

Table 3.1. LADWP Mitigation and Monitoring Summary

Reporting No.	Table 3.1 LADWP MITIGATION AND MONITORING					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>	
	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU						
1					X			X			
2	X	X						X			
3	X			X					X		
4	X			X					X		
5	X							X			
6	X		X	X				X			
7	X			X					X		
8	X			X		X					
9	X							X			
10	X	X						X			
11	X	X						X			
12	X	X			X			X			
13	X		X					X			
14	X	X						X			
15	X							X			
16	X			X		X					
17					X			X			
18	X				X			X			
19	X			X					X		
20					X			X			
21					X			X			
22	X			X		X					
23	X			X		X					
24	X			X		X					
25	X		X					X			
26	X		X	X				X			
27	X		X					X			
28	X		X			X					
29	X		X					X			
30	X		X					X			
31	X	X	X					X			
32								X			
33				X					X		
34				X					X		
35				X					X		
36				X					X		
37				X					X		
38				X					X		
39	X			X					X		
40	X		X					X			
41	X		X					X			
42	X	X						X			
43	X		X					X			
44	X		X			X					
45	X		X					X			
46	X		X			X					
47	X		X					X			
48	X		X					X			
49	X	X	X		X			X			
50	X		X					X			
51	X	X	X					X			
52					X			X			
53	X							X			
54	X		X					X			
55	X	X						X			
56	X		X					X			
57	X		X			X					
58	X							X			
59	X			X					X		
60	X		X			X					
61	X	X						X			
62	X		X					X			
63					X			X			
64					X			X			
<b>64 TOTAL MITIGATION COMMITMENTS</b>						<b>LADWP Totals</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 3.2. LADWP Other Legal Obligations Summary

Reporting No.	Inyo/LA Water Agreement	1991 EIR	1997 MOU	Table 3.2 LADWP OTHER LEGAL 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>

**Table 3.3. LADWP Mitigation and Monitoring**

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 AND MONITORING				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))						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.					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 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.  LADWP planted 100 greasewood shrubs utilizing the Cocoon Planting System from Land Life Company in the fall of 2018. The cocoon planting technology allows for shrubs to grow in arid environments without additional irrigation post planting. The 100 shrubs were planted at the northern end of the parcel and will be monitored for survivability.  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 has not yet attained goals.					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 AND MONITORING				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					
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 has not yet attained goals.				X	
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		

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Table 3.3</b> <b>LADWP MITIGATION AND MONITORING</b></p>						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			
6	X	X	X			Big Pine Northeast Regreening (30 acres; EIR Impact 10-11 and 10-19, EIR Table 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.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.	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.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.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.	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. 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.				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 AND MONITORING				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					
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		

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Table 3.3</b> <b>LADWP MITIGATION AND MONITORING</b></p>						Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented			
											Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)
10	X	X				Buckley Ponds (EIR Impact 10-5 and 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. 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.	Under this project, water is provided for a warm-water fishery and waterfowl area.	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. 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. Water continues to be provided annually to this project. Maintenance occurs as necessary. Project is implemented and ongoing.	X			
11	X	X				Calvert Slough (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 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			

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12	X	X			X			X		
13	X		X					X		



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						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date					
14	X	X				<p>Farmers Pond (EIR Impact 10-5, 10-18, 11-1, EIR Table 5-2)</p>	<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>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.</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>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>			X		
15	X					<p>Fish Springs Hatchery (EIR Impact 10-14)</p>	<p>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>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>			X		

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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 has 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 has also used controlled burns, sprinkler irrigation, seeding banks and outplanting native species to assist in mitigating the original impacts. In 2017, LADWP determined that mitigation for the impacts from groundwater pumping at Five Bridges was complete. Inyo County and LADWP utilized the dispute resolution process to settle disagreements over the W385R pump test and the status of the Five Bridges Mitigation Project in 2017. On June 25, 2018, both parties entered into a Settlement Agreement as resolution to these disputes. Subsequently, at their July 19, 2018 meeting, the Inyo/Los Angeles Technical Group adopted resolutions to (1) adopt a monitoring and management plan for the W385R pump test and (2) amend the 1999 Revegetation Plan to temporarily suspend the provision requiring Wells 385 and 386 be permanently shut down in order to conduct the pump test. At their February 21, 2019 meeting, the Technical Group adopted a Work Plan for the Five Bridges Mitigation Area for the 2019 and 2020 calendar years to coincide with the W385 pump test that will occur in winter 2019/2020. LADWP will conduct the work outlined in that plan per agreement with Inyo County. Mitigation 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	Table 3.3 LADWP MITIGATION AND MONITORING				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.	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. 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. 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.	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. CEQA analysis was conducted in Spring 2010 and the projects were adopted by the Board of Water and Power Commissioners in June 2010. 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.			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	

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 AND MONITORING					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					
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		
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					
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			

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 AND MONITORING				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					
26	X		X	X		Independence East Side Regreening Project (23 acres; EIR Impact 10-11, 12-1, EIR Table 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: 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. 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.	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.						Table 3.3 LADWP MITIGATION AND MONITORING						Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
						1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	Project Title					
29	X		X			Independence Springfield (286 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: 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.</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>	<p>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.</p>			X				
30	X		X			Independence Woodlot (20 acres; EIR Impact 10-11, EIR Table 4-3)	<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>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>			X				

Reporting No.						Table 3.3 LADWP MITIGATION AND MONITORING					Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status					
31	X	X	X			<p>Klondike Lake Aquatic Habitat (160 acres; EIR Impact 10-5 and 11-1, EIR Tables 4-3, 5-2, and 5-3)</p>	<p>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>	<p>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>	<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. 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						<p>Klondike SSHA (Big Pine Ditch System MND)</p>		<p>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>	<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. Water continues to be provided to the project annually as required; 40 acre feet of water was released to the project in 2018 (April-May; September-October). 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	Table 3.3 LADWP MITIGATION AND MONITORING				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					
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 26,000 plants were planted in this parcel from 2008 to 2018. Initial planting in this parcel was 100% completed by fall 2015. In the fall of 2018, approximately 6,000 plants were overplanted within the parcel, filling in all vacant emitter locations. Overplanting in this parcel is ongoing. Project is fully implemented but has not yet attained goals.				X	

Table 3.3 LADWP MITIGATION AND MONITORING						Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status
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. Survivability monitoring of the outplantings was performed in the fall of 2018. 12,492 emitters were surveyed for living plants. Of them, 8,021 had a live plant, equating to 64% survivability. 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 AND MONITORING				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					
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 71,400 plants have been planted in this parcel from 2008 to 2016.</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. Knowledge gained from these demonstration projects have helped guide 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>Survivability monitoring of the outplantings was performed in the fall of 2018. Biologists surveyed 36,072 emitters for living plants. Of them, 26,841 had a live plant, equating to 74% survivability.</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. Approximately 23,000 plants were planted in this parcel from 2008 to 2017. LADWP seeded the (former) above ground drip portion in 2015/2016 but had little success with germination. LADWP overplanted 6,000 native plants at this site in Spring 2017. Survivability monitoring of the outplantings was performed in the fall of 2018. Biologists surveyed 11,522 emitters for living plants. Of them, 8,191 had a live plant, equating to 71% survivability. 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		



Table 3.3 LADWP MITIGATION AND MONITORING						Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully Implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented				
Reporting No.	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date
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 34,500 plants were planted in this parcel from 2008 to 2018. LADWP seeded the above ground drip portion in 2015/2016 but had little success with germination. LADWP overplanted 10,000 native plants at this site in spring 2017. The new above ground drip portion was replanted in the spring 2018 with 4,500 native plants.</p> <p>Survivability monitoring of the outplantings was performed in the fall of 2018. Biologists surveyed 17,160 emitters for living plants. Of them, 10,837 had a live plant, equating to 63% survivability.</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	

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 AND MONITORING					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					
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.	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. In the fall of 2018, approximately 11,000 plants were outplanted within the 30 acres of drip irrigation. 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. 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.				X		
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.	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.  Water continues to be provided annually to this project for irrigation. Project is implemented and ongoing.				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.	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.  Water continues to be provided annually to this 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	Table 3.3 LADWP MITIGATION AND MONITORING				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					
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.	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.			X		
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.	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.  Water continues to be provided annually to this project for irrigation. Project is implemented and ongoing.			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.	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.	X				
45	X		X			Lone Pine Riparian Park  (320 acres, EIR Tables 4-3 and 5-3)		Provide a continuous water supply to a reestablished 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.	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.  Water continues to be provided annually to this project for irrigation as required. Project is implemented and ongoing.			X		

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						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date					
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.	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.	X				
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.	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 annually from LADWP facilities to promote and maintain vegetation. Project is implemented and ongoing.			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.	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. In Winter 2017-18, LADWP and CAL Fire planted 825 Hybrid Poplar trees in the Poplar section of the Lone Pine Wood Lot. The trees were planted in areas where there were spaces from trees not re-sprouting. Maintenance of the wood lots continues as needed. Water is supplied annually to the project for irrigation. Project is implemented and ongoing.				X	

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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		
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		



Reporting No.						Table 3.3 LADWP MITIGATION AND MONITORING				Complete	Ongoing as Necessary/Required	Implemented and Ongoing	Fully implemented but not meeting goals	Not fully implemented
	1991 EIR	1991 EIR Environmental Project (1970-1984)	1991 EIR E/M Project (1985-present)	Revegetation Project	1997 MOU	Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date					
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		
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		

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						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status					
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			
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.	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. 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.			X			

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						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status					
56	X		X			<p>Shepherd Creek Alfalfa Field (198 acres; EIR Impact 10-11, 12-1, EIR Tables 4-3 and 5-3)</p>	<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			<p>Shepherd Creek Potential (60 acres; EIR Impact 10-11, 12-1, EIR Table 5-3)</p>	<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					
58	X					<p>Steward Ranch (EIR Impact 9-14)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>			X			

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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 1970s due to a reduction in surface water irrigation, higher water costs, age, disease, etc. LADWP 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					
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.	This project was implemented as and LADWP Environmental Project in the 1970's to enhance/expand elk feeding grounds in the Owens Valley. Water continues to be provided annually to this project for irrigation. This project is implemented and ongoing.				X		

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						Project Title	Impact (Where Relevant)	Measure/Provision	Progress to Date	Status				
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.	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.  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.  Water continues to be provided annually to the project for irrigation. Project is implemented and ongoing.			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		