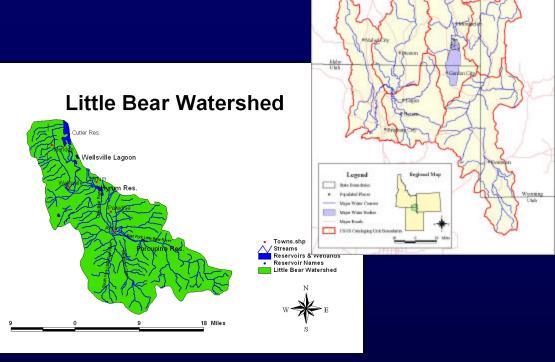
CSREES Conservation Effectiveness Assessment for the Bear River Basin

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 - David Stevens, Doug Jackson-Smith, Nancy Mesner, Darwin Sorensen, John Harrison, Jeff Horsburgh
- Utah DEQ
- NRCS





















WQ efforts in Little Bear

- Hydrologic Unit Area Project
- TMDL Project, 319 funds
- Additional cost share programs
- Other planning (eg Phase II, Source Water Protection)



Little Bear River Watershed TMDL

Waterbedy ID	Little Bear Ritter & Tributuriet
Locaina	Cache County, Northern Utah
Pollosom of Courses	Teral 7 kerpharas Hydrolegic Melification
Inquired Beneficial Ute;	Class 3A: Protocoed for cold source species of game fith and other cold watter equate 25, including the necessar equark organizms in doir food chain.
Looding Assessment 1992.99 Lood Above Cerie Above Dyna	
TMDL Turget	
- Above Curie - Above Hyrne Lond Reflection	
- Above Catle - Above Dyves	2.4 logillary
Defined Target: Todpolan	 b4 Automat Waters Mgr. Systems 25% induction of cropiond reason?? b5 acts: of termanishout reconstration. Not to exceed 0.6% mgR total photophores reconstration in termina. Lincell BMP's on 1900 acres designment as artificial.
Implementation Strategy	19227) Animel Watte Mgt. Erigentee Watte Mgt Répartes Rehabilitation Nutrieur Mgt Schussel Watte Startige Facilitation Energy Facilitation Animal Watte Starting Facilitation Passis Schussel Cautoral



Located in the configure and of leastiful Carle.

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infermittends theams day, we ter from a 194433 acce waters he desupporting a variety of land uses including forest and range had, imigated and day

As Utalis first U.IDA-assisted, Holzolo pic Unit Area Water Orabity Project the Little Bear River

Project (LBRP) continues to showcase resource

implemented and duplicated throughout the state.

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cooplant partne and mbananas. In 1990, do Little Bear River lessme part of a five year on going water gubby rouger with the goal of a sing water gubby available of the same whenterly implementing specific concernation parties to help mapore and poster the quality of water in the inter.

Identified as a high priority was tabled by the Dublish Der Darit forms. Lish Neues. LikBP et al. Collect A meetings dust dramp 1990 - 90 an postabil convex of a start yakip problem in the water head. Recognitions may work new resolution, constraining work, but we discussion in the water has a start of the start and finance lines on the start of the start and finance lines of the start of the start start of the start of the start of the start ingging mena parant and scores in a fire boards to be a plane, prate implementation of the project pack.



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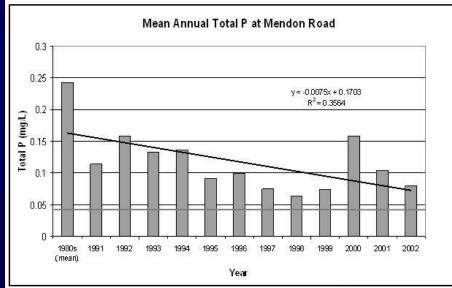


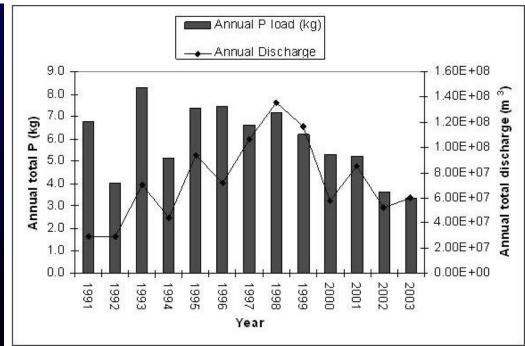


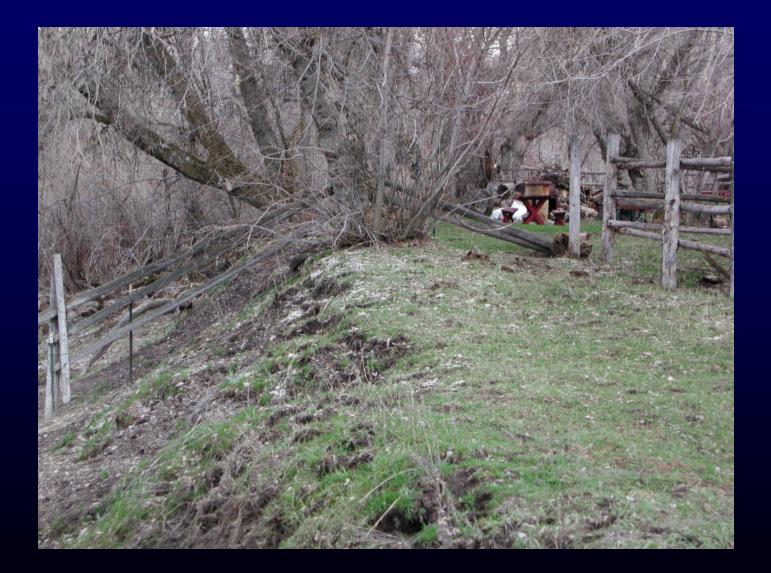












Objective 1. Determine if programs to promote adoption of best management practices have reduced P loads at a watershed scale.

- Evaluate formal program participation and actual practice implementation
- Evaluate spatial relationships and time lags between BMP use and improved water quality
- Evaluate influence of exogenous factors on phosphorus loads

Objective 2. Critically examine strengths and weaknesses of different water quality monitoring techniques.

- Are current techniques adequate?
 - How can the most info be derived from available data?
 - Are there innovative approaches when data are scarce?
- Evaluate predictive abilities of original modeling efforts
- How well do alternative wq indicators correlate with traditional approaches?

Objective 3. Develop recommendations on the most effective and socioeconomically viable agricultural bmps.

- What social and economic factors within the watershed facilitate or impede implementation of conservation practices.
- How can future wq protection efforts be most effectively designed to maximize benefits while minimizing economic impacts