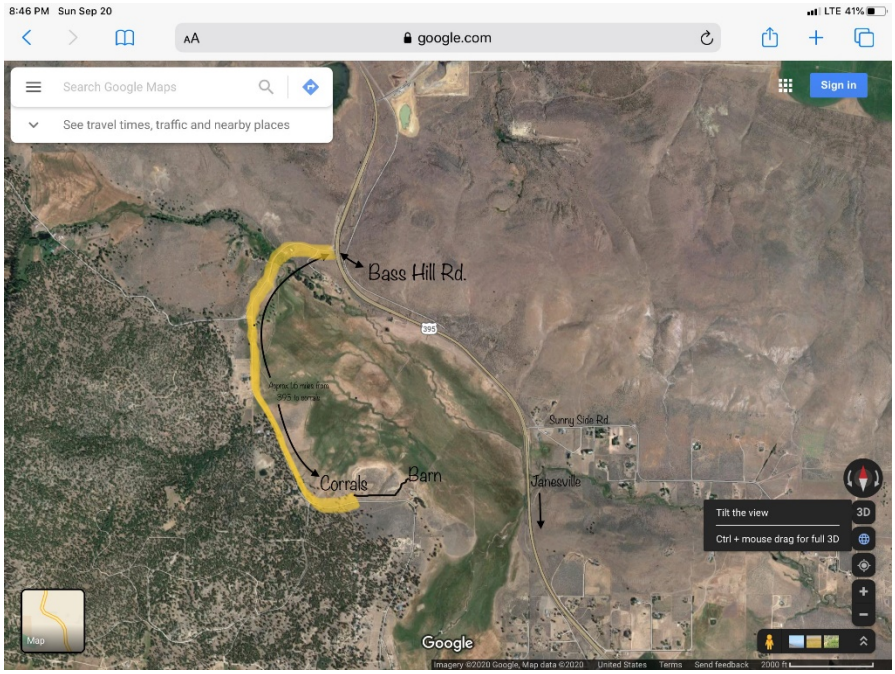
PUBLIC NOTICE
Board Meeting of the:
Honey Lake Valley Resource Conservation District
170 Russell Ave. Suite C
Susanville, CA 96130
5302574127 ext. 100
Attachments available 10/19/20 at www.honeylakevalleyrcd.us

Date: Thursday, October. 22nd, 2020
Location: The Bass Ranch, Janesville, CA

Take 395 heading to Janesville. At the top of Bass Hill take a right on Bass Hill Rd (It quickly turns into Wingfield Rd). Go approximately 1.6 miles, the corrals are on the left. Barn is located shortly after that.



Time: **5:30 PM**

AGENDA

NOTE: THE HONEY LAKE VALLEY RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT MAY ADVISE ACTION ON ANY OF THE AGENDA ITEMS SHOWN BELOW.

NOTE: IF YOU NEED A DISABILITY-RELATED MODIFICATION OR ACCOMMODATION, INCLUDING AUXILIARY AIDS OR SERVICES, TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS MEETING, PLEASE CONTACT THE DISTRICT OFFICE AT THE TELEPHONE NUMBER AND ADDRESS LISTED ABOVE AT LEAST A DAY BEFORE THE MEETING.

I. CALL TO ORDER, PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE, ROLL CALL

II. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Tie to the Strategic Plan: Strategic Issue 1 – Build HLVRCD leadership & organizational capacity.

III. PUBLIC COMMENT

Per RCD Board Policy No. 5030.4.1, during this portion of the meeting, any member of the public is permitted to make a brief statement, express his/her viewpoint, or ask a question regarding matters related to the District. Five
(5) minutes may be allotted to each speaker and a maximum of twenty (20) minutes to each subject matter.

IV. CONSENT ITEMS

A. Treasurer's Report - Claypool

Tie to the Strategic Plan: Strategic Issue 1 – Build HLVRCD leadership & organizational capacity.

V. REPORTS

A. District Manager Report – Stuemky

B. NRCS Agency Report – Stephens

C. Lassen SWAT – Tippin

D. WAC Report – Langston

E. Modoc Regional RCD/CARCD Report – Tippin

F. Fire Safe Council Report – Johnson

G. IRWMP Report – Claypool

H. Unagendized reports by board members

Tie to the Strategic Plan: Strategic Issue 1 – Build HLVRCD leadership & organizational capacity.

VI. ITEMS FOR BOARD ACTION AND/OR DISCUSSION – RCD

A. Consideration & approval of HLVRCD resolutions to be submitted to CARCD for member approval at the Nov 12 & 23 member business meeting.

Tie to the Strategic Plan: Strategic Issue 1 – Build HLVRCD leadership & organizational capacity

B. Identification & approval of HLVRCD board member delegate for the Nov 12 & 23 CARCD member business meeting & voting.

Tie to the Strategic Plan: Strategic Issue 1 – Build HLVRCD leadership & organizational capacity

C. Consideration and approval of 2020 update to HLVRCD policy #2500 regarding Vacation PTO (60 days vs. 180 days). (attachment)

Tie to the Strategic Plan: Strategic Issue 1 – Build HLVRCD leadership & organizational capacity

D. Consideration and approval of 2020 update to HLVRCD policy #2520 regarding Sick Leave Accrual (4 hrs/pay period vs. 8hrs/month). (attachment)

Tie to the Strategic Plan: Strategic Issue 1 – Build HLVRCD leadership & organizational capacity

E. Consideration and approval to amend and update the 2018/2019 CEQA categorical exemption for the South Eagle Lake WUI Fuel Treatments project to allow for prescribed burning along road A1 (Eagle Lake Road). (attachments)

Tie to the Strategic Plan: Strategic Issue 1 – Build HLVRCD leadership & organizational capacity

VII. ITEMS FOR BOARD ACTION AND/OR DISCUSSION– WATERMASTER

D. Consideration and approval of first draft of the 2019/2020 Susan River Watermaster Service Area Annual Use Report, previously tabled from 9/24/2020.

Tie to the Strategic Plan: Strategic Issue 1.4 – Watermaster services are professionally provided.

VIII. ADJOURNMENT

The next Honey Lake Valley RCD meeting will be **November, 19th, 2020, at 3:30 PM.** The location is the USDA Service Center, 170 Russell Avenue, Suite C, Susanville, CA.

I certify that on Monday, October 19, 2020 agendas were posted as required by Government Code Section 54956 and any other applicable law.

X Andrea Stuemky

Andrea Stuemky
District Manager

f. POLICY TITLE: Vacations
POLICY NUMBER: 2500

2500.1 This policy shall apply to regular and probationary employees in all classifications.

2500.2 Paid vacations shall be accrued according to the following schedule on an annual basis:

(a) During the first year of continuous work, 3 hours 80 hours worked;

(b) Two through five years of service, 4 hours per 80 hours worked;

(c) Six through ten years of service, 5 hours per 80 hours worked;

(d) After ten years of service, one additional hour of paid vacation per 80 hours for each additional five years of service to a maximum of 30 days.

2500.2.1 Vacation accrual rates identified in employment agreements between existing employees and the District that were created prior to this policy being approved on 1/27/2016 that have higher rates of accrual will supersede this policy.

2500.3 Employees who have completed **60 days** in regular status may take their vacation time all at once, or gradually, with the prior written approval of their supervisor. No vacation may be taken until the employee has completed at least **60 days** in regular employee status unless approved by the District Manager in writing.

2500.4 The total accumulated vacation time shall not exceed that amount earned annually by the employee.

2500.5 At termination of employment for any reason, the District shall compensate the employee for his/her accumulated vacation time at his/her straight time rate of pay at the time of termination.

2500.6 The District will not require an employee to take vacation time in lieu of sick leave during periods of illness. However, the employee may elect to take vacation time in lieu of sick leave. The District will not consider granting a leave of absence for medical reasons until all accumulated sick leave and vacation time have been used.

2500.7 If a holiday falls on a workday during an employee's vacation period, that day shall be considered as a paid holiday and not vacation time.

2500.8 Vacations may be scheduled at any time during the year upon written approval of the District Manager.

2500.9 Vacations are provided by the District to employees as a period of exemption from work with pay for the purpose of rest, relaxation and recreation. This respite is a benefit and is intended as an aid in maintaining the long-term and consistent productivity and contentment of the employee. As such, pay in lieu of vacation time away from work shall not be permitted.

f. POLICY TITLE: Sick Leave
POLICY NUMBER: 2520

2520.1 This policy shall apply to probationary and regular employees in all classifications.

2520.2 Sick leave is defined as absence from work due to illness, non-industrial injury, or quarantine due to exposure to a contagious disease. In addition, dentist and doctor appointments and prescribed sickness prevention measures shall be subject to sick leave. All sick leave, including medical appointments and kin care, shall be requested in advance and in writing to the District Manager for approval, with rare exception. Anytime an exception occurs, the employee shall submit a sick leave request to the District Manager. A copy of the approved sick leave request shall be attached to the pertinent time sheet.

2520.3 Employees shall earn sick leave at the rate of **4 hours per individual pay period**, cumulative to a maximum of 60 days. Sick leave hours earned shall be pro-rated for those probationary or regular employees working less than 40hrs/week. The determination of total accumulated sick leave days shall be made on January 2 of each year.

2520.4 Each employee may use accrued sick leave, up to half the time accrued per calendar year, as kin care leave, to care for sick immediate-family members. It is provided for those circumstances where the employee must take time off to care for a sick family member, regardless of the seriousness of the illness. Family members covered include parents, children and spouses and are defined as follows:

2520.4.1 A "child" means a biological, adopted or foster child, a stepchild, a legal ward or a child for whom an employee has accepted the duties and responsibilities of raising, such as where a grandparent raises his/her grandchild.

2520.4.2 A "parent" means a biological, foster or adoptive parent, a stepparent or legal guardian. Mothers-in-law, fathers-in-law and grandparents are also considered "parents for purposes of this division.

2520.4.3 The term "spouse" is not defined in the legislation mandating kin care, but presumably applies only to an individual to whom the employee is legally married.

2520.5 If absence from duty by reason of illness occurs, satisfactory evidence may be required by the District Manager.

2520.6 Accrued sick leave shall not be compensated upon employee's termination from the district for any reason.

Julie M Bustamante
COUNTY CLERK-RECORDER
REGISTRAR OF VOTERS
CLERK FOR THE BOARD OF
SUPERVISORS

220 S Lassen St Suite 5
Susanville CA 96130
(530) 251-8217
FAX (530) 257-3480
Email lcclerk@co.lassen.ca.us
Website www.lassencounty.org

Office of the County Clerk-Recorder
Lassen County Courthouse
Susanville CA 96130

December 14, 2018

Honey Lake Valley Resource
170 Russell Ave
Susanville, CA 96130

RE: Notice of CEQA Exemption

To Whom It May Concern:

I certify the attached notice was filed at Lassen County Historic Courthouse on 11/14/2018, located at 220 S Lassen St, Suite #5, Susanville, CA 96130 and was posted for public inspection from the date of 11/14/2018 through 12/14/2018.

Regards,

Jennifer Ross
Deputy Clerk

Enc.

NOTICE OF CEQA EXEMPTION

To: Lassen County Clerk
220 South Lassen Street
Susanville, CA 96130

From: Honey Lake Valley Resource
170 Russel Avenue
Susanville, CA 96130
530-257-7271

FILED
NOV 14 2018
JULIE BUSTAMANTE
LASSEN COUNTY CLERK
By _____, Deputy

Date: November 13, 2018

Project Title:
South Eagle Lake WUI Fuel Treatments, Phase 1

Project Location:

Township 29 North, Range 11 East, Sections 5 & 6; Mount Diablo Meridian, State of California.

Township 30 North, Range 11 East, Sections 8-17, 20-29, 31, 32, 34, & 35; Mount Diablo Meridian, State of California.

Project Description:

The project will implement fuel reduction activities to improve the protection of homes, communities and public and private lands from fire while protecting environmental, natural and cultural resources. The project will reduce fuel loads in a mixed conifer forest adjacent to, and/or near the community of Lake Forest. The project site is mixed conifer forest and the target fuels are brush, and small and suppressed trees. The project also includes the removal of dead, dying and/or hazard trees adjacent to homes that will reduce wildfire risk in the home ignition zone and to utility infrastructure.

Much of the thinning activity and tree removal will conducted under California Forest Practice Exemptions. The balance of the treatment activities, including the mastication of brush and small trees, hand treatments of brush and small trees and emergent brush follow-up treatments will be conducted under this Notice of Exemption (NOE).

Exempt Status (Guidelines Section and Class): Categorical Exemption:

15304, which exempts minor alterations in the condition of land, water, and/or vegetation which do not involve removal of healthy, mature, scenic trees except for forestry or agricultural purposes.

Reasons Why Project is Exempt: The Honey Lake Valley Resource Conservation District (HLVRCD) has reviewed the environmental/specialists' reports prepared by Registered Profesional Foresters and other specialists and has determined that the project's implementation will result in multiple benefits, including restoration of the forest, watershed, and wildlife habitat. There will be no significant adverse impacts on endangered, rare, or threatened species or their habitats. There are no

hazardous materials at or around the project site. The project will avoid all archeological resource sites. The project will not result in cumulatively significant impacts. The Project will have no significant adverse effect on the environment.

Public Agencies that will be involved with the project:

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Honey Lake Valley Resource Conservation District
Lassen County Fire Safe Council, Inc.

Lead Agency Contact Person:

Ian Sims, District Manager
Honey Lake Valley Resource Conservation District
530-257-7271

Signature: _____ Date: 11/13/18
Ian Sims, District Manager
Honey Lake Valley Resource Conservation District

ATTEST:

I, Ian Sims, Clerk of the Board of Directors, Honey Lake Valley Resource Conservation District, do hereby certify that the Honey Lake Valley Resource Conservation District approved this Notice of Exemption on the 13th day of November, 2018 by the following vote:

Ayes: _Claypool, Schroeder, Johnson___
Noes: ____
Abstentions: ____
Absent: _Tippin, Langston___

_____
Ian Sims, Clerk of the Board of Directors
Honey Lake Valley Resource Conservation District

NOTICE OF CEQA EXEMPTION

To: Lassen County Clerk
220 South Lassen Street
Susanville, CA 96130

From: Honey Lake Valley Resource
170 Russel Avenue
Susanville, CA 96130
530-257-7271

ENDORSED
FILED
NOV 14 2018
JULIE BUSTAMANTE
LASSEN COUNTY CLERK
By _____ Deputy

Date: November 13, 2018

Project Title:
South Eagle Lake WUI Fuel Treatments, Phase 1

Project Location:

Township 29 North, Range 11 East, Sections 5 & 6; Mount Diablo Meridian, State of California.

Township 30 North, Range 11 East, Sections 8-17, 20-29, 31, 32, 34, & 35; Mount Diablo Meridian, State of California.

Project Description:

The project will implement fuel reduction activities to improve the protection of homes, communities and public and private lands from fire while protecting environmental, natural and cultural resources. The project will reduce fuel loads in a mixed conifer forest adjacent to, and/or near the community of Lake Forest. The project site is mixed conifer forest and the target fuels are brush, and small and suppressed trees. The project also includes the removal of dead, dying and/or hazard trees adjacent to homes that will reduce wildfire risk in the home ignition zone and to utility infrastructure.

Much of the thinning activity and tree removal will conducted under California Forest Practice Exemptions. The balance of the treatment activities, including the mastication of brush and small trees, hand treatments of brush and small trees and emergent brush follow-up treatments will be conducted under this Notice of Exemption (NOE).

Exempt Status (Guidelines Section and Class): Categorical Exemption:

15304, which exempts minor alterations in the condition of land, water, and/or vegetation which do not involve removal of healthy, mature, scenic trees except for forestry or agricultural purposes.

Reasons Why Project is Exempt: The Honey Lake Valley Resource Conservation District (HLVRCD) has reviewed the environmental/specialists' reports prepared by Registered Profesional Foresters and other specialists and has determined that the project's implementation will result in multiple benefits, including restoration of the forest, watershed, and wildlife habitat. There will be no significant adverse impacts on endangered, rare, or threatened species or their habitats. There are no

hazardous materials at or around the project site. The project will avoid all archeological resource sites. The project will not result in cumulatively significant impacts. The Project will have no significant adverse effect on the environment.

Public Agencies that will be involved with the project:

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Honey Lake Valley Resource Conservation District
Lassen County Fire Safe Council, Inc.

Lead Agency Contact Person:

Ian Sims, District Manager
Honey Lake Valley Resource Conservation District
530-257-7271

Signature: _____ Date: 11/13/18

Ian Sims, District Manager
Honey Lake Valley Resource Conservation District

ATTEST:

I, Ian Sims, Clerk of the Board of Directors, Honey Lake Valley Resource Conservation District, do hereby certify that the Honey Lake Valley Resource Conservation District approved this Notice of Exemption on the 13th day of November, 2018 by the following vote:

Ayes: _Claypool, Schroeder, Johnson___
Noes: ____
Abstentions: ____
Absent: _Tippin, Langston___

_____

Ian Sims, Clerk of the Board of Directors
Honey Lake Valley Resource Conservation District

South Eagle Lake WUI Fuel Treatments, Phase 1 – Amendment #2

1. Project Description:

This project will implement fuel reduction activities to improve the protection of homes, communities and public and private lands from fire while protecting environmental, natural and cultural resources. The project will reduce fuel loads in a mixed conifer forest adjacent to, and/or near the community of Lake Forest (*See* Attachment A – Project Area Map). The project site is mixed conifer forest and the target fuels are brush, and small and suppressed trees. The project also includes the removal of dead, dying and/or hazard trees adjacent to homes that will reduce wildfire risk in the home ignition zone and to utility infrastructure.

Much of the thinning activity and tree removal will be conducted under California Forest Practice Exemptions. The balance of the treatment activities, including the mastication of brush and small trees, hand treatments of brush and small trees and emergent brush follow-up treatments will be conducted under this Notice of Exemption (NOE).

The Honey Lake Valley Resource Conservation District (RCD) has determined that the project is exempt from CEQA under exemption 15304, which exempts minor alterations in the condition of land, water, and/or vegetation which do not involve removal of healthy, mature, scenic trees except for forestry or agricultural purposes. Additional environmental analysis was conducted by Registered Professional Foresters and Environmental Specialists regarding proposed project effects on rare, threatened and endangered plants; threatened, endangered and special status wildlife species; and cultural resources. The Honey Lake Valley Resource Conservation District (HLVRCD) has reviewed these reports and determined that the project's implementation will result in multiple benefits, including restoration of the forest, watershed, and wildlife habitat. There will be no significant adverse impacts on endangered, rare, or threatened species or their habitats. There are no hazardous materials at or around the project site. The project will avoid all archeological resource sites. The project will not result in cumulatively significant impacts. The Project will have no significant adverse effect on the environment.

1.1. Mastication and Hand Treatment of Brush and Small Trees

Mastication involves the pulverization of brush, slash, and excessive natural tree regeneration to improve forest health and redistribute understory fuels in order to maintain an average spacing of trees of 17' by 17' (150 trees per acre). Trees that are over 18" in height and less than 8" diameter at breast height (dbh) will be treated. Brush greater than 18" in height will be treated. Snags less than 12" dbh will be treated, unless they show signs of use by wildlife or are marked with an "L", "W", or tag identifying them as a "Wildlife Tree". Woody debris less than 12" diameter which extends greater than 12" from the ground will be treated. Woody debris greater than 12" diameter will be retained for wildlife habitat. Areas with concentrations of activity fuels (i.e. logging slash) will be treated. Treated materials will not extend greater than 12" from the ground.

Good form should be considered when selecting leave trees in order to reduce the number of trees with crooks, doglegs, multiple tops, or other defects. Trees exhibiting poor vigor, mechanical damage, or disease and or insect infestation shall not be retained unless they are the best available tree. Trees that have a likelihood of creating a "ladder" for fire to move into the crowns of overstory trees have a lower priority as leave trees. Trees that do not exceed the maximum size and that are within 10' of roads that have the potential to affect vehicular traffic use or to allow a fire to spread across the road shall be treated. Leave trees will be prioritized in the following order: 1) incense cedar; 2) ponderosa pine; 3) white fir; and 4) sugar pine

1.2. Emergent Brush Follow-Up Treatments:

Emergent brush follow-up treatments involves the use of pesticides to treat emergent vegetation in order to maintain the fuel break and forest spacing established by the mastication and hand thinning.

After brushflelds and dense tree stands are cleared, native and non-native woody species aggressively reoccupy the site, regardless of the method of initial brush removal. The regrowth is typically from both old, vigorously sprouting plants and new dense stands of small seedlings, but in certain situations either seedlings or sprouts alone make up most of the regrowth. Control of this brush regrowth has been the most persistent and perplexing problem in converting dense stands of small diameter, unhealthy trees and shrubs that are subject to stand replacing and dangerous fire conditions to productive timber stands that can withstand a low to medium intensity fire and provide increased wildfire protection to communities . Sprouts from previously dormant buds on root crowns, stems, or roots left after initial brush removal have been most difficult to control. Herbicides have been shown to be an efficient cost-effective method of meeting this objective.

The following alternatives were considered, in addition to the one selected, and were disregarded for the following reasons:

1) Do Nothing. Loss of vegetation control investments, loss of property values due to associated fire hazard, and watershed impacts from anticipated wildfire.

2) Mechanical or Manual Treatment. Mechanical and manual treatments alone are not cost effective and would require multiple re-entries to re-treat the re-sprouting brush. This method would result in scarification of additional weed seeds that would result in ongoing germinate brush.

3) Biological Treatment. There is no known effective biological treatment. Cattle and sheep are grazers and not browsers and would not effectively forage on the target brush species. Goats are browsers and could be used to forage on the target brush species; however, the brush would re-sprout resulting in the need for ongoing treatments. There are very few goat herds available for brush control in the region. Goats can be very selective on which brush species they will browse.

4) Other Pesticides. Of the pesticides registered for this use, these were determined to be the most appropriate when considering cost-effectiveness and safety to desirable crop trees and the environment.

All pest control shall be with the use of pesticides. The landowner does not have any other cost-effective alternative to consider.

1.3. Prescribed Fire

Prescribed fire is a very cost and time efficient management tool. The native species within the project boundary have all evolved with and are adapted to frequent fire intervals. Using low intensity, more frequent prescribed fires allows native species to thrive and can also reduce invasive species populations. Prescribed burning, in this project, will be used to reduce the fuel load of ground fuels, coarse woody debris, as well as a portion of the above ground biomass. The purpose of the fire is to reduce the risk of large damaging fires by creating conditions that increase effectiveness of fire suppression.

Through prescribed fire, land managers can have a say in the timing and intensity of the fire. Land managers can also lessen the impacts or provide benefits for other environmental resources. Fire hazard reduction may be an objective of prescribed fire; however, there are other objectives such as wildlife habitat improvement, range improvement, enhancement of the project areas appearance, and improved safety by reducing the amount of dead and dying vegetation. If a wildfire does happen to enter an area that was treated, the wildfire may be contained sooner with reduced area burned at high intensity. The reduced number of acres or fire intensity will have benefits to other resource, including environmental resources, public health, and public and firefighter safety.

All prescribed fires will be subject to local and state regulation to maintain air quality and reduce fire escape risk. Prescribed burning is regulated by the Lassen County Air Pollution Control District (LCAPCD) in compliance with the state smoke management plan, Title 17. Prescribed burn projects must submit a Smoke Management Plan to LCAPCD for review and approval. The plan is developed to minimize air quality impacts of the project. Burning is done on approved burn days as determined by LCAPCD. This process ensures that there are no significant smoke impacts to public health from the project.

The desired fire intensity is low to moderate. A prescribed burn plan will be developed for prescribed fires within the project area prior to implementation that outlines the parameters (timing, weather, fuel moisture, etc.) necessary to implement the project to ensure that the fire remains low to moderate intensity and does not escape the project perimeter. In addition the plan will identify protocols should the fire escape. All prescribed fire activities carry a risk of fire escape, but the project design has reduced this risk below a significant level. By conducting burns in the off-season and with highly trained fire professionals (CAL FIRE) on site, the project reduces the risk of wildfire below the level of risk associated with the no-project alternative. Spotting outside of

fire lines should not be a problem with correct firing methods and weather patterns as prescribed in the burn plan. By reducing fuels while leaving slope and other factors unchanged, the project will reduce, not exacerbate the effects of any future wildfire.

2. Rare , Threatened, and Endangered Plant Considerations:

An assessment of potential sensitive plants in the area was conducted and identified 1 plant as requiring surveys in potential habitat prior to operations (*See* Attachment B – Biological Assessment – Rare Plants). This assessment included a nine-quad search for rare plants using the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) BIOS system. This includes searching for rare plants identified within the area of the 7.5' quadrangles where the project is primarily located (Susanville) along with the eight surrounding quads. In addition, the Sierra Pacific Industries (SPI) company GIS database was queried to identify potential rare plants within the project area watershed (See Attachment C- SPI Wildlife/Botany Planning Watershed Report) and consideration was given to past experience in the area.

The assessment identified Susanville beardtongue (*Penstemon sudans*) (CNPS Rank 1B.2) as a sensitive plant species which could potentially be affected by operations. *Penstemon sudans* is fairly abundant throughout its range, but is only known to occur in the Susanville area. Botanical surveys for this species will be performed by a qualified specialist prior to project implementation. Any plants which are discovered will be flagged and avoided such that direct impacts to individual plants do not occur and immediately surrounding habitat conditions do not change. Description of the plant and its protection measures are included below:

Penstemon sudans – Susanville beardtongue

CNPS List 1B.2

Description:
Penstemon sudans, Susanville beardtongue, occurs throughout the mastication area of the South Eagle Lake WUI Fuel Treatment project area. This species is a perennial herb with a stem succulent shrub habit typically 1.3 to 3.2 feet in height. Flowering occurs between May and July, and the shrub is dormant during the winter. In the project vicinity *Penstemon sudans* occurs in open forest understory, rocky openings, disturbed roadsides, and existing conifer plantations. Botanical surveys conducted by SPI between 2005 and 2018 in portions of the project area show over 9,000 plants occur locally in an approximately 6,000 acre area. Occurrences located in established conifer plantations and roadside areas suggest the species tolerates and may even prefer some disturbance, including timber harvest, (plantation) site preparation, and subsequent brush control.

Threats: Road maintenance, vehicles, non-native plants, and possibly logging activities

Mitigations:
Less than 20% of the recorded local *Penstemon sudans* population occurs in the project area, with approximately 80% of the recorded local populations located outside the project area. Project treatments target dense areas of smaller trees and larger shrubs, where *Penstemon sudans*

is less common. Much of the *Penstemon* populations within the project boundary fall within WLPZs, open rocky areas, and open forest outside the target treatment areas. *Penstemon sudans* is also found within adjacent existing plantations that are excluded from the project area. Potential impacts during project activities to plants in the treatment areas are further minimized by masticating during the winter season and keeping the mastication machine six- to twelve-inches from ground level to avoid damaging entire plants.

Threatened and Endangered Species Considerations:

An assessment of potential sensitive wildlife species in the area was conducted and identified one animal species which warrant special considerations (*See* Attachment D: Biological Assessment – Wildlife). This assessment included a search of the CDFW BIOS system for sensitive wildlife species identified within the Susanville and Roop Mountain 7.5' quadrangles, a search of the SPI company GIS database, and consideration of past experience in the area.

This assessment identified the northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*), a State Species of Special Concern and Board of Forestry "sensitive species", as a species which previously nested (1990) ½ mile west of the project area. Field personnel will remain vigilant to evidence of the species within the project area. There is no current evidence of a nest. A description and protection measures for this species is listed below:

Northern goshawk (Accipiter gentilis)

California Species of Special Concern and Board of Forestry "Sensitive Species"

Description: Northern goshawks are large, fast-flying, powerful forest hawks that occur mainly in open to dense mature coniferous forests. Resident populations occur in the mountainous regions of northern and central California. They are as large and powerful as buteos, but have the speed and maneuverability characteristics of the accipiters (Cooper's and sharp-shinned hawks). All accipiters have short rounded wings that taper towards the tip and a long tail that is held closed unless soaring. Adult goshawks are dark gray above with a light gray chest and belly streaked with black and darker grays. Fluffy white under tail coverts are an easily recognized feature of this species. They have a prominent dark patch extending from the nape to the eye and a distinctive pale eyeline. Adults have orange to red eyes. The tail is strongly barred and the wings lightly barred. The legs and feet are yellow. Immature goshawks are brown above with heavy vertical streaking of brown and white on the belly and paler on the breast. In flight, northern goshawks have heavy, deep wingbeats when flying level and often use a pattern of several wingbeats followed by a short glide.

Northern goshawks tent to remain close to forest cover where they are sometimes seen flying through open forest, across clearings, or soaring along mountain slopes. Like all accipiters, goshawks are a sit and wait predator that perch in a concealed place, then dash out quickly to capture prey. Prey species include, rabbits, squirrels, small and medium size birds. Prey is often carried to a traditional plucking perch, where it is plucked and torn apart. Plucking posts are often within 160 feet of the nest during the breeding season. Plucking posts can usually be identified because fur, feathers, blood, and whitewash are scattered about the site.

Goshawks in northern California usually nest in mixed to pure coniferous forests, but may also use deciduous forests. Territories may contain multiple nests (up to 5) and a different site may be used from year to year. The selected nest is usually rebuilt early in the season and nests with newly added materials (i.e. green fir sprigs) should be monitored for occupancy. Nests are large bulky platforms of sticks usually placed in a main crotch, or near the bole of a tree. Nest trees can vary considerably in size. Nests are placed beneath the upper canopy of the forest but may be difficult to see in dense conifers. Nests generally have fairly open approaches needed by these large birds. Active nests can usually be identified by whitewash and scattered prey remains on the forest floor beneath the nest. Nest stands for goshawks tend to be older and more open than for the other accipiters.

Once a territory is established and sufficient energy has been devoted to nesting, goshawks aggressively defend their nest site from predators and will strike large mammals, and even humans, who venture to close. During these defensive displays goshawks utter a series of loud "kek kek kek" alarm calls and swoop at intruders.

Breeding season in northeastern California (including post fledging dependency) is from approximately May through late August. Incubation begins once the first egg is laid and lasts between 32 to 42 days. Young remain in the nest for about five weeks. Nestlings tend to walk out onto branches around the nest a few days before taking first flight. Most young goshawks are fully fledged by 40-45 days from hatching. After fledging, young return to the nest for one to two weeks to receive food. Juvenile goshawks can frequently be heard begging for food in the nest stand. Parents care for young for up to five to six weeks after they first leave the nest, at which time the young tend to disperse.

Threats: During the breeding season northern goshawks are vulnerable to accidental disturbance from forestry operations, as well as deliberate human interference at nest sites. Once disturbed, goshawks may abandon reproductive efforts for the season. Goshawks may not display the characteristic defensive behavior if nesting is disrupted early in the season; rather birds may leave the territory silently and not return. For this reason it is important to monitor known territories unobtrusively early in the nesting season and take precautions against excessive activity (prior to June 1) around suspected territories if goshawks are observed in forest stands.

The estimated life span for goshawks in the wild is about 20 years. Mortality rates are quite high in the first year, about 80 percent from all causes, then declining to about 40 percent annually thereafter. Starvation and illegal shooting is the leading cause of mortality. Some adults and young are killed at the nest by great horned owls.

Timber operations could pose threats to goshawks if nest sites are disturbed or damaged during harvest.

Mitigations: Because northern goshawks are sensitive to disturbance an active survey effort is needed to locate nests in areas where goshawks have previously been observed. Known territories in areas where projects are planned should be monitored annually to determine site occupancy. Active nests should be monitored for fledging success. Generally, field personnel should be trained to recognize goshawks and indications of goshawk presence (i.e. plucking

posts, nest structures, white wash, etc…). When an active goshawk nest is discovered during field activities, CDFW and/or CAL FIRE should be notified and proper mitigations employed for specific situations.

Generally, a buffer zone and critical period limitations are established so as not to disrupt breeding and habitat elements to be retained are designated. If known nests occur within the assessment area, land managers responsible for the land on which the nest is located should be contacted prior to operations to determine the status of nests within 3 miles of the project area.

Specific protection measures for northern goshawks are provided in 14CCR §895.1, and §939.3 (b)(4), (c)(4), (d)(4), and (e)(2). These protection measures are applied in cooperation with CDFW and CAL FIRE. Typically, a series of concentric buffer zones are established around active goshawk nests such that stand structure is maintained immediately adjacent to the nest and disturbance during sensitive periods is avoided.

3. Cultural Resource Considerations:

A Registered Professional Forester (RPF) with a current "Archaeological Training for Resource Professionals" certificate assessed the area for cultural resources. This assessment included a records check by the Northeast Information Center (NEIC), search of the ownership wide records check (which includes the project area), a search of previous surveys in the area, Native American consultation, consideration of previous experience in the area, and a review and discussion of the project with a CALFIRE Archaeologist and Forester.

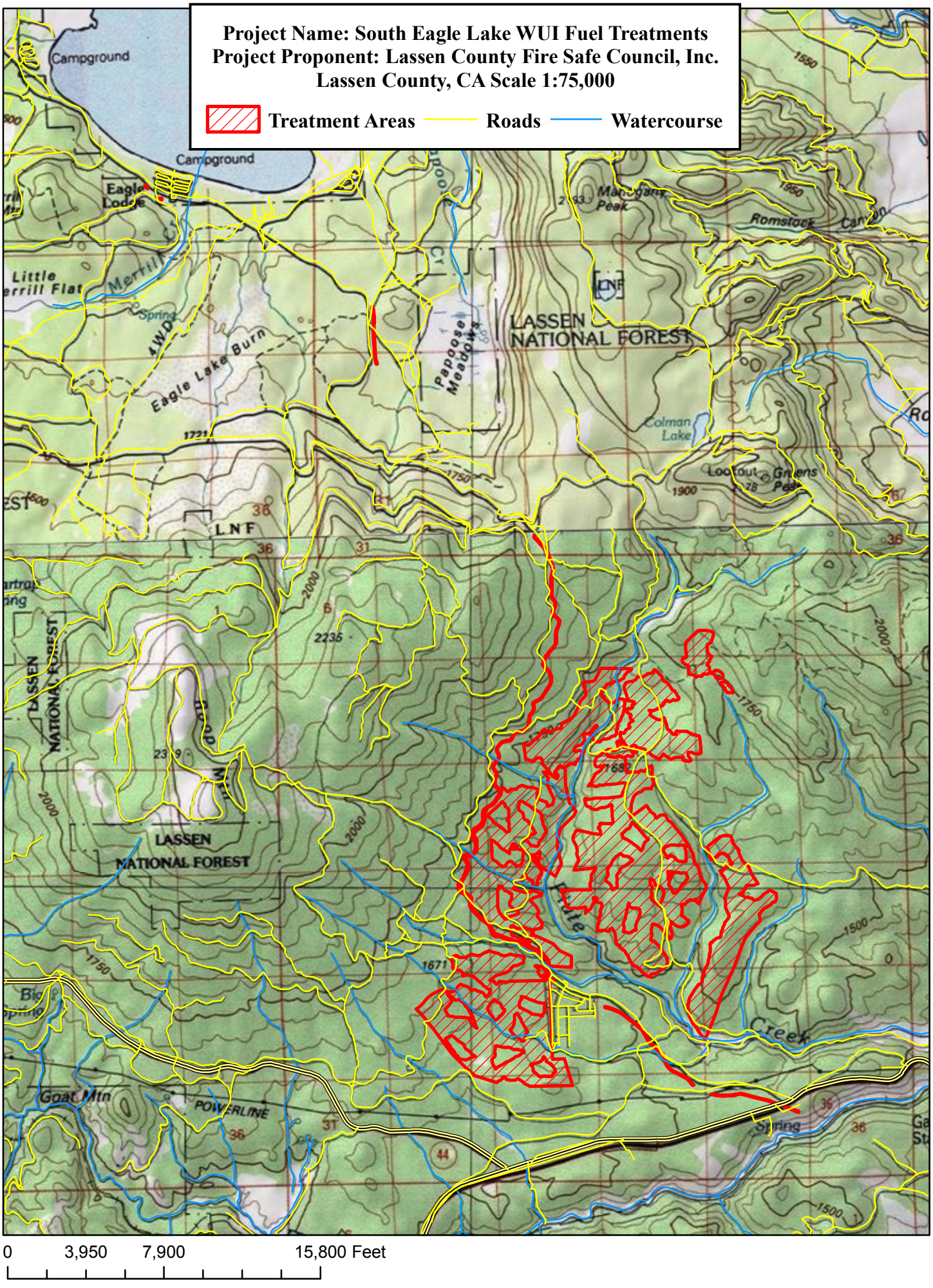
Based on this assessment, it was determined that no additional archaeological surveying of the project area is necessary, as all areas likely to contain cultural resources have been sufficiently surveyed in the past. Within the project area, there is a historic railroad grade, a can dump, two historic ranching features overlying prehistoric lithic scatter, and scattered old cans with no concentrated sites suggesting prolonged occupancy. A portion of the historic railroad grade has been converted to an existing road and will not have any special protection measures. The "off-road" portion will not be significantly disturbed by project operations. The historic can dump and two historic ranching features overlying prehistoric lithic scatter will be flagged as Equipment Exclusion Zones (EEZs). The scattered old cans have been determined to not be significant and no protection measures are proposed. Field personnel will remain vigilant for any previously unknown cultural resource sites during all aspects of the project.

Attachment A - Project Area Map

Attachment B: Biological Assessment – Rare Plants

Attachment C- SPI Wildlife/Botany Planning Watershed Report

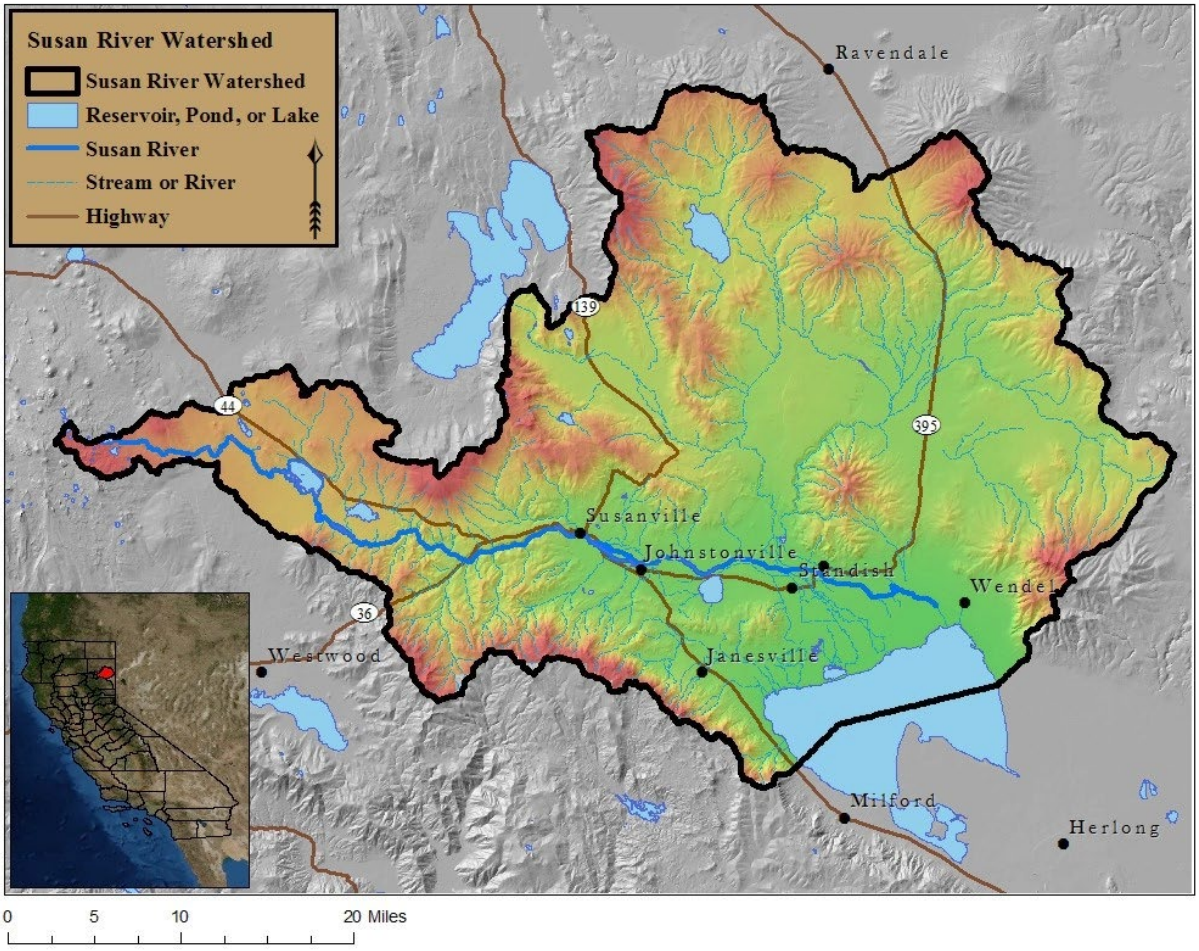
Attachment D: Biological Assessment – Wildlife


Project Name: South Eagle Lake WUI Fuel Treatments
Project Proponent: Lassen County Fire Safe Council, Inc.
Lassen County, CA Scale 1:75,000
Treatment Areas
Roads
Watercourse
Campground
Campground
Eagle Lodge
Little Merrill Flat
Merrill
Spring
4WD
Eagle Lake Burn
Papoose Meadows
LASSEN NATIONAL FOREST
LNF
Colman Lake
Lookout
Greens Peak
Romstock
Mahogany Peak
LNF
LASSEN NATIONAL FOREST
LASSEN NATIONAL FOREST
Goat Mtn
POWERLINE
Spring
Creek
0
3,950
7,900
15,800 Feet

HONEY LAKE VALLEY RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

SUSAN RIVER

WATERMASTER SERVICE AREA



ANNUAL USE REPORT - 2019/20

Susan River

Watermaster Service Area

Annual Use Report – 2019/20
Lassen County, California

Decree No.'s 4573, 8174 and 8175
Submitted by December 31, 2020 to
The Presiding Judge, Lassen County Superior Court

Prepared By:

Honey Lake Valley Resource Conservation District
170 Russell Ave.
Susanville, CA 96130

Contents

General Description:

The Susan River service area is located in the southern part of Lassen County in the vicinity of the town of Susanville. There are approximately 246 water right owners in the service area with total continuous allotments of 351.922 cubic feet per second in addition to storage rights held by several users. The source of supply is comprised of three stream systems as follows: Susan River, Baxter Creek, Parker Creek and their associated tributaries.

Susan River has its sources on the east slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in the southwesterly portion of Lassen County immediately east of Lassen National Park at an elevation of about 7,900 feet. Its channel runs easterly from Silver Lake through McCoy Flat Reservoir, through Susanville, and easterly on to Honey Lake.

Susan River has four major tributaries: Paiute Creek (entering from the north at Susanville), Gold Run and Lassen Creeks (entering from the south between Susanville and Johnstonville), and Willow Creek (entering from the north above Standish). Gold Run Creek and Lassen Creek rise on the north slope of Diamond Mountain at an elevation of about 7,600 feet. The watersheds of Paiute Creek and Willow Creek are lower and they rise on the south slopes of Round Valley Mountains.

A short distance below the confluence of Willow Creek and Susan River the river channel divides into three branches known as Tanner Slough Channel on the north, Old Channel in the middle, and Dill Slough Channel on the south. Two channels which take off of Dill Slough on the south are known as Hartson Slough and Whitehead Slough.

The Baxter Creek stream system is situated in Honey Lake Valley on the east slope of the Sierra Nevada about 10 miles southeast of Susanville in the southern portion of Lassen County. The principal streams in the Baxter Creek stream system are Baxter Creek (which rises in the extreme western portion of the basin and flows in an easterly direction), Elysian Creek, Sloss Creek, and Bankhead Creek (a tributary to Baxter Creek from the south). Elysian Creek has three tributaries: North Fork Elysian Creek, South Fork Elysian Creek, and Kanavel Creek.
Parker Creek is situated in Honey Lake Valley on the east slope of the Sierra Nevada about 15 miles southeast of Susanville in the southern portion of Lassen County. Its source is on the east

slope of Diamond Mountain and flows in an easterly direction for about 5 miles into Honey Lake. The primary area of water use in the Susan River service area is in Honey Lake Valley between Susanville and the northwest shore of Honey Lake, 25 miles in length. The valley floor is at an elevation of about 4,000 feet.

Water Supply:

The water supply in the Susan River service area comes from two major sources: snowmelt runoff and springs. The snowpack on the Willow Creek Valley and Paiute Creek watersheds, which embrace more than half of the Susan River stream system, melts early in the spring and usually is entirely depleted by the first of May. The irrigation requirements from this portion of the stream system after the first of May are almost entirely dependent upon the flow of perennial springs which remain constant throughout the year. Under normal conditions, the flows of Lassen Creek, Gold Run Creek, Baxter Creek, Parker Creek, and the Susan River above Susanville are well sustained by melting snows until early June. The flow from perennial springs in this portion of the water system is comparatively small. The Lassen Irrigation Company stores supplemental water in Hog Flat Reservoir and McCoy Flat Reservoir, located on the headwaters of the Susan River. This stored water is released into the Susan River, which is used as a conveyance and commingled with the natural flow usually during June and July. It is then diverted into the A and B Canal leading to Lake Leavitt for further distribution by the irrigation district.

Methods of Distribution:

Irrigation in the Susan River service area is accomplished by placing diversion dams in the main channel of the stream system, to raise the water to the level required to divert into the canals, sloughs and ditches. These dams for diversion are relatively large on the Susan River compared to those on the smaller tributaries. Various methods of irrigation are practiced; the most common approach is by flooding. With this technique, water is transported by a main conveyance channel along the high point of the lands to be irrigated. It is then dispersed by

laterals along the higher ridges of the tract from which it can be distributed over the area to be irrigated by the smaller laterals of the ditch system. Sub-irrigation occurs in some areas incidental to surface irrigation or because of seepage from ditches or creek channels. During the past several years, numerous users have increased the usage of sprinkler irrigation by wheel lines to improve the efficiency of their irrigation systems.

Watermaster Activities and Fiscal Information:

The FY 19/20 Watermaster Service budget was in the amount of $180,000 and was adopted on May 23, 2018. Notification regarding the budget, apportionment and assessment were mailed to the users on June 6, 2018. There were no objections to the apportionment. The budget, apportionment, and assessments were approved and certified to the Lassen County Auditor and the Lassen County Supervisors prior to August 10, 2019.

An audit for FY 2019 has been completed and is available on the Honey Lake Valley RCD website.

2019/20 Water Allocation and Distribution:

The Susan River Watermaster Service Area experienced light precipitation, compared to average, October 2018 through December 2018 at 51%, 81%, and 53% of the average monthly precipitation. Precipitation increased where January 2019 experienced 139% of the average monthly precipitation amount, and February- 294%, March- 133%, April- 121%, and May- 152%. This high-water year, produced snowmelt through the spring of 2019. The general availability of water for the various stream systems is described below.

Parker Creek: First priority water rights were served through the Spring.

Baxter/Elysian Creek: First priority users of both Baxter Creek and Elysian Creek could divert their full allotment through mid-June at which time the available water dropped through mid-July.

Paiute Creek: The water supply in Paiute Creek continued through mid-summer.

Lassen Creek: There was sufficient water in Lassen Creek to meet the allocated water use until July, at which time it began to taper off.

Hills Creek: The water supply in Hills Creek continued into August.

Gold Run Creek: The water supply in Gold Run Creek fulfilled the water rights through mid-July, at which time it began to diminish. Stock water was available throughout the course of the Season.

Susan River: Full allocations were available until mid-June and diminished throughout the course of the season. Stock water was available through November and into the start of the 2019 Winter precipitation.

Lower Susan River Below the Confluence of Willow Creek: Full allocations were available until mid-June and slowed through the rest of the season. Stock water was available through November and into the start of the 2019 Winter precipitation.

Willow Creek: Full allocations were available through early June and slowly diminished during the season.

Bankhead/Sloss Creek: Irrigation water was available until late May.

LIC Storage Reservoirs: McCoy Flat reached full capacity by the start of irrigation season holding 12,000 acre-feet of water. LIC opened the headgate of McCoy on July 9, 2019, closing it on September 11, 2019. Approximately less than 250 acre-feet of water remains in the reservoir. Hog Flat reserved and remained at approximately 2,700 acre-feet of water and was not utilized.

Miscellaneous notable events:

1. The Watermaster complaint filed on June 6, 2018 regarding the allowance of LIC to divert and store water simultaneously, resulted in a public hearing with the Watermaster Board held on October 8, 2018. The Board found that the District Manager, Ian Sims,

and Watermaster, Mitch Otto, acted within their authority, and upheld their decision. The complainant, Jay Dow, appealed this decision to the Lassen County Superior Court, scheduling a hearing on January 15, 2019. On June 3, 2019, the Lassen County Superior Court released their decision denying the motion of the Dow-Bonomini 2013 Family Trust. This motion was appealed by the Trust on July 22, 2019.

2. There were two Watermaster complaints during the 2019 irrigation season, both filed by Jay Dow on July 26, 2019. The first complaint is regarding the Watermaster's, Carrie Adams, 2019 decision to not allow the transfer of the user's Schedule 4 and Schedule 5 water rights for use below the confluence of the Susan River and Willow Creek. The second complaint is the Watermaster's decision to not allow the 2019 use of 740 acrefeet of water described in the Barham Kelly 3037 Decree.
3. Old Channel WAC representative moved away, this position has yet to be filled.
4. Changes from COVID

Appendices A-E

Numerical values are in cubic feet per second (cfs)

- = No Reading

Appendix A: Susan River at Susanville

SUSAN RIVER at SUSANVILLE

DAY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
1	250	275	425	225	45	56	39	16
2	180	375	415	208	43	56	39	16
3	170	400	450	212	46	56	39	15
4	175	385	450	205	50	56	38	15
5	175	375	430	175	46	55	38	15
6	375	355	425	170	43	55	40	15
7	435	455	395	135	48	55	39	15
8	285	750	387	125	51	55	40	14
9	215	850	345	118	48	56	39	14
10	175	550	318	110	63	56	40	14
11	155	450	305	97	67	59	42	14
12	150	375	300	85	68	57	28	15
13	135	340	297	82	66	55	15	15
14	135	375	275	81	66	57	12	15
15	120	390	250	74	65	53	11	15
16	125	355	287	72	65	53	14	14
17	135	340	300	66	64	52	18	15
18	170	355	293	61	64	52	17	16
19	200	413	287	57	62	51	19	16
20	200	462	270	66	62	52	18	16
21	275	437	255	67	62	52	17	16
22	250	412	245	66	61	51	16	16
23	247	370	225	62	61	51	15	15
24	225	435	215	58	60	51	15	15
25	250	450	212	55	59	51	14	16
26	325	450	235	51	59	51	14	16
27	700	450	235	47	59	45	13	16
28	500	462	235	44	57	41	14	16
29	350	475	222	40	57	40	14	16
30	290	462	265	43	57	40	16	16
31	275		250		56	39		16

Appendix B: Susan River at the Confluence of Willow Creek

SUSAN RIVER at the CONFLUENCE of WILLOW CREEK

DAY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	9
2	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	8
3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	8
4	0	0	0	36	4	0	0	6
5	0	0	0	93	3	0	0	7
6	0	0	14	90	3	0	0	8
7	0	0	0	88	3	0	0	6
8	0	0	0	82	3	0	0	7
9	0	0	0	79	3	0	0	5
10	0	0	0	71	3	0	1	7
11	0	0	20	55	3	0	3	9
12	0	0	12	45	3	0	3	7
13	20	0	27	31	3	0	2	7
14	59	0	28	26	3	0	1	9
15	90	0	74	22	3	0	0	9
16	88	0	19	35	4	-	2	8
17	89	0	15	34	4	0	1	7
18	93	0	16	21	3	0	4	10
19	28	0	44	17	3	0	5	7
20	0	0	84	31	3	0	3	12
21	0	0	93	23	2	0	4	13
22	0	0	88	26	4	0	2	9
23	0	0	87	7	0	0	1	7
24	0	0	84	19	0	0	3	7
25	0	0	84	9	0	0	3	13
26	0	0	87	8	0	0	3	8
27	0	0	80	7	0	3	2	6
28	0	0	60	6	0	4	3	10
29	0	0	32	6	0	0	7	9
30	0	0	0	5	2	0	8	7
31	0		0		3	0		6

Note: The March through early June gauge readings are read inaccurately by the California Department of Water Resources gauge, due to their high velocities; showing here as zeros or a low numerical cfs.

Appendix C: Willow Creek at the Confluence of the Susan River

WILLOW CREEK at the CONFLUENCE of the SUSAN RIVER

DAY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
1	0	0	0	71	11	6	6	15
2	0	0	0	64	10	6	5	14
3	0	0	0	64	11	6	5	13
4	0	0	0	61	11	6	5	12
5	0	0	0	44	10	6	6	13
6	0	0	18	35	10	6	6	13
7	0	0	16	30	10	6	5	13
8	0	0	61	23	10	6	6	13
9	0	0	80	21	11	6	5	13
10	0	0	66	19	10	6	6	13
11	0	0	58	17	11	6	6	14
12	0	0	58	16	11	6	6	15
13	0	0	56	15	11	6	6	15
14	0	0	54	15	11	6	6	15
15	51	0	42	14	11	6	6	16
16	90	0	63	15	10	-	7	15
17	89	0	59	14	10	6	7	15
18	90	0	56	13	10	5	7	16
19	4	0	54	12	9	5	8	16
20	0	0	49	13	9	5	8	16
21	0	0	40	12	9	5	8	16
22	0	0	39	12	8	6	7	15
23	0	0	28	10	8	6	8	14
24	0	0	26	11	8	6	10	14
25	0	0	25	11	7	6	14	14
26	0	0	31	11	7	6	12	13
27	0	0	43	11	7	7	11	12
28	0	0	54	11	7	7	12	13
29	0	0	60	11	7	5	13	13
30	0	0	68	10	7	5	15	13
31	0		81		7	6		12

Note: The March through early May gauge readings are read inaccurately by the California Department of Water Resources gauge, due to their high velocities; showing here as zeros or a low numerical cfs.

Appendix D: McCoy Flat Reservoir Outflows

MCCOY FLAT RESERVOIR OUTFLOWS

DAY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
1	-	-	-	-	5.09	36.7	21.8	-
2	-	-	-	-	14.4	36.7	21.8	-
3	-	-	-	-	15.4	36.7	21.8	-
4	-	-	-	-	15.4	36.7	21.8	-
5	-	-	-	-	15.4	36.7	21.8	-
6	-	-	-	-	18.5	35.4	21.2	-
7	-	-	-	18.5	18.5	35.4	21.2	-
8	-	-	-	18.5	18.5	35.4	21.2	-
9	-	-	-	18.5	38.1	35.4	21.2	-
10	-	-	-	18.5	38.8	34.7	21.2	-
11	-	-	-	12.6	38.8	34.7	closed	-
12	-	-	-	12.6	38.8	34.7	-	-
13	-	-	-	12.6	38.8	34.7	-	-
14	-	-	-	1.2	40.2	34.7	-	-
15	-	-	-	1.2	40.2	34.7	-	-
16	-	-	-	1.2	38.8	34	-	-
17	-	-	-	0	38.8	34	-	-
18	-	-	-	0	38.8	34	-	-
19	-	-	-	20.6	38.8	34	-	-
20	-	-	-	20.6	38.8	34	-	-
21	-	-	-	20.6	38.8	34	-	-
22	-	-	-	20.6	38.8	34	-	-
23	-	-	-	20.6	38.8	24	-	-
24	-	-	-	12.1	38.1	24	-	-
25	-	-	-	12.1	38.1	24	-	-
26	-	-	-	9.16	38.1	24	-	-
27	-	-	-	9.16	38.1	22.9	-	-
28	-	-	-	5.09	37.4	22.9	-	-
29	-	-	-	5.09	37.4	22.9	-	-
30	-	-	-	5.09	37.4	22.9	-	-
31	-		-	5.09	37.4	-		-

Note: 'Closed' indicates the closure of the McCoy Flat headgate.

Appendix E: Susan River Watermaster Spot Checks

DIVERSION # 11

DAY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
1	-	-	-	-	8.47	2.62	3.26	2.40
2	-	-	-	-	8.47	2.75	3.26	2.40
3	-	-	-	-	8.47	2.75	3.26	1.60
4	-	-	-	-	8.47	2.75	3.26	2.40
5	-	-	-	-	7.39	3.30	3.17	2.40
6	-	-	-	-	7.39	3.30	3.17	2.40
7	-	-	-	-	7.39	3.06	3.17	2.40
8	-	-	-	-	6.56	3.06	3.17	1.18
9	-	-	-	-	5.26	3.24	3.17	1.70
10	-	-	-	-	5.26	3.24	3.17	2.20
11	-	-	-	-	5.26	3.24	3.17	2.20
12	-	-	-	-	5.20	3.24	2.42	2.20
13	-	-	-	-	5.20	3.24	2.42	2.20
14	-	-	-	-	5.20	2.83	2.42	2.20
15	-	-	-	-	4.74	2.83	2.42	1.30
16	-	-	-	-	4.74	2.83	2.42	2.60
17	-	-	-	5.94	4.74	2.83	2.20	2.60
18	-	-	-	5.94	4.74	2.83	2.20	2.60
19	-	-	-	5.94	5.61	2.83	2.20	2.60
20	-	-	-	5.94	5.61	2.50	3.22	2.42
21	-	-	-	5.94	5.61	2.50	3.22	1.20
22	-	-	-	5.94	5.61	2.50	3.22	4.80
23	-	-	-	5.94	6.34	2.50	1.76	2.60
24	-	-	-	5.94	6.34	2.50	1.76	2.83
25	-	-	-	6.22	6.34	2.50	2.58	2.60
26	-	-	-	6.22	9.22	1.60	2.58	2.51
27	-	-	-	6.22	4.64	2.00	2.58	2.51
28	-	-	-	6.22	2.79	4.41	2.58	2.51
29	-	-	-	6.22	2.62	4.41	2.58	1.00
30	-	-	-	6.22	2.62	3.26	2.58	2.42
31	-		-		2.62	3.26		4.80

DIVERSION # 41

DAY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
1	-	-	-	-	12.73	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	12.73	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.43	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	28.75	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	29.52	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	18.15	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	30.25	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	30.25	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	38.11	30.25	-	-
12	-	-	-	41.55	37	30.25	12.5	-
13	-	-	-	49.72	-	30.14	-	-
14	-	-	-	56.43	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	34.65	29.9	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	35.43	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	31.61	36.77	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	16.75	-	-	no weir flow	-
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	33.64	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	12.02	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	17.38	30.59	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	19.29	29.82	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	21.64	-	-
28	-	-	-	-	31.77	-	-	-
29	-	-	-	-	-	15.21	-	-
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-		-		-	-		-

Note: 'No weir flow' over the dam boards prevents a precise measurement and is due to low flow and little diversion of water into AB Canal.

DIVERSION # 45

DAY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
1	-	-	-	-	1.23	0	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	1.23	0	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	1.23	0	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	1.23	0	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	1.23	0	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	1.23	0	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	1.23	0	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	1.23	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	1.56	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	1.56	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	-	1.56	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	1.56	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	1.67	1.23	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	1.67	1.23	-	-	-
21	-	-		1.67	1.23	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	1.67	1.23	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	1.67	1.23	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	1.67	1.23	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	1.23	2.56	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	1.23	2.56	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	1.23	0	-	-	-
28	-	-	-	1.23	0	-	-	-
29	-	-	-	1.23	0	-	-	-
30	-	-	-	1.23	0	-	-	-
31	-		-		0	-		-

DIVERSION # 47

DAY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
1	-	-	-	-	2	0	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	2.67	2.1	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	1.3	-
24	-	-	-	3.1	2.1	-	-	0
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
28	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-		-		-	-		-

DIVERSION # 51

DAY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
1	-	-	-	-	3.53	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	0.47	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	0.47	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	1.24	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	0.46	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	0.42	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	2.48	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	10.3	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	0.42	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	13.5	-	-	1.64	-
25	-	-	-	8	0.38	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	-	0	1.64	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.64	-
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-		-		-	-		-

DIVERSION # 82

DAY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	4.7	-	-	1.9
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	4.7	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	4.9	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	6.2	5	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	7.1	5.3	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	4.25	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	7.8	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2.35
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	8.4	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	8.4	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	8.4	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	-	-
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-		-		-	-	-	-

DIVERSION # 84

DAY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
1	-	-	-	-	1.44	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	6.6
3	-	-	-	239.39	-	-	0	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
6	-	-	-	230.59	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	0.34	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
10	-	-	-	230.59	0.23	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
13	-	-	252.82	21.05	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	0.23	-	-	-
16	-	-	230.59	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	4.07	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
20	-	-	204.67	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	9.88	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	7.67
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	213.18	1.17	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	0.63	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
27	-	-	198.27	1.44	-	-	-	-
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	-	-	-	-	0.48	-	-	-
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-		248.29		-	-	-	-

DIVERSION # 112

DAY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
1	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
2	-	18.77	12.45	-	-	0	-	0.45
3	-	-	-	15.46	-	-	0	-
4	23.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
6	-	-	11.79	15.46	-	-	-	-
7	24.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	18.77	-	-	0	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
10	-	-	11.21	11.21	0	-	-	-
11	22.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	15.01	-	-	-	0	-	-
13	-	-	9.77	5.73	-	-	-	-
14	18.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	15.01	-	-	0	-	-	1.54
16	-	-	9.77	-	-	-	0	-
17	-	-	-	3.49	-	-	-	-
18	18.77	15.01	-	-	0	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
20	-	-	9.26	-	-	-	-	-
21	18.77	-	-	1.79	-	-	-	-
22	-	12.45	-	-	0	-	-	2.07
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	11.21	1.26	-	-	-	-
25	18.77	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
26	-	12.45	-	-	-	0	-	-
27	-	-	11.79	0	-	-	-	-
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.74
29	18.77	12.45	-	-	0	-	-	-
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.74
31	-		12.91		-	-		-