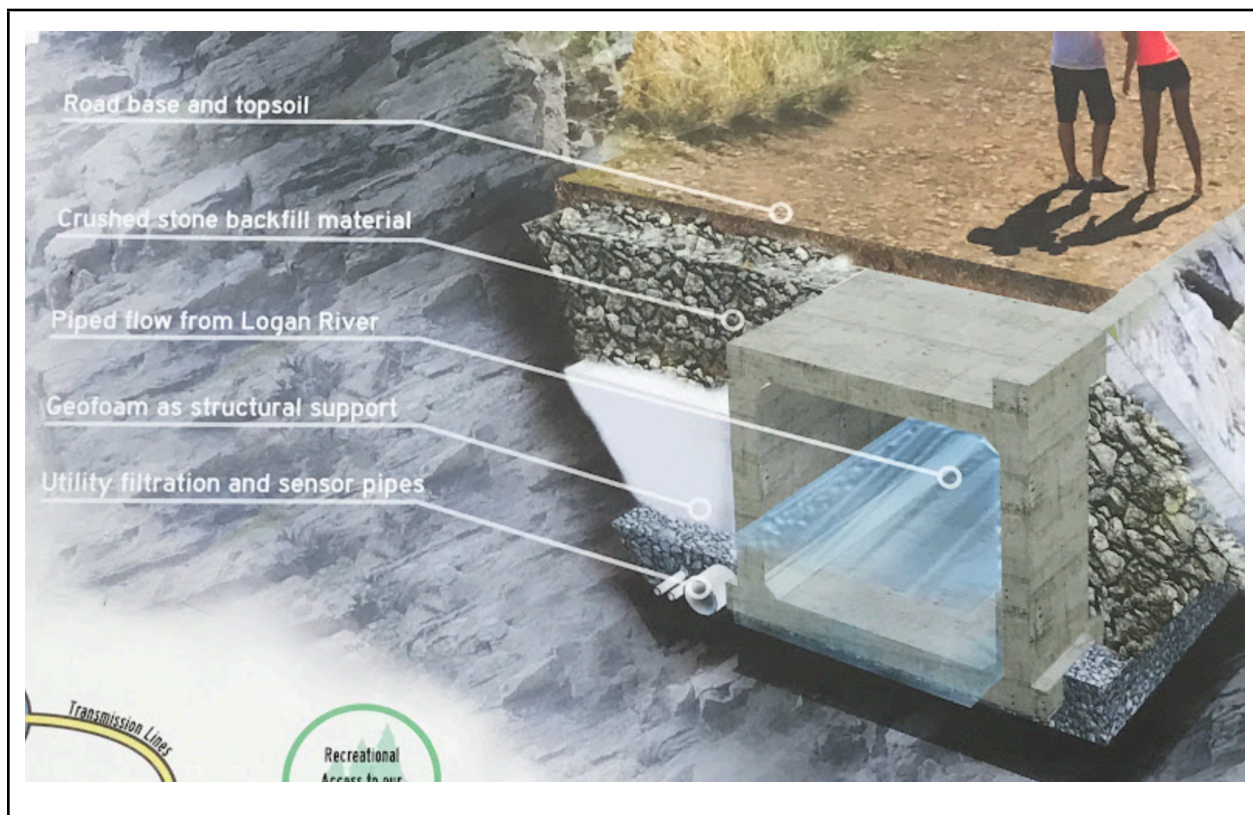


HIGH AND DRY PLAN FOR THE LITTLE LOGAN RIVER amounted to industrializing a treasured river using >>>>150 million in public money

DISCUSSION OF the Preferred Plans of Logan River Watershed Project until outcry (or a lawsuit threat?) produced an update in October, 2024



High and Dry plan was designed to replace the natural river's connections and functions with a section of pressurized pipeline like this one. Several hundred feet of the Little Logan River were going to become a bone-dry ditch and another section, a couple hundred feet long, was planned to become a pipeline like this one. All of the Little Logan River east of Crockett Avenue was

going to be compromised and damaged in the **High and Dry plan**.

Even now, with improved and revised plans that emerged after October 2024, there is a plan to bury a pipe like this under part of the river bed between River Hollow Park and Crockett Avenue. That is may be about 400 feet. From an information kiosk along the Highline canal trail.



Example, above, illustrating what the Little Logan River could become in dry years when zero water is allowed to flow. The high and dry plan would have converted the most natural part of the Little Logan River in River Hollow Park into a dry ditch like this one. This is the Highline-east canal near Lundstrom Park. It,

like the Little Logan River, was promised some flowing summer water. Water has not been provided in a consistent manner according to many residents living and recreating along the canal.

October 31, 2024 to present

Summarized by Dr Susanne Jänecke,
with discussions and edits by James P. Evans

The Logan River Watershed Project **had** a plan in place to change water flows in rivers of Logan Utah. The plan was forced into revision in late October, 2024. Could this terrible plan be revived? Why was such a catastrophic plan active as recently as October 2024 when the public had clearly indicated that we expect our river to be natural, retained or improved?

That HIGH AND DRY PLAN plan essentially proposed to **privatize and industrialize a public river** by diverting it into a completely controlled irrigation system, severing its natural connection to the surrounding ecosystems, and removing natural processes entirely from the water flows in the Little Logan River. Here's a breakdown of the key points and implications based on the document that were shared briefly:

Overview of the "High and Dry Plan":

- **Goal of the Plan:** The initial aim was to upgrade the Logan River Watershed, specifically targeting the Little Logan River, by removing its natural flow in favor of a pressurized pipeline system. This would have transformed the river into an industrial irrigation channel, severing its connection to its natural source and diminishing its environmental and recreational benefits.
- **Privatization of Water:** The plan prioritizes the interests of irrigators, developers, and canal companies over the public, with large sums of public funds allocated to convert a natural resource into a controlled, privatized one. The plan did little to preserve the countless benefits of the natural river to the community. Those include natural cooling in a warming climate, swimming, wading, tubing, shade, relaxing, and enjoyment of the natural environment
- **Environmental and Recreational Impact:** The river's role in supporting local wildlife, recreational activities (such as tubing and fishing), and the riparian environment was severely threatened. Parks, like River Hollow Park, Jens Johansen Park, and Logan High school's reach

would have seen massive reductions in water flow, and locally turning once-thriving ecosystems into dry ditches.

Concerns and Issues:

1. Environmental Degradation:

- The Little Logan River is a vital habitat for both people and wildlife. The plan would have irreversibly damaged this ecosystem by removing natural water flows and replacing them with revocable small amounts of artificial sources. The flow of water was to be controlled entirely by watermasters, eliminating Mother Nature's role in the river's ecosystem.

2. Public vs. Private Interests:

- The plan would have essentially privatized a public river by redirecting its water for the benefit of a few, such as private canal owners, irrigators, and developers, while ignoring the broader community's interest in preserving the river for recreation, environmental health, and public enjoyment.
- The proposal was largely formulated behind closed doors, with little transparency or community input until someone threatened legal action. Consistent opposition by the public, sustained over 3.5 years, did not improve the plan. ONLY LEGAL THREATS had an effect.

3. Impact on Local Parks:

- Popular community parks that rely on the Little Logan River for their natural beauty and recreational value, like Merlin Olsen Park and River Hollow Park, were slated to be dewatered or see drastically reduced water flows.
- This would deprive residents and visitors of access to one of the region's most cherished natural resources, impacting everything from birdwatching and picnicking to cooling off on hot summer days.

4. Changes to the Plan:

- After community pushback and mostly after the threat of a lawsuit, the plan was revised to be less damaging. The revised plan included a rebuild of the Crockett Diversion structure. That would allow for the continued natural flow of the river during the summer months.
- However, the plan still dewateres the river for half the year, includes the construction of a pipeline in the riverbed, and does not have permanent flows of water and in dry years there might be no water in the river. This would further limit the river's natural ecology. The threat of privatization and industrialization of the river remains.

Key Takeaways:

- 1. The Danger of industrializing Public Waterways:** The document highlights how easily public rivers and water resources could be appropriated for private, industrial purposes, potentially at the cost of the public's rights and the health of the ecosystem. Hidden plans and severely limiting public input contributed.

2. **Public Engagement and Legal Action:** Public involvement and legal action were crucial in halting or changing the plan, showing the importance of community advocacy and standing up for public resources.
3. **Future Risk:** While revisions to the plan have been made, the potential for future degradation of the Little Logan River remains a concern if the right safeguards are not put in place.

What Can Be Done?

- **Community Involvement:** Continue to advocate for the preservation of the Little Logan River by signing petitions, speaking to elected officials, and participating in discussions about the future of the river.
- **Legal Safeguards:** Ensure that any future management plans include legal protections that safeguard the river's natural flow, its ecological health, and the community's access to it.

It's clear that the **Little Logan River** holds significant value for the community, both environmentally and recreationally. Protecting it from industrialization is vital for future generations to enjoy its benefits.

Executive Summary

An engineering and management plan was designed for upgrading outdated canals along the Logan River, Utah. That plan was designed to effectively privatize the Little Logan River for the benefit of a few (irrigators, developers, and canal companies) at the expense of the public and environment. The public's right to the hundreds of benefits provided by our natural free-flowing and historic river were ignored in this HIGH AND DRY PLAN.

This HIGH AND DRY PLAN was likely to worsen the collapsing Great Salt Lake despite the fortunate availability of large volumes of unused river water that could be leased to the lake until it was needed in our community. NEW LAWS ALLOW SUCH LEASES.

Altogether, sponsors designed an irrigation system that would prevent Mother Nature from having ANY role in the river's water

source, nature, volume, timing, ecology, and flow path. Another way to think about the impact of the high and dry plan is to consider it to be an act of “full industrialization” of the Little Logan River.*****

*****Documents are available upon request.

PLEASE sign the [petition](#) about the Little Logan River at Bridgerland Audubon to save and restore the river.

For Further understanding of this project see the discussion below of details and analysis. The end of this document has [links](#) to take you to more in-depth added information.

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PLEASE [CLICK LINKS](#) to access many informative reports about how projects that impact our community in Cache Valley can be improved for the community:

There is a [Table of contents](#) in most documents to help find information (TOC)

+++++

Introduction

The Logan River Watershed Project planned to convert the Little Logan River into a High and Dry Water Feature until as recently as October 2024. This plan would

have converted our historic and public river into an artificial water feature at the mercy of watermasters for every drop of water flowing along it. That trickle of water was not assured and it was designed to emerge from a pipe, not from the Little Logan River's upstream branches as it does now.

These plans would have destroyed the struggling fishery in the Little Logan River and prevented future restoration of the river to a natural condition.

Partial takeover of the Little Logan River

Irrigators and managers of the gates and dams built into the Little Logan River over the last century have already damaged it by dewatering the river for 6 months of the year. During the winter months irrigators turn most of the Little Logan River into a dry ditch using three sets of gates and dams. Those structures are actively managed and they force every drop of natural water to bend abruptly out of its natural river bed and toward the South Branch at the end of the irrigation season. The community's treasured river is converted into a ditch between October and April by these management practices and the dewatering nearly destroyed an amazing trout fishery.

Partial takeover of the Little Logan River is thus already in effect, and the sponsors of the Logan River Watershed Project hoped to use 150 million dollars of public funds to irreversibly convert the river into a canal and artificial water feature. Even with revised plans, the public's treasured river will be degraded. The risk of a total take-over remains.

Robust and healthy section of the [Little Logan River](#) in River Hollow Park that was slated for complete desiccation. Click to view a 19 second video of the magical river there now.

Video of the natural river in River Hollow Park summer 2024. August 7, 2024/
Sponsors were so concerned about public rights that they intended to convert this section of the natural river into a dry ditch.



In other words:

In other words: Plans in place until very recently to upgrade secondary water systems in Logan, Utah did not take the public's right to natural river water,

recreation, and environmental health into consideration. **Instead, sponsors planned to stop mother nature from having any role in the river's water source, nature, volume, timing, ecology, and flow path.** The High and Dry Plan intended to supply at best a "trickle" of "faucet water" to our treasured parks. Fish, aquatic plants, crustaceans and other biota cannot emerge from a faucet. River Hollow Park was slated to be completely dewatered. Every park of the dozen along the Little Logan River faced major losses in water flows in the HIGH AND DRY PLAN.

The plan was slated to convert the natural river in River Hollow Park into a dry ditch. Jens Johansen Park would have changed from a rushing stream with up to 85 cfs of water flowing in the early summer to a shell of itself with less than 10 cfs flowing through.

Almost a mile of river flows south of Logan High school and that section has large flows of water passing through it (Figure waterbudget). We estimate there may be up to 40-60 cfs flowing through this reach during the high flow times of the year. Plans could reduce that section of the river to a low-flow section akin to Merlin Olsen Park.

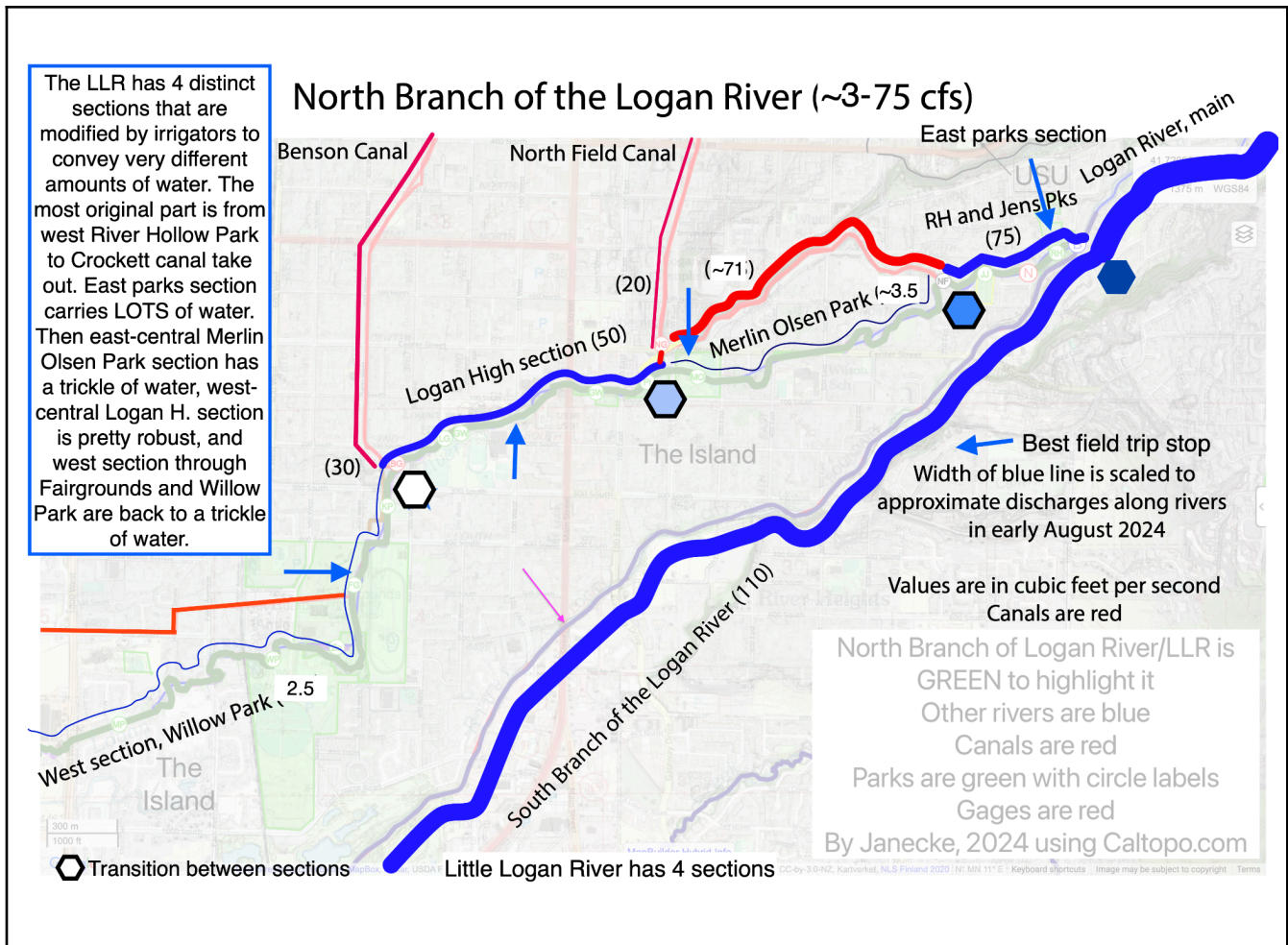


Figure Waterbudget. Snapshot map showing the complex water budget along the Little Logan River in mid summer 2024

[Water budget in map view. Measured and estimated](#)d. Measured and estimated river flows August 8, 2024. Map showing how the two natural rivers in Logan Utah differ markedly due to management by canal companies. The South Branch of the Logan River is fairly natural in wet years, like 2024. The North Branch has variable flow rates when it is allowed to carry water during the summer irrigation season.

Flows of water shift between low (thin blue line) and high (thicker blue lines) along the North Branch of the Logan River. This is due to complex sets of diversions and return flows along a river that is being managed as if it were a canal, instead of a natural and historic river that also conveys water to canals. Much more complex flow patterns are being measured by

[Dr Neilsons' research group](#) at Utah State University. This simplified graphic of the water budget is intended to compare and contrast the high water and low water parts of the Little Logan River.

Flows are from gages and from simple field-based estimates along the North Branch of the River east of 3rd West. Discharges in the South Branch and West Sections are educated guesses.

Low-flow reaches of the Little Logan River have the most uncertain future. These are the longest part of the river, from about 150 east to about 810 east, and downstream of Benson canal's diversion point on 300 west. The inflows and outflows of water from groundwater reservoirs could potentially make the amount of water in the low-flow reaches of the Little Logan River below those needed to continue to enjoy [water sports, wading](#), shade, picnicking and other activities.

Action item:

Please make your voice heard to protect our rivers from industrialization and degradation. PLEASE sign speak to your elected officials and sign the petition at:

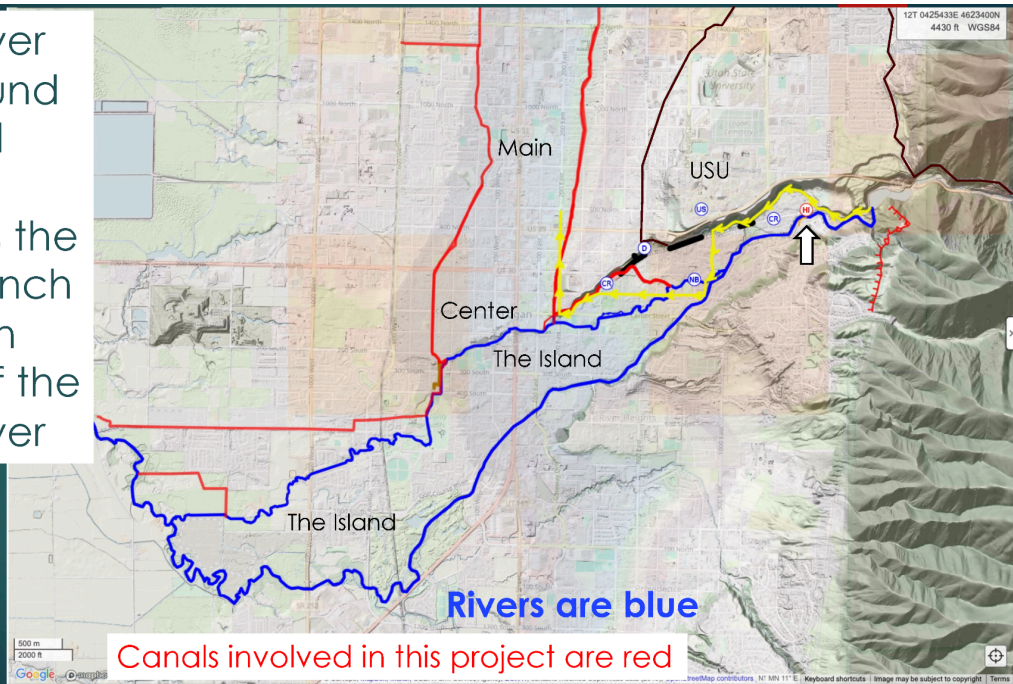
Petition to Save the Little Logan River

<https://bridgerlandaudubon.org/llr/>



The community may lose key benefits of our amazing Little Logan River. Little Logan River is used by families for watersports, cooling, recreation, birdwatching, picnicking, socializing and countless other activities. Generations of children love to tube and wade safely in the river in Merlin Olsen Park.

Logan River splits around the Island and becomes the North Branch and South Branch of the Logan River



The Island in Logan UTAH is surrounded by two branches of the Logan River. The North Branch is threatened by efforts to upgrade irrigation infrastructure and protect water rights. **A win+win+plus is within reach** if plans are transparent and improved to protect the community's interests.

Map of Logan's Island and the two branches of the Logan River that flow around it.

The North Branch is also called the Little Logan River whereas the South Branch is also called "the Logan River". Legal documents use both names. Some parts of Utah and local government, however, incorrectly consider the Little Logan River to be a private canal.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND THE HIGH AND DRY PLAN, ESPECIALLY NOW THAT it is no longer in effect?

1. The existence of the High and Dry Plan for an extended period of time SHOWS THAT SPONSORS of the Logan River Watershed Plan had the intention to privatize and take over our community's natural river, in the face of sustained and clear opposition.

The existence of the High and Dry Plan for an extended period of time ILLUSTRATES "CONFUSION" ABOUT THE ROLE OF A natural RIVER IN A COMPLEX IRRIGATION SYSTEM. RIVERS REGULARLY CONVEY WATER TO CANALS but THAT SITUATION DOES NOT CONVERT A RIVER INTO A CANAL. Existence of water rights DOES Not NEGATE THE PUBLIC'S RIGHTS TO THE MYRIAD OF BENEFITS PROVIDED BY A NATURAL RIVER IN ITS URBAN CORE. [Utah code 73-3-29](#) specifically protects rivers from degradation. The State Engineer is in charge of protecting the public's interests.

2.

3. The existence of the High and Dry Plan for an extended period of time shows that **the threat of a lawsuit was necessary** for the public to begin to retain its rights to the Little Logan River. We probably need to seek legal representation to protect our community and our rivers.

4.

5. It shows what might be in store in the future if small changes in management occur. If the main pressurized pipeline were installed in the Little Logan River, as planned in the preferred m First Dam alternative, and if there is a water-distribution-valve in the river bed, the high and dry plan could be "put back into place" by different managers in the future.

6.

The community needs to develop effective ways to prevent destructive plans, like the High and Dry plan, FROM BEING formulated in the first place, from being “hidden” from us, and from ever being implemented.

Representatives at the National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) are overseeing this project in its development, evaluation, and perhaps implementation stages. Please let them know of your concerns.

MORE DETAILED DISCUSSION and information

Careful analysis of the plans provided by Sponsors of the Logan River Watershed Project plan in October 2024 showed that the preferred First Dam plan would convert the Little Logan River into a canal with no hydrologic connection to natural river waters. The plan would have industrialized, and privatized the river water.

This document is entirely focused on a published plan that was in place until a threat of a lawsuit motivated positive changes. That extremely damaging plan was in place through most of 2024. It probably started years earlier but detailed information about plans are lacking.

KEY ASPECTS OF THE HIGH AND DRY PLAN:

Two central features of the High and Dry plan were 1) **removal** of the Crockett Diversion structure and 2) construction of a pressurized pipeline in the river bed to supply artificial irrigation water at will. This pair of actions converts the Little Logan River into an artificial water feature completely reliant on watermasters and their **newly constructed pipeline** for every drop of inflowing water.

Connections to the natural Logan River would have been disrupted and severed—except during extremely high floods. Removing the Crockett Diversion structure would have converted one of the most natural pieces of the Little Logan River in River Hollow Park into a dry barren ditch all year long. This bone-dry section is almost 400 ft long and the barren section comprises almost all of the river bed in River Hollow Park.

Watermasters would control the amount of water in the river. Watermasters would control the timing of water in the river. Watermasters would control the kind of water in the river. Watermasters would control the source of water in the river (a pressurized water pipe, not the upstream part of the Logan River). Watermasters would provide only artificial piped water to the river.

Mother Nature's role in the water of the Little Logan River was engineered to be ZERO in the HIGH AND DRY PLAN.



Figure Little Logan River could look like this in the off season if natural conditions are allowed to return. The HIGH and DRY PLAN was poised to convert this section into a dry ditch.

The [High and Dry plan](#) is alarming for several reasons. It would have harmed many aspects of the Little Logan River and prevented restoration in the future.

IT was also a plan to effectively privatize the public's natural river for the benefit of its irrigation user base at the expense of public rights and interests.

The river's role in enriching our dozen parks, in supporting the environment, in cooling the river corridor, in sustaining hundreds of mature trees along a riparian corridor, in supporting large fish, recharging the groundwater, providing return-flow to the Logan River, and supporting other organisms was subjugated to irrigation interests. A secondary goal was to retain water in our valley— at all costs.

The High and Dry plan was developed and persisted for a long time despite clear and strong opposition from the public, starting in 2021 and continuing to the present. THE PUBLIC MADE IT crystal CLEAR THAT THEY WANTED THEIR NATURAL RIVER TO BE PRESERVED and LEFT untouched by the secondary water project. 800-900 HEARTFELT COMMENTS DOCUMENT THE LOVE OF THIS RIVER IN THIS COMMUNITY. Instead, a nearly secret appropriation of all the water in the Little Logan River was planned. The plan was touted to the public and Logan City Council as if it were responding to concerns of citizens ([April 2, 2024 meeting](#)).

The HIGH AND DRY plan did the opposite.

Evidence of the high and dry plan in documents:

Logan River Watershed Project Information Regarding the Little Logan

The Logan River Watershed Planning Team has received comments about two potential alternatives which address concerns about the Little Logan. *No alternative has been proposed that would pipe or enclose the entire Little Logan.*

Refer to caption to learn the actual meaning of each orange highlight: 1, 2 and 3

First Dam Alternative

Under this alternative, the Little Logan would be supplied with **irrigation water to** maintain flow during the irrigation season starting in River Hollow Park **just west of the diversion** with the Logan River, including through Jens Johansen Park, Merlin Olsen Park, the Cache County Fairgrounds, Willow Park, and Majestic Park. Due to the need for large diameter pipe to pressurize the irrigation system throughout the Crockett Distribution System, the **main water supply pipe would have to be placed in the current Little Logan** alignment below River Hollow Park to Crockett Avenue. A new trail is planned to be placed over the pipe. Adjacent to the pipe and trail, the project team is considering options to maintain an open channel to retain open flow through River Hollow Park.

Under this alternative, the Crockett Diversion dam in the Logan River would be removed **and replaced with a series of steps and pools**. The diversion removal would benefit water quality, facilitate fish and recreational passage, and improve river aesthetics, and instream flows would be provided in the Logan River.

No replacement was being planned by October 2024

Crockett Diversion Alternative

Under this alternative, the Little Logan would be supplied with water to maintain flow during the irrigation season through all the sections of the Little Logan, including River Hollow Park, Jens Johansen Park, Merlin Olsen Park, the Cache County Fairgrounds, Willow Park, and Majestic Park. **Missing information 1.**

The Crockett Diversion dam in the Logan River would be replaced. Instream flows would be provided in the Logan River to improve water quality, flow continuity, and river aesthetics along the Logan River.

Additional descriptions of the alternatives are available on the project webpage: <https://bit.ly/LoganRiverWatershedProject>
Need more information? Contact the project team at 435-213-2872 or loganriver@utwatershed.com.

The pink circle reveals a dry section of the Little Logan River.

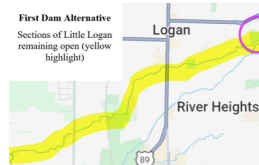


Fig. Flier posted on the LRWP web site for many months. The careful wording and tiny illegible graphics hid a great deal from the public and perhaps from public officials as well? This figure is an annotated version of an information flier that was posted in May 2024.

The highlighted text and tiny part of the two maps contain critical information. Now that we know the High and Dry plan was in the process of being refined, curious aspects of the May flier can be translated into English.

Why does the flier refer to “irrigation water” ? This phrase is deliberate and full of meaning. Instead of allowing “natural river water”, with its fish and natural components to continue to flow from the Logan River into the Little Logan River at the Crockett Diversion structure, sponsors intended to supply unnatural piped “faucet water” from the pressurized pipeline that was going to be buried in the river bed. A dry piece of the former river bed was planned as well.

Significance of the content of the pink circle? These maps can be enlarged to show a gap in open water that is about 400 feet long. The yellow overlay ends without connecting to the main Logan River. A barren and dry river bed was planned in River Hollow Park.

The content of the pink circles show that the three branches of the Logan River would no longer be connected hydrologically. The content of the pink circles show that one of the most beautiful and natural pieces of the Little Logan River was going to be converted into a dry ditch in River Hollow Park: to create an ~400-foot-long dry barren channel in place of the Little Logan River in River Hollow Park. Currently this section of the Little Logan River flows all year long. That is why it is a hotspot for communities of birds, families, and other critters.

Instead of allowing natural river water to flow among the rivers, as it does now, the high and dry plan was going to disconnect the rivers from one another.

Significance of this phrase:“the main water supply pipe would **have to be placed in the Little Logan (RIVER, sic)**”: The actual reason that the main pressurized pipeline would need to be buried in the river bed is that the Little Logan River’s dozen parks and all other parts of the river **would be bone dry** unless this artificial source of pressurized, fish-free, sieved secondary water were constructed and added at the southwest corner of River Hollow Park. Physically severing the river from its source would make it a dry ditch without this artificial source of piped water.

Once the three parts of the Logan River are severed from one another (by removing the Crockett Diversion structure) a dusty artificial channel replaces a beautiful natural river in Logan’s heart.

At-will dispersal of a small amount of unnatural water was apparently planned (up to 10 cfs), but no entity had stepped up with 10 cfs of water rights for the Little Logan River or its 12 public spaces*.

In the high and dry plan, Mother Nature no longer has any role in the water flowing down the Little Logan River. Instead, the Crockett Irrigation companies would control every drop of its inflow. Dr Jänecke interprets such a design as complete privatization and industrialization of the Little Logan river.

This complex plan amounts to a total capture and of the Little Logan River.

THAT is why it matters that the High and Dry plan was conceived, refined, hidden, and perpetrated on our community.

The sponsors of the Logan River Watershed project apparently believe that it is important to control every drop of water flowing along the Little Logan River. That capture of water would benefit a few in our community (irrigators, owners of private canal companies, and persons wishing to

develop open land in the project area) at the expense of the many (residents, visitors, future generations, trees, fish, deer, birds, plants, homeowners along the rivers and canals, children who wade and tube the river, persons who like to enjoy the shade and solitude provided by the river and many more).

*To our knowledge before October 28, 2024.

REVISED plans

Although revision of project plans DID OCCUR, it apparently took the threat of a lawsuit for the public's rights and clear wishes to be taken more fully into account.

THE NEW PLANS ARE much less damaging than the high and dry plan. Sponsors would rebuild the Crockett Diversion structure, provide summer water up to 10 cfs to the Little Logan River naturally from the main Logan River, but build a pipeline in the river bed east of Crockett Avenue.

Background:

Modification of the main Logan River over two centuries has been so drastic that **the Crockett diversion structure must be retained at its current height for water to flow naturally from the Logan River into the Little Logan River.** Yet, the Logan River Watershed Project proposed to **remove** it (First Dam Alternative) or **lower** it (Crockett Alternative). The Crockett diversion structure also protects the river and properties on either side from more erosion upstream.

Differences between current status of the little Logan river and the High and Dry plan.

The High and Dry plan was fundamentally different than the summer irrigation status since historic time and ongoing now. Why? Because status quo uses **diversion points in their correct legal locations**, as per the Kimball decree. This meant that river water was flowing naturally, fish and all, in the LL river until it reached a diversion point. The River and Parks all benefited from the logan river water arriving there from the main Logan River. More water was upstream of the diversion points, but even downstream, the water has been natural river water all along. The LLR is still a normal river that conveys irrigation water to canals.

For now.



Example of artificial water feature with bone dry condition in Lundstrom Park. summer 2024

Sponsors favor a First Dam Alternative plan that:

1. Transforms the Little Logan River into a "high and dry" channel that will be completely dependent on a pressurized pipe and donated water rights for its flows.
2. Documents indicate that the Little Logan River will be 100% reliant on a faucet-like source of water if the Crockett Diversion structure is removed or lowered significantly --as proposed in the preferred First Dam plan.
3. Makes it impossible to restore any winter water to the Little Logan River in for fish survival. Restoration would be impossible in the favored plan because the river will no longer be hydrologically connected to the Logan River.
4. Donated water for the Little Logan River is expected to come from Logan City's water shares. Those shares are limited and needed to water city parks and other properties.
5. The hardy fish and aquatic critters that currently enter and populate the east Little Logan River will be permanently excluded by the favored plan. Their only path would be through ~1.5 miles of screened and pressurized pipe that starts at First Dam.
6. Removal of the Crockett Diversion structure **is likely to result in the some amount of erosion of the Logan Riverbed**, increase sediment pollution and

cloudy water downstream, create poorer conditions for fish and organisms in the river, and could trigger a wave of upstream incision that would degrade the river upstream of the Crockett branchpoint. A safe and sturdy replacement is needed.

This tragedy can easily be prevented by:

- A. Retaining or rebuilding the Crockett Diversion structure, which cannot be too expensive for a plan that costs 150 million.
- B. Letting the water destined for the two branches of the Logan River flow naturally downstream along the Logan River to benefit the river and fish. There is no need to convey any of that water through a pressurized pipe.
- C. Keeping all new structures except the rebuilt Crockett diversion structure out of all riverbeds in the First Dam option.

If you are interested in a deep dive and more information, please see my periodically updating Little Logan River REPORT HERE:

 [Little Logan River REPORT January 2025](#)

Frequently asked Questions

PLEASE CLICK LINKS for reports on projects that impact our community in Cache Valley ([BLUE](#)):

[Little Logan River](#): An urban jewel, its history, threats and detailed information

Evidence that the Canyon Road culinary waterline might exacerbate dozens of [landslides in Logan Bluff](#)

The [High and Dry plan](#) for the Little Logan River was an attempt to **privatize a public river**

Do you want to learn more? See:

[Understanding how the Logan River Watershed Project will impact our community](#), rivers and Great Salt Lake using QUESTIONS

[Historic documents prove that the Little Logan River is a river](#) with a long celebrated history in our community.

[Great Salt Lake](#) is in crisis and needs every extra drop

[Evidence that the Little Logan River](#) is a natural and legal river-Link to an entire talk about that topic.

[Frequently asked questions](#) about the Little Logan River.

The hundred year-old ash trees along Canyon Road could be saved if sponsors realize that their preferred alignment is likely to exacerbate the already significant risk of landslides in the Logan Bluff.

Report on the dozens of Landslides of the Logan Bluff

Introduction

Partial takeover of the Little Logan River

In other words:

Figure waterbudget. Snapshot map showing the complex water budget along the Little Logan River in mid summer 2024

Action item:

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[This tragedy can easily be prevented by:](#)

[Frequently asked Questions](#)

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