

NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND OF SCOPING MEETINGS FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION OF THE KLAMATH HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT



(compiled by ENTRIX, Inc. 6/2008)

PROJECT LOCATION / POLICY AREA

If you would like to remain on the mailing list and receive future announcements about the Klamath Hydroelectric Project EIR, please provide a mailing address and/or email information below, and send it by October 30, 2008, to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), Division of Water Rights: Jennifer Watts, P.O. Box 2000; Sacramento, CA 95812-2000, or jwatts@waterboards.ca.gov. To save paper, the State Water Board strongly encourages provision of an email address.

Name	Agency	Email
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Street	City	State Zip Code
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To: State Clearinghouse, Governor's Office of Planning and Research
 (Agency)
P.O. Box 3044
 (Address)
Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

Subject: **Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report**

Lead Agency:**Consulting Firm (If applicable):**

Agency Name	<u>State Water Resources Control Board</u>	Firm Name	<u>ENTRIX, Inc.</u>
Street Address	<u>P.O. Box 2000</u>	Street Address	<u>2140 Eastman Ave. Suite 200</u>
City/State/Zip	<u>Sacramento, CA 95812-2000</u>	City/State/Zip	<u>Ventura, CA 93003</u>
Contact	<u>Jennifer Watts</u>	Contact	<u>Daniel Tormey, Ph.D., P.G.</u>

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) will prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for PacifiCorp's Klamath Hydroelectric Project (KHP). PacifiCorp owns and operates the KHP, consisting of eight facilities: East Side, West Side, Keno, and J.C. Boyle in south-eastern Oregon, and Copco 1, Copco 2, Iron Gate, and Fall Creek in north-eastern California. All the facilities, with the exception of Fall Creek, are located on the mainstem of the Klamath River, while Fall Creek is located on a tributary to Iron Gate Reservoir. The KHP is licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), and is designated FERC Project No. 2082-027. The locations of these facilities are shown in the map above, and these facilities are described in more detail in the section "Brief Description of the Existing Klamath Hydropower Project Facilities" below. The existing license expired on March 1, 2006, and the KHP continues to operate under an annual license. PacifiCorp applied to FERC for license renewal and as part of its application, proposed modifications to the existing facilities. In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), FERC prepared an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

PacifiCorp also applied to the State Water Board for a Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification for the KHP. The State Water Board must comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) prior to issuing any certification. The State Water Board determined that the FERC EIS does not fully comply with CEQA, and therefore has determined that it is necessary to prepare a separate EIR in conformance with the CEQA Guidelines.

The State Water Board is seeking comments from trustee agencies and interested persons concerning the scope and content of the environmental information to be included in the EIR.

Please send your response to **Jennifer Watts** at the address shown at the end of this Notice. In your response, please provide the name for a contact person within your agency.

Project Title: Long-Term Modification and Interim Operation of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project, and Continued Long-Term Operation of All or Part of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project, to Meet Conditions of Water Quality Certification and to Conform with Water Quality Standards.

Project Location: The existing Klamath Hydroelectric Project (KHP) is located primarily along the mainstem of the Klamath River, from River-Mile 190 in Siskiyou County, California, to River-Mile 253.1 in Klamath County, Oregon, as illustrated in the location map above. The California portion of the KHP includes three mainstem dams, Iron Gate, Copco 1, and Copco 2, and a small hydroelectric facility on Fall Creek, a tributary to the Klamath River. The Oregon portion of the existing KHP includes two mainstem dams (J.C. Boyle and Keno) and two power generation facilities (East and West Side) on a third mainstem dam (Link River Dam). The applicant has proposed eliminating Keno, East Side, and West Side from its license, and adding an existing diversion in Oregon to the FERC license. This diversion diverts water from Spring Creek¹ to Fall Creek to support the Fall Creek facility. The EIR will focus primarily on the modifications to and operations of the KHP in California; the Oregon part of the KHP will be described in the Project Description and Setting, but impacts will be addressed only to the extent that discharges from the Oregon facilities adversely impact the California environment.

NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND SCOPING MEETINGS

Scoping meetings have been scheduled in two parts. In the first part, State Water Board staff, or contractors working on State Water Board staff behalf, will explain the Project, describe the State Water Board's role as a water quality certification agency, and provide other information to trustee agencies and the interested public. During the second part, the opportunity will be provided for agency personnel and concerned public citizens to submit oral and written comments concerning the range of alternatives, potentially significant effects, and mitigation measures that should be analyzed in the EIR. If the number of people in attendance so requires, the time for each individual or organization to comment orally will be limited.

¹ Spring Creek is a tributary to Jenny Creek, which is a tributary to the Klamath River in California.

Date and Time	Location	Type	Address
October 20, 2008 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.	Eureka	Public	Six Rivers National Forest 1330 Bayshore Way Eureka, CA (707) 442-1721
October 20, 2008 6:00 – 8:00 p.m.	Klamath	Public	Yurok Tribe Headquarters 190 Klamath Blvd. Klamath, CA 95548
October 21, 2008 noon – 2 p.m.	Orleans	Public	Karuk Community Center 39051 State Hwy. 96 Orleans, CA 95556 (530) 627-3446 x 0
October 21, 2008 6 p.m. – 8 p.m.	Yreka	Public	Union High School Student Union 431 Knapp Street Yreka, CA (530) 842-2521
October 29, 2008 3 p.m. – 6 p.m.*	Sacramento	Public	California EPA Bldg. Byron Sher Auditorium 1001 "I" Street Sacramento, CA 95814
November 3, 2008 9 a.m. – 11 a.m.*	Sacramento	Agency	California EPA Bldg. Sierra Hearing Room 1001 "I" Street Sacramento, CA 95814

* The Sacramento meetings will be webcast live on the California Environmental Protection Agency website, at www.calepa.ca.gov/broadcast/. Additionally, a toll-free call-in number, 877-213-1782, will be available for telephonic participation. Please contact Debra Cole of ENTRIX, at (925) 935-9920 or dcole@entrix.com, to receive the telephonic participation code.

The Sacramento meetings will be documented with audio and visual recording. The Eureka, Yreka, Orleans, and Klamath meetings will be documented by transcript.

It is possible that one or more members of the State Water Board will attend one or more of these meetings. In case a quorum of State Water Board members attend, this notice serves as notice under Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, Government Code, section 11200 *et seq.* No decisions will be made at the CEQA scoping meetings.

If you have additional questions concerning the meetings, the agenda, or would like to make a request for reasonable accommodation for disability please contact: Larry Wise of ENTRIX Inc. at: lwise@entrix.com or (925) 935-9920.

It is the policy of the State Water Board to provide a work environment that is free from threats or acts of violence. Threats or acts of violence committed by, or directed at, any employee or contractor will not be tolerated. The Board will not tolerate derogatory conduct directed toward any person based on their race, national origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or similar characteristics.

Any person who appears before the Board has an obligation to represent their interest in a professional manner. The Board requests that all persons in or near a Board meeting refrain from engaging in inappropriate conduct. Inappropriate conduct may include disorderly, contemptuous or insolent behavior, breach of peace, boisterous conduct, violent disturbance or other unlawful interference in the proceedings.

In order to allow adequate consideration of all concerns as the State Water Board develops the Draft EIR, **responses to this Notice of Preparation must be received by 4 p.m. on November 17, 2008.**

Introduction

Pursuant to the CEQA, Public Resources Code, Sections 21000 *et seq.*, the State Water Board is initiating preparation of an EIR regarding the KHP and the impacts of this facility and its modification on water quality within California. The CEQA Project objectives are as follows:

- Continue to generate power from a renewable resource to serve the Applicant's customers, as compatible with water quality standards and mandatory conditions established as part of the FERC licensing process.
- Modify the KHP so as to comply with California water quality standards.

The Klamath River currently has impaired water quality. California has listed as impaired, under Clean Water Act, Section 303(d), the entire portion of the Klamath River over which it has jurisdiction, due to elevated water temperatures, elevated nutrients, and reduced dissolved oxygen. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has also recently listed the uppermost segment of the Klamath River in California as impaired for excess microcystin toxins. Fish populations have declined substantially in the Klamath River, and Coho salmon has been listed as threatened by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). This decline has reduced commercial, recreational and subsistence fishing, to the detriment of the communities that depend on these economic activities. The water quality and fisheries decline has had an adverse impact on tribes for whom the river and the fisheries are both economically and culturally important.

The KHP is subject to regulation by FERC, which issues 30 to 50 year licenses for operation. The current license for the KHP expired on March 1, 2006, and the KHP is operating under an annual license. In accordance with NEPA, FERC released a

Draft EIS in September 2006, and received extensive comments from agencies and interested parties. FERC released a Final EIS in November 2007, available at: <http://www.ferc.gov/industries/hydropower/enviro/eis/2007/11-16-07.asp>.

Under the Federal Power Act, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), NMFS, and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) have mandatory conditioning authority for certain aspects of hydropower licensing. FWS and NMFS have filed final joint mandatory conditions regarding fish passage at KHP facilities. Among other changes, these conditions require construction or improvement of upstream and downstream voluntary fish passage on KHP dams; removal of any fish passage barriers in certain bypass reaches; screening and spillway modification on some facilities; and interim passage measures while major construction on the long-term modifications is being completed. BLM's final mandatory conditions are focused on the stretch of the KHP around the J.C. Boyle facility in Oregon, and require, among other conditions, increased minimum flows to the J.C. Boyle bypass reach and a reduction in ramping rates associated with peak power production.

As the KHP discharges into both California and Oregon, the Applicant must seek water quality certification from both states, under section 401 of the Clean Water Act. The State Water Board is the certifying agency for California. Any conditions imposed by a certifying state must be incorporated into any long-term FERC license. Where a certifying state denies certification, FERC cannot issue a long-term license.

When an EIS for a project has already been completed, the CEQA lead agency should use the federal EIS as the EIR, if the EIS complies with CEQA Guidelines.² (CEQA Guidelines, § 15221, subd. (a).) In this instance, the EIS meets many of the requirements of CEQA, and will form the basis for the EIR. In some areas, however, the EIR must differ from the EIS in order to:

- Reflect the independent judgment of the State Water Board (See CEQA Guidelines, §§ 15090, 15084, subd. (a).);
- Incorporate more recent information important to environmental review;
- Add analysis of additional impact areas;
- Ensure that sufficient information is disclosed regarding the potential environmental impacts of a range of conditions the State Water Board may impose to meet water quality standards;
- Disclose any potential conflicts with downstream tribal water quality standards; and
- Remove from consideration those alternatives that are not legally feasible, in the long term.

The State Water Board will not address environmental effects that occur as part of the KHP's operations or modifications in Oregon, except insofar as the discharges from

² Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15000 *et seq.*

those facilities negatively impact the California environment. (See Pub. Resources Code, § 21080, subd. (b)(14) [exempting from CEQA portions of projects in other states which are subject to NEPA, except where the discharge would have a significant effect on the California environment].)

Brief Description of the Existing Klamath Hydropower Project Facilities

Oregon Facilities

The closest Oregon KHP facility to California, J.C. Boyle Development is comprised of a 68 feet high dam at River Mile 224.7, a narrow reservoir of approximately 420 surface-acres, a powerhouse, and a roughly 2.5 mile water conveyance system that transports water from the dam to the powerhouse. A 4.3 mile bypass reach with significant cold water springs also connects the dam and powerhouse. A pool and weir fish ladder provides upstream passage over the J.C. Boyle Dam. The approximately 17 miles downstream of the J.C. Boyle powerhouse comprise the J.C. Boyle peaking reach, which crosses from Oregon into California, ending at Copco No. 1's reservoir. J.C. Boyle is the largest power producer in the KHP, with the total authorized capacity of 98 megawatts (mw), and it functions as a peaking facility, when conditions permit.

The three most upstream facilities of the current KHP are the East Side and West Side developments on Bureau of Reclamation's Link River Dam, and PacifiCorp's Keno Dam. PacifiCorp proposes to remove these facilities from their license, and decommission the generation facilities. Because of this proposal, and because these facilities are in Oregon upstream of J.C. Boyle, the State Water Board does not intend to address them further in the EIR.

California Facilities

The following facilities comprise the California portion of the KHP, which is the focus of the CEQA review. They are broken up into the three mainstem developments and a tributary development.

Klamath Mainstem

These facilities are described in order from downstream to upstream.

Iron Gate Dam, at River Mile 190, is 194 feet in height. The dam impounds a deep, approximately 944 surface-acre reservoir. The dam is equipped with a non-gated side channel spillway, intakes for a diversion tunnel and penstock, a steel penstock from the reservoir to the powerhouse, and a powerhouse at the foot of the dam. It currently has no fish passage facilities, and comprises the first impassable barrier for anadromous fish on the river. Iron Gate hatchery, just below Iron Gate Dam and powerhouse, raises steelhead, coho salmon and Chinook salmon, and is operated by the California Department of Fish and Game, with 8 percent of funding for the hatchery provided by PacifiCorp. The Iron Gate facility is authorized to produce 18 mw of power.

Copco No. 2 is upstream of Iron Gate on the Klamath River mainstem. Copco No. 2 includes a 33 feet high dam at River Mile 198.3, with an approximately 73 acre-foot impoundment. A 1.4 mile long water conveyance system carries water to the Copco

No. 2 powerhouse. Because the reservoir capacity of Copco No. 2 is minimal, its operations follow that of the immediate upstream facility, Copco No. 1. Copco No. 2 Dam does not have fish passage facilities, and the Copco 2 bypass reach, between Copco No. 2 Dam and the Copco No. 2 powerhouse, receives very little water. Copco No. 2 is authorized to produce 27 mw of power.

Copco No. 1 Dam is 126 feet high and is located at River Mile 198.6, one quarter mile upstream of Copco No. 2 Dam. The dam impounds a deep, roughly 1,000 surface-acre reservoir, and is equipped with a spillway, outlet works, and intake facilities for the powerhouse. Copco No. 1 Dam does not have fish passage facilities. The powerhouse has an authorized capacity of 20 mw and is located immediately downstream of the dam and discharges to the Copco No. 2 reservoir. There is no bypass reach for this facility.

When conditions permit, J.C. Boyle, Copco No. 1 and Copco No. 2 function as peaking facilities, while Iron Gate Dam re-regulates these discharges and provides steady releases to the river downstream of the KHP. Iron Gate releases flows that conform to the existing FERC license and to the endangered species protection requirements required by the Biological Opinions governing the operation of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Klamath Irrigation Project.

Klamath Tributary

The Fall Creek facility is located on a tributary to the Klamath River which flows into Iron Gate Reservoir. The facility includes a diversion dam with no active storage, a 5 feet spillway, a power canal, a steel penstock and a power house. It currently has no fish passage facilities. The total authorized generating capacity of the facility is 2.2 mw, and it operates in run-of-the-river mode.

FERC EIS Alternatives

The FERC EIS will provide the foundation for the EIR. The FERC EIS evaluates six alternatives, as follows:

- “No Action Alternative:” This alternative consists of continued operation of the KHP under current conditions.
- “PacifiCorp’s Proposal:” As described in the Applicant’s FERC relicensing application, this alternative proposes 41 changes to current operations to address environmental issues. The changes include installation of fish ladders and screens on the Fall and Spring Creek diversions; improvement of the existing J.C. Boyle fish ladder; oxygenation of Iron Gate Reservoir and further evaluation of water quality improvements; increased marking of hatchery fish; altering some flows and ramping rates to improve aquatic habitat; gravel placement; and development and implementation of vegetation, wildlife, recreation, visual, roadway, and historic properties management plans. The proposal also changes the boundary of the KHP, including the removal of the three northernmost facilities and the addition of an existing diversion of water from Spring Creek to Fall Creek.

- “FERC Staff Alternative:” The FERC staff’s recommended alternative accepts or modifies PacifiCorp’s proposed environmental measures, provides for further modifications to the KHP operations to address environmental impacts, and requires certain studies. The modifications to PacifiCorp’s proposal include: evaluation of a different method to increase oxygen below Iron Gate Reservoir; amended flow and ramping requirements; expansion and increased funding of hatchery operations; and implementation of a fish passage and disease management program that includes trapping and hauling anadromous fish at Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle dams, disease research and monitoring, and monitoring and evaluation of fish passage options.
- “FERC Staff Alternative with Mandatory Conditions:” This alternative incorporates the federal agency mandatory conditions into the FERC Staff Alternative, and removes or modifies FERC staff-recommended measures that FERC staff no longer consider meaningful or appropriate after implementation of the mandatory conditions. Key differences include installation of voluntary fish passage at all KHP facilities instead of the fish passage and disease management plan, increased minimum flows, and decreased peaking operation at J.C. Boyle.
- “Retirement of Copco No. 1 and Iron Gate Developments:” This first of two dam removal alternatives evaluates removal of Copco No. 1 and Iron Gate dams. It removes or changes environmental measures recommended in the FERC Staff Alternative that FERC staff do not consider meaningful or appropriate given removal of these two dams and retirement of their associated facilities.
- “Four Dam Removal Alternative:” This alternative evaluates removal of J.C. Boyle, Copco No. 1, Copco No. 2 and Iron Gate Dams. Iron Gate Dam would be the last facility removed, starting at about five years after license issuance. This alternative removes or modifies almost all modifications and studies recommended in the FERC Staff Alternative.

CEQA Project Description and Alternatives:

The CEQA Project under review is long-term modification and interim operation of the KHP, and continued long-term operation of all or part of the KHP, to meet conditions of water quality certification and to conform to water quality standards. Because PacifiCorp’s Proposal, the No Action Alternative, and the FERC Staff Alternative all fail to incorporate federal mandatory conditions that will apply to the continued operation of any KHP facility not decommissioned, they are not legally feasible, and accordingly they will not be analyzed as long-term alternatives in the EIR. Additionally, any feasible long-term alternative must demonstrate the ability to meet California water quality standards. The State Water Board has not yet determined what long-term modifications are needed to meet water quality objectives, however, and the analysis of a long-term modification and operation alternative in the EIR does not necessarily amount to a conclusion that the alternative is feasible or will meet this goal.

The analysis of these alternatives in the FERC EIS does, however, provide useful information regarding the options for interim operation of the KHP, pending the major structural modifications contemplated in the other alternatives. Therefore, these

alternatives will be used for evaluation of operations in the transition from current to long-term operations.

Long-Term Modification and Operation Alternatives. The EIR will provide a program-level analysis of the following four alternatives for the long-term modification and operation of the KHP. Implementation of any of the required modifications would require substantial construction, and the EIR will provide a compliance schedule for tiered project-level approvals, each of which would include focused project-level CEQA review to augment the program-level analysis of this EIR.

- 1) The FERC Staff Alternative with Mandatory Conditions, as described above.
- 2) Removal of Iron Gate and Copco No. 1

This alternative would evaluate the impact of removing Iron Gate and Copco No. 1 dams, and implementing the FERC Staff Alternative with Mandatory Conditions for the other facilities. This alternative is similar to the two-dam removal scenario analyzed in the EIS, except that it includes the Mandatory Conditions for implementation on remaining KHP facilities.

- 3) Removal of Iron Gate, Copco No. 1 and Copco No. 2

This alternative would evaluate the impact of removing Iron Gate, Copco No. 1 and Copco No. 2 dams, and implementing the FERC Staff Alternative with Mandatory Conditions for the other facilities.

- 4) Long-Term Modifications from Negotiated Settlement Alternative

This alternative would evaluate any long-term impacts or KHP modifications that would result from implementation of a negotiated settlement agreement regarding KHP relicensing, should such an agreement be reached and should it encompass long-term impacts or modifications not already anticipated in the alternatives described above.

Modifications to the Oregon facilities will be addressed through the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's 401 water quality certification. The EIR will address these contingencies as part of the cumulative impacts analysis.

Interim Operation Alternatives. The EIR will provide a project-level analysis of alternatives for interim operation of the KHP, pending implementation of the major long-term modifications. Interim operation alternatives that the State Water Board has already identified are: (1) PacifiCorp's Proposal; and (2) the FERC Staff Alternative as presented in the EIS, except that both alternatives will be modified to incorporate those aspects of the mandatory conditions that can be or are scheduled to be implemented in the near future. If a negotiated settlement regarding KHP relicensing is reached, and that agreement encompasses interim operations measures or timelines outside the scope of the alternatives identified above, then the EIR will provide project-level analysis of an alternative that examines the impacts of intermediate operations under the settlement, as (3) Interim Operations for Negotiated Settlement. The EIR may also examine the effects of other potential interim measures that may be identified in the

CEQA process to ameliorate the environmental effects of KHP and its operations in the interim period.

Based on the timeline issued by NMFS and FWS for construction of fishways and on the FEIS estimate of the time required for dam removal, the State Water Board currently anticipates that the interim operations period will be between five and seven years. Because of the uncertainty in estimating timeframes, however, the EIR will evaluate a range of years based on the anticipated minimum and maximum lengths of time to implement the long-term modifications.

CEQA No-Project Alternative.³ The CEQA No Project Alternative must evaluate the environmental effect of an agency's denial of the requested discretionary action. In this case, the CEQA No-Project Alternative evaluates the effect of denying PacifiCorp's application for 401 Water Quality Certification. Under the No Project Alternative, FERC is not permitted to issue a new license for the KHP; however, the KHP would continue to run under annual licenses until FERC makes a decision whether to deny the license or to pursue an alternate option (such as requiring PacifiCorp to submit a significantly revised application). While the effect of denial is not certain, the EIR will evaluate what State Water Board staff believe to be its most likely outcome, which is that the California elements of the KHP would eventually be removed. Based on this belief, the short-term CEQA No Project Alternative is the same as the NEPA No Action alternative: continued operation under current conditions. The long-term CEQA No-Project Alternative is the same as the Removal of Iron Gate, Copco No. 1 and Copco No. 2 Alternative, except that it also incorporates retirement of the Fall Creek Development. The No Project Alternative will evaluate varying numbers of years of continued operation under annual licenses before facility removal.

Potential Environmental Effects:

The impact areas studied in the EIS are:

- Geology and soils
- Water resources
- Aquatic resources
- Terrestrial resources
- Threatened and endangered species
- Recreation
- Land use and aesthetics
- Socioeconomic impacts

³ The CEQA No Project Alternative differs from the NEPA No Action Alternative. The NEPA No Action Alternative requires evaluation of continuing the status quo, along with evaluating likely future actions. The CEQA No Project Alternative, on the other hand, requires evaluation of the environmental effect of the state agency denying the requested discretionary action.

- Cultural impacts

The EIR will incorporate the portions of these discussions that concern impacts in California, to the extent the discussions conform with the independent judgment of the State Water Board. The EIR will supplement these discussions as necessary. The EIR will also add the following sections required by CEQA:

- Noise
- Traffic
- Air quality
- Public services
- Agricultural resources
- Growth-inducing impacts
- Climate change
- Hazardous materials
- Cumulative impacts
- Mitigation measures

The State Water Board has identified only two potential adverse impacts caused by discharges from the Oregon facilities: (1) impacts of J.C. Boyle peaking operations on California portions of the river, in the event of removal of the California dams that currently re-regulate flows; and (2) sediment release into California if J.C. Boyle Dam is removed. The State Water Board notes that the potential for J.C. Boyle, Keno or Link River Dams or Reservoirs to impede the migration of anadromous fish is not an impact on the California environment caused by a discharge.

Requested Input to the State Water Board's CEQA Process

1. Because the EIS will form the basis of the EIR, the State Water Board is particularly interested in receiving information on the views of individuals and organizations regarding the adequacy of the EIS. For those who commented on the Draft EIS, it would be especially helpful to the State Water Board to receive input regarding the adequacy of the Final EIS in addressing the concerns that those individuals and organizations raised regarding the Draft EIS.
2. Adequacy of the range of alternatives.
3. Potential mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of each alternative.
4. Feedback regarding particular interim operation measures that were not discussed or not adequately discussed in the FEIS.

Submit Written Comments

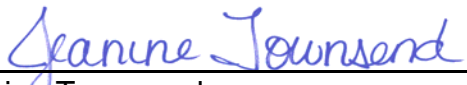
Please send your comments regarding the Klamath Hydroelectric Project EIR to the address below. When submitting your comments, please identify a contact person in case we have any questions about the comments.

Attention: Jennifer Watts
State Water Resources Control Board
P.O. Box 2000
Sacramento, CA 95812-2000

Phone: (916) 341-5397
Fax: (916) 341-5400
Email: jwatts@waterboards.ca.gov or

September 30, 2008

Date



Jeanine Townsend
Clerk to the Board