

Annual Report 2002



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Introduction

The Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission (Commission) was authorized under the Central Utah Project Completion Act of 1992 (CUPCA). That act set terms and conditions for completing the Central Utah Project (CUP), which diverts, stores, and delivers large quantities of water from numerous Utah rivers to meet the needs of Utah's citizens.

The Commission, organized in July 1994 as an independent agency within the executive branch of the Federal government, is charged with planning and implementing the environmental program mandated by CUPCA. CUPCA requires the Commission to implement a mitigation program concurrently with completion of CUP water development features.

In accordance with CUPCA, the Commission must adopt a comprehensive plan that establishes its program priorities for a five-year period. The plan is updated each year and must also undergo a comprehensive review every five years to ensure statutory mitigation requirements are met. The first Mitigation and Conservation Plan was adopted in 1996 and a comprehensive revision was conducted in 2001. The 2002 Plan accompanies this report.

CUPCA directs the Commission to focus on four key factors to implement its Plan: an ecosystem approach, public involvement, measures based on best available scientific knowledge, and partnerships. Projects are carried out through contracts and agreements with state and Federal natural resources agencies, tribal governments, universities, and nonprofit organizations in Utah. The Commission is authorized to spend approximately \$170 million (somewhat less than 10% of the approximately \$2 billion authorized for CUP) to carry out its mitigation program. Annual funding depends on congressional appropriations.

The Commission's current Plan focuses on riparian, wetland, and other wildlife habitat restoration in key watersheds in central Utah. They are the Provo River/Utah Lake, Strawberry/Duchesne, Diamond Fork and Great Salt Lake/Jordan River watersheds. Projects are considered in relation to entire ecosystems in order to achieve "desired future conditions" - visions of how ecosystems could best function to support a variety of living organisms.

This Report contains highlights from projects conducted October 2001 through September 2002 within these watersheds. Appendix A contains an update of all projects within the 2002 Mitigation and Conservation Plan. Appendix B contains financial information related to implementation of these projects.

This Annual Report, and other information about the Commission's mitigation program, is available on the Commission's website at www.mitigationcommission.gov.



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The following are highlights of mitigation projects carried out October 2001—September 2002 primarily in the following Utah watersheds: Provo River/Utah Lake, Strawberry/Duchesne, Diamond Fork, and Great Salt Lake/Jordan River. A comprehensive update of these and all Mitigation and Conservation Plan projects is in Appendix A.

Provo River/Utah Lake Watershed Project Highlights

Provo River Restoration Project

In 1999, the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission (Commission) began the Provo River Restoration Project between Jordanelle Dam and Deer Creek Reservoir. The project's goal is to restore the middle Provo River's pattern and ecological function to a more natural condition and to provide public access to its entire length. The project is expected to be complete in 2006.

Construction of a pilot project along approximately 1.5 miles of river corridor beginning about 1 mile below Jordanelle Dam was completed in 1999. The pilot project added about 0.7 miles of main channel, 2 miles of secondary channel, and numerous wetland features. In 2000, about 1.3 miles of river immediately downstream from the pilot project were similarly reconstructed. In 2001, work began on a 2-mile reach of river, which was completed in early 2002.

Reconstruction of about 0.9 miles of river immediately upstream from the pilot project began in



August 2002. That work was approximately

September 2002: reconstruction progresses on the fourth river reach of the Provo River Restoration Project. Upon completion of this reach, about half of the middle Provo River will be reconstructed.

40% complete by September 30, 2002. Baseline monitoring of riparian habitat, physical features, sensitive species, neotropical migratory birds, and related studies are ongoing. Public access to at least 8.5 miles of river is now available. Planning for management of the corridor is underway. Seven public access points have been designed. Through 2002, three of these access areas, including restrooms and parking lots, were constructed; a fourth site is 80% complete. 

June Sucker Recovery

The Commission is directly involved with numerous other Federal, state, and local entities in measures to recover the June sucker (*Chasmistes liorus*), a fish endemic to Utah that naturally occurs only in Utah Lake and spawns only in the lower Provo River. Human

Diamond Fork Campground

A component of the Diamond Fork System includes construction of associated recreation facilities to provide outdoor recreation opportunities. Facilities include angler-access areas, a day-use area, trail-head improvements, education and interpretation, and a campground. The Spanish Fork Ranger District and the Commission released a draft EA on February 23, 1997, of a proposal to redesign and upgrade the then existing Diamond and Palmyra campgrounds in Diamond Fork Canyon. Based on public and agency input, a revised draft EA was later released, which incorporated a new alternative that responded to concerns regarding impacts on riparian and stream restoration.

A decision was made in December 1998 to reconstruct the campgrounds into a single facility, Camp Diamond, with a reduced capacity of approximately 33 percent. Construction began in September 1999 and was completed in September 2000. The reduced capacity was achieved by removing individual campsites and loops within the 100-year flood plain in order to protect riparian vegetation and facilitate future stream restoration efforts. Sections of the campground impacting wild turkey roosting habitat were also closed and reclaimed. Group-site facilities were closed and will be reconstructed in a more suitable location, which will be analyzed under a separate action. The preferred location for the new group-site campground is the spoil location area for the Upper Diamond Fork Shaft and Tunnel. Construction at this site would not occur until 2004. A draft EA is anticipated in winter 2003. 

Strawberry/Duchesne Watershed Project Highlights

Lower Duchesne River Wetlands

Construction of the Strawberry Aqueduct and Collection System (SACS), a component of CUP's Bonneville Unit, impacted valuable wetlands. As mitigation for those impacts and to provide related wetland and wildlife benefits, the protection, restoration, and enhancement of wetlands along the lower Duchesne River corridor are required.

Under a cooperative agreement with the Commission, the Ute Tribe developed a feasibility study for protecting, restoring, or developing wetlands along a 45-mile corridor of the lower



Lower Duchesne River wetlands oxbow developed for waterfowl

Duchesne River from Bridgerland to Ouray, UT. Long-term management of a 1,090-acre parcel of land on the lower Duchesne River acquired as wetland mitigation for a component of CUP's Starvation Collection System, is also included in that feasibility study. Based on the study, the Commission, Department of the Interior, and Ute Tribe entered into an agreement in 1998 for the Tribe to conduct additional investigations, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis, and to implement the mitigation project under direction from the Department of the Interior. NEPA scoping occurred in 2001. Work ensued on a draft Environmental Impact Statement during Fiscal Year 2002. 

Strawberry and Duchesne River Diversion Structure Modifications

Some diversion structures in the Duchesne and Strawberry River drainages may be impacting fish habitat or inhibiting fish passage and delivery of needed instream flows; therefore, selected diversion structures require modification or replacement. A comprehensive evaluation of eligible diversion structures was completed in 1998. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S.



Rebuilt Pioneer Diversion

Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Forest Service, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, and others analyzed the data and recommended priority projects to the Commission. The Commission, Central Utah Water Conservancy District, and Duchesne Water Conservancy District entered into an agreement to begin rebuilding diversions in 1999.

Four projects were selected on an initial basis and design firms were selected. The Rocky Point and Hicken diversions on the Duchesne River were rebuilt in 2001. The Pioneer Diversion was rebuilt in 2002. A programmatic EA was initiated in 2002 and will be completed in 2003. 

SACS Angler Access

The 1988 Aquatic Mitigation Plan for the Strawberry Aqueduct and Collection System of CUP's Bonneville Unit identifies acquisition of approximately 51 miles of stream access to partially mitigate for lost angling opportunities. Stream access is to be acquired on the



Strawberry River, downstream from the Giles Ranch

Duchesne, West Fork Duchesne, Currant Creek, Strawberry River, and Rock Creek where instream flows are provided, and in some instances, where stream habitat improvements have been made.

These angler access acquisitions are nearly complete. Remaining acquisitions include a 1-mile section on the Strawberry River below Soldier Creek Dam, approximately 0.5 miles on Currant Creek, and five reaches on the mainstem of the Duchesne River, totaling approximately 1.5 miles.

During 2002, the Commission and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation took possession of a key acquisition, the 1,760-acre Giles Ranch located along the middle Strawberry River corridor straddling Duchesne and Wasatch counties. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources initiated several management actions on the property, including management of public access and weed control. 

Great Salt Lake/Jordan River Watershed Project Highlights

Great Salt Lake Shorelands Preserve

The Great Salt Lake is the largest natural salt water lake in North America and is internationally recognized for its importance to migratory water birds. The Commission and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) are partners in preserving valuable habitat around the Great Salt Lake, and in particular in the Layton Kaysville area, where TNC has established the Great Salt Lake Shorelands Preserve.

Since 1994, over 1,750 acres have been acquired with Commission funds primarily in the Great Salt Lake Shorelands Preserve. These purchases complement other area acquisitions, some by TNC and some by private entities for wetland mitigation banking. All the acquisitions result in securing the area for wetland restoration and wildlife values. In 2002, the Commission approved an interim management agreement with TNC to continue initial stewardship activities on Commission-owned properties contiguous with the Great Salt Lake Shorelands Preserve. 🇺🇸



Great Salt Lake South Shore Planning

The Commission's desired future condition along the Great Salt Lake shoreline is to help establish a wetland and upland corridor as a preserve for resident wildlife and migratory shorebirds. The Commission has entered partnerships with Tooele County, Salt Lake County, Salt Lake City, Envision Utah, landowners, conservation groups, agencies, and others to make that desired future condition a reality. Prior to 2002, the Commission helped fund wetland plans for Davis and Box Elder Counties to identify important wetland areas for protection. Drawing from those experiences, a process has been initiated to first map wetlands and then develop special area management plans (SAMP) for Salt Lake County and Tooele County wetlands at risk to development.

Both SAMPs present the opportunity to look at a large, contiguous area and determine collectively, (with the public and landowners) areas most important for wetland protection and areas more suitable for development. The SAMPs will include strategies to mitigate financial impacts to property owners whose wetlands are desired for protection. 🇺🇸



Great Salt Lake, South Shore Photo by Ann Neville, Kennecott Utah Copper Corp.

Jordan River Wetlands

Prior to European settlement, lowland riparian and wetland habitats along the Jordan River made it one of the region's richest avian resources. The River's habitat coupled with its landscape position (connecting internationally important Great Salt Lake and Utah Lake, and avoiding the high Wasatch Range and dry West Desert), made it an important resource for breeding, wintering, and migrating birds. Today, a once natural, meandering river providing abundant fish and wildlife habitat is compromised by human development.

The Commission is cooperating with many partners in the Jordan River Natural Areas Forum to recognize a natural resource corridor along the Jordan River that will be permanently protected



Jody Williams, Mitigation Commission Chair (left), and Commission partners shown from top left to right: Meryl Redisch, TreeUtah; Wayne Martinson, National Audubon; Julie Nelson, Salt Lake Soil Conservancy District; Tom Hopkins, IHI Environmental; and Mary Gracia, Great Salt Lake Audubon gather near the banks of the Jordan River with representatives of more than two dozen other government and private organizations to sign an agreement aiming to preserve the river corridor. Photo by Jeff Salt

for wetland and wildlife habitat values. Twenty-eight local, state, Federal, and private entities, including the Commission, are signing a Memorandum of Understanding agreeing to work together to preserve and restore natural resources in the Jordan River corridor. The Forum seeks to educate the public - from children's groups to government officials - about the river's natural values and is pursuing acquisition and restoration of remaining natural areas on the river. Through the Forum's efforts, the Commission's wetland conservation projects have less chance of becoming isolated islands in an increasingly developed urban corridor. 

Statewide: Hatchery Project Highlights

The CUP and other reclamation projects created many reservoirs in Utah. These flatwater areas provide a variety of water-related recreation opportunities including fishing. Most reservoir fisheries are heavily used and not able to sustain themselves through natural recruitment, requiring management programs dependent on stocking hatchery-reared fish. Fish for stocking in Utah reclamation-project reservoirs have been provided in the past from both State and Federal hatcheries. The Central Utah Project Completion Act (CUPCA) identified funding to plan and implement improvements to existing hatcheries and/or to develop new fish hatcheries to increase production of warm-water and cold-water fish for areas affected by the Colorado River Storage Project in Utah.

A Fish Hatchery Production Plan was developed in 1995 and revised in 1998 that describes Commission-funded hatchery improvements in Utah over the next 10 years. Implementing the Plan consists of the following: reconstructing Kamas State Fish Hatchery; reconstructing

Whiterocks State Fish Hatchery; rehabilitating Jones Hole National Fish Hatchery; constructing a new hatchery at Fountain Green; constructing a new hatchery at Big Springs; constructing a new warm-water hatchery at Gandy Warm Springs, or an alternative site, and constructing an interim warm-water hatchery; writing state and Tribal stocking policies; including information and education components at all facilities; and considering the use of streamside hatching units.

The Commission funded modifications to a water supply system for Jones Hole National Fish Hatchery. Planning to determine available flows at the Hatchery is ongoing. NEPA analyses for the Big Springs Tribal Fish Hatchery, warm-water and native aquatic species hatchery, interim hatchery and Whiterocks State Fish Hatchery are ongoing. Environmental assessments are anticipated in 2003 for the Big Springs Hatchery, interim hatchery, and Whiterocks Hatchery. An environmental impact statement is anticipated in 2004 for the warm-water sport fish and native aquatic species hatchery.

The Kamas State Fish Hatchery was reconstructed between 1998 and 2001. Over 1.3 million rainbow, cutthroat and brook trout, and grayling weighing 131.335 pounds were stocked from the new Hatchery in 2002.

Fountain Green State Fish Hatchery



Construction of the new Fountain Green State Fish Hatchery located in Fountain Green, Sanpete County, UT was completed in May 2002.

The old Fountain Green State Fish Hatchery, located in Fountain Green, Sanpete County, UT, is owned and operated by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. It was first built in 1938 and rebuilt in 1957. The hatchery produced rainbow and cutthroat trout and kokanee, which are stocked in central Utah waters, Strawberry Reservoir and Bear Lake. A new Fountain Green Hatchery was completed in May 2002 on Division-owned property about 1 mile from the old hatchery. Over 700,000 Bonneville cutthroat trout eggs (Bear Lake strain) were moved to the new station when it was completed. The majority of these will be stocked in Strawberry Reservoir. Dedication of the hatchery is anticipated in the spring of 2003. 🇺🇸

Appendix A

Mitigation & Conservation Plan
Implementation Monitoring



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Appendix A

Implementation Monitoring of Program Elements through September 30, 2002

This Appendix provides a status report and implementation monitoring through September 30, 2002 for the program elements identified in the 2002 Mitigation and Conservation Plan. The program elements represent specific actions the Commission will take to implement a stated desired future condition for each watershed. Like the Mitigation and Conservation Plan, Appendix A is organized by watershed. For each watershed, the program element is listed, followed by implementation since 1992, when the Commission was created.

Provo River /Utah Lake Watershed

Provo River

Lower Provo

- # **Acquisition of Instream Flows and High Flow Study** Acquire and provide additional instream flows in the lower Provo River; study problems of high flows in the river.

Implementation to Date The Commission is working through an agreement with the Central Utah Water Conservancy District to acquire water rights in the lower Provo River. The market for water rights in the area, which had been very restricted, improved in 1999. To date the District and Commission have acquired about 3,400 acre feet of water. A change application was filed that allows just

over 1,000 acre feet to be used for instream flow purposes. This was accomplished during 2002.

Change applications¹ have not yet been filed on the other lower Provo River shares, so additional instream flows have therefore not been realized. The Commission has about \$600,000 remaining under an agreement with the Central Utah Water Conservancy District for further acquisitions that may become available on the market.

Given competing demands and increased cost of water since passage of CUPCA, it is unlikely that funds authorized to the Commission for purchasing water will be sufficient to acquire water rights that fulfill the 75 cfs instream flow objective. The Commission, CUWCD, Department of the Interior, and others involved in the Provo River are considering additional strategies to help achieve instream flows. Such strategies may include exchanges, water conservation, and re-operation of water supplies in the basin. Options to provide targeted flow levels through eventual construction and operation of the Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System (Utah Lake System, or

¹ The water has been acquired through the purchase of shares in several mutual water companies. Changing the use of this water from irrigation to instream flows requires approval by the water company. This approval has not yet been obtained on most of the shares acquired from various canal companies and is under negotiation.

ULS) are also being considered as planning for ULS continues.

The Commission and CUWCD initiated the first phase of a comprehensive study in 2002 to determine the relationships among flow levels and aquatic habitat and other ecological functions on the Provo River System. The study area extends from Jordanelle Dam downstream to Utah Lake. Data developed from the study will be used to assess CUP operation affects on aquatic habitats. Study results may also be used to assess potential impacts of ULS alternatives as planning and NEPA analysis continue.

June Sucker Recovery Support development of the June Sucker Recovery Implementation Program and help fund implementation of the June Sucker Recovery Plan. Develop an education program that focuses on the June sucker.

Implementation to Date In 1995, the Commission funded the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to conduct studies required under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's 1994 Biological Opinion.² In 1996 and 1997,

² This Biological Opinion was required in partial fulfillment of the environmental review process for the Deer Creek Reservoir/Jordanelle Reservoir Operating Agreement. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service issued a Biological Opinion on the Provo River Project in 1994 under the authority of the Endangered Species Act. The Biological Opinion found that operation of the Provo River Project may jeopardize the continued existence of the June sucker. A reasonable and prudent alternative has been identified for the Provo River Project. The alternative required the Federal government to provide minimum instream flows during a 3-year period and to complete studies during the 3-year period to define various flow-related aspects of June sucker life history requirements and habitat needs.

the Commission cost-shared with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of the Interior, Central Utah Water Conservancy District (CUWCD) and Provo River Water Users Association for the second and third year of studies. The Commission has contributed \$166,000 toward completion of these studies.

Additionally, studies funded under the Commission's Utah Lake Fish Management program element are primarily directed at June sucker. In May, 1994 the Commission signed its first agreement with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources to fund such studies.

The Commission participated with the June Sucker Flow Workgroup to redraft the June Sucker Recovery Plan; the final document was approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in June 1999. The Commission also is participating in efforts to develop and implement a Recovery Implementation Program.³ In its 1999 Record of Decision for the Diamond Fork System, the Mitigation Commission and other joint lead agencies committed to support development and implementation of a June Sucker Recovery Implementation Program. Although such elements have been a high priority for the Commission, June sucker recovery is now

³ The Recovery Implementation Program is expected to provide 1) identification of all threats to June sucker, not just Provo River spawning and nursery flows; 2) reasonable certainty of meeting the goals for participants; and, 3) shared recovery by all stakeholders. Participants include the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Mitigation Commission, Utah Department of Natural Resources, the Central Utah Water Conservancy District, the Provo River Water Users Association, the Provo Reservoir Water Users Company, and an environmental/outdoor interests representative.

elevated to a Priority 2 commitment in the Mitigation Plan.

A draft environmental assessment on federal agency participation in the June Sucker Recovery Implementation Plan was issued in late 2001. The final environmental assessment was issued in April 2002. A Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact was issued by the Mitigation Commission. The agreement to support and implement the June Sucker Recovery Implementation Program was signed by all participants.

Since 1999, when the Recovery Implementation Plan was conceived through a memorandum of understanding, the Commission has contributed an additional \$385,000 to support research, monitoring and other June sucker recovery activities.

Several other related Commission program elements support June sucker recovery. See monitoring for the following program elements: Acquisition of Instream Flows and High Flow Study; Utah Lake Fish Management; Stream Restoration and Diversion Dam Modification; and Fish Hatchery Restoration and Construction. The Commission also committed \$5,000 to help fund operation and maintenance of Red Butte Dam and Reservoir, which supports a population of June sucker.

Project activities for June sucker education will be initiated during this five-year planning period following guidance developed as part of the June Sucker Recovery Implementation Program.

Stream Restoration Plan and implement stream restoration projects along the lower Provo.

Implementation to Date Lower Provo River stream restoration is an element in the June Sucker Recovery Plan. Analysis of completed studies is ongoing to determine feasibility of habitat alterations in the lower Provo River for June sucker spawning, incubation and rearing. A study of potential habitat improvement alternatives, initiated under the June Sucker Recovery Implementation Plan, was completed in 2002.

Diversion Dam Modifications Plan and implement diversion dam modifications along the lower Provo.

Implementation to Date A contract to evaluate diversion dams on the lower Provo River for potential modification was awarded in January 2000. The assessment is complete and the final draft report is available from the Commission. No diversions were modified in 2001 or 2002, but planning is underway on a project that may result in combining and/or eliminating one or more diversions on the lower Provo River.

Public Access and Facilities Development Acquire and/or develop and improve public access and facilities along the lower Provo.

Implementation to Date No Commission funds have been spent on this program element. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources has acquired some access with other funding.

Water Quality Improvements Implement water quality improvement measures along the lower Provo River.

Implementation to Date Water quality measures on the lower Provo River, as

affected by the operation of Deer Creek Reservoir, have not yet been initiated. The Commission intends to initiate this action in 2003.

Middle Provo

WCWEP and Daniels Replacement Pipeline Implement Wasatch County Water Efficiency Project (WCWEP) and the Daniels Replacement Pipeline Project, which will restore stream flows in 26 miles of streams in the Strawberry Valley.

Implementation to Date CUPCA authorized construction of this project by the Central Utah Water Conservancy District, in cooperation with Department of the Interior, Daniels Irrigation Company and Wasatch County Special Service Area No. 1. Under CUPCA, the Commission was authorized to contribute funds, which had also been authorized to the Commission for acquiring water rights in the Daniels area, for constructing WCWEP, if WCWEP and Daniels Replacement Pipeline Projects were integrated.

The Final Environmental Impact Statement for the WCWEP and Daniels Replacement Pipeline Project was issued November 22, 1996. The Commission and Department of the Interior each issued records of decision in March 1997 that integrated the two projects.

An agreement between the Commission and the District was signed in March, 1997, in which the District agreed to assume all responsibility for construction, operation, maintenance and repair of the project, thus relieving the Commission of any liability for long-term operation and maintenance of the Daniels Replacement Pipeline, the project

feature that allows for stream mitigation to occur in the upper Strawberry River system. Under the agreement, the Commission was to make annual payments to the District through fiscal year 2001. The Commission completed its final payment a year early, in fiscal year 2000.

The District entered into contracts for construction in 1998. Work was completed in 2001. Streamflows were restored to the upper Strawberry River and tributaries in 2001 and 2002. The Commission assisted the District in dam removal and wetland creation from formerly-used irrigation reservoirs in the upper Strawberry River drainage in 2002.

Provo River Restoration Project

Angler Access and Facilities Development Complete angler access requirements along the middle Provo River in concert with the Provo River Restoration Project (PRRP).

Develop and implement plans for angler access and similar recreational facilities in partnership with concerned entities along the middle Provo River.

Implementation to Date Acquisition of angler access and property for PRRP along the middle Provo River is underway. The Bureau of Reclamation and Commission have purchased about 85 percent of the acreage needed along the river corridor; the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation had previously acquired about 200 acres. Public access to about 8.5 miles along the river is available.

Planning for management of the middle Provo River is ongoing with Wasatch County

and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation are also involved in this effort. Design consultants have developed plans for each of the seven access points. Through 2002, development of three access points, in conjunction with river restoration construction, has been completed; a fourth site is 80% complete.

Fish and Riparian Habitat

Restoration Restore riparian and fish habitat along the middle Provo River in accordance with the Riverine Habitat Restoration Alternative as described in the Provo River Restoration Project Record of Decision.

Additionally, modify diversion dams to bypass instream flows and cooperate with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to complete wetland mitigation measures for the Municipal and Industrial system.

Implementation to Date The Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Provo River Restoration Project was issued in December 1997 and a Record of Decision signed by the Commission on February 23, 1998. The Department of the Interior issued its Record of Decision on April 1, 1998. The Riverine Habitat Restoration Alternative (the Proposed Action) was selected.

Baseline monitoring of riparian habitat, physical features, sensitive species, neotropical migratory birds, and related studies are underway. Construction of a pilot project along approximately 1.5 miles of river corridor near the new Highway 40 river crossing was completed in 1999. The pilot project reconstructed about 0.7 miles of main

Provo River channel, 2 miles of secondary channel, and numerous wetland features. In 2000, about 1.3 miles of the river was completed starting beneath the bridge over Highway 40 and ending at River Road. Similar to the pilot project, main channel, secondary channel and wetlands features were created. In 2001, work began on a 2-mile reach of the Provo River and progress was half-complete by September 30, 2001. This segment was completed in early 2002. Crews began reconstruction of about 0.9 miles of river upstream from the white bridge near Jordanelle Dam, and were about 40% complete by September 30, 2002.

The Provo River Restoration Project construction is anticipated to take approximately 3 more years to complete.

Upper Provo

Highway-Related Deer Mortality Reduction Identify and implement permanent solutions to mitigate for deer mortality caused on highways around Jordanelle Reservoir.

Implementation to Date The Commission budgeted \$1 million during this plan period to complete this mitigation measure. However, consultation with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service resulted in a decision to cease evaluating the at-grade “deer crosswalks” as a viable mitigation measure. The Commission continues to work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, and others to determine appropriate solutions for mitigating impacts to deer.

- # **Upper Provo River Reservoir Stabilization** Stabilize lakes in the upper Provo River drainage.

Implementation to Date Each of the 12 lakes in the upper Provo River drainage were rehabilitated and stabilized between 1994 and 1999. Trails and other recreational facilities were also constructed.

- # **Washington Lake Campground** Construct campground and trail head at Washington Lake.

Implementation to Date The Forest Service prepared an Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) in 1992. The Commission adopted the Forest Service's Environmental Assessment and issued its own FONSI in 1997. Construction of Washington Lake Campground began in July of 1997 and was completed in September of 1999. The campground opened in the summer of 2000.

Utah Lake

- # **Utah Lake Fish Management** Develop an aquatics resource management plan for Utah Lake and support measures to aid recovery of the Utah Lake ecosystem.

Implementation to Date The Commission committed more than \$325,000 since 1994 to fund Utah Lake fish management plan studies for native species and sport fish needs. Measures to aid June sucker recovery and other Utah Lake ecosystem components will be based on study recommendations.

- # **Utah Lake Wetland Preserve** Establish the Utah Lake Wetland Preserve in Goshen Bay and Benjamin Slough, near Utah Lake.

Implementation to Date The Utah Lake Wetland Preserve is being established and will be managed by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources to protect migratory birds, wildlife habitat, and wetland values. The Utah Lake Wetland Preserve Land Acquisition and Protection Plan was completed in 1995. An Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact for establishment of the Preserve were finalized in May of 1996.

The Commission and numerous partners executed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) in December 1996. This MOA identifies responsibilities and coordination among parties to the agreement - The Nature Conservancy, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Land Management, and Fish and Wildlife Service - for future acquisitions and management at the Utah Lake Wetland Preserve.

The core of the Preserve's Goshen Bay unit has been the priority acquisition area. Core properties tie into properties owned by other state and federal agencies that were cooperators during development of the Utah Lake Wetland Preserve Plan. The Goshen Bay unit, as identified by Congress and in the plan for the Preserve, contains about 17,750 acres. About 13,020 acres are under management of project cooperators (Mitigation Commission, 4,490 acres; Bureau of Land Management, 4,030 acres; and State of Utah, 4,500 acres).

The Benjamin Slough unit comprises about 4,000 acres. The Commission acquired about 540 acres. The Bureau of Land Management owns 121 acres and 19 acres are owned by Utah County. The rest is privately owned.

Development of a Preserve Plan, which assures management in accordance with CUPCA and the substantive requirements of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, was initiated in 2002. This effort will continue in 2003 and include opportunities for public involvement. Based on the finalized plan, an operation and management agreement among Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and the Commission will be developed.

Utah Lake Drainage Basin Mitigation Commitments Mitigate negative impacts to fish and wildlife caused by the Utah Lake Drainage Basin System.

Implementation to Date The Central Utah Water Conservancy District, Department of the Interior, and Mitigation Commission initiated informal scoping for the Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System with a public open house on September 28, 2000. A public scoping meeting regarding water needs and assessments was conducted in October 2001. Planning continued throughout 2002, with data collection and ongoing analysis the primary focus.

Diamond Fork Watershed

- # **Diamond Fork Area Assessment**
Evaluate the Diamond Fork watershed to identify desired resource conditions and achievement objectives.

Implementation to Date The Area Assessment, completed in September 2000, identified current and historic resource conditions and resources operating outside a properly functioning condition. Resources at risk were identified as well as opportunities to correct trends away from a properly functioning condition. These opportunities provide the foundation for Commission and Forest Service funded restoration and mitigation projects in Diamond Fork.

- # **Aquatic and Riparian Habitat Restoration - Sixth Water** Develop (and implement as appropriate) an aquatic and riparian habitat restoration plan for Sixth Water from the West Portal to the Sixth Water Aqueduct.

Implementation to Date The Commission funded the Forest Service to develop a conceptual aquatic and riparian habitat restoration plan. They assessed baseline conditions, including channel pattern, geology and riparian vegetation, and completed a draft preliminary restoration plan. This plan makes recommendations for structural and hydraulic improvements of aquatic and riparian habitats within the Sixth Water riverine system. The Commission will develop a monitoring program to evaluate responses of stream and riparian conditions to reduced flow regimes following

completion of the Diamond Fork System in 2003 or 2004.

- # **Aquatic and Riparian Habitat Restoration - Diamond Fork**
Develop a monitoring program to measure responses to flow changes from operation of the revised Diamond Fork System. Develop a conceptual aquatic and riparian habitat restoration plan for Diamond Fork from Diamond Fork pipeline outlet to the Spanish Fork River.

Implementation to Date The Forest Service also developed an aquatic and riparian habitat restoration plan for Diamond Fork with Commission funding. The planning area extends from Three Forks to the Spanish Fork River. The plan defined a range of alternative solutions for Diamond Fork Creek restoration considering potential interactive effects of the pending Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System, the Diamond Fork Pipeline, and watershed management objectives. The conceptual plan identifies factors that created undesirable conditions and makes recommendations for management, structural, and hydrologic changes to rehabilitate the system. During the plan development phase, the Commission worked closely with the Forest Service, consultants, and other resource agencies.

The Commission will develop a monitoring program to evaluate responses of stream and riparian conditions to reduced flow regimes following completion of the Diamond Fork System in 2003 or 2004.

- # **Water Temperature Study** Develop and implement a water quality and water temperature monitoring program in Diamond Fork as

identified in the 1984, 1990, and 1999 NEPA documents for the Diamond Fork system.

Implementation to Date The Commission, Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and Central Utah Water Conservancy District agreed in 1997 that water quality monitoring was still a valid environmental commitment. The Commission entered into a cooperative agreement with the Central Utah Water Conservancy District to implement the program in 1997 and at that time added additional water quality parameters to be monitored. Monitoring continued through 2001, at which time the need for continued monitoring of certain parameters was evaluated and found to be unnecessary. Monitoring of several parameters (temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH conductivity) occurs regularly, and continues through 2002. Following completion of the Diamond Fork System monitoring will be expanded to again include a broad range of parameters.

Recreation Facilities in Diamond Fork Construct recreation facilities compatible with conservation of natural resources.

Implementation to Date A draft Recreation Conceptual Plan was completed in October 2000 based on recommendations from the Diamond Fork Area Assessment and changes to the Diamond Fork System. In accordance with a March 1995 cooperative agreement between the Forest Service and Mitigation Commission, the Conceptual Plan will serve as a basis for Central Utah Project recreation features in Diamond Fork. Projects identified in the draft Recreation Conceptual Plan include the following: Diamond Fork

Campground Reconstruction (completed); Group-Site Campground Construction; Angler Access and Associated Facilities.

Diamond Fork Campground Rehabilitate the existing campground in Diamond Fork. Construct new group site campground.

Implementation to Date The Spanish Fork Ranger District of the Uinta National Forest and the Commission released a Draft Environmental Assessment dated February 23, 1997, describing environmental effects of a proposal to redesign and upgrade the existing Diamond and Palmyra campgrounds. Based on public and agency input, the Spanish Fork Ranger District and Commission released a revised Draft EA dated September 28, 1998 to incorporate a new alternative that responded to concerns raised with the initial proposal.

A decision was made in December 1998 to select the revised proposal that rehabilitated the existing Diamond and Palmyra campgrounds, yet reduced the capacity by approximately 33 percent. Construction on the Diamond Fork campground began in September 1999 and was completed in the Summer of 2000. Individual campsites and loops within the 100-year flood plain were moved to a higher terrace to protect riparian vegetation and facilitate future stream restoration efforts. Sections of the campground impacting wild turkey roosting habitat were closed and reclaimed. Group-site facilities were closed and will be reconstructed in a more suitable location, which will be analyzed under a separate action.

Planning for the group site facility began in the Fall of 1999. An environmental

assessment is being drafted that evaluates the environmental effects of potential group-site locations. One potential location is currently being used as a disposal site for spoil material from excavation of the Upper Diamond Fork Shaft and Tunnel. Construction at this site would not occur until at least 2004. The draft environmental assessment is anticipated to be released in early 2003.

- # **Acquisition of Angler Access**
Acquire contiguous angler access on lower Diamond Fork to establish contiguous public access and develop appropriate facilities.

Implementation to Date All required angler access along Diamond Fork has been acquired from private property owners.

The Commission and Bureau of Reclamation developed an interim management agreement with the U.S. Forest Service to conduct initial management-related improvements such as fencing and weed control. Progress continued in 2002.

- # **Diamond Fork System Mitigation**
Implement any mitigation measures that are required for completion of the Diamond Fork System.

Implementation to Date Mitigation commitments will be implemented as identified in the Record of Decision on the 1999 Final Supplement to the 1984 Environmental Impact Statement for the Diamond Fork (Power) System. The Final Supplement and ROD were issued in 1999. Following a Value-Engineering review of the decision, several minor modifications were identified that reduced environmental impacts and construction costs. The Commission, Central Utah Water Conservancy District, and

Department of the Interior prepared an environmental assessment to evaluate the impacts of these modifications.

A decision was made in August, 2000 to adopt the environmental assessment's Proposed Action Modifications. The Commission's environmental commitments consist of: monitoring Ute-ladies' tresses following project construction; supporting development and implementation of June Sucker Recovery Implementation Program; and monitoring stream channel responses to altered flow regimes following operation of the Diamond Fork pipeline in 2004 or 2005.

Strawberry/ Duchesne watershed

Angler Access and Related Facilities Acquire public access and develop operating agreements, small parking areas and other facilities on the West Fork, North Fork and main stem of the Duchesne River, the middle and lower Strawberry River, Currant Creek and Rock Creek. Develop maps and other useful guides.

Implementation to Date The 1988 Aquatic Mitigation Plan for the Strawberry Aqueduct and Collection System of CUP's Bonneville Unit identified acquisition of approximately 51 miles of stream access on the Duchesne, West Fork Duchesne, Currant Creek, Strawberry River and Rock Creek to provide partial mitigation for lost angling opportunities resulting from construction and operation of the Strawberry Aqueduct and Collection System. Angler access was to be acquired where instream flows were provided, and in some instances, where stream habitat improvements were made.

As of September 30, 2002 acquisition of angler access is nearly complete. Remaining acquisition includes a one-mile section on the Strawberry River below Soldier Creek Dam, approximately 0.5 miles on Currant Creek, and five reaches on the mainstem of the Duchesne river totaling approximately 1.5 miles.

During 2002 the Mitigation Commission and Bureau of Reclamation took possession of a key acquisition, the 1,760-acre Giles Ranch located along the middle Strawberry River corridor straddling Duchesne and Wasatch

counties. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources initiated several management actions on the property, including management of public access and weed control.

The Commission entered into an agreement with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in 1996 to coordinate acquisition priorities and develop operating agreements to manage the angler-access corridors. These agreements provide for the development of parking areas, restrooms, information signing and increased level of law enforcement for the first several years of management. Operating Agreements for Currant Creek corridor and the West Fork Duchesne River corridor are expected to be adopted in 2003.

Duchesne Area Canal Wetland Mitigation Address initial management concerns on the 1,090-acre wetland mitigation parcel on the lower Duchesne River.

Implementation to Date A 1,090-acre parcel of land on the lower Duchesne River, commonly referred to as the Myton properties, was acquired by the Bureau of Reclamation in the late 1980's as wetland mitigation for the Duchesne Area Canal Rehabilitation Project, a component of the Starvation Collection System, Bonneville Unit, CUP. The Myton properties were to be managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the Ouray Wildlife Refuge. However, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has not been able to provide management of these lands as originally planned. In 1996, the Department of the Interior and Bureau of Reclamation provided funding to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to repair water conveyance facilities, and water deliveries were then

made to the wetland areas. Long-term management of the parcel is now being considered in the draft feasibility study for the 45-mile corridor of the lower Duchesne River, from Bridgeland to Ouray, Utah as discussed below.

The Department of the Interior issued a draft environmental assessment early in 2002 that describes alternative measures to secure and/or develop water supplies for the federal parcel. These improvements, if implemented, will be necessary regardless of a final decision on the Lower Duchesne Wetlands Project (see below). A final EA and decision is expected early in fiscal year 2003.

Strawberry Aqueduct and Collection System Wetland Mitigation Protect, restore and enhance wetlands along the lower Duchesne River corridor as mitigation for SACS wetland impacts.

Implementation to Date Under a cooperative agreement with the Commission, the Ute Tribe developed a feasibility study for the protection, restoration or development of wetlands along a 45-mile corridor of the lower Duchesne River, from Bridgerland to Ouray, Utah. The study recommended four broad options. Based on this study, the Commission, Department of the Interior and Tribe entered into an agreement in 1998 for the Tribe to conduct additional investigations, NEPA analysis, and implement the mitigation project under direction from the Department of the Interior. NEPA scoping occurred in 2001. Work ensued on a draft EIS during fiscal year 2002.

Fishery and Aquatic Resources Management Determine fish

management and habitat restoration needs at Strawberry Reservoir and tributaries; reintroduce native fishes and other aquatic organisms into valley streams.

Implementation to Date Strawberry Valley fisheries studies were conducted since 1994 and completed in 2000. The studies included an evaluation of the natural reproduction occurring in Strawberry Reservoir and its tributaries; food supply and its ability to support the fishery; and reservoir community dynamics. The studies determined that reservoir-reared cutthroat trout have better survival and growth rates than stream-reared cutthroat trout. A summary of these studies was distributed last year and is available from the Commission.

An aquatic habitat mapping study was completed in 1997, providing an updated bathymetric map of the reservoir with precise stage-volume relationships. Also, in 1997, a predator study component was added to the ongoing productivity study to allow better understanding of target fish species patterns of use. This understanding should lead to more cost-effective stocking and management of Strawberry Reservoir fisheries.

A study was initiated in the fall of 1997 and completed in July, 2000 that evaluated potential impacts of reservoir level fluctuations on survival and productivity of game fish and undesirable non-game species. It was linked with the earlier work on aquatic habitat mapping and production and survival of gamefish in the reservoir to provide an integrated evaluation of the physical and biological implications of reservoir fluctuations on productivity and water

supply. Study reports have been completed and are on file.

An electric weir and related safety features have been installed at the egg-taking station to allow effective fish collection and egg taking from kokanee and cutthroat trout on the Strawberry River.

Strawberry Area Assessment, Watershed and Wildlife Habitat Restoration Based on an area assessment, cooperate with U.S. Forest Service to identify future projects for watershed, wildlife habitat and tributary restoration.

Implementation to Date The Commission and Forest Service completed the Strawberry Valley Area Assessment in November 1997. The Area Assessment identified current and historic resource conditions and where resources are operating outside of a properly functioning condition. Those areas most at risk were identified. Commission-funded restoration and mitigation projects in the Strawberry Valley will be based on addressing resources at risk, as identified in the Assessment, that were affected by federal Reclamation projects.

The Uinta National Forest followed-up on the area assessment in March 1998, with the “Strawberry Reservoir Watershed” Report, which identified specific actions necessary to develop habitat restoration proposals in the Strawberry Reservoir Watershed.

Eroding stream banks on the lower Strawberry River downstream of Starvation Dam were stabilized in conjunction with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the Ashley National Forest. Additionally, angler access was re-established to this reach.

Sage Grouse Conservation and Recovery Determine factors leading to or perpetuating the decline of the sage grouse in Strawberry Valley. Support corrective measures as they are identified.

Implementation to Date The first Commission-funded project based on the Area Assessment is a study of sage grouse. Sage grouse were identified in the Area Assessment as operating outside of a properly functioning condition and at risk. Based on this assessment, the Commission funded the U.S. Forest Service to conduct a study of sage grouse in Strawberry Valley to specify causes for their decline. The Commission participated in funding this study because the enlargement of Strawberry Reservoir inundated four out of five historic leks (displaying and breeding areas).

Additional participants in the study include the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Brigham Young University. The sage grouse study continued through 2002. Information gained from this study is being used to develop a recovery strategy. Other conservation activities accomplished in 2002 consisted of predator control conducted by USDA Wildlife Services.

Big Game Habitat Acquisition Develop partnerships to acquire high priority big game habitat in Strawberry River, Currant Creek and adjacent drainages.

Implementation to Date Approximately 24,000 acres of big game winter range have been acquired by the Bureau of Reclamation in the Currant Creek watershed as mitigation for the Bonneville Unit. The Commission

acquired an additional 300 acres in Currant Creek drainage in 2001. No additional lands were acquired in 2002.

Reduced Flow Study/Instream Flow Management Determine flow regime necessary to sustain riparian communities on South Slope of the Uintas affected by SACS.

Implementation to Date In 2001, the Commission completed the third and final year of a reduced flow study with Brigham Young University.⁴ This study was coordinated with the Interagency Aquatic Biological Assessment Team (IABAT) and others. One report was completed in early 2002 and a second report was initiated.

Modify Diversion Structures Modify diversion structures in cooperation with the Central Utah Water Conservancy District, Duchesne County Water Conservancy District and other local water users.

⁴ The primary objectives for the study are: (1) Identify impacts on riparian areas from reduced flows affected by construction and operation of SACS; (2) Recommend instream flow regimes to best accomplish riparian health (vegetative recruitment, aquatic wildlife) and stream channel stability and maintenance, in addition to fish habitat protection, on the four major stream segments affected by the stream flow agreement; (3) Identify and rank strategies for managing available Stream Flow Agreement storage water and water available from Daniel's Replacement Project to meet riparian health, stream channel stability and maintenance, and aquatic resources needs on the six streams affected by SACS which are not protected by the Stream Flow Agreement; and, (4) Identify and recommend mitigation opportunities that also provide alternatives to increasing stream flows.

Implementation to Date A comprehensive evaluation of eligible diversion structures was initiated in the summer of 1997 and completed in 1998 by the CUWCD and Commission consultants. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Forest Service and others analyzed the data and made recommendations to the Commission regarding priority projects. The Commission, CUWCD, and Duchesne Water Conservancy District entered into an agreement to begin rebuilding diversions in 1999. Four projects were selected on a pilot project basis and design firms were selected. Construction was completed on two projects located on the Duchesne River in 2001. A third, the Pioneer Diversion, was finished in 2002. A programmatic environmental assessment was initiated in 2002 and will be completed in 2003.

Recreation Improvements Expand public recreation access, information and facilities with priority on SACS mitigation requirements.

Implementation to Date This program element continues in concert with developing Operating Agreements for angler access corridors. Preliminary draft operating agreements for the West Fork of the Duchesne River and Currant Creek have been prepared and are expected to be formalized in 2003.

Fish Habitat Improvements Program Repair, replace or remove selected fish habitat improvement structures installed as partial mitigation for SACS.

Implementation to Date 73 miles of stream habitat improvements have been installed in the Uinta Basin, successfully mitigating for about 6,115 angler days (6,115 AD is 75% of the stated angler day objective of 8150 AD). Mitigation of 3,675 angler-days remain. The Provo River Restoration Project provides the remaining 3,675 angler days of mitigation for fish habitat improvements.

Watershed Stabilization, Wildlife Enhancement, and Access Management Stabilize watershed with priority to mitigation properties, improve wildlife habitat and manage access areawide.

Implementation to Date Through an interagency agreement, the Commission funded the U.S. Forest Service to mitigate impacts to soil, fish habitat and water quality caused by abandonment of the Currant Creek Canal. Between 1997 and 2002, a major headcut was remediated, five drainages put back into their natural channels, and several wetlands stabilized. The project is completed.

GREAT SALT LAKE watershed

Great Salt Lake Wetlands

Acquisition Support acquisition of vital properties. These properties may include lands adjacent to Federal and State management areas, local government holdings, or private conservation group holdings that will be managed for wetland functions and wildlife values.

Support National Audubon Society efforts on the South Shore Ecological Preserve.

Support The Nature Conservancy's efforts around the Great Salt Lake and particularly in the Layton-Kaysville Area.

Implementation to Date The Commission is working primarily with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) for acquisitions around the Great Salt Lake (GSL). Since 1994, 1,757 acres have been acquired with Commission funds primarily within The Nature Conservancy's Great Salt Lake Shorelands Preserve. These purchases complemented other acquisitions in the area, some by TNC and some by private entities for wetland mitigation banking. All of these acquisitions resulted in securing the area for wetland restoration and wildlife values.

In early 1999, the Commission, TNC, Davis County Public Works and North American Wetlands Conservation Act/Ducks Unlimited joined together to obtain purchase options for 519 acres of prime wetland habitat on the eastern shore of the Great Salt Lake. The

options were exercised in December 1999 and the properties were acquired by TNC and the Commission. The Commission contributed just over \$2 million towards the purchase.

A partnership was established with National Audubon Society to create the South Shore Wetlands Ecological Reserve. The Reserve would include approximately 8,000 acres. Much of this area has already been acquired by entities with a need to mitigate wetland impacts and a desire to develop an area reserved for wetlands and avian wildlife, particularly shorebirds. Kennecott Utah Copper and the Salt Lake Airport Authority acquired approximately half the area for their respective mitigation needs.

Tucked in the northwestern area of the Reserve is a 2000-acre relatively undisturbed remnant of the historic delta of the Jordan River. The National Audubon Society received a donation of about 1,300 acres in the delta area. In addition, they made some land trades and the Commission has acquired 569 acres of property and 750 shares of water. Currently, the Commission is focusing its acquisition efforts in the 2000-acre delta area. Regular contacts with adjacent landowners are maintained to maximize success.

In addition to acquisitions of land and water, a hydrology study and water delivery plan was prepared based on several configurations of area ownership and easement. This information provides the basis for a management plan that is currently under development. In 2001, the Commission initiated planning for the Great Salt Lake South Shore Reserve. A preliminary draft and final of the management master plan is anticipated in 2003.

Restoration of Agency Management Areas Support restoration, enhancement and rehabilitation of State and Federal-managed wetlands adjacent to the Great Salt Lake.

Implementation to Date Activities at State and Federally managed areas have provided restored habitat for migratory birds, increased water control to enhance water delivery to the units managed for migratory birds and improved recreation access. Among the accomplishments are: access road and parking lot providing access to Bear River Bay on the north end of the Great Salt Lake; 26 foot bridges, over 11 miles of dikes, 18 miles of boundary fence and more than 6 miles of gravel placed on area roads at four waterfowl management areas (Timpie, Farmington Bay, Ogden Bay and Howard Slough); low dikes and ditches at Locomotive Springs Wildlife Management Area; construction of dikes and canals at Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge; and, restoration and enhancement of wetland and wildlife values at Salt Wells and Blue Springs Habitat management areas on the north end of the Great Salt Lake.

Many improvements also provide access to managed wildlife areas for hunting and viewing during appropriate times of the year. Some areas have interpretive or other informational provisions to promote general understanding of the Great Salt Lake ecosystem. In 1998, state and federal cooperators completed restoration measures underway since 1994 with Commission funds.

Restoration and Management of Commission-Acquired Properties Initiate agreements with appropriate entities to address immediate and

long-term management needs of Commission properties to protect and enhance values.

Implementation to Date The Commission has interim management agreements with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR), the National Audubon Society, and The Nature Conservancy to provide initial stewardship activities on Commission-owned properties contiguous with Farmington Bay Waterfowl Management Area, the Great Salt Lake South Shore Reserve and the Great Salt Lake Shorelands Preserve. The Commission will fund activities to address immediate needs including fencing, fence repair, area clean-up and weed control, as well as longer term baseline surveys to help determine existing resource values and identify opportunities for future management.

Wetland Preservation Strategies Develop and implement strategies that will contribute to the perpetual conservation of wetland functions and values through planning, management agreements and strategic partnerships.

Support Davis and Box Elder Counties in implementing their respective Wetland Conservation Plans. Support development of wetland plans in other strategic areas.

Implementation to Date The vision of a wetland and upland corridor along the Great Salt Lake shoreline, preserved for resident wildlife and migratory shorebirds, is the desired future condition the Commission set for itself in its Plan. The Mitigation Commission is partnering with Tooele County, Salt Lake County, Salt Lake City, Envision Utah, landowners, conservation

groups, agencies and others to help make it a reality.

The Commission helped accomplish a major local planning effort in Davis County with *The Wetlands Conservation Plan: A Plan for Protection of the Great Salt Lake Wetlands Ecosystem in Davis County*. The Plan was accepted by the Commission in January 1997 and by the Davis County Commission in November 1997. The Plan helped to identify acquisition priorities and provided important background for the subsequent Davis County Shorelands Plan. The Shorelands Plan is being uniquely implemented by each city in Davis County using innovative concepts such as transfer of development rights to protect important wetlands.

The Commission also funded a similar planning effort in Box Elder County. *The Box Elder County Comprehensive Wetlands Management Plan* was completed in August 1999. The Plan was adopted by the Box Elder County Commission in August 1999 and accepted by the Mitigation Commission in November of 1999. The key Wetlands Plan recommendation - to develop a "special area management plan" (SAMP) for the Brigham City and Perry City area - will be carried out by Box Elder County and the cities through a grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Drawing from those experiences, a process has been refined to first map wetlands and then develop SAMPs for Salt Lake County and Tooele County wetlands at risk for development. In Salt Lake County, the Commission partnered with Envision Utah to first develop a Great Salt Lake South Shorelands Plan. Based on the outcome of the Shorelands Plan, a special area management plan will be developed for the

areas where wetlands are most at risk for development.

In both SAMPs, there is the opportunity to look at a contiguous area and collectively (the public and landowners) determine those areas most important for wetlands protection and those more suitable for development. The SAMP will include strategies to mitigate the financial impacts to wetland owners where the desired outcome is wetlands protection.

JORDAN RIVER Watershed

Jordan River Wetland Acquisition
Fund critical wetland acquisition,
primarily in Salt Lake County.

Guide acquisition priorities
through: project proposals for West
Jordan, South Jordan, and the south
valley.

Expend funds for projects in south
valley areas, South Jordan and West
Jordan upon assurance that other
project proposal elements will be
implemented.

Implementation to Date A 70.8 acre
acquisition was completed along the Jordan
River in 1996. This parcel is adjacent to
some wetland mitigation property owned by
Salt Lake County and is anticipated to
eventually tie to property owned by the State
of Utah. With these three parcels, a corridor
on the east side of the river from about 12300
South to 14600 South would be protected for
wetland and wildlife habitat values. A Tri
City (Draper, Bluffdale and Riverton)
planning group identified this open space
area for wetland and wildlife values.

A 44-acre parcel on the north side of 10600
south in South Jordan was acquired by the
Commission in 1997. In 1999, a second
parcel (about 17 acres) was acquired by the
Commission on the south side of 10600 south
in South Jordan. In 2000, a conservation
easement was donated to the Commission on
about 35 acres along the Jordan River and
adjacent to the second parcel. In 2001, about
17 acres were purchased along the Jordan
River between 9800 South and 10000 South.

These parcels link with other undeveloped
parcels. The Trust for Public Lands owns
about 12 acres within the project area. Work
continues with adjacent landowners in this
area to accomplish a natural area corridor
from about 9800 South to 11400 South.

In 1998, a 22-acre parcel was acquired in the
West Jordan Project area. In 2000, an
additional 31 acres were acquired by the
Commission. West Jordan has purchased
additional properties that will tie into their
plan for open space, trails, wetlands
protection and wildlife habitat from about
6500 South to 9000 South. West Jordan City
has entered into an agreement with the U.S.
Army Corps of Engineers (Section 206
Environmental Restoration program) to
restore the project area. Studies have been
conducted to determine the cost and
feasibility of various restoration alternatives.
Planning and design of the restoration will
continue through 2003, and construction is
anticipated to begin in 2004.

**Restoration and Management of
Natural Areas** Develop
recommendations for fish habitat and
riparian restoration projects in
accordance with the Jordan River
Natural Conservation Corridor
Report.

Implementation to Date The Commission
is involved in planning and implementing
habitat restoration and Jordan River corridor
management with various partners. Efforts
include Salt Lake County grants from the
Environmental Protection Agency for
meander restoration along the Jordan River.
Several Commission-acquired properties will
be conducive to meander restoration under
that program.

The Commission's properties along the Jordan River near 10600 south support Great Salt Lake Audubon (GSLA) restoration projects along the Jordan River. Funds to restore acquired properties are being provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service through the Sharon Steel Natural Resource Damage Settlement. One parcel connected to the GSLA project has been acquired; the Commission, GSLA and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service developed an agreement to identify roles in project planning and use of Commission-acquired lands. As more acquisitions are completed, similar agreements will be struck with appropriate partners. To date, over 20,000 seedlings have been installed on Commission-owned lands within the project area. In 2002, these seedlings were maintained by activities such as weed control and irrigation.

The Commission also completed a memorandum of understanding with the Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) to restore wetlands on the parcel the Commission acquired in 1996 along the Jordan River at 12600 South. UDOT is developing wetlands to mitigate I-15 project impacts. By November 1997, UDOT had removed unwanted structures and exotic vegetation, planted native species, contoured the area and restored wetland function to most of the site. UDOT also installed a pump to use Commission water rights from the Jordan River to maintain hydrology for the area. This will enhance avian and terrestrial wildlife use of the area, as well as restore wetland values. After UDOT completes development of the area and satisfies their Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, management of the area will become the Commission's responsibility. UDOT contributed funds to a

long-term endowment to off-set the cost of managing the area for wetland values in perpetuity.

In 2001, about 0.5 acres on the north side of 10600 South was sold to UDOT to allow widening of the 10600 South roadway. Construction was completed in 2002. In 2002, a right-of-way easement was granted to Utah Power and Light to allow for the installation of an underground power line. Compensation for the right-of-way will consist of mechanical removal of Russian olive trees followed by herbicide treatment of the stumps. The treatment should be completed early in fiscal year 2003.

Support Jordan River Natural Areas Management Planning
Support planning efforts to identify long-term management direction, responsible partners and funding sources for management of natural areas along the Jordan River corridor.

Implementation to Date A number of municipalities and agencies have plans for open space areas along the Jordan River to be managed for their natural values. The designation "Jordan River Natural Conservation Corridor" (JoRNaCC) was created to give a common identity to these special lands, including those of the Commission, within the Jordan River corridor. This corridor would not be contiguous the length of the river, but would provide habitat for riparian species and require similar management goals and objectives.

A report that identifies these existing and potential natural areas, as well as recommendations for their management, was completed in September 2000. This Report

was developed in cooperation with the National Audubon Society, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Salt Lake County and other state and local interests.

The Jordan River Natural Areas Forum was created in 2001 to implement Report recommendations. Forum members include state, local and federal entities as well as private non-profit organizations. The Commission is cooperating with many partners, through the Jordan River Natural Areas Forum, to create a natural resource corridor along the Jordan River protected for wetland and wildlife habitat value. An MOU was proposed late in 2002 among twenty-eight local, state, federal, and private entities, including the Commission, to agree to work together for the preservation and restoration of the corridor. It was expected to be signed by all parties early in fiscal year 2003.

Mitigation Commission involvement in the Forum bolsters other Jordan River acquisition and restoration work. Through the Forum's efforts to educate a diverse audience, ranging from children to government officials about the natural values of the river, pursue acquisition of the remaining natural areas on the river, and help coordinate restoration activities, among other projects, the Commission's restoration projects will have less chance of becoming isolated islands in an urban corridor.

Albion Basin Acquisitions Support cooperative efforts to accomplish watershed protection in Albion Basin.

Implementation to Date The Commission continues to work with the U.S. Forest Service, the non-profit Friends of Alta, and local governments to accomplish acquisitions in this area for watershed protection. The

Forest Service and Friends of Alta acquired several lots in Albion Basin in 1997 and 1998. Again, in 2002, the Friends of Alta were able to purchase a number of Albion Basin lots.

STATEWIDE Program

- # **Fish Hatchery Restoration and Construction** Support fish hatchery production to assist meeting warm-water and cold-water fish production and stocking needs for Utah reservoirs in the CRSP-affected areas, and to augment native fish populations as appropriate.

Implementation to Date A plan was developed in 1995 and revised in 1998 that describes Commission-funded actions over the next ten years for hatchery improvements in Utah.⁵ Site-specific NEPA analysis is completed for the Kamas and Fountain Green State Fish Hatcheries. The Commission and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources entered into a cooperative agreement to reconstruct the Kamas Hatchery. Construction began in September 1998 and is complete. The hatchery was dedicated in July 2001. Over 1.3 million rainbow, cutthroat and brook trout and grayling, weighing 131,335 pounds were stocked from the new Kamas State Fish Hatchery in 2002.

Construction of the new Fountain Green Hatchery was completed in May, 2002. Construction began in 2001. Over 700,000 Bonneville cutthroat trout (Bear Lake strain)

⁵ The Fish Hatchery Production Plan was mandated by CUPCA (Section 313(c)) to identify long-term needs and management objectives for hatchery production. The Plan has been updated by the Hatchery Workgroup, incorporating Mitigation and Conservation Plan priorities, feasibility report information, stocking assessment report results and the UDWR stocking policy. An Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact was released in April of 1998.

eggs were moved to the new station at that time. The majority of these will be stocked in Strawberry Reservoir. Dedication of the hatchery is anticipated in the Spring of 2003.

Work to complete the National Environmental Policy Act analyses for the Big Springs Tribal Fish Hatchery, the Warm-Water Sport Fish and Native Aquatic Species Hatchery, the Interim June Sucker Hatchery and the Whiterocks State Fish Hatchery is ongoing. Environmental assessments are anticipated in 2003 for the Big Springs, Interim Hatchery and Whiterocks projects. An Environmental Impact Statement is anticipated in 2004 for the Warm-water Sport fish and Native Aquatic Species Hatchery project.

Additionally, the Commission funded modifications to a water supply system for the Jones Hole National Fish Hatchery. Planning to determine available flows at the Jones Hole National Fish Hatchery is ongoing.

- # **Sensitive Species Inventory** Support a sensitive fish, wildlife, invertebrate and plant species survey statewide and a centralized, shared database. Methods will be developed to help users obtain information from the database, as well as provide information to the database.

Implementation to Date Mitigation Commission funds have been used to help develop UDWR's biodiversity information database. Sensitive⁶ vertebrate, invertebrate,

⁶ "Sensitive" species are defined as being state threatened, endangered and sensitive or as federally listed and some otherwise rare species.

and plant species information now exists in a central database that is continually updated and widely available.

For 164 sensitive vertebrate species and 80 sensitive invertebrate species, database information includes: taxonomic comments, subspecies discussions, status as identified by several agencies, Natural Heritage ranking (global and state ranks), abundance notes, range in Utah, habitat requirements in Utah, trends, threats, special considerations, inventory needs, and county of occurrence maps. In addition, the central database also contains 2,146 detailed sensitive vertebrate species occurrence records and 456 detailed sensitive invertebrate species occurrence records.

For 751 sensitive plant species, database information includes: taxonomic comments, status as identified by several agencies, Natural Heritage ranking (global and state ranks), and county of occurrence maps. In addition, the central database also contains 3,646 detailed sensitive plant species occurrence records.

Reports published under the project include: *Inventory of Sensitive Vertebrate and Invertebrate Species: A Progress Report*; *Endemic and Rare Plants of Utah: An Overview of Their Distribution and Status*; *Rare, Imperiled, and Recently Extinct or Extirpated Mollusks of Utah: A Literature Review*; *The Bats of Utah: A Literature Review*; and, *Endemic and Rare Plants of Utah: An Overview of Their Distribution and Status*.

Inventory work for both plant and animal sensitive species is ongoing. The initial vertebrate sensitive species inventory will be completed during the 2002 calendar year. It will continue to be updated and refined. Initial plant and invertebrate work will be completed in the future.

Stream and Riparian Restoration Enhancement Support stream and riparian restoration to enhance aquatic systems and acquisition of stream reaches and angler access.

Implementation to Date Many of the Commission stream and riparian restoration projects are in specific watersheds; however, some will be conducted on a statewide basis because they meet Commission priorities. The Commission supports projects designed to restore health and function to riparian areas and public access to enjoy recreational opportunities.

Activities under this program only have occurred within the Bonneville Unit area established as a priority by the Commission for the first five-year planning period.

Small Watershed and Small Dam Improvements Support restoration- and-conservation-related improvements to small dams that meet the Commission's priorities and one or more of the Commission's objectives stated in this Plan.

Implementation to Date Funding for small dam improvements was provided in 1994 and 1995. No new work has been initiated since 1996 following adoption of the first Mitigation Plan, which removed this element as a priority during the initial 5-year planning period.

Native Cutthroat Trout Restoration

Support native cutthroat trout restoration projects that are compatible with Commission priorities and Conservation Agreements and Strategies.

Implementation to Date Both the Colorado River and Bonneville Cutthroat Trout Conservation Strategies have been signed by all participants and the Commission. Identification of suspected remnant populations of native cutthroat trout is ongoing, using a combination of geographic, meristics and DNA analyses. Procedure manuals and databases were developed and are continually updated.

Genetic and physical or meristic analysis is continuing on sampled cutthroat populations to determine the amount of introgression with rainbow trout and nonnative Yellowstone cutthroat trout. During fiscal year 2002, genetic evaluations were conducted on 20 populations, and meristic evaluations were made on 18 populations.

The Commission will determine funding of individual projects in concert with the Bonneville Basin Conservation and Recovery Team, Conservation Agreements and appropriate resource agencies.

Wetlands Ecosystem Education Plan (WEEP) Support development of a message and implementation plan that meets Commission goals and objectives in educating people about the Greater Great Salt Lake Wetland Ecosystem, and cooperate with Utah State University in the construction of Blood's Pond as part of a wetlands education and interpretive facility at

the Utah Botanical Center in Kaysville, Utah.

Implementation to Date In 1995, to help identify direction and need, the Mitigation Commission funded a *Needs Assessment and Conceptual Plan for Interpretive Recreation and Education for the Greater Great Salt Lake Wetlands Ecosystem*. This report identified a gap exists between the level of importance placed on wetlands and wetlands awareness and opportunities available to satisfy those needs. To facilitate developing an interpretive recreation and education master plan that would identify how to reduce that gap for the Greater Great Salt Lake Wetland Ecosystem (GGSLWE), the Commission helped fund and participated in developing a wetlands education plan.

The geographic scope of the project comprises the wetland ecosystem associated with the area from Cache Valley, down the Bear River, along the shore of the Great Salt Lake, up the Jordan River, through Utah Lake and up the Provo River to Jordanelle Reservoir.

The Final Plan, completed in January 2001, identifies diverse audiences, important messages, and message delivery ideas appropriate for each audience.

The USU Botanical Center initiated construction of ponds as part of its wetlands education facilities, and is participating in the WEEP wetlands managers planning sessions.

Native Fish Studies Where relevant to Commission project planning or implementation, support studies or monitoring of native fishes and/or habitats.

Implementation to Date The Bonneville Basin Conservation and Recovery Team developed a Conservation Agreement for least chub in Utah. The Commission entered into a cooperative agreement with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources to secure habitat for least chub and spotted frog in Juab County through acquisition and management of a spring/wetland complex. Leatherside chub studies were completed and information gained applied to the Provo River Restoration Project design.

Appendix B

Financial Supplement: Fiscal Year 2002



UTAH RECLAMATION
MITIGATION
AND CONSERVATION
COMMISSION

**Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission
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PROVO RIVER / UTAH LAKE	Original Authority [1991]	1	Ceiling Transfers FY 1994 - FY 2002	2	Committed Funds FY 1994 - FY 2002	3	Indexed Balance & Remaining Auth [2002]	4
LOWER PROVO RIVER								
Acquisition of Instream Flows	15,000,000		0		4,309,178		14,659,022	
Instream Flow / High Flows Study	500,000		0		427,000		187,605	
June Sucker Recovery	720,000		0		523,742		194,612	
Stream Restoration	975,000		0		0		1,265,820	
Diversion Dam Modifications	4,000,000		0		30,946		5,219,254	
Public Access and Facilities Development	50,000		0		0		50,000	
Water Quality Improvements	25,000		0		0		25,000	
MIDDLE PROVO RIVER								
<i>Provo River Restoration Project</i>								
Angler Access and Facilities Development	10,835,443		18,129,950	a/b	29,962,630		22,147	
Fish and Riparian Habitat Restoration	5,846,000		1,577,260	c	8,367,092		362,355	
PRRP Education and Interpretation	90,000		0		109,306		107,724	
UPPER PROVO RIVER								
Highway-Related Deer Mortality Reduction	0		1,150,990	c	12,569		1,307,340	
UTAH LAKE								
Utah Lake Fish Management	805,000		0		275,296		745,600	
Utah Lake Wetland Preserve	16,670,000		1,180,000	a	9,259,149		12,193,521	
Utah Lake Interpretation	2,000,000		(1,545,000)	b	0		947,800	
Utah Lake Drainage Basin Mitigation Commitments	3,647,219		0		200,375		4,705,100	
Subtotal Provo River / Utah Lake	61,163,662		20,493,200		53,477,283		41,992,900	
DIAMOND FORK								
	Original Authority [1991]		Ceiling Transfers FY 1994 - FY 2002		Committed Funds FY 1994 - FY 2002		Indexed Balance & Remaining Auth [2002]	
Aquatic and Riparian Habitat Restoration - Sixth Water	1,500,000		0		167,820		1,716,600	
Aquatic and Riparian Habitat Restoration - Diamond Fork	1,230,000		0		29,000		1,616,700	
Water Temperature Study	100,000		0		88,585		31,515	
Recreation Facilities in Diamond Fork	2,049,000		0		726,354		2,037,546	
Diamond Fork System Mitigation	100,000		0		0		100,000	
Subtotal Diamond Fork	4,979,000		0		1,011,759		5,502,361	

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DUCHESNE / STRAWBERRY	Original Authority [1991]	1	Ceiling Transfers FY 1994 - FY 2002	2	Committed Funds FY 1994 - FY 2002	3	Indexed Balance & Remaining Auth [2002]	4
Angler Access and Related Facilities	7,281,000		1,922,600		8,558,654		929,018	
Duchesne Area Canal Wetland Mitigation	160,000		0		1,000		206,100	
SACS Wetland Mitigation	7,927,000		0		920,761		9,410,839	
Uinta Basin Replacement Project Mitigation	0		0		0		0	
Strawberry Area Assessment, Watershed & WHR	3,700,000		0		210,084		4,662,398	
Sage Grouse Conservation & Recovery	300,000		0		222,519		58,710	
Wildlife Habitat Acquisition	550,000		0		0		543,411	
Instream Flow Management	400,000		0		260,594		208,966	
Modify Diversion Structures	0		2,619,665	c	2,522,593		97,072	
Recreation Improvements	140,000		0		0		293,800	
Watershed Stabilization, Wildlife Enhancement & Access Mgmt	3,500,000		0		113,200		4,529,789	
Subtotal Duchesne / Strawberry	23,958,000		4,542,265		12,809,405		20,940,104	
GREAT SALT LAKE	Original Authority [1991]		Ceiling Transfers FY 1994 - FY 2002		Committed Funds FY 1994 - FY 2002		Indexed Balance & Remaining Auth [2002]	
Great Salt Lake Wetlands Acquisition	10,143,000		(3,090,000)	b	7,123,013		2,188,431	
Restoration and Management of Commission Acquired Properties	1,500,000		0		166,000		1,334,000	
Wetland Preservation Strategies	1,000,000		0		1,025,567		(0)	
Subtotal Great Salt Lake	12,643,000		(3,090,000)		8,314,580		3,522,431	
JORDAN RIVER	Original Authority [1991]		Ceiling Transfers FY 1994 - FY 2002		Committed Funds FY 1994 - FY 2002		Indexed Balance & Remaining Auth [2002]	
Jordan River Wetland Acquisition	6,980,000		(1,545,000)	b	3,345,394		3,440,441	
Restoration & Management of Natural Areas	2,385,985		0		0		3,142,685	
Albion Basin Acquisitions	1,000,000		0		216,739		775,186	
Subtotal Jordan River	10,365,985		(1,545,000)		3,562,133		7,358,312	
STATEWIDE	Original Authority [1991]	1	Ceiling Transfers FY 1994 - FY 2002	2	Committed Funds FY 1994 - FY 2002	3	Indexed Balance & Remaining Auth [2002]	4
Fish Hatchery Restoration and Construction	22,800,000		0		12,392,991		15,089,939	
Sensitive Species Inventory and Database	1,500,000		0		1,020,677		734,713	
Stream and Riparian Restoration Enhancement	7,100,557		0		0		10,488,326	
Small Watershed and Small Dam Improvements	3,000,000		0		1,216,154		2,668,396	
Native Cutthroat Trout Restoration	475,000		0		361,868		201,457	
Subtotal Statewide	34,875,557		0		14,991,690		29,182,831	

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FUNDING COMPONENT COMPLETE	Original Authority [1991]	1 Ceiling Transfers FY 1994 - FY 2002	2 Committed Funds FY 1994 - FY 2002	3 Indexed Balance & Remaining Auth [2002]	4
WCWEP and Daniels Replacement Pipeline	10,500,000	800,000	a 11,945,585	a 0	
Upper Provo River Reservoir Stabilization	5,000,000	(1,900,400)	b 3,423,348	0	
Washington Lake Campground	0	1,760,000	c 1,773,390	0	
Diamond Fork Area Assessment	40,000	0	40,000	0	
Diamond Campground	1,200,000	0	1,200,000	0	
Acquisition of Angler Access	2,414,000	(165,200)	b 2,414,000	0	
Fishery and Aquatic Resources Management	850,000	0	795,446	(0)	
Fish Habitat Improvement Programs	300,000	0	248,693	0	
Restoration of Agency Management Areas	1,300,000	0	1,360,684	0	
Support Jordan River Natural Areas Management Plan	24,015	0	22,000	0	
Wetlands Ecosystem Education Plan	117,000	0	b 115,971	0	
Subtotal Funding Component Complete	21,745,015	494,400	23,339,116	(0)	
FINANCIAL SUMMARY	Original Authority [1991]	Ceiling Transfers FY 1994 - FY 2002	Committed Funds FY 1994 - FY 2002	Indexed Balance & Remaining Auth [2002]	
Provo River / Utah Lake	61,163,662	20,493,200	53,477,283	41,992,900	
Diamond Fork	4,979,000	0	1,011,759	5,502,361	
Duchesne / Strawberry	23,958,000	4,542,265	12,809,405	20,940,104	
Great Salt Lake	12,643,000	(3,090,000)	8,314,580	3,522,431	
Jordan River	10,365,985	(1,545,000)	3,562,133	7,358,312	
Statewide	34,875,557	0	14,991,690	29,182,831	
Funding Component Complete	21,745,015	494,400	23,339,116	(0)	
Total	169,730,219	20,894,865	117,505,965	108,498,940	
COMMISSION FUNDING					
Title III Funding	145,316,000	0	83,490,799	89,904,102	
Section 201, 1988 Definite Plan Report Funding	24,414,219	4,513,500	16,293,057	18,592,382	
Title IV Funding	0	13,761,700	13,759,245	2,455	
Section 203(a)(5) Funding	0	2,619,665	2,619,665	0	
DOI: WCWEP/ DRP	0	0	1,343,200	0	
Total	169,730,219	20,894,865	117,505,965	108,498,940	

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NOTES:

- 1 Original Mitigation Authority is found in the Reclamation Projects Authorization And Adjustment Act of 1992 [P.L 102 575]
- 2 Reallocations are authorized by CUPCA Section 301(f) and are summarized as follows:
 - a Title IV Discretionary Funds Used on Projects:
 - Fiscal Year 1999: \$800,000 WCWEP / DRP
 - Fiscal Year 2000: \$3,856,000 PRRP Angler Access and Facilities Development; \$1,180,000 Utah Lake Wetland Preserve
 - Fiscal Year 2001: \$5,653,100 PRRP Angler Access and Facilities Development
 - Fiscal Year 2002: \$350,000 PRRP Fish and Habitat Restoration; \$1,922,600 SACS Angler Access and Related Facilities
 - b Reallocations implemented through the July 2000 Mitigation and Conservation Plan:
 - \$8,245,600 Increase for PRRP Angler Access and Facilities Development
 - (\$1,900,400) Decrease for Upper Provo River Reservoir Stabilization
 - (\$165,200) Decrease for Acquisition of Angler Access [Diamond Fork]
 - (\$3,090,000) Decrease for Great Salt Lake Wetlands Acquisition
 - (\$1,545,000) Decrease for Jordan River Wetland Acquisition
 - (\$1,545,000) Decrease for Utah Lake Recreation Improvements
 - c Programs established pursuant to CUPCA
 - \$1,227,600 established for Middle Provo River Diversion Dams and combined in PRRP Fish and Riparian Habitat Restoration
 - \$1,151,000 established for Highway-Related Deer Mortality Reduction
 - \$1,800,000 established for construction of the Washington Lake Campground
 - \$2,619,665 established from CUWCD under Section 203(a)(5) to Modify Diversion Structures
- 3 Committed Funds include appropriations that have been obligated and/or expended under each program element
 - a DOI paid \$1,343,200 during fiscal year 2000 under WCWEP / DRP authorization.
- 4 Indexed Balance & Remaining Authority includes (a) the Original Authority [\$1991], (b) + or - Reallocations, (c) Less Appropriations (d) Less Section 314(c) transfers, (e) Plus indexing increases and (f) plus funds that have been appropriated but not yet obligated.