## 3. CONDITIONS IN THE OWENS VALLEY

## 3. CONDITIONS IN THE OWENS VALLEY

Figure 11 provides a summary of Owens Valley Conditions. Winter of 2004-2005 was a very wet season. Both the snow fall on the Sierra Mountain and the rainfall on the valley floor was far above the long-term average. Based on the April 1 snow survey, the forecasted runoff for 2005-2006 runoff year is 527,200 acre-feet or approximately 128% of normal. Similarly, precipitation of the valley floor throughout the valley has been well above normal with an average of 10.3 inches compared to the long term average of 5.9 inches. Overall vegetation cover in the Owens Valley is comparable to the mid-1980's baseline conditions.

## 3.1 Well On/Off Status

The Water Agreement has provisions to ensure wells linked to specified monitoring sites without sufficiently available soil moisture to meet the needs of vegetation within those monitoring sites are turned off. LADWP may turn on the wells linked to a monitoring site once the soil water in the area of the monitoring site has recovered to the level where it can meet the estimated water needs of the vegetation as of the time that the wells were turned off. Table 9 provides a listing of April 2005 Owens Valley well ON/OFF status, the monitoring wells associated with each monitoring site, and the groundwater wells linked to each monitoring site.

Certain wells are exempt from the ON/OFF provisions of the Water Agreement usually because the well is in an area that can not cause an adverse impact to the surrounding vegetation or because the well is a required source of water. Table 10 is a list of the Owens Valley wells that are exempt from the ON/OFF provisions of the Water Agreement.

## 3.2 Wellfield Hydrographs

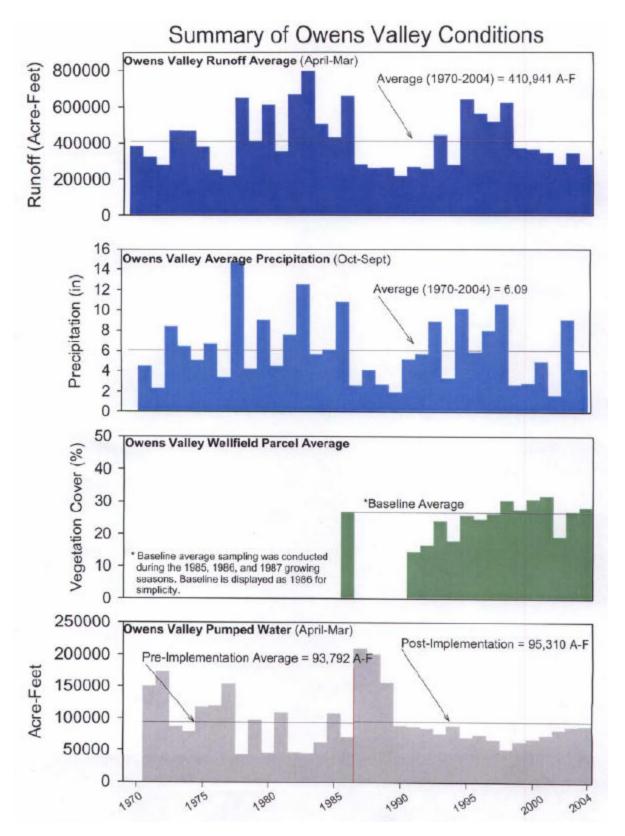
LADWP hydrographers monitor groundwater levels in over 700 monitoring wells throughout the Owens Valley. Groundwater levels are considered when evaluating the overall condition of the groundwater basin and calibrating groundwater models. Hydrographs are used to observe the changes in groundwater levels over time. Figure 12 illustrates the hydrographs of key Owens Valley wellfield monitoring wells. As shown in Figure 12, groundwater levels are generally high throughout the valley considering that the runoff during the previous five years was below normal. With the forecasted high runoff for the 2005-06 and water spreading activities, water levels are expected to rise throughout Owens Valley.

## 3.3 **Precipitation Record and Runoff Forecast**

Owens Valley-floor precipitation during the 2004-2005 runoff year ranged from 6.7 inches in the Lone Pine to 12.6 inches at Tinemaha Reservoir (Table 11). The valley floor receives 5.9 inches per year on the average.

The forecasted Owens Valley runoff for 2005-06 runoff year is 527,200 acre-feet or 128% of normal valley-wide (Table 1). Figure 13 shows how the predicted runoff for the 2005-2006 year compares to past years.





## Table 9 - Pumping Well Status (ON/OFF) as of April 2005

Wellfield	Mon. Site	Monitoring Well	Pumping Wells	E/M Wells	ON/OFF Status
Laws	L1 L2 L3 L4a, L4b L5	795T USGS 1	247, 248, 249, 398 239, 243, 244 240, 241, 242 245	376, 377 385, 386 387, 388	ON ON OFF
Bishop	Exempt All wells		236, 354, 365, 413 140, 411, 410, 371 406, 407, 408, 412		na na na
Big Pine	BP1 BP2 BP3 BP4 Exempt	798T 799T 567T 800T	210, 352 220, 229, 374 222, 223, 231, 232 331 218, 219, 330, 332, 341, 352, 415	378, 379, 389 375	OFF OFF ON ON na
Taboose-Aberdeen	TA3 TA4 TA5 TA6 Exempt	505T 586T 801T 803T	106, 110, 111, 114 342, 347 349 109, 370 118		OFF OFF ON OFF na
Thibaut-Sawmill	TS1 TS2 TS3 TS4 Exempt	807T T806 454T 804T	159 155 103, 104 351, 356	382 380, 381	OFF OFF ON OFF na
IndepOak	IO1 IO2 Exempt	809T 548T	77, 391 63 59, 60, 61, 65, 401, 357, 384*	383, 384	OFF ON na
Symmes-Shepherd	SS1 SS2 SS3 SS4 Exempt	USGS 9G 646T 561T 811T	69, 392, 393 74, 394, 395 92, 396 75, 345	402	ON OFF OFF ON na
Bairs-Georges	BG2 Exempt	812T	76, 343*, 348, 403 343*		ON na
Lone Pine	Exempt Other		344, 346 416	390	na

\*dual use

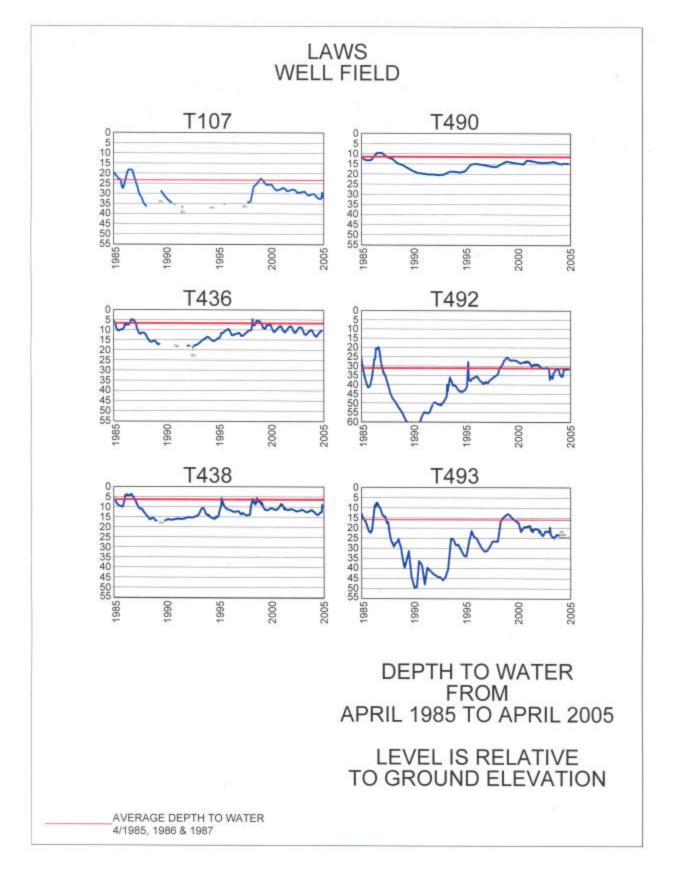
## Table 10 - List of Exempt Wells in the Owens Valley

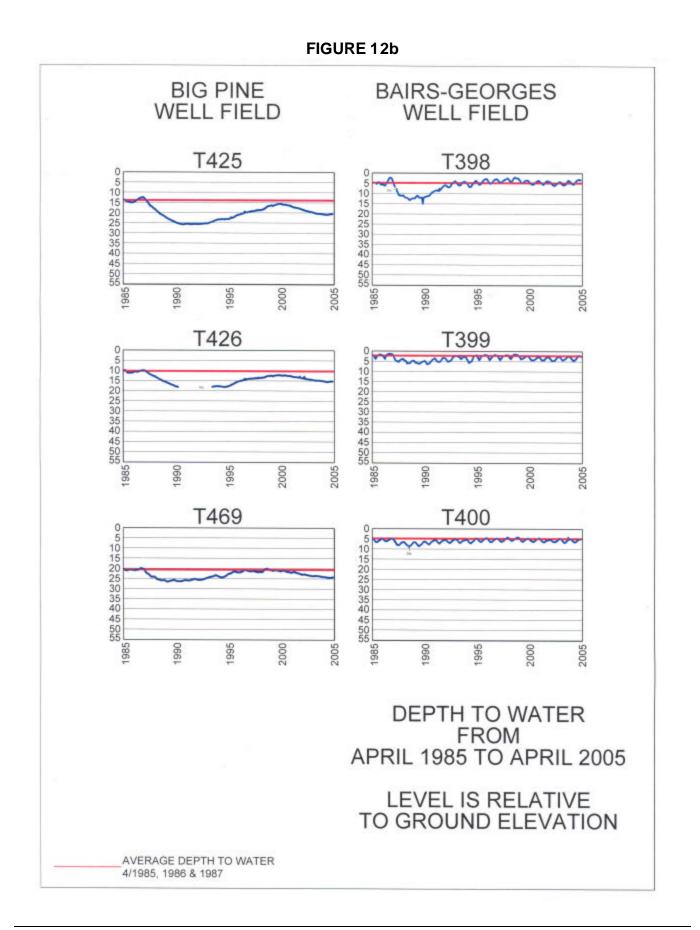
WELL NUMBER	WELL FIELD	DURATION	REASON
354p	Laws	Annual	Sole Source-Town Supply
413b	Laws	Annual	Town Supply and Laws Museum E/M Project Irrigation Well
341p	Big Pine	Annual	Sole Source-Town Supply
352b	Big Pine	Annual	Sole Source-Town Supply
415b	Big Pine	Annual	Sole Source-Town Supply
357p	Independence-Oak	Annual	Sole Source-Town Supply
384b	Independence-Oak	Annual	Sole Source-Town Supply
344p	Lone Pine	Annual	Sole Source-Town Supply
346b	Lone Pine	Annual	Sole Source-Town Supply
330	Big Pine	Annual	Sole Source-Fish Hatcheries
332	Big Pine	Annual	Sole Source-Fish Hatcheries
351	Thibaut-Sawmill	Annual	Sole Source-Fish Hatcheries
356	Thibaut-Sawmill	Annual	Sole Source-Fish Hatcheries
218	Big Pine	Annual	No Impact on Areas With Groundwater
			Dependent Vegetation
219	Big Pine	Annual	"
118	Taboose-Aberdeen	Annual	
401	Independence-Oak	Annual	"
59	Independence-Oak	Annual	"
60	Independence-Oak	Annual	"
65	Independence-Oak	Annual	"
383E/M	Independence-Oak	Annual	"
384E/M	Independence-Oak	Annual	"
61	Independence-Oak	Irrigation Season	Sole Source-Irrigation Water
365	Laws	Annual	Sole Source-Irrigation Water and No Impact on Areas With Groundwater Dependent Vegetation.
402E/M	Symmes-Shepherd	Irrigation Season	n
390E/M	Lone Pine	Irrigation Season	"
343	Bairs-Georges	Irrigation Season in Below Average Runnoff Years	Sole Source-Irrigation Water in Below Average Runoff Years

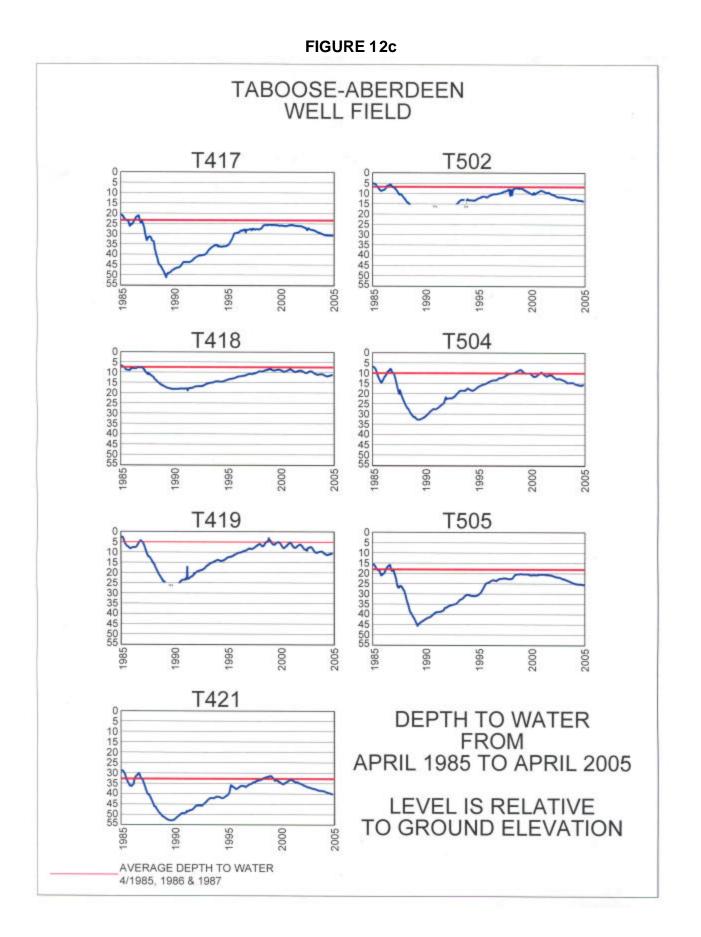
#### LADWP Wells not subject to the turn-off provisions of the Agreement

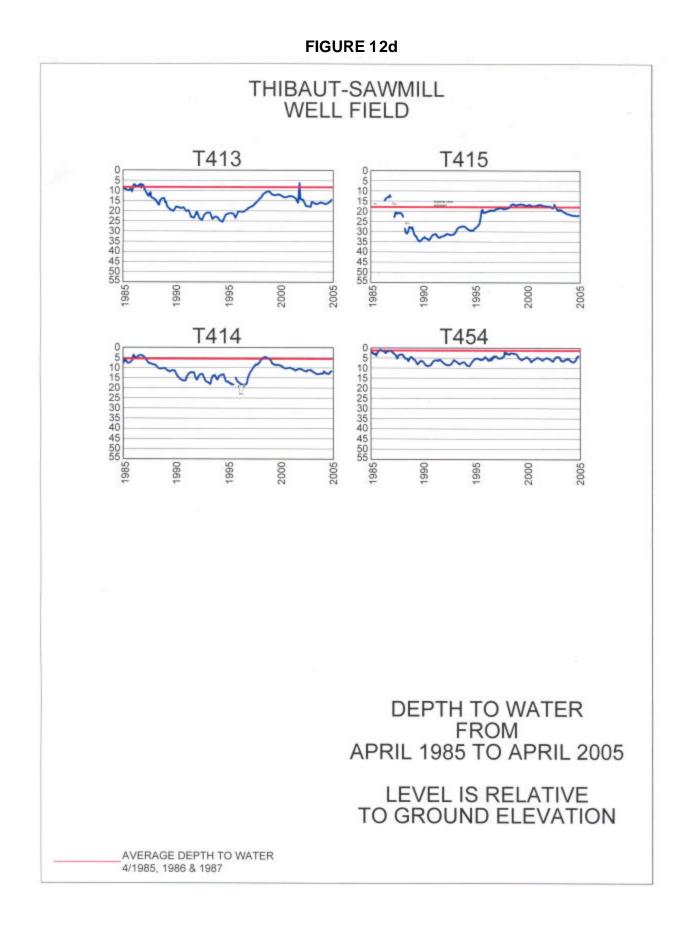
p:primary town supply well

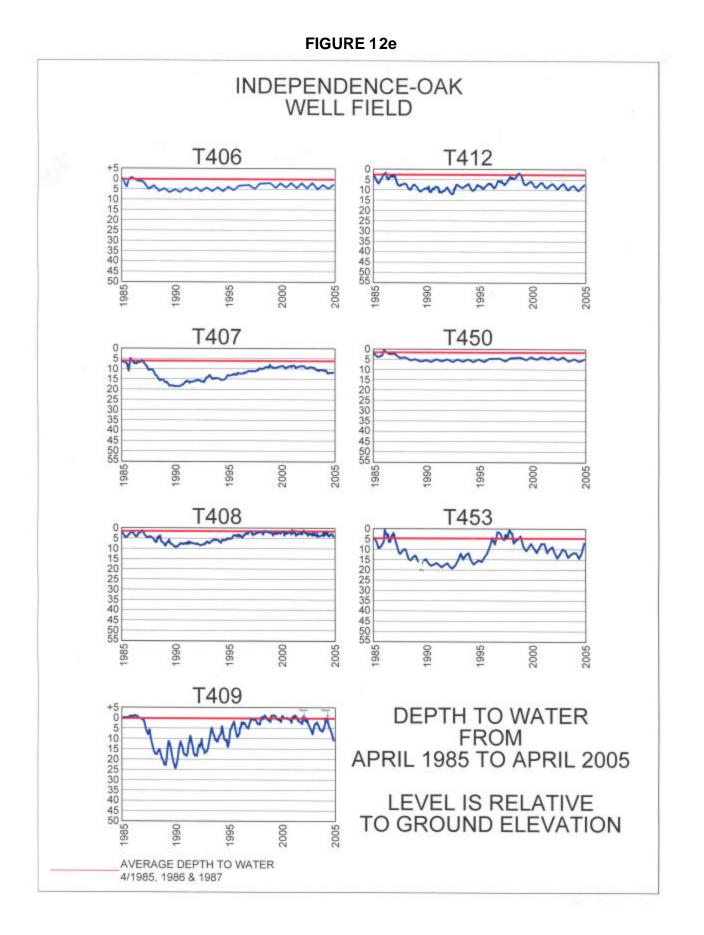
b: backup town supply well

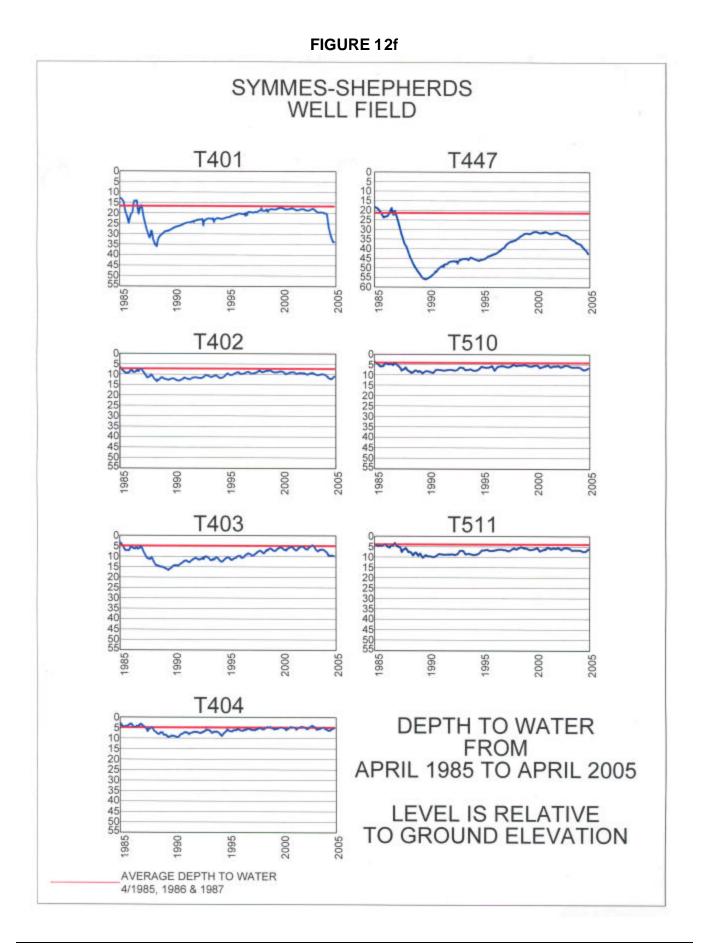








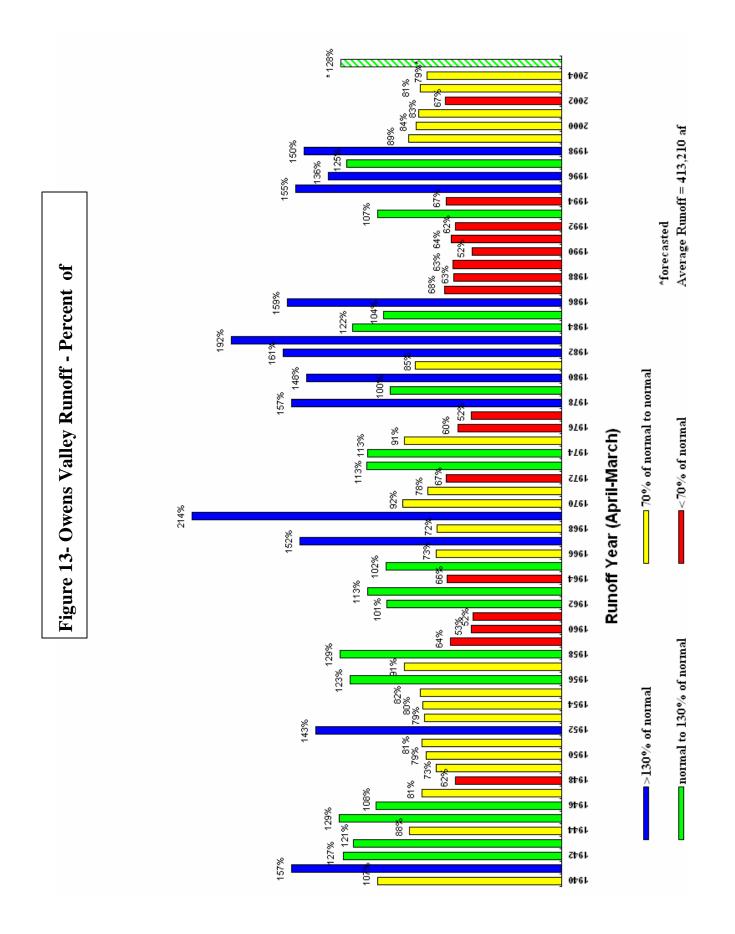




			Tinemaha	LAA	Independ.	Alabama		Cotton-	
Month	Bishop	<b>Big Pine</b>	Resorvoir	Intake	Yard	Gates	Lone Pine	wood	S. Haiwee
April, 2004	0.02	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.14
May	0.10	00.0	00.0	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.05	00.0
June	0.08	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	00.0	0.00
July	00.0	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.05	00.0	0.00	0.04	00.0
August	0.05	0.11	0.02	0.0	0.11	0.95	0.00	0.20	0.34
September	00.0	0.00	00.0	0.0	00:0	0.00	00.0	00:0	00.0
October	1.24	0.84	0.82	0.60	0.51	0.14	0.18	1.07	1.25
November	1.30	1.44	1.29	1.10	1.25	1.31	1.00	1.00	0.35
December	1.84	1.82	1.68	1.48	1.94	1.63	1.98	2.57	2.80
January, 2005	4.81	4.18	5.22	2.96	2.69	1.40	1.58	5.25	3.94
February	1.39	1.38	2.09	1.62	1.80	1.37	1.67	2.28	4.49
March	1.41	0.00	1.16	0.51	0.33	0.20	0.20	0.66	0.38
TOTAL	12.2	10.0	12.6	<u>8</u> 4	8.8	7.2	6.7	13.3	13.7

Table 11 - Owens Valley Precipitation during Runoff Year 2004-05

May 2005



## 3.4 Owens Valley Water Supply and Use

Table 12 provides an overview of Owens Valley water supply in the Owens Valley, in-valley uses, and LAA export for the 2004-05 runoff year as compared to the average pre-Water Agreement and estimated Water Agreement supply uses. The in-valley uses are consistent with the estimated values however this is because unanticipated diversions to Owens Lake have offset delays in bringing the LORP project online. The Owens Valley water supply and the LAA flow is reflective of the recent dry years, conservative pumping, reduction in diversions from Mono Basin, and releases to Owens Lake. This information is shown on a year-by-year basis in Figures 14 and 15.

Table 13 shows different components of water use in the Owens Valley from 1985-86 to the present and also the planned water use for the 2005-06 runoff year. One component of water use, Enhancement/Mitigation water supply, is the water supply to specific project as specified in the Water Agreement and Memorandum and Understanding. Table 14 lists a breakdown water supply to each of the E/M projects during 2004-05 runoff year.

## 3.5 Vegetation Conditions

With reference to LADWP's groundwater pumping operations, vegetation conditions within the Owens Valley are monitored using vegetation transects along with other methods. Vegetation transects are conducted per the Green Book, the technical appendix to the Water Agreement. The Green Book describes the methods and purposes of vegetation transects. As stated in the Green Book: "Vegetation transects are included within the Green Book to serve two purposes: 1) to estimate transpiration from a monitoring site, and 2) for use in determining whether vegetation has decreased or changed significantly from the previous cover." Reference points for the comparison of vegetation changes in order to determine significance include the 1984-87 vegetation inventory data.

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

The Green Book advises that future transects should be performed in a similar manner as the initial inventory to determine whether vegetation has changed, but allows the technique to be modified to permit statistical comparison by randomly selected transects. In any case, the Green

Book requires statistical analysis to be used to determine the statistical significance of vegetation changes from the 1984-87 inventory maps.

Figure 16 is a series of graphs documenting Owens Valley vegetation conditions based upon vegetation transect data gathered by the ICWD. Using the attached graphs it is possible to distinguish the trend that vegetation cover has increased valley-wide since the early 1990's. It is probably not reasonable to make year to year comparisons in vegetation cover based upon the random vegetation measurement methodologies currently employed.

### 3.6 Reinhackle Spring Monitoring

As required by the '91 EIR, Owens Valley groundwater pumping is managed to avoid reductions in spring flows that would cause significant decreases or changes in spring associated vegetation. Additionally, groundwater pumping from wells that affect flow from Reinhackle Spring are managed so that flows from the spring are not significantly reduced compared to flows under prevailing natural conditions. Table 15 shows daily flow values for Reinhackle Spring. For the 2004-2005 runoff year Reinhackle Spring had a high daily flow rate of about 2.8 cfs, a low daily flow rate of about 1.2 cfs, and average daily flow of about 2.2 cfs. A geochemistry study that included Reinhackle Spring was initiated in February 2003 and completed in December 2004. The study was conducted cooperatively by 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.

#### 3.7 Bishop Cone Audit

LADWP's groundwater pumping on the Bishop Cone is governed by the provisions of the Stipulation and Order filed on the 26th day of August, 1940, in Inyo County Superior Court in the case of Hillside Water Company, a corporation, et al. vs. The City of Los Angeles, a Municipal Corporation, et al., ("Hillside Decree") as well as the Water Agreement. Annual groundwater extractions from the Bishop Cone are limited to an amount not greater than the total amount of water used on Los Angeles-owned lands on the Bishop Cone during that year. Annual groundwater extractions by LADWP are limited to the total of all groundwater pumped by LADWP on the Bishop Cone, plus the amount of artesian water that flowed out of the casing of uncapped wells on the Bishop Cone during the year. Water used on Los Angeles-owned lands on the Bishop Cone, shall be the quantity of water supplied to such lands, including conveyance losses, less any return flow to the aqueduct system. An annual audit of LADWP water uses and groundwater extractions by LADWP on the Bishop Cone is performed by the ICWD. Appendix A is a copy of the most recent audit dated July 2004.

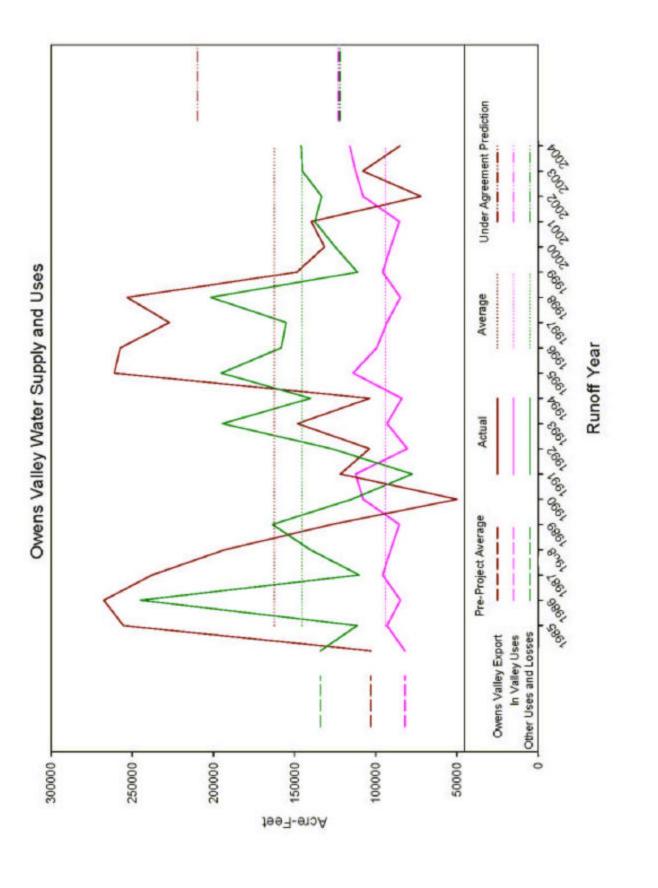
# TABLE 12Owens Valley Water Supply and Uses

(Amounts in Thousands of Acre-Feet/Year)

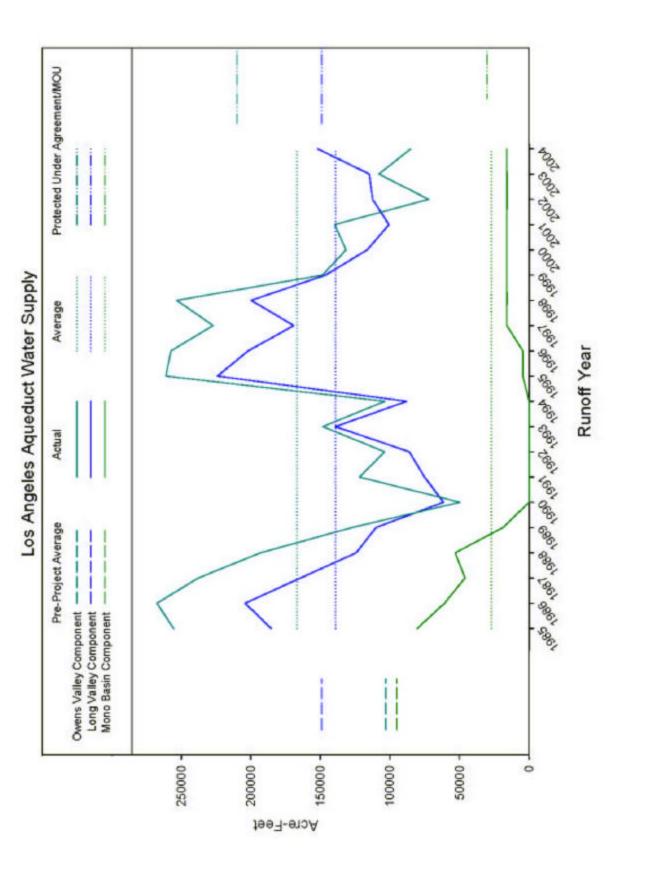
	Pre- Project	Projected per MOU/ Agreement	Actual 2004-05
Owens Valley Water Supply Runoff Flowing Wells Pumped Groundwater <b>Tota</b> l	310 <sup>(1)</sup> 44 10 364	310 15 <u>110</u> <sup>(2)</sup> 435	316 (est) 10(est) <u>86</u> 412
<u>City Water Used in O.V.</u> Irrigated Lands <sup>(3)</sup> Stockwater, Wildlife, and Rec. Uses <sup>(4)</sup> Post 1985 E/M Projects (except Lower Owens River Rewatering E/M Project) Lower Owens River Additional Mitigation (1600 af from MOU) Owens Lake <b>Total</b>	62 20 0 0 0 0 82	46 23 12 40 <sup>(5)</sup> 2 0 123	50 19 9 0 29 116
Other O.V. Uses and Losses (6)	134	122	146
Components of Aqueduct Export Owens Valley Contribution Long Valley Contribution Mono Basin Contribution <sup>(7)</sup> <b>Total</b>	103 149 <u>95</u> 347	210 149 <u>30</u> 389	85 152 16 253

- 1. Average runoff for period 1935 to 1988 (Runoff Year)
- 2. Assumed based on 1991 O.V. Groundwater Pumping EIR
- 3. Does not include areas receiving water supplies non-tributary to the Owens River/Aqueduct (approx. 7,000 AFY).
- 4. Includes projects such as the Billy and Twin Lakes, Farmers and Lone Pine Ponds implemented after 1970 and before 1985 when E/M projects commenced.
- 5. Assumes: 6,500 AF year-round flow to delta, 4,000 AF to habitat flows, 3,000 AF to Blackrock, 26,500 AF for other losses.
- 6. Includes uses on private lands, conveyance losses, recharge, and evaporation.
- 7. 1993 Court decision allows approximately 30,000 AFY when lake reaches elevation 6392. Prior to Court decision Mono Basin export averaged 95,000/yr.









	INDIAN IN-VALLEY	SPREADING WILDLIFE USES USES	4,068 13,396 5,568 76,289 104,459	20,429 11,200 4,966 86,905 251,938	0 6,420 4,621 99,902 112,022	0 8,429 6,209 100,231 113,145		0 9,983 5,903 88,666 99,881	0 9,143 6,775 84,469 101,167	0 7,725 6,214 80,498 98,894	10,640 8,676 6,612 93,002 137,198	0 8,116 6,392 83,890 102,425	21,083 12,479 6,471 113,853 184,933	0 9,439 7,058 99,379 132,093	4,104 8,022 6,957 93,038 122,205	31,027 8,691 5,854 87,462 172,379	0 7,470 5,208 95,676 112,110	6,760 90,814	230 7,504 5,870 85,406 104,603	0 7,380 5,759 84,851 99,140	0 6,874 6,270 85,554 100,597	300 6,900 5,800 87,400 103,200	5,000 6,800 6,000 84,640 108,640	4,651 8,599 6,066 90,289 122,910	
FEET)	GRNDWTR	RECHG SPR	8,890	87,680	0	98	0	0 66	62 0	67 0	25,152	12 0	51,274	49 4,606	8,219	56,047	52 0	.82 790	115 230	94 0	16 0	00 400	8,000	11,966	
(ACRE-FEET)	K- OPS E/M	Ë	04 13,712 109	5 72,387 12,696	3 7,499 29,360	31 6,705 30,958		0 5,312 17,899	2 9,923 18,552	5 12,182 18,357	8 12,432 19,310	8 12,143 20,812	1 13,335 22,914	21,050	13,991 21,608 21,608	34 23,016 19,672	l6 11,226 24,452		8 13,097 21,815	8 8,530 21,394	39 8,773 21,116	0 9,600 18,700	0 10,000 18,680	J3 14,589 20,308	
	IRRIG.	WATER	47,390 15,394	47,884 15,125	48,679 15,443	46,463 14,381	48,232 13,922	46,424 14,360	42,112 14,662	37,131 17,285	47,798 17,218	37,784 17,178	57,489 20,971	46,267 19,724	47,013 16,395	45,445 13,654	49,308 14,446	49,327 13,442	43,329 12,758	43,759 12,318	45,995 11,569	50,300 11,500	47,940 11,220	46,479 14,903	
	%NORM. OV PUMPING	RUNOFF (1000 AF)	104 108	159 70	68 209	530 200		88 27	64 88	62 85	107 76	67 89	155 70	136 75	125 67	150 52	89 64		83 73	67 82		78 86	128 95	95 95	
	RUNOFF %	YEAR RL	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	AVG.	

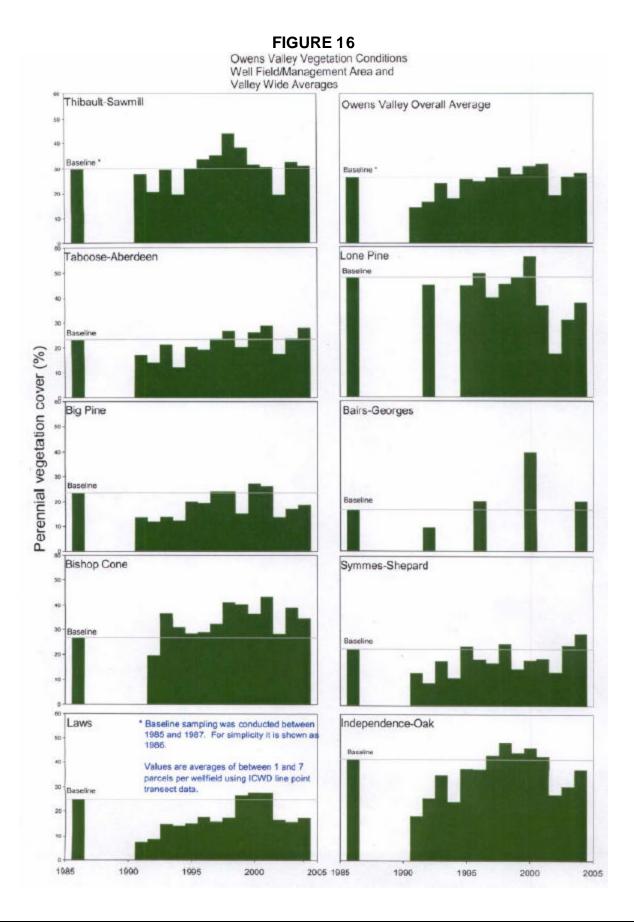
Table 13 - Owens Valley Water Uses for 1985-05 and Planned 2005-06 Runoff Year

PUMPING 1987 TO PRESENT INCLUDES E/M PUMPING

IN-VALLEY USES ARE THE SUM OF IRRIGATION, STOCKWATER, E/M, AND RECREATION & WILDLIFE GROUNDWATER RECHARGE INCLUDES LAWS SPREADING VALUES FOR 2005-06 ARE FORECASTED OR PLANNED VALUES

Project	Water Supplied (acre-feet)
McNally Canals Conveyance Losses	290
McNally/Laws/Poleta Native Pasture Lands	1,682
McNally Ponds	0
Laws Historical Museum	32
Klondike Lake	1,278
Lower Owens River	8,910
Independence Pasture Lands	2,489
Independence Springfield	280
Independence Ditch System	451
Independence Woodlot	276
Shepherd Creek Alfalfa Lands	1,072
Lone Pine Park/Richards Field	916
Lone Pine Woodlot	76
Lone Pine Van Norman Field	337
Lone Pine Regreening	238
Total E/M Uses	18,327

# Table 14. Water Supplied to Enhancement/Mitigation ProjectsDuring 2004-2005 Runoff Year



day/mo	Apr-04	May-04	Jun-04	Jul-04	Aug-04	Sep-04	Oct-04	Nov-04	Dec-04	Jan-05	Feb-05	Mar-05	Annual
1	2.18	2.18	2.06	2.37	2.63	2.62	2.58	2.53	2.37	2.05	1.87	1.79	
2	2.10	2.10	2.00	2.37	2.03	2.02	2.58	2.53	2.37	2.03	1.86	1.79	
2 3	2.22	2.10	2.05	2.4	2.69	2.58	2.58	2.55	2.32	1.95	1.84	1.66	
3 4	2.22	2.2	2.07	2.43	2.63	2.58	2.58		2.27	1.88		1.66	
		2.2					2.58	2.48			1.84		
5	2.22	2.22	2.07	2.48 2.53	2.62	2.58		2.48	2.22	1.88 1.88	1.84	1.66 1.66	
6 7	2.22		2.05		2.63	2.58	2.58	2.48	2.22		1.84		
	2.22	2.24	2.07	2.49	2.63	2.58	2.58	2.47	2.22	1.88	1.84	1.66	
8	2.18	2.25	2.07	2.48	2.63	2.58	2.56	2.48	2.19	1.88	1.84	1.64	
9	2.12	2.25	2.08	2.48	2.63	2.58	2.56	2.46	2.17	1.87	1.87	1.65	
10	2.14	2.24	2.12	2.49	2.63	2.58	2.55	2.43	2.17	1.84	1.87	1.63	
11	2.16	2.23	2.12	2.5	2.66	2.58	2.58	2.43	2.17	1.84	1.84	1.61	
12	2.17	2.23	2.12	2.5	2.67	2.61	2.57	2.43	2.16	1.84	1.8	1.61	
13	2.17	2.22	2.14	2.5	2.69	2.63	2.58	2.43	2.13	1.84	1.79	1.61	
14	2.17	2.22	2.17	2.51	2.69	2.63	2.58	2.43	2.12	1.84	1.79	1.61	
15	2.17	2.22	2.17	2.52	2.69	2.64	2.57	2.43	2.12	1.86	1.79	1.65	
16	2.19	2.18	2.18	2.53	2.69	2.67	2.57	2.43	2.12	1.88	1.81	1.63	
17	2.22	2.18	2.17	2.53	2.69	2.67	2.55	2.43	2.12	1.88	1.82	1.61	
18	2.2	2.2	2.21	2.53	2.69	2.67	2.53	2.43	2.12	1.88	1.84	1.61	
19	1.18	2.21	2.22	2.53	2.69	2.66	2.53	2.43	2.09	1.88	1.84	1.61	
20	2.17	2.2	2.24	2.5	2.69	2.64	2.53	2.43	2.07	1.88	1.84	1.61	
21	2.17	2.2	2.28	2.48	2.69	2.66	2.54	2.43	2.07	1.88	1.84	1.61	
22	2.22	2.21	2.32	2.48	2.73	2.66	2.58	2.4	2.07	1.88	1.84	1.62	
23	2.22	2.16	2.3	2.49	2.74	2.63	2.58	2.37	2.07	1.88	1.84	1.62	
24	2.22	2.15	2.3	2.53	2.74	2.63	2.58	2.37	2.07	1.88	1.84	1.64	
25	2.22	2.17	2.32	2.53	2.74	2.63	2.58	2.37	2.07	1.88	1.84	1.64	
26	2.22	2.14	2.33	2.54	2.74	2.63	2.58	2.37	2.07	1.88	1.84	1.61	
27	2.22	2.07	2.37	2.58	2.74	2.62	2.58	2.37	2.07	1.88	1.82	1.61	
28	2.18	2.07	2.37	2.58	2.74	2.61	2.58	2.37	2.08	1.88	1.89	1.61	
29	2.17	2.07	2.37	2.6	2.74	2.58	2.57	2.37	2.07	1.88	0	1.61	
30	2	2.05	2.13	2.63	2.71	2.73	2.53	2.54	2.07	1.88	0	1.61	
31	0	2.04	0	2.45	2.61	0	2.6	0	2.19	1.91	0	1.61	
TOTALAF	128	134	130	154	165	156	158	145	132	116	102	94	1,614
AVECFS	2.15	2.18	2.18	2.51	2.68	2.62	2.57	2.44	2.15	1.89	1.84	1.64	2.24
Max Daily	2.27	2.27	2.43	2.63	2.8	2.69	2.58	2.53	2.37	2.07	1.88	1.79	2.8
Min Daily	1.18	2.03	2.03	2.37	2.58	2.53	2.53	2.37	2.07	1.84	1.79	1.56	1.18

 Table 15 - Reinhackle Spring Flow during 2004-05 Runoff Year