

Scoping Report

**Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report
On the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement Including the
Secretarial Determination on Whether to Remove Four Dams on the
Klamath River in California and Oregon**

September 2010



**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation
Mid-Pacific Region**

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ARED	Alaska Resource and Economic Development
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality (federal)
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DOI	United States Department of the Interior
DFG	California Department of Fish and Game
DRE	Dam Removal Entity
EIS/EIR	Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
KBRA	Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement
KHSA	Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOP	Notice of Preparation
ODEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
OPWAS	Off-Project Water Settlement
Reclamation	United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation

Chapter 1

Introduction

The United States Department of the Interior (DOI), as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) lead agency, and the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG), as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) lead agency, along with their Cooperating Agencies and environmental consultants, intend to develop an Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) for the “Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) Including the Secretarial Determination on Whether to Remove Four Dams on the Klamath River in California and Oregon” (Klamath EIS/EIR). The EIS/EIR will evaluate the environmental and social effects of a set of alternatives that may include removing all or portions of four dams on the Klamath River to pass flows and help restore salmonid fisheries.

As part of the environmental review process, these agencies held public scoping meetings to obtain public and stakeholder input and to comply with environmental regulations. This Scoping Report documents the scoping process that occurred for the Klamath EIS/EIR, including the public scoping meetings that were held to solicit public comments. This report also provides a summary of all comments received by August 27th, 2010.

1.1 Scoping Purpose and Process

Scoping is generally defined as “early public consultation,” and is one of the first steps of the NEPA and CEQA environmental review processes (see Figure 1). The purpose of scoping is to involve the public, stakeholders, Indian tribes, and other interested agencies early on in the environmental compliance process to help determine the range of alternatives, the environmental effects, and the mitigation measures to be considered in an environmental document. The results of scoping help to guide an agency’s environmental review of a project.

As part of the scoping process, agencies often conduct public meetings. Scoping is not limited to public meetings; however, public meetings allow interested persons to listen to information about a proposed project or action and express their concerns and viewpoints to the implementing agencies. During scoping meetings, the lead agency generally outlines the proposed project, defines the area of analysis, identifies issues to be addressed in the environmental compliance document, and solicits public comments. Agencies also establish a scoping comment period to accept scoping comments submitted in writing. Scoping comments are considered by the agencies during the formulation of

alternatives and are used to determine the scope of the environmental issues to be addressed in the environmental document.



Figure 1. NEPA and CEQA Process

1.2 Applicable Statutes

Scoping is required by Federal and State regulations. The scoping requirements for NEPA and CEQA are outlined below.

1.2.1 National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA regulations (40 CFR 1501.7) require scoping to determine the scope of the issues to be addressed in the environmental review and to identify significant issues. According to NEPA, scoping should occur early on in the environmental review process and should involve the participation of the affected parties.

The lead Federal agency of the proposed action is required to:

- “Invite the participation of affected Federal, State, and local agencies, any affected Indian tribe, the proponent of the action, and other interested persons (including those who might not be in accord with the action on environmental grounds);
- Determine the scope and the significant issues to be analyzed in depth in the EIS;
- Identify and eliminate from detailed study the issues which are not significant or which have been covered by prior environmental review, narrowing the discussion of these issues in the statement to a brief presentation of why they will not have a significant effect on the human environment or providing a reference to their coverage elsewhere;
- Allocate assignments for preparation of the EIS among the lead and cooperating agencies, with the lead agency retaining responsibility for the Statement;
- Indicate any public environmental assessments and other EISs which are being or will be prepared that are related to but are not part of the scope of the EIS under consideration;
- Identify other environmental review and consultation requirements so the lead and cooperating agencies may prepare other required analyses and studies concurrently with, and integrated with, the EIS; and
- Indicate the relationship between the timing of the preparation of environmental analyses and the agency’s tentative planning and decision making schedule” (40 CFR 1501.7).

Public involvement activities are required by Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations that state, “Agencies shall: Make diligent efforts to involve the public in preparing and implementing their NEPA procedures” (40 CFR 1506.6(a)). Public scoping meetings help to satisfy this requirement.

CEQ regulations (40 CFR 1508.22, 516 DM 2.3D) require the implementing agency to notify the public that it is preparing an EIS for a project under consideration. With regard to the KHSa EIS/EIR, DOI published a Notice of Intent (NOI) in the Federal Register on Monday June 14, 2010. Attachment A of this scoping report includes a copy of the NOI.

1.2.2 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA encourages early public consultation with affected parties. This early consultation can often identify and help to resolve potential problems before

they turn into more serious problems further on in the process. CEQA describes two other benefits for early consultation:

- a) “Scoping has been helpful to agencies in identifying the range of actions, alternatives, mitigation measures, and significant effects to be analyzed in depth in an EIR and in eliminating from detailed study issues found not to be important.
- b) Scoping has been found to be an effective way to bring together and resolve the concerns of affected federal, state, and local agencies, the proponent of the action, and other interested persons including those who might not be in accord with the action on environmental grounds” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15083).

According to Section 15082 of the CEQA Guidelines, a State lead agency must conduct at least one scoping meeting for a project of statewide, regional, or area-wide significance. A scoping meeting held pursuant to NEPA in the city or county in which the project is located satisfies this CEQA requirement as long as notification of the scoping meetings has been carried out according to the CEQA Guidelines. Section 15082 (c)(2) of the Guidelines requires the lead agency to provide notice of the scoping meeting to all of the following:

- a) Any county or city that borders on a county or city within which the project is located, unless agreed otherwise;
- b) Any responsible agency;
- c) Any public agency that has jurisdiction by law with respect to the project; and
- d) Any organization or individual who has filed a written request for the notice

Parallel to the process of the NOI for NEPA, CEQA requires public notification of the initiation of an EIR through a Notice of Preparation (NOP) (CEQA Guidelines Section 15082) that is submitted to the State Clearinghouse through the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research. With regard to the KHS A EIS/EIR, DFG published a NOP for the project on Monday June 21, 2010. A copy of the NOP can be found in Attachment A of this scoping report.

Chapter 2

Project Overview

This chapter describes the bases for the overall actions that will be addressed in the EIS/EIR, presents the draft purpose and need/project objectives, and summarizes the alternatives introduced during scoping for the KHSa Secretarial Determination EIS/EIR.

2.1 Project Background

Conflicts over water and other natural resources in the Klamath Basin between conservationists, tribes, farmers, fishermen, and State and Federal agencies have existed for decades. In particular, several developments affecting the Klamath Basin have occurred in the last several years. These developments include:

- In 2001, water deliveries to irrigation contractors to Reclamation's Klamath Project were substantially reduced.
- In 2002, returning adult salmon suffered a major die-off.
- In 2006, the commercial salmon fishing season was closed along 700 miles of the West Coast to protect weak Klamath River stocks.
- In 2010, due to drought conditions, the project forecasted a curtailment of deliveries that could have resulted in the short-term idling of farmland and increased groundwater pumping.
- In 2010, the c'waam (Lost River suckers) fishery for the Klamath Tribes has been closed for the 24th year, limiting the Tribes to only a ceremonial harvest.

Since 2003, the United States has spent over \$500 million in the Klamath Basin for irrigation, fisheries, National Wildlife Refuges, and other resource enhancements and management actions. Consequently, the United States, the States of California and Oregon, the Klamath, Karuk, and Yurok Tribes, Klamath Project Water Users, and other Klamath River Basin stakeholders negotiated the KBRA and the KHSa to resolve long-standing disputes between them regarding a broad range of natural resource issues.

The agreements are intended to result in effective and durable solutions which:

- 1) Restore and sustain natural fish production and provide for full participation in ocean and river harvest of fish species throughout the Klamath Basin;
- 2) Establish reliable water and power supplies which sustain agricultural uses, communities, and National Wildlife Refuges; and
- 3) Contribute to the public welfare and the sustainability of all Klamath Basin communities.

Elements of the KHSA and KBRA that will be addressed in this EIS/EIR are described in the following subsections.

2.2 Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement

The KHSA lays out the process for additional studies, environmental review, and a decision by the Secretary of the Interior regarding whether removal of four dams owned by PacifiCorp: 1) will advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries of the Klamath Basin; and 2) is in the public interest, which includes but is not limited to consideration of potential impacts on affected local communities and tribes (Secretarial Determination). The four dams are J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate dams on the Klamath River. The KHSA includes provisions for the interim operation of the dams and the process to transfer, decommission, and remove the dams.

Facilities removal is defined as the physical removal of all or part of each of the four PacifiCorp dams to achieve, at a minimum, a free-flowing condition and volitional fish passage, site remediation and restoration (including previously inundated lands) measures to avoid or minimize adverse downstream impacts, and all associated permitting.

The Secretarial Determination requires studies of dam removal effects on fish, sediment, the regional economy and other resources. These studies are ongoing and are being conducted in coordination with the parties to the KHSA and the public. Prior to deciding whether to concur with any affirmative determination by the Secretary of the Interior, the DFG will conduct the review required under CEQA and the State of Oregon will address applicable Oregon state laws.

2.3 Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement

The KBRA includes a number of interrelated actions intended to benefit fish throughout the Basin, water users in the Upper Basin, and the community overall. These actions and their elements include:

2.3.1 Rebuilding Fisheries

The goals of the Fisheries Program are to: 1) restore and maintain ecological functionality and connectivity of historic fish habitats; 2) re-establish and maintain naturally sustainable and viable populations of fish to the full capacity of restored habitats; and 3) provide for full participation in harvest opportunities for fish species.

2.3.2 Additional Water for Wildlife Refuges

The KBRA provides specific allocations and delivery obligations for water for the Lower Klamath and Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuges. It also increases water availability and reliability above historical levels.

2.3.3 Water Supply Reliability

The KBRA contains a number of measures to provide for water supply reliability. These include:

- On-Project Plan: The KBRA establishes a permanent limitation on the amount of water that will be diverted from Upper Klamath Lake and the Klamath River for the Klamath Reclamation Project.
- Funding: The signatories will support the funding estimates for the plan that are in the KBRA. Reclamation will consider whether funds made available for the interim flow and lake level program that are not expended within a year should be made available to accelerate the implementation of the On-Project Plan.
- Additional On-Project Water: The KBRA would increase the allocation of water to the Klamath Reclamation Project in some years by 10,000 acre feet if the four PacifiCorp dams are removed or additional storage is available.
- Change in Authorized Purposes of the Klamath Reclamation Project: Parties to the KBRA will support federal legislation that would add fish and wildlife purposes and national wildlife refuges as authorized purposes of the Klamath Reclamation Project, with terms to protect the existing agricultural uses in a manner consistent with the agreement. The change will facilitate the ability to provide reliable water supplies to the National Wildlife Refuges.
- On-Project Water Rights Assurances: The KBRA includes provisions to provide water rights assurances related to water diversions from the Klamath Tribes, Karuk Tribe, and Yurok Tribe, and the United States as a trustee of the tribes to the Klamath Reclamation Project, and includes resolution of certain contests in the Klamath Basin Water Right Adjudication process.
- Drought Plan: The KBRA identifies a number of strategies that would be used to deal with extreme drought conditions including voluntary water

conservation measures, additional stored water, leasing water on a willing-seller basis, the use of groundwater (for irrigation purposes or to replace water that would otherwise be diverted), and reduction of water diversions by exercise of water rights priorities. Water diversions to the Klamath Reclamation Project could only be limited in an extreme drought (e.g. 1992 or 1994) and if these other drought management measures were not sufficient.

- Off-Project Water Settlement: The KBRA establishes a process to develop an Off-Project Water Settlement (OPWAS) to: 1) resolve claims between Off-Project Irrigators, the Klamath Tribes, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the Klamath Basin Water Right Adjudication process; 2) provide reciprocal assurances for maintenance of in stream flows and reliable irrigation water deliveries, notwithstanding the outcome of any unresolved contests; and 3) provide for a voluntary Water Use Retirement Program. This program will be designed to maintain the economic character of the off-project agricultural community and to not adversely impact the water rights of any remaining contestants who are not signatories to the OPWAS.
- Off-Project Reliance Program: The KBRA establishes a program consistent with the Water Use Retirement Program. The program funds will be used to avoid or mitigate the immediate effects of unexpected circumstances that could affect the amount of water available for irrigation in the Off-Project area.

In addition, the KBRA addresses transfer of Keno dam to Reclamation, maintaining a leased farmland program, management of farming in wildlife refuges, consistency with state laws, provides for regulatory assurances, provides for a power program, a county economics program, and Tribal program.

2.4 Secretarial Determination

The Secretary of the Interior will use the information assessed in the KHSA studies, in cooperation with the Secretary of Commerce and other Federal agencies, to determine whether, in his judgment, the conditions of the KHSA have been satisfied, and whether facilities removal: 1) will advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries of the Klamath Basin; and 2) is in the public interest, which includes but is not limited to consideration of potential impacts on affected local communities and tribes. The Secretary will use best efforts to complete this determination by March 31, 2012.

The KHSA also describes the conditions that need to be satisfied in advance of the Secretarial Determination:

- Passage of federal legislation materially consistent with the proposed legislation to implement the KHSA and KBRA;
- The states of California and Oregon have authorized funding for facilities removal;
- Development of a plan to address any costs over the cost limits specified in the KHSA; and
- Designation of a Dam Removal Entity (DRE), and, if the DRE is a non-federal entity, a finding by the Secretary that the entity meets the qualifications specified in the Hydroelectric Settlement, the states of California and Oregon concur, and the designated DRE has committed to perform facilities removal within the cost cap.

2.5 Draft Purpose and Need/Project Objectives

The following presents the draft purpose relative to NEPA review of the proposed action.

“The purpose of the proposed Federal action is to advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries in the Klamath Basin that is in the public interest, and is consistent with the KHSA and the KBRA. Pursuant to the KHSA, the Secretary needs to make a determination whether to proceed with the removal of the four PacifiCorp Dams on the Klamath River. The proposed action is to make a determination, pursuant to the KHSA, as to whether removal of the four lower dams on the Klamath River to achieve a free-flowing condition and allow full volitional passage of fish is in the public interest, will advance restoration of the salmonid fishery and is consistent with statutory obligations and tribal rights. The potential impacts of any connected actions, including any such actions under the KBRA, will be analyzed.”

Relative to CEQA review of the proposed project, the draft project objectives were not presented at the scoping meetings. However, CEQA requires an EIR’s project description to include a statement of the objectives sought by the proposed project. The CEQA project objectives sought by the proposed project are to:

1. Advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries in the Klamath Basin;
2. Restore and sustain natural production of fish species throughout the Klamath Basin in part by restoring access to areas currently above impassable dams;
3. Provide for full participation in harvest opportunities for sport, commercial and Tribal fisheries;

4. Establish reliable water and power supplies which sustain agricultural uses and communities and National Wildlife Refuges;
5. Improve long-term water quality conditions consistent with State of California designated beneficial uses; and
6. Contribute to the public welfare and the sustainability of Klamath Basin communities.

2.6 Alternatives Introduced At Scoping

Three potential alternatives were presented at the scoping meetings and are summarized below. Input received during the scoping process, including comments related to these preliminary alternatives, will be considered by DOI and DFG in determining the characteristics and the range of alternatives to be addressed in the EIS/EIR.

2.6.1 No Action/No Project Alternative

This alternative, if implemented, would mean no dams are removed and no changes are made to the Klamath River or within the Klamath Basin. Neither the KHSRA nor the KBRA would be implemented. The Klamath Hydroelectric Project would continue to operate under an interim license issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

2.6.2 Alternative 1 Full Dam Removal

This alternative would involve full removal of all four hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River: J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate.

2.6.3 Alternative 2 Partial Dam Removal

This alternative would involve partial removal of all four hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River in order to achieve a “free-flowing” condition: J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate.

Chapter 3

Scoping Meetings

DOI and DFG held public scoping meetings in July of 2010, regarding preparation of the Klamath EIS/EIR. This chapter presents a summary of the scoping meetings.

3.1 Scoping Meeting Dates and Locations

Seven scoping meetings were held in July 2010 in California and Oregon. The dates and locations of these scoping meetings are presented in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1. Scoping Meeting Dates and Locations

Montague, California Wednesday, July 7, 2010, 10am-1pm Copco Community Center 27803 Copco Road Montague, California 956064	Klamath Falls, Oregon Thursday, July 8, 2010, 6-9pm Klamath County Fairgrounds 3531 S. 6th Street Klamath Falls, Oregon 97603
Yreka, California Wednesday, July 7, 2010, 6-9pm Yreka Community Center 810 N. Oregon Street Yreka, CA 96097	Chiloquin, Oregon Friday, July 9, 2010, 6-9pm Chiloquin Community Center 140 First Street Chiloquin, Oregon 97624
Arcata, California Wednesday, July 14, 2010, 6-9pm Arcata Community Center 321 Community Park Way Arcata, California 95521	Brookings, Oregon Tuesday, July 13, 2010, 6-9pm Chetco Activities Center 550 Chetco Way Brookings, Oregon 97415
Orleans, California Thursday, July 15, 2010, 6-9pm Karuk Tribe Community Room 39051 Highway 96 Orleans, California 95556	

3.2 Scoping Meeting Notification

DOI and DFG provided notifications for scoping meetings, as required by NEPA and CEQA. Copies of all scoping meeting notifications are provided in Attachment A of this report.

3.2.1 Notice of Intent/Notice of Preparation

DOI published an NOI in the Federal Register (Vol. 75, No. 133, Monday June 14, 2010), as required by NEPA. DFG submitted an NOP on Monday June 21,

2010 with the State Clearinghouse (State Clearinghouse #2010062060) and also sent copies of the NOP to affected agencies, according to CEQA requirements. Both notices contained information on the location, date, and time of the scoping meetings. Copies of the NOI and NOP can be found in Attachment A of this report.

As described in Section 1.2.2, the NOP was sent to the following agencies:

- State Clearinghouse
- California Natural Resources Agency
- Department of Water Resources
- State Land Commission
- State Water Resources Control Board – Water Rights
- State Water Resources Control Board – Water Quality
- North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
- Native American Heritage Commission
- California Coastal Commission
- Air Resources Board
- Siskiyou County
- Siskiyou County Flood Control Conservation District
- Humboldt County
- Del Norte County
- Karuk Tribe
- Hoopa Valley Tribe
- Yurok Tribe
- Quartz Valley Indian Reservation
- US Fish and Wildlife
- NOAA Fisheries
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Bureau of Land Management

3.2.2 Newspaper Advertisements

Newspaper advertisements providing the dates and locations of scoping meetings were published in the following newspapers:

- Sacramento Bee (July 27 2010)
- Herald and News, Klamath Falls (June 23, 24, 25 & 27 and July 4, 6, 7, 8 & 9, 2010)
- Medford Mail Tribune (June 27 and July 4, 2010)
- Statesman Journal (June 27, 2010)
- Times-Standard (June 23 & 24, and July 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, & 14, 2010)

- Siskiyou Daily News (June 23, 24 & 25, and July 2, 6 & 7, 2010)
- Daily Triplicate (June 23 & 24, and July 4, 7, & 13, 2010)
- Mount Shasta News (June 23 & 30, and July 7, 2010)

Copies of all newspaper advertisements can be found in Attachment A of this report.

3.2.3 Press Release

DOI and DFG issued a joint press release on June 14, 2010, notifying the public of the intent to develop an EIS/EIR and hold scoping meetings.

A copy of the press release can be found in Attachment A of this report.

3.2.4 Mailing List

A project mailing list has been compiled that includes all members of the public, government agencies, and other stakeholders who have requested to receive project updates. The mailing list contains contact information for over 5,000 property owners along the Klamath River in areas that were identified as least likely not to see the notifications in the newspapers. A postcard containing information on the scoping meetings was mailed to all individuals and entities on the project mailing list. A copy of the postcard can be found in Attachment A of this report.

3.2.5 Website

A website (<http://klamathrestoration.gov/>) has been established to provide updated project information to the public. All scoping meeting notifications, including the NOI, NOP, and joint press release, were posted to this website. The scoping meeting materials were posted to this website prior to the start of the meetings.

3.3 Scoping Meeting Format and Content

This section describes the overall scoping meeting format and content.

3.3.1 Agenda

The scoping meetings began with registration at the door, where attendees were asked to sign in and were provided various handouts (See Section 3.3.2). The sign-in sheets were created solely for the purpose of updating the mailing list. An open house then began, where attendees were encouraged to walk around the various stations, view the displays, and ask questions of project staff. A formal presentation was then provided by the lead agencies. After the presentation, attendees were given a choice to revisit the stations and ask questions, followed by a public oral comment period or to immediately transition to the public oral comment period.

A copy of the meeting agenda can be found in Attachment B of this report.

3.3.2 Meeting Materials

A variety of meeting materials were made available to the public at each of the scoping meetings. These meeting materials included:

- An agenda;
- Copies of the NOI/NOP;
- Joint Press Release;
- A copy of the visual (i.e., PowerPoint) presentation;
- A copy of the display boards;
- A comment card;
- A speaker card;
- Handouts describing the scoping process; and
- Maps of the study area.

A copy of all meeting materials provided at the scoping meetings can be found in Attachment B of this report.

3.3.3 Open House Stations

A display board was created for each of several topics considered to be of interest to the public and a small-scale copy of each board was provided to meeting participants, as presented in Appendix B. The boards provided at the meeting covered the following topics:

- Cultural and Historic Resources
- Economics
- Engineering and Sediment
- Environmental Review Process and Timeline
- Fish and Wildlife
- Public Input and the Scoping Process
- Purpose and Need
- Real Estate

- Water Quality

3.3.4 Comment Stations

Three methods for submitting comments were provided during the scoping meetings. Computers were set up at stations that allowed meeting attendees to type in their comments and submit them electronically. These comments were saved into the project comment database. A separate station containing a comment box was set up and allowed all written comments to be submitted in the comment box. At the end of the scoping meetings, a verbal comment period was held to allow attendees to make verbal comments. These comments were recorded by project staff and will become part of the scoping comment record.

3.4 Staff

Table 3-2 provides a list of agency and consultant staff that attended the public scoping meetings.

Table 3-2. Agency Staff and Consultants at Scoping Meetings

Name	Affiliation	Name	Affiliation
Dennis Lynch	USGS	Mark Stopher	DFG
Pam Jones	Kearns & West	Briana Moseley	Kearns & West
Matt Baun	USFWS	Christine Karas	Reclamation
Pete Lucero	Reclamation	Caitlin Bean	DFG
Lynette Wirth	Reclamation	Tanya Sommer	Reclamation
Kristen Johnson	DOI	Rhea Graham	Reclamation
Chuck James	BIA	Ellen Glover	Reclamation
Renee Snyder	BLM	Jordan Traverso	DFG
Sue Knapp	Oregon Office of Natural Resources	Cathy Cunningham	Reclamation
Sue Keydel	EPA	John Wondolleck	CDM
Dale Morris	BIA	Sami Nall	CDM
BJ Howerton	BIA	Ben Swann	CDM
Jim Simondet	NOAA	Dave Auslam	CDM
John Hamilton	FWS	Chris Park	CDM
Steve Kirk	ODEQ		

Chapter 4

Scoping Comment Summaries

This chapter presents a summary of all comments received during the scoping period. As described in Chapter 1, the scoping comments are considered by the lead agencies in determining the scope of the EIS/EIR analyses; written responses to the scoping comments are not required for, or provided within, a scoping report.

4.1 Scoping Comment Overview

Verbal and written comments were accepted by DOI and DFG during all scoping meetings. During the verbal comment portion of the scoping meetings, comments were not recorded verbatim, but notes were taken that summarized each speaker's statements. The agencies accepted written comments through mail, e-mail, posted on the web site, and fax, throughout the scoping period of June 14, 2010 through July 21, 2010. The agencies continued to accept comments after July 21 and by August 27, approximately 270 written comments (letters, handwritten, e-mails) and 214 verbal comments were received and reviewed. Tables 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, and 4-4 present a list of all individuals and entities that provided comments during the comment period. Table 4-5 provides the names of scoping meeting attendees that provided their contact information on sign in sheets at the meetings. Not all attendees utilized the sign in sheets and in some case the handwriting on the sheets made capturing the names of attendees who did difficult. In both of those cases their names are not presented in this report.

Table 4-1. Written Comment Documents Received from Federal, State, and Local Agencies, and Native American Tribes	
Name	Affiliation
Federal	
Michelle Barry	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Kathleen Goforth	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Dr. BJ Howerton	U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs
Randy Moore	U.S. Forest Service
State	
B.B. Blevins	California Public Utilities Commission
David J. Bogener	California Department of Water Resources
Robert S. Merrill	California Coastal Commission
Katy Sanchez	Native American Heritage Association
Mary S. Graine	Oregon Water Resources Department
Steve Kirk	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Suzanne Knapp	Oregon Office of Natural Resources
Ted Wise	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Jennifer Watts	California State Water Resources Control Board
Robert Merrill	California Coastal Commission
Native American	
Allie Hostler	Hoopa Valley Tribe
Michael Belchik	Yurok Tribal Fisheries Program
Anna R. Bennett	Klamath Tribes
Crystal Bowman	Quartz Valley Indian Reservation
Deborah Bruce-Hostler	Hoopa Valley Tribe
Torina Case	Klamath Tribes
Candice Difuntorum	Shasta Indian Nation
Perry Chesnut	Modoc Nation
Perry Chocktoot, Jr.	Klamath Tribes
Robert H. Cole	Klamath Tribes
Taylor David	Klamath Tribes
Rick Dowd	Resighini Rancheria
Gary Frost	Klamath Tribes
Don Gentry	Klamath Tribes
Mary Gentry	Klamath Tribes
LaVerne Glaze	Karuk Tribe
Randy Henry	Klamath Tribes
Jeff Mitchell	Klamath Tribes
Kathleen Hatcher Mitchell	Klamath Tribes
Michelle Krall	Karuk Tribe
Leonard E. Masten, Jr.	Hoopa Valley Tribe
Mike Orcutt	Hoopa Valley Tribe
Sami Difuntorum	Shasta Indian Nation
Bari G. M. Talley	Karuk Tribe
S. Craig Tucker	Karuk Tribe
Local	
Steven W. Baker	City Of Yreka, CA
Josh Peete	Hornbrook School
Ruth Waltner	Copco Lake Fire Auxiliary
Marcia Armstrong	County of Siskiyou Board of Supervisors
Judy Morris	Trinity County Board of Supervisors
Jim Cook	County of Siskiyou Board of Supervisors
Ric Costales	County of Siskiyou, Administrative Office
Michael N. Kobseff	County of Siskiyou Board of Supervisors

Table 4-1. Written Comment Documents Received from Federal, State, and Local Agencies, and Native American Tribes

Name	Affiliation
Mike Mallory	County of Siskiyou, Assessor-Recorder
William E. Adams	Klamath Falls, OR, City Council
Dan Macsay	Modoc County Board of Supervisors

Table 4-2. Written Comment Documents Received from Organizations

Name	Affiliation
Jack L. Rice	California Farm Bureau Federation
Frank Tallerico	Siskiyou County Water Users Association
Cindy Combs	Modoc Irrigation District
Greg Addington	Klamath Water Users Association
Petey Brucker	Salmon River Restoration Council
Thomas Burns	Klamath Direct
Kelly L. Catlett	Friends of the River
Tanya Chapple	Mid Klamath Watershed Council
Dustin C. Cooper	Siskiyou County Water Users Association
Will Harling	Mid Klamath Watershed Council
Bob Hunter	Water Watch
Ani Kame'enui	Oregon Wild
Charlton Bonham	Trout Unlimited
Kate Miller	Trout Unlimited
Tom Wolf	Trout Unlimited
Carl Page	Trout Unlimited, Wild Rivers Coast Chapter
Steve Rapalyea	Klamath Basin Alliance
Lynn Ryan	Ancient Forest International
Eric Schmidt	Sierra Club
Glen Spain	Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Association
Belinda B. Stewart	Klamath Water Users Association
John M. Sully	Rogue Group, Oregon Chapter Sierra Club
Erica Terence	Klamath Riverkeeper
Tom Mallams	Klamath Off Project Water Users Association
Matthew Walter	Upper Klamath Water Users Association
Molli Jane White	Klamath Justice Coalition

Table 4-3. Written Comment Documents Received from Individuals

S. Akerley	K. Glaessner	L. Kivela	L. Rickard
A. King	D. Goggin	R. Klein	T. Rickard
M. Albers	J. Gonzales	K. Kleinkopf	L. Rickard
J. Bacigalupi	F. Goodson	R. Kost	M. Riley
G. Baldwin	N. Goodwin	M. Krall	T. Roberts
D. Barletta	S. Goodwin	J. Landi	N. Robinson
C. Barnes	C. Grace	F. Lara	N. Roeder
J. Barthman	R. Hadley	A. Lawton	D. Rose
K. Bauer	T. Haley	R. LeClair	G. Roseberry
J. Beardsmore	D. Hall	S. Leskiw	W. Roush
L. Bell	R. Hall	S. Lindgard	N. Savidge

Table 4-3. Written Comment Documents Received from Individuals			
E. Bentsen	R. Hamaki	G. Linx	F. Scott
B. Boring	A. Hamilton	S. Liskey	K. Scronce
G. Briggs	D. Hammons	L. Long	T. Seiler
B. Brown	J. Hansen	M. Lufy	J. Shor
D. Brown	G. Harris	T. Mallams	J. Silveira
D. Broyles	G. Hartl	B. Mallons	B. Southard
G. Bulkley	W. Heiney	S. March	G. Southarn
K. Burger	T. Heiney	C. Marino	C. Starr
E. Butler	G. Herron	D. Marsh	P. Stephenson
P. Callahan	G. Hicks	M. McBaine	R. Sweet
R. Campos	C. Hicks	D. McCullough	N. TenBroek
D. Cardiff	C. Hill	R. McSorley	V. Tenbrink
W. Case	A. Hillman	M. McVicker	S. Terence
P. Clary	C. Hillman	S. Meager	E. Terence
T. Clegg	R. Hope	G. Melanson	B. Topham
D. V. Cleve	G. Horne	J. Menke	Br. Topham
C. Cohen	Z. Horner	G. Meyer	V. Topham
C. Conner	S. Horner	D. Minion	S. Topham
E. Cooper	C. Hostler	K. Mitchell	V. Trees
J. Cose	H. Houston	R. Moore	A. Tripp
R. Cozzalio	A. Hubbard	A. Mortenson	S. Truffa
D. Dana	D. Hull	M. Moser	C. Tucker
D. Davidson	F. Hutchins	S. Mull	J. Turner
R. Davis	M. Jacobs	M. Murphy	R. Vora
L. DeRose	J. Jacobus	M. Nelson	L. Vorik
S. DeVries	K. James	R. Nicholson	S. Waites
R. Dotson	A. Jamin	J. Oldfield	K. Walter
C. Drennon	R. Jamison	B. Ollman	R. Waltner
Eazenker	J. Jaques	J. Ottoman	J. Ward
N. Eberlein	D. Jefcoat	D. Overby	A. Ward
C. Ebert	P. Johns	M. Oxley	G. Wells
C. Eistlick	J. Jones	F. Pace	N. Westbrook
L. Englert	A. Jones	J. Parmentier	J. White
B. Erden	J. Jordan	H. Paul	M. White
L. G. Evans	S. Joslin	C. Payne	G. Whitsett
R. Feher	S. Kandra	J. Pearson	S. Williams
J. Finses	N. Karr	D. Potter	M. Wilson
S. Fischer	F. Kelleher	C. Quinn	D. Wood
S. Fisher	B. Kent	J. Quinn	S. Woodard
J. Fitzgibbon	M. Kerns	S. Quinn	B. Worrell
T. Foster	S. Kerns	A. Rabe	R. Wu
J. Fox	E. Kessler	D. Rapal	H. Young
R. Franklin	B. King	C. Reddick	L. Yow
P. Friesema	D. King	B. Regal	N. Zabern
R. Gardner	A. King	C. Reynolds	E. Zhegluva
R. Gierak	L. King-Clegg	E. Rhoades	

Table 4-4. Individuals Providing Oral Comments at Public Scoping Meetings

First Name	Last Name	Organization
William	Adams	-
Greg	Addington	Klamath Water Users Association
Phil	Albers	Karuk Tribe
Marcia	Armstrong	Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors
Loy	Beardsmore	
Mike	Belchnik	Yurok Tribe
Larry	Bell	Klamath Project.org
Grace	Bennett	Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors
Anna	Bennett	Klamath Tribal Member
Erica	Bentsen	-
Bjorn	Berg	-
Torry	Biles	-
Julie	Bowen	Klamath Patriots
Dane	Bowen	Klamath Patriots
Diane	Bowers	Resighini Rancheria
Glen	Briggs	Landowner
Ken	Brink	Karuk Tribe
Bill	Brown	Past Klamath County Commissioner
Dawnn	Brown	-
Bonnie	Broyles	-
Delbert	Broyles	-
Deborah	Bruce-Hostler	-
Petey	Brucker	Salmon River Restoration Council
Torrey	Byles	The Rogue Initiative for a Vital Economy (THRIVE)
Gary	Caldwell	-
Kim	Caldwell	-
Jearould	Caldwell	-
Jack	Charlton	-
Regina	Chichigle	-
Perry	Chocktoot	Klamath tribes
Ted	Clegg	-
Cora	Conner	-
Florence	Conrad	Karuk Tribal Council
Jessica	Conrad	-
Tyler	Conrad	-
Jim	Cook	Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors
Susan	Corum	Karuk Water Quality
Rex	Cozzalio	
Taylor	David	Klamath Tribes
Don	Davidson	-
Robert	Davis	PFUSA/Copco Sportmen
Ken	Davis	-
Sunny	Davis	Karuk Tribe Council
Sami Jo	Difuntorum	Shasta Indian Nation
Larry	Dunsmoor	Klamath Tribes
Linda	Ebert	
David	Eckert	-
Ben	Edwards	-
Linda	Evans	-

Table 4-4. Individuals Providing Oral Comments at Public Scoping Meetings

First Name	Last Name	Organization
Rick	Feher	-
Steve	Fischer	-
Robert	Franklin	Hoopa Valley Tribe
Gary	Frost	Klamath Tribes
Mary	Gentry	KTAWUA- The Klamath Tribes
Don	Gentry	Vice Chairman of Klamath Tribes
Dr. Richard	Gierak	ICU
Dave	Goggin	-
Frank	Goodson	-
Norman	Goodwin	Medicine Man
Summer	Goodwin	-
Robert	Goodwin	Karuk Tribe
Mary	Grainey	Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD)
Scott	Greacen	-
Thomas	Guarino	Siskiyou County Counsel
Betty	Hall	Shasta Nation
Roy	Hall	Chairman Shasta Nation
Danny	Hall	-
Alice	Hamilton	
David	Hammons	
Will	Harling	Mid Klamath Watershed Council
Wilma	Heiney	-
Leon	Hellman	Karuk Tribe Treasurer
Gordon	Herron	-
Chris	Hicks	
Leaf	Hillman	Karuk Tribe
Chook-Chook	Hillman	KJC/Karuk
Annelia	Hillman	-
Rebeca	Hope	-
Gary	Horne	
Zenda	Horner	
Steve	Horner	
Allie	Hostler	Hoopa Valley Tribe
Clarence	Hostler	-
Tom	Hotaling	Salmon River Restoration Council
Harvey	Houston	-
Danny	Hull	-
Forest	Hutchins	-
Shawn	Jackson	Klamath tribe Member at Large
Margaret	Jacobs	-
Adam	Jamin	-
Robert	Jamison	-
John	Jaques	Homeowner
Dennis	Jefcoat	KCP Member
Alvis	Johnson	Karuk Tribe
Jerry	Jones	-
Albert	Jones	-
Daniel	Jordan	Hoopa Valley Tribe
Stephen	Joslin	
Steve	Kandra	Steve Kandra Farms
Martin	Kerns	-
Shirley	Kerns	-

Table 4-4. Individuals Providing Oral Comments at Public Scoping Meetings

First Name	Last Name	Organization
Earl	Kessler	-
Derek	Kimbol	Indigenous
Dolores	King	-
Bob	King	-
Linda	King-Clegg	-
Suzanne	Knapp	Oregon Governor's Office
Michael	Kobseff	Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors
Michelle	Krall	Karuk Fisheries/DNR
Wayne	Krieger	State Representative
Frank	Lara	-
Stan	Liskey	
Linda	Long	Off Project Water Users
Jon	Lopey	Lopey for Sheridd
Michael	Lufy	-
Matt	Mais	Yurok Tribal Council
Tom	Mallams	Klamath Off Project Water Users Association
Beverly	Mallons	-
Mike	Mallory	Siskyou County Assessor Recorder
David	Marsh	Marsh's Clover Farm
Matt	Mayz	Yurok Tribal Council
Bea Vi	McCovey	Yurok
John W.	Menke	
Kathleen	Mitchell	-
Jeff	Mitchell	Klamath Tribal Council Member
Robert	Moore	-
Margaret	Morrow	Tribe Member
Marshal	Moser	EcoServices Biological Consulting
Frankie	Myers	Yurok Tribe
Melissa	Myers	Yurok
Marlene	Nelson	Copco Land Owner
Roger	Nicholson	Resource Conservancy
Kirk	Oakes	Candidate Klamath County Commissioner
Bud	Ollman	-
Mike	Orcutt	Hoopa Valley Tribe
James	Ottoman	-
Doug	Overby	-
Carl	Page	Wild Rivers Chapter Trout Unlimited
Jon	Parmentier	-
Charles	Payne	-
Andrea	Rabe	Upper Basin Irrigator
Ron	Reed	Karuk Tribe
Chrissie	Reynolds	
Tom	Rickard	
Pamela	Risling	Karuk Trib
Tim	Roberts	-
Nancy	Roeder	-
Dana	Rose	Klamath Justice Coalition
Garrett	Roseberry	-
Karl	Scronce	Upper Klamath Water Users
Trish	Seiler	-
Dennis	Sigo	Klamath Tribes
Glenda	Southarn	

Table 4-4. Individuals Providing Oral Comments at Public Scoping Meetings

First Name	Last Name	Organization
Glen	Spain	Pacific Coast Federal of Fisherman's Association
Cordy	Starr	-
Sam	Stroich	Whitman College Outdoor Program
Frank	Summers	Klamath Tribes
Frank	Tellerico	Siskiyou County Water Users Association
Erica	Terence	Klamath Riverkeeper
Bruce	Topham	-
Virginia	Topham	Off Project
Brandon	Topham	Flying T Ranch
Susan	Topham	-
Amos	Tripp	-
Bill	Tripp	Karuk
Brian	Tripp	Karuk
Craig	Tucker	Karuk Tribe
Rayson	Tupper	Klamath Tribes
John	Turner	-
Matt	Walter	UKWUA
Kathleen	Walter	UKWNA
Ruth	Waltner	Copco Lake Fire Auxiliary
John	Ward	Rogue Fly Fishers
Chuck	Wells	Concerned Friends of the Winona
Nancy	Westbrook	Palmer Westbrook Inc Ranch
James	Whalen	Beaver Creek Property Owners
Mollie	White	Klamath Justice Coalition
Gail	Whitsett	-
Doug	Whitsett	Oregon State Senate
Savannah	Williams	-
Dawn	Wood	-
Bart	Worrell	-
Rebecca	Wu	-
Harvey	Young	OR S. Coast Fisherman
Nick	Zabern	-

Table 4.5. List of Attendees

Copco Village, CA – July 7th, 2010				
Robert Davis	Ray & Yolanda Carlson	Tam Moore	Sami Jo Difuntorum	Steve & Linda Ebert
Clayton	Jerry Cone	Glenn Hicks	Candie Difuntorum	Jon & Maxine Lopey
Linda Wallace	Walter Vuluoki	Mike Sbear	Herman Spanhaus	Bob & Janet Jordan
Tim Hemstreet	Barb Erden	Lhana Minion	Greg & Stacey Tormey	Richard Perigro
Art Sasse	Glenda Shouthard	Heather Dodds	Tom & Lee Rickard	John W Menke
Dr Gierak	Joyce Landi	Wayne Rzepecki	Jim Cook	Charles B Eastlick
Sue Brown	Jim & Va McLadden	John & Loy Beardsmore	Michael Cobseff	Stan & Zenda Horner
Ruth Waltner	Carol Chandler	Earl Lind	Emilio Romer	Mike Mallory
Loy Beardsmore	Julie Prochet	Helen Paul	Joyce Carson	Bill Jackson
Ken Burger	J W Barthman	Jerry B	Bill & Sharon Regal	Heather Forsdick

Table 4.5. List of Attendees

Yreka, CA – July 7th, 2010				
Dr. Gierak	Don Loullace	David Marsh	Jim Betts	Mary Frances McHugh
Alice Hamilton	James E Whalen	Aja Conrad	Earl Barnes	Carol Chandler
Mike Belchik	Mike Mallory	Allie Hostler	Nell Barnes	Linda Prendergast
Jerry Cone	Ed Valenzuela	Michelle O'Gorman	Lisa Faris	Betty Hall
Acott Wright	Joyce Landi	Joan Saltzen	Joe Faris	Jeremy Sokulsky
Kelley Russell	Adryane Garayalde	Jim-Va McFadden	Mike Crebbin	Geery Horn
Sue Whittom	David H	Nick Joslin	Carol Crebbin	David Smith
Molli Jane White	Cindi Baird	Marcia Armstrong	Tony Branyan	Mel Rose
Malcolm Terence	James T	Lisa Tansey	Howard Brophy	Roy Hall
Marlene Nelson	Natalie Reid	Ron Whittom	Dave Meurer	Diane McCalile
Patti & Ron Tucker	Dal Eklund	Darlene Jochim	Dave Soranno	Ron Reed
Ric Costales	Grace Bennett	Erica Terence	John Jaquin	Janelle Reed
Frank Tallerico	Claire Morrison	Petey Brucker	Michael Kobseff	Asa Donahue
Bob Rice	Glenn Briggs	Ursula Bendif	Frank C Meyer	A. Donahue
Steve Fisher	Ed Gulbranson	Craig Tucker	Florence Conrad	Lean McBretney
Julie Perrochet	Nadine Bailly	Tom Hotaling	Jessica Conrad	Ron Dotson
Brenda Haynes	Tim Wilhite	Stan Meager	Dand Colegrove	Robert Davis
Bonnie Loullace	Maris Burch	Ken Brick	R. Kenneth Kleinkopff	Carol Crebbin
Matt Mais				
Klamath Falls, OR – July 8th, 2010				
Julie Bowen	Dale Mueller	Ben Edwards	Mark H Gaffney	Art Altorfer
Dane Bowen	Barb Ambers	Larry Dunsmoor	Anders Rasmussen	Tim McAuliff
Marc Valens	Lynda King-Clegg	Ted Wise	Mike Rikey	Kathleen Walter
Tom Mallams	Jack Butler	Betty Dickson	Pat McMahon	Judith Nelson
James Ottoman	Tim Roberts	Andrea Rabe	Frank Wallace	Perry Chocktoot Jr
Larry Gibbs	Diana Stastny	Rayson Tupper	Bruce A Topham	Norman Karr
Don Gentry	Doug Whitsett	Sally Brandt	Kathryn Myneer	Marvin Cantrell
Rod Kost	Just Colc	Dennis Jefcoat	Gene Cunial	Ed Stastny
John M Turner	Lyalie Craig	Harold Novick	Jerry Williams	Wilma Herney
Dale M.	Michael Luff	Bud Ullman	Ken Jennings	Andrea L G.
David Hogen	Delbert Broyles	Mike Belchik	Albert E Jones	Jayson Bennett
Laurie Sada	Mildred Broyles	Victor Divine	Margaret Morrow	Ken Davis
Mary Grainey	John Myneer	Lawanea Bell	Kirk Rodgers	Roger Nicholson
Mary Taylor	Marshal Moser	Suzanne Knapp	Steve Kundu	K. Mitchell
Bill Garrard	Pete Nevin	Roy L. Hearn	Matt Walter	Danny Hall
Ellen McKay	Larry Mitchell	Elizabeth Gregory	Janic Warren	Allie Hostler
Dorothy Maatin	Doug Overby	Earl Kessler	Don Davidson	Roy Hurst
Shakyla H.	Gary Wells	Charles Romary	Bob King	Paula Pool
LM Bacser	Richard Suber	Don Ratnos	Kerr & Maudie Smith	Vern Wosner
BJ Howerton	Ivy Suber	Belinda Stewart	Steve Cheyne	Alan Urbacia
Nathan Jackson	Randy Shaw	Cordy Star	Geri Byrne	Robert & Mary Tofell
Sharon Nims	Winne Payne	Nancy Roeder	Tim Conner	Robert Moore
Robert Jamison	Robert McSorely	Wes & Julia Kellom	Mike Dawson	Linda Long
Anna Bennett	Travis & Anne Mortenson	Derek Kimbolz	Lori Nelson	Karin Colison
Belinda Lindy	Ken Homolloa	Lyle Ahrens	M. Werth	Jim & Sherry Bellet
Erika Bentsen	Gary Voigh	Troy & Melonie Parrish	Bruce R Werth	Scott Senter
Susan Topham	John Lambie	Paulette Knoll	Dan McCullough	David Dunn
Tim Holabird	Will L Bacon	Ronald E Swed	Rick Strahaw	Jerry & Jim Caldwell
Dennis Sigo	Ben Mallams	Marjorie Divine	Jeff Mitchell	Jerry Warren
Rod Hadley	Frank Summers	Duane Hardenburger	Hollie Cannon	Frank H Hammerick

Table 4.5. List of Attendees

Trish Seila	Barney & Glynda Hoyt	Bol Byrne	Karl Scronce	Cecil Lake
Barry & Ruth O'Connor	Jerry & Jo Harlinger			
Chiloquin, OR – July 9th, 2010				
Jennifer Miller	Anita Ward	Allie Hostler	Rayson Tupper	Joyce M Jacobus
Victoria Trees	Jerry Jones	Roger Nicholson	Harlene Kimbol	Steve Ropaly
Cindy Combs	Roger Hart	Mary Grainey	Dave Hoger	Bud Ullman
Chuck Kimbol	Don Gentry	Jean Edwards	Dennis Jefcoat	Andrea Rabe
Nick Kimbol Sr	Larry Whetstone	Taylor David	Anna Bennet	John Ward
Gordon Herron	Judith Atchinson	Julie Bowen	Gary Frost	Tom Mallams
Larkynn J	Kirk Oakes	Dane Bowen	Tetter & Missie Hess	Ted Wise
J Miller	Dennis Dickson	Arthur Atchinson	Chuck Wells	Kathleen Walter
Clarence Hostler	Suzanne Knapp	Dennis Sigo	Mary E Gentry	
Deborah Hostler	Shawn Jackson	Frank Summers	Joseph McKee	
Matt Walter	GeorGene Nelson	Jeff Mitchell	David Van Cleed	
Brookings, CA – July 14th, 2010				
Nancy Westbrook	Glen Spain	Carl Page	John Minoletti	Stan Easley
Richard Westbrook	Ted Wise	Kathleen Slown	Harvey Young	Aida Parkinson
Wayne Krieger				
Arcata, CA – July 15th, 2010				
John Olson	Rick Banko	Robert Frankin	Mike Orcutt	Eric Johnson
Jessica Wilson	Hank Seemann	Melvin McKinney	Zuretti Goosby	Sylvia deRoof
M. Biaro	Ken Fetcho	Diane Bowers	Kelley Reid	Robert Harper
Gayle Garman	R. Hamaki	Kathy Dowd	Scott Bauer	Rebecca Wu
Adam Jamiv	A. Parkinson	Daniel Jordan	Brent Halverstadt	Dennis Houghton
Amos Tripp	Wes Smith	Daniel Sarna	Susan Waites	Mark Lovelace
Edie Butte	Andrew Rogers	Bjorn Berg	Allie Hostler	Mike Belchik
Randy Brown	Lynn Ryan	Bill Condon	Betsy Faber	Scott G.
Sue Leskiw	Mark Wheatley	Diane Beck	John Woolley	D. C.
Rick Dowd	Linda Goff Evans	Mike van Hattem	Darrell Cardiff	
Orleans, CA – July 16th, 2010				
Robert Goodwin	Nolan Colegrove	Holly Hensher	Bea Vi McCovey	Petey Brucker
Alvis Johnson	Hope Woodward	LeRoy Cyr	Mavis McCovey	Zo Devine
Sonny Devis	Michelle Krall	Dora Bernal	Tanya Chapple	Molli White
L. P. J.	Susan Corum	Kara Mikay	Elizabeth Zenker	Susan Pienta
Scott Quinn	Siread Talley	Nat Pennington	Louise Davis	Dena Magdaleno
Deborah-Bruce Hostler	Jamie Muldoon	Erica Terence	Cody Jay Norgaard-Stroich	Pamela Rislins
Bona Ferris	Laverne Glaze	Clarence Hostler	Karuna Greenberg	R. Coragliatti
Eric Schmidt	Ndeanna Marshall	Corrina Cohen	James Brengle	Will Harling
Mark Feher	Renee Staufferq	Marc Robbi	Ramona Taylor	Melissa Myers
Rick Feher	Jenny Shore	Kathryn Glaessner	John Salter	Tyler Conrad
Allie Hostler	Crystal Bowman	Ryan Wiegel	Lissa Englert	Aja Conrad
Dan Sarna	David Eckert	Elsa Goodwin	Leloni Colegrove	Travis Goyle
Geena Talley	Mary Beth Elinson	Forest Hutchins	Sam Stroich	Brian D. Tripp
Bari Talley	Matt Burke	Ben Beaver	Chook-chook Millman	Lauren Alvarado
Josa Talley	Siread Talley	Noah Robinson	Kate Ceronsky	Regina C.
Elena Zheglova	Jamie Muldoon	Bill Tripp	Louise Davis	Philip Albers
Elaina Albers				

4.2 Comment Summary

This section presents a summary of the comments received during the scoping period that raised issues for further evaluation in the EIS/EIR development process. Those comments that are specific to the actions being considered by the agencies, involve the regional area where the action would occur, address the communities and entities that could be affected by the agencies decisions, and fall within the statutory requirements of NEPA and/or CEQA.

The criteria used to evaluate the comments include the following aspects:

1. Beneficial and adverse effects of the project proposal
2. Public health and safety
3. Unique characteristics and ecologically critical areas
4. Highly controversial effects
5. Uncertain impacts
6. Precedent-setting actions
7. Cumulative actions and impacts
8. National Register of Historic Places
9. Threatened and endangered species and their habitats
10. Violation of Federal, state, or local laws

The comments received ranged from issues associate with the origins and scopes of the KHSA and KBRA, to suggestions for alternatives, to recommendations for the types of analyses the commentors would like to see addressed in the EIS/EIR. Many similar comments were received from multiple commentors. Duplicate comments are summarized here as one comment.

All comments received were reviewed for the specific issues or recommendations raised by the commentor. The comments were then grouped by subject area relative to the purpose of the project, specific to KHSA or KBRA actions, or resource areas such as fish, water quality, economics, recreation, cultural resources, etc. The following pages present the comment issues received organized by the issue categories.

4.2.1 Purpose and Need/Project Objectives and Overall EIS/EIR Scope

There were several comments submitted relative to the overall purpose and objectives of the KHSA, KBRA, and Secretarial Determination, which were based on the draft Purpose and Need Statement and description of the project

history presented during scoping. In addition, several commentors provided suggestions and guidance on the overall content of the EIS/EIR, which were not specific to any one issue.

- One commentor stated that consistency with the KBRA should not be a factor in the Secretarial Determination.
- Regarding the EIS/EIR scope, one commentor suggested that the environmental review should focus on whether dam removal can be accomplished in a way that advances salmonid restoration while mitigating adverse impacts to natural resources, local communities, and tribes.
- Several commentors requested that the goals of the project be better described and clarified and then public scoping re-opened.
- One commentor requested that the Proposed Action, as stated in the Scoping Notices, be changed to “an Affirmative Determination that removal of the four lower dams on the Klamath River to achieve a free-flowing condition and allow full volitional fish passage is in the public interest, will advance restoration of the salmonid fishery and is consistent with statutory obligations and tribal rights.”
- One commentor requested clarification of whether or not the Proposed Action will be analyzed under the assumptions: 1) that the Secretary will execute and authorize implementation of the KBRA, and 2) that Congress will provide full or partial appropriations for funding that is required to fulfill the terms of the KBRA. The Purpose and Need is presupposed to alternatives and is biased towards dam removal.
- One commentor stated that the EIS/EIR must clarify what “restoration of the salmonid fisheries in the Klamath Basin” means. Outside a clear explanation, it is impossible to make a determination of whether fish recovery is in the public interest, or whether, in terms of fish populations, this number has ever been achieved subsequent to any of the dams being constructed.
- Regarding dam removal, one commentor asked where are the studies addressing downstream flooding, “bath ring” mitigation, reducing river water without low level dam releases, sustaining minimum flows without dam releases, effect of sediment downstream, and power replacement and rate increases?
- Regarding the presentation of data in the EIS/EIR, one commentor stated that the data available on nutrient cycling, salmonid stressors, flow, etc., are too impenetrable and obtuse to provide the public with easily accessible information. Available information and any new studies should be presented in a clear, concise, and digestible format.

- In support of the KHSA, one commentator noted that the Klamath is the last major river system in the western United States that can be restored to a major salmon/steelhead producing stream if all the dams are removed. The Project should follow the timeline provided for in the KHSA.
- Several comments were received questioning whether the KBRA and its water diversions can be implemented in compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA).
- One commentator suggested that issues surrounding Keno Dam should be considered as cumulative actions or reasonably foreseeable, but analysis should be done independently of the KBRA/ KHSA project.
- One commentator requested that the EIS/EIR present detailed mitigation measures including the parties responsible for funding and monitoring the measures.
- Several comments were received requesting analysis of oceanic conditions relative to fish recovery. If oceanic conditions are going to preclude the purpose of the project, it would not make sense to continue with the project.
- One commentator requested consideration of water benefits of the KBRA to the National Wildlife Refuges from KBRA Sec. 15.1.2.E.
- One commentator requested a public comment period on the scope of the project after the publishing of the Secretarial Determination Overview Report.

4.2.2 No Action Alternative

The No Action alternative addresses the condition that neither the KHSA nor the KBRA would be implemented; essentially equating to a negative Secretarial Determination. Commentors provided suggestions on the scope and actions that the agencies should consider to be part of and not part of the No Action as described in the EIS/EIR. Comments relative to the No Action/No Project alternative are listed below.

- The No Action alternative should be based on current conditions, and should not include water supply and resource measures outlined in the KBRA, which will only take effect if dam removal goes forward as outlined in the KHSA.
- The No Action alternative should not include water quality improvements under the Klamath Hydroelectric Project interim measures, as these are not part of the FERC annual license process.

- The No Action alternative should analyze the Secretary failing to make a determination on dam removal. If the Secretary fails to act, the KHSA may be terminated. Under this scenario, FERC relicensing could resume.
- The No Action alternative should evaluate the legal expenses associated with continued dam operation.
- The No Action alternative should include the full implementation of all the TMDLs.
- The No Action alternative should include current conditions with FERC Annual licenses, and not the KBRA or water quality improvements for interim measures.
- Address the effect of the No Action alternative on salmon restoration.

4.2.3 Action Alternatives

Comments were received from many individual that addressed various aspects of KHSA and KBRA, as well as suggestions for alternative actions to the KHSA and KBRA.

- Several commentors stated that implementation of the KBRA should be included in any of the KHSA alternatives.
- One commentor indicated that the scope of the EIS/EIR must be broad enough to analyze alternatives that are not dependent on the approval of the KBRA, in whole or in part.
- One commentor requested that all alternatives should make it clear that the Secretary will continue the Trinity River Restoration Program.
- Several commentors suggested that the Proposed Action (in the event of an Affirmative Determination) should be analyzed both with and without implementation of the KBRA.
- One commentor stated that the Secretary's Affirmative or Negative Determination with Water Quality Improvement should be based upon the terms of the KBRA, but rather by refilling Lower Klamath Lake using Lost River winter water, expansion of Tule Lake, and the restoration of riparian zones along the entire lower Lost River and Keno Reach of the Klamath River.
- Several commentors stated that the four-dam (full) removal and "No-Action" alternatives are appropriate. Partial dam removal is not. If a FERC relicensing option is pursued, use the FERC FEIS of 2007 for impact analysis – no new analysis is necessary.

- Several commentors stated that the FERC relicensing alternative should be described as “relicensing with mandatory prescriptions by federal agencies and water quality certification required by the states.” Analysis of FERC relicensing in this EIS should not duplicate the FERC FEIS done in 2007.
- One commentor stated that a federal take over and decommissioning of the dams, based on the Federal Power Act, should be analyzed, whereby the DOI assumes ownership and begins dam removal more quickly than outlined in the KHSA.
- Many comments were received requesting that fish ladders be analyzed as an alternative to dam removal.
- One commentor suggested that dam sediment be removed and stored in the lower gradient basins such as Butte Valley.
- One commentor requested that FERC Relicensing, without the implementation of the KBRA, be analyzed as an alternative, with the analysis using the FERC EIS/EIR as much as possible and assessing the impacts of the Mandatory Conditions and Water Quality Conditions.
- Several commentors requested that potential bypass alternatives such as the FishBypass, developing Bogus Creek as a bypass or alternative spawning grounds, and other bypass proposals such as a fish tunnel, be analyzed.
- Regarding the KBRA, one commentor requested that the EIS/EIR include the costs and benefits of building winter water storage.
- Regarding the KBRA, one commentor requested that the EIS/EIS include an alternative that will reduce seasonal agricultural water demand by phasing out commercial agriculture on Lower Klamath and Tule Lake national wildlife refuges, and manage the refuges for water quality and wildlife purposes.
- Several commentors requested that the EIS/EIR address different strategies that would involve the river to promote fish numbers.
- One commentor requested that the EIS/EIR evaluate a four dam removal alternative, an "affirmative determination"; and a relicensing alternative, which would be effective if the KHSA terminates due to a negative determination (KHSA section 3.3.5.B).
- Several commentors suggested that the EIS/EIR consider a reasonable range of alternatives including partial to full decommission of each dam, partial to full implementation of the KBRA, and various options for phasing dam removal.

- The following alternatives were suggested for additional water storage under the KBRA:
 - Use of Long Lake
 - Use of Agency Lake
 - Dredging of Upper Klamath Lake
 - Underground Storage
 - Use of Lower Klamath Lake area
- Regarding the KHSA, one commentor requested that the EIS/EIR look at a winter reservoir water drawdown and sediment release as a dam removal alternative.
- One commentor stated that alternatives and restoration actions should not be limited to the provisions of the KBRA or the KHSA.
- One commentor stated that based on federal Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) directives regarding NEPA alternatives, alternatives in this EIS/EIR should be developed and analyzed that do not simply advance the restoration of salmonids, but that advance restoration efforts and actually restore and recover Klamath fisheries.
- One commentor noted that a significant range of alternatives needs to be analyzed, such as fish hatcheries, fish bypass, and new dams.
- Regarding the timing of the KHSA and KBRA, one commentor requested that the EIS/EIR evaluate an alternative that assumes the completion of the KHSA prior to implementing the KBRA.
- One commentor stated that the details of the KBRA are insufficient for a project-level analysis. The document must analyze the KBRA at a programmatic analysis. In addition, the KBRA needs to be included as part of proposed action.
- Regarding possible KBRA actions, several commentors requested that the EIS/EIR consider juniper removal as a mechanism to increase water supply.
- Regarding fish recovery, one commentor requested that the EIS/EIR evaluate the possibility of introducing insects that salmon eat and placing such insects in the river.
- To address Klamath River water quality (temperature) issues, one commentor suggested that the EIS/EIR evaluate the possibility of cooling

the river with shade cloth and aerating the river. In addition, plant trees along river's edges to help cool it.

- One commentor requested that the EIS/EIR evaluate an alternative that uses the J.C. Boyle dam, and possibly the Copco 2 dam to produce “low head” hydropower.
- Several commentors requested that the EIS/EIR evaluate alternatives that remove the dams before 2020.
- Several commentors suggested that the EIS/EIR evaluate an alternative that phases dam removal over several years, allowing for adaptive management.
- One commentor suggested that the EIS/EIR consider an alternative whereby sediments will be removed and stored, and then released at a slower rate.
- One commentor suggested an alternative that includes eradication of weeds.
- One commentor suggested an alternative that replaces the loss of power generation with a biomass cogeneration facility.

4.2.4 Fish/Fisheries

Many comments were received on salmon and other fish species, including as related to fisheries along the river. These comments included addressing benefits of the KHSRA and KBRA relative to fish populations, effects to fish from dam removal, and providing historical information relative to fish distribution in the Klamath River prior to the dams.

- Several commentors requested that the EIS/EIR address how dam removal will reduce fish disease, increase their food supply, and/or advance salmon restoration efforts.
- One commentor requested that the EIS/EIR evaluate project impacts to the Klamath River and Trinity River fisheries.
- Regarding the description of existing conditions for fish species, comments were received requesting that the EIS/EIR:
 - Describe whether the salmon and steelhead historically ever actually migrated to the upper watershed, including Klamath Lake.
 - Evaluate predation by sea lions and cormorants as a cause of the low salmon population in the Klamath River.
 - Recognize that the predation increases as salmonids are stressed, in warm water or overcrowded conditions such as those found below the dams.

- Describe how the historic basalt barrier at Klamath Lake has limited the salmon migration.
- Take into account water temperatures of the Klamath River and the ability of the salmon to survive in the river.
- Recognize that the river upstream of the Copco Dam contains large rocks and boulders, which is unfit for spawning.
- Thoroughly analyze the effects of ocean conditions, given that ocean conditions are one of, if not the, major determinate of salmonid populations.
- Describe historic and existing fishery conditions and evaluate impacts of dam removal and the KBRA on populations, self-sustainability, fish health, other aquatic species, effects on water quality, stream flows, and fish parasites.
- Discuss why there were high salmon fish runs with the dams in place.
- Describe the relationship of the 2002 fish kill with the dams.
- Describe the capacity, in terms of the number of fish, and if this has previously been achieved prior to the placement of the dams.
- Regarding upper Basin fishery issues, comments were received that asked:
 - How will dam removal improve salmon spawning if the Keno and Link River dams are left in place?
 - What are the impacts of additional endangered fish and other aquatic species entering the upper basin?
- Several commentators offered alternative explanations as to why salmon populations have decreased. These include:
 - Fish declines are caused from drought and tribal gill netting, not dams.
 - Salmon are decreasing in the ocean, either due to conditions, overfishing, or predation. The river and the dams are not the problem.
 - The salmon industry is doing well; however, due to temperature increases from El Nino in the Pacific Ocean, the salmon have moved north. The fish have migrated northward in the oceans to

cooler waters; removal of dams will not facilitate Klamath River fish recovery.

- Regarding the ongoing Secretarial Determination studies, one commentor requested that if Klamath fisheries increase in the near future, before dam removal, the EIS/EIR should incorporate a continuing study of fish numbers to determine how changing conditions inform the Secretarial Determination.
- Several commentors stated that dam removal would destroy fisheries in the lakes and lake recreation.
- Several commentors questioned whether implementation of the KBRA and its diversions would result in flows necessary to achieve the Ecological Base Flows.
- Several commentors requested an analysis of how climate change can be expected to impact fisheries and other aquatic resources. Relative to the KBRA, commentors requested an evaluation of the impacts of the diversion of 330,000 acre-feet for the Klamath Reclamation Project laid out in the KBRA on the Klamath Fish stocks, and whether the implementation of the KBRA and these diversions will result in flows necessary to achieve the ecological base flows described in “Evaluation of Instream Flows and Needs in the Lower Klamath River (2005) by Hardy, Addley and Saraeva.
- Several commentors offered that the 2002 fish kill was the result of a “methamphetamine dump” and water exports out of the Trinity River to southern California, not reductions in flow from the Klamath dams.
- One commentor stated that current science does not show existing benefits to fish or water quality through the projects.
- Regarding the effects analysis of KHSR and KBRA on Klamath River fisheries, comments were received requesting that the EIS/EIR:
 - Discuss and use any studies that support Coho recovery as a result of dam removal.
 - Reflect that the fish analysis should be based on life-cycle modeling and production potential, with an analysis timeline that is long enough to measure the biological effects on and to fish, and to capture the “natural ecological progression” (at least 50 years or 10 generations of Chinook) that is required for fish species to re-colonize an area.
 - Analyze impacts to native fish, lampreys, and all native aquatic species.

- Address how dam removal will provide an additional sediment supply for spawning.
- Address how will the proposed action affect the management of wild stocks of spring-run Chinook in the Klamath River Basin, and what methods and techniques will be used to identify the stock(s) either for use in reintroduction (volitionally or with active intervention above Upper Klamath) and for existing stocks, such as the spring-run Chinook from the Salmon River.
- Discuss how or if the implementation of the KBRA and reduction in flows for fish will reduce the abundance of Klamath fish stocks and increase pressures on Trinity River harvests.
- Discuss what regulatory process will be used to implement the harvest restrictions required in the KBRA to protect fish stocks introduced above Iron Gate dam.
- Discuss the possibility and ramifications of additional sediment supply for spawning.
- Address the possibility of reduced incidence of disease in Klamath fish stocks, the impact on their food supplies, and whether the project will increase the abundance of the fish stocks.
- Discuss and analyze the affects of increased and improved habitat for all life functions of the Klamath fish stocks, and how access to additional habitat benefit Klamath fish stocks.
- Account for implementation of the Alaska Resource and Economic Development (ARED) wild fish program in Klamath basis.
- The ARED model or any similar hatchery model, as it has been recommended, not be used above Happy Camp due to river conditions.
- Discuss how the salmon will migrate during summer low flows with no dams to control flow.
- Address the C. Shasta bacteria and ocean condition's impacts on salmonid fisheries.
- Include and evaluate measures for improving fishery, aquatic species health, and providing passage within and upstream of the dams.

- Describe relevant scientific studies, flora or other activities intended to address fish health.
- Several comments were received regarding the need for mitigation of dam removal impacts to fisheries. These include:
 - Mitigate for the negative impacts of dam removal on California and Oregon salmon fishing industry due to released of sediments.
 - Mitigate for the impacts of deconstruction on fish and wildlife.
 - Evaluate possible mitigation measures such as: maintenance of a production and a brood stock, or conservation hatchery at the Iron Gate Hatchery, or remodeled Fall Creek Hatchery, to preserve genetic diversity if the adults of an entire year class are wiped out as a result of the sediment plug going downriver after dam removal.
 - What mitigation is planned for the loss of lake trout habitat?
- One commentor asked what the regulatory process will be used to implement harvest restrictions when fish are introduced above Iron Gate Dam
- Several comments were received relative to the Iron Gate Fish Hatchery. These include:
 - Consider the costs of reconstruction of Iron Gate Hatchery as a mitigation measure.
 - The fish hatchery mitigation must continue until the runs are restored.
 - Include an analysis of the year-to-year mitigation measures by the DFG at Iron Gate Hatchery on salmonid populations.
- Evaluate the impacts of re-introducing fish to the river.
- Evaluate the potential for species distribution and the effects on the viability of anadromous fish.
- Describe and evaluate the impacts of fish re-introduction of the basin's food chain.

4.2.5 Recreation

Comments on Recreation focused on loss of reservoir recreational activities, future recreation use, and river rafting potential. These comments include:

- Will there be more rafting opportunities with dam removal? What is the value of current and proposed rafting conditions?
- Will the reservoir property be developed for recreation?
- There will be fewer opportunities to swim with the lakes gone.
- Recreational opportunities are already limited now because of algae blooming in the lakes.
- The loss of the lakes will result in the loss of recreational opportunities and associated revenues to small businesses and the counties.
- Will the reservoir footprint be developed into a recreational site for public use?
- Evaluate the impacts of fish reintroduction on recreation users.

4.2.6 Water Quality

Numerous comments were received relative to river and reservoir water quality, causes of water quality degradation, and the potential for water quality improvements with the KHSA and KBRA.

- Regarding existing water quality issues, comments and questions included:
 - How does the current operation of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project, with minimum flow requirements, flow ramping, and other measures impact water quality in the Klamath River?
 - Discuss how applicable water quality standards, including those found in the Hoopa Valley Tribe's water quality control plan, could be achieved with the Klamath Project dams in place.
 - With regard to the origin of naturally high levels of phosphorus in the lakes, are they from phosphorus rich soils being blown into the lake or from agricultural practices?
 - Commentors requested that the EIS/EIR describe how dam removal will improve water quality.
- There were multiple comments regarding the existing dams' impact on water temperature and the effects on salmonids. These comments include:
 - Klamath River has always been a warm river.
 - The dams do not heat water or cause algae blooms, instead the dams provide cool water for release downstream.

- Discuss how irrigation diversions of 330,000 acre-feet, provided in the KBRA, will impact water temperatures in the Klamath River.
 - The pulse releases of water in the Trinity and Klamath prematurely trigger the summer Chinook runs and encourage later spring runs than would naturally occur, when the river is still too warm to support them once the flow pulse is gone.
- The algae blooms observed in the basin, their cause and impact to water quality, generated a number of comments:
 - The algae residing in the reservoirs are not toxic.
 - The algae growths are caused by warm water flowing over the geothermal field as it flows into the Upper Klamath Lake.
 - There is no sign that algae are toxic as other wildlife and residents have not suffered illness, rashes, or fatal incidents.
 - How will the toxic blue green algae blooms change with the elimination of the reservoir?
 - What will be the effect of the dams on water quality and algae production.
- Regarding upper Basin water quality issues, comments were received indicating that:
 - Water returned to the river from farms is cleaner than river water.
 - Poor water quality is a natural upper basin problem not related to the activities of the population.
 - One commentor asked how does the nearly finished TMDL relate to the overall objectives of the restoration agreement? Water quality seems to be improving since the initiation of the TMDL process.
- Comments received on the scope of the water quality analyses requested that the EIS:
 - Assure the project is in compliance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.
 - Evaluate the effects of pesticides on water quality in the river.
 - Analyze both the short-term and long-term water quality impacts from the project.

- Analyze the TMDL consistency of the project, and rely on water quality data developed by the TMDL process to the extent feasible.

4.2.7 Water Supply

A number of comments were received regarding the potential effects of the KHSa and KBRA on water supplies.

- The City of Yreka questioned and requested:
 - How would alternatives impact the water supply for the City of Yreka?
 - An evaluation of the impacts on Yreka's water pipeline, which runs under Iron Gate Reservoir.
 - An evaluation of the impacts to the City of Yreka's facilities including the cathodic protection field at the Fall Creek Campground and boat ramp, a pump house and water pre-treatment facility at Fall Creek/Copco Rd. Evaluate the risks associated with increased public access to the water supply quality and facilities maintenance.
- Regarding the KBRA, commentors requested or noted:
 - An evaluation of the impacts of the Upper Basin farmers pumping up to 50 percent of the entire headwater flow, decreasing the available supply for downstream beneficial uses.
 - The use of the existing water adjudication processes to solve the issues in the Klamath.
- One commentor noted that the Klamath is an upside down river in that the upper watershed contributes only 10 percent of flow, with the other 90 percent comes from the three rivers that enter the river below the dams, thus improving water quality downstream due to dilution from cleaner sources.
- One commentor noted that water allocations are based on archaic legal system that failed to recognize fish and environmental needs and required water resource development at the expense of environmental conditions.
- One commentor stated that the KBRA provides water for agriculture without regard to the ESA Biological Opinion specified minimum flows.
- Several commentors requested an evaluation of dam removal on groundwater, lowering the water table and potentially requiring deeper wells, which will cost residents money.

- Several commentors asked where water supply will come from if dams are removed.
- Several commentors requested an analysis of water rights, allocations, and supply demand balance.
- One commentor noted that the KBRA is based on assumptions of historical variability – given climate change these assumptions are no longer reliable. Water storage for food production may trump all other concerns as climate variability sets in, and survival of salmon species under uncertain climate is shaky at best.
- There were several comments received related to groundwater impacts and development of groundwater as a water supply. These include:
 - Loss of groundwater supply from reservoir removal
 - Analyze the KBRA effects on Lost River Basin groundwater
 - Develop groundwater storage in the upper basin as cold water storage

4.2.8 Economics

Numerous comments were received regarding the economic effects of dam removal and the KBRA, no action, on the regional economic, recreation, and agricultural interests.

- Several commentors requested that the EIS/EIR address the economic impact of the no-action alternative.
- Many comments were received for the EIS to analyze the socio-economic impacts of all the alternatives. These include:
 - Evaluate the potential loss of the lakes on the diversity of recreational opportunities and which could negatively impact local economies.
 - Analyze of the benefits to the coastal fishing economies from even a modest investment in fisheries restoration and dam removal, which could be large.
 - Consider economic effects of the implementation of the TMDLs.
 - Consider and compare the value of the salmon fishery with the value of warm water fish and of the value of hydropower.

- Analyze the contribution of fishing and hunting to the regional economy, and whether these activities will increase or decrease with dam removal.
 - Evaluate the effects of dam removal on the local economies due to decreased farming and employment associated with the hydropower facilities.
 - Evaluate the costs of road improvements necessary for dam removal.
 - Evaluate the possibility of dam removal creating jobs during deconstruction and stronger, more sustainable, local economies based on a healthy river and fishery in the long run.
 - Consider the cost-effectiveness of dam removal versus FERC relicensing as documented to date.
 - Provide an economic evaluation of Iron Gate and Copco reservoirs to Siskiyou County
- One commentor noted that returning the river to its natural state will support all local economies, subsistence living, and tribes, not just the already subsidized farmers.
- Several commentors requested that the EIS/EIR evaluate the real cost of increased diet related diseases experienced by Tribes who have lost access to a traditional diet and the improvement to the diet if fish populations increase in the river.
- Several commentors requested that the socio-economic impacts of the tribes receiving 92,000 acres of timberland be analyzed in the EIS/EIR
- Regarding the KBRA economic effects, commentors requested that the EIS/EIR address:
 - Indirect financial impacts should consider the cumulative impacts of existing restoration and land retirement in the Upper Basin with the addition to the KBRA actions.
 - Evaluate the possibility that implementation of the KBRA may exceed the local economic thresholds resulting in the collapse of the livestock industry and infrastructure.
 - Evaluate whether mitigation funds are adequate to offset economic effects of KBRA.

- Address the specific socio-economic benefits/impacts to the Hoopa Tribe from the implementation of the KBRA.
- Consider the loss of the irretrievable resources of the Basin ranching communities.
- Analyze the economics of introducing endangered fish into the Upper Basin where Endangered Species Act considerations could further impinge on property rights.
- Address the impacts to infrastructure that would result from taking land out of production with loss of irrigation water.
- Analyze the economic value of a stabilized water supply to the Upper Klamath Basin agricultural community.
- Consider both environmental and socioeconomic effects of Section 16 of the KBRA which deals with issues in the off-project area.
- Several comments were received relative to the costs of loss of hydroelectric power to the region and what would be the replacement cost.
- Other economic effect comments include:
 - The cost of both Power and homeowner's insurance will increase with dam removal.
 - This project is being undertaken at great expense to taxpayers at a time when government services are being cut across the board.
 - Need to evaluate the reduction of tax revenues from PacifiCorp and Fruit Growers on the funding of Hornbrook School.
 - What are the repair and recovery costs from possible future flooding?
 - Need to address economic impacts of relicensing or decommissioning to ratepayers, PacifiCorp, and local governments, and the cost of replacing cheap power to Tule Lake, Scott and Shasta Valley farmers.
 - What are the projected legal expenses of the status quo?
 - Need to analyze the values of the existing Wild and Scenic Rivers designation and associated tourism, recreation, transit occupancy tax, sales tax, and other sources.

4.2.9 Property Value

A number of comments were received relative to current conditions and the dam removal effects to property values for those who live near the reservoirs. The commentors requested that the EIS/EIR:

- Evaluate the possibility that real estate values may already be reduced due to poor water quality in the lakes.
- Analyze the impacts to property values and tax revenues along the Klamath River for Copco and Iron Lake and to below Iron Gate Dam due to real or perceived loss of flood control. Consider silt deposition and changing flood dynamics in the analysis.
- Conduct a survey of local real estate companies to determine the number of people interested in lake front property today.
- Reassess property values to reflect the damage already caused by the project process to date, and discuss the continued decline of property values.
- Identify that real estate disclosures should reflect dam removal and the loss of the lakes, as well as the potential flooding caused by dam removal.
- Notify insurance underwriters of the flooding potential that will result from dam removal.
- Address what will happen to property values and the associated tax revenue due to dam removal, and how will this be mitigated?
- Evaluate the possibility of takings and eminent domain issues due to severely depressed property values.

4.2.10 Cultural and Tribal Trust

Comments received on cultural resources and Tribal Trust issues were varied, and generally include the following:

- Evaluate the KHSa Settlement's waiver of tribal rights.
- Evaluate the possibility of more regulation on native harvest-modern netting and other fishing gear make their harvest too effective.
- Consider the possibility for increased trade between Quartz Valley/Shasta and the downstream tribes (deer for fish) would be beneficial to all of the tribes.
- Clearly identify Federal, State, and Trust statutory and contractual obligations of either relicensing or decommissioning in the EIS/EIR.

- Shasta Nation’s burial and village sites under reservoir will be exposed with dam removal.
- How does the project impact the interests of the Modoc Nation if salmon cannot get past the Keno and Link River dams?
- How can the loss of rights discussed in Section 15 of the KBRA not be deemed a “severe, adverse impact” to the Upper Basin tribes?
- Include a section on Tribal Trust obligations and ensure the Federal Government complies with all trust responsibilities to the Klamath Tribes, the Resighini Rancheria, the Yurok, the Karuk, and the Hoopa Tribes.
- Additional analysis on the NHPA and places of religions and cultural significance to the Yurok Tribe, especially in the Lower Klamath.
- Evaluate impacts to tribal water and fishing rights claims.
- Analyze the un-consented subordination and waiver of tribal water rights.
- How does federal licensing and continued permission to operate, the Klamath Project impact the Hoopa Valley Tribe’s established rights to water and fish in the Klamath and Trinity Rivers?
- Would an Affirmative Determination favoring dam removal be consistent with the United States’ fiduciary trust obligation to protect the Hoopa Valley Tribe’s fishing rights in the Klamath and Trinity Rivers?
- How does execution of the KBRA and the unwilling subordination of the Hoopa Valley Tribe’s senior water rights to junior irrigation interests comport with the United States’ fiduciary trust obligations to the Tribe and its members?
- Do not evaluate the impacts of the KBRA on downstream treaty rights as they are not environmental impacts of the KHSRA.
- Evaluate the effects of diet-related diseases due to loss of access to traditional diet.
- Evaluate the effects of lack of consumption of the mussels on the Tribes due to their toxicity
- Evaluate the effects of the water quality of the river on the willows that are used to for basket weaving. Traditionally the baskets are created by chewing the ends of willows to soften them.

4.2.11 Air Quality Comments/Greenhouse Gases/Climate Change

The comments received relative to air quality primarily focused on greenhouse gas emissions and global warming effects. Those comments include:

- Define to what extent do the reservoirs behind the Klamath Project dams contribute to greenhouse gas emissions?
- Determine whether there will be an increase in greenhouse gas emissions in the form of replacement electrical generation facilities? Would this result in a decrease in air quality?
- Analyze the effects of operating deconstruction equipment on global warming.
- Analyze the effects of replacing hydropower with coal generation on global warming.
- Evaluate the effects of decaying algal blooms on the generation of greenhouse gases. A comment was also received regarding how future climate change could affect Klamath River flows.

4.2.12 Hydrology

The comments received relative to hydrology addressed historic flow, changes to the hydrology of the basin, how dam removal would affect the flows, and increased flooding potential from dam removal. These comments include:

- Research and describe water flows during the 1800's- 1900's, prior to dam construction.
- Evaluate how the conversion of wetlands to agriculture in the upper basin has changed the hydrology of the entire basin.
- Look at the historical flows in the 2000's as they have not been sufficient enough for spawning.
- Evaluate how the agricultural diversion of 330,000 acre-feet provided in the KBRA will impact flows in the Klamath River downstream of the Reclamation Project, and identify the specific level of flow anticipated to be available for fish.
- Evaluate how the removal of the Klamath Project dams will affect the flow regime in the Klamath River, including creating standing water in the river.
- Evaluate the flow patterns, water quality conditions and the state of the river in terms of available water resources, management systems and historical conditions.

- Look at the impact to flows on the Trinity River.
- Evaluate how dam removal will cause flooding downstream of Iron Gate.

4.2.13 Wildlife

The comments received on wildlife primarily focused on loss of reservoir habitat and the need for restoration of habitat following removal of the reservoirs. These comments included:

- Analyze the effects on bird habitat and wildlife in terms of bird watching and hunting.
- Make provisions in the EIS/EIR for streambed and riparian restoration.
- Analyze the impacts to freshwater mussel habitat and populations.
- Will dam removal increase habitat for all life forms? Will there be additional habitat benefits?
- What happens to other species besides salmon (catfish, perch, bass, sunfish) as well as birds and sensitive species (Western Pond Turtles and swallows) once the dams are removed?
- Will there be impacts to the migratory waterfowl resulting from loss of habitat?
- Evaluate the overall improvement in habitat.
- Address all native species that will be impacted or restored as a result of the project.
- Mitigate for the restoration of the Lower and Upper Klamath Lake Basin wetlands.

4.2.14 Sediment

Comments relative to sediment issues focused on the need to restore stream banks following reservoir removal and the impact of sediment release to the river currently stored behind the dams.

- The EPA and others recommended that the DEIS/EIR demonstrate compliance with Clean Water Act Section 404(b) guidelines. Coordination with the U.S. Corps of Engineers, states, and EPA will be required.
- The City of Yreka raised a concern that increased flows in Fall Creek could facilitate additional sediment transport to Iron Gate Reservoir with impacts to City's water supply.

- One commentor questioned whether the project would cause any erosion and sedimentation along the river banks.
- Several commentors stated that the impacts of sediment must be thoroughly analyzed; the impacts of dam removal should not aggravate the water quality challenges of the basin.
- One commentor requested that the EIS/EIR consider mitigation for negative impacts of dam removal, particularly for sediment behind the dams.
- One commentor requested that the EIS/EIR consider the effects of sediment on refugia throughout the system.
- One commentor requested that the EIS/EIR evaluate adverse effects of sediment transport to the degree that sediment would smother or contaminate salmon-spawning beds, water quality downstream to water users, recreational use, and accumulation of sediment along the coast. Mitigation measures for identified adverse effects should be thoroughly explored.
- One commentor requested an evaluation of the need for aggressive bank stabilization effort on re-emerged stream banks; evaluate the possibility that sedimentation downriver of the dams may change the river course and lead to more severe flooding.

4.2.15 Agriculture and Land Use

Comments relative to agriculture varied between the effects of the KBRA to agricultural practices to suggested changes in agricultural practices that could produce additional water supplies. Comments relative to land use generally pertained to what would be the future use of the reservoir area.

- There will be impacts to agriculture from flooding and water delivery systems resulting from dam removal.
- EIS/EIR should fully characterize and consider interests of agricultural communities.
- Characterize the agricultural communities and consider the history of development of the region and local culture.
- Evaluate the effects of conversion of agricultural land from agricultural uses. Particular attention should be given to state and federal laws.
- Agriculture in Upper Basin needs to use water-saving techniques (dry farming, mulching potatoes, and removal of bovine culture).

- Suggest a study on adaptive techniques for people who live by the river. Investigate how farming can continue to be profitable given the increase of floods and (irregular) less regulated floods and water supply.
- Provide more water to fish and wildlife refuges by permanently reducing irrigation demand in the upper basin, Klamath Irrigation Project, and the Shasta and Scott Rivers through a willing seller buyout plan developed with public input.
- Describe how land that is being taken out of production will affect infrastructure for livestock producers and farmers.
- Look at the efficiency of irrigation.
- Evaluate the lack of protection for farmers and other stakeholders in the event that this “restoration” does not work. There should be an exemption to further listings or ESA actions to ensure farmers and upstream wildlife refuges get the water they need.
- Address what happens to the land between the lake and the new river, and whether it will be given to property owners or will they have first rights to purchase “new” land.
- Address what dam removal will mean for property owners along the Klamath River.
- Evaluate the environmental effects and economic impacts of land conversion and mitigate for any losses.

4.2.16 Public Health and Safety

Comments received relative to Public Health and Safety addressed the flood protection aspects of the dams, public health concerns from mosquitoes and algae, and the use of the reservoirs for fire protection water.

- Evaluate the current use of the lakes as water storage for fire protection and suppression. Propose mitigation measures for the lack of this storage if the dams are removed.
- Evaluate the effects of created marshes and mud flats by dam removal which may increase mosquito populations.
- Provide for the protection of citizens and workers during the dam removal process.
- Evaluate the effect on public health which is currently threatened by the summer algae blooms in the lakes.

- Possible flooding in the areas downstream of the dams and who will help the community during floods.
- Evaluate the impacts on the loss of flood control which will force landowners in the floodplain to buy flood insurance.
- Evaluate how the dams reduce peak flows and delay the peak by 9 hours providing flood protection to all downstream residents.
- How will dam removal affect infrastructure? Roads, bridges, transmission lines, etc., were all built based on dam-controlled flows. Will there be danger to existing infrastructure?

4.2.17 Environmental Law Compliance

A number of comments were received relative to the need for the EIS/EIR to demonstrate compliance with federal, state and local laws. These comments include:

- Clean Air Act and federal conformity rules
- Consistency with the Magnuson-Stevenson Act
- Address the Klamath River Basin Compact
- Compliance with Oregon water law
- Compliance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.
- Federal Coastal Management Zone Act
- California Coast Management Program
- National Historic Preservation Act
- Federal and state endangered species acts
- Siskiyou County Code
- Aquatic Conservation Strategy
- Inland Native Fish Conservation Strategy

4.2.18 Cumulative Impact Analysis

Commentors provided several suggestions on the scope of the cumulative impact analysis. These comments include:

- The EIS should address how the Secretarial Determination, KHSA, and KBRA will integrate with the Trinity River Mainstem Fishery Restoration

Program; Klamath River Basin Fishery Resources Restoration Act, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act Designation, Klamath National Wildlife Refuges Comprehensive Planning Process.

- Keno issues should be addressed as a cumulative action.
- The cumulative impacts of the dams since their construction must be studied.
- Propose mitigation measures for cumulative impacts if needed.
- Evaluate the future foreseeable actions by the National Forests.

4.2.19 Environmental Justice

Several comments were received providing suggestions on how the issue of Environmental Justice should be addressed in the EIS/EIR.

- Analyze the effects of reduced taxes on environmental and social justice.
- Clarify how the contamination of the river and scarcity of salmon affect upland species in watershed affects environmental justice.
- Is the unconsented subordination of the Hoopa Valley Tribe's reserved water rights consistent with the principle of Environmental Justice?
- The FERC EIS contained an inadequate analysis of Environmental Justice as required under Executive Order 12898 and California Senate Bill 115.
- Look at the project from a spiritual standpoint.
- This EIS must analyze the disproportionate environmental, cultural and health consequences on downriver communities—many of them Native, many of them impoverished—have suffered directly as a result of these dams over time.

4.2.20 Source Data and Information

Commentors offered a number of information sources for use in the EIS/EIR analyses. These include:

- History of Oregon by Charles Carey (1922).
- Charles Wilkinson for human rights and environment.
- Mid-Klamath Watershed Council – data for relationship of the mainstream to tributaries in the Middle Klamath River.

- Look at data provided by the Yurok Tribal Fisheries Program, the Karuk, and the Klamath Tribes.
- Siskiyou County's Land and Resource Management Plan contain relevant data.
- Look at the water quality documents provided at www.klamathwaterquality.com/documents.
- Utilize the National Academy of Sciences 2007/2008 report.

4.2.21 Other Comments

A number of miscellaneous comments were received relative to the EIS/EIR scope. These include:

- Some commentors expressed support of dam removal but also presented comments in opposition to the KBRA.
- There were numerous comments supporting the removal of all four dams.
- There were numerous comments against both the KHSR and KBRA.
- One commentor stated that the project is in violation of DFG Code.
- One commentor suggested that an additional scoping meeting should be held in Klamath, California.
- One commentor suggested that the EIS/EIR analyze the entire watershed regionally.
- There were requests to be added to the mailing list.
- One commentor requested that a discussion of how the Klamath River Basin Compact was not followed as a result of the Endangered Species Act be included. The commentor indicated that there is a need to change the two Biological Assessment's under the ESA.
- One commentor questioned what will happen to the River after 50 years?
- One commentor suggested that verbal comments given during the Scoping meetings should be recorded to fully capture the meaning of the speaker.
- One commentor requested that local governments be given the same opportunities and considerations as the Tribal governments.
- One commentor requested a description of how concurrent decisions by the states are made for dam removal.

- Siskiyou County requested that the federal and state agencies provide the resources necessary to analyze Siskiyou County's concern.
- One commentor suggested that the project include provisions for the recycling of as much material as possible.
- Several commentors requested that the visual effects of dam removal be analyzed.
- One commentor requested mitigation for the smell that will result from decaying vegetation.
- Address the impacts of the transport and establishment of the seeds of noxious weeds.

4.3 Non-EIS/EIR Scoping Comment Issues

NEPA regulations state that all significant issues relative to the proposed project should be addressed in the EIS/EIR. The comment issues raised and described in Section 4.2 will be addressed in the EIS/EIR. However, comments that are beyond the scope of NEPA and CEQA, outside of the scope of the proposed project, outside of the affected area, or not related to the matter at hand, need not be addressed in the EIS/EIR. In addition there were a number of comments received that were statements for or against the project. Those comments provided no insight on the scope of the EIS/EIR.

Attachment A
Notifications for Public Scoping Meetings

conjunction with surveys and population monitoring throughout the range of each species in California for the purpose of enhancing their survival.

Permit No. TE-045994

Applicant: U.S. Geological Survey, Biological Resources Division, Western Ecological Research Center, San Diego Field Station, San Diego, California.

The applicant requests an amendment to an existing permit (July 7, 2009, 74 FR 32179) to take, (transport and release) the mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*) in conjunction with a captive breeding and translocation program in Riverside, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles Counties, California, for the purpose of enhancing its survival.

Permit No. TE-14237A

Applicant: Wildlife Science Center, Livermore, California.

The applicant requests a permit to take (survey, capture, handle, and release) the California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*) in conjunction with surveys and population monitoring throughout the range of the species in California for the purpose of enhancing its survival.

We invite public review and comment on each of these recovery permit applications. Comments and materials we receive will be available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the address listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice.

Michael Long,

Acting Regional Director, Region 8, Sacramento, California.

[FR Doc. 2010-14165 Filed 6-11-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement, Including Secretarial Determination on Whether to Remove Four Dams on the Klamath River in California and Oregon

AGENCY: Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) and notice of public scoping meetings.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Department of the Interior (Department),

through the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) intend to prepare an EIS/EIR. The Department and CDFG will conduct public scoping meetings to solicit comments concerning the issues, alternatives, and analyses to be considered in the evaluation of whether to remove four dams on the Klamath River pursuant to the terms of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA). Section 3.3.1 of the KHSA states: "Based upon the record, environmental compliance and other actions described in Section 3.2, and in cooperation with the Secretary of Commerce and other Federal agencies as appropriate, the Secretary shall determine whether, in his judgment, the conditions of Section 3.3.4 have been satisfied, and whether, in his judgment, Facilities Removal (i) will advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries of the Klamath Basin, and (ii) is in the public interest, which includes but is not limited to consideration of potential impacts on affected local communities and Tribes."

In light of this potential determination by the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) pursuant to the KHSA, the public and agencies are invited to comment on the scope of the EIS/EIR and potential alternatives including, but not limited to: (1) How other potential actions within the KHSA should be analyzed in this EIS/EIR, and (2) the nature and extent to which the potential environmental impacts of implementing the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) should be analyzed in this EIS/EIR.

DATES: Written comments on the scope of the EIS/EIR and potential alternatives to be analyzed are requested within 30 days of the publication of this notice. Oral comments will also be accepted during the public scoping meetings. Please see the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for public scoping meeting dates and locations.

ADDRESSES: Please send written comments to Ms. Tanya Sommer, Bureau of Reclamation, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825, or by e-mail to KlamathSD@usbr.gov. Written comments may also be submitted during the public scoping meetings. Please see the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for meeting locations and dates.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Tanya Sommer, Bureau of Reclamation, 916-978-6153, TSommer@usbr.gov, for technical information. For public involvement information, please contact Mr. Matt Baun, U.S. Fish and Wildlife

Service, 530-841-3119, Matt_Baun@fws.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Conflicts over water and other natural resources in the Klamath Basin between conservationists, tribes, farmers, fishermen, and State and Federal agencies have existed for decades. In particular, several developments affecting the Klamath Basin have occurred in the last several years. These developments include:

- In 2001, water deliveries to irrigation contractors to Reclamation's Klamath Project were substantially reduced.
- In 2002, returning adult salmon suffered a major die-off.
- In 2006, the commercial salmon fishing season was closed along 700 miles of the West Coast to protect weak Klamath River stocks.
- In 2010, due to drought conditions, the project is forecasting a curtailment of deliveries that could result in the potential short-term idling of farmland and increased groundwater pumping.
- In 2010, the c'waam (Lost River suckers) fishery for the Klamath Tribes has been closed for the 24th year, limiting the Tribes to only a ceremonial harvest.

Since 2003, the United States has spent over \$500 million in the Klamath Basin for irrigation, fisheries, National Wildlife Refuges, and other resource enhancements and management actions. Consequently, the United States, the States of California and Oregon, the Klamath, Karuk, and Yurok Tribes, Klamath Project Water Users, and other Klamath River Basin stakeholders negotiated the KBRA and the KHSA (including the Secretarial Determination) to resolve long-standing disputes between them regarding a broad range of natural resource issues. The agreements are intended to result in effective and durable solutions which: (1) Restore and sustain natural fish production and provide for full participation in ocean and river harvest of fish species throughout the Klamath Basin; (2) establish reliable water and power supplies which sustain agricultural uses, communities, and National Wildlife Refuges; and (3) contribute to the public welfare and the sustainability of all Klamath Basin communities. It is the conclusion of the United States that in order to reach these goals, both agreements must be authorized and implemented.

Ongoing programs that may be expanded include habitat restoration and fish population monitoring

activities being conducted by Federal, Tribal, and State governments and agencies, fish disease research activities, continued implementation of Reclamation's Pilot Water Bank Program, and programs to improve fish passage and screen irrigation diversions.

New programs that may be established by the KBRA include a Fisheries Restoration Plan, Fisheries Reintroduction Plan, Fisheries Monitoring Plan, Water Diversion Limitation and Pumping Plan, Water Rights Purchase Plan, Drought Plan, Environmental Water Plan, Counties' Impacts-Mitigation and Benefits Program, Tribal Programs, establishment of wildlife refuge water allocation, and additional water conservation and storage actions.

The KHSA lays out the process for additional studies, environmental review, and a decision by the Secretary regarding whether removal of four dams owned by PacifiCorp: (1) Will advance the restoration of the salmonid fisheries of the Klamath Basin, and (2) is in the public interest, which includes, but is not limited to, consideration of potential impacts on affected local communities and tribes.

Purpose and Need and Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed Federal action is to advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries in the Klamath Basin that is in the public interest, and is consistent with the KHSA and the KBRA. Pursuant to the KHSA, the Secretary needs to make a determination whether to proceed with the removal of the four PacifiCorp Dams on the Klamath River. The proposed action is to make a determination, pursuant to the KHSA, as to whether removal of the four lower dams on the Klamath River to achieve a free-flowing condition and allow full volitional passage of fish is in the public interest, will advance restoration of the salmonid fishery and is consistent with statutory obligations and tribal rights. The potential impacts of any connected actions, including any such actions under the KBRA, will be analyzed.

Environmental Issues and Resources To Be Examined

The EIS/EIR will be used to inform the Secretary when making his decision regarding implementation of the KHSA and any potential follow-on programs that may be implemented as part of the KBRA. If, pursuant to the KHSA, the Secretary's decision is affirmative, the EIS/EIR will be used by the Governors of the States of California and Oregon to

inform each whether to concur in that determination. The EIS/EIR will include analysis and disclosures of the effects on the quality of the human and physical environment that may occur as a result of implementation of the KHSA and any potential follow-on programs including those programs in the KBRA. Issues to be addressed may include, but are not limited to, impacts on biological resources, historic and archaeological resources, geomorphology, hydrology, water quality, air quality, safety, hazardous materials and waste, visual resources, socioeconomic, including real estate, and environmental justice.

Public Scoping Sessions

The Department and CDFG will hold six public information and scoping meetings according to the dates and locations listed below. Oral and written comments will be accepted at the public meetings.

Dates, Times, and Locations:

- Wednesday, July 7, 2010, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., Copco Community Center, 27803 Copco Road, Montague, CA 96064.
- Wednesday, July 7, 2010, 6 p.m. to 9 pm, Yreka Community Center, 810 N. Oregon Street, Yreka, CA 96097.
- Thursday, July 8, 2010, 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., Klamath County Fairgrounds, 3531 S. 6th Street, Klamath Falls, OR 97603.
- Friday, July 9, 2010, 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., Chiloquin Community Center, 140 First Street, Chiloquin, OR 97624.
- Tuesday, July 13, 2010, 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., Chetco Activities Center, 550 Chetco Way, Brookings, OR 97415.
- Wednesday, July 14, 2010, 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., Arcata Community Center, 321 Community Park Way, Arcata, CA 95521.
- Thursday July 15, 2010, 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., Karuk Tribe Community Room, 39051 Highway 96, Orleans, CA 95556.

Public Disclosure

Before including your name, address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, please be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Dated: June 7, 2010.

Dennis Lynch,

Program Manager, Klamath Basin Secretarial Determination.

[FR Doc. 2010-14174 Filed 6-11-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-MN-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[LLES956000-L14200000-BJ0000]

Eastern States: Filing of Plat of Survey

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior

ACTION: Notice of filing of plat of survey; Minnesota.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will file the plat of survey of the lands described below in the BLM—Eastern States office in Springfield, Virginia, 30 calendar days from the date of publication in the **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bureau of Land Management—Eastern States, 7450 Boston Boulevard, Springfield, Virginia 22153. Attn: Cadastral Survey.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This survey was requested by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The lands surveyed are:

Fourth Principal Meridian, Minnesota

T. 49 N., R 18 W.

The plat of survey represents the corrective dependent resurvey of a portion of the North boundary, a portion of the West boundary, a portion of the subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of Section 6, in Township 49 North, Range 18 West, of the Fourth Principal Meridian, in the State of Minnesota, and was accepted April 22, 2010.

We will place a copy of the plat we described in the open files. It will be available to the public as a matter of information.

If BLM receives a protest against the survey, as shown on the plat, prior to the date of the official filing, we will stay the filing pending our consideration of the protest.

We will not officially file the plat until the day after we have accepted or dismissed all protests and they have become final, including decisions on appeals.

Dated: June 7, 2010.

Dominica Van Koten,

Chief Cadastral Surveyor.

[FR Doc. 2010-14168 Filed 6-11-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-GJ-P

**NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF A
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

**Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement Analysis Including the
Secretarial Determination on Whether to Remove Four Dams on the Klamath
River in California and Oregon**

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

To Responsible and Trustee Agencies and All Interested Parties:

To address long-standing disputes over scarce water resources and fisheries restoration in the Klamath Basin, Klamath River Basin stakeholders, including the Department of Fish and Game (Department), negotiated and signed the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) (both documents are available on-line at www.KlamathRestoration.gov).

Representatives of more than 30 organizations, including Federal agencies, California and Oregon, Indian tribes, counties, irrigators and conservation and fishing groups participated in the Klamath settlement process to develop a comprehensive solution for the Klamath Basin. The first parties signed the KBRA and KHSA on February 18, 2010.

The KBRA is intended to result in effective and durable solutions which will: 1) restore and sustain natural fish production and provide for full participation in harvest opportunities of fish species throughout the Klamath Basin; 2) establish reliable water and power supplies which sustain agricultural uses, communities, and National Wildlife Refuges; and 3) contribute to the public welfare and the sustainability of all Klamath Basin communities.

The KHSA lays out the process for additional studies, environmental review, and a decision by the Secretary of the Interior regarding whether removal of four dams owned by PacifiCorp: 1) will advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries of the Klamath Basin; and 2) is in the public interest, which includes but is not limited to consideration of potential impacts on affected local communities and tribes. The four dams are Iron Gate, J.C. Boyle, Copco 1 and Copco 2 dams on the Klamath River.

The KHSA includes provisions for the interim operation of the dams and the process to transfer, decommission, and remove the dams. The parties negotiated these agreements to resolve longstanding disputes among them regarding a broad range of natural resource issues.

The Department has determined that implementation of the KHSA, including the removal of four dams, and other activities described within the KHSA have the potential to cause significant adverse environmental effects. As a result, the Department and the Department of the Interior (DOI), through the Bureau of Reclamation, are preparing a joint Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS/EIR) pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 *et seq.*), to evaluate whether to remove four dams on the Klamath River pursuant to the terms of the KHSA.

DOI will be responsible for the scope and content of the document for NEPA purposes and the Department will be responsible for the scope and content of the document for CEQA purposes.

Section 3.2.5 of the KHSA states:

“The State of California shall conduct CEQA review of Facilities Removal and associated actions prior to its decision whether to concur with an Affirmative Determination as provided in Section 3.3.5.A. To the extent practicable and as described in Section 3.2.2, the State and the Secretary shall consult and cooperate with the studies, environmental compliance and other actions, for the purpose of informing the State’s CEQA review. The California Department of Fish and Game shall be the lead agency for the CEQA review. The State shall use best efforts to complete its environmental review by March 31, 2012.”

In the event of an affirmative determination, the Secretary will also decide whether the DOI or a non-federal entity will serve as the Dam Removal Entity (DRE). The Governors of both California and Oregon will provide notice to the Secretary and other parties within 60 days whether each state concurs with the affirmative determination. In its concurrence decision, each state will consider whether: 1) significant impacts identified in its environmental review can be avoided or mitigated as provided under state law; and 2) if facilities removal will be completed within the state cost cap. If the Secretary selects a non-federal DRE, the states would also decide whether to concur with that selection.

The Department is the lead agency under CEQA. The Department has identified the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and Siskiyou County as responsible agencies because they may have discretionary approval over some activities the program will authorize (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15381). A “trustee agency” is a state agency that has jurisdiction over natural resources held in trust for the people of the state that could be affected by a project (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15386). The Department has identified the SWRCB, and the State Lands Commission as trustee agencies because they are state agencies that have jurisdiction by law over natural resources affected by the project.

The public and agencies are invited to comment on the scope and content of the EIS/EIR, including significant environmental issues, reasonable alternatives, and mitigation measures.

The EIS/EIR will identify thresholds of significance and significant impacts of the program and alternatives related to land use and planning; greenhouse gas emissions; agricultural and forestry resources; biological resources; aesthetics; geology and soils; mineral resources; hydrology and water quality; cultural resources; transportation/traffic; noise; air quality; hazards and hazardous materials; public services; utilities and service systems; population and housing; and recreation. The EIS/EIR will identify feasible mitigation measures to reduce potentially significant impacts on the environment.

The Department and DOI will conduct public scoping meetings to solicit comments concerning the issues, alternatives, and analyses to be considered in EIS/EIR. CEQA requires that any scoping comment be provided to the Department at the earliest possible date, but not later than 30 days after receipt of this notice.

Requests for information regarding the program and all responses to this notice should be sent to:

Caitlin Bean, Staff Environmental Scientist
California Department of Fish and Game
601 Locust Street
Redding, CA 96001
530-225-2273
KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov

Three documents are attached to this notice. Attachment 1 provides an overview of the scoping process and the draft EIS/EIR schedule. Attachment 2 shows the location of the Klamath River Watershed. Attachment 3 shows the environmental factors potentially affected by the program that the EIS/EIR will address. No Initial Study was prepared; therefore, an Initial Study is not attached.

Date: June 17, 2010



MARK STOPHER, Acting Regional Manager
Northern Region
California Department of Fish and Game
530-225-2275

ATTACHMENT 1

Scoping and Public Information Meetings

The Department is seeking input on the scope and content of environmental information relevant to the evaluation of the implementation of the KHSa and the activities described within it. To that end, the Department will hold seven joint EIS/EIR public scoping meetings with DOI in California and Oregon on the following dates, times and locations:

- Wednesday, July 7, 2010, 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., Copco Community Center, 27803 Copco Road, Montague, CA 96064
- Wednesday, July 7, 2010, 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 pm, Yreka Community Center, 810 N. Oregon Street, Yreka, CA 96097
- Thursday, July 8, 2010, 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., Klamath County Fairgrounds, 3531 S. 6th Street, Klamath Falls, OR 97603
- Friday, July 9, 2010, 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., Chiloquin Community Center, 140 First Street, Chiloquin, OR 97624
- Tuesday, July 13, 2010, 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., Chetco Activities Center,, 550 Chetco Way, Brookings, OR 97415
- Wednesday, July 14, 2010, 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., Arcata Community Center, 321 Community Park Way, Arcata, CA 95521
- Thursday July 15, 2010, 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., Karuk Tribe Community Room, 39051 Highway 96, Orleans, CA 95556

The scoping meetings will provide an opportunity to the public and agencies to comment on the scope of the environmental analysis in the EIS/EIR, and to raise issues, concerns, and ideas regarding potential impacts of implementing the KHSa and the projects described within it, feasible mitigation measures, and possible alternatives. Oral and written comments will be accepted at the public meetings.

During the meeting an opportunity will be provided for participants to receive guidance regarding effective participation in the environmental review process. Workshop topics will include an overview of the environmental review process and information on the ways the public can participate in the process.

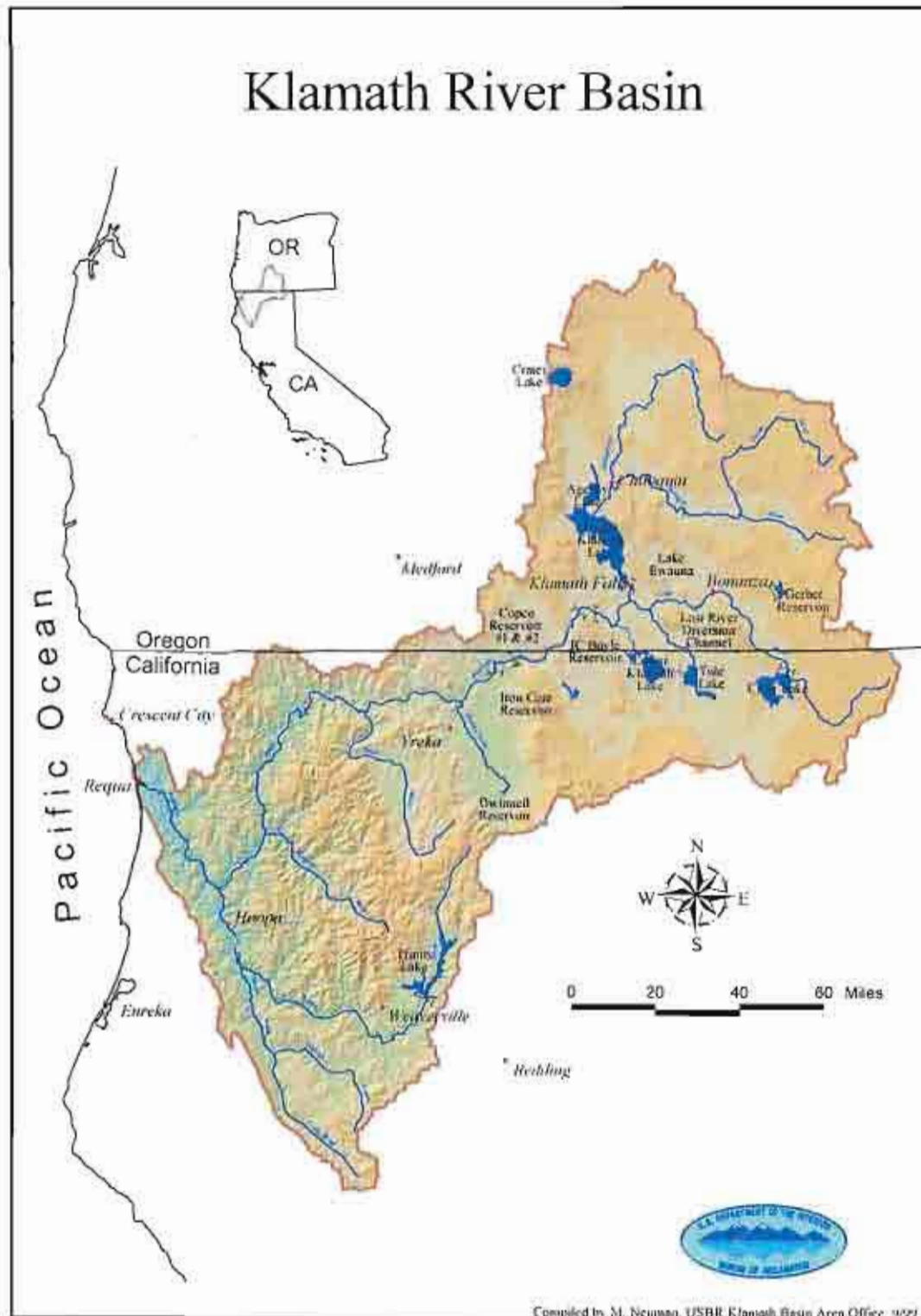
Draft EIS/EIR Schedule

The Draft EIS/EIR is scheduled for circulation in spring 2011.

Additional Information

A summary of the KHSa and KBRA may be obtained at <http://www.edsheets.com/>.

ATTACHMENT 2 - LOCATION



Attachment 3

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors listed below could potentially be affected by this project and will be investigated in the EIS/EIR.

Aesthetics
Agriculture and Forestry Resources
Air Quality
Biological Resources
Cultural Resources
Geology /Soils
Greenhouse Gas Emissions
Hazards & Hazardous Materials
Hydrology / Water Quality
Land Use / Planning
Mineral Resources
Noise
Population / Housing
Public Services
Recreation
Transportation/Traffic
Utilities / Service Systems

California Home

Monday, June 28, 2010



OPR Home > CEQAnet Home > CEQAnet Query > Search Results > Document Description

Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement & Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement Environmental Analysis

SCH Number: 2010062060

Document Type: NOP - Notice of Preparation

Project Lead Agency: Fish & Game #1

Project Description

The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSa) lays out the process for additional studies, environmental review, and a decision by the Secretary of the Interior regarding whether removal of four dams owned by PacifiCorp: 1) will advance restoration of salmonid fisheries of the Klamath Basin; and 2) is in the public interest, which includes but is not limited to consideration of potential impacts on affected local communities and tribes. The four dams are Iron Gate, J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, and Copco 2 dams on the Klamath River. The KHSa includes provisions for the interim operation of the dams and the process to transfer, decommission, and remove the dams.

Contact Information

Primary Contact:

Caitlin Bean
California Department of Fish and Game
(530) 255-2273
Northern Region
601 Locust Street
Redding, CA 96001

Project Location

County: Siskiyou, Humboldt, Del Norte
City: Yreka
Region:
Cross Streets:
Latitude/Longitude:
Parcel No:
Township:
Range:
Section:
Base:
Other Location Info:

Proximity To

Highways:
Airports:
Railways:
Waterways:
Schools:
Land Use:

Development Type

Other

Local Action

Other Action

Project Issues

Landuse, Other Issues, Aesthetic/Visual, Agricultural Land, Air Quality, Archaeologic-Historic, Biological Resources, Coastal Zone, Drainage/Absorption, Economics/Jobs, Flood Plain/Flooding, Forest Land/Fire Hazard, Geologic/Seismic, Minerals, Noise, Population/Housing Balance, Public Services, Recreation/Parks, Soil Erosion/Compaction/Grading, Toxic/Hazardous, Traffic/Circulation, Vegetation, Water Quality, Water Supply, Wetland/Riparian

Reviewing Agencies (Agencies in **Bold Type** submitted comment letters to the State Clearinghouse)

Resources Agency; California Coastal Commission; Central Valley Flood Protection Board; Department of Parks and Recreation; Department of Water Resources; Department of Fish and Game, Region 1; Department of Fish and Game, Region 1E; Native American Heritage Commission; State Lands Commission; Caltrans, District 1; Caltrans, District 2; State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Rights; Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 1; Regional Water Quality Control Bd., Region 5 (Redding); Integrated Waste Management Board

Date Received: 6/21/2010 **Start of Review:** 6/21/2010 **End of Review:** 7/20/2010

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Notice of the Public Scoping

The Department of the Interior and the California Department of Fish and Game are holding seven public scoping meetings to solicit input on issues and impacts to be addressed in an Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). The EIS/EIR is being prepared for a Secretarial Determination on whether to remove all or part of four Klamath River hydroelectric dams (Iron Gate, Copco 1, Copco 2, and J.C. Boyle) in accordance with the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA).

Information and updates about the EIS/EIR process, as well as the Secretarial Determination and related processes, is available at KlamathRestoration.gov. The public is invited to attend the scoping meetings that will be held in or near the Klamath Basin. See the following schedule for details of these meetings. Individuals who cannot attend these meetings can submit comments in writing by July 21, 2010.

Copco Village, CA from 10am - 1pm Wednesday, July 7, 2010 Copco Community Center 27803 Copco Road Montague, CA 96064	Yreka, CA. from 6-9pm Wednesday, July 7, 2010 Yreka Community Center 810 N. Oregon, Yreka, CA 96097	Klamath Falls, OR from 6-9pm Thursday, July 8, 2010 Klamath County Fairgrounds 3531 S. 6th Street, Klamath Falls, OR 97603	
Chiloquin, OR from 6-9pm Friday, July 9, 2010 Chiloquin Community Center 140 First Street, Chiloquin, OR 97624	Brookings, OR from 6-9pm Tuesday, July 13, 2010 Chetco Activities Center 550 Chetco Way Brookings, OR 97415	Arcata, CA from 6-9pm Wednesday, July 14, 2010 Arcata Community Center 321 Community Park Way Arcata, CA 95521	Orleans, CA from 6-9pm Thursday, July 15, 2010 Karuk Tribe Community Room 39051 Highway 96 Orleans, CA 95556

Please send written comments to Ms. Tanya Sommer, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 2800 Cottage Way, MP-152, Sacramento, CA 95825, or by fax at (916) 978-5055, or by e-mail at: klamathsd@usbr.gov. Comments can also be sent to Ms. Caitlin Bean, California Department of Fish and Game, 601 Locust Street, Redding CA, 96001, or by fax at (530) 225-2343, or by email at: KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov. Written comments may also be submitted during the public scoping meetings, and on line at KlamathRestoration.gov.

CDM
2295 Gateway Oaks Drive
Suite 240
Sacramento, CA. 95833

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JOINT PRESS RELEASE



Public Input Sought for Decision on Klamath River Dam Removal

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Monday, June 14, 2010

Contacts: Matt Baun (Federal)) (530) 841-3119

Jordan Traverso (California) (916) 654-9937

Federal and state agencies are seeking public input on an upcoming decision on whether to remove four Klamath River dams (Iron Gate, Copco 1, Copco 2 and J.C. Boyle) to help restore the Klamath River salmonid fishery. The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) and the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) are opening a comment period to solicit input on issues and impacts to be addressed in an Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The EIS/EIR is being prepared for a Secretarial Determination on whether to remove all or part of the four Klamath River hydroelectric dams, in accordance with the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA). In light of this determination by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the KHSA, the public and agencies are invited to comment on the scope of the EIS/EIR. The DOI and DFG are soliciting comments concerning the issues, alternatives, mitigation measures, and significant effects to be considered in the EIS/EIR.

The Secretarial Determination as it is set forth in the KHSA would include the potential removal of all or part of each of the four dams to achieve, at a minimum, a free-flowing condition and volitional fish passage, site remediation and restoration, including previously inundated lands, measures to avoid or minimize adverse downstream impacts, and all associated permitting, including permits from the states of California and Oregon, as applicable. If the Secretary makes an affirmative decision to remove the dams, the Governors of both California and Oregon will provide notice to the Secretary and other parties within 60 days whether each state concurs with the affirmative determination.

In addition to the robust environmental analysis as part of the EIS/EIR, the Secretary is also conducting a comprehensive scientific evaluation so he can be fully informed prior to making a determination on the question of dam removal. This scientific evaluation will be published as the "Secretarial Determination Overview Report," and will inform the analysis of the EIS/EIR. Information about today's announcement and future updates about both the scientific evaluation process and the environmental analysis process is available at KlamathRestoration.gov

The comment period for the EIS opens on June 14, while the comment period for DFG's EIR opens on June 21, 2010. In order for comments to be reflected in the official scoping report, they need to be submitted by July 21, 2010.

-MORE-

Please send written comments to Ms. Tanya Sommer, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 2800 Cottage Way, MP-152, Sacramento, CA 95825, or by fax at (916) 978-5055, or by e-mail at: klamathsd@usbr.gov. Comments can also be sent to Ms. Caitlin Bean, California Department of Fish and Game, 601 Locust Street, Redding CA, 96001, or by fax at (530)225-2343, or by email at: KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov. Written comments may also be submitted during the public scoping meetings.

The public is invited to attend the scoping meetings/workshops that will be held in or near the Klamath Basin. The following schedule provides details on these meetings.

- The Interior Department's Notice of Intent to publish an EIS can be found at the following URL:
<http://frwebgate6.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/TEXTgate.cgi?WALSdocID=555506517914+0+1+0&WALSaction=retrieve>
- The California Department of Fish and Games' Notice of Preparation will be available on June 21 at
<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/>

- **DOI and DFG Scoping Meetings Schedule**

Copco Village, Calif. 10am - 1 pm

Wednesday, July 7, 2010
Copco Community Center
27803 Copco Road
Montague, CA 96064

Yreka, Calif. 6-9pm

Wednesday, July 7, 2010
Yreka Community Center
810 N. Oregon,
Yreka, CA 96097

Klamath Falls, Ore. 6-9pm

Thursday, July 8, 2010
Klamath County Fairgrounds
3531 S. 6th Street,
Klamath Falls, OR 97603

Chiloquin, Ore. 6-9pm

Friday, July 9, 2010
Chiloquin Community Center
140 First Street,
Chiloquin, OR 97624

Brookings, Ore. 6-9pm

Tuesday, July 13, 2010
Chetco Activities Center
550 Chetco Way
Brookings, OR 97415

Arcata, Calif. 6-9pm

Wednesday, July 14, 2010
Arcata Community Center
321 Community Park Way
Arcata, CA 95521

Orleans, Calif. 6-9pm

Thursday, July 15, 2010
Karuk Tribe Community Room
39051 Highway 96
Orleans, CA 95556

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ard Maintenance
458-3885
954-1630
rbur@b-erf.net

ard Maintenance
458-3885
954-1630
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Lawsuits have frustrated DFG personnel, more on the way

North State Outdoor News
By Frank Galusha, *EasyWriter*

"The DFG and our team of biologists have been evaluating waters in good faith for many years so the lawsuit was a real kick in the face," said Steve Baumgartner, the DFG's district fish biologist for the northern region.

Baumgartner expressed anger, frustration and disbelief numerous times Wednesday night while referring to the lawsuit filed by the Center of Biodiversity and the Pacific Rivers Council with assistance of attorneys from the Stanford Environmental Law School.

The lawsuit has severely restricted the Department's ability this year to stock trout in some waters that have been planned for over a hundred years.

Baumgartner is tasked with supervising the evaluations of 314 waters in the northern region before planning of trout can be resumed. He was speaking to the Shingletown Grumps at the Ponderosa Pines Restaurant at the group's regular monthly meeting.

"Some of these extreme environmental groups would like to see no stocking of trout. Some would prefer to see things go back to pristine conditions but they are ill-informed and misguided," he added. "We have, in effect, re-plumbed this state. We can't go back to the way things were

— to the pristine conditions that existed a century ago. That's a pipedream," Baumgartner said.

Making matters even worse is the fact the DFG is now facing over 130 additional lawsuits.

Each one costs on average about \$130,000 to litigate.

"It's extremely discouraging but we're doing our best on behalf of the fishing public," Baumgartner said.

Despite that reforming the area around Shingletown, Baumgartner said, "There are only a few waters where we can't plant trout yet but we realize some of those are very important to the area. Eventually only a very few waters will be off limits and most of those will be in high-mountain lakes where life evolved before trout were introduced by man."

Baumgartner confirmed that Gracie and Nora lakes, which are of immense importance to many anglers in Shingletown area, are already being planted and will continue to receive fish this year.

The fish being planted were obtained from southern California hatcheries in what Baumgartner

called a desperate, last minute effort. He estimated that McCumber Reservoir, one of the most popular in eastern Shasta County, would be approved for planting within one to two weeks.

"But we may not get to plant North Battle Creek Reservoir until next year and it may be a while before Kilare Reservoir is planted again but we will continue to plant those that are approved," said Baumgartner.

It's partly a matter of priority, of picking low hanging fruit first. Lake Shasta, Trinity Lake, Whiskeytown, Ruth Lake and Lake Shikyou got attention first and other important waters are being tended to as quickly as possible.

Some smaller reservoirs will have to wait. For example, Deer Creek in Tehama County gets 40 times the pressure of Kilare but as of June 17 it was not on the planting list either.

"However, I will come to advise management that there is a great demand to plant Kilare," Baumgartner said.

There are many factors that complicate the evaluation process as directed by the ERIAS prepared by the DFG by court order.

Baumgartner explained that each of the waters must be evaluated in terms of whether or not the planting of trout could have an impact on any of 85 species of reptiles or

amphibians such as frogs, as well as birds such as the Willow Flycatcher. Not all of these species are present in the northern region but a significant percentage of them are.

Every water must be evaluated and must pass what amounts to an exam which is 14 pages long. The evaluations must comply with an elaborate time-table as well.

"We must do the evaluations when the potentially impacted species are present," Baumgartner said.

"In addition," he said, "if planted trout can escape into anadromous fish waters then the Department is only allowed to plant triploids or sterile trout."

He explained that North Battle Creek Reservoir probably won't be stocked this year because the Department simply doesn't have enough triploids on hand and it is too expensive to buy fully grown triploid fish from private hatcheries.

Triploid fish grow faster and put on more muscle mass so they may be bigger when they are planted or caught but because the Department

did not get final word on what could be done until January, there was not enough time to produce catchable size fish for the April 15 opener. It takes about a year to grow a fertilized egg into a one-half pound fish.

"We elected to open our 'put and take' trout funds on triploid eggs

because we got so much more bang for the buck. If we had decided to buy catchable size triploid fish from private hatcheries we would have been severely criticized for getting too little for our money. We should have plenty of catchable-size or better fish ready for planting next year."

The decline of reptiles, frogs and other amphibians has been going for decades.

"Around the world we are losing precious species a day," Baumgartner said.

This has meaning close to home in our high and mid-elevation lakes. At the higher elevations the Cascade Frog evolved before trout were planted, thus, some of those lakes may never get planted again.

At the mid-elevations we have the Foodfall Yellow-Legged Frog, which has evolved with trout. It is likely that many of those lakes will be planted again, some by air and when they are not covered with ice and snow later in the year. This could include waters in the Thousand Lakes and Caribou Wilderness, according to Baumgartner.

"I'm in favor of suspending and repealing the Marine Life Protection Act. See my *OutdoorBuddy* for the reasons why."

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Public Legal Notices

(Continued from page 9)

Notice of Public Hearing

The Department of the Interior and the California Department of Fish and Game are holding a public hearing to consider the proposed project and its impacts on the environment.

The project is located in the Shasta-Trinity National Forest, Shasta County, California.

The project is a proposed development of 100 acres of land.

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Job

From Page 1E

—Your first job probably is not going to be your last one. Think of it as a steppingstone and keep circulating.

• **CONDUCT YOURSELF WITH INTEGRITY.** In business, it's easy to cut corners to save time or clinch a deal. Amy Sussman of EWD Realtors in Coral Gables, Fla., says she has learned the value of honesty and a good reputation. "If you treat people well, you can have a prosperous career and family life."

• **LOVE YOUR WORK.** Restaurant owner Petrillo encourages college grads to find a career they enjoy. He says if you love what you do, work will be fun and success will follow. Petrillo, the father of young girls, puts in long hours as owner of several Port Landersdale's most popular dining spots and knows that to be successful, it takes hard work, energy and sacrifice.

• **DON'T STOP LEARNING.** Elaine Szeto, a senior vice president with PNC Financial Services Group, Levein says learning is ongoing. She wishes she knew earlier in her career that you don't have to be all-knowing all the time. "Give yourself permission to ask questions. I think that's the way to be successful."

• **EXPERIENCE MATTERS.** Many of today's graduates want to be entrepreneurs right out of school. I read a blog post by Scott K. Field, an Austin, Texas, solo law practitioner, who had some great advice to graduates considering immediately going solo. "A recent graduate should find a job somewhere where he can gain experience and receive on-the-job training," Field insists. "Experience matters."

• **SEEK A MENTOR.** Aida Levitan broke barriers as a leader in Hispanic marketing and advertising. Levitan says as a young up-and-comer trying to have an outside life and get ahead, she found it difficult to find a mentor who understood the challenges that Hispanic women face. Even more, she was afraid to ask, worried it looked as if she were a slacker.

• **DON'T EXPECT TOO MUCH TOO SOON.** Few of us are lucky enough to land the perfect job in our 20s. Eduardo Marturet, music director and conductor of The Miami Symphony, sees college graduates getting easily frustrated if they don't land the ideal job immediately. His advice: "You have to have a good deal of experience from other jobs in order to be ready for the ideal job."

Pay

From Page 1E

"People with bachelor's degrees will increasingly get very highly satisfactory jobs," said W. Norton Grubb, a professor at the University of California at Berkeley School of Education. "In that sense, people are getting more schooling than jobs are available."

He noted that in 1970, 77 percent of workers with a bachelor's degree were employed in professional and managerial occupations. By 2000, that had fallen to 60 percent.

Of the nearly 1 million new jobs created since hiring turned up in January, about half have been temporary census jobs. Most of the rest are concentrated in such industries as retail, hospitality and temporary staffing, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Job prospects have improved slightly for college graduates. Twenty-five percent of college seniors this year had a job waiting for them upon graduation, up from one in five last year, according to a survey by the National Association of Colleges and Employers.

Economists say it's understandable that the early stages of the recovery are benefiting less-educated workers. They were the hardest hit during the downturn; they're also cheaper and often easier for employers to bring on board.

No one is arguing that higher education isn't beneficial. Even now, the unemployment rate for college graduates stands at 4.7 percent—less than half of the figure for workers with only a high school diploma.

Also, federal statistics for 2008 show that men 25 and older with a bachelor's degree pulled down a median salary of \$65,800. That compares with a median of \$39,010 for men in the same age group who had completed only high school. Earnings for women were broadly similar.

"In my mind, the data is overwhelmingly clear: The B.A. is worthwhile," said Stephen Rose, a labor economist and research professor at Georgetown University.

Ask the Fool

A Big Average

Q How is "the Dow" calculated?
—L.M. Watson Creek, Calif.

A The 114-year-old Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) is one of the oldest U.S. market indices. It's usually the average stock price of 30 companies, such as Walt Disney, General Electric, Microsoft, Boeing, McDonald's, Coca-Cola, ExxonMobil, IBM, Pfizer, AIG and American Express.

It probably seems like an unlikely average, though, hovering around 10,000, since none of the stocks is selling for anywhere near \$10,000 per share.

But the shares, on average, actually would trade in the neighborhood of \$100,000—if they ever broke apart, issued dividends, or ended up in someone's hands.

To arrive at the index number, the stock prices of the 30 component stocks are averaged and then divided by the "divisor" (which is adjusted frequently) and is 0.32121724.

To understand how each stock affects the average, know that if any DJIA falls by 2 points, you can just divide 2 by the divisor and learn that the DJIA will fall by 15.31 points (2 divided by 0.32121724 equals 15.31). This, as you can see, shows how a slight change in the Dow can have a big influence on the index.

Q When a stock falls, I lose money. When does it go?
—N.E. Grand Rapids, Mich.

A When a company's stock price declines, nobody necessarily loses money. Imagine you own shares of the Ford Motor Company (Ticker: F). If Ford drops 20 percent one day, you haven't technically lost any money—unless you sell the stock.

The shares are less valuable, though. When a stock market, in value isn't revalued. It merely changes. Think of how a car or home built with steel is value change over time.

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The Motley Fool

To Educate, Amuse & Enrich

Fool's School

A Mini-Glossary
Savvy investors need to have some financial terms under their belts—like these:

Beer market: when the overall market loses value over an extended period of time. There's no official definition of it, but many analysts find a drop of at least 10 percent is needed. A smaller drop is often called a "correction" (though that term is never used when the market moves up 10 percent).

Book value: a company's assets, minus any liabilities and intangible assets. Book value is the value of a company that can be found in its balance sheet. It's often represented as a per-share value by taking the company's shareholder equity and dividing it by the current number of shares outstanding.

Capital appreciation: One of the two components of total return (along with dividend yield), capital appreciation reflects how much the underlying value of a security has increased. If you bought a stock at \$10 per share and it has risen to

My Dumbest Investment

\$11, you have enjoyed a 10 percent return or appreciation on your investment capital.

Capital gains: the difference between the price at which an asset is sold and its original purchase price (or "basis").

Market timing: an investment strategy based on predicting short-term price changes in securities, which is virtually impossible to do.

Standard & Poor's 500 Index: an index of 500 of America's biggest publicly traded companies. The S&P 500 is considered a good measurement of the overall U.S. stock market, and it represents about 75 percent of the market.

Treasury bill (T-bill): a short-term government security issued by the U.S. government, with a maturity of one year or less.

Learn more at www.fool.com and <http://www.fool.com>

Name That Company
Founded in 1996 by a former University of Maryland football player, I make performance apparel, footwear and accessories.

My synthetic fabrics wick moisture from the body and are worn by athletes and others around the world. My prescription is simple: Wear my HeatGear® when it's hot.

ColdGear® when it's cold, and AllSeas® Gear® between the extremes. I'm the official outfitter of many sports teams, and my marketing campaigns have used the "Protect This House," "Click-Click" and "New Prototype" phrases. My revenue has grown by an annual average of 32 percent over the past five years. Who am I?

Know the answer? Send it to us via Facebook, Twitter or the top of the page. We'll enter you in a drawing for a \$100 prize.

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Waited Too Long

My dumbest mistake was waiting until my late 40s to even think about my financial future.

My first IRA was spent keeping my spouse and me afloat while we had only one income. My current Roth took a big hit in 2008, but recovered well in 2009. Thanks to my cleaning business going well, I'm starting to have extra money to invest.

I hope and plan to be debt-free in four or five years and am now engaged in learning everything I can about investing. I'm invested in about a dozen stocks now—G.I. online.

The Fool responds: The earlier we start saving and investing, the better. A 30-year-old has around 35 years to build wealth until retirement, while a 45-year-old has just 20. (Those with insufficient savings should consider working a few more years, too.)

Many people don't get their financial wake-up call until their 50s or later, so it's good that you're on the ball now. Pay off any high-interest-rate debt first, though, before investing.

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The Motley Fool Take

Healthy Dividend Hike

UnitedHealth Group (NYSE: UNH) upped its dividend more than 14-fold recently, from a token \$0.03 once a year to \$0.50—paid quarterly payments. The new yield should woo some investors who might be nervous about the health of the industry after the passage of health-care reform.

Customers who balk, though, may not realize the company is generating the same profit and free cash flow no matter what its dividend is. Earning money to investors may actually be the best use of UnitedHealth's cash. The company had previously used the cash it generated to grow extremely through acquisitions, but further consolidation in the insurance industry is likely to be necessary.

Justified or not, arms with just a few insurers—and therefore a lack of competition—were associated with high health-care costs during the reform movement.

Besides, it's not like UnitedHealth is giving up all its cash; the current dividend is expected to take up only about an eighth of UnitedHealth's cash flow. That will leave plenty of money to repurchase shares or expand externally, potentially in its Health Services business, which is in the business of lowering health-care costs—a popular notion these days.

UnitedHealth Group is a "Motley Fool Inside Value" and "Motley Fool Stock Advisor" selection, and the Fool owns shares of it.

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488 Pets & Pets Supplies

CUTE AND LOVABLE! long hair, black and white, male Chihuahua puppy. Has 4 white spots. Vet & first shots. \$250 (530)476-3480.

ENGLISH POINTERS, CHAMPION line. Born June 18. First shots, dewclaws. Tackling deposits. \$450 each. (530)779-6600.

498 Wanted To Buy

CASH PAID FOR your unused unexpired and sealed Diabetes Test strips. Most brands considered. Call Linda 888-973-3729 for details. Or go to www.cash4diabetestrips.com.

501 Apartments

1 BEDROOM APARTMENT \$440. 1 bedroom duplex \$440. Deposit required. No pets. (530)942-5500 Monday-Friday 9-5.

1 BEDROOM CONDO in Yreka. \$480 month, deposit required. (530)842-2500 Monday-Friday 9-5.

2 BEDROOM New carpet and paint. No smoking/pets. \$615 plus security deposit. (530)841-4154.

SHASTA EYEWEAR TOWNHOUSE 801 Shasta Ave., Yreka. 2 1/2 bds, 2-bath, w/dishwasher, AC, storage. Over 900 sq. ft. (530)842-4477 (541) 380-1565

GOVERNORS PLAZA & DRY DITCHES 2 bedroom, 1 bath available. (530)842-1899.

LARGE 2 & 3 bedrooms available near Rent \$200 and \$350 month. Section 8 OK. No pets, please. (530)456-5115

THE SHADOWS GARDEN APTS. NOW ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS FOR 1, 2 & 3 B.D. APARTMENTS 402 Tuna St. Yreka, CA. 96097 Rent based on income 842-1556 Between 11 am - 2 pm

SPACIOUS 1 BEDROOM, DOME, laundry, room, storage, water, trash paid, \$545. (530)842-6462.

504 Duplex

2 BEDROOM, 1 bath duplex in Yreka. No pets. Available July 6. \$525 month. \$1,000 security deposit. (530)842-1561

2 SEPARATE UNITS, DUPLEX. 3 bedroom, bath, downtown Yreka, centrally located. Completely remodeled. References and credit report required. \$700 & \$550 month plus deposits. (530)340-1466.

526 Houses For Rent

2 BEDROOM DUPLEX. Great view Lake Shasta/Hill. Shasta. 2 car garage. 4537 Shoreline Drive. \$595 per month. FPH. (530)842-2716

2 BEDROOM, REMODELED. Mountain View. New carpet, washer, dryer, lockers. \$535. (530)842-6462.

3 BEDROOM, 1 bath fenced yard. 924 Pioneer. Yreka. \$530 plus \$850 deposit. No smokers. Pets must be approved plus deposit. (530)292-7050.

3 BEDROOM, 2 bath house on DeSoto Lane, Grenada. 34 acres, surrounded by meadows. Quirk and cash. \$950 month plus deposit. (530)842-9759 or (530)598-7753.

526 Houses For Rent

3 BEDROOM, 2 bath. 2 car garage, washer, dryer, new carpeting. Fenced yard. \$550. (530)458-4454.

NICE 3 BEDROOM, 1 1/2 bath. Storage and garage. \$900 month. (530)905-1888.

REMODELED 2 BEDROOM. large yard. Beautiful view. Fairlane Road, Yreka. Pet considered. \$550 month. (530)493-2800.

535 Life & Savings

BANK FORECLOSURE. 36 acre ranch, orchards, state land. Originaly \$249. Now \$175.55. Now only \$49.500. Private setting outside Yreka. Call for details. (530)842-5500 Monday-Friday 9-5.

540 Commercial Property

1,500 SQ. FT. industrial space with 500 sq. ft. retail area. Large rolling door in back. All included. IMVAC in portion. Rent UPS. \$620 per month. About 3,200 sq. ft. light industrial space with good office portion. Can be used with flexibility of size. Two large rolling doors and service bays. Heated industrial portion. All included. Call for details. (530)842-1541.

1, 2 & 3 B.D. MOBILE HOMES for rent. Starting at \$500. New water, sewer, trash included. Under new management. Call Kim (530)846-5439

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602 Real Estate For Sale

BANK OWNED LAND. 10 acres. Trout stream, \$39,900. Substantial improvements. Used as a trout stream. Asking \$14,500. Jim (530)676-1715.

1991 GMC JIMMY. New motor. \$500 or best offer. Call (530)842-4920.

JEEP, 1980, CJS. new motor, hard top, soft top, brand new. Full doors, half doors. Low mileage, low bar. Lots of options. \$6,500. (530)842-1877

603 Real Estate For Sale By Owner

13 ACRES PLUS. 6 bedrooms, 3 baths. 1 level. Pool. Owner's carry with large down. Close to Yreka city. \$375,000. (530)556-584

625 Real Estate For Sale

30 ACRE RANCH FORECLOSURES. near Shasta. 10000 sq. ft. \$16,900. Now \$12,900. \$0 down, assume payments, \$99 month. Beautiful view. Owner financing. Free maps. Call (530)842-1541.

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735 Computer/Internet

1999 MONACO MCKENZIE '96. 8th wheel with 3 subwoofers. Used as a dozer. Asking \$14,500. Jim (530)676-1715.

1991 GMC JIMMY. New motor. \$500 or best offer. Call (530)842-4920.

JEEP, 1980, CJS. new motor, hard top, soft top, brand new. Full doors, half doors. Low mileage, low bar. Lots of options. \$6,500. (530)842-1877

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS. The following

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE
 # CA-10-35269-NY Order #
 037880042-CA-001 YOU ARE IN DE-
 FULT. YOU HAVE BEEN SERVED
 1/16/2007. UNLESS YOU TAKE AC-
 TION TO PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY,
 IT WILL BE SOLD. IF YOU NEED AN EXPLANATION OF THE
 NATURE OF THE PROCEEDING
 AGAINST YOU, YOU SHOULD CON-
 SULT A LAWYER. THE PROPERTY
 WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER FOR CASH.
 The lender's check drawn on a state or
 federal credit union, or a check
 drawn by a state or federal savings
 or loan association, or savings associa-
 tion 5310 to the financial code
 authorized to do business in this

without covenant of warranty, expressed or implied, regarding title.

...maintaining principal sums of the Trust, and interest and late charges thereon as provided in the notes), advance under the terms of the deed of trust, interest on the advances, charges for the services of the Trustee, and the amount of the Trustee's fee (as set forth in the publication of the Notice of Sale) reasonably estimated to be set forth in the deed of trust, shall be paid on the day of sale. BENEFICIARY MAY elect to BID LESS than the TOTAL CUMULATIVE DUE. Trustors: KALIE L. A. ... 14-2007 as Instrument No. 0007-237-24 in book XXX, page XXX of Official Records in the office of the Recorder of Humboldt County, California, dated and recorded on 09/01/2014 at Page 5 of Sale ALP, ALP, County of

Street, Eureka, CA 95501 Amount
 unpaid balance and other charges
 due to the lender.
 Contact: 1-800-368-2222
 Fax: 415-433-6199
 Address: 4336 FAIRWAY DR EUREKA,
 CA 95503 Assessors Parcel No.
 015-024 018-351-024-000 The un-
 assigned trustee disclaims any li-
 ability for and does not warrant
 the property address or other common
 designation. If any, shown hereon, if
 street address or other common
 designation is shown, please refer to
 the corresponding common designa-
 tion address. In the event no
 common address or common desig-
 nation of the property is provided
 then directions to the location of
 the property are provided. Within
 10 days of the date of first publica-
 tion of this Notice of Sale by sending

83-6005 Pursuant to California Civil Code 2923.54 the undersigned, on behalf of the beneficiary, loan officer or authorized agent, declares as follows: The loan or service has obtained from the Commissioner a final or temporary order of exemption pursuant to Section 2923.53 that is current and valid on the date of this declaration. The timeframe for giving notice of a specified in subdivision (a) of Section 2923.52 does not apply pursuant to Section 2923.52, if the Trustee is unable to obtain an exemption, the successful bidder's sole and exclusive remedy shall be the return of monies paid to the Trustee; the Trustee shall not have any further recourse if the successful bidder is unable to obtain an exemption.

the sale shall be confined only to a return of the deposit paid. The Purchaser shall have no other recourse against the Mortgagee or the Assignee, or the Mortgagee's Attorney. Date: 6/23/2010 Quality Loan Service Corp. 7141 5th Avenue San Diego, CA 92101
For more information only Sale Line: 714-714-2727 or Login to: www.infinityasset.com Reinstatement Line: 818-666-7733 Quality Loan Service Corp. If you have been discharged through bankruptcy, you may have been released of potential liability for this loan in the case this is sold. It is your responsibility to exercise the note holder's rights against the real property only. THIS NOTICE IS SENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF

OF THE MORTGAGE AND OWNER OF THE PROPERTY. IF YOU ARE THE MORTGAGEE OR THE CREDITOR WILL BE USED FOR THAT PURPOSE. AS required by law, you are hereby notified that a negative credit report reflecting on your credit record may be submitted to a credit report agency if you fail to pay the same. If you wish to dispute the ASAP# 3592246 06/23/2010, 06/20/10, 07/01/2010

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

No. 09-0162099 Notice Order No. 08000 APN No. 911-082-001-000 YOU ARE IN DEFAULT UNDER A DEED OF TRUST, DATED 10/10/2006, UNLESS

SALE OF THE PROPERTY. IF YOU NEED AN EXPLANATION OF THE NATURE OF THE PROCEEDING AGAINST YOU, YOU SHOULD CONTACT A LAWYER. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, MONIKA L. WISSEL, a SINGLE MALE, as duly appointed trustee pursuant to the Deed of Trust executed by MONIKA L. WISSEL, A SINGLE MALE, dated 10/10/2006 and recorded in Book 38-7934-17, in Book Page(s) of Official Records in the office of the Clerk of Humboldt County, California, will sell on or about Tuesday, November 14, 2012 at 11:00am, all the above described property to the highest bidder for cash at public auction to the best advantage of said estate.

conveyed to and now held by it as a special deed of trust, in the proportion of one-half (1/2) to each of the above and as more fully described in and above referenced deed of trust, street address and other common designation, is any of the real property described in the deed of trust for 4018 ALTO STREET, FULLDALE, 95023. The undersigned Trustee disclaims any liability for any increase or decrease in the value of the common designation, as set forth herein. The total amount of unpaid balance with interest, taxes of the obligation secured by the deed of trust, expenses and charges at the time of the initialization of the Notice of Sale is

from the total indebtedness due in addition to cash, the Trustee will accept cashier's checks drawn on a bank or national bank, a check drawn on a state or national bank, or a check drawn by a state or local savings and loan association or specified in Section 5102 of the Uniform Code of Sales and Leases in this state. Said sale will be made in an "AS IS" condition, but without warranty, express or implied, regarding title, defects or encumbrances. The security indebtedness secured by said deed of trust, advances thereunder, interest as provided, and the unpaid principal balance of the loan, owned of trust with interest thereon,

charges and expenses of the trust and of the trusts created by the will of Trustee's decedent. The disposition of section 3921.5 of the California Civil Code, the determination of the mortgage, beneficiary or mortgagor agent is attached in the form of Trustee's decedent's will and with the appropriate County Recorder's Office. DATED: 03/11/2010. CREDITORS' CLAIMS: N/A. INFORMATION: CAG-914-11-001 (LAW, C.A. 91053) Private-Sale Information: (800) 281-8119 BY: TRUSTEE'S OFFICE RECD TRUST COMPANY. This is a debt collector attempting to collect a debt. If you believe this notice will be used for that purpose. # 1006301723 / 6/16 / 6/23 / 2/2010


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SO YOU WANT A DOG?



FIND A BREEDER YOU TRUST.

Before bringing home a new puppy find a responsible breeder who works to improve the breed. He or she should encourage you to visit their home to see the puppies. They'll also provide you with the appropriate AKC papers so you can confirm your puppy's parentage.

Chances are, you'll be living with your puppy for more than a decade so choose a breeder who will ensure that you get the happy, healthy, wonderful puppy you want and deserve.

www.akc.org



A MESSAGE FROM

AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB

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McCREA QUALITY USED CARS

Convenient Downtown Location, top of 7th G & H Eureka 707-442-1741

2005 Nissan Titan

2002 Nissan Frontier

1991 Toyota KC 4x4

2006 Chevrolet Malibu

2008 Mercury Mariner

2007 Dodge Ram 1500

2003 Nissan Titan

2002 Nissan Frontier

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Attachment B
Presentation and Handout Materials for
Public Scoping Meetings



Agenda

Klamath Settlement EIS/EIR Process 2010 Public Scoping Meetings

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| • Wednesday, July 7: | *Copco Village, CA
Yreka, CA | • Tuesday, July 13: | Brookings, OR |
| • Thursday, July 8: | Klamath Falls, OR | • Wednesday, July 14: | Arcata, CA |
| • Friday, July 9: | Chiloquin, OR | • Thursday, July 15: | Orleans, CA |

6:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

Scoping Meeting Objectives:

- Provide an opportunity for the public and other interested parties to give their input on the Klamath Settlement Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Process and provide recommendations to the lead agencies to determine the scope and the significant issues to be analyzed in depth in the environmental review process
- Inform the public and other interested parties about the process of preparing a joint federal and state EIS/EIR on the Proposed Project identified in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement
- Convey how stakeholders, public and other agencies can be informed and involved in the environmental review process

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 6:00 – 6:30 p.m. | Registration and Open House Stations |
| 6:30 – 7:00 p.m. | Presentation: Project and Scoping Process |
| 7:00 – 7:45 p.m. | Open House Stations |
| 7:45 – 9:00 p.m. | Public Comments (oral and written) |

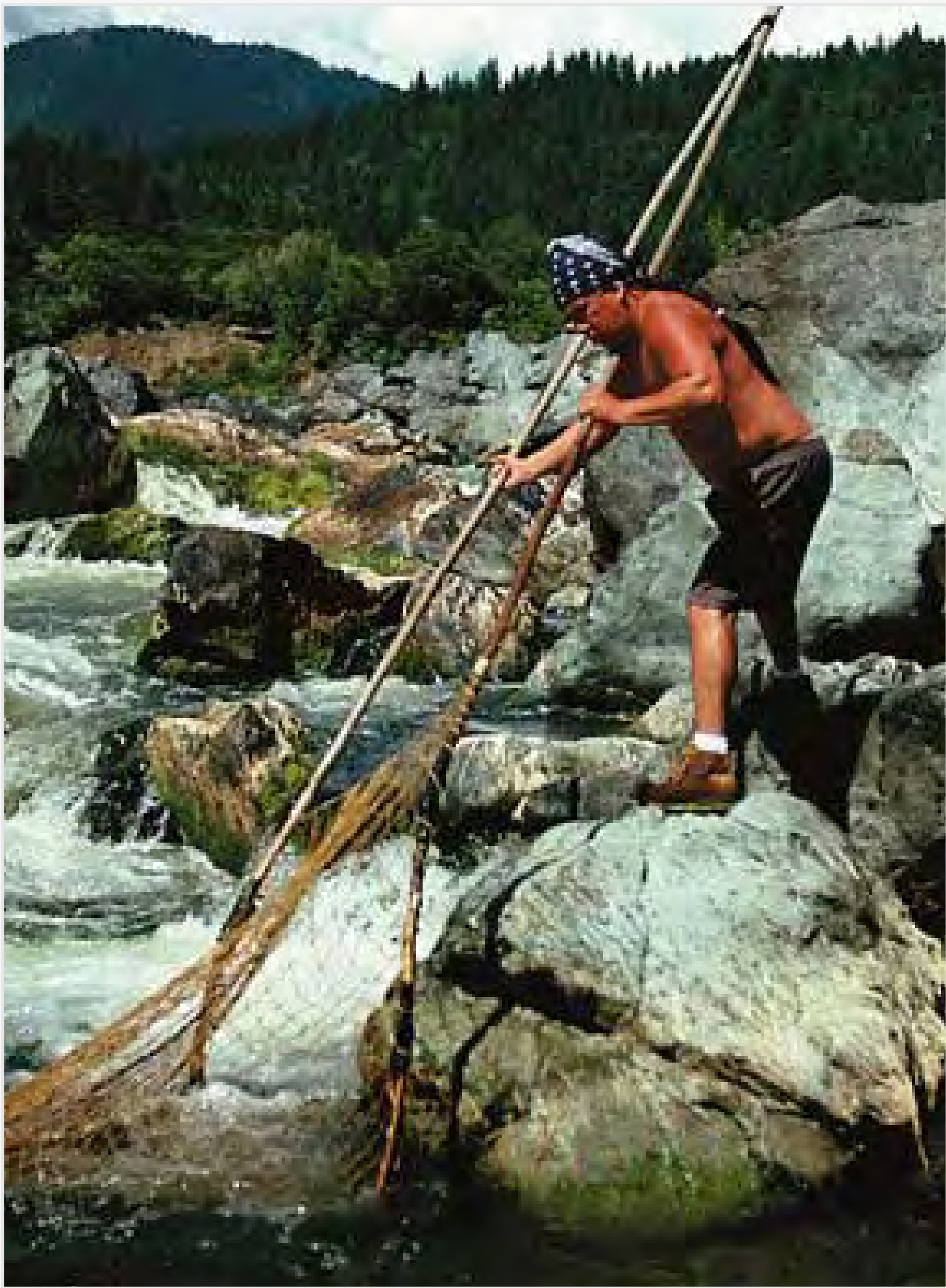
*The Wednesday, July 7, Copco Village Scoping Meeting will be held from 10am – 1pm.



Cultural and Historic Resources

Objective:

To identify the potential cultural and historic resource effects of dam removal alternatives and no dam removal (no action) alternatives to be analyzed in the Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR)



Consultations:

- » Government-to-government consultations with the federally recognized Klamath Basin Tribes.
- » National Historic Preservation Act and State Historic Preservation Act consultations with non-federally recognized tribes and other interested parties.

Topics Identified for Analysis:

- » Locations and types of cultural resources and historic properties within the potentially effected area
- » Locations and types of Indian Trust Assets and associated tribes
- » Potential impacts to cultural resources and historic properties
- » Potential impacts to sacred sites

We Want Your Feedback

1. Are there additional topics that the cultural resources analysis should cover?
2. Can you recommend any additional sources of information?
3. How would the proposed alternatives affect Indian Trust Assets?
4. How would the proposed alternatives affect prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic resources?
5. How would the proposed alternatives affect sacred sites?





Objective:

To identify the potential economic costs and benefits of dam removal alternatives and no dam removal (no action) alternatives to be analyzed in the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR)



Topics Identified for Analysis

General scope of the economic analysis

- Major costs and benefits to effected human uses and values, both monetary and non-monetary
- Impacts to effected counties in terms of employment, income, and tax revenues

Specific effects to be considered in the economic analysis

- Ocean and in-river fisheries (commercial, recreational, and subsistence)
- Non-fishing recreation
- Tribal health and cultural values
- Reservoir recreation
- Real estate
- Agriculture
- Hydropower production
- Non-use values that may be held by the public
- Estimates of construction and other costs associated with dam removal

We Want Your Feedback

1. Are there additional economic topics that the EIS/EIR analysis should cover?
2. Can you recommend sources of information that can be used in the EIS/EIR for this topic?



—Part of Salmon Catch, Requa CA, circa 1900



➤ Objective:

To identify the potential river flow, downstream water quality, land feature, and sediment effects of dam removal alternatives and no dam removal (no action) alternatives to be analyzed in the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR)

Topics Identified for Analysis

The following topics will be covered in the engineering and sediment analysis.

- Changing river flows associated with dam removal, restoration activities, and climate change for use in economic, water quality, and biological analyses
- Impacts of sediment releases
 - o Quantity, location, and quality of erodible sediments in the four reservoirs
 - o How sediments released from the reservoirs may move and where they will be deposited
 - o Risks to human health, structures and living things in lakes and rivers
- Flood potential associated with dam removal
- Dam removal options
 - o Removal of existing structures
 - o Disposal areas
 - o Haul routes
 - o Diversion and care of the river during dam removal
- Restoration of reservoir areas if dam removal occurs
 - o Bottom sediment stabilization
 - o Natural sediment erosion
 - o Re-planting



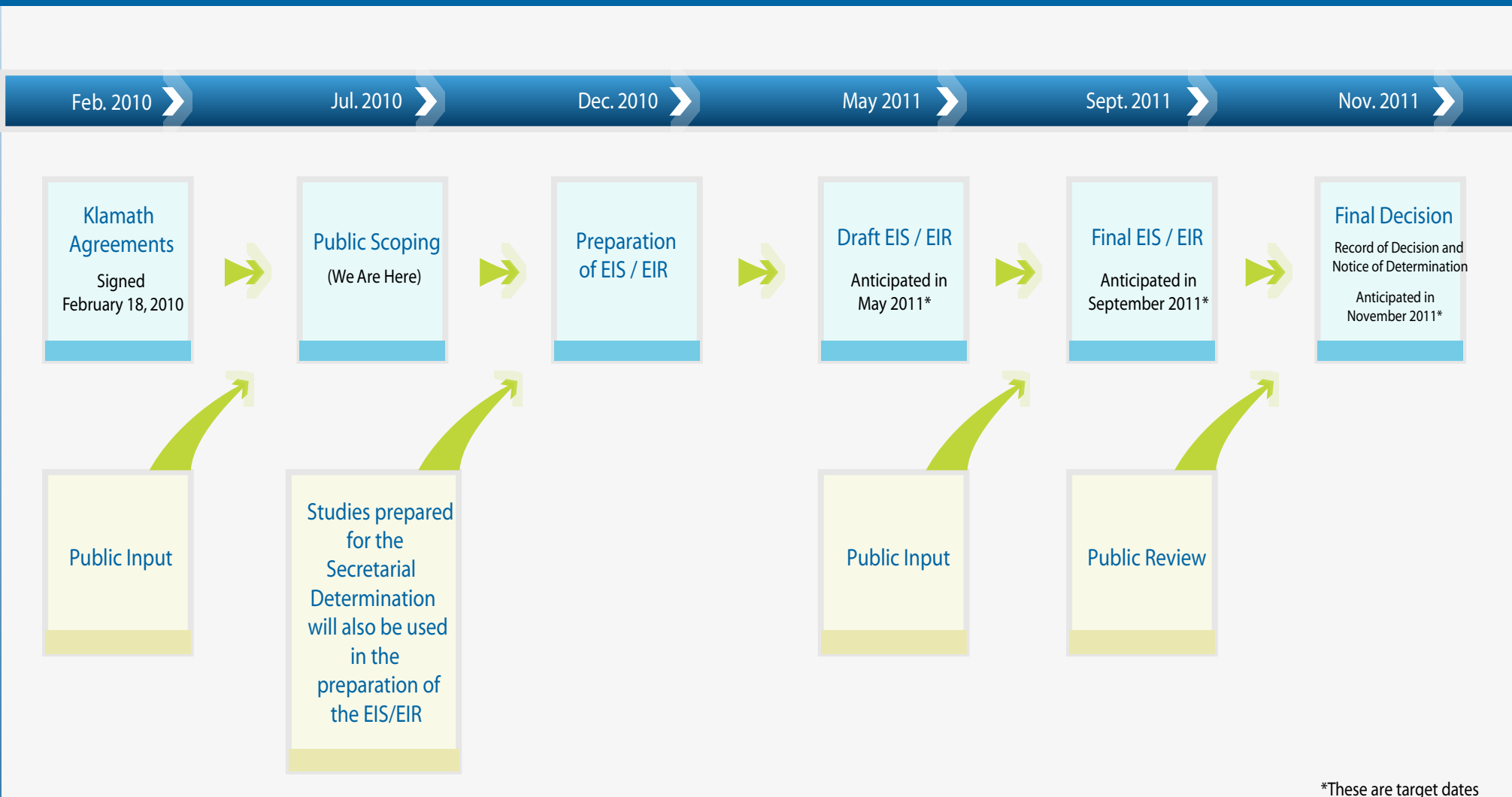
We Want Your Feedback

1. Are there additional engineering and sediment topics that the EIS/EIR analysis should cover?
2. Can you recommend sources of information that can be used in the EIS/EIR for this topic?





Environmental Review Process and Timeline





Fish and Wildlife Topics

Objective:

To identify the potential fish and wildlife effects of dam removal alternatives and no dam removal (no action) alternatives to be analyzed in the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR)

Topics Identified for Analysis

The following topics will be covered in the fish and wildlife analysis.

- » Effects on native anadromous fishes
- » Effects on native and non-native, warm-water species
- » Effects upon commercial, sport, and tribal fisheries
- » Effects on species listed or proposed for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act and California Endangered Species Act
- » Effects on aquatic and terrestrial fish and wildlife



We Want Your Feedback

1. Are there additional fish and wildlife topics that the EIS/EIR analysis should cover?
2. Can you recommend sources of information that can be used in the EIS/EIR for this topic?





Satellite Image of the Klamath Basin



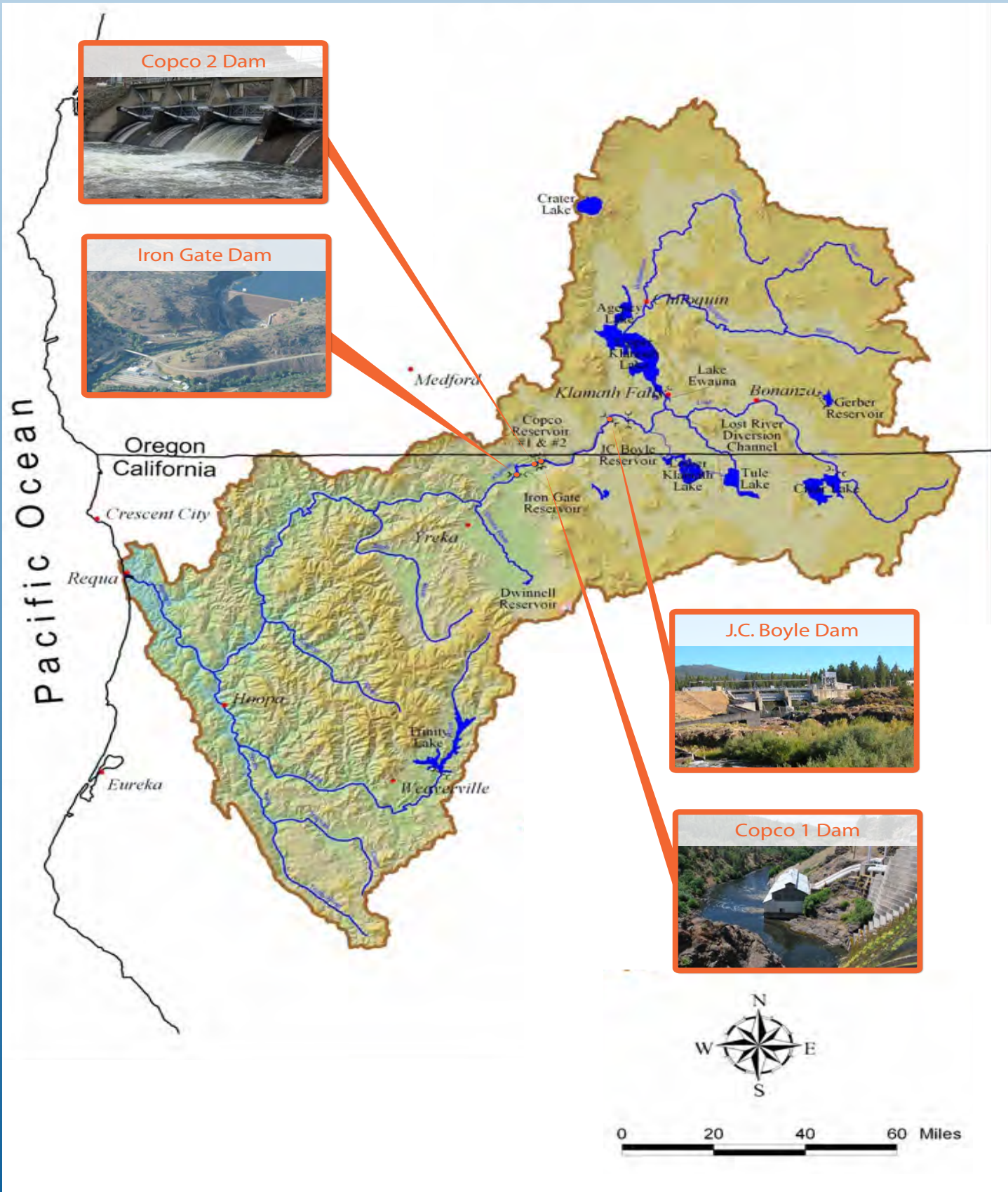
The Klamath River Basin mosaic was created by the U.S. Geological Survey from portions of 9 Landsat satellite images acquired in 2007-2009.



Klamath Basin

Dams being considered for removal

Iron Gate Dam | Copco 2 Dam | Copco 1 Dam | J.C. Boyle Dam





Overview

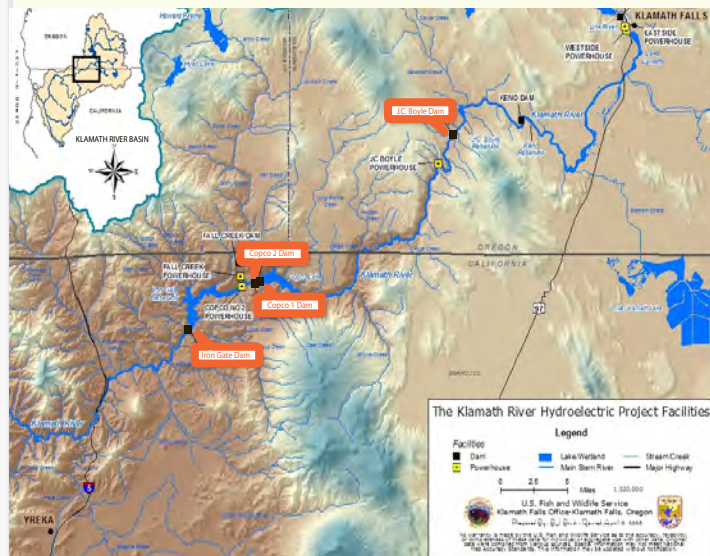
What is the Klamath Settlement EIS/EIR Process?

As part of the implementation of the Klamath Agreements, an environmental analysis will be conducted on the potential removal of four dams on the Klamath River (Iron Gate, Copco 1, Copco 2, and J.C. Boyle). This analysis will be conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) and the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) will prepare a joint Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), which will evaluate potential effects of the proposed dam removal, as specified in the Klamath Agreements.

The Proposed Action

The proposed action is to make a determination, pursuant to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), as to whether removal of the four lower dams on the Klamath River to achieve a free-flowing condition and allow full volitional passage of fish is in the public interest, will advance restoration of the salmonid fishery and is consistent with statutory obligations and tribal rights.

Excerpted from the Notice of Intent (NOI)



Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA)

The KHSA calls on the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a thorough scientific review of existing science, data and other information in order to be fully informed of the potential costs, benefits and liabilities associated with removing four Klamath River dams. The Secretary must determine whether, in his judgment, removal of the dams:

1. Will advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries of the Klamath Basin
2. Is in the public interest, which includes but is not limited to consideration of potential impacts on affected local communities and tribes

The information gained from these studies will also be utilized in the EIS/EIR analysis.

Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA)

The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement is intended to result in effective and durable solutions which will:

1. Restore and sustain natural fish production and provide for full participation in ocean and river harvest opportunities of fish species throughout the Klamath Basin
2. Establish reliable water and power supplies which sustain agricultural uses, communities, and National Wildlife Refuges
3. Contribute to the public welfare and the sustainability of all Klamath Basin communities





Public Input During Scoping

What is Scoping?

The scoping process is an opportunity for the public to identify topics to be covered in the Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) document and provide recommendations to the agencies. Your input will help the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) and the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) to identify:

- ✦ Significant topics to be analyzed in the EIS/EIR
- ✦ Topics that have already been adequately addressed in prior environmental reviews
- ✦ Potential alternatives to the proposed action
- ✦ Potential mitigation measures for the proposed action
- ✦ People or organizations who are interested in the Klamath Settlement EIS/EIR Process
- ✦ Data gaps and information needs

How Can I Get Involved?

DOI and DFG encourage the public to be involved throughout the Klamath Settlement EIS/EIR Process. For this public scoping phase, comments are being accepted through July 21, 2010.

Ways to provide comments:

- ✦ Comment Card
- ✦ Computer Station at Scoping Meetings
- ✦ Online: KlamathRestoration.gov
- ✦ Fax: (916) 978-5055
- ✦ Mail/Email:

Ms. Tanya Sommer Bureau of Reclamation 2800 Cottage Way, MP-152 Sacramento, CA 95825 Email: KlamathSD@usbr.gov	Ms. Caitlin Bean California Department of Fish and Game 601 Locust Street Redding, CA 96001 Email: KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov
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*Attention: Comments need only to be sent to one of the mailing addresses or email addresses above.

Additionally, you will have an opportunity to provide input after the Draft EIS/EIR is released. Its release is anticipated in summer 2011.

For additional information about Klamath Settlement Process, please visit: KlamathRestoration.gov

Making the Most of Your Comments

To make comments, review the project's Purpose and Need Statement (handout provided), potential alternatives, and list of topics (below) that will be evaluated in the EIS/EIR.

Then develop your comments, taking the following into consideration:

- ✦ What topics are of greatest concern to you and why?
- ✦ Are there additional topics that should be evaluated?
- ✦ What alternatives or mitigation measures do you think would help to lessen or avoid impacts?
- ✦ Can you suggest information resources?

What are Some Potential Alternatives?

- ✦ Full dam removal (the proposed action), including any connected actions in the KBRA
- ✦ Partial removal of each of the four dams
- ✦ No dam removal/No action

What Issues and Topics Might be Addressed in the EIS/EIR?

- ✦ Biology (fish, wildlife, and plants)
- ✦ Hydrology
- ✦ Water quality
- ✦ Climate change
- ✦ Energy
- ✦ Geology/soils
- ✦ Sediments
- ✦ Engineering
- ✦ Community character
- ✦ Land use & planning
- ✦ Real estate
- ✦ Public services
- ✦ Traffic
- ✦ Recreation
- ✦ Agriculture
- ✦ Seismic safety
- ✦ Noise
- ✦ Aesthetics
- ✦ Hazardous materials
- ✦ Greenhouse gas emissions
- ✦ Environmental justice
- ✦ Economics
- ✦ Endangered Species Act consultations
- ✦ Reservoir site restoration
- ✦ Cultural and historic resources
- ✦ Indian Trust Assets
- ✦ National Historic Preservation Act consultations



Purpose and Need Statement

What is a purpose and need statement?

A purpose and need statement is an explanation of why a project is needed and objectives for addressing the need(s).

Purpose and Need Statement:

"The purpose of the proposed Federal action is to advance restoration **of the salmonid fisheries** in the Klamath Basin that is in the public interest, and is consistent with the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). Pursuant to the KHSA, the Secretary needs to make a determination whether to proceed with the removal of the four PacifiCorp Dams on the Klamath River. The proposed action is to make a determination , pursuant to the KHSA, as to whether removal of the four lower dams on the Klamath River to achieve a free-flowing condition and allow full volitional passage of fish is in the public interest, will advance **restoration of the salmonid fishery and is consistent with statutory obligations and tribal rights.** The potential impacts of any connected actions, including any such actions under the KBRA, will be analyzed. "

This is the purpose and need as stated in the Notice of Intent, published in the Federal Register on June 14, 2010.

For resources and background information about the Klamath Settlement EIS/EIR Process,

KlamathRestoration.gov

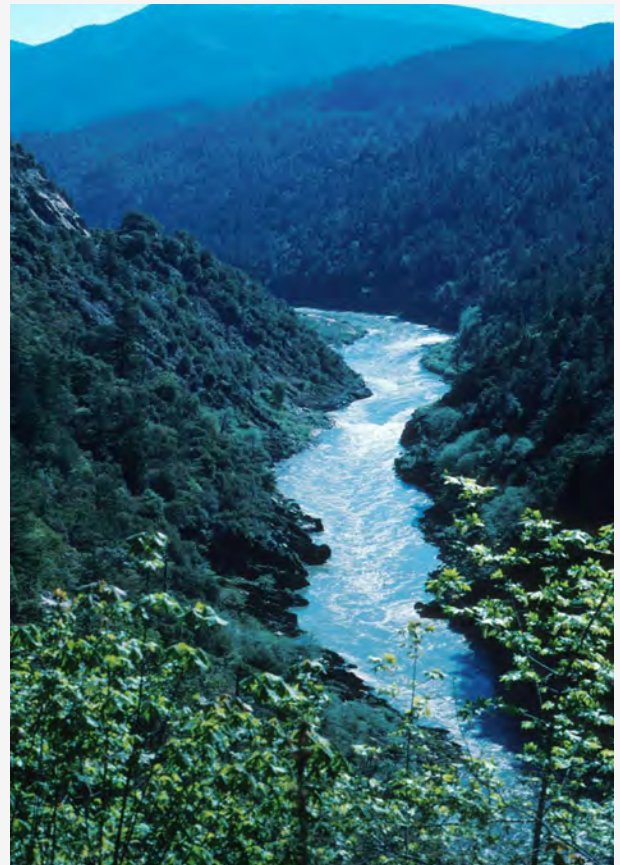
**Objective:**

To identify the potential real estate effects of dam removal alternatives and no dam removal (no action) alternatives to be analyzed in the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR)

Topics Identified for Analysis

The following topics will be addressed in the real estate analysis.

- ✦ Identify potential effects to lands (private and public)
- ✦ Identify and analyze the potential economic impacts to property values and tax revenues
- ✦ Identify and analyze the potential changes in land uses
- ✦ Effects on real estate caused by a change from reservoir to riverine conditions
- ✦ Potential exposure or damage to cultural or historic sites by dewatering
- ✦ Public safety concerns of structures potentially left in place
- ✦ Re-vegetation of de-watered lands by invasive species
- ✦ Identify whether property needs to be acquired to support the proposed project

**We Want Your Feedback**

1. Are there additional real estate topics that the EIS/EIR analysis should cover?
2. Can you recommend sources of information that can be used in the EIS/EIR for this topic?





Objective:

To identify the potential recreational effects of dam removal alternatives and no dam removal (no action) alternatives to be analyzed in the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR)

Topics Identified for Analysis

The following topics will be covered in the recreation analysis.

- **Potential changes in recreational fishing opportunities**
 - Lake boating versus river boating
 - Loss of the warm water recreation fishery (perch/bass)
 - Expanded riverine fishing
 - Recreation facilities such as boat ramps may be left perched above water level
 - Restoration of the previously inundated areas to provide an ecologically stable recreation setting containing attractive scenery conditions similar to the river's original river canyon landscape
 - Need for new recreation access
- **Potential changes in water quality and its effects on recreational values**
- **Potential economic effects of changed recreational values on recreation dependent businesses, river communities and the region**
 - Changes to the whitewater boating season
 - Anticipated changes in fish numbers and distribution
 - Change from lake- to river-based recreation
- **Potential effects of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act requirements on the proposed dam removal**



We Want Your Feedback

1. Are there additional recreation topics that the EIS/EIR analysis should cover?
2. Can you recommend sources of information that can be used in the EIS/EIR for this topic?



Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

Klamath Settlement EIS/EIR Process

Public Scoping Meetings
July 2010



Today's Agenda

- **Registration and Open House**
- **Welcome and Introduction**
- **Presentation on Project and Scoping Process**
 - **Dennis Lynch**, USGS, Program Manager for the Klamath Basin Secretarial Determination
 - **Mark Stopher**, Acting Regional Manager for the California Department of Fish and Game
- **Open House Stations**
 - Visit stations and talk to federal agency team and CA DFG team
- **Public Comment Forum**
 - Verbal and written comments



Meeting Objectives

- **Provide you information about the environmental review process for the two connected Klamath Agreements* and how you can be involved and informed**
- **Specifically, get your input to help us determine the scope and significant issues for environmental review**

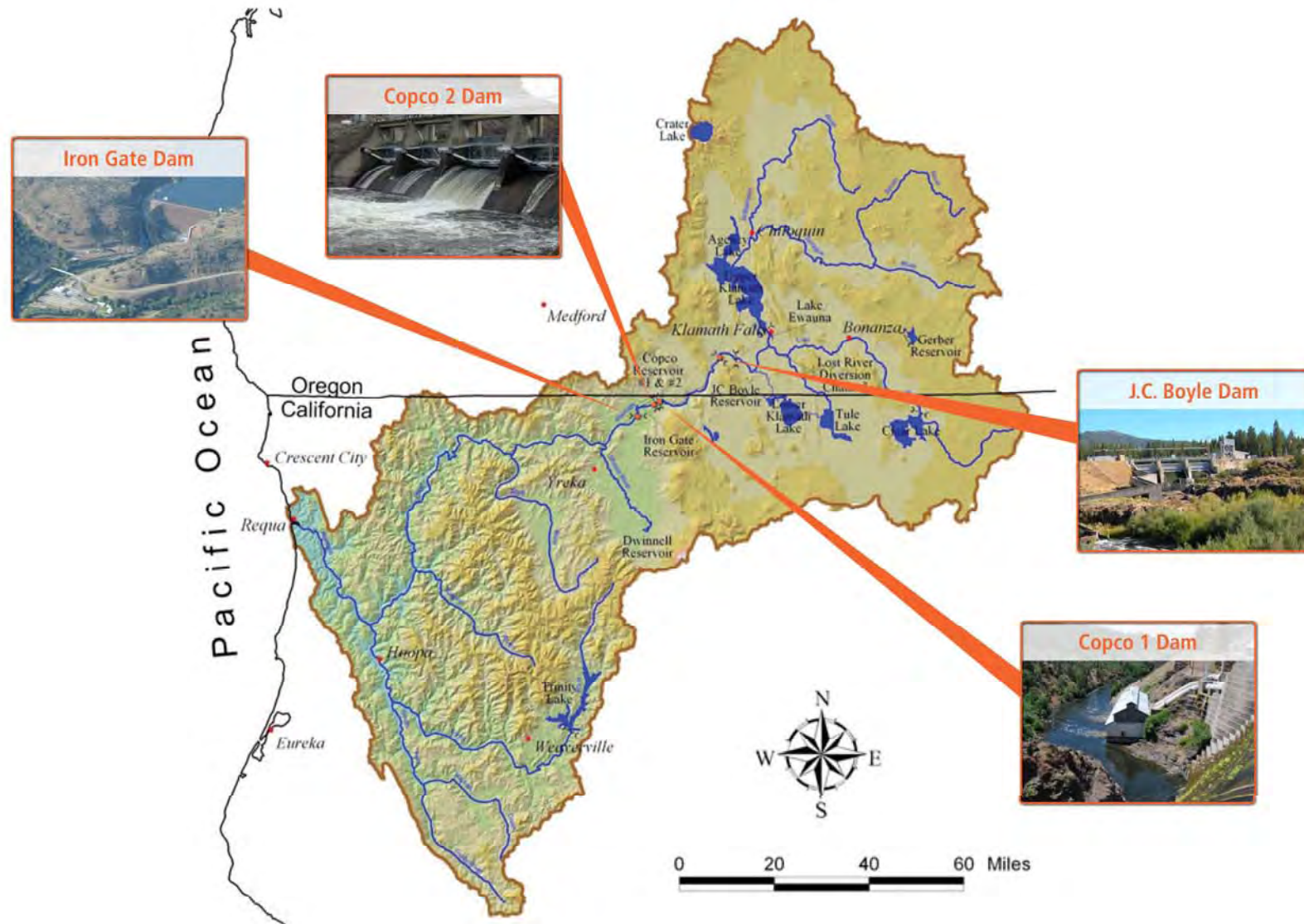
*Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA)

*Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA)





Klamath Basin Map





How did the Klamath Agreements come about?

- 2001 - Water deliveries to farmers were substantially reduced**
- 2002 - Major salmon die-off in lower Klamath River**
- 2005 - Limited commercial salmon fishing season**
- 2006 - Commercial salmon fishing season closed**
- 2007 - Limited commercial salmon fishing season**

Natural Resource Challenges Persist...

- 2010 - Irrigation shortages due to drought**
- 2010 - Klamath Tribes' c'waam fishery closed for 24th year**
- 2010 - Insufficient water to support the Klamath Basin wildlife refuges**





Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement

The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) lays out the process for studies, environmental review, and a Secretarial Determination as to whether removal of four dams owned by PacifiCorp:

- Will advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries of the Klamath Basin
- Is in the public interest, which includes local communities, tribes, and the nation





Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement

The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) is intended to result in effective and durable solutions which will:

- Restore and sustain natural fish production and provide for full participation in ocean and river harvest opportunities
- Establish reliable water and power supplies which sustain agricultural uses, communities, and National Wildlife Refuges





KBRA Components

- **Fisheries Restoration Plan**
- **Fisheries Reintroduction Plan**
- **Fisheries Monitoring Plan**
- **Water Diversion Limitation and Pumping Plan**
- **Water Rights Purchase Plan**
- **Drought Plan**
- **Environmental Water Plan**
- **Counties' Impacts-Mitigation and Benefits Program**
- **Tribal Programs**
- **Establishment of wildlife refuge water allocation**
- **Additional water conservation and storage actions**



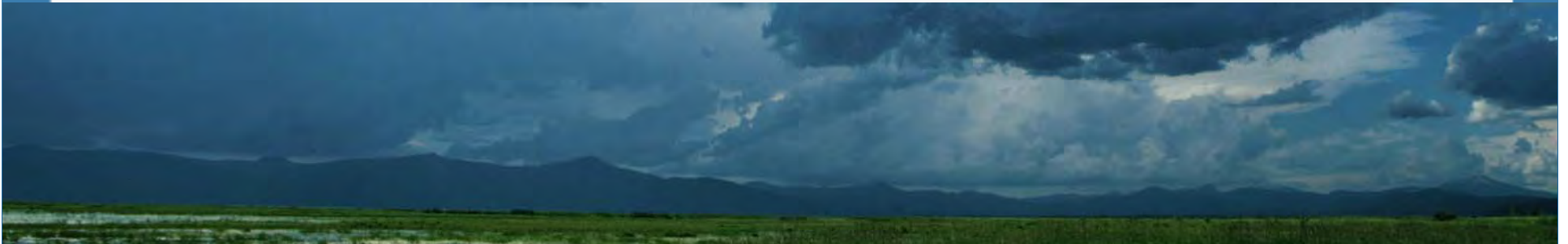
The Proposed Action

- *“The proposed action is to make a determination, pursuant to the KHSA, as to whether removal of the four lower dams on the Klamath River to achieve a freeflowing condition and allow full volitional passage of fish is in the public interest, will advance restoration of the salmonid fishery and is consistent with statutory obligations and tribal rights.”*
- *“The potential impacts of any connected actions, including any such actions under the KBRA, will be analyzed.”*



What is the Purpose and Need of the Proposed Action?

- *“The purpose of the proposed Federal action is to advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries in the Klamath Basin that is in the public interest, and is consistent with the KHSA and the KBRA.”*
- *“... the Secretary needs to make a determination whether to proceed with the removal of the four PacifiCorp Dams on the Klamath River.”*





Environmental Review Process

To determine whether these agreements will move forward, an environmental analysis must be conducted by both the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) and the California Department of Fish and Game.

The environmental analysis will comply with:

- The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
- The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)





Developing the EIS/EIR

The outcome of NEPA/CEQA compliance is an Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR).

The EIS/EIR will:

- Evaluate reasonable **alternatives** to the proposed project
- Identify significant **environmental effects**
- Propose **mitigation** to reduce or avoid environmental impacts
- Provide information for **public review** and comment
- Inform **decision makers**

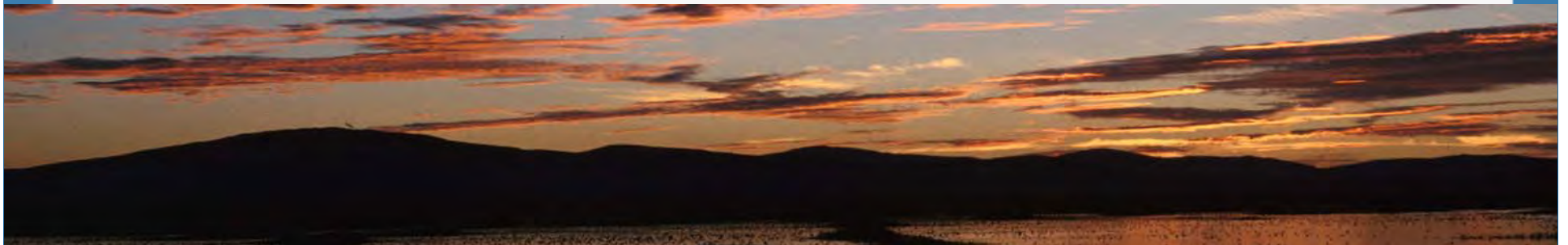




Public Input During Scoping

Your input will help shape the EIS/EIR.

- Alternatives to the proposed action
- Topics of concern to you
- Questions you want us to answer in the EIS/EIR
- Ways to minimize or avoid negative effects of the proposed action
- Suggestions of information sources



Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

EIS/EIR Timeline



*These are target dates





How to Provide Comments

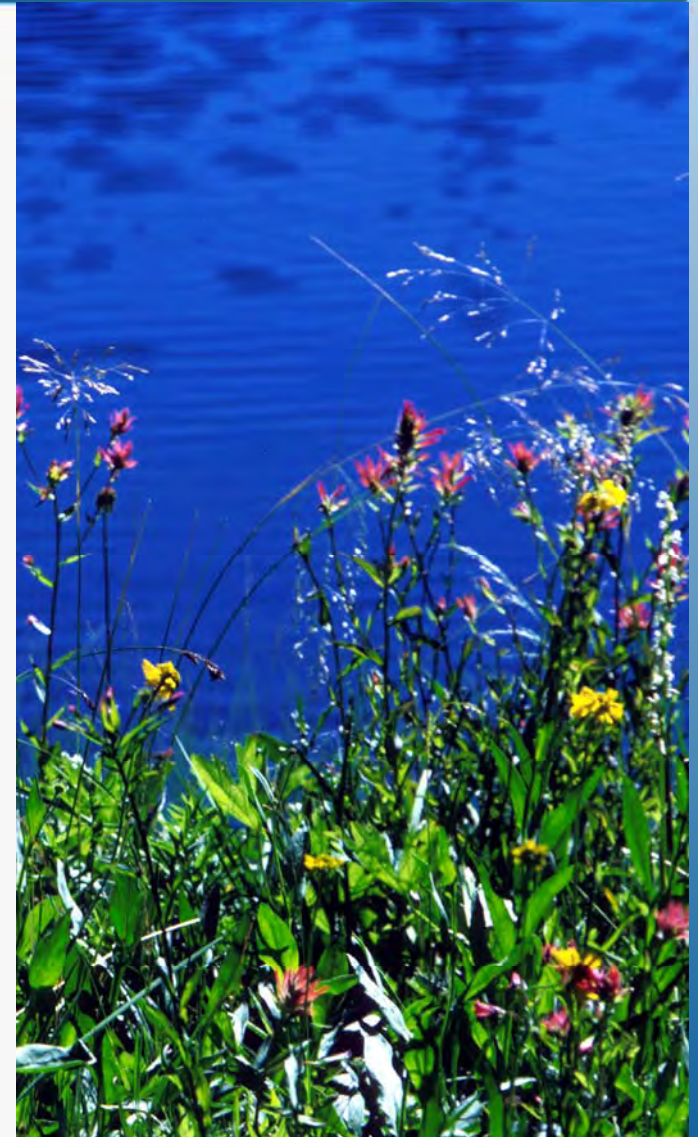
- **Comments for inclusion in the Scoping Report are due by July 21, 2010**
- **To provide comments today**
 - Comment Cards
 - Computer Stations
 - Oral Comment
- **To provide comments after today**
 - Online: KlamathRestoration.gov
 - Fax: (916) 978-5055
 - Mail/Email (send to one of the following):

Ms. Tanya Sommer	Ms. Caitlin Bean
Bureau of Reclamation	CA Department of Fish and Game
2800 Cottage Way, MP-152	601 Locust Street
Sacramento, CA 95825	Redding, CA 96001
Email: KlamathSD@usbr.gov	Email: KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov



Open House Stations

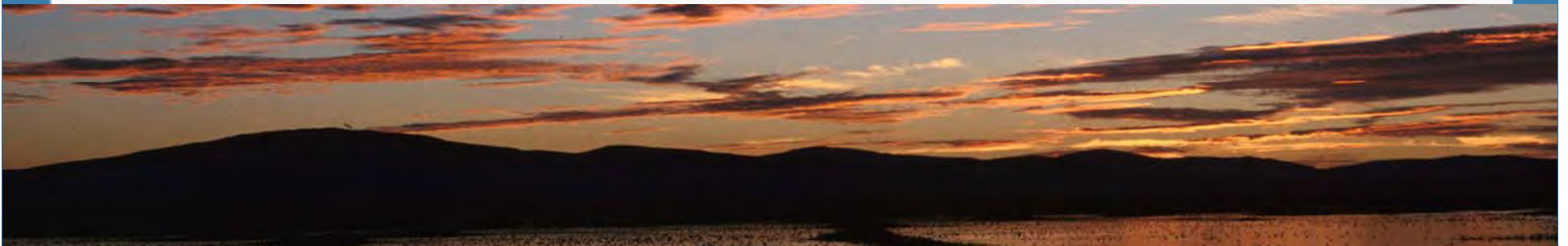
- **Overview**
- **Maps**
- **Environmental Review Process and Timeline**
- **Topics to be Analyzed**
 - Cultural & Historic Resources
 - Economics
 - Engineering & Sediment
 - Fish & Wildlife (biology)
 - Real Estate
 - Recreation
 - Water Quality
- **Comments**





Making Comments

- **What topics are of greatest concern to you and why?**
- **Are there additional topics that should be evaluated?**
- **What alternatives or mitigation measures do you think would help lessen or avoid impacts?**
- **Can you suggest information resources?**





Guidelines for Oral Comments

- **Fill out a speaker card.**
- **Everyone will be heard.**
- **Please be respectful.**
- **Agencies are here to listen. They will not be answering questions.**
- **Limit your comments to 3 minutes so others can speak.**

Thank You



Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

For More Information

KlamathRestoration.gov





Public Scoping Comments

Please mail your comments to:

Ms. Tanya Sommer

Bureau of Reclamation

2800 Cottage Way, MP-152

Sacramento, CA 95825

Email: KlamathSD@usbr.gov

Website:

KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:

(916) 978-5055

All comments must be received by July 21, 2010.

(Please print legibly)

Name:

Organization:

Title:

Address:

Email:

Comments:

Please place
first class
postage here

Ms. Tanya Sommer
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way, MP-152
Sacramento, CA 95825

Please fold, tape along edges, stamp, and mail



Speaker Card

Please fill out this card if you would like to make a verbal comment. Please note, verbal comments are weighted equally with written comments. If you want to be sure that your comments are accurately reflected in the official scoping report, which will be available to the public, it is advised that you submit them in writing before July 21, 2010.*

Name (please print) _____

Representing _____

Notes: _____

**Please read the speaker guidelines on the back side of this card*

Speaker Guidelines

1. **Speaker Cards:** Please hand your Speaker Card to anyone wearing a name tag. Speakers will be called two to three at a time in the order received. If you've spoken at an earlier scoping meeting, we'll allow others to go before you.
2. **Time:** Please limit your comments to **three (3)** minutes to allow the last person the same opportunity as the first. Exceeding the limit takes away from others. You'll be notified when your time is up. Last call for Speaker Cards is 8:45 p.m.
3. **"For the record":** We don't have a court reporter taking notes. To **ensure that your comments become part of the scoping record and accurately reflect your thoughts**, please submit written comments tonight or by **July 21, 2010**. Options:
 - a. Comment Cards available tonight
 - b. Direct entry into computers available tonight
 - c. Website – KlamathRestoration.gov
 - d. Fax and Mail: See Comment Card for contact info.
4. **Speaker Role:** Let the agencies know what you'd like studied/evaluated during the environmental review process, particularly if you don't see the topic on the display boards.
5. **Agency Panel Role:** By law, Agency representatives on today's panel will be *listening to your comments regarding the EIS/EIR environmental review process*. They will not be answering questions. They will answer questions at a public meeting after the release of the draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report. There will also be additional public stakeholder and technical meetings between now and then.
6. **Courtesy:**
 - a. Speak one at a time when it's your turn.
 - b. No shouting from the audience.
 - c. No insults, derogatory comments, or threats.
 - d. Please put your cell phone on "silent."



Water Quality Topics

Objective:

To identify the potential water quality effects of dam removal alternatives and no dam removal (no action) alternatives to be analyzed in the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR)

Topics Identified for Analysis

Short-term (1–2 years)

- Whether there are contaminants in reservoir sediments and, if so, whether they pose any risks to human and ecosystem health
- Potential oxygen demand of reservoir bottom sediments upon being transported downstream and associated effects on aquatic biological communities

Long-term (beyond 2 years)

- Potential effects of dam removal on water quality (i.e., water temperature, sediment and turbidity, dissolved oxygen, nutrients, organic matter, blue-green algae and associated toxins)
- Potential effects of climate change on water temperature and supply in the Klamath Basin for both dam removal and no action



We Want Your Feedback

1. Are there additional water quality topics that the EIS/EIR analysis should cover?
2. Can you recommend sources of information that can be used in the EIS/EIR for this topic?

