
	Pipeline Field	ABERDEEN_33	5%	20%	29%	26%	5%	57%			14%	31%	8%
		PIPELINE_02			19%	7%	34%	35%			11%	26%	
		PIPELINE_03			10%	8%	38%	26%			20%	33%	10%
	Pipeline Field Average		5%	20%	19%	14%	26%	39%			15%	30%	9%
Aberdeen Total			34%	47%	32%	20%	33%	37%			13%	33%	16%
Big Pine Canal	North 40	YRIB_03							33%		69%	18%	51%
		YRIB_04			52%	34%	37%	28%	23%	25%	49%	49%	48%
		YRIB_06					10%	46%	30%	4%	40%	10%	0%
	North 40 Average				52%	34%	24%	37%	29%	15%	53%	25%	33%
	South 40	YRIB_01			20%	0%		28%	26%	2%	22%	8%	9%
		YRIB_02			59%	69%	0%	10%	9%		26%	24%	79%
		YRIB_05			7%				17%		15%	16%	6%
	South 40 Average				29%	35%	0%	19%	17%	2%	21%	16%	31%
Big Pine Canal Total					34%	34%	16%	28%	23%	10%	37%	21%	32%
Blackrock	Horse Holding	BLKROC_09	67%	13%	1%	36%	29%	31%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		HORSEHOLD_02		59%	37%	34%				0%			
	Horse Holding Average		67%	36%	19%	35%	29%	31%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Locust Field	BLKROC_06	68%	15%	14%	34%	13%	32%	32%	53%	18%	32%	0%
	Locust Field Average		68%	15%	14%	34%	13%	32%	32%	53%	18%	32%	0%
	North Riparian Field	BLKROC_12		67%	6%	16%							
		BLKROC_22	72%	36%	36%	43%	31%	10%		21%	20%	23%	20%
	North Riparian Field Average		72%	51%	21%	29%	31%	10%		21%	20%	23%	20%
	Reservation Field	BLKROC_02	69%	31%		36%		18%	35%	0%	17%	11%	30%
		BLKROC_03	81%	44%	54%	46%	53%	27%	33%	12%	13%	13%	11%
		BLKROC_44	72%	37%	49%	45%		28%	40%	22%	43%	10%	0%
		BLKROC_49	41%	10%	12%	16%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		BLKROC_51	80%	46%	48%	33%	41%	39%	44%	15%	30%	16%	12%
		RESERVATION_06			29%	48%	23%	34%	30%	18%	15%	13%	30%
	Reservation Field Average		68%	34%	38%	37%	29%	26%	30%	11%	20%	10%	14%
	Reservation Riparian Field	BLKROC_17		65%									
	Reservation Riparian Field Average			65%									
	Robinson Field	BLKROC_04	76%	58%	14%	22%	8%	38%	24%		9%	1%	0%
		ROBINSON_02		52%	15%	23%	4%	18%	25%			7%	0%
	Robinson Field Average		76%	55%	14%	23%	6%	28%	25%		9%	4%	0%

Blackrock	Russell Field		BLKROC_05	85%	43%	19%	48%	13%	24%	22%	2%	2%	13%	0%
			RUSSELL_02			55%	12%	31%	0%	28%	31%	0%	1%	4%
	Russell Field Average			85%	49%	15%	39%	6%	26%	26%	1%	1%	8%	0%
	South Riparian Field		BLKROC_13	45%	29%	28%	10%	31%			15%		0%	5%
			BLKROC_23	25%	8%	43%	20%	22%	8%			27%	0%	25%
			SOUTHRIP_03		39%	5%	33%	19%			7%	12%	0%	7%
			SOUTHRIP_04					20%			2%	5%		0%
	South Riparian Field Average			35%	25%	26%	21%	23%	8%		8%	15%	0%	9%
	Springer Field		BLKROC_08	77%	43%						0%	5%	1%	0%
	Springer Field Average			77%	43%						0%	5%	1%	0%
	White Meadow Field		BLKROC_01	7%	2%	4%	4%	0%	9%	18%	0%		7%	0%
			BLKROC_39	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
			WHITEMEADOW_03		15%	37%	12%		29%	43%	0%	10%	19%	
			WHITEMEADOW_04		7%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%
			WHITEMEADOW_05		17%	52%	34%	36%	54%	32%	29%	0%	35%	0%
	White Meadow Field Average			3%	9%	19%	10%	9%	19%	19%	7%	3%	12%	0%
	White Meadow Riparian Field		BLKROC_11			75%	0%	68%	55%		16%	27%	26%	22%
			BLKROC_14	87%	0%									
			BLKROC_26					45%			18%			
			WMRIP_T2										0%	0%
			WMRIP_T5						23%				11%	3%
			WMRIP_T4						23%				44%	
			WMRIP_T1						26%				12%	27%
	White Meadow Riparian Field Average			87%	0%	75%	0%	57%	32%		17%	27%	19%	13%
	Wrinkle Field		BLKROC_07	51%	28%	26%	40%		7%	28%	6%	7%	16%	0%
			WRINKLE_03		37%	28%	48%	24%	34%	17%	35%	0%		0%
	Wrinkle Field Average			51%	33%	27%	44%	24%	20%	22%	21%	3%	16%	0%
	Wrinkle Riparian Field		BLKROC_18	30%	21%	43%	46%	48%				3%	10%	7%
			BLKROC_19	0%	10%	12%	26%	8%				10%	18%	0%
			BLKROC_20	0%	11%	34%	53%	12%				28%	15%	13%
			BLKROC_21	0%	9%	28%	38%	6%				15%	19%	0%
	Wrinkle Riparian Field Average			8%	13%	29%	41%	18%				14%	16%	5%
	West Field		WRINKLE_02				22%	38%	41%	36%	9%	39%	7%	0%
	West Field Average						22%	38%	41%	36%	9%	39%	7%	0%
Blackrock Total				49%	29%	26%	29%	22%	25%	24%	11%	13%	12%	6%
Cashbaugh Ranch	Bishop Creek Field		CASHBA_02		7%	2%	0%	11%	11%	10%	1%	7%	12%	15%
			CASHBA_04		75%	59%	51%	37%	53%	81%	74%	0%	12%	22%
			CASHBA_05			1%	13%	0%	14%	27%	10%	12%	30%	6%
			CASHBA_06		27%	40%	20%	0%	14%	12%	36%	7%	2%	0%
			CASHBA_09			33%	20%	26%	16%	17%	0%	46%	22%	0%
	Bishop Creek Field Average				36%	27%	21%	15%	22%	29%	24%	14%	16%	9%

Cashbaugh Ranch	Ears Field	CASHBA_19			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	
		CASHBA_20			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%	0%	
		CASHBA_21			4%	0%	0%	15%		0%	0%	41%	0%
		CASHBA_22			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%
		CASHBA_25				0%	0%		16%	0%	0%	20%	0%
	Ears Field Average				1%	0%	0%	4%	4%	0%	0%	37%	0%
	East of the River Field	CASHBA_16			21%	21%	24%	28%		7%	30%	8%	0%
		CASHBA_24			31%	10%	27%	38%		0%	15%	18%	11%
		CASHBA_26						48%		62%	24%	47%	0%
		CASHBA_27										18%	
	East of the River Field Average				26%	15%	25%	38%		23%	23%	23%	4%
	Laws River Field	CASHBA_01			8%	12%	22%	44%	50%		37%	46%	26%
		CASHBA_03			46%	44%	49%	66%	56%				
		CASHBA_07				0%	15%	47%	31%	6%	19%	32%	1%
		CASHBA_08			5%	9%	14%	31%	43%	14%	17%	22%	5%
	Laws River Field Average				20%	16%	25%	47%	45%	10%	24%	34%	10%
	Slough Field	CASHBA_17			42%		20%	19%	25%	31%	24%	22%	24%
		CASHBA_18			34%		25%	39%	15%	12%	50%	17%	33%
		CASHBA_23			27%		32%	30%	6%	15%	28%	17%	27%
	Slough Field Average				34%		25%	29%	15%	19%	34%	18%	28%
	Warm Springs Holding Field	CASHBA_15			76%		77%			32%		44%	31%
	Warm Springs Holding Field Average				76%		77%			32%		44%	31%
	White Mountain Field	CASHBA_12			17%	17%		55%	64%	53%	37%	54%	51%
		CASHBA_14			15%	0%	18%	29%	21%	24%	9%	32%	25%
	White Mountain Field Average				16%	8%	18%	42%	42%	39%	23%	43%	38%
Cashbaugh Ranch Total				36%	23%	12%	19%	28%	26%	19%	17%	28%	13%
Coloseum	Movie Field	COLOSEUM_01	65%				0%				25%	41%	19%
		COLOSEUM_02	70%				0%						
		COLOSEUM_03	74%					3%					
	Movie Field Average		70%				0%	3%			25%	41%	19%
	South East Field	COLOSEUM_38	77%	0%				70%					
		COLOSEUM_T1									23%		62%
		COLOSEUM_T2						74%					
		COLOSEUM_T3						79%			36%		39%
		COLOSEUM_T4						64%					
		COLOSEUM_T5									0%		49%
	South East Field Average		77%	0%				72%			20%		50%
	Northeast Pasture	NORTHEAST_01						0%			0%		10%
	Northeast Pasture Average							0%			0%		10%
Coloseum Total			72%	0%			0%	48%			17%	41%	36%
Delta	Bolin Field	BOLIN_02							25%		5%		

Delta	Bolin Field	BOLIN_01						65%	27%	16%			
	Bolin Field Average							65%	26%	16%	5%		
	Main Delta	DELTA_01	58%	56%	59%	70%	38%	30%	19%	39%	35%	53%	9%
		DELTA_02	61%	49%									
		DELTA_03	72%	60%	54%	71%	12%	45%	26%	50%	8%	59%	12%
		DELTA_04	83%	50%	55%	62%	33%	44%	38%	30%	11%	63%	15%
		DELTA_05	50%	73%	54%	29%	50%	42%	40%	22%	60%	43%	24%
		DELTA_06	26%	50%	35%	23%	42%	41%	26%	30%	66%	55%	36%
	DELTA_07	60%	65%	61%	49%	51%	58%	36%	49%	63%	20%	13%	
Main Delta Average		58%	58%	53%	51%	38%	43%	31%	37%	41%	49%	18%	
Dune Pasture	DELT_UP_01						0%						
Dune Pasture Average							0%						
Delta Total			58%	58%	53%	51%	32%	47%	30%	34%	35%	49%	18%
Intake	Intake	STUART_01				0%							
	Intake Average					0%							
Intake Total						0%							
Islands	Bull Field	ISLAND_03	38%										
	Bull Field Average		38%										
	Carasco Riparian Field South	ISLAND_06	28%	18%	11%			26%	21%		5%	41%	3%
	Carasco Riparian Field South Average		28%	18%	11%			26%	21%		5%	41%	3%
	Carasco South	ISLAND_05	50%	0%									
	Carasco South Average		50%	0%									
	Depot Riparian Field	ISLAND_08	72%	18%	12%	20%	0%	68%	27%	31%	23%	25%	16%
		ISLAND_09	92%	40%	49%	49%	25%	67%	39%	91%	71%	48%	9%
		RIVERFIELD_07				26%	29%	52%	47%	19%	60%	61%	24%
		RIVERFIELD_09				9%	8%	9%		51%		15%	27%
		RIVERFIELD_12				44%	41%	71%	58%	38%	63%	53%	1%
	Depot Riparian Field Average		82%	29%	30%	30%	20%	53%	43%	46%	54%	41%	16%
	Lubkin	LUBKIN_01	48%	0%	14%		0%	5%	6%	3%	16%	34%	33%
	Lubkin Average		48%	0%	14%		0%	5%	6%	3%	16%	34%	33%
	Reinhackle Field	ISLAND_04	63%	0%									
	Reinhackle Field Average		63%	0%									
	River Field - Islands	ISLAND_07	63%		46%	0%	0%		0%	0%			
		ISLAND_10	63%	16%	3%	28%	0%	40%	44%	0%	25%	40%	8%
		ISLAND_11	0%	6%	22%		11%	6%	0%		7%	0%	0%
		ISLAND_12			25%	0%	34%	31%	0%	41%	28%		
		RIVERFIELD_08			47%	3%	0%	71%	52%		34%	0%	5%
		RIVERFIELD_11				0%	58%	89%	0%		20%		
		RIVERFIELD_06				0%	0%	31%		0%	0%		
		ISLAND_14						81%	20%	48%	49%	67%	0%
River Field - Islands Average		42%	11%	27%	4%	15%	50%	17%	18%	23%	27%	3%	

Islands	South Field		ISLAND_02	31%	15%	8%		23%	0%		0%		14%	
			ISLAND_59	74%	47%	18%	0%				0%	0%	29%	
			SOUTHFIELD_02			3%	7%	24%	19%		0%	0%	36%	
	South Field Average			52%	31%	8%	3%	23%	10%		0%	0%	26%	
Islands Total				52%	16%	20%	13%	17%	42%	24%	23%	27%	33%	12%
Lone Pine	Johnson Pasture		LONEPINE_05	44%	0%	34%	63%	14%	0%		79%	0%	21%	0%
	Johnson Pasture Average			44%	0%	34%	63%	14%	0%		79%	0%	21%	0%
	River Field - Lone Pine	LONEPINE_01	80%	45%	61%	49%	28%	22%		38%	42%	26%	26%	
		LONEPINE_02	79%	47%	48%	25%	30%	32%		30%		29%	24%	
		LONEPINE_03	81%	49%	70%	37%	52%	63%		64%	49%	45%	25%	
		LONEPINE_04	67%	55%	47%	32%	45%	45%		20%	40%	29%	26%	
		LONEPINE_06	78%	44%										
		LONEPINE_07		52%	51%	38%	8%	21%		0%	19%	25%	13%	
		LONEPINE_08						42%		52%	21%	24%	35%	
River Field - Lone Pine Average			77%	49%	55%	36%	32%	37%		34%	34%	30%	25%	
Lone Pine Total				72%	42%	52%	41%	29%	32%		40%	29%	28%	21%
Reinhackle Ranch	Laws Holding Field		LACEY_03			32%	37%	5%	34%	27%	41%	19%	44%	13%
			LACEY_05			40%	52%	62%	65%	35%	79%	45%	58%	0%
			LACEY_08					8%	19%	38%	26%	18%	42%	9%
	Laws Holding Field Average					36%	44%	25%	39%	33%	49%	27%	48%	7%
	Triangle Field	LACEY_01			56%	33%	41%	79%	56%	38%	58%	29%	0%	
		LACEY_02			50%	33%	19%	35%	41%	0%	3%	34%	0%	
		LACEY_04			17%	0%	34%	21%	0%	0%	21%	0%	12%	
		LACEY_06			25%		26%	62%	50%	29%	29%	4%	17%	
		LACEY_07			41%	39%	65%	31%	65%	23%	33%	39%	17%	
Triangle Field Average					38%	26%	37%	46%	43%	18%	29%	21%	9%	
Reinhackle Ranch Total						37%	32%	32%	43%	39%	29%	28%	31%	9%
Round Valley Ranch	East Side Riparian		MEND_04			75%	14%	14%	28%	0%		56%	68%	63%
	East Side Riparian Average					75%	14%	14%	28%	0%		56%	68%	63%
	East Side River Field	MEND_05							0%		33%	64%	46%	
		MEND_06			73%	20%	46%	62%	29%		34%	39%	41%	
		MEND_07			52%	15%	40%	12%	26%		33%	57%	38%	
		MEND_08			15%		47%	17%	0%		0%	35%	0%	
	East Side River Field Average					47%	17%	44%	30%	14%		25%	49%	31%
	Hole Pasture		MEND_12			79%	63%	61%				11%	30%	50%
	Hole Pasture Average					79%	63%	61%				11%	30%	50%
	River Riparian	MEND_03			79%	33%	53%	51%	28%		36%	26%	25%	
		MEND_09			10%	0%	0%	2%	6%		17%	5%	0%	
		MEND_10			41%	0%	3%	0%	33%		5%	15%	0%	
		MEND_11			94%	29%	15%	25%	0%		82%	19%	4%	
River Riparian Average					56%	16%	18%	20%	17%		35%	16%	7%	

Round Valley Ranch	Zurich Riparian		MEND_02					20%	33%	18%	16%		61%	31%	55%	
	Zurich Riparian Average							20%	33%	18%	16%		61%	31%	55%	
Round Valley Ranch Total							58%	22%	31%	24%	14%		33%	35%	29%	
S-T Ranch	Calvert Slough Pasture	CALVERT_02					55%	18%			0%					
		CALVERT_03					62%	39%	0%	0%	0%	55%		27%		
		CALVERT_04					34%		26%		0%	35%	5%	9%		
		TATUM_11					77%	64%	37%	69%	71%	86%	85%		48%	
		TATUM_13					34%	37%	13%	42%	20%	28%	31%	28%	11%	
		TATUM_29		51%	40%	63%	75%	55%	0%	0%	29%	35%	14%	5%		
	Calvert Slough Pasture Average				51%	40%	54%	54%	25%	28%	15%	47%	39%	20%	21%	
	Charlie Butte Field		TATUM_10					62%		24%	29%	15%	60%	51%	49%	39%
	Charlie Butte Field Average							62%		24%	29%	15%	60%	51%	49%	39%
	East River Field	TATUM_07					67%	0%	0%	16%	31%	26%	41%	13%	0%	
		TATUM_08					65%	4%	11%	28%	28%	28%	10%	32%	26%	
		TATUM_09					77%	48%	61%	49%	30%	52%	45%		54%	
		TATUM_12					39%	23%	14%	28%	22%	5%	6%	19%	11%	
		TATUM_14					47%	28%	11%	17%	17%	27%	29%	16%	21%	
	East River Field Average							59%	21%	19%	28%	26%	28%	26%	20%	22%
	North Horton Slough Riparian		TATUM_02					13%	3%	0%	21%	0%	17%	0%	5%	13%
	North Horton Slough Riparian Average							13%	3%	0%	21%	0%	17%	0%	5%	13%
	Northeast McCumber Riparian		TATUM_01					20%	0%	12%	45%	0%	3%	0%	8%	21%
	Northeast McCumber Riparian Average							20%	0%	12%	45%	0%	3%	0%	8%	21%
	Northwest McCumber Riparian		TATUM_04					74%		0%	59%	21%	11%	8%	7%	1%
	Northwest McCumber Riparian Average							74%		0%	59%	21%	11%	8%	7%	1%
	South Horton Slough Riparian		TATUM_06					68%	28%		28%	0%	52%	31%	15%	59%
	South Horton Slough Riparian Average							68%	28%		28%	0%	52%	31%	15%	59%
	Southeast McCumber Riparian		TATUM_03					59%	25%	28%	14%	77%	45%	41%	49%	26%
	Southeast McCumber Riparian Average							59%	25%	28%	14%	77%	45%	41%	49%	26%
	Southwest McCumber Riparian		TATUM_05					90%	40%	66%	72%			54%	23%	27%
	Southwest McCumber Riparian Average							90%	40%	66%	72%			54%	23%	27%
	West River Field		TATUM_15					44%	57%	66%	34%	8%	46%	37%	29%	34%
	West River Field Average							44%	57%	66%	34%	8%	46%	37%	29%	34%
S-T Ranch Total					51%	40%	55%	33%	25%	32%	19%	36%	30%	21%	25%	
Thibaut	Rare Plant Management Area	RAREPLANT_02		76%			77%	0%					0%		16%	
		RAREPLANT_03		98%			58%	7%		45%	4%		8%	15%		
		THIBAUT_02		88%			49%	0%		34%	36%	29%	13%	34%	11%	
	Rare Plant Management Area Average				87%			61%	2%		39%	20%	29%	7%	25%	14%
	Thibaut Field	THIBAUT_03		89%	65%		36%	65%	74%	15%	20%	40%	6%	56%	78%	
		THIBAUT_08			15%		8%	4%	0%	14%	0%	0%	1%	7%	2%	
		THIBAUT_09			3%		6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
THIBAUTFIELD_02		81%	64%		62%	31%	76%	30%	0%	22%		44%				

Thibaut	Thibaut Field		THIBAUTFIELD_03			13%	3%	0%		5%	0%		2%	0%
			THIBAUTFIELD_04			6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		7%	0%
	Thibaut Field Average			85%	37%	22%	17%	25%	12%	4%	10%	2%	19%	16%
	Waterfowl Management Area		THIBAUT_01	80%			3%				50%	40%	3%	9%
			WATERFOWL_02	15%			40%	30%			56%	30%	16%	8%
			WATERFOWL_03				21%	33%			33%	25%	4%	
			WATERFOWL_04	57%			11%	51%						
			WATERFOWL_05	77%				39%						
Waterfowl Management Area Average			57%			19%	38%			46%	32%	8%	8%	
Thibaut Total			73%	37%	35%	14%	30%	19%	8%	23%	14%	17%	14%	
Tuttle	Tuttle Field		TUTTLE_01	61%	0%	0%		0%	27%			0%	6%	12%
	Tuttle Field Average			61%	0%	0%		0%	27%			0%	6%	12%
Tuttle Total				61%	0%	0%		0%	27%			0%	6%	12%
Twin Lakes			BLKROC_37	40%	9%	0%	0%	0%	5%	15%		2%		5%
			BLKROC_FIELD_04		10%		0%	0%		23%				7%
			TWINLAKES_02	16%	17%		0%	4%		0%	6%		0%	0%
			TWINLAKES_05	65%	23%									
	Average			40%	14%	0%	0%	1%	5%	13%	6%	2%	0%	4%
	Lower Blackrock Riparian Field		BLKROC_RIP_07		61%	53%		34%	72%		14%	0%		0%
			TWINLAKES_03	82%	28%	21%	6%	42%	36%				0%	14%
			TWINLAKES_04	85%										
			TWINLAKES_06	102%										
	Lower Blackrock Riparian Field Average			89%	44%	37%	6%	38%	54%		14%	0%	0%	7%
	South River Field		4J_02			25%			61%		26%	51%	68%	
			4J_03			9%		31%	6%		7%	12%	10%	0%
			4J_04			17%		61%	24%		9%	33%	34%	0%
	South River Field Average					17%		46%	30%		14%	32%	37%	0%
	Upper Blackrock Field		BLKROC_RIP_05			52%	21%	25%	51%		9%	0%	10%	3%
			BLKROC_RIP_06			53%	19%	29%	74%		10%		0%	
			BLKROC_RIP_08		41%	42%	17%	18%	70%		50%		69%	27%
			INTAKE_01	45%		25%	13%	30%	49%		10%	12%	2%	9%
				BLKROC_RIP_09								43%		
	Upper Blackrock Field Average			45%	41%	43%	17%	26%	61%		20%	18%	20%	13%
Twin Lakes Total				62%	25%	30%	10%	25%	45%	13%	16%	19%	21%	7%
Warm Spring	River Field - Warm Springs		CASHBA_10			14%		25%	32%	48%	53%	60%	44%	18%
			CASHBA_11			5%		0%	21%	22%	6%	11%	18%	0%
			CASHBA_13			20%		7%	34%	41%	30%	18%	50%	0%
	River Field - Warm Springs Average					13%		11%	29%	37%	30%	30%	37%	6%
Warm Spring Total						13%		11%	29%	37%	30%	30%	37%	6%
Fish Slough	Hospital Field		FISHSLOUGH_01						15%			84%		
	Hospital Field Average								15%			84%		

Fish Slough	North Bench Field		FISHSLOUGH_02						9%			46%		0%	
	North Bench Field Average								9%			46%		0%	
	Lake Field		FISHSLOUGH_07										5%	8%	
	Lake Field Average												5%	8%	
	Square Field		FISH04_2015										0%		
	Square Field Average												0%		
	Hospital East		HOSPITAL EAST											27%	
	Hospital East Average													27%	
	South Bench Field		FISHSLOUGH_05									100%			
			FISH03_2015											21%	
			FISHSLOUGH_02_RT											0%	
	South Bench Field Average											100%	0%	21%	
	Bench		FISHSLOUGH_03										27%		
	Bench Average												27%		
	Calochortis Field		FISHSLOUGH_05_RT											0%	11%
Calochortis Field Average													0%	11%	
Fish Slough Total									12%			64%	1%	11%	
Independence	Manzanar		INDEP_65							52%	75%				
	Manzanar Average									52%	75%				
Independence Total										52%	75%				