FY 2024 WaterSMART Environmental Water Resources Projects

California

City of Rialto, *Rialto Habitat Nature Wetland Project*
Reclamation Funding: $3,000,000
The City of Rialto will develop new constructed wetlands in the Upper Santa Ana River Watershed near San Bernardino County. The city will construct 10 acres of wetlands at the outfall from the Rialto Wastewater Treatment. Currently, the plant discharges effluent into a concrete lined section of the Rialto Channel before it's confluence with the Santa Ana River, contributing to high seasonal water temperatures in the river that negatively impact the downstream aquatic ecosystem. The constructed wetlands will increase shade and habitat complexity and serve as green infrastructure providing filtration of effluent. The city will also develop recreational resources, including green space, public trails, and interpretive signage. The project will benefit downstream aquatic habitat, including habitat for two native fish species, the Arroyo Chub and Santa Ana Sucker. The project will mitigate water temperature issues, improve downstream water quality, and provide outdoor recreation opportunities.

San Diego County Water Authority, San Luis Rey Wetland Habitat Restoration Project
Reclamation Funding: $3,000,000
The San Diego County Water Authority will restore and enhance approximately 42.5 acres of riparian, wetland, and upland habitat within the San Luis Rey Habitat Management Area in San Diego County. This project site has historically been used for agricultural production and was heavily impacted by the Lilac Fire in 2017, which destroyed native plant species and led to proliferation of a non-native giant reed, commonly referred to as Arundo, compromising riparian habitat. The county will restore diverse native habitats in riparian, wetland, and upland areas. Work will include removal and treatment of non-native vegetation, removal of agricultural stockpiles and debris, and planting and grading work to create a coastal live oak and sage scrub habitat. The restored habitat will support three threatened and endangered species, including the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, Least Bell's Vireo, and the Arroyo Toad. The restoration project will create critical native habitats in a developed urban area and will improve floodplain hydraulics and downstream water quality.

The Sierra Fund, *Hydraulic Mine Restoration at Youngs Hill for Improved Water Quality and Reliability*
Reclamation Funding: $862,352
The Sierra Fund will implement a holistic watershed restoration project at the Youngs Hill abandoned mine site in the Tahoe National Forest. Historic mining practices stripped the site of organic topsoil, leaving a highly erosive landscape, and a century of fire suppression has left the area at risk of extreme wildfire. On the project site, The Sierra Fund will reduce fire risk by thinning understory vegetation to reduce the forest's fuel load on 150 acres of the project site. Using the material harvested during the fuel treatment, they will construct log structures to control erosion, capture sediment, and limit channel incision. The fund will also apply mulch, biochar, and native seed mix to revegetate the project site and further stabilize hillslopes. This project will restore and improve the condition and resilience of the watershed, protect local communities from wildfire risks, and benefit downstream water quality and management. The Sierra Fund is collaborating with the Tahoe National Forest, Yuba Water Agency, and the Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians on this project. The project will provide benefits to the Mooretown Rancheria Maidu Indian Tribe by employing their restoration crews and will restoring lands of cultural significance to the Tribe.

United Water Conservation District, *Freeman Diversion Fish Screen and Fish Bypass System Project*
Reclamation Funding: $3,000,000

United Water Conservation District will improve an existing fish passage structure on the Freeman Diversion on the Santa Clara River in Ventura County. The Santa Clara River hosts a population of federally endangered Southern California Steelhead, and the current diversion configuration threatens safe, timely, and effective downstream migration of Steelhead and other aquatic species. United will modify the Freeman Diversion Structure and install modern equipment to allow for safer and more effective passage of aquatic organisms. The project will support the health of the Steelhead population and the river system while protecting critical water supplies for local communities. The project was developed in collaboration with a diverse set of local stakeholders, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and supports the Freeman Diversion Multiple Species Habitat Conservation plan.

Yurok Tribe, *Weaver Creek Habitat Restoration Implementation*
Reclamation Funding: $3,000,000
The Yurok Tribe Fisheries Department will create instream habitat and develop new floodplain areas along the upper section of Weaver Creek, a tributary to the Trinity River. The project will control the spread of invasive plant species, establish habitat connectivity during summertime baseflow conditions, and support populations of threatened Coho Salmon. The Tribe will construct new habitat features including 4.96 acres of floodplain, 1.23 acres of overflow channels, 0.94 acres of constructed riffles, 0.37 acres of channel fill, and 0.36 acres of low flow channels. These enhancements will increase the structural complexity of the project reach and mitigate the impacts of low flows, which can lead to dry channel conditions on Weaver Creek. The project area is identified in the state and Federal recovery plans for Coho Salmon, which encourage floodplain reconnection and streambed restoration in Weaver Creek. The Yurok Tribe is collaborating with the Nor Rel Muk Wintu Nation, Federal land managers, the Weaverville Sanitary District, and adjacent landowners for this restoration project.

<u>Colorado</u>

Boulder Watershed Collective, *Boulder Creek Headwaters Resiliency Project*
Reclamation Funding: $954,204
The Boulder Watershed Collective, a community watershed group, will restore and improve the ecological condition of 181 acres of degraded aquatic and riparian habitat, and 2.8 miles of wet meadow streams throughout the Boulder Creek Watershed near Boulder. The project area includes habitat for threatened Greenback Cutthroat Trout and Southern Rocky Mountain Boreal Toad. The Collective will construct in-stream log structures, plant native vegetation, and reintroduce native beaver populations to reduce channel incision, reconnect floodplains, restore eroded gullies, and improve instream aquatic habitat. The Collective's restoration activities will also re-hydrate wet meadows, improve water quality, and attenuate downstream flooding. The project area has been identified in numerous regional planning efforts, including the City of Boulder Source Water Protection Plan, St Vrain and Left-Hand Creek Stream Management Plan, and the St. Vrain and Boulder Creeks Wildfire Ready Watersheds Preparedness Plan. The Collective also consulted a diverse group of individual stakeholders, Federal, state, and local land managers, NGOs, and local governments.

Headwaters Alliance, *Ecological Stream Restoration of Willow Creek in North Creede, Colorado*
Reclamation Funding: $2,450,719
The Headwaters Alliance will restore a degraded reach of Willow Creek. Natural and anthropogenic disturbances across the Willow Creek watershed have resulted in the accumulation of an excessive amount of sediment in the project reach, creating an overly wide, shallow channel, with large rock substrate, and a near total lack of riparian vegetation. As a result, aquatic and riparian habitat is impaired, the capacity of the creek to carry flood waters has been reduced, and erosion has damaged existing roadway embankments, recreation facilities, and flood control infrastructure. The Headwaters Alliance will establish 2.2 acres of vegetated floodplain and restore 3,300 linear feet of Willow Creek by incorporating boulder riffles, engineered log jams, and other structures within the stream channel, stabilizing erosive streambanks, and regrading and replanting the floodplain. Stream and floodplain restoration will establish improved aquatic and riparian connectivity and habitat, improve water temperature and sediment transport capacity, protect critical infrastructure, and increase the overall resilience of the watershed. The project was developed as part of the Comprehensive Willow Creek Watershed Planning Project, this project is supported by the City of Creede, Mineral County, and regional watershed and conservation organizations.

Learning By Doing, *Upper Colorado River Ecosystem Enhancement Project*
Reclamation Funding: $1,425,859
Learning By Doing will restore two stream reaches on the Fraser River and Willow Creek near the community of Granby. Trans-basin diversions have reduced stream flows in both streams and contributed to the unstable channel conditions, high seasonal temperatures, and poor water quality. Learning by Doing will complete restoration actions to address channel dimensions, bank stability, floodplain activation, and infrastructure protection. The project will restore Approximately 700 feet of the Fraser River in a critical, publicly accessible location. This portion of the project will create a low flow channel through the project reach, which now consists of an over-wide channel with little structural diversity. The Willow Creek restoration portion will incorporate post assisted log structures, beaver mimicry structures, and engineered log jams that will restore natural channel functions, capture sediment, and reconnect floodplains. The Willow Creek Project area will be protected as a wildlife management area. Learning by Doing partners will restore over 600 acres or riparian wetlands and 1.5 miles of channel, creating habitat for wildlife, supporting recreational opportunities, and improving stream function in the project reach. Learning By Doing is made up of representatives from seven organizations from both sides of the continental divide, including the Colorado River Water Conservation District, Denver Water, Grand County, Northern Water, Trout Unlimited, Colorado Parks and Wildlife, and Middle Park Water Conservancy District. The Town of Granby is supporting the plan as a project partner.

Hawaii

State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, *Protecting Forests and Water Supplies of Kau, Hawaii*
Reclamation Funding: $1,410,307
The Hawaii Division of Forestry and Wildlife, in partnership with The Nature Conservancy and the Three Mountain Alliance Watershed Partnership, will protect forested and wetland habitat from feral pigs and remove priority invasive plants from the Kau Forest Reserve and Kau Preserve. Feral pigs and other hooved animals are the main cause of forest ecosystem degradation in Hawaii. Forest degradation limits the capacity of the areas to recharge ground and surface water supplies, sequester carbon, and support native species. The project will remove feral pigs from 2,200 acres of forest and install 22,000 feet of fencing to prevent reintroduction. Project partners will also remove priority invasive species from 185 acres of forest, further benefiting the native ecosystem and protecting habitat for several endangered species. Protecting this forest from degradation from pigs will significantly improve the quantity and quality of water supplies in Kau. This project has been vetted as part of the Management Plans for the Forest Reserve and Preserve.

Idaho

City of Nampa, *Boise River Floodplain and Side Channel Restoration Project*
Reclamation Funding: $3,000,000
The City of Nampa, will restore approximately 200-acres of riparian corridor along the Boise River. Changes in flow regimes due to urban development and upstream diversions from Reclamation's Boise Project have altered the hydrology of the project reach, increased bank erosion and limited floodplain connectivity. With this project, the city will protect 80 acres of cottonwood-dominated gallery forest and create 22 acres of new cottonwood forest containing a mix of wetland and riparian habitats. The city will also reconnect side channels and wetland areas, create 6,000 feet of perennial side channel habitat for fish and other aquatic species, and retore riparian vegetation to provide shading and habitat areas to help reduce water temperatures. This restoration project will result in improved water quality, increased habitat complexity, and more robust native vegetation communities. Much of the City of Nampa is identified as disadvantaged by the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool, and this project will improve water quality, recreational opportunities, and provide flood protection to the community. This project was developed and will be implemented in collaboration with conservation groups, government agencies, and users of the Boise River.

Montana

Ruby Valley Conservation District, *Upper Jefferson Channel Restoration Project*

Reclamation Funding: $1,115,080
The Ruby Valley Conservation District, in coordination with Montana Trout Unlimited, will complete a multi-benefit habitat restoration and irrigation infrastructure protection project on the Jefferson River near Twin Bridges. The river's natural evolution and migration threatens to cut off an important side channel that conveys irrigation water to the Gideon-Root ditch. Currently, irrigators must frequently excavate gravel and sediment with heavy dredging equipment to ensure access to irrigation water. The District will restore a 7,700- foot side channel of the Jefferson River to ensure water can reach the Gideon-Root Ditch and provide high-quality fish habitat. The District will also upgrade the Gideon-Root diversion and headgate infrastructure, to allow fish passage, improve water use efficiency, and reduce maintenance requirements; improve connectivity between Hells Canyon Creek and the Jefferson River, to allow access to critical trout spawning habitat; and stabilize two sections of river bank, to protect irrigation infrastructure, utility lines, and a stream gage. Implementation of this projects will support irrigation of important agricultural land, while also restoring fish and wildlife habitat along this reach of the Jefferson River. The project has garnered support from a diverse group of stakeholders, including the Ruby Valley Watershed Council, Trout Unlimited, Madison County Commissioners, Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the U.S. Geological Survey, and Gideon-Root Ditch water users.

Trout Unlimited Inc., *Flint Creek Watershed Resiliency Project*
Reclamation Funding: $1,300,000
Trout Unlimited, in collaboration with the Montana Natural Resource Damage Program and the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, will restore habitat and ecosystem resiliency on Flint Creek. This reach of Flint Creek has heavily eroded banks, limited riparian vegetation, and an over-wide and shallow channel. The lack of structural diversity, overhead cover, and shallow channel contribute to limited aquatic and riparian habitat and high stream temperatures. Project partners will restore 10,500 feet of streambanks, restore 5-acres of floodplains, install livestock exclusion fencing, and plant native riparian vegetation. These activities will restore ecosystem function and aquatic and riparian habitat, increase water retention and passive groundwater recharge, and create a riparian buffer to protect water quality and reduce future erosion. The restored riparian and aquatic ecosystems will include diverse habitats for fish and wildlife, and activities will increase the watershed's ability to withstand stressors from drought. This project is part of a long-term planning effort by a diverse set of stakeholders, and supports the goals of several regional planning documents, including the Flint Creek Watershed Restoration Plan, and Upper Clark Fork River Basin Aquatic and Terrestrial Resources Restoration Plan.

Watershed Restoration Coalition of the Upper Clark Fork Inc, *Racetrack Lake Dam Improvements Project: Increasing Water Reliability to Benefit Ecological* Reclamation Funding: $302,530
The Watershed Restoration Coalition of the Upper Clark Fork will upgrade critical infrastructure at Racetrack Lake Dam, a high-altitude alpine lake in the Upper Clark Fork River basin. Racetrack Lake and Creek support abundant wildlife, a diverse fishery of native and wild aquatic species, and agricultural operations in the Deer Lodge Valley. The current dam headgate and associated control systems limit accurate control of releases from the lake, often leading to complete dewatering of the lower reaches of Racetrack Creek, critically stressing riparian and aquatic ecosystems. By upgrading the outlet gate and automating monitoring and control systems, the Coalition will enable efficient, reliable, and stable instream flows during the summer months, improving ecological conditions in the creek, and supporting downstream agricultural operations. Racetrack creek is a Priority 1 watershed under Montana's 2024 Upper Clark Fork River Basin Aquatic and Terrestrial Resources Restoration Plan and the 2018 Prioritization of Areas in the Upper Clark Fork River Basin for Fishery Enhancement.

<u>Nebraska</u>

Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, *Carter P. Johnson and Soldier Creek Dam Removal and Stream Restoration Project*
Reclamation Funding: $2,500,000
The Nebraska Game and Parks Commission will decommission and bypass two Dams in Fort Robinson State Park, reconnecting 51 square miles of the Soldier Creek watershed. Soldier Creek is currently impounded by the Carter P Johnson Dam and the Crazy Horse Dam. The Commission will

decommission the Carter P Johnson Dam and replace it with an integrated stream channel system that provides habitat, improved fish passage, recreational benefits, and protects downstream communities. Soldier Creek will also be rerouted to bypass the Crazy Horse Dam, hydraulically reconnecting Soldier Creek. Soldier Creek historically supported one of the few cold-water aquatic ecosystems in Nebraska, and this reconnection project will restore the streams original thermal characteristics and support a rare ecosystem in the state. Further, the Carter P. Johnson Dam is classified as having high hazard potential, meaning failure could lead to loss of life, this project will eliminate this danger to downstream communities. The implementation of this project is supported by several Nebraska planning efforts, including the Cool Water Stream Management Plan and Fort Robinson Management Plan. The project has support from the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources, Upper Niobrara White Natural Resource District, and the Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy.

Nevada

Southern Nevada Water Authority, *Riparian Habitat Improvements Along the Muddy River*
Reclamation Funding: $1,494,569
The Southern Nevada Water Authority will restore 10 acres of riparian habitat and protect additional downstream habitat from drought impacts at the Warm Springs Natural Area, a 1,250- acre property located approximately 40 miles northwest of Las Vegas. Stream channels in the area are deeply incised, disconnecting streams from the floodplain, and limiting the size and diversity of the riparian ecosystem. The property is regionally significant as it contains perennial springs that form the headwaters of the Muddy River, and provide habitat for several protected and sensitive species, including the endangered Moapa dace, endangered southwestern willow flycatcher, and threatened yellow-billed cuckoo. The proposed project will widen and improve existing riparian corridors, expand tree zones, restore native riparian vegetation within the flood plain, and enhance mesquite bosques. The project will improve hydrologic conditions, create habitat for listed species, decrease fire risk, and reduce erosion and sedimentation during flood events. This project is supported by the 2024 the Authority's Water Resource Plan, and the Warm Springs Natural Area Stewardship Plan, which were developed in collaboration with local communities, water districts, land managers, and environmental groups.

Southern Nevada Water Authority, *Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Along the Las Vegas Wash*
Reclamation Funding: $633,875
The Southern Nevada Water Authority will revegetate and restore 12.7 acres of wetland and riparian areas in the Clark County Wetlands Park, a protected natural area along the Las Vegas Wash. Serving as the crucial final link in the Las Vegas Valley watershed, the Las Vegas Wash channels more than 200 million gallons of highly treated effluent, urban runoff, and shallow groundwater to Lake Mead each day, and carries stormwater to the lake during rain events. Lake Mead is the primary drinking water source for southern Nevada and wetlands in the Wash help to filter impurities from these flows prior to reaching the lake. The proposed project will improve habitat for wildlife, including three Federally listed bird species, reduce erosion, and improve water quality in the Wash as well as Lake Mead. Environmental enhancement and stabilization along the Wash has yielded important water quality benefits, including the reduction of total suspended solids by approximately 60 percent, resulting in the channel's removal from Nevada's 303(d) list of impaired waters for the state. The project site is identified in the Las Vegas Wash Comprehensive Adaptive Management Plan.

New Mexico

Chama Peak Land Alliance, *Cross Boundary Watershed Protection in the San Juan Rio Chama Region*
Reclamation Funding: $5,000,000
The San Juan Chama Watershed Partnership, and their fiscal sponsor the Chama Peak Land Alliance, will partner with landowners to conduct forest thinning projects on approximately 3,500 acres in the San Juan-Chama Region. Forests in these watersheds are unnaturally dense and homogenous after more than a century of fire suppression. These conditions, combined with warming climatic trends, put these watersheds at risk of severe wildfire and associated deterioration of watershed

function. The partners will implement a variety of fuels reduction strategies to reduce fire risk in watersheds that supply drinking water to Albuquerque, Santa Fe, numerous Tribes and Pueblos, and many rural and disadvantaged communities. Protecting this area from severe wildfire will not only improve forest health, but also create greater resilience in the region's water supply. This project is proposed in partnership with the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority and numerous diverse stakeholders have been involved in the development process.

New Mexico Acequia Association, *Supporting Agroecological Capacity in Traditional Agricultural Acequia Communities*
Reclamation Funding: $1,950,000
The New Mexico Acequia Association, in partnership with the Acequia del Llano, will restore resilient ecologic function supported by traditional farming practices to the middle reach of Santa Cruz River, a tributary to the Rio Grande. Agriculture in the region is facilitated through acequias, communal irrigation systems which typically utilize earthen canals and manage water resources according to naturally available supply. Santa Cruz River flows rely upon snowpack runoff, reservoir releases, summer monsoons, and passive aquifer recharge facilitated by the acequia farming systems. However, climate and socio-economic risks are threatening the acequias ability to effectively manage water resources and provide irrigation for local agriculture. This project will restore the riparian ecosystem and reconnect floodplains along on 1.6 miles of the Santa Cruz River, install brush weirs and other structures to attenuate floodwaters in surrounding uplands, and update and improve acequia infrastructure to improve access and flood resilience. This project will build the capacity of the local land and water managers to mitigate flood energy in the upland watershed, restore recharge in the riparian floodplain, and increase ecological health and habitat in the riparian area, while protecting traditional agricultural practices. This project is supported by a collaborative planning effort developed under a WaterSMART Cooperative Watershed Management Program Phase I grant and lead by the Santa Cruz Watershed Group. This project is supported by a wide variety of stakeholders, including the Bureau of Land Management and New Mexico Water Resources Research Institute.

<u>Texas</u>

American Bird Conservancy, *Restoring Aquatic and Riparian Habitat and Stream and Floodplain Connectivity through Nature-Based Solutions in the Chihuahuan Desert of Texas*
Reclamation Funding: $780,688
Rio Grande Joint Venture, in partnership with Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, will restore stream function and improve riparian habitat along Rio Grande tributary streams in the Chihuahuan Desert. Many historically perennial streams in the region now flow intermittently. Low-tech interventions to improve passive groundwater recharge have been successful in restoring streamflow in these streams. This project will install gabion baskets, brush weirs, loose rock structures, and media lunas to slow flows during flood events, reduce erosion, increase passive recharge, and reconnect floodplains. In conjunction with riparian restoration, brush management will be conducted on 2,200 acres of associated upland habitat. These actions are needed to address brush encroachment, baren riparian zones, and eroded uplands and stream courses. The project will enhance stream habitat important to gallery forest nesting species, aquatic invertebrates, amphibians and fish, as well as grassland habitat important to resident and migratory birds and wildlife. The project supports the goals of numerous collaborative planning efforts, including the Texas Conservation Action Plan and the Big Bend-Rio Bravo Conservation Assessment.

Brownsville Public Utilities Board, *Resaca de la Guerra Resilience and Restoration Project*
Reclamation Funding: $3,000,000
The Brownsville Public Utilities Board will improve aquatic and riparian habitat, increase water storage capacity, and create recreational opportunities in the Resaca de la Guerra in southern Texas. Resacas are former distributaries of the Rio Grande River, formed by natural flooding cycles over thousands of years. Resaca de la Guerra is used as storage for potable supply and serve as important fish and wildlife habitat. Prolonged drought and development have altered the resaca hydrology, resulting in degraded water quality, increased water temperatures, reduced water storage, and impaired aquatic and riparian habitat. The Utilities Board will restore 3,000 linear feet of riparian corridor by removing invasive vegetation and planting native plant species, remove sediment to add 27 acre-feet of storage capacity, install three stormwater treatment units that will remove sediment,

trash, and debris from runoff entering the resaca, and add walking trails. The restored resaca will improve resilience of community water sources, restore essential aquatic and riparian habitat, and add new recreation opportunities for nearby historically disadvantaged communities in the City of Brownsville and Cameron County, Texas. This project is the result of extensive collaboration between the City of Brownsville, irrigation districts, community groups, as well as local stakeholders and political organizations, and is identified in the Imagine Brownsville Comprehensive Plan.

Washington

Chelan County, *Multi-Scalar Water Conservation in the Chiwawa Sub-Watershed*
Reclamation Funding: $2,706,295
Chelan County will increase and protect instream flows and address wildfire risk in the lower Chiwawa watershed, in central Washington. The lower Chiwawa watershed provides irrigation water for irrigation operations in the Wenatchee Chiwawa Irrigation District, contains important spawning habitat for federally listed Upper Columbia Steelhead, and is at risk for extreme wildfire. Salmon and Steelhead populations across the region have been negatively impacted by Reclamations Columbia River Hydropower System. The project watershed has been identified as having "unacceptable" stream conditions for ESA-listed species in the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Plan. Currently, the irrigation District is required to divert more water than is necessary for irrigation due to high seepage rates from unlined, earthen irrigation canals. These operations and high rates of transpiration from the overly dense forested landscape have resulted in elevated stream temperatures and low baseflows in the lower Chiwawa River, threatening ESA-listed species. To address these concerns, the County will work with the Irrigation District to replace 6,230 linear feet of earthen canal with High-Density Polyethylene pipe to reduce seepage. The Irrigation District will then decommission one of their diversions and donate the associated 10 CFS water right to the Washington Department of Ecology's State Trust Water Program for instream flows. In addition, the County will complete fuel reduction treatments on 550 acres of local forest to improve forest health and reduce wildfire risk to the community, irrigation infrastructure, and fish and wildlife habitat. These actions will result in an increase of 1,181 acre-foot/year to instream flow, which will help reduce stream temperatures to benefit ESA-listed species. This project is the result of 10 years of collaboration and negotiation between Chelan County and the Irrigation District.

Wyoming

Trout Unlimited Inc., *Hoback River Tributaries Native Fish Passage, Resiliency, and Irrigation Infrastructure*
Reclamation Funding: $1,246,400
Trout Unlimited will upgrade multiple diversion structures and irrigation infrastructure on Dell and Jack Creeks in the upper Hoback River Watershed. These creeks provide important habitat for native Snake River cutthroat trout and other native fish, but diversions structures have reduced passage for migratory fish since the diversions were installed in the 1950s. Increasing stream connectivity between Dell and Jack Creeks and the Hoback River will increase the resilience of native fish populations in the face of a changing climate by allowing them to access quality habitat. This project will improve access to habitat within the greater Snake River watershed, where it is limited by Reclamation projects upstream at Jackson Dam and downstream at Palisades Dam. Trout Unlimited will upgrade eight diversion structures to allow for fish passage, reconnecting 12 miles of fish habitat on Dell Creek and six miles on Jack Creek. In addition to reconnecting quality native fish habitat, the project will reduce sediment input from the operation and maintenance of diversion structures, improve adjacent instream habitat, and improve the efficiency of water diversions for adjacent ranching operations. The project is supported by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Bridger-Teton National Forest, Sublette County Conservation District, Little Jennie Ranch, and other funding partners.