

**5. 1991 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (EIR) MITIGATION MEASURES
STATUS**

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MEASURE STATUS**

Table 16 provides status of mitigations required by the EIR on Water from the Owens Valley to Supply the Second Los Angeles Aqueduct, October, 1991.

TABLE 16
1991 EIR Mitigation Measures

Project/Item Description	1991 EIR Impact No.	Impacts	Project Description/Mitigation Measure	Mit. Plan Req'd.	Goal	Project Status
9 Water Resources						
Steward Ranch	9-14	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>Because groundwater pumping in the Big Pine well field was contributing to a lowering of groundwater levels at Steward Ranch that resulted in one of two wells being inoperable, the ranch owners have been fully compensated by LADWP on an annual basis for all reduced alfalfa production caused by a loss of well water, and for future costs of re-establishing any lost alfalfa. LADWP has also lowered the pump in the domestic well at the ranch at no cost to the ranch owners. LADWP has made the following offer (previously made public) to the ranch owners, to permanently mitigate the lowered groundwater levels that have existed since 1972, which the ranch owner has refused:</p> <p>1) A new well would be drilled, equipped with a pump and motor, and connected to the ranch's reservoir at no cost to the ranch owner;</p> <p>2) Power bills for this well, and for the second irrigation supply well on the ranch would be adjusted in the future so that the ranch does not pay the cost of lifting water from a depth greater than the depth that existed in the wells in 1972. The ranch would pay the cost of lifting the water from a depth equal to or less than 1972 levels;</p>	N	To compensate the ranch owners for lowered groundwater levels on the ranch.	The mitigation efforts are complete. LADWP continues to compensate the ranch owners for added power costs of pumping water from a greater depth.

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			<p>3) The power adjustment would apply to a quantity of water sufficient to irrigate alfalfa on the ranch;</p> <p>4) The power adjustment would apply to future owners of the ranch.</p> <p>Again, the ranch owner has not accepted this offer.</p>			
10 Vegetation						
Salt Cedar Eradication Control Program	10-6	Between 1970 and 1990, LADWP continued to spread surplus water in wet years in the spreading areas created by the dikes east of Independence between the aqueduct and the river. This activity increased soil moisture and water tables, but also fostered conditions favorable to the spread of salt cedar, which was established prior to 1970.	A salt-cedar eradication and control program has been implemented as described in Chapter 5 of the 1991 EIR.	N	To control salt cedar in the Owens Valley.	The control efforts are continuing with payments from LADWP to ICWD and with outside funding. Control of Owens River salt cedar populations from Tinemaha Reservoir to 3 miles south of Mazourka Canyon Road has been achieved.
Independence Springfield (283 acres), Independence Woodlot (21 acres), Revegetation project East of Independence (part of	10-11	Fluctuations in water tables due to groundwater pumping has caused approximately 655 acres of groundwater dependent vegetation to die-off. Loss of vegetation cover has occurred on these	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.	N	Woodlot - To supply fuel wood to needy individuals and to mitigate blowing dust. Independence Springfield - To establish native perennial vegetation where none existed, reduce blowing dust and enhance grazing.	The Woodlot has achieved its goals. California Department of Forestry helps with harvesting and cleanup and Inyo Mono Advocates for Community Action

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Independence Springfield, 30 acres).		lands.				distributes wood to needy individuals. The Independence Springfield has achieved its goal over approximately 280 acres. Another 40 acres needs to be revegetated.
Independence East Side Regreening Project (30 acres), Big Pine Northeast Regreening (30 acres).	10-11 (cont)	continued from above	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 is planned to currently be approximately 30 acres of irrigated pasture.	Y	To enhance the aesthetics of the areas that lie adjacent to Independence and Big Pine.	Discussions have taken place about possible modifications to these projects. Mitigation plans were submitted to ICWD for these projects on August 13, 2004. CEQA was filed for the Independence project September 23 with a public comment period from September 22 to October 29, 2004. Responses to comments were completed. The Board of Water and Power Commission approved the project in May 2005.
Shepherds	10-11 (cont)	continued from above	Under the Shepherd Creek	N	Shepherd Creek Project -	The Shepherd

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Creek Alfalfa Field (198 acres), Shepherds Creek Potential (60 acres).			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 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.		To revegetate abandoned farm land with alfalfa to mitigate blowing dust. The Shepherd Creek Potential Project - To naturally increase the density of native cover or expand the existing project into this area.	Creek project is 100% complete and has achieved its goals. The Shepherd Creek Potential Project was evaluated and natural increases in the density of native cover have occurred compared to baseline conditions.
Taboose/ Hines Springs/ Blackrock Areas Revegetation Project (80 acres). The 80 acres is comprised of Tinemaha 54, Hines Spring S and Blackrock 16E.	10-11 (cont)	continued from above	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 that 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.	Y	Tinemaha 54 - To restore vegetation to the conditions that existed prior to the impact. Hines Spring S - Dependent on the Hines Spring mitigation project presented below. Blackrock 16E - To rehabilitate the site to alkali meadow conditions.	Tinemaha 54 - The area has been fenced, planted with grass and drip irrigated. Hines Spring S will not be implemented until Hines Spring mitigation is implemented. Blackrock 16E - The area has been fenced and weeds have been treated by controlled burn. Cover of native species has increased from 5% in 1999 to 12% in 2002. Weed cover decreased from 9% in 1999 to less than 1% in 2002. A contractor has

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						been hired to collect native seed, a seed farm has been initiated for seed harvest, and Victor Valley College is growing out plants for the seed farm. The seed farm will aid in the implementation of all revegetation projects in the Owens Valley.
Five Bridges Area Revegetation Project (300 acres)	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 the entire affected area with riparian and meadow vegetation. This plan will be implemented when it has been completed.	Y	To restore the vegetation community complex with similar species composition and cover that exists at local similar sites. The goal will be attained when alkali meadows attain live cover of 60% composed of four perennial species and riparian areas attain live cover of 90% composed of four perennial species.	Riparian areas have been fenced, water releases are conducted 3 times during the growing season, several controlled burns have conducted, the area is treated annually for weed problems. In addition, monitoring is conducted throughout the growing season. Cover at transect L4 in 2004 was 59% composed of five native perennial species. Cover at transect L5 in 2004 was 78% composed of

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						six native perennial species.
Symmes-Shepherd Well field Area Revegetation Project (60 acres). The area is comprised of Independence 105, Independence 131 and Independence 123.	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 affected areas utilizing native vegetation of the type that has died off. Water may be spread as necessary in these areas to accomplish the revegetation.	Y	To revegetate the parcels with species mapped in the surrounding areas.	Ind. 105 - The area has been fenced and native vegetation cover is increasing naturally from 8% in 1999 to 13% in 2001. Ind. 131 - The area has been fenced. Revegetation trials have been completed by 2 consulting firms. Ind. 123 - The area has been fenced.

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						A contractor has been hired to collect native seed, a seed farm has been initiated for seed harvest, and Victor Valley College is growing out plants for the seed farm. The seed farm will aid in the implementation of all revegetation projects in the Owens Valley.
Fish Springs Hatchery, Blackrock Spring Hatchery.	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, the CDFG fish hatcheries at these locations serve as mitigation of a compensatory nature by producing fish that are stocked throughout Inyo County.	N		
Big and Little Seely Springs (1 acre pond adjacent to well W349)	10-14 (cont)	continued from above	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 pumps are operating or Big Seely Spring is flowing. This water passes through this pond to Owens River. Riparian	N	To manage groundwater pumping in accordance with the goals of the Agreement, replace the previous water resource with surface water and/or groundwater and allow the affected area to naturally revegetate or restore the	Project implementation is complete and the project functions as described.

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			vegetation has become established around this pond.		vegetation to its original composition and cover to the extent feasible through an active revegetation effort.	
Hines Spring (1 to 2 acres)	10-14 (cont)	continued from above	The Hines Spring vent and its surroundings will receive on-site mitigation. Water will be supplied to the area from an existing, but unused, LADWP well at the site. As a result, approximately one to two acres will either have ponded water or riparian vegetation. Hines Spring will serve as a research project on how to re-establish a damaged aquatic habitat and surrounding marshland. Riparian trees and a selection of riparian herbaceous species will be planted on the banks. The area will be fenced.	Y	To provide water from an existing, but unused, LADWP well to create 1-2 acres of ponded water or riparian vegetation at Hines Springs.	This project was also identified in the 1997 MOU. Consultants are developing plans for this project. When plans are solidified, implementation of the project will be initiated.
Reinhackle Spring, Little Blackrock Springs	10-14 (cont)	continued from above	LADWP will continue to supply water from Division Creek to the site of the former pond at Little Blackrock Springs. The marsh vegetation at this site will thus be maintained. When it was determined in the late 1980's 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 (see below)	N	Little Blackrock Spring - To maintain marsh vegetation through the use of the Division Creek Diversion. Reinhackle Spring - Groundwater pumping will be managed to avoid reduced flow at the spring compared to prevailing natural conditions.	Little Blackrock Spring - This project is complete and the project functions as described. Reinhackle Spring - Spring flows are being monitored. A geochemistry study that included Reinhackle Spring was initiated in February 2003 and completed in December 2004. The study was conducted cooperatively by

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			and contained in the Agreement and the Green Book, will be applied equally to Reinhackle Spring.			LADWP, MWH and ICWD. Three shallow testholes and one deep testhole were installed to aid in study implementation. This study analyzed water samples from Reinhackle Spring in comparison to water samples from the aqueduct, pumping wells, deep wells and shallow wells. This study concluded that the water flowing from Reinhackle Spring is similar in origin to the aqueduct and dissimilar to the deep aquifer samples and upgradient shallow aquifer wells.
LORP Project (60 miles, perhaps more than 1,000 acres)	10-14 (cont)	continued from above	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 60+ 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	Y	To re-water the Lower Owens River below the Los Angeles Aqueduct intake and the enhancement of several environmental features along or near the river including the delta, the Blackrock Waterfowl area and Off-river lakes and ponds. The goal of	This project required an EIR. The Draft EIR/EIS was released November 1, 2002. The public comment period concluded January 14, 2003. The EIR was approved by

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			<p>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 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.</p>		<p>the LORP is the establishment of a healthy, functioning ecosystem for the benefit of biodiversity and Threatened and Endangered Species, while providing for the continuation of sustainable uses including recreation, livestock grazing, agriculture and other activities.</p>	<p>the Board of Water and Power Commissioners in July 2004. As of March 2005, Inyo County Board of Supervisors have not approved the EIR. LADWP and ICWD are finalizing the steps to complete the EIS. When the EIS is complete LADWP should have all the necessary permits for implementation, except for the Army Corps 404 permit which requires a completed EIS (EIS is being pursued because of EPA grant funding). Minus the EIS process, LADWP could obtain the 404 permit in 8 months and begin implementation.</p>
Lower Owens River Rewatering Project (18,000 AFY)	10-14 (cont)	continued from above	<p>This project provides up to 18,000 AFY of continuous flow of water in a 50-mile, previously dry (1913-1986) portion of the river channel creating a warm water fishery and wildlife habitat in the southern</p>	N	<p>The goal of the E/M project was to create a warm watery fishery and wildlife habitat in the southern Owens Valley. In addition,</p>	<p>The project was fully implemented but is currently reduced due to a limited water</p>

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			Owens Valley. The project also supplies water to five small lakes along the river route providing improved waterfowl habitat in the region.		5 small lakes were provided water for waterfowl habitat.	supply. The new fishery supports warm water species and the projects lakes provide waterfowl habitat.
Springs Vegetation (general)	10-14 (cont)	continued from above	In addition, vegetation dependent on a supply of water from a spring (primarily management type D) will be maintained in order to avoid a significant change or decrease as provided in the Agreement and the Green Book.	N	per description	on-going
Springs and Seeps	10-15	Under the provisions of the Agreement and the Green Book, spring flows and vegetation dependent upon such flows will be carefully monitored by the Technical Group.	The Green Book contains procedures for determining the effects of groundwater pumping and surface water management practices on spring flow. Groundwater pumping from existing and new wells will be managed to avoid reductions in spring flows that would cause significant decreases or changes in spring associated vegetation. If despite such management, significant decreases in spring flows occur that could cause significant decreases or changes in vegetation dependent upon such flows, management of groundwater pumping from wells affecting flow from the spring will be modified so that adequate spring flow resumes to supply the vegetation. Also, the Technical Group would determine an appropriate course of action that might include: (a) temporarily supplying surface water or groundwater of a quality that would restore and sustain the vegetation until adequate spring flow resumes; and/or (b) revegetating the affected area if necessary.	N	per description	on-going

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Independence Pasture Lands and Native Pasture Lands (460 acres), Van Norman Fields (171 acres), Richards Fields (160 acres), Lone Pine Woodlot (12 acres).	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 Lands and native pasture lands, the Van Norman and Richards fields, and the Lone Pine woodlot adjacent to Lone Pine.	N	Independence Pasturelands/Native Pastures - To revegetate abandoned cropland that was removed from irrigation. Van Norman Field and Richards Field - To revegetate abandoned agricultural lands and native vegetation stands that were revegetating slowly. Lone Pine Woodlot - To supply fuel wood to needy individuals and to mitigate blowing dust.	These projects are complete and the goals for the projects have been met. At the Lone Pine Woodlot the California Department of Forestry helps with harvesting and cleanup and Inyo/Mono Advocates for Community Action distributes wood to needy individuals.
Lone Pine East Side Regreening (11 acres), Lone Pine West Side Regreening (7 acres).	10-16 (cont)	continued from above	A field of approximately seven acres along the Whitney Portal Road in Lone Pine, and a field of approximately 11 acres located 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.	N	To enhance the aesthetics and to regreen abandoned agricultural lands in the Lone Pine area.	Project implementation is complete and the goals for these projects have been met.
Bishop Area Revegetation Project (120 acres)	10-16 (cont)	continued from above	In addition, 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	Y	To revegetate the parcel with species found in the surrounding area.	The area has been fenced and a consulting firm has conducted revegetation studies on the site. Monitoring of the site was completed in 2003. The results of this study and other studies conducted on revegetation will

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			achieve as full a vegetation cover as is feasible, but at a minimum, a vegetation cover sufficient to avoid blowing dust.			be utilized to move forward with larger scale revegetation efforts at this site. A contractor has been hired to collect native seed, a seed farm has been initiated for seed harvest, and Victor Valley College is growing out plants for the seed farm. The seed farm will aid in the implementation of all revegetation projects in the Owens Valley
Irrigated Lands in the Owens Valley since 1981-82.	10-16 (cont)	continued from above	Finally, irrigated lands in Owens Valley (including the Olancho-Cartago area) in existence during the 1981-82 runoff year or that have been irrigated in the future, except perhaps in very dry years. (Reductions in very dry years must be agreed upon in advance by LADWP and the Inyo County Board of Supervisors).	N	To maintain existing irrigated lands.	Irrigation is ongoing.
Meadow/Riparian Vegetation dependent on Agricultural Tailwater, LORP Project (60 miles of river, perhaps more than 1,000 acres).	10-17	Meadow and riparian vegetation that were supplied by tailwater from formerly irrigated lands has been impacted.	The loss of meadow or riparian vegetation that was dependent on tailwater from formerly irrigated fields will be mitigated in the form of compensation by the restoration of meadow and riparian vegetation by the Lower Owens River Project.	N	See LORP (Impact 10-14)	See LORP (Impact 10-14)

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Laws Area Revegetation Project (140 acres)	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.	Y	To revegetate the site with native species found in the surrounding area.	The area has been fenced and 2 consulting firms have conducted revegetation studies on the site. Final monitoring was conducted in 2004. The results of these studies were utilized to move forward with larger scale revegetation efforts at this site. The drip irrigation system was expanded and seed was planted at all emitters. The system was run from late June till the beginning of November. A contractor has been hired to collect native seed, a seed farm has been initiated for seed harvest, and Victor Valley College is growing out plants for the seed farm. The seed farm will aid in the implementation of all revegetation

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						projects in the Owens Valley.
Laws/ Poleta Native Pasture (216 acres), Laws Historical Museum Pasturelands (21+15 acres), and McNally Ponds and Native Pasturelands (348 acres).	10-18 (cont)	continued from above	In the mid-1980's, 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.	N	Laws/Poleta Pasturelands - To revegetate the project site with native pasture. Laws Museum - To improve native vegetated areas adjacent to the Museum and to provide windbreak trees. McNally Ponds and Native Pasturelands - To provide a seasonal water supply to ephemeral ponds, create waterfowl habitat, enhance vegetation and increase grazing capabilities.	Implemented except for the Laws Historical Museum pasture. The museum pasture irrigation systems have been designed and implementation will follow. Inyo County and LADWP decided to reduce the water supply to the McNally Ponds and Native Pasturelands Project in 1991. Since that time, water has been provided to McNally Ponds only in years when water is diverted from the Owens River to the McNally Canals.
Farmers Pond	10-18 (cont)	continued from above	In the 1970's, LADWP started the Farmer's Pond environmental project.	N	To provide water to fill the ponds each fall for use by wildlife.	Being Implemented
Groundwater Monitoring/ Pumping Reductions in the Laws Area	10-18 (cont)	continued from above	The area where it is suspected that groundwater pumping during the recent drought has caused decreases or changes in vegetation, is being monitored by LADWP and Inyo County.	N		Being Implemented

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			Groundwater pumping has been reduced in the area. Should it be determined that any significant decreases or changes have occurred, the area will be mitigated under the Agreement.			
Laws 640 acre Potential	10-18 (cont)	Approximately 640 acres in the Laws area have a very low density of vegetation cover. The primary cause of the loss or reduction of vegetation is not a result of the project.	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.	Y, if implemented	To increase vegetation density.	A determination has not been made by the Standing Committee for selective mitigation. Therefore, this is a potential project.
Big Pine Area Revegetation Project (160 acres).	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.	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.	Y	To revegetate the area with species found in the surrounding area.	The site has been fenced. A consulting firm has conducted studies on revegetation techniques at the site. The results of this study and other studies conducted on revegetation will be utilized to move forward with larger scale revegetation efforts at this site. A contractor has been hired to collect native seed, a seed farm has been initiated for seed harvest, and Victor Valley College is growing out plants for the

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						seed farm. The seed farm will aid in the implementation of all revegetation projects in the Owens Valley
Big Pine Northeast Regreening (30 acres)	10-19 (cont)	continued from above	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.	Y	Big Pine Regreening - See Impact 10-11.	Big Pine Regreening - See Impact 10-11.
Big Pine Area Revegetation Project (20 acres)	10-19 (cont)	continued from above	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.	Y, if implemented	To establish a cultivated crop. If irrigation is not feasible, the goal will be to revegetate the site with species found in the surrounding area.	This potential project will not be implemented at this time. If the annual shortfall of E/M project use versus E/M well supply improves in the future, this project could be re-evaluated as a potential E/M project and the Standing Committee should decide whether implementation is warranted.
Big Pine Ditch or Alternate Project	10-19 (cont)	continued from above	The Big Pine Ditch project is planned to be implemented as provided in the Agreement. This area will also be mitigated by the Valley-wide mitigation under the Agreement.	N	Big Pine Ditch - To reestablish a ditch system within the town of Big Pine so that residents in the town could have a surface supply through their properties if desired.	CEQA has been completed and the Water Agreement has been modified. The Big Pine Irrigation and Improvement Assoc. has

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						provided has prepared plans for the project. An agreement was signed in December for funding construction and operations and maintenance. LADWP has provided \$54,000 out of the \$100,000 committed to the project for Phase 1 of four Phases. A well will be installed by LADWP in Bell Canyon to provide water for the project.
Thibaut/Sawmill Marsh Habitat, LORP Project (60 miles of river, perhaps more than 1,000 acres).	10-20	A significant loss and reduction of marsh vegetation has occurred in the Thibaut-Sawmill area primarily due to surface water diversion, but also due to lowered groundwater from increased groundwater pumping.	Portions of the Lower Owens River Project, including Thibaut Ponds, are in this area. Thus, portions of the impacted area will be mitigated directly, however, for much of the impacted area, mitigation will be in the form of compensation through the Lower Owens River Project's restoration of wetland, meadow, and riparian vegetation. Any significant decreases in vegetation cover or changes in vegetation composition due to groundwater pumping during the recent drought period will be mitigated under the Agreement.	N	See LORP (Impact 10-14)	See LORP (Impact 10-14)
11 Wildlife						
Aquatic Habitat	11-1	Changes of surface	The importance of riparian, march and	N	To create and maintain the	The Klondike Lake

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(Klondike Lake)		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.	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.		lake level to enhance the attractiveness of the facility for recreation as well as improve waterfowl nesting and feeding habitat by providing a firm water supply to the site.	Project is being implemented. The water allotment was modified from 2,200 AF to 1,700 AF. 1,500 AF for conveyance and lake level maintenance, and 200 AF for waterfowl habitat south of the lake. Implementation of the releases for waterfowl habitat south of the lake began in May 2005.
Aquatic Habitat (LORP Project, Farmers, Buckley, Billy, Lone Pine Pond, etc.)	11-1 (cont)	continued from above	see above	N	See LORP (Impact 10-14), See Farmers (Impact 10-18), Buckley Ponds - To provide for a warm-water fishery and waterfowl area. Billy Lake - To provide waterfowl habitat in the region. Lone Pine Pond - To create habitat for a warm-water fishery.	See LORP (Impact 10-14). Farmers Ponds, Buckley Ponds, Billy Lake and Lone Pine Pond are fully implemented and functioning as determined by the goals.
12 Air Quality						
Independence Springfield (283 acres), Independence East Side Regreening (30 acres), Shepherds Creek Alfalfa	12-1	Significant impacts on air quality resulting from groundwater pumping during the period of 1970 to 1990 have occurred due to vegetation losses.	As part of the Independence Pasture Lands 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. Approximately 40 acres remain barren	N	See Impact 10-11.	See Impact 10-11.

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Field (198 acres). Revegetation project East of Independence (part of Independence Springfield, 30 acres)			and will be revegetated with native pasture. Under the Shepherd Creek enhancement/mitigation project, approximately 200 acres of poorly vegetated land has been converted to alfalfa. In addition, other areas that have the potential to cause significant adverse impacts to air quality have been identified in section 10 (above) and will be mitigated as set forth in that section.			
Elevated PM-10 Levels	12-2	Increased groundwater pumping could result in elevated PM-10 levels due to vegetation losses.	See mitigation measure for item 12-1, above.	N		
Air Quality Impacts from Loss of Vegetation	12-3	Significant impacts to air quality have resulted from the abandonment of irrigated lands to supply the second aqueduct.	Approximately 1,240 acres of formerly irrigated agricultural lands that had not successfully revegetated have been planted with pasture or alfalfa (see mitigation measure 10-11, above). In addition, other areas that have the potential to cause significant adverse impacts on air quality have been identified in section 10, Vegetation, and will be mitigated as set forth in that section.	N		
16 Ancillary Facilities						
	<u>Vegetation</u>					
Vegetation Loss from Construction Activities	16-1	The construction phase of the addition of new recharge facilities could result in vegetation decrease or change.	Provisions of the Agreement will be met. No further mitigation measures are required.	N		
	<u>Air Quality</u>					
Air Quality Effects from Construction Activities	16-3	Air quality could be adversely affected by the construction of recharge facilities.	All disturbed areas would be wetted during construction to minimize fugitive dust.	N		
	<u>Archaeology</u>					

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Archaeological Disturbance from Construction Activities	16-5	Construction of proposed recharge projects could disturb subsurface archaeological resources, with possible significant impact.	16-5(a) The proposed recharge facility project locations would be surveyed for cultural resources prior to the initiation of any ground-disturbing project activities associated with the construction of any culverts, ditches, or trenches, once the exact locations of these features are determined. The significance of any site recorded during the survey would be determined through the use of subsurface testing, as appropriate.	N		
Compliance with Archaeological and Preservation Act of 1974	16-5 (cont)		16-5(b) In accordance with the requirements of 36 CFR 800.11, should a previously unidentified National Register or eligible property be discovered during construction on any and all parts of the project, LADWP would comply with the provisions of the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 by evaluating the resources and implementing mitigation measure as warranted.	N		
	<u>Water Resources</u>					
Water Quantity Impacts from New Wells in Big Pine Area	16-7	New wells in the Big Pine area would lower groundwater levels, and could result in significant impacts to local private wells.	Monitoring will be conducted as provided in the Agreement and the Green Book. If pumping of the new production well is shown to cause a significant adverse impact to any private well, the impact will be mitigated as described in the Agreement and in section 4 of the Green Book.	N		
Water Quantity Impacts to Artesian Wells in Laws Area from Operation of Two New Wells	16-9	Operation of the two new wells in the Laws area could cause flow in artesian wells to stop or diminish to a degree that impacts the vegetation dependent on such	Existing and new monitoring wells will be used to monitor water levels and vegetation as provided in the Agreement and the Green Book. Groundwater pumping will be managed to avoid causing reductions in the amount of water flowing from these wells such that significant decreases and changes to	N	Avoidance of impact	

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		flow would result.	vegetation would result. If it is projected that such decreases and changes could occur, water will be supplied to avoid such vegetation decreases or changes.			
Type D Vegetation Impacts Along Fault Zone West of Big Pine from Pumping Big Pine Well BP-1	16-10	Pumping of the Big Pine well BP-1 may impact Type D vegetation along the fault zone west of Big Pine.	As provided in the Agreement and the Green Book, existing and new monitoring sites would be utilized to monitor vegetation, water levels, and soil water. Groundwater pumping would be managed to avoid significant decreases and changes in vegetation.	N	Avoidance of impact	
Reduction or Elimination of Flow from Reinhackle Spring and Subsequent Loss of Vegetation from New Wells in the Independence-Symmes-Bairs Area	16-11	New wells in the Independence-Symmes-Bairs area may reduce or eliminate the flow from Reinhackle Spring and impact vegetation dependent upon flow from the spring.	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 (above) and contained in the Agreement and the Green Book, will be applied equally to Reinhackle Spring.	N	Avoidance of impact	
Air Quality Impacts from Construction and Maintenance of New Wells.	16-13	Air quality could be affected by the construction and maintenance of new wells.	All areas disturbed during construction of the new wells would be wetted during construction to minimize generation of fugitive dust.	N		
Archaeological Disturbance from Construction of 15 New Wells	16-16	Construction of 15 new wells could disturb subsurface archaeological resources, with possible significant impact.	16-16(a) Construction activity at the LP-1, BP-1, and BP-2 sites will be monitored. If subsurface prehistoric archaeological resource evidence is found, excavation or other construction activity in the area will cease and an archaeological consultant would be retained to evaluate findings in	N		

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			accordance with standard practice and applicable regulations. Data/artifact recovery, if deemed appropriate, would be conducted during the period when construction activities are on hold.			
Notification of Proper Authorities (Native American Representatives, Coroner) if Remains are Discovered	16-16 (cont)	continued from above	16-16(b) An appropriate representative of Native American Indian groups and the County Coroner would be informed and consulted if remains are discovered, as required by State law.	N		
Discharge Rates Could Be Affected in Flowing Wells on Bishop Cone from Increased Pumping	16-18	Increased pumping on the Bishop Cone could affect the rate of discharge of flowing wells.	Changes in flow rates from flowing wells will be monitored along with vegetation dependent upon flows from such wells. Groundwater pumping will be managed to avoid significant decreases or changes in vegetation dependent upon water from flowing wells. Water will be provided if necessary to avoid such decreases and changes in vegetation if flows from such wells are diminished due to groundwater pumping.	N	Avoidance of impact	
Bishop Cone Pumping Effects on Vegetation	16-19	Increased pumping on the Bishop Cone could adversely affect vegetation due to lowered water levels or reduced flows from flowing wells.	As provided in the Agreement, existing and new monitoring sites would be utilized to monitor vegetation, water levels, and soil water. Groundwater pumping would be managed to avoid significant decrease and change to vegetation and other significant effects on the environment.	N	Avoidance of impact	