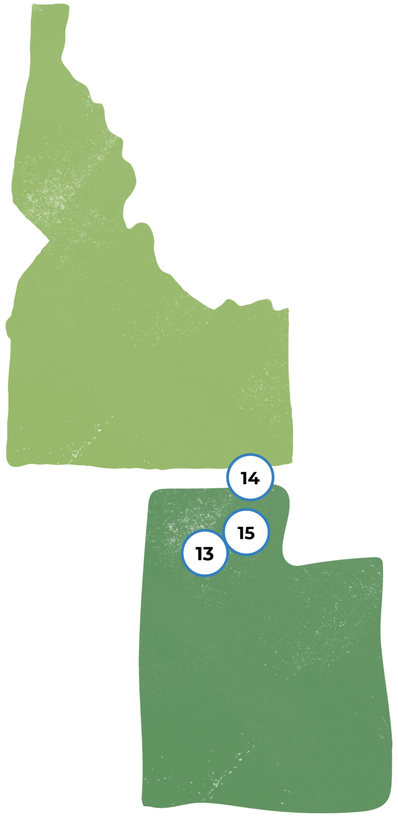
LOWER BEAR-MALAD

UTAH, U.S.



13. BEAR RIVER WATER EFFICIENCY & WETLAND ENHANCEMENT

Convert over 5,000 feet of earthen ditch to pipe to improve irrigation efficiency and provide supplemental water to wetlands. It will also allow for better control of invasive species and provide water quality benefits by filtering suspended sediment and excess nutrients from surface flows.

14. NORTH EDEN CREEK FLOW & FISH PASSAGE RESTORATION

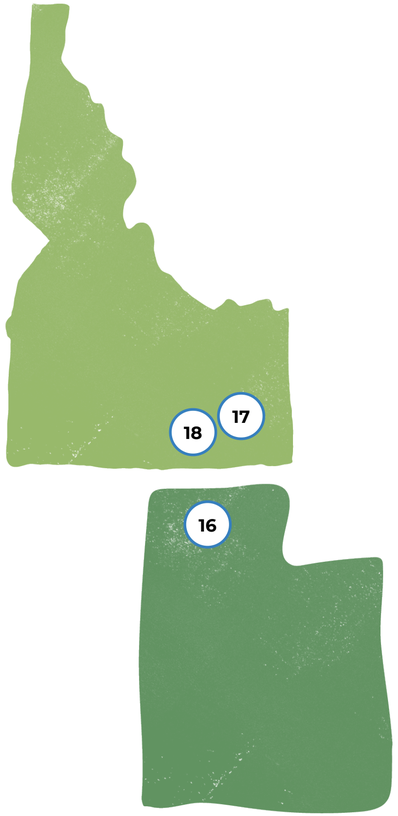
Reduce the amount of stream water being used for irrigation, restore stream flow and reconnect the North Eden Creek to Bear Lake for the first time in recent history. This is a marquee project of basin-wide importance that will help to restore the natural hydrology of North Eden Creek, support spawning and rearing of the Cutthroat Trout, and improve irrigation efficiency.

15. BLACKSMITH FORK FISH PASSAGE AND FLOW RESTORATION

Reconnect fish passage on 25 miles of the river, taking the first steps to begin the restoration and reconnection of the Logan River to the Blacksmith Fork. This phase of the project is expected to eliminate two fish passage barriers, enhance four miles of instream flows, restore 1,500 feet of riparian area and river channel, and improve recreational access and safety at the Nibley Diversion Dam.

LOWER BEAR-MALAD

UTAH/IDAHO, USA



16. BEAR RIVER CANAL COMPANY (BRCC) AUTOMATION

Install telemetry controls and/or automated headgates at 14 locations to react quickly to variations in water demands by using real-time data provided by the new tools. BRCC expects the project to result in improved water management, a 30% reduction in operational spills, and improve water deliveries to state and federal wildlife areas.

17. MIDDLE BEAR RIVERSCAPES RESTORATION

Improve riverscape health, increase the amount of water entering streams and increase natural water storage. These techniques can be scaled over time to have a positive impact on hundreds of miles of streams in the Bear River Watershed.

18. WUDA OGWA WATER AND HABITAT ECO-RESTORATION

Restore the site of the 1863 Bear River Massacre, where over 400 Shoshones lost their lives. It includes creating a more natural stream channel, which will improve a mile of habitat along the existing waterway. It is expected that this project will recover habitat along Battle Creek, improve hydrologic conditions of the floodplain, wetlands, and riparian areas and enhance instream flows to improve water quality and habitat.