



Governing Board Tour
Friday, April 23, 2010, 8:30 A.M.
UTA Bus Tour; Provo, Utah

ATTENDEES:

Reed Price, Utah Lake Commission Director
Carin Green, Executive Assistant
Dick Buehler, Forestry, Fire, and State Lands
Larry Ellertson, Utah County Commissioner
Jerry Washburn, Orem Mayor
John Curtis, Provo Mayor
Dean Olsen, Springville City Councilman
Jim Hewitson, Lehi City Planner
Mike Cobia, Mapleton Councilman
Jim Dain, Lindon Mayor
Craig Coleman, Genola Councilman
James Hatfield and wife, American Fork Mayor
Gene Shawcroft, CUWCD
Chris Finlinson of CUWCD
Don Blohm, Highland City
Robyn Pearson, DNR
Chris Keleher, DNR
Greg Beckstrom, Technical Committee; Provo City
Lee Hansen, Saratoga Springs
Jim Hewitson, Lehi City
Lavere Merritt, Technical Committee

ATTENDEES:

Fred Agerter, Springville Planner
Donna Sackett, Senator Bennett's office
Aaron Eager of Utah County
Kenneth Short, DNR
Ivan Djambov, FFSL
Clifford Stracham, GOPB
Laura Ault of FFSL
Bob Trombly of Provo City
Gary Aitken, Strawberry Water Users
Leon Harward of Utah Crossings
Emil Knudsen, Realty
Alf Pratte, Retired BYU Professor
Dan Bolke, Franson Civil Engineers,
Mark Haddock, Deseret News
Jarrett Whicker and Bob Sweat, UTA
Warburton, Lindon City
Steve Densley, Utah Valley Chamber
Ryan Thornock, Utah Farm Bureau
Jim Price, MAG
Marc Heilesen, Sierra Club
Todd and Louise Frye, Bonneville School of Sailing

Welcome and call to order.

Mr. Reed Price welcomed the Governing Board members and guests on board the Utah Lake Bus Tour at 8:30 a.m. He introduced the UTA Driver, Bob Sweat, and UTA Supervisor, Jeremy Whicker. He explained there were 16 points of interest along the tour. Mayors or other key people would give information pertaining to that site pertaining to the future and goals of the municipality in relation to the lake presentation. The bus would go north with the first stop in Provo and end in Springville. He asked everyone to be respectful and considerate of each other. Mr. Dick Buehler of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands (FFSL), would highlight other topics as the tour progressed.

The color-coded itinerary showed each location and where the group would disembark. The weather would be the deciding factor if the group stayed on the bus or not for the presentation. He noted various handouts and reference material in the packets. He encouraged questions from the group for better understanding of the purpose and goals. He felt the tour would be beneficial for those present to see and understand what is going on around Utah Lake.

1. Provo City/Utah Lake State Park; Mayor John Curtis and Park Ranger Ty Hunter.

After stopping at the Utah Lake State Park, west Center Street, Mayor John Curtis informed the group of Provo City plans concerning the lake. Mayor Curtis said the Provo City Council had approved funds to hire a consultant in order to have a landing service at the Provo Airport, which could happen within 18 months. This airport service would impact the city. The airport is already being utilized by charter flights, private flights, corporate jets, and others, but no scheduled service. There is a radar tower for the airport, which should be functioning in the summer of 2011. He noted two months earlier, 15 flights were diverted from Salt Lake City to the Provo Airport due to the fog and which relieved the Salt Lake City Airport.

As part of the proposed June sucker recovery project for a new delta, he desires to see other benefits. He pointed out the approximate location for rerouting the Provo River for a spawning delta. The location would be a half mile north of the lake. Diverting the river would provide a better environment for the June sucker spawning. In addition to the delta, he hopes a beach citizens would have access to may be provided. This would also invite additional recreational activities such as kayaking, boardwalks, bird watching, etc. However, the proposed diversion has caused a lot of discussion among Provo citizens. The diversion would impact businesses, citizens with resident along the river, and others who utilize the river.

Mr. Steve Densely asked about the Provo Connector, which runs along the I-15 freeway. Mr. Curtis said the connector road route and the proximity to the lake. The connector road would provide connectivity between east and west for any future development in west Provo. Because Provo has increased in size, a lot of issues with transportation have surfaced. He cited if an emergency occurred, few evacuation routes are available for the citizens living on the west side. The connector road would help in the evacuation process as well as future airport growth.

He said the core team of I-15 reworked the proposed exit for a more workable exit ramp. The exit would increase traffic on the west side, thus increasing traffic to the lake, economic development including retail businesses, grocery stores, and others.

He announced the historic downtown area including Center Street has announced over \$100 million in spending for a new Utah County convention center. He was pleased economic development for Provo was increasing. However, he announced budget cuts were coming because the city is dealing with the economic situation as other municipalities are.

Mr. Ty Hunter, Utah Lake State Park Ranger, said over 300,000 visitors from Utah and Salt Lake Counties come to the Utah Lake State Park (ULSP) on an annual basis. Park staff can handle about 200 boats and 300 single passenger vehicles in a short amount of time. ULSP is an economic resource and contributes to the county \$16,000 in sales tax and \$2000-\$3000 in transient room tax. He said state parks are disappearing in the western states. The state parks are a natural resource for the public for recreation and other purposes. He invited the governing board and others to get involved, visit the facility and become a regular visitor. He can be contacted at the park or by email at tyhunter@Utah.gov.

The question was asked at what level of the lake is. Mr. Hunter said it was at 4495 feet, but water was let out when the irrigation season began. The question of what level compromise level was and he said 4489.045. The group questioned why the public comes to ULSP. He replied for fishing (very popular), boating, sailing, camping, watching wildlife, bird watching, and other recreational activities.

2. Mayor Jerry Washburn; Orem City Engineer Ed Gifford; Orem City Plans/Powell Slough.

Mayor Jerry Washburn said Orem does not have a lot of lake shore property. Orem's lakeshore is a business park, which was developed about 20 years ago using RDA funds. When Geneva Steel closed, around 4000 Geneva and satellite jobs were lost. These jobs were recaptured in the Orem Business Park. The business park employs nearly 4000 people, without the benefit of satellite businesses. The Business Park is a major employment center for the valley and an important part of Orem.

Powell Slough is an area not easily accessible, but is critical to Orem's environment. Orem's vision is to have more accessibility to Powell Slough via possible boardwalks or areas. Accessibility would benefit families and students in realizing the value and a beautiful area the Powell Slough wetlands is. With Orem's short shoreline, there is little capability for development of recreational facilities. Mr. Washburn believed Vineyard had more capability for development with more shoreline and the lay of the land.

Mr. Washburn explained Geneva Road is a vital part of the Orem Business Park. Planned improvements are to widen the road from 1600 North to University Avenue. The road will be widened from three lanes to seven (three each direction with the center lane). The project would include a bridge from 400 South and the UTA Front Runner to run along Geneva Road. Projected improvements were put on hold by state budget cuts. However, 2/3 of the funding had already appropriated for project, which would cost \$90 million. One-third of the funds came from a federal earmark five years ago specifically designated for Geneva Road because of Senator Bob Bennett and one-third came from county sales tax dollars approved by the Utah County Commission, which is nearly \$30 million. The state just needs to come up with \$30 million. Mr. Washburn was worried the Federal earmark would go away after so much time and federal government would withdraw the unused money if it were not used. Legislation in congress is progressing to remove the earmarks and unstoppable legislation will take back unused federal earmarks unused older than 10 years. It will soon be at the 10-year date, and the federal earmark may go away. Mr. Washburn said officials of Orem and others are talking to the governor's office to see if the project could move forward so the appropriated funding is not lost.

Mr. Densley asked where the commuter rail station would be built. Mr. Washburn said east of the UVU west campus. UTA had purchased close to ten acres and another five to ten acres will be purchased for expansion. The initial concrete work for the platform is poured and work is ongoing.

Mr. Ed Gifford, city planner, said the Orem Sewer Treatment Plant is being utilized by Orem and Lindon. The plant is in the middle of a \$13 million upgrade. The plant expansion will produce quality waste for the environment to be used in yards. Future annexation of 500 acres in the southwest area along the Provo/Orem boundaries may see growth to 10,000 people, which means needs for services on Geneva Road need to be available. Closer to Utah Lake, the density will be less; and a possibility of development of additional parks and trails around Utah Lake may come because Orem is sensitive to what occurs next to Utah Lake.

Mr. Buehler explained there was an access road to Powell Slough for the wildlife management area, but the federal government claimed ownership of the property. Entering the channel of Powell Slough by boat is adventure like going through a jungle with a deep channel with clearer water than in the main lake, and lots of bull rushes, cat tails, and other native species of vegetation and wildlife including ducks.

He explained the history of the meander line for Utah Lake. In 1856, the meander line was first surveyed and in 1883, it was re-surveyed. A lot of landowners claimed ownership all the way to the slough and to the lake. There is no private ownership of the land around Powell Slough except for two. The state has communicated with landowners. One landowner disagreed and went to the 10th Circuit Court of appeals in Denver to get ownership, but the state won the case. There are no private ownership properties inside of Powell Slough, except two - one is Paul Taylor who has a little small piece with a patent back to the 1800s and a little piece in Vineyard owned by Holdaway. The rest of the property is either state or federally owned land.

3. Aaron Eager, County Weed Supervisor, Phragmites Removal Efforts.

Mr. Aaron Eager, Utah County Weed Supervisor, talked about the phragmites project around Utah Lake. The pilot program began in 2009 with an area of 116 acres from Orem Center Street to the Lindon Boat Dock. Efforts were made to create a 50-foot fire break along the entire edge of the 2.5 miles, which goes to the dock. In the fire break, they put a chemical called aquatic glyphosate. When phragmites grows to 10-15 feet, the time to spray the chemical is in August. In August 2009, an airplane sprayed the entire area, which completed phase one of the three-year process. After recently examining the area, he is hopeful an 80 percent kill was achieved.

The three-year procedure is; the first year, fire breaks are established to allow equipment into the phragmites area. The county sprays and a plane does an aerial spray. After the old biomass is removed, the 20 percent re-growth is sprayed the second year. The final year is clean-up from the previous two years and the new growth the following year is once again sprayed allowing a better kill of the phragmites.

Mr. Eager reported a successful burn was held by the county and state fire crews in March. The prescribed burn was excellent and 95 percent burned off. The goal is to protect trees and other natural vegetation.

Mr. Buehler explained there are three invasive species all the way around the lake including salt cedar (or tamarisk), Russian olive, and phragmites. Mr. Eager explained two of the invasive species are on the state list for noxious weeds, which is tamarisk and phragmites. Utah County is the only one that lists phragmites as a noxious weed, or more often called a “common reed.” Phragmites is an aggressive plant and travels by roots. The big seed heads are not very viable, even though it can reproduce through seeds. A colony of phragmites measures five feet round, has shooting roots, and can shoot out 20 feet in a single year.

The phragmites removal project is trying to protect the native version of the phragmites, which was found around the Goshen Bay area. Mr. Buehler said the native version is a shorter plant and not aggressive. The lake would not have the problems of the aggressive growth if it were only the native phragmites. Pictures taken in 1980s, prior to the floods, show no phragmites around the lake. He pointed out a wetland mitigation site UDOT has for I-15 reconstruction in Utah County.

4. Mayor Jim Dain, Lindon City Plans/Lindon Marina.

Lindon Mayor Jim Dain explained the Lindon boat harbor was leased from the state of Utah and operated by a private vendor. Lindon plans a future development of a park near the water’s edge on 12 acres of land adjacent to the boat harbor, located near where the old, active Geneva Resort was.

He stated two drainages enter the lake at the marina. The first is Hollow Ditch and the second is Big Ditch. Hollow Ditch provides storm drainage for north Orem and Lindon while Big Ditch provides storm water drainage for Lindon, Pleasant Grove, and Cedar Hills. He noted Lindon Heritage Trail and Utah Lake Trail would intersect at the marina. The Heritage Trail connects with the Murdock Canal Trail, the Bonneville Trail, and the Great Western Trail. He also noted the Lindon Harbor is the closest marina to the freeway.

5. Mayor James Hadfield, American Fork City Plans/American Fork City Marina.

Mayor James Hadfield highlighted the American Fork Boat Harbor being improved. He noted American Fork owned part of the land and part is leased from the state of Utah. He stated the city had acquired an additional 12 acres to be used for parking. Mr. Hadfield is working with the Utah National Parks Council, Boy Scouts of America to utilize 25 acres for a year-round, aquatic camp on the north side of Utah Lake. The city would provide chlorine water and sewer to the camp, and the camp would allow

parking on weekends. During weeks when scouts are using the park, the city and boy scouts would share the docks. Winter studies and activities are planned including ice fishing, hockey, and snowmobiles.

He said the marina generates income to the city. Many who come are from Salt Lake City, because American Fork is a short distance from the freeway. With modest launching fees, the marina has become quite popular launching 3000-4000 boats over a weekend. Because of the popularity, they would like to duplicate the harbor on the opposite side.

Mr. Hadfield explained American Fork has a June sucker restoration project where the American Fork River empties into Utah Lake. The students from Utah State University have come for three years working with the program so the June sucker can travel up the American Fork River for spawning activities.

Another marina on the shore is a privately-owned organization with a club house and a year-round caretaker. People bring trailers, motor homes, and stay during the summer time.

American Fork City has a lot of shoreline. The city has the intention to have a road along the shoreline. He pointed out the Timpanogos Special Service District, which uses a 60-inch sewer line, serves Lehi, Eagle Mountain, and Saratoga Springs. By the time the waste reaches the plant, it has started to harden and chemical reactions in the concrete pipe result in difficulties with treatment.

There are three Hunter Sloughs -- North Hunter, Middle Hunter, and South Hunter. The sloughs bring warm water, irrigation water or tail water out of American Fork City into Utah Lake as well as Spring Creek from Mill Pond. He explained the city's general plan has a no-build area in the Lake Shore Preservation Zone. The preservation zone boasts a lot of Native American history on the North Shore of the lake where the streams tie into the lake and is a natural habitat for fish, wildlife, and birds.

American Fork has 50 acres around the boat harbor called a marina resort zone. A boat dealer approached the city to utilize the area to store and service boats. Mr. Hadfield noted the marina area has high interest secondary to the proximity to Salt Lake County and the freeway for weekend visitors. With a wide ramp, it is accessible for trucks, trailers, and boats with easy-on-and-easy-off. Many come to spend their day on the lake waterskiing, with wave runners, boating, and other activities.

The city's master plan includes a trail parallel to the American Fork River Trail, which will come to the marina. At the shoreline, Utah County's plan is for a regional trail along the north shore of Utah Lake, which will tie into the Provo River trail to the Jordan River Trail. American Fork City has a trail, which comes through Mitchell Hollow and ties to the Provo River Canal trail. American Fork's aggressive trails plan has seen completion of for trails completed in one year. Through MAG, stimulus money, and the projects being on the books, things were in place to complete the trails rapidly.

Mr. Buehler verified American Fork has the most valuable wetlands around the entire lake. In the past, a consultant was hired to determine a route for a trail. The county is ahead of everyone trying to outline the trail of the corridor. The goal is to get a trail from the Provo River to the Jordan River. He assured everyone when the trail passes through state property; the state will cooperate and make sure the property is available for the counties and cities trying to put the trails through.

He explained how the compromise elevation came about. Originally, land owners around the lake wanted to use the land as much as possible, but water users in Salt Lake County wanted to use the water and keep the level as high as possible to irrigate their fields. A conflict between two families occurred and Brigham Young had to step in. An elevation was decided and that is where "Compromise Elevation" came. A compromise between the water users in Salt Lake County and landowners in Utah County around the lake, and they set an elevation. However, in 1985 after the flood, the compromise elevation was re-negotiated to the current level of 4489.045.

Two levels around the lake are important. The first is the compromise level and the second is the meander line. The meander and compromise level are not the same. The meander line is not lake elevation, but a surveyed line. The meander line may go above or below the compromise level in several locations.

6. Jim Hewitson, Lehi Public Works Director, Lehi City Plans.

Jim Hewitson, Lehi Public Works Director, explained Saratoga Springs had annexed a lot of the lakeshore territory and Lehi has very little. Lehi has two zoning districts, which are the A-1 agriculture and PH-5. There is no active development going on near the lake and Lehi has an ordinance where no building is allowed below the compromise level of 4494. Lehi has an ordinance where people cannot build below the compromise level of 4495. All of Lehi's lakeshore property is under environmentally sensitive zones. Any development in the sensitive zones would be evaluated by Utah Lake Commission.

One of the issues facing Lehi is discharging the storm water. Lehi gathers storm water, which is discharged through Saratoga Springs, and so special care is taken when discharging the storm water.

The traffic through Lehi is a concern. He explained Pioneer Crossing is going to help with the traffic congestive situation on Lehi's Main Street. Another asset will be the freeway crossing near 2100 North Street. He said Lehi would support a bridge if it significantly decreases congestion in Lehi's municipality.

7. Mr. Greg Lewis, Pump Master, Jordan River Pump Station; Lake Elevation Discussion.

Mr. Buehler explained the original channel to the inlet was west of the present site. The pumps are unique and people come from all over the country to see them. He pointed out a mound of mud and dirt by the pump house from the debris dredged out of the channel. The public did not have access to that area of the island until a settlement with Salt Lake City was negotiated. The state negotiated to have public access to the island, and so bridge was constructed to allow the public access to the island.

Mr. Buehler introduced Mr. Gary Lewis, Pump Master of the Jordan River Pump Station. He said two pump masters lived at the location, Perry Smith and Greg Lewis.

Mr. Greg Lewis said the pump station is an irrigation facility. The station pumps water from Utah Lake into the Jordan River for irrigation north. He said Kennecott owns a lot of the water in Utah Lake. He pointed out trash reeds, which can damage the pumps. They remove the reeds when they catch on the screens. Inside the pump house are seven pumps with a capacity of pumping 1080 cubic feet a second (cfs). He gave an example when a pump runs it can pump 85,000 gallons a minute.

Mr. Lewis said after the drought of 1900 when the flow of Jordan River decreased 25 percent and they needed a way to get water from Utah Lake to Salt Lake. The engineers developed the pump station. In 1901, the pump station was built. It started operation with two pumps in 1903, which still work being over 100 years old. One of the newer pumps was put in during the 1930s, and the other four were put in as needed. Initially when it was built, it was the largest pump house in the world. Natural water flow decreases when the lake elevation drops below a certain level. With the pumps, water flow is regulated a lot better.

Mr. Densley asked if a great percentage of the water was being used for irrigation and Mr. Lewis replied in the affirmative. Mr. Buehler added it was mostly of residential pressurized irrigation.

Commissioner Larry Ellertson asked when the station actually pumped. Mr. Lewis said the irrigation season goes from April 15 to October 15. The water out of the radial gates is used for irrigation. The pumping varies but generally not until the June/July time frame, depending on the lake level.

The question was asked if five canals go from the station. Mr. Lewis replied in the affirmative. The narrows at the point of the mountain is where the canals all get diverted with only the Jacob Welby Canal coming back south. A question was asked if there was any natural water flow through the station or if it was all pumped. Mr. Lewis answered it was all pumped. Mr. Buehler said that in the 1930s when the north end of the lake dried up, they built an 11 mile canal from Pelican point to the pump station area to get to the south end of the lake to feed the Jordan River get it into Salt Lake Valley. Some of the remnants of the canal are still there.

Mr. Lewis said the pump masters had seen the lake drop as much five feet during a wind storm and creating about a half of mile of dry ground, citing how the wind affects the lake. He explained Utah Lake is a dangerous lake because of the shallowness, wind velocity, and catching people off guard.

Mr. Buehler said when the lake gets to compromise level, the pump masters are to let out the water. During winter months, the Jordan River is clear because the gates are shut down and no water is coming out of Utah Lake. The water in Jordan River comes from springs and tributaries.

Mr. Lee Merritt commented the lake was down in the 1930 drought, because of evaporation, which increased the salts to the point the water was essentially poison. He said it was unlikely it would ever happen again, because when the lake gets that low 2/3 of the water evaporates and all the salts are left behind. The salt gets to 1500 to 2000 mg per liter range, which is too much salt for most. Mr. Lewis said the station has an evaporation tank and Utah Lake evaporates twice as much when water is pumped.

Ms. Chris Finlinson of the CUWCD concurred a lot more water is lost from evaporation than from any diversion out of Utah Lake. She explained Utah Lake is a sort of holding reservoir. The senior water right holders are Salt Lake City residents. Two reservoirs upstream from the lake, Deer Creek and Jordanelle, are owned and operated by two very different entities. Deer Creek Reservoir is owned and operated by the Provo River Water Users with other entities off of it. This was primarily built by the Bureau of Reclamation in the 1940s and supplies water mainly for Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County. There are agricultural interests of the Provo River Water Users in the North End of Utah County. Jordanelle Reservoir was built as a component of Central Utah Water Project. It provides water for Salt Lake County and Utah County, the majority going to Utah County. An operating agreement is in place, which took several years to negotiate and coordinate purposes. Each reservoir is owned by two separate entities for two different purposes, but work together -- same goal, but different groups.

Mr. Densley asked if Utah Valley actually owned any of Utah Lake. Mr. Buehler said the state owns the lake bed; Kennecott is a big owner, and CUP. CUP bought a lot of the water rights from Kennecott as part of the original plan. Mr. Densley said that looking at the size and growth of Eagle Mountain and Saratoga Springs and growth projections being high on the east side of the valley, where was the water coming from if all is owned by Salt Lake, Kennecott, and others. He asked how two cities and other municipalities would continue to grow with no water rights. Mr. Buehler said there was a 60-inch pipe line from CUP going over towards Eagle Mountain and Saratoga Springs. Ms. Finlinson said the water originates in the old Geneva Well field and the rights are purchased by Central Utah.

8. James McNulty, City Planner; Saratoga Springs City Plans.

Mr. Jim McNulty, City Planner of Saratoga Springs provided an aerial map to which the group could refer. While at Saratoga Springs Marina Park, Mr. McNulty updated the group about recent events associated with the existing Marina Park. He said the city had been working with the State Division of Wildlife Resources on a grant. The changes underway to the existing jetty and other improvements were being paid for through the grant.

Saratoga Springs recently put out an RFP to a number of planning consultants in an effort to provide a master plan for undeveloped acreage (8.5 acres) north of the Marina. The planner said city officials envisioned a number of uses associated with the Marina including office, retail, and possibly some form of housing to bring people to the area. He stated Master Plan for trails was in place. He explained what it might take to have a completely connected multi-purpose trail throughout the city.

9. Mr. Dick Buehler, Director of FFSL, Pelican Point; Competitive Special Use Lease Proposal Process.

Mr. Buehler pointed out the general area of sovereign land north of Pelican Point, which is currently being reviewed by FFSL to determine if a special-use permit should be given to either of the two groups proposing to lease the land. The two competing proposals include one by Utah Crossing, Inc. to construct a

bridge across the lake and the other by a group of conservationists who desire to see the lake preserved for future generations.

10. Mr. Dick Buehler, Director of FFSL; Mile Marker 13; Boundary Settlement Issues.

Mr. Buehler explained some of the issues they were facing in settling the boundary of Utah Lake around Mile Marker 13.

11. Commissioner Larry Ellertson; Elberta, and Utah County Development Plans

Though outside the Utah Lake Master Plan area, the bus made a brief stop in Elberta so Commissioner Ellertson could point out the land west of Elberta where a large development is planned in the future.

12. Mr. Aaron Eagar, County Weed Supervisor, Tamarisk Removal Efforts.

A brief stop was made near Goose Point, north of Genola on the West side of West Mountain, to point out the invasive plant species Tamarisk, which looks like a small tree. Mr. Eagar explained efforts to control the plant had been undertaken with the release of a beetle that forages only on the Tamarisk plant. This method is widely used to control this plant and appears to be working well.

13. Mr. Chris Keleher, Recovery Program Assistant Director, DNR; Land Purchase by JSRIP.

Mr. Keleher identified a parcel of land just north of Lincoln Beach, which the June Sucker Recovery Implementation Program is interested in purchasing. The purpose of the land purchase is to provide a permanent location to process carp that are caught in Utah Lake. The piece of land has several features that make it desirable including the location.

14. Councilman Craig Coleman, Genola Town/Goose Point.

Councilman Craig Coleman said the town of Genola is a small community with about 1200 residents, and considers itself as a rural community and are interested in keeping the rural flavor of the town. People have moved to Genola to buy large tracts of property relatively cheap, compared to the rest of the county. Many people own dairies and orchards. Most people work elsewhere and maintain their property in Genola for various hobbies, including raising horses. Genola's shoreline is owned by private individuals. The town has no immediate plans for development with respect to the lake, but there has been some discussion with Santaquin City regarding a boat dock. Town residents have resisted annexation of property on the west side of West Mountain where a group is trying to develop residential units. Extending a trail around Utah Lake through Genola would need to involve the property owners, but Genola has no immediate plans.

15. Commissioner Larry Ellertson: Lincoln Beach; Utah County Plans.

A brief stop was made at Lincoln Beach, a park that is maintained by Utah County.

16. Councilman Mike Cobia/SUVMWA Representative; Future District Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The land was purchased by South Utah Valley Municipal Water Association (SUVMWA) was identified by Mr. Mike Cobia who represents Mapleton City on SUVMWA. He explained the Association purchased the land for a future district wastewater treatment plant.

17. Fred Aegerter, Springville City Planner; Springville City Plans.

Fred Aegerter, Springville City Planner, said up to 10,000 residents is anticipated for the portion of the city located west of 1-15. The majority of the population would be in the area south of Provo Bay and closest to SR 77. The city has discussed the concept of an overlay zone to help encourage open space

closer to the lake. The extension of Spanish Fork Main Street (2600 West) is identified as a major arterial corridor in the regional transportation plan and presents some concerns with how it will connect to 1-15 to the north. He says the city is looking at the overall plan.

18. Mr. Chris Keleher, DNR; Hobble Creek Restoration Project.

Mr. Chris Keleher, the Recovery Program Assistant Director of the Division of Natural Resources, said the June Sucker Recovery Plan was drafted by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. It identified the need to establish a second spawning run in a tributary to Utah Lake other than the Provo River to protect the population from a potential catastrophic event. After an evaluation of all the tributaries to Utah Lake, the JSRIP targeted Hobble Creek because of the ability to deliver water, acquire the necessary land, and it empties into Provo Bay where habitat conditions are excellent for larval fish growth and survival.

The property was purchased with federal-recovery-land dollars matched 3:1 with state dollars, and was primarily completed in partnership with the Utah Transit Authority, which was in need of mitigation associated with the Frontrunner Line being constructed through Utah Valley. Hobble Creek was re-directed through 21 acres, which formerly served as pasture land for grazing cattle and horses. The restoration work, which included redirecting the channel, broadening the flood plain, and creating a more natural deltaic connection between the stream and lake.

The work was completed in November 2008 and in the spring of 2009 more than 100 June sucker ascended the stream to spawn. Larval June sucker were collected indicating that the spawning effort was successful. This relatively small project was no small accomplishment for the JSRIP. Establishing a second self-sustaining spawning run for June sucker is identified as a “de-listing criteria” in the recovery plan. The restoration had secondary benefits when waterfowl and other wildlife began using the site immediately after the restoration work was completed.

The Hobble Creek restoration project can be viewed as a model for the Provo River Delta Restoration being proposed by the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission, as a partner to the JSRIP.

19. Adjourn.

The bus arrived back at the Historic Utah County Courthouse at 3:15 p.m. A consensus was an informative and enjoyable, but wet experience by all.