EXHIBIT 111

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

DEVELOPMENT OF A LOWER WALKER RIVER WATER CONVEYANCE ACCOUNTING FRAMEWORK BETWEEN THE NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION AND THE WALKER RIVER PAIUTE TRIBE

The Walker River Paiute Tribe and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (the "Parties") **HEREBY AFFIRM THAT**:

The Walker River and Walker Lake are important to the economic and social well-being of the Walker River Paiute Tribe, which strongly desires that Walker Lake and its fish populations be protected, maintained, and restored, and strongly desires that instream flow and fish habitat in the Lower Walker River be enhanced;

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation ("NFWF") has been authorized by the United States Congress under Public Law 111-85 and related authorities to establish and administer the Walker Basin Restoration Program (the "Program") for the primary purpose of restoring and maintaining Walker Lake, and for protecting agricultural, environmental and habitat interests in the Walker River Basin consistent with that primary purpose, and appropriations have been made by Congress for that purpose;

NFWF has acquired water rights from willing sellers and has supported water leasing and conservation efforts under the Program, and seeks changes in the places and purposes of use and points of diversion and discharge for the water so purchased, leased, or otherwise acquired or secured ("Program Water");

The Walker River Paiute Tribe ("Tribe") seeks to assure that water rights held in trust by the United States for the Tribe and for Allottees are protected and are available for use by the Tribe and Allottees on lands within the Reservation and for other beneficial purposes;

The Parties desire to strengthen their cooperation in relation to their shared goals related to the Walker River and Walker Lake and the great and vital natural resources which bind the Parties and all other communities and stakeholders in the Walker River Basin; and

The Parties have negotiated in good faith to develop a Water Conveyance Accounting Framework over many months but have not reached full agreement as to the particulars of such a framework;

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties enter into this Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") as the basis for continued development of a mutually-supported accounting and administrative framework to convey Program Water that reaches the Walker River Paiute Reservation from upstream of the Reservation to Walker Lake and contributing to restoration and maintenance of the health and ecological function of the Lower Walker River without conflicting with the Walker River Paiute Tribe's use of its water rights or with the trust responsibilities of the United States.

ARTICLE I – GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The Parties agree that the following general principles will guide efforts pursuant to this MOU to reach a mutually-supported accounting and administrative framework to convey Program Water in the Lower Walker River through the Walker River Paiute Tribal Reservation to Walker Lake.

Cooperation and Participation – The Parties agree to work together on a cooperative basis, taking into account their respective rights and obligations and in a spirit of mutual benefit and good faith, and agree to work collaboratively with and to seek input and guidance from the Federal Watermaster, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Geological Survey, and other relevant persons and entities in the development of a mutually-supported accounting and administrative framework that relies upon published USGS gage data, hydrological models, additional research, and the best information otherwise available.

Efficacy and Efficiency – The Parties agree to work cooperatively and in good faith to attempt to reach an accounting and administrative framework for the conveyance of Program Water to Walker Lake that is fair and transparent and of a reasonable cost for the Parties to the MOU, that is reasonably satisfactory for other persons or entities that may have obligations to administer and manage water and water rights in the Walker River Basin, and that makes efficient use of the limited and scarce water supplies available to the Walker River Paiute Tribe and NFWF.

Prevention of Conflict Over Water Rights and Ecosystem Restoration – The Parties agree to work cooperatively and in good faith to attempt to avoid conflicts between Program Water and the water rights of the Walker River Paiute Tribe, and also to work cooperatively and in good faith to restore and maintain the health and ecological function of the Lower Walker River and Walker Lake.

Adaptability – The Parties agree to work cooperatively and in good faith to attempt to reach an accounting and administrative framework that will support the purposes of current and future Program Water transfers, and that will provide flexibility to accommodate future relevant conditions, such as resolution of pending litigation, future water conservation investments, and water management needs.

Communication, Transparency and Accountability – The Parties agree to work cooperatively and in good faith to attempt to reach an accounting and administrative framework that will ensure continued open communication and accountability between the Parties and will provide necessary transparency to other interested persons and entities regarding protocols and accounting for the conveyance of Program Water to Walker Lake.

ARTICLE II – POTENTIAL FRAMEWORK APPROACHES

The Parties have explored a variety different accounting frameworks and methods for conveyance of Program Water to Walker Lake, including approaches based on either incremental or proportional allocation of transit losses and gains. The Parties have also considered alternative frameworks for determining losses and gains of Walker River surface water flow between individual sub-reaches of the Walker River from the Yerington Weir to Little Dam, including frameworks based primarily on gage data collected by the U.S. Geological Survey ("USGS") and on hydrological models and equations prepared by the USGS, the Desert Research Institute, and the University of Nevada-Reno.

Attached as **Exhibit 1** to this MOU is an example of a draft Program Water conveyance accounting framework based on the proportional sharing of transit losses and gains, primarily utilizing Walker River surface flow data developed from existing and proposed USGS surface flow gages. **Exhibit 1** is a potential accounting framework, *in draft form*, derived from a previous draft framework developed by the Parties with substantial assistance from representatives of the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs ("BIA"). While **Exhibit 1** is not, and shall not be, represented as reflective of any final agreement between the parties named therein unless and until it is actually and fully executed by them, the Parties attach the draft framework as reflective of the basic outline of the results of the considerable investment made by the Parties to reach an agreement to convey Program Water from the Yerington Weir to Little Dam and Walker Lake in a mutually agreed framework.

Pursuant to this MOU, the Parties intend to continue to negotiate, in collaboration with the Federal Watermaster, USGS, BIA and other relevant persons and entities, regarding potential alternative accounting frameworks to attempt to reach a Program Water conveyance framework that meets the shared purposes and goals of the Parties as described in this MOU.

ARTICLE III – EFFECTIVE DATE

This Agreement shall take effect upon signature by the Parties.

SIGNATURES

FOR THE WALKER RIVER PAIUTE TRIBE:

Lorren Sammaripa DATE: 2-7-2013

By: Lorren Sammaripa

Its: Tribal Chairman

FOR THE NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION:

Jeff Trandahl DATE: 2.11.13

By: Jeff Trandahl

Its: CEO

EXHIBIT 1

PROGRAM WATER CONVEYANCE ACCOUNTING PROTOCOLS

DRAFT

Walker River Paiute Tribe
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

1. Introduction

This document sets forth how Program Water could be accounted for using a proportional sharing of transit gains and losses as between Program Water and all other water, based primarily on USGS gage data, as water flows from the Yerington Weir to and through the Walker River Paiute Reservation ("Reservation") and facilities of the Walker River Indian Irrigation Project to Walker Lake. This framework is primarily intended to track and account for Program Water as it flows from its point of non-diversion to the downstream boundary of the Walker River Indian Irrigation Project ("WRIIP").[1]

2. Accounting Protocols

The accounting for Program Water begins at the Yerington Weir. Program Water would be accounted for in each of the following four reaches:

1. From the Yerington Weir to the Wabuska Gage,
2. From the Wabuska Gage to Weber Reservoir,
3. Within Weber Reservoir, and
4. From Weber Dam to Little Dam.

The logic path for tracking Program Water involves observing surface water flows at or immediately downstream of the following five locations, which correspond to the entry and exit points of surface flows in the above four reaches:

1. Yerington Weir
2. Wabuska Gage
3. Inflow to Weber Reservoir
4. Outflow from Weber Reservoir
5. Outflow downstream of Little Dam

The accounting protocols are designed to be implemented on a daily time step using online data from USGS gages to the extent possible and the best available sources for any other information needed in the protocols. All gage flow data used in the accounting calculations would reflect the average flow for the previous day (midnight to midnight), conforming to standard USGS reporting procedures. All other measured and estimated data used in these accounting protocols would similarly reflect average values for the previous day (midnight to midnight). Weber Reservoir daily storage data would reflect measurements

[1] This document derived from a previous draft framework developed by the Parties with substantial assistance from representatives of the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs.

at midnight, conforming to standard USGS reporting procedures. The accounting protocols specified below assume that flow units from gages (Q values in the equations below, which represent the total daily quantity of water passing a particular gage or location, or the total quantity of water in Weber Reservoir) may be input in any common unit of flow as long as they are consistent within the equation. Time factors for movement of water through the system are not incorporated into the accounting by river reach presented below, but may be added in the future, if deemed necessary for accounting accuracy.

2.1 Program Water at the Yerington Weir

Accounting. The amount of Program Water at the Yerington Weir for each day would be obtained from the Federal Watermaster or other appropriate authority and made available to the Parties, together with the calculations through which the total is derived, in accordance with all necessary approvals. The quantity of Program Water ("PW" in the following equations) called for and made available at any Point of Non-Diversion above the Yerington Weir (should any NFWF water right transfer result in a point of non-diversion other than the Yerington Weir) would be adjusted to reflect the estimated transit losses between the alternative point of non-diversion and the Yerington Weir, as determined by the necessary approvals, the Federal Watermaster, and/or other appropriate authority.

Measurement. Flows downstream from the Yerington Weir are currently measured by the USGS at the Miller Lane Gage. Absent the availability of direct flow measurements at the Yerington Weir, the protocols discussed in Section 2.2 below would be used to estimate the flow at the Yerington Weir. These protocols would be in effect until a gage is installed at or near the Yerington Weir, following which the direct measurements from the gage would be used.

2.2 Program Water at the Wabuska Gage

The amount of Program Water accounted for at the Yerington Weir as described in Section 2.1 above is then checked against the total flow at the Yerington Weir and adjusted if needed using Equation (1):

$$PW_{yw} = MIN(Q_{yw}, PWI_{yw}) \qquad \text{Eqn. (1)}$$

where,

PW_{yw} = Program Water in unit flow rate arriving at the Yerington Weir Gage;

Q_{yw} = Daily average total flow at the Yerington Weir;

PWI_{yw} = Program Water as initially specified in unit flow rate arriving at the Yerington Weir Gage.

The initial calculation of the amount of Program Water at the Wabuska Gage would be equal to the Program Water at the Yerington Weir multiplied by an appropriate factor for transit losses and/or gains between the Yerington Weir and the Wabuska Gage, as expressed below in Equation (2):

$$PWI_{wab} = PW_{yw} \times LGF \qquad \text{Eqn. (2)}$$

where,

PWI_{wab} = Initial calculation of Program Water in unit flow rate arriving at the Wabuska Gage;

LGF = Factor for surface flow conveyance loss or gain resulting from infiltration, seepage, evaporation and riparian vegetation uses, but not the result of physical returns or withdrawals from the river by irrigation practices and structures (note: bank seepage may be returned back to flow in the river under some circumstances resulting in a gain in flow between the gages).

Between the Yerington Weir and the Wabuska gage there are currently known to be three primary sources of physical returns to or withdrawals from the river:

1. Stanley Ranch irrigation diversions (direct pumping from the river).
2. the Perk/Joggles Drain return flows (East-side Drain); and
3. the Wabuska Drain return flows (West-side Drain).

If gaged return flow data are available, then LGF in Equation (2) would be determined using daily gaged flow values as expressed in Equation (3):

$$LGF = (1 - (Q_{yw} - (Q_{wab} - DR_{wab} - DR_{jog} + ID_{stan})) / Q_{yw}) \qquad \text{Eqn. (3)}$$

where:

Q_{wab} = Daily average total flow at the Wabuska Gage;

DR_{wab} = Daily average Wabuska Drain return flow or diversion;

DR_{jog} = Daily average Perk/Joggles Slough return flow or diversion;

ID_{stan} = Stanley Ranch irrigation diversion.

The DR variables in Equation (3) may be either positive, representing return flows to the river, or negative, representing diversions from the river. This is consistent with field observation that flow in these drains may be in either direction depending on river stage.

In the event that flows are not measured at the Yerington Weir, the daily flow at the Yerington Weir would be calculated based on flow data from the Miller Lane Gage and Wabuska Gage and an estimate of losses or gains between the Yerington Weir and Wabuska Gage. The calculated flow at the Yerington Weir, Q'_{yw}, would be used in the place of Q_{yw} in Equations (1) and (3) and would be calculated as follows in Equation (4):

$$Q'_{yw} = Q_{wab} + (Q_{ml} - (Q_{wab} - DR_{wab} - DR_{jog} + ID_{stan}))*(L_{yw\text{-}wab}/L_{ml\text{-}wab}) \qquad \text{Eqn. (4)}$$

where:

Q'_{yw} = Calculated daily average flow at the Yerington Weir;

Q_{ml} = Daily average total flow at the Miller Lane gage;

$L_{yw\text{-}wab}$ = River distance between the Yerington Weir and the Wabuska gage;

$L_{ml\text{-}wab}$ = River distance between the Miller Lane gage and the Wabuska gage.

In the event that gage flow at the Yerington Weir is available, but gaged irrigation return flow data for the Yerington Weir to Wabuska Gage reach are unavailable, the LGF variable in Equation (2) would be assigned a value or set of values using the following guidelines in Equations (5a) and (5b):

For $Q_{wab} < (Q_{yw} - ID_{stan})$, then:

$$LGF_{est} = (1 - (Q_{yw} - ID_{stan} - Q_{wab}) / (Q_{yw})) \quad \text{Eqn. (5a)}$$

and for $Q_{wab} \geq (Q_{yw} - ID_{stan})$ then:

$$LGF_{est} = 0.95 \quad \text{Eqn. (5b)}$$

In the event that both gage flow at the Yerington Weir and return flow data for the Yerington Weir to Wabuska Gage reach are unavailable, Q'_{yw} would be calculated by Equation (6a) or (6b) below and substituted for Q_{yw} in Equations (1) and (3) as follows:

For $Q_{wab} < (Q_{ml} - ID_{stan})$, then:

$$Q'_{yw} = Q_{wab} + (Q_{ml} - Q_{wab})*(L_{yw\text{-}wab}/L_{ml\text{-}wab}) \quad \text{Eqn. (6a)}$$

and for $Q_{wab} \geq (Q_{ml} - ID_{stan})$ then:

$$Q'_{yw} = Q_{wab}/0.95 \quad \text{Eqn. (6b)}$$

The Stanley Ranch irrigation diversion (ID_{stan}) is junior in priority (1916) to all other decreed water rights on the Walker River. When water use records are available, ID_{stan} would be based on these records. In the absence of water use records, ID_{stan} in the above equations would be assumed to be zero when the river is not operating under full priority, and would be assumed to be diverting at the decreed and permitted (Permit 58707) diversion rate of 0.8782 cfs (rounded to 0.9 cfs) when the river is operating under full priority.

Additional stream flow accounting variables may be added to Equations (3) and (4) as deemed appropriate by the Parties, including variables that represent additional return flows, additional diversions, and an additional Program Water component of subdrain flows from the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area, or other sources, subject to securing necessary approvals. The Parties may also modify the guidelines for determining LGF_{est} and Q'_{yw} in Equations (5) and (6) as deemed appropriate using available estimating and modeling tools.

Under this accounting framework, Program Water may experience gains in flow in the Yerington Weir to Wabuska Gage reach only under the physical condition of bank storage return back to the river, up to but not exceeding any cumulative net Program Water infiltration losses during prior days in the Program Water Season. The bank storage return flow would be allocated on a proportional basis with total flow in the river reach, under the same procedure as allocation of infiltration losses.

The daily transit loss or gain of Program Water between the Yerington Weir Gage and the Wabuska Gage, PW_{lg}, is calculated as follows in Equation (7):

$$PW_{lg} = \text{MIN}\left(PWI_{wab} - PW_{yw},\ \text{MAX}\left(-\sum_{d=1}^{d=t} PW_{lg}^{d}, 0\right)\right) \quad \text{Eqn. (7)}$$

where:

$\sum_{d=1}^{d=t} PW_{lg}^{d}$ = Cumulative net Program Water loss from the beginning of the Program Water Season up through the current day (t).

A negative value of PW_{lg} reflects a Program Water ttransit loss and a positive value reflects a Program Water transit gain.

In accordance with the Walker River Decree, the Tribe's 26.25 cfs Water Right has priority over all Program Water at the Wabuska Gage. Therefore, whenever the Tribe's 26.25 cfs Water Right is in priority, the final Program Water amount at the Wabuska Gage, or PW_{wab}, would be equal to the lesser of the initial calculated amount of Program Water ($PW_{yw} + PW_{lg}$) and the measured flow at the Wabuska Gage (Q_{wab}) less the amount of the Tribe's 26.25 cfs water right ($TR_{26.25}$), but not less than zero, as expressed below in Equation (8):

$$PW_{wab} = MAX\ (MIN\ (PW_{yw} + PW_{lg}, Q_{wab} - TR_{26.25}), 0) \qquad \text{Eqn. (8)}$$

Measurement. Flows at the downstream end of this reach are measured by the USGS at the Wabuska Gage.

2.3 Program Water at the Inflow to Weber Reservoir

Accounting. Program Water transit losses and gains between the Wabuska Gage and Weber Reservoir would be determined by the difference in flows between the Wabuska Gage and the Cow Camp Gage, adjusted for:

(a) ungaged flow at Cow Camp Gage, and

(b) additional transit loss downstream from the Cow Camp gage to the upstream edge of Weber Reservoir.

Cow Camp Gage has been shown by USGS to provide unreliable readings at high river stages, due to flow bypassing the gaged main channel of the river. The first step in assessing transit losses and gains in this reach is to adjust the daily average flow measured at Cow Camp Gage (Q_{cc}) to a corrected flow (Q^*_{cc}). This would be accomplished by relying on the USGS corrected and final Cow Camp Gage data, using standard correction techniques, as the official operator of Cow Camp Gage.

The Cow Camp Gage is situated approximately 1.5 to 2.5 miles upstream of Weber Reservoir, the distance being dependent on the reservoir water level. A river length adjustment factor is therefore required to estimate the flow at the inflow to Weber Reservoir. The unit rate of natural flow loss measured between the Wabuska and Cow Camp Gages would be assigned to the ungaged reach between the Cow Camp Gage and the point of surface flow entry for the Weber Reservoir reach (i.e., the River Reach Adjustment). The natural flow loss determined over this reach of the Walker River would be applied equally to both Program Water and all other water based on the proportional volume of each type of water measured at the Wabuska Gage. Measured gains in this reach would also be proportionally shared.

The computations of Program Water inflow to Weber Reservoir, using the corrected Cow Camp Gage flow and the River Reach Adjustment, are set forth below in Equation (9):

$$PW_{webin} = PW_{wab} (1 - (((Q_{wab} - Q^{*}_{cc}) / Q_{wab}) L_{wab\text{-}web} / L_{wab\text{-}cc}) \quad \text{Eqn. (9)}$$

where:

PW_{webin} = Daily Program Water inflow to Weber Reservoir;

$L_{wab\text{-}web}$ = River distance from Wabuska Gage to upstream edge of Weber Reservoir;

$L_{wab\text{-}cc}$ = River distance from Wabuska Gage to Cow Camp Gage.

The computations of total inflow to Weber Reservoir, using the corrected Cow Camp Gage flow and the River Reach Adjustment are set forth in Equation (10):

$$Q_{webin} = Q_{wab} (1 - (((Q_{wab} - Q^{*}_{CC}) / Q_{wab}) L_{wab\text{-}web} / L_{wab\text{-}cc}) \quad \text{Eqn. (10)}$$

where:

Q_{webin} = Daily total inflow to Weber Reservoir.

Measurement. Flows near the downstream end of this reach are measured by the USGS at the Cow Camp Gage. Protocols for addressing ungaged flow and the River Reach Adjustment will be considered by the Parties. The possibility of establishing a new gage in this reach has been discussed by the Parties. If a new gage were to be installed, then the Parties would consider an adjustment to the formula to address any changes required to account for ungaged flow and transit losses or gains.

2.4 Program Water Passed Through Weber Reservoir

Accounting. Program water entering the Weber Reservoir reach is either:

(a) lost (largely to evaporation) from the Reservoir,

(b) passed through the Reservoir,

(c) temporarily held in the Reservoir pending WRIIP release; or

(d) undergoes some combination of (a), (b), and (c).

It is assumed that all Program Water entering the Reservoir will pass through the Reservoir over a 24-hour period, subject to transit losses or gains. Program Water in the reservoir for one day is subsequently lost, held for the next day's accounting, or released.

Targets for Program Water amounts passing through Weber Reservoir would be set in advance by the Parties. It is assumed that BIA will cooperate in efforts to pass the targeted Program Water amounts through Weber Dam, but may release different amounts as necessary to address dam safety or other maintenance or operational issues. The daily amount of water leaving Weber Reservoir will reflect three potential categories of water:

(a) Tribal Irrigation Water,

(b) Program Water,

(c) Other Natural Flow and/or Flood Storage Releases.

The sum of these three categories of water would equal the Weber Reservoir outflow, as rearranged to express Program Water total in Equation (11) below:

$$PW_{webout} = Q_{webout} - IW - NR \qquad \text{Eqn. (11)}$$

where:

Q_{webout} = Total outflow from Weber Reservoir;

PW_{webout} = Program Water total outflow from Weber Reservoir;

IW = Irrigation Water total outflow from Weber Reservoir;

NR = Other natural flow, including flood control and reservoir maintenance releases, apart from the Irrigation Water and Program Water designated releases.

Program Water available in the reservoir at the end of each day would be computed as follows:

$$PW_{web} = PW_{web\ t-1} - PW_{webout} - PW_{loss} + PW_{webin} \qquad \text{Eqn. (12)}$$

where:

$PW_{web\ t-1}$ = end of prior day PW_{web};

PW_{loss} = Program Water net Weber Reservoir loss for the current day;

PW_{webout} = Program Water outflow from Weber Reservoir for the current day;

PW_{webin} = Program Water inflows to Weber Reservoir for the current day.

Daily losses to Program Water in Weber Reservoir would be determined by allocating the daily loss in Weber Reservoir proportionately by volume between Program Water and all other water in Weber Reservoir. The daily reservoir loss charged against Program Water is calculated based on Equation (13):

$$PW_{loss} = (PW_{web\ t-1} / TW_{web\ t-1}) \, LOSS \qquad \text{Eqn. (13)}$$

where:

$TW_{web\ t-1}$ = Total water in Weber Reservoir at end of prior day;

LOSS = Quantity of Weber Reservoir net loss for the current day based on volumetric accounting.

The volumetric accounting of Weber Reservoir losses would be calculated as follows. If precipitation is recorded at Weber Reservoir in any given day, then the volume of water gained by direct precipitation falling on the water surface would be determined based on daily recorded depth of precipitation multiplied by the daily average Weber Reservoir surface area. The volume gained by direct precipitation would then be applied in the Equation (14) as follows:

$$LOSS = WEB_{t-1} - WEB_t + P - (Q_{webout} - Q_{webin}) \qquad \text{Eqn. (14)}$$

where:

WEB_{t-1} = end of prior day total volume of water in Weber Reservoir;

WEB_t = end of current day total volume of water in Weber Reservoir;

P = Daily volume of precipitation falling on Weber Reservoir.

The amount of Program Water targeted for pass through from the reservoir must then be reconciled with the actual amounts of Program Water and Tribal Irrigation water outflows from Weber Reservoir. These adjustments would be made as they become available.

Measurement. There is currently no direct measurement of outflows from Weber Reservoir. NFWF is currently working with USGS to establish a temporary stream gage immediately downstream from Weber Dam. This gage, along with the gages at Little Dam, will enable direct measurement of outflows from Weber Dam and their apportionment into Program Water and other categories of water. Evaluation of gage data in this reach will subsequently be undertaken to determine if losses and gains in this reach can be assumed to be negligible or can be estimated reliably using an appropriate method based on the empirical data and or computer modeling based on the data. Methods to independently estimate reservoir evaporation and seepage may be sought. If these investigations suggest significantly different reservoir losses than those determined through the volumetric accounting, then the Parties may make suitable adjustments to the accounting protocols including adjusting the methods to estimate reservoir inflow and outflow in accordance with all necessary approvals.

2.5 Weber Dam to Little Dam

Program Water natural flow loss in the reach of the Walker River downstream from Weber Reservoir to Little Dam would be determined by the gaged difference in flow between the new USGS gage planned to be installed directly downstream of Weber Reservoir and the gaged flow at Little Dam. The natural flow loss rate would be applied equally to both Program Water and all other water in proportion to the volume of each type of water. Measured gains in this reach would also be shared on the same basis. Program Water reaching Little Dam will mark the control point for the end of conveyance accounting, and natural river losses downstream from Little Dam will not be factored into consideration at this time due to the absence of Tribal diversions downstream from Little Dam.

Program Water at Little Dam would be determined as follows:

$$PW_{ld} = PW_{webout} (1 - ((Q_{webout} - (Q_{canal1} + Q_{canal2} + Q_{ld})) / Q_{webout})) \qquad \text{Eqn. (15)}$$

where:

PW_{ld} = Daily quantity of Program Water passing by Little Dam.

Q_{webout} = Daily average flow at new gage located downstream from Weber Reservoir.

Q_{canal1} = Daily average flow at WRIID Canal 1.

Q_{canal2} = Daily average flow at WRIID Canal 2.

Q_{ld} = Daily total quantity of water passing by Little Dam.

Measurement. Flows at the downstream end of this reach are measured by the USGS at the Little Dam Gage.