January 19, 2012

Klamath River Basin Restoration Nonuse Value Survey

Final Report

Prepared for

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 Introduction

The U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOI) desires a monetary measure of the benefits associated with a comprehensive restoration program for the Klamath River Basin in Southern Oregon and Northern California, which would accompany plans to remove a series of four large dams from the river. In February 2010, the U.S. government; the states of Oregon and California; the chairmen of the Klamath, Yurok, and Karuk Tribes; and the utility company PacifiCorp formally announced the final Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (the Settlement Agreement).[1] These agreements define a set of activities aimed at restoring the Klamath River Basin including the removal of four dams on the Klamath River by 2020, restoration of habitat within the Basin, and negotiation of a water supply schedule among the many competing water users in the Basin. Under the Settlement Agreement, the Secretary of the Interior is to determine by March 31, 2012, whether the potential removal of these dams will advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries of the Klamath River Basin and is in the public interest.

A variety of environmental and economic considerations enter into the Secretary's decision. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (USDOI and California Department of Fish and Game [CDFG], 2011) are being prepared that examine the impacts on water quantity and water quality in the Klamath River and the Upper Klamath Lake; habitat for wildlife in the Klamath River Basin; fish species taken in commercial, recreational, and tribal fisheries; and recovery of species of concern (including threatened and endangered species). The federal government has also undertaken studies on the economic effects of the agreements, including effects on local communities and Tribes from changes in fisheries, recreational opportunities, electric power generation, and water for irrigation.

To comply with the Secretary's responsibilities, a full accounting of the project must include the social benefits associated with "nonuse value." Nonuse values accrue to members of the public who value Klamath River Basin improvements regardless of whether they ever consume Klamath fish, visit the Klamath River Basin, or otherwise use the resources from the Klamath River Basin. Nonuse value is one component of the total value individuals place on the environmental change. Evidence that nonuse values exist for these types of projects can be found in donations to nonprofit organizations that work to protect the environment. These donations

[1]The U.S. government and PacifiCorp are only parties to the Settlement Agreement. The U.S. government becomes a party to the KBRA upon enactment of authorizing legislation.

suggest that some segments of the public place significant value on preserving and restoring the environment across the country and throughout the world, even if they are not actual or potential users of the affected natural resources. It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that nonuse values exist for the Klamath River Basin, which is twice the size of Massachusetts and is a significant resource that supports both commercially important natural resources and threatened and endangered species.

To measure the total benefits (both use and nonuse values) associated with the expected environmental improvements that would result from the agreements, USDOI contracted with RTI International in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, to design and implement a nation-wide stated-preference (SP) valuation survey. The Klamath Nonuse Valuation Survey (the Klamath survey, *OMB Control Number:* 1090–0010)) measures the total value (including nonuse values) to households in the United States of the most important benefits expected from the river restoration plans associated with the agreements. Federal tax dollars will be required for the KBRA to be fully implemented, and the survey provides unique insights into the general public's opinions and preferences regarding the project's expected environmental benefits.

This report presents the results from the Klamath survey. Below, we summarize the design and administration of the survey and the response rate. Following this description, we provide highlights from the survey responses. Finally, we present the results from the SP questions and the aggregate willingness to pay (WTP) for the river restoration components of the agreements estimated based on the survey responses.

ES.2 Survey Design and Administration

The total economic value that an individual derives from a natural resource, such as a river basin, can be conceptually divided into use and nonuse values. Use values can arise from the exchange and consumption of market goods and services, such as commercially harvested fish. Important use values can also be derived from nonmarket activities, such as recreational fishing trips. The concept of nonuse value, which is often used synonymously with terms such as "existence value" and "passive use," is generally thought of as capturing individuals' preferences for a public good or resource that are not derived directly from their use.

To measure the value the public places on the benefits expected to result from the agreements, the survey employed an SP approach. The value of public goods cannot be fully evaluated using market-based methods, and nonuse values cannot be captured by analyzing data on observed choices. SP approaches are the only method available to measure values that include individuals' nonuse values for public goods such as environmental restoration of a river basin.

The design of the survey followed a protocol that allowed for public comment and peer review. The process started with a white paper outlining the approach to the design, fielding, and analysis of the survey instrument and data. The draft and final white papers were reviewed by environmental economists with significant experience in the field of SP surveys. The design process also included focus groups in the Klamath River Basin area and in other locations around the country and one-on-one pretest interviews to evaluate and revise the survey instrument. The survey was also reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), which must approve all federally funded data collections. Finally, the survey was reviewed by stakeholders from the Klamath River Basin and comments were solicited during two public comment periods associated with the OMB approval process.

Consistent with the goal of measuring nonuse value from the general public, the survey focused on the agreements and the potential environmental benefits that might accrue from implementing the agreements. The content of the survey focused on the Klamath River Basin, three primary fish species that stand to benefit from the agreements, and a general outline of the agreements themselves with a discussion of some of the main benefits and costs of the agreements. Appendix A contains the final survey instrument.

The SP choice questions offered respondents a choice between a No Action plan and an Action plan (an example is displayed in Figure ES-1). For the purpose of consistency with the benefit-cost analysis being conducted to inform the Secretary's decision, the No Action alternative represents current management of the river Basin with no dam removal and no volitional fish passage. The single-action alternative calls for removing the four dams and implementing the KBRA.

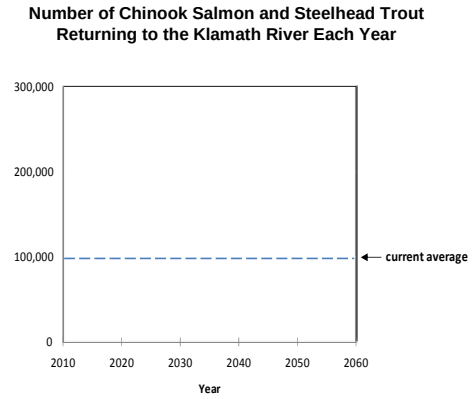
Three "fixed attributes" were used to characterize how any Action plan would differ from the No Action plan. They comprise the three main elements of the agreements:

1. dam removal,
2. the water sharing agreement, and
3. fish restoration projects.

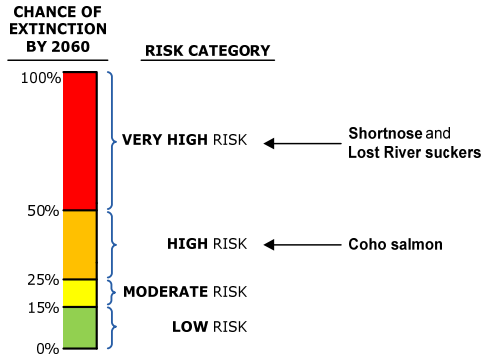
NO ACTION Plan

Under this option, there would be **NO DAM REMOVAL, NO ADDITIONAL FISH RESTORATION,** and **NO WATER SHARING AGREEMENT.** This would lead to:

- **LOW NUMBERS OF WILD CHINOOK SALMON AND STEELHEAD TROUT**
  - The dashed line shows the current average number of wild fish returning to the Klamath River each year.
  - Scientists expect that wild populations of these fish will remain at low levels in the future.



- **SAME RISK OF EXTINCTION FOR SUCKERS AND COHO SALMON**
  - **Suckers** would stay at VERY HIGH RISK (more than 50% chance of extinction by 2060).
  - **Coho salmon** would stay at HIGH RISK (25%–50% chance of extinction by 2060).

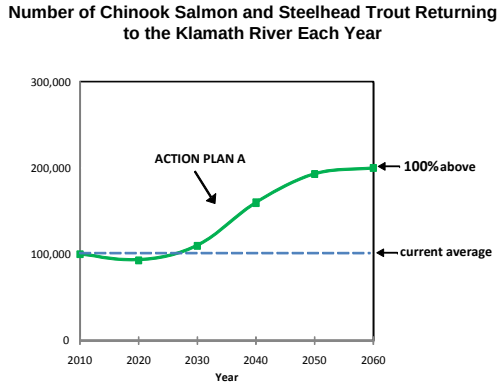


- **NO ADDED COST TO YOUR HOUSEHOLD:** There would be no added cost for your household, because the agreement would not be implemented.

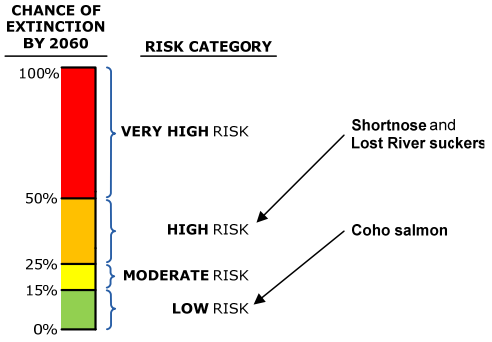
ACTION PLAN A

This option includes **DAM REMOVAL,** a specific set of **FISH RESTORATION** projects, and the **WATER SHARING AGREEMENT**. These actions would lead to:

- **INCREASING NUMBERS OF WILD CHINOOK SALMON AND STEELHEAD TROUT**
  - The number of wild fish returning to the Klamath River would increase after the dams are removed in 2020 (see green line in graph).
  - Scientists expect that by **2060,** there would be **100% more** wild fish than today.



- **LOWER RISK OF EXTINCTION FOR SUCKERS AND COHO SALMON**
  - **Suckers** would improve from VERY HIGH RISK to HIGH RISK.
  - **Coho salmon** would improve from HIGH RISK to LOW RISK.



- **ADDED COST TO YOUR HOUSEHOLD:**

  Assume that for your household (and similar households in your area) the plan would cost you an additional **$48 per year** for the next 20 years (beginning in 2012). That is the same as **$4 per month** for the next 20 years.

Figure ES-1. Sample SP Choice Task

These three attributes appear at the top of each choice question and are set to "no" for the No Action alternative and "yes" for the Action alternatives. The purpose of these three attributes is to remind respondents that they are supposed to consider all the elements of the agreements in addition to the impacts on fish and the cost to their household when they make their choice.

Using a structured SP experimental design, we varied four other attributes characterizing the Action plan across respondents and choice questions. These "varying attributes" and their levels include the following:

1. percentage increase in wild salmonid populations (percentage increase in the number of wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout returning each year): 30%, 100%, and 150%;
2. changes in extinction risks for the shortnose and Lost River suckers: very high, high, and moderate;
3. changes in extinction risks for the coho salmon: high, moderate, and low; and
4. added costs to the household per year for 20 years starting in 2012: $12, $48, $90, and $168.

The survey booklet presents the No Action and Action plans side by side to allow the respondent to easily compare them. The experimental design for the SP survey involved 16 blocks of two SP choice questions, where the *only* difference between the blocks was the levels of the four varying attributes used to describe the Action plans. Each respondent was randomly assigned to one of the 16 blocks.[1] After presenting the two alternatives, we asked respondents to vote for either the No Action or the Action plan.

The sample was divided into three geographic strata, oversampling residents living in a 12-county area around the Klamath River and residents of the rest of Oregon and California relative to respondents in the rest of the United States. The survey was administered primarily as a mail survey; however, it also provided respondents with the option of taking the survey via the Web. A pilot-scale pretest of the survey was conducted in May and June 2011, followed by administration of the main survey starting in late July 2011. Survey administration followed recommended practices, including a prenotification postcard, a $2 incentive included with the initial survey mailing, a reminder postcard with an alternative mode of administration (the Web-based version of the survey), followed by a second mailing of the survey instrument.

[1]Half of the sample received both questions, while the other half of the sample received only the first question to test for the effect of multiple questions on responses. Tests of the responses suggest that the responses to the first question were the same whether it was the only question or there was a second question, so the data were pooled for the analysis.

Table ES-1 presents the response rates by geographic strata and for the entire sample. Overall, the response rate was 32.8%. The response rate from the 12-county Klamath area was about 10% higher than the other two strata.

Table ES-1. Responses by Sampling Area

	Total Number of Surveys Mailed Subtracting Undeliverables	Number of Paper Survey Responses	Number of Web Survey Responses	Total Responses	Response Rate[a]
12-county Klamath area	2,496	985	42	1,027	41.1%
Rest of Oregon and California	3,932	1,105	76	1,181	30.0%
Rest of the United States	3,849	1,100	64	1,164	30.2%
Total	**10,277**	**3,190**	**182**	**3,372**	**32.8%**

[a] Response rate = total surveys completed/(total surveys mailed − undeliverable surveys).

ES.3 Survey Results and Aggregate Willingness to Pay

The probability-based sampling design for this study allows for direct design-based survey inference, producing estimates for all three target populations. Our unit of analysis, however, was the *household*, and any *person-level* estimates are not probability based. We acknowledge that adults within the same household may not agree on the responses to the survey questions. An assumption is made that these values, *on expectation*, are unbiased; although an interviewed person in a household may disagree with a noninterviewed person in the same household, the other opinion will be captured in another household, and on expectation, the aggregated estimates will be unbiased. Similarities or differences between the individual-level sample characteristics and data from other sources such as the Census do not imply that the sample is either representative or not representative at the household level.

The results from the survey portray significant differences among the three geographic strata in their responses to the survey questions. Regarding respondents' familiarity with the Basin and its issues, Table ES-2 shows that almost all of the respondents from the Klamath area had heard of the Klamath River Basin, compared with only 24% of the respondents from the rest of the United States. A smaller percentage of each of the samples had ever visited the Basin or heard about the conflicts over water in the Basin or about the agreements Almost 60% of the respondents in the 12-county Klamath area reported that they had heard or read about the agreements to restore the Basin, compared with 18% in Oregon and California, and 7% in the rest of the United States.

Table ES-2. Klamath River Basin Familiarity

Familiarity with Basin	12-County Klamath Area	Rest of Oregon and California	Rest of the United States
Percentage who had heard of the Klamath River Basin before starting the survey	93.1%	59.5%	23.8%
Percentage who had visited the Klamath River Basin	81.3%	35.0%	8.7%
Percentage who had read or heard about the conflicts over water in the Klamath River Basin	80.2%	35.6%	13.7%
Percentage who had read or heard about the agreement for restoring the Klamath River Basin	58.1%	17.9%	7.0%

The survey also contained a number of questions about the respondents' attitudes and opinions regarding the resources in the Klamath River Basin, the economy and the environment, and the plans described in the survey. Table ES-3 contains the distribution of responses regarding their concern about the current status of fish stocks and extinction risks for suckers and Klamath coho salmon. Overall, the highest levels of concern were for the high risk of extinction for coho salmon, while the respondents were least concerned overall about the risk of extinction for the suckers. For all three questions, we found statistically significant differences in the distribution of responses across the three geographic areas. Although a majority of respondents in each stratum agreed or strongly agreed with the statements of concern regarding the three fish populations, the opinions of Klamath respondents were more divided than the responses from the other two strata.

Following the description of the agreements, the survey asked whether respondents agreed that residents of Oregon and California should pay more. As shown in Table ES-4, a majority of respondents from the rest of the United States agreed or strongly agreed that Oregon and California residents should pay more. Klamath area respondents were least likely to agree with the statement. The survey also asked if the federal government should be involved in restoring the Klamath River Basin. A higher percentage (16%) of the respondents from the 12-county Klamath strongly disagreed that the federal government should be involved in the restoration.

Table ES-3. Concern about Species in Klamath River Basin

	I am concerned about declines in the number of Chinook salmon and steelhead trout that return to the Klamath River each year.				
(p = 0.0000)[a]	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**
12-county Klamath area	40.9%	32.9%	12.5%	5.4%	8.4%
Rest of Oregon and California	42.6%	39.9%	5.4%	2.2%	9.9%
Rest of the United States	35.1%	43.7%	4.9%	1.3%	15.1%
	I am concerned about the shortnose and Lost River suckers that are at very high risk of extinction.				
(p = 0.0000)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**
12-county Klamath area	23.8%	26.6%	17.2%	16.8%	15.6%
Rest of Oregon and California	35.9%	38.4%	8.5%	3.4%	13.8%
Rest of the United States	30.1%	43.8%	8.1%	2.7%	15.3%
	I am concerned about the Klamath coho salmon that are at high risk of extinction.				
(p = 0.0000)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**
12-county Klamath area	44.1%	31.5%	12.1%	5.6%	6.8%
Rest of Oregon and California	49.5%	35.7%	5.7%	1.5%	7.5%
Rest of the United States	40.4%	40.8%	5.4%	1.5%	11.9%

[a] Pearson chi-squared test of association across strata ($p < 0.05$ indicates strong likelihood of strata-level statistical association).

Table ES-4. Opinions about Klamath River Basin Dam Removal Plans

	Do you agree or disagree that Oregon and California residents should, on average, pay more than residents of other states for Klamath River Basin restoration?					
(p = 0.0000)[a]	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**See Both Sides**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**
12-county Klamath area	6.0%	18.3%	29.4%	18.0%	24.3%	4.1%
Rest of Oregon and California	9.2%	30.7%	26.7%	16.4%	11.4%	5.6%
Rest of the United States	25.4%	30.6%	29.0%	6.2%	1.9%	7.0%
	Do you agree or disagree that the federal government should be involved in restoring the Klamath River Basin?					
(p = 0.0000)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**See Both Sides**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**
12-county Klamath area	26.2%	25.4%	17.8%	11.4%	15.7%	3.5%
Rest of Oregon and California	33.0%	33.9%	16.4%	6.8%	5.7%	4.2%
Rest of the United States	23.4%	36.2%	19.3%	8.5%	6.8%	5.8%

[a] Pearson chi-squared test of association across strata ($p < 0.05$ indicates strong likelihood of strata-level statistical association).

Prior to the SP choice questions, they survey asked respondents about their level of agreement with a series of statements about the economy and the environment, as well as the use of rivers for different activities. We found no statistical difference across the three strata in the distribution of agreement with the following two statements:

- Some decrease in environmental quality is inevitable if we are going to continue to improve our standard of living.
- Humans should modify the natural environment to suit their needs.

However, the differences among the three strata were more pronounced for the other statements. In particular, Klamath area residents were most likely to agree or strongly agree that it is important to use rivers as a source of hydroelectric power and for recreation, whereas they were least likely to agree that it is important for rivers to provide Indian tribes with traditional fishing areas.

Turning to the SP choice questions, Table ES-5 presents the percentage of respondents who voted for the No Action and Action plans by geographic strata and in total. The sample from the 12-county Klamath area showed significantly less support for the Action plans, with 55% voting for an Action plan compared to 71% in the rest of Oregon and California and 66% in the rest of the United States. The survey clearly informed the respondents that the Action plan would increase costs to their household and that the federal government was involved in the project. Respondents were reminded of their budget constraints as part of the SP question. Finally, text included before the SP questions warned respondents that people are often more willing to vote for plans when payment is not collected and asked them to vote as if payment would be collected (research suggests that such text can improve the responses to hypothetical questions). Despite the current economic conditions and political climate, a majority of respondents supported an Action plan.

Table ES-5. Responses to Conjoint Questions by Sample Area, Percentage, and (Number) Unweighted

(p = 0.000)	12-County Klamath Area	Rest of Oregon and California	Rest of the United States
Voted for No Action plan	45.3% (680)	28.7% (491)	33.7% (575)
Voted for Action plan	54.7% (820)	71.3% (1,220)	66.3% (1,130)
Total	1,500	1,711	1,705

The Action plans varied based on the cost of the plan, the percentage increase in Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, and the extinction risks for the shortnose and Lost River suckers and the coho salmon. Table ES-6 indicates that the percentage of respondents voting for an Action plan decreased as the cost of the plans increased.

Table ES-6. Vote by Cost of Plan

	$12	**$48**	**$90**	**$168**
Voted for Action plan	72.9%	65.9%	65.9%	55.3%

To calculate the WTP we analyzed the SP choice data using three different specifications: a conditional logit (McFadden, 1984), mixed logit (Revelt and Train, 1998), and an error components model (Hensher et al., 2008). The models indicate that there was strong support on average for an Action plan, with those aspects of the plan pertaining to additional improvements in the number of Chinook salmon and steelhead trout returning to the river each year and reductions in the extinction risk for the suckers and the coho salmon comprising a modest share of the total value of the Plan. Of the three fish attributes, the coefficients on the reductions in the risk of extinction for the coho salmon were the most consistently significant. The cost of the Action plan is highly significant and has the expected negative impact on the probability of voting for a plan.

The data from the SP questions can be used to calculate the value of a number of different improvements and plans by varying the levels of the attributes. Recall that the full Action plan includes the three unchanging elements (dam removal, a water-sharing agreement, and fish restoration) plus one of three levels for the three fish-related attributes and one of four levels of cost. The WTP values for an Action plan with specific levels for the three fish attributes will include the value that the respondent places on the agreement and everything that the respondent thinks will happen if the KBRA and the Settlement Agreement go forward. Based on the experimental design, the WTP estimates to improve the extinction rate for the suckers and coho salmon are independent of implementing an Action plan.

The model produces mean estimated coefficients that provide the best fit for the set of choices observed in the data. The functional form assumptions used to estimate the models allow for both positive and negative WTP values. In the debriefing questions that followed the SP choice questions, respondents who selected the No Action plan were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with the statement “I would not vote for the action plans even if there were no

added cost to my household." In the 12-county Klamath area, over 50% of those who selected No Action agreed with this statement, as did over 30% of the respondents who selected No Action in the other two areas. On average, across the entire sample the mean WTP values for the Action plans are positive; however, the estimated mean accounts for respondents who might have a negative WTP.

Table ES-7 contains three sets of WTP values. The first is WTP for an Action plan (setting the fish attributes at 30% increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout returning to the river each year, high extinction rates for the suckers [decreased from very high] and moderate extinction rates for the coho salmon [decreased from high]) compared with the No Action plan (no increase in fish returning to the river, very high extinction rate for the suckers, and a high extinction rate for the coho salmon). The second is the WTP to reduce the extinction risk of the coho salmon from high to moderate. The third is the WTP to jointly reduce the extinction risk of the suckers from very high to high and the extinction risk of the coho salmon from high to moderate The WTP values were calculated from a restricted sample[2] and are presented three ways. First, we calculated annual WTP over the 20-year period starting in 2012 as described in the survey. Next, we converted this 20-year annual payment into an infinite stream of annualized payments using a discount rate of 4.125%.[3] Finally, we calculated the discounted present value (PV) of the 20-year stream of payments.

The WTP values for the 12-county Klamath area are lower than the other two geographic areas, reflecting the larger percentage who voted for No Action. The annualized WTP values are lower, reflecting the effect of discounting. The 95% confidence intervals show the range of possible values for average WTP.

In the Klamath survey, we employed a number of strategies to mitigate against hypothetical bias. We used a binary choice referendum (choice-based format); a short, cheap talk script; reminders about the respondents' budget constraints; and text emphasizing the importance of the respondents' answers to policy makers. After each SP question, the respondent was asked how certain they were of their response. Respondents indicated they were "very certain" of their response over 55% of the time and "somewhat certain" over 30% of the time. Overall, respondents were somewhat more certain of votes for the Action plan than for the No Action plan. We also included a question asking "how likely do you think it is that policy makers will

[2]The restricted sample was created by dropping respondents who strongly agreed that the Klamath River Basin should be restored no matter what it cost. These respondents may not have been assessing the trade-off between costs and benefits that the question offered and rather just voted for the Action plan regardless of the attributes. Values for the full sample are presented in the report.

[3] The PV of the 20-year stream of payments equals the PV of the infinite stream of payments.

Table ES-7. Household WTP Values with 95% Confidence Interval, Restricted Sample

Plan	12-County Klamath Area	Rest of Oregon and California	Rest of United States
20-year annual household WTP for Action plan[a] relative to No Action	$121.85 ($79.09–$164.61)	$213.03 ($160.9–$265.15)	$213.43 ($155.7–$271.16)
Annualized WTP for Action plan relative to No Action based on infinite stream of payments and 4.125% discount rate	$67.56 ($43.85–$91.27)	$118.11 ($89.21–$147.01)	$118.33 ($86.33–$150.34)
PV of 20-year annual WTP for Action plan relative to No Action	$1,637.76 ($1,063.06–$2,212.54)	$2,863.30 ($2,162.68–$3,563.92)	$2,868.72 ($2,092.78–$3,644.70)
20-year annual household WTP for reduced extinction risk for coho salmon from high to moderate	$37.75 ($8.93–$66.58)	$49.10 ($15.1–$83.09)	$38.39 ($0.12–$76.66)
Annualized WTP for reduced extinction risk for coho salmon from high to moderate based on infinite stream of payments and 4.125% discount rate	$20.93 ($4.95–$36.92)	$27.22 ($8.37–$46.07)	$21.28 ($0.07–$42.50)
PV of 20-year annual WTP for reduced extinction risk for coho salmon from high to moderate	$507.44 ($120.03–$894.91)	$659.91 ($202.96–1,116.82)	$515.98 ($1.61–$1,030.40)
20-year annual household WTP for reduced extinction risk for suckers from very high to high and for coho salmon from high to moderate	$70.43 ($24.74 - $116.11)	$54.82 (-$1.27 - $110.92)	$78.77 ($23.68 - $133.87)
Annualized WTP for reduced extinction risk for suckers from very high to high and for coho salmon from high to moderate based on infinite stream of payments and 4.125% discount rate	$39.05 ($13.72 - $64.38)	$30.40 (-$0.70 - $61.50)	$43.68 ($13.13 - $74.22)
PV of 20-year annual WTP for reduced extinction risk for suckers from very high to high and for coho salmon from high to moderate	$946.60 ($332.53 - $1,560.65)	$736.89 (-$17.07 - $1,490.89)	$1,058.81 ($318.29 - $1,799.36)

[a] The Action plan attributes are 30% increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout returning to the river each year, high extinction rates for the suckers, and moderate extinction rates for the coho salmon. No Action plan attributes are no increase in number of fish returning to the river, very high extinction rate for the suckers, and a high extinction rate for the coho salmon.

consider the results from this survey when they make decisions about Klamath River Basin restoration?" More than 28% of respondents from each of the three geographic areas responded that they thought it was "very likely" or "somewhat likely." Respondents from the 12-county Klamath area were more pessimistic that the results would be considered by policy makers. However, respondents who thought it was very unlikely that the survey would be used by policy makers had lower WTP than those who did not. One complication is that the variables that

measure certainty and consequentiality are most likely endogenously determined with the respondents' votes. This makes it difficult to use these variables to control for potential hypothetical bias.

To calculate the benefits to the United States from the river restoration activities in the Klamath River Basin, we aggregated the PV of the 20 years of annual payments over households in the United States. However, we made several adjustments to the aggregate values to reflect uncertainty associated with the total. The PV of the 20 years of payments was first aggregated over the full population of households in each geographic area using the household weights described in Appendix D. However, these values were adjusted downward to account for non-English–speaking households and to account for potential nonresponse bias. We reduced the number of households over which benefits were aggregated by the percentage of households where no one over the age of 14 spoke English "very well" using data from the 2008 to 2010 American Community Survey (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2010).

If nonrespondents differ systematically from respondents, then we cannot assume that the preferences of nonrespondents match the preferences of respondents. Based on our nonresponse study, it appears that nonrespondents may be systematically different. For example, the households that responded to the nonresponse study were less likely to have heard of the Klamath River Basin or to have visited the Basin. In our sensitivity analysis, these variables were found to be associated with higher probability of selecting an Action plan in some of the samples. The preferences of nonrespondents may differ from respondents in unobserved ways as well.

The most conservative assumption when one suspects that respondents are systematically different from nonrespondents is to only aggregate over a portion of households equal to the proportion of the sample that returned the survey (Morrison, 2000). We followed this convention, adjusting the aggregate values based on the response rate for each geographic sample.[4] Aggregating across households assumes that the marginal utility of income and the preference weights the respondents attach to the attribute levels (the coefficients) are constant across the population. Table ES-8 presents the aggregate PV of the 20-year stream of WTP, adjusted as described for non-English–speaking households and potential nonresponse bias.

[4] The response rate was adjusted to exclude respondents who did not answer the SP choice questions and respondents who strongly agreed that the Klamath River Basin should be restored no matter what it cost.

Table ES-8. Aggregate PV of 20-Year WTP with 95% Confidence Interval, Restricted Sample, (in billions of dollars)

	Aggregate PV of 20-Year Annual WTP for Action Plan Relative to No Action[a]	Aggregate PV of 20-Year Annual WTP for Reduced Extinction Risk for Coho Salmon[b]	Aggregate PV of 20-Year Annual WTP for Reduced Extinction Risk for Suckers and Coho Salmon[c]
12-county Klamath area	$0.217 ($0.141–$0.293)	$0.067 ($0.016–$0.119)	$0.125 ($0.044 - $0.207)
Rest of Oregon and California	$9.071 ($6.851–$11.290)	$2.091 ($0.643–$3.538)	$2.334 ($-0.054 - $4.723)
Rest of the United States	$74.983 ($54.701–$95.265)	$13.487 ($0.042–$26.933)	$27.675 ($8.319 - $47.032)
Total	$84.271 ($61.694–$106.850)	$15.645 ($0.701–$30.589)	$30.135 ($8.309 - $51.962)

[a] The Action plan attributes are 30% increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout returning to the river each year, high extinction rates for the suckers, and moderate extinction rates for the coho salmon. No Action plan attributes are no increase in number of fish returning to the river, very high extinction rate for the suckers, and a high extinction rate for the coho salmon.
[b] Reduce risk of extinction for coho salmon from high to moderate.
[c] Reduce risk of extinction for suckers from very high to high and for coho salmon from high to moderate.

ES.4 Discussion

The Klamath survey was designed to measure the total value (including nonuse value) that households across the United States place on restoring the Klamath River Basin through dam removal, water sharing agreements and improvements in fish habitat as described in the survey. The household WTP values estimated from the survey are comparable to other similar studies, although the values are on the high end of the studies discussed in Section 2 of this report. However, the WTP values need to be interpreted with a clear understanding of the scope of the benefits described in the survey. The Action plans were associated with removing the dams, setting up water-sharing agreements, and improving fish habitat. Although the survey varied the size of the improvements to the three fish species, it is important to remember that the plans included impacts beyond just improvements for the fish. The survey described significant problems in the Klamath River Basin during droughts in the early 2000s. The survey also described how most of the parties reached an agreement in 2010. The larger values estimated from this survey may reflect the larger scope of the benefits compared with surveys that focused more narrowly on improvements for fish or water quality.

SECTION 1
INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOI) desires a monetary measure of the benefits associated with a comprehensive restoration program for the Klamath River Basin in Southern Oregon and Northern California, which would accompany plans to remove a series of four large dams from the river. In February 2010, the U.S. government; the states of Oregon and California; the chairmen of the Klamath, Yurok, and Karuk Tribes; and the utility company PacifiCorp formally announced the final Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (the Settlement Agreement).[1] These agreements define a set of activities aimed at restoring the Klamath River Basin including the removal of four dams on the Klamath River by 2020, restoration of habitat within the Basin, and negotiation of a water supply schedule among the many competing water users in the Basin. Under the Settlement Agreement, the Secretary of the Interior is to determine by March 31, 2012, whether the removal of these dams will advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries of the Klamath River Basin and is in the public interest, which includes but is not limited to consideration of potential impacts on affected local communities and Tribes.

A variety of environmental and economic considerations enter into the Secretary's decision. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (USDOI and California Department of Fish and Game [CDFG], 2011) are being prepared that examine the impacts on water quantity and water quality in the Klamath River and the Upper Klamath Lake; habitat for wildlife in the Klamath River Basin; fish species taken in commercial, recreational, and tribal fisheries; and recovery of species of concern (including threatened and endangered species). The federal government has also undertaken studies on the economic effects of the agreements, including effects on local communities and Tribes from changes in fisheries, recreational opportunities, electric power generation, and water for irrigation.

To comply with the Secretary's responsibilities, a full accounting of the project must include the social benefits associated with "nonuse value." Nonuse values accrue to members of the public who value Klamath River Basin improvements regardless of whether they ever consume Klamath fish, visit the Klamath River Basin, or otherwise use the resources from the Klamath River Basin. Nonuse value is a component of the total value an individual places on the environmental change. Evidence that nonuse values exist for these types of projects can be found

[1]The U.S. government and PacifiCorp are only parties to the Settlement Agreement. The U.S. government becomes a party to the KBRA upon enactment of authorizing legislation.

in donations to nonprofit organizations that work to protect the environment. These donations suggest that some segments of the public place significant value on preserving and restoring the environment across the country and throughout the world, even if they are not actual or potential users of the affected natural resources. It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that nonuse values exist for the Klamath River Basin, which is twice the size of Massachusetts and is a significant resource that supports both commercially important natural resources and threatened and endangered species.

To measure the total benefits (including nonuse values) associated with the changes in river Basin conditions that would result from the agreements, USDOI contracted with RTI International in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, to design and implement a nation-wide stated-preference (SP) valuation survey. The Klamath Nonuse Valuation Survey (the Klamath survey, *OMB Control Number:* 1090–0010) measures the total value to households in the United States of the most important river restoration components associated with the agreements. Federal tax dollars will be required for full implementation of the KBRA, and the Klamath survey provides unique insights into the general public's opinions and preferences regarding the project's expected environmental benefits.

This report presents the results from the Klamath survey. Section 2 describes nonuse value in more detail and reviews related studies. The survey instrument and pretesting are described in Section 3, followed by the sample and data collection process in Section 4. Section 5 presents the results from the survey. A nonresponse study was conducted after the main survey, which is discussed in Section 6 of the report. Using the results from the SP questions in the survey, we calculated the value of the environmental improvements expected from the agreements. Section 7 includes the models used to estimate the values and responses to debriefing questions about the SP choice questions. Section 8 presents the household and aggregate estimated value of the river restoration components of the agreements, along with sensitivity analysis. Finally, we conclude in Section 9 with a discussion of the results.

SECTION 2
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 A Conceptual Framework for Measuring Nonuse Value

As shown in Figure 2-1, the total economic value that an individual derives from a natural resource, such as a river basin, can be conceptually divided into use and nonuse values. Therefore, in the context of economic analysis, the value of an environmental service or resource is equal to the sum of use and nonuse values.

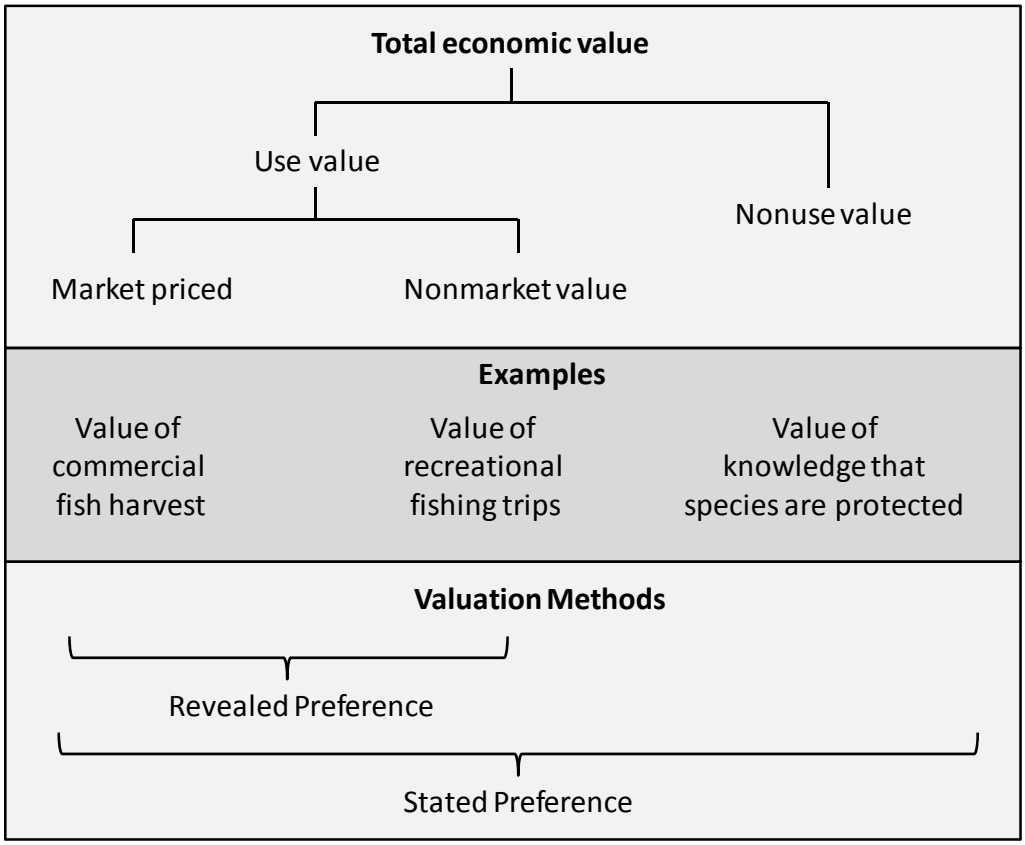


Figure 2-1. Sources of Economic Value and Methods for Measuring These Values

Source: Adapted from Bateman et al. (2003).

Use values can arise from the exchange and consumption of market goods and services, such as commercially harvested fish. Important use values can also be derived from nonmarket activities, such as recreational fishing trips. Use values are considered the traditional measure of value for the economic implications of policy or management decisions (Harpman et al., 1994); however, it is clear that considering only use values can overlook other important sources of value that individuals also care about.

The concept of nonuse value, which is often used synonymously with terms such as "existence value" and "passive use," is generally thought of as capturing individuals' preferences for a public good or resource that are not derived directly from their use. In other words, individuals can derive value from an improved river ecosystem, even if they have no intention of ever visiting the river or using goods or services derived from the ecosystem. The factors that give rise to nonuse values could include the following:

- desire to preserve the functioning of specific ecosystems,
- desire to preserve the natural ecosystem to maintain the option for future use, and
- sense of environmental responsibility or stewardship toward plants and animals.

Nonusers, or individuals who may never visit or otherwise use a natural resource, may nonetheless be affected by changes in its status or quality. Research indicates that the existence value of a resource is most likely to be greater when the resource is unique (e.g., Grand Canyon National Park or Old Faithful Geyser in Yellowstone National Park) (Harpman et al., 1994) and when losses or injuries to the resource are irreversible.

Evidence of nonuse values can be found by observing how people make trade-offs to protect or enhance environmental resources that they do not use. In some cases, they are motivated to provide opportunities for their children or more generally for others in society to use or enjoy the resource in the future. They may feel the resource contributes to their conception of the nation's natural heritage. What is important from the perspective of economic analysis is that they are willing to give up resources (money) to achieve the environmental improvements.

A more formal definition of nonuse values has been the source of debate (see, for example, Freeman, 2003); however, for this project we rely on a widely accepted formulation from Hanemann (1988). In effect, he assumes that the indirect utility can be expressed as

$$V = V\left[q, \varphi(p, q, y)\right], \tag{2.1}$$

where p is a vector of market prices, y is income, and q is a measure of a public good (e.g., quality of an environmental or natural resource). Use and nonuse values for changes in q are derived from the fact that q enters utility in two different places. Within the function $\varphi()$, q interacts with prices of market and nonmarket (e.g., recreation trips) goods, reflecting use-related values. The variable q also stands alone outside the function $\varphi()$.

According to this formulation, the *total value* (willingness to pay [WTP]) for a change in q from q^0 to q^1 can be expressed as

$$V[q^0, \varphi(p, q^0, y)] = V[q^1, \varphi(p, q^1, y - WTP)]. \quad (2.2)$$

Because q changes both within and outside the function φ(), this total value measure incorporates changes in q that affect both use and nonuse values.

The separability with respect to φ() also implies that there is a subcomponent of value that is associated with changes in q that cannot be inferred from information about activities associated with its uses or use values. The *nonuse value* (NU) subcomponent can be defined by considering a thought experiment in which the prices for all uses are set so high (at the choke prices) that the individual would not use the services in a direct observable way. There might nonetheless be reasons that individuals would have a WTP for the change from q^0 to q^1 expressed as

$$V[q^0, \varphi(\tilde{p}\,(q^0), q^0, y)] = V[q^1, \varphi(\tilde{p}\,(q^1), q^1, y - NU)], \quad (2.3)$$

where $q^0 < q^1$ and $\tilde{p}(q)$ denotes the choke price function (i.e., the prices at which use, for example, recreation trips, are zero). Nonuse values are a measure of the welfare gain from higher environmental quality that would remain even if there were no use.

This conceptualization of nonuse value for environmental quality changes has a number of important implications for evaluating the benefits of Klamath River Basin restoration measures. First, it implies that survey-based SP methods are needed to capture nonuse values and to fully measure total values associated with restoration. As shown in Figure 2-1, revealed preference (RP) methods, such as travel cost recreation demand and hedonic property value, are well suited to measuring use-related values. However, because they rely on information about observable behaviors and uses, they cannot be used to capture nonuse values. In contrast, SP methods can be used to capture all components of total economic value, including both use and nonuse values.

Second, it implies that nonuse values can be experienced by both nonusers and users of the resource in question. For individuals who are not likely to use the resource, one can assume that total economic value and nonuse value are the same. However, even active users of resources may derive nonuse values from the knowledge that a resource is being protected or improved. In these cases, SP methods can be used to estimate the combination of use and nonuse values (i.e., total economic value); however, it is controversial and not a straightforward proposition to divide these two components and to separately estimate these individuals' use and nonuse values.

Third, delineating the populations that are expected to hold nonuse values for the resource is inherently more difficult than defining those with expected use values. Whereas simple protocols exist for defining the "extent of the market" for certain users of the resource (e.g., the expected maximum distance individuals would travel for single-day recreation), the situation is less well documented for nonuse values.

2.2 The Role of Nonuse Valuation in Assessing Klamath River Basin Restoration and Dam Removal

The Klamath River Basin system and the dams provide both market and nonmarket services. Dam removal will affect the river's services such as water supply, electricity generation, and recreation, and it will also affect the river ecosystem and a number of important fish species. Although data from markets can be used to value goods such as electricity generation, market data provide limited information about the value society places on improving aquatic ecosystems and the nonmarket services they provide. Different techniques must be used to evaluate the impacts on nonuse values.

In the context of the Klamath River Basin, nonuse values accrue to members of the public who value the Klamath River Basin's environmental improvements regardless of whether they ever consume Klamath fish or visit the Basin. No studies to date have used SP methods to estimate total household values (including nonuse values) for the environmental benefits expected to result from the agreements; however, a limited number of studies have used these methods to investigate values for related programs in other parts of the United States. Although a number of other economic valuation studies have addressed dam removal activities in the United States, most of them have applied RP methods and focused on use-related values (Robbins and Lewis, 2008; Provencher, Sarakinos, and Meyer, 2008; Lewis, Bohlen, and Wilson, 2008; Loomis, 1999).

Table 2-1 identifies and summarizes key features of nine existing studies that have estimated total values for U.S. river ecosystem restoration using SP methods.[1] The majority of the studies identified in the table have assessed total values for western rivers, with only one study done in the East (Adams, 2004).

[1]A similar and potentially relevant SP study conducted outside the United States is by Johansson and Kriström (2009), which includes a contingent valuation (CV) analysis of changes in water flow from a hydroelectric dam in Sweden. Another is a paper by Morrison and Bennett (2004) that uses SP methods to estimate and compare values for river restoration projects in five catchments in New South Wales, Australia. The closest study geographically to the Klamath River study is the one by Douglas and Taylor (1999). They estimated total values for restoration activities in the Trinity River, a southern tributary to the Klamath River, which will not be affected by the current restoration program. Despite its proximity to the Klamath, the results of the Trinity River study are difficult to interpret or to transfer directly to the current program.

Table 2-1. Previous Valuation Studies of Dam Removal or Related Restoration Efforts

Category	Loomis, 1996	Welsh et al., 1995	Bell, Huppert, and Johnson, 2003	Douglas and Taylor, 1999	Hanemann, Loomis, and Kanninen, 1991	Loomis et al., 2000	Sanders, Walsh, and Loomis, 1990	Adams, 2004	Olsen, Richards, and Scott, 1991
River ecosystem studied	Elwha River Basin, Olympic Peninsula, WA	Colorado River (including parts of the Grand Canyon) below the Glen Canyon Dam, AZ	Five Pacific Northwest estuaries in WA and OR	Trinity River, CA	San Joaquin Valley, CA	South Platte River, CO	11 rivers in Colorado	Huron River, MI	Columbia River Basin in WA, OR, ID, and MT
Main restoration program elements	Dam removal (2)	Three alternative flow release regimes from the dam	Coho enhancement program	Increase Trinity River flows	Five programs: two for wetland habitat, two for water contamination, and one for river flows	Conservation easement, riparian buffers, reduced flow diversion	Protection of rivers under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act	Dam removal or keeping dam in current condition	Dam flow and dam passage changes
Main program impacts	Increases in four species of salmon and steelhead	▪ Number and size of river beaches ▪ Archaeo-logical and American Indian traditional sites ▪ Native fish ▪ Trout ▪ Electric power rates ▪ Farm incomes	Coho salmon recovery	Increase anadromous fish population and improved boating recreation	Wetlands program: maintain or increase wetland habitat River flow program: increase river flows and fish populations Contamination program: maintain or reduce exposure of wildlife to contamination	Ecosystem services: wastewater dilution, natural water purification, erosion control, habitat for wildlife	Recreation and ecosystem preservation	Improved river recreation and fish vs. continued pond recreation and fish	Doubling the salmon and steelhead runs by 2000

(continued)

Table 2-1. Previous Valuation Studies of Dam Removal or Related Restoration Efforts (continued)

Category	Loomis, 1996	Welsh et al., 1995	Bell, Huppert, and Johnson, 2003	Douglas and Taylor, 1999	Hanemann, Loomis, and Kanninen, 1991	Loomis et al., 2000	Sanders, Walsh, and Loomis, 1990	Adams, 2004	Olsen, Richards, and Scott, 1991
Fish population metrics	Increase of pink salmon and other fish species	Qualitative: "improvement," change in "danger of extinction"	WA survey: Allowable catch of coho salmon OR survey: Delisting or allowable catch of coho salmon	Number of spawning adult anadromous fish	Salmon improvement	Improve habitat for six native fish so they are not in danger of extinction	NA	Reduction of lake fish population with increase in river fish population	Quantity of fish in salmon and steelhead runs
Fish population metric range	200,000 pink salmon with a total increase of 300,000 fish	NA	80,000–160,000	9,000–105,000	Not mentioned	NA	NA	NA	Double the amount (an increase of 5 million fish)
SP valuation method	CVM	CVM	CVM	CVM	CVM	CVM	CVM	CVM	CVM
SP question format	Dichotomous choice	Dichotomous choice	Dichotomous choice	Open ended/bid cards	Double-bounded dichotomous choice	Dichotomous choice	Open ended	Dichotomous choice	Open ended
Payment vehicle	Taxes	Taxes, utility bills	Taxes	Utility bill	Taxes	Water bill	NA	Taxes	Power bill
Survey mode	Mail	Mail (telephone follow-up)	Mail	On site, mail, and telephone	Mail and telephone	In person	Mail and telephone	Mail	Telephone
Sample frame	Clallam County, WA; rest of WA; and rest of United States	Power service (marketing) area (WY, UT, CO, NW, AZ, NV) and rest of United States	Coastal WA and OR	Trinity users and households in WA, OR, CA, and NV	San Joaquin Valley, CA, OR, WA, and NV households	Towns near the river, CO	CO	Ann Arbor, MI	WA, OR, ID, and western MT

(continued)

Table 2-1. Previous Valuation Studies of Dam Removal or Related Restoration Efforts (continued)

Category	Loomis, 1996	Welsh et al., 1995	Bell, Huppert, and Johnson, 2003	Douglas and Taylor, 1999	Hanemann, Loomis, and Kanninen, 1991	Loomis et al., 2000	Sanders, Walsh, and Loomis, 1990	Adams, 2004	Olsen, Richards, and Scott, 1991
Sample size	Total: 2,500 Clallam County: 600 Rest of WA: 900 Rest of United States: 1,000	Total: 5,950 Marketing: 3,400 Rest of United States: 2,550	5,000 (1,000 per estuary)	Total: 5,000 On-site users: 200 User mail-out: 2,044 CA households: 2,054 Out-of-state households: 663	1,960	462	~420	2,000	4,028
Completed surveys	Clallam County: 77% Rest of WA: 68% Rest of United States: 55%	Total: 3,151 Marketing: 1,728 Rest of United States: 1,423	2,006	Total: 2,347 On-site users: 41 User mail-out: 1,149 CA households: 982 Out-of-state households: 175	Total: 1,004 San Joaquin Valley: 227 Rest of CA: 576 Out of state: 201	96	214	766	Nonusers: 695 Users: 482
Survey year	1994	1994–1995	2000	1993–1994	1989	1998	1983	2003	1989
Value measure	Average 10-year annual household WTP for the dam removal program	Average annual household WTP for the dam water release alternative	Average annual household WTP over 5 years by income level and estuary	Average annual WTP by users or households	Average annual CA household WTP for each program	Average annual household WTP for river restoration	Average annual household WTP for increments of river protection by use and preservation values	Average annual individual net WTP for dam removal	Average annual household WTP for a guaranteed doubling of the salmon and steelhead runs

(continued)

Table 2-1. Previous Valuation Studies of Dam Removal or Related Restoration Efforts (continued)

Category	Loomis, 1996	Welsh et al., 1995	Bell, Huppert, and Johnson, 2003	Douglas and Taylor, 1999	Hanemann, Loomis, and Kanninen, 1991	Loomis et al., 2000	Sanders, Walsh, and Loomis, 1990	Adams, 2004	Olsen, Richards, and Scott, 1991
Value estimate (2010 dollars)[a]	Clallam County: $87 Rest of WA: $107 Rest of United States: $100	Marketing: $31–42 Rest of U.S.: $19–30	$26–154	Users: $14–389 Households: $12–87	$318–591	$337	$85–221	$24	Nonusers: $47–103 Users: $130

[a] Converted to 2010 dollars using the consumer price index (CPI).

Only two of these studies have specifically addressed dam removal; the Elwha Dam removal project (Loomis, 1996) is the most similar to the Klamath River plans. However, all but one of the studies included fish recovery as a key response to the restoration program being evaluated. Five of the studies specifically describe increases in salmon and other anadromous fish populations, and four of these use specific numbers of additional fish to describe the impacts of the program.

All nine of the studies used contingent valuation methods (CVMs) rather than conjoint methods to elicit WTP (the measure of welfare change); however, a few of them included split-sample designs to measure scope effects associated with alternative programs.[2] The most common form of payment vehicle was an increase in taxes, followed by an increase in utility (power or water) bills.

These studies vary widely in the extent of the market surveyed. Four studies only estimate the values for those in the immediate area of the river or watershed. Four other studies use a tiered approach to assess different WTP estimates for households in the immediate area versus those in the rest of the state, nearby states, or the rest of the country.

As shown in Table 2-1, the resulting annual WTP estimates also vary widely across the different studies. The one that is most directly comparable to this Klamath study is the Loomis (1996) analysis of dam removal and salmon restoration on the Elwha River in Washington. The scope of the project and affected area are smaller than the Klamath project; however, the study also estimates annual household WTP for three separate strata. It estimates average values ranging from $87 per year for the local population to $107 for the rest of the state and $100 for the rest of the country (converted to 2010 dollars). The other studies, which examine a wide variety of dam removal and/or river ecosystem restoration projects, produce annual estimates that range from less than $20 to almost $600 per year.

[2]CV is typically used to value a single good. A "good" could be a restoration program, a recreation experience, or an environmental change, for example. Conjoint approaches ask survey respondents about multiple goods with common attributes that differ in the levels of those attributes (e.g., attributes could include the level of environmental improvement or value to the individual).

SECTION 3
SURVEY DESIGN

The design of the survey followed an iterative process, starting with a white paper that described our planned approach; continuing with many rounds of review, pretesting, and revisions; and ending with a pilot-level pretest survey. This design process produced the final survey instrument, data collection plan, and analysis plan. At each step, we followed best practices in survey design methods and solicited input from a diverse set of experts and interested parties.

As described below, the survey instrument went through a variety of formal and informal reviews. The formal reviews included (1) reviews of the draft and final white paper and draft survey instrument by two external experts who were part of RTI's project team and three outside peer reviewers, (2) review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and (3) two public comment periods (75 FR 54648 [9/8/10] and 76 FR 9047 [2/16/11]) as part of the process required to obtain OMB approval for the "information collection." The content of the survey instrument, including the attribute levels used in the SP questions, was also informed by the interim and final results of other scientific studies being conducted to support the Secretarial Determination.

3.1 Final Survey Instrument

As described in Section 2, even individuals who do not live in the Klamath River Basin or use the water in the Basin can be affected by changes to the Basin. The survey instrument was designed to measure the total value, including use and nonuse values, that individuals place on the changes in river Basin conditions that are expected if the KBRA and the Settlement Agreement are enacted. The agreements contain three major components: dam removal, water-sharing arrangements, and habitat restoration for fish.

The survey instrument design required a balance between providing respondents with sufficient information and not overburdening them with details. If sampled households perceived the survey to be too long, uninteresting, or confusing, this could impact response rates and potentially the quality of the responses received. Therefore, an important objective in designing the instrument was to include enough detail about the situation to inform respondents who were unfamiliar with the Klamath River Basin, without overwhelming them with information. Appendix A contains the final survey instrument. For more detailed background information and the rationale for each question included in the survey instrument the reader can consult the Information Collection Request (ICR) (USDOI, 2011a, 2011b).

3.1.1 Attributes for SP Choice Questions

We selected the conjoint or discrete choice experiment format for the SP survey. The conjoint format allows one to estimate the value of different goods, services, or plans, where the plans are constructed from a set of attributes. Based on pretesting and expert review, we selected three "fixed" attributes and four "varying" attributes for the SP choice questions. The levels of the fixed attributes were different for the Action and No Action alternatives, but they did not vary across the Action plans presented to respondents. The fixed attributes comprise the three main elements of the agreements: dam removal, the water-sharing agreement, and fish restoration projects. These three attributes appear at the top of each choice question and are set to "no" for the No Action alternative and "yes" for all the Action plans presented (see Figure 3-1 for an example of one choice question). The purpose of these three attributes is to remind respondents to consider all the elements of the agreements, not just the specific impacts on fish and the cost to their household, when making their choice.

The four varying attributes are

1. the percentage increase in the number of wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout returning to the river each year,
2. the extinction risk for the shortnose and Lost River suckers,
3. the extinction risk for the coho salmon, and
4. the cost to the household per year for a 20 year period starting in 2012.

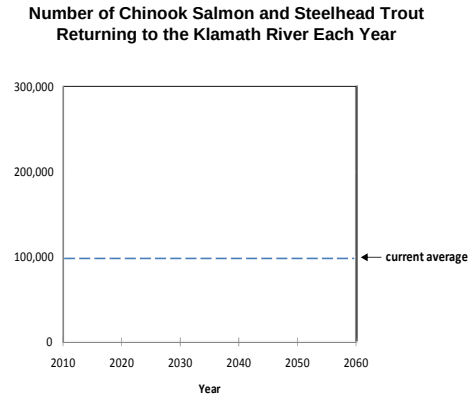
The levels of these attributes varied across the different Action plans and the different survey versions, according to the experimental design described below.

To provide policy-relevant benefit estimates, we selected the levels for the attributes to encompass the range of most likely outcomes from the Settlement Agreement and KBRA. Based on expert judgment, existing empirical studies, and the state of the science at the time the survey was developed, we created three levels for each of the three fish attributes and four levels for the cost attribute. Table 3-1 reproduces the text from the survey describing the four varying attributes and the levels each attribute can take on.

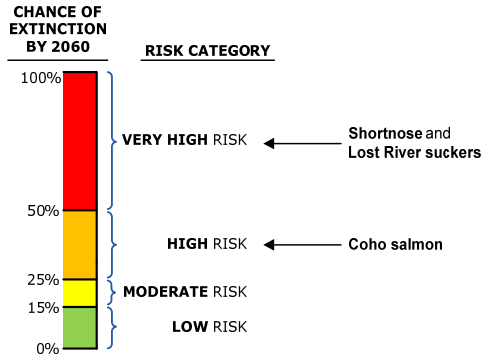
NO ACTION Plan

Under this option, there would be **NO DAM REMOVAL, NO ADDITIONAL FISH RESTORATION,** and **NO WATER SHARING AGREEMENT.** This would lead to:

- **LOW NUMBERS OF WILD CHINOOK SALMON AND STEELHEAD TROUT**
  - The dashed line shows the current average number of wild fish returning to the Klamath River each year.
  - Scientists expect that wild populations of these fish will remain at low levels in the future.



- **SAME RISK OF EXTINCTION FOR SUCKERS AND COHO SALMON**
  - **Suckers** would stay at VERY HIGH RISK (more than 50% chance of extinction by 2060).
  - **Coho salmon** would stay at HIGH RISK (25%–50% chance of extinction by 2060).

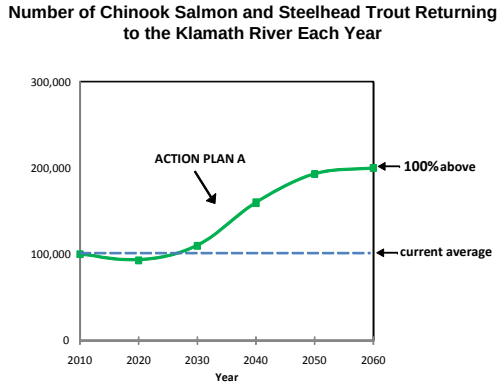


- **NO ADDED COST TO YOUR HOUSEHOLD:** There would be no added cost for your household, because the agreement would not be implemented.

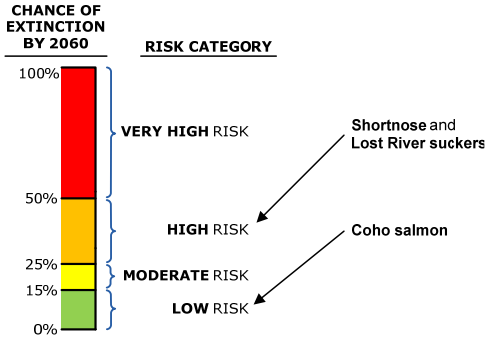
ACTION PLAN A

This option includes **DAM REMOVAL,** a specific set of **FISH RESTORATION** projects, and the **WATER SHARING AGREEMENT**. These actions would lead to:

- **INCREASING NUMBERS OF WILD CHINOOK SALMON AND STEELHEAD TROUT**
  - The number of wild fish returning to the Klamath River would increase after the dams are removed in 2020 (see green line in graph).
  - Scientists expect that by **2060,** there would be **100% more** wild fish than today.



- **LOWER RISK OF EXTINCTION FOR SUCKERS AND COHO SALMON**
  - **Suckers** would improve from VERY HIGH RISK to HIGH RISK.
  - **Coho salmon** would improve from HIGH RISK to LOW RISK.



- **ADDED COST TO YOUR HOUSEHOLD:**

  Assume that for your household (and similar households in your area) the plan would cost you an additional **$48 per year** for the next 20 years (beginning in 2012). That is the same as **$4 per month** for the next 20 years.

Figure 3-1. Sample SP Choice Task

Table 3-1. Attributes and Levels for SP Choice Questions

Attribute	Levels
Increasing numbers of wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout	▪ 30% increase ▪ 100% increase ▪ 150% increase
Risk of extinction for suckers	▪ Very high risk (50% to 100%) ▪ High risk (25% to 50%) ▪ Moderate risk (15% to 25%)
Risk of extinction for coho salmon	▪ High risk (25% to 50%) ▪ Moderate risk (15% to 25%) ▪ Low risk (10% to 15%)
Added cost to your household per year for the next 20 years (starting in 2012).	▪ $12 ▪ $48 ▪ $90 ▪ $168

The three levels for the increase in Chinook salmon and steelhead trout population were based on information from the scientific literature on current and historic runs and on the professional judgment of fisheries biologists involved in the project regarding the most likely outcomes from the Settlement Agreement and KBRA. The estimates in the literature for historic and current levels of population vary depending on the methods and data sources. The text in the survey describes a range of current and historic population levels, which is based on the more conservative estimates from these sources. The levels for the fish population increase attribute were 30% increase, 100% increase, and 150% increase compared with current conditions.

For the coho salmon and the suckers, their threatened and endangered status was converted into a scale depicting risk of extinction. This conversion between status and probability of extinction was based on similar methods used in Patrick and Damon-Randall (2008) to characterize extinction risks for Atlantic sturgeon. The levels for the coho salmon attribute were high, moderate, and low. The status of the suckers is more precarious, and the attribute levels were very high, high, and moderate.

Finally, the levels for the cost attribute were based on previous surveys, reactions from focus groups, one-on-one interviews, and the pilot test results. The cost levels used in the pilot test were $12, $24, $48, and $90 per year for 20 years. Based on the results from the pilot test, the levels were adjusted to drop the $24 level and to add a $168 level. It is important to recognize that the goal of the survey is to measure the amount the respondents are willing to pay for the

Action plan, not the amount it will cost to implement the plan. An individual's WTP may be higher or lower than the actual cost.

The No Action plan represents the baseline conditions in the EIS and EIR (USDOI and CDFG, 2011), which are current conditions with no dam removal and no volitional fish passage. Under No Action, respondents were told that there would be no dam removal, no additional fish restoration, and no water sharing agreement. The number of returning fish would remain at current low levels, and the extinction risk for the suckers and coho salmon would not change. Under No Action, there would be no additional cost to the household because the agreement would not be implemented.

Although conditions in the Klamath River Basin are likely to change even if the KBRA and the Settlement Agreement are not implemented, the survey employs "current conditions," with no additional cost to households, to represent the No Action baseline. This approach was taken for the following reasons:

- First, it was necessary that the survey data be consistent with the benefit-cost analysis, which adopts a "current conditions" baseline.
- Second, there is considerable uncertainty about how conditions will actually change if the agreements are not put into place. At a minimum, an alternative plan would need to be developed to address the threatened and endangered species, negotiations on water sharing would likely continue, and the relicensing proceeding would likely return to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission arena. However, it is not known how fish populations and costs will be affected.
- Third, using a static baseline to describe the No Action alternative in the survey helped reduce the cognitive burden and simplify the choice task for respondents.

3.1.2 Experimental Design

The underlying experimental design that generated the choice questions used the D-efficient main-effects criteria (Kuhfeld, 2010; Kuhfeld et al., 1994), and was constructed using SAS Version 9.2 (SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, North Carolina). In the main questionnaire design, half of the respondents were presented with two dichotomous SP choice tasks (referred to as Plan A and Plan B), and half the respondents received a version with just the first choice task (Plan A). Each choice task consisted of one Action plan and the No Action plan (see Figure 3-1 for an example of a choice task). The design included a restriction that the Action plan shown in one choice task can never fully dominate the Action plan shown in the other choice task. That is, it can never be the case that for a particular respondent one of the Action plans has lower costs, larger salmonid population increases, *and* lower extinction risks for both coho and suckers

compared with the other Action plan. This restriction was included to encourage respondents to consider trade-offs between the costs and benefits of the plans and to avoid situations where respondents reject an Action plan because it is dominated by the plan in the other choice question rather than because it is less attractive to them than the No Action alternative.

3.1.3 Hypothesis Tests in the Survey Design

Several versions of the main survey instrument were created to test specific hypotheses about the impact of the survey instrument on WTP.

1. **Order of the human uses**: Page 5 of the survey instrument lists the main human uses of the Klamath River Basin (commercial fishing, farmland irrigation, hydroelectric power, recreation and tourism, and Tribal cultural practices). To test whether the order in which these uses were presented to respondents had an effect on their subsequent choices, we listed the human uses of the Klamath River Basin in two different orders (alphabetical and reverse alphabetical), and we randomized the order across the sample.

2. **"Long version" and "short version" of the SP choice questions**: The number of SP questions each respondent answers has been found to affect responses in some surveys. These effects vary by survey, and it is difficult to determine whether the differences reflect strategic bias, learning, or some other effect. In this case, because the survey was administered primarily by mail, it is possible that survey respondents looked at both SP choice questions before answering the first. Instead of considering the two questions as separate and unrelated (as instructed), respondents might let the cost of one plan relative to the benefits influence their response to the other plan, perhaps selecting the plan that was "the best deal." Alternatively, looking at both questions might help the respondent think more carefully and provide more accurate answers, or it might have no effect. To test for the impact of including more than one question, half the sample received a version of the survey with two SP questions. The other half received a version with just the first SP choice question.

3.1.4 Hypothetical Bias

Hypothetical bias, the difference between choices in a real (or binding) context and a hypothetical context, has been an important topic of research for SP surveys. The evidence is mixed, with some studies finding evidence of hypothetical bias, while other studies have not. Literature reviews suggest that hypothetical bias is often present (List and Shogren, 2002; Harrison and Rutstrom, 2005). A meta-analysis by Murphy et al. (2005) found the ratio of hypothetical to actual values was 1.35, although the results were very sensitive to model assumptions. These authors found that using choice-based questions, as opposed to open-ended questions, reduces the bias. Because of the need to measure WTP in a "real" setting, most of the

comparisons involve market goods, often conducted in experimental settings using college students as subjects.

Research has focused on how to create conditions that yield more accurate predictions from SP surveys. "Cheap talk," a script that describes hypothetical bias to the respondents and warns them to be aware of it, has been found to reduce or eliminate the difference between behavior in real (binding) and hypothetical settings in some experiments (for example, see Cummings and Taylor, 1999 and Landry and List, 2007), but other studies found that the technique was not successful in eliminating hypothetical bias. Some theoretical (Carson and Groves, 2007) and empirical (Landry and List, 2007) evidence also suggests that when respondents think that the results from the hypothetical survey will be consequential, this can decrease or eliminate hypothetical bias. The Landry and List (2007) experiment uses a market good and consequentiality is represented by the probability that the respondents would actually have to pay for the good. Landry and List (2007) suggest adding a question to surveys using a Likert-scale to assess the perceived consequences of the survey on policy. In addition, some evidence suggests that hypothetical bias was eliminated among respondents who were certain of their responses to the SP question (Champ et al., 1997, used voluntary donations to an environmental good, and Blumenschein et al., 2008, looked at a diabetes management program).

In the Klamath survey, we employed a number of strategies to mitigate against hypothetical bias. We used a binary choice referendum (choice-based format); a short, cheap talk script; reminders about the respondents' budget constraints; and text emphasizing the importance of the respondents' answers to policy makers. After each SP question, the respondent was asked how certain they were of their response. We also included a question asking "how likely do you think it is that policy makers will consider the results from this survey when they make decisions about Klamath River Basin restoration?" One complication is that the variables that measure certainty and consequentiality are most likely endogenously determined with the respondents' votes. This makes it difficult to use these variables to control for potential hypothetical bias.

3.2 Survey Development

The survey development process started with a white paper. The purpose of the white paper was to present the proposed approach to the survey along with the justification of the approach for review by the federal survey team and outside peer reviewers. The white paper was developed in conjunction with the federal survey team. The white paper included a literature review of studies that measured nonuse values and the environmental benefits associated with dam removal, with an emphasis on SP studies (see Table 2-1). The white paper contained a

discussion of the potential sources of change in nonuse values that might result from implementing the Settlement Agreement and KBRA relative to the baseline. The white paper also presented the proposed data collection strategy, sample design, and data analysis plans. In addition to the white paper, we prepared a draft survey instrument.

We prepared the first draft of the white paper in February 2010. The white paper was reviewed by the federal survey team; two outside experts on RTI's project team (Dr. V. Kerry Smith of Arizona State University and Dr. John Duffield of the University of Montana); and an external expert review panel—Dr. Trudy Cameron (University of Oregon), Dr. Kevin Boyle (Virginia Tech University), and Dr. Wictor Adamovicz (University of Alberta). The experts provided written comments and participated in a teleconference to discuss their comments.

After preparing the first draft of the white paper, we held two initial focus groups. The two focus groups were conducted with two distinct populations of interest, used different materials, and addressed different objectives. The first group of nine individuals was conducted in Medford, Oregon. Medford is located close to the Klamath River Basin but is not part of the Basin. The objective of the focus group was to assess the level of knowledge and attitudes about the Klamath River Basin from a nearby community. Background materials and sample survey questions were developed for the group and presented to participants for group discussion. Respondents were asked to discuss their familiarity with the Basin and the KBRA, offer their reactions to the information materials, and discuss their opinions about different plans to implement and pay for dam removal and fisheries restoration in the river Basin.

The second focus group of nine individuals was conducted in Kansas City, Kansas. The city is located far from the Klamath River Basin. The objective for this focus group was to examine issues related to extent of the market and how people in one area of the country (predominantly nonusers) view projects in another area of the country. The Klamath River Basin was never mentioned during this focus group. Instead, respondents were presented with four different hypothetical river restoration projects in other parts of the country and asked to discuss their opinions and reactions to different aspects of these plans, including dam removal and endangered species protection.

The survey plan and an outline of the survey instrument were also presented to meetings of the stakeholders and federal team. The stakeholders at the meeting included representatives from all the groups that signed the Settlement Agreement and the KBRA, representatives from some of the parties that were not signatories to the agreements (such as Siskiyou County in California and the Hoopa Tribe), and members of the public. The RTI team also presented the

draft survey design at a workshop ("Economic Evaluations of Water/Energy Interactions for Policy" held April 19–20, 2010, at Arizona State University). The workshop provided an opportunity for more feedback from economists conducting similar studies and who had experience in SP surveys.

The results from the two focus groups, along with feedback from the stakeholder group, the workshop participants, and the outside consultants, resulted in a revised white paper and draft survey instrument. The revised white paper and summaries of the first two focus groups were sent to the external reviewers and the federal survey team at the end of April 2010. The external reviewers participated in a second teleconference to discuss the revised white paper and draft survey instrument and provided additional written comments.

After incorporating the comments on the final white paper, we conducted additional testing before submitting the final survey instrument, data collection plan, and data analysis plan to OMB for approval. The draft survey instrument was tested and revised using input from four additional focus groups (approved by OMB). Two of the focus groups were conducted outside the Klamath region (Raleigh, North Carolina, and Phoenix, Arizona). The other two groups were conducted in two different parts of the Klamath region (Eureka, California, and Klamath Falls, Oregon). For these focus groups, participants read and answered the questions in the first half of the survey through the description of the endangered species. After they were finished, the moderator led a discussion examining how the information and questions on each page were being interpreted and requesting input on how the information could be revised to improve respondents' understanding of the Klamath Basin and the KBRA. In the second half of the focus groups, the participants completed the survey through the first choice question. Again, the moderator led the participants through a discussion of the information presented in the second part of the survey and elicited reactions to the SP scenario.

We further reviewed the draft instrument using one-on-one interviews with 10 individuals recruited from across the country—4 in Oregon, 3 in California, and 3 in other parts of the country. The respondents were sent a copy of the survey materials and the interview took place over the phone. The interviews focused on understanding, interpretation of the text, and perceptions of bias.

Based on our findings from these pretest, we developed a revised survey instrument, data collection plan, and SP experimental design. A 60-day *Federal Register* Notice (75 FR 52965) indicating that USDOI intended to collect data for the survey was published on August 30, 2010. An ICR, including the survey and supporting materials, was submitted to OMB, as required by

the Paperwork Reduction Act (USDOI, 2011a, 2011b). Subsequent to the submission to OMB, USDOI published a *Federal Register* Notice on September 8, 2010 (75 FR 54648 and an additional *Federal Register* Notice on February 16, 2011 (76 FR 9047) announcing revisions to the ICR and requesting public comments. Comments received from the public on the ICR were considered and the ICR was revised as appropriate. Comments from the public were also received under the Information Quality Act, and these comments were considered as part of the final revisions to the survey instrument, as well.

OMB approved the pretest data collection in April 2011, and the pretest was conducted in May and June of 2011. The primary goal of the pretest was to assess whether the survey instrument and data collection process worked as expected. A total of 1,200 household addresses were selected for the pretest sample, divided across three strata: (1) the 12-county area adjacent to the Klamath River (300 surveys), (2) the rest of Oregon and California (450 surveys), and (3) the rest of the United States (450 surveys). As of June 19, 2011, 320 completed surveys had been returned, for a combined response rate of 28%, after subtracting undeliverable surveys. Based on analysis of the first 276 responses to the pretest, we revised the levels of the household cost attribute in the SP choice questions to include a higher dollar amount, revised the wording of one follow-up question, and added additional instructions to the respondents on how to fill out the surveys correctly to improve the quality of the scanned data. OMB approved the final ICR and survey in early July 2011 and implementation of the survey began on July 18, 2011.

3.3 Nonresponse Study

After data collection for the main survey concluded, we conducted a small nonresponse study. Attracting the participation of nonresponders requires using a more effective protocol. Using higher incentives has been demonstrated to achieve higher response rates (Groves, Singer, and Corning, 2000; Groves, Presser, and Dipko, 2004; Groves et al., 2006), and the participation of nonresponders can be effectively achieved through a phased design employing subsampling of nonrespondents (Peytchev, Baxter, and Carley-Baxter, 2009). To entice nonresponders, we sent a Federal Express letter offering a $20 incentive for completing a shorter version of the survey to a sample of the nonrespondents from the main survey sample. For households with telephone numbers, we contacted them by phone after the letters were sent if they did not respond to follow-up. Research suggests that incentives have been found to disproportionately increase participation among likely nonrespondents, particularly those who are less interested in the topic. Appendix B contains the shortened version of the survey used in the nonresponse study. The details of the data collection and results are discussed in Section 6.

SECTION 4
SAMPLE AND DATA COLLECTION

The survey was administered by mail and the Web to a random sample of households. Section 4.1 describes how the sample was selected, including the sampling frame and stratification. Section 4.2 contains the data collection plan, sample size, and time table. The self-administered paper and Web-based survey methods were selected for data collection to avoid the potential social desirability biases that can result from using an interviewer-administered survey mode.

4.1 Sampling Frame and Stratification

The target population for the SP survey was the household population located in the 50 states and the District of Columbia (DC) in the United States. In 2010, there were approximately 116,716,292 households in the 50 states and DC according to the 2010 Census. For the sampling frame, we used the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) residential mailing address list. Using this list offers compelling time and cost savings compared with field enumeration and has much better coverage than a phone book list of households. RTI purchased augmented residential mailing addresses from Marketing Systems Groups (MSG), a private company with a nonexclusive license agreement with USPS. The addresses were gathered before data from the 2010 Census were available, but information on the number of households in the United States was used later to correct the household weights for undercoverage in the MSG list.

Distance from the Klamath River may affect responses to survey questions. According to the current Settlement Agreement, the states of Oregon and California will bear the cost of removing the dams, while the taxpayers in the United States as a whole will fund much of the post-dam removal restoration activities. In addition, studies have found that people are more willing to pay for projects in their state than outside their state (Vajjhala et al., 2008). To capture the differences among the target population, we placed the residential mailing addresses into three geographic strata. The three first-stage strata are defined as follows:

- **Stratum 1—Klamath Area**. As shown in Figure 4-1, this area includes 12 counties adjacent to the Klamath River, 5 in southern Oregon (Lake, Klamath, Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine Counties) and 7 in northern California (Modoc, Siskiyou, Del Norte, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta, and Tehama Counties).
- **Stratum 2—Rest of Oregon and California**, excluding the 12 counties in the Klamath River area.
- **Stratum 3—Rest of the United States**, excluding Oregon and California.

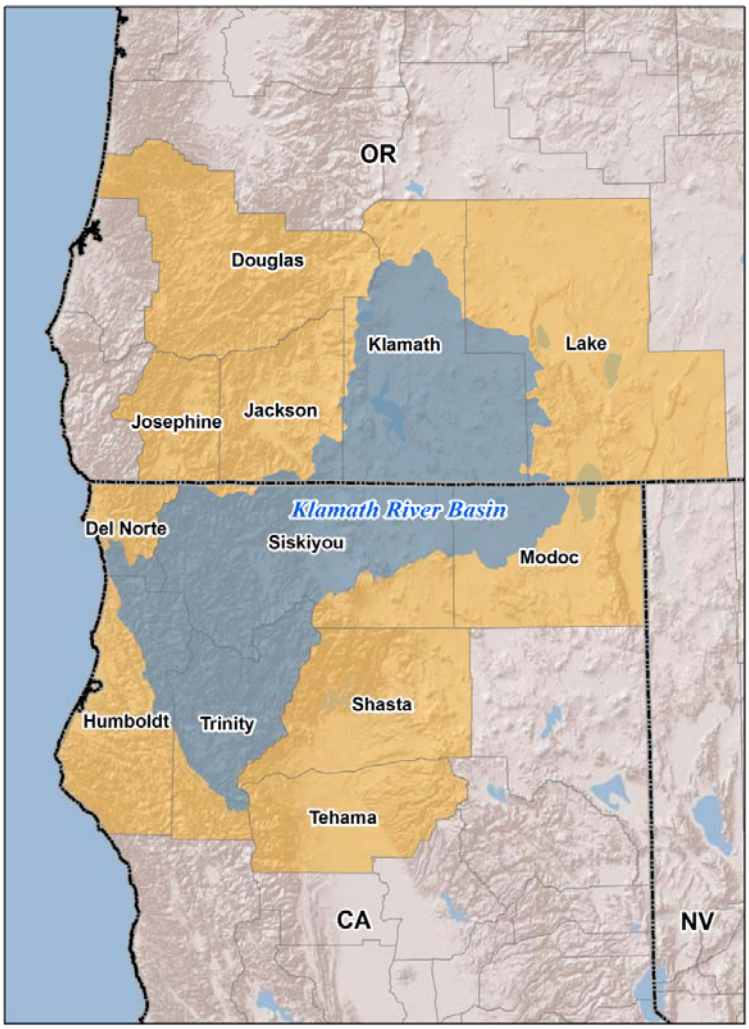


Figure 4-1. The 12-County Area Included in the Klamath River Area Stratum

4.2 Data Collection

The data collection plan was developed based on best practices in mail surveys and with additional guidance from external reviewers and OMB. It included the following main steps. First, households in the sample were mailed a prenotification postcard informing them that their household had been selected to be part of the survey. Second, roughly 1 to 2 weeks after receiving the postcard, households received a packet containing a cover letter on USDOI letterhead introducing the survey, a copy of the survey instrument, a $2 incentive, and a postage-paid return envelope. Third, a reminder postcard with information about the Web version of the survey and the respondent's username and password were sent a few weeks later. Fourth, a second packet was sent that included a letter asking the respondent to complete the survey and

providing the information about the Web version of the survey and a second copy of the survey instrument.

We included a monetary incentive because results from empirical studies show that using incentives can improve survey response rates and reduce nonresponse bias (for reviews, see Heberlein and Baumgartner [1978] and Singer et al. [1999]). The incentives are provided as a token of appreciation aimed to build a social exchange between the organizations making the survey request and the individual (Dillman, 1978; Dillman, 2000). Incentives have been shown to reduce nonresponse bias by increasing cooperation, particularly among those who are less interested or involved in the survey topic (Groves, Singer, and Corning, 2000; Groves, Presser, and Dipko, 2004; Groves et al., 2006).

An alternative mode of administration, in our case, a Web version of the survey, allowed us to collect data from individuals who are unlikely to complete a mail survey for a number of reasons—whether related to age, mobile lifestyle, or something else—reasons that could also be related to use and nonuse values associated with the Klamath River Basin. We expected that most respondents would use the paper survey to respond; however, based on previous experience, we also expected that a number of respondents would complete the Web survey.

In the first mailing, we offered only the paper version of the survey. The Web version of the survey was introduced in the reminder postcard and reiterated in the second mailing. Schwartz (2003) found that offering both mail and Web options in the initial contact actually led to lower response rates relative to offering the two modes sequentially. This paradoxical result is potentially attributable to an increased level of indecision by the survey recipients when initially offered a choice between two modes.

One possible drawback with offering two modes of data collection concerns mode effects on responses. The Web survey was programmed to mirror the paper survey as exactly as possible. Although using two modes may introduce minor measurement error, we believed that the potential increase in response rate was worth the extra analysis that would be needed to address such error. Analysis of the responses from the two modes suggests that there were no mode effects in responses to the SP choice questions.

Table 4-1 provides the schedule for each component of the survey. The data collection began in late July 2011 and the final mailing was completed by early September. The data collection period ended September 16, 2011, and the data used for analysis included all surveys received by that date.

Table 4-1. Survey Mailing Schedule and Number of Surveys Mailed for Main Survey

Type of Respondent	Total No. Mailed	Date Mailed in 2011
Prenotification postcard mailing	11,000	July 18
First mailing of survey Instrument	11,000	July 26 to August 2
Reminder postcard including Web address	11,000	August 8
Second mailing of survey instrument	7,837	August 22 to September 2

We oversampled the Klamath River Basin area and the rest of Oregon and California relative to the rest of the United States to ensure that the sample sizes from these areas were sufficient for assessing differences in attitudes, opinions, and WTP. Table 4-2 presents the number of surveys mailed to each stratum. We anticipated that the response rate from the Klamath area would be higher, so the number of households included in that stratum was lower than the other two strata (see Section 5 for a discussion of the response rates). The sample size calculation also included an allowance for bad addresses (i.e., undeliverable surveys).

Table 4-2. Total Surveys Mailed to Each Geographic Stratum

Stratum	Number of Surveys
12-county Klamath area	2,760
Rest of Oregon and California	4,120
Rest of the United States	4,120
Total	11,000

SECTION 5
RESULTS FOR MAIN SURVEY

This section presents the results from the main survey. Section 5.1 presents information about the response rate to the survey. After this, Sections 5.2 through 5.4 present the responses to selected survey questions, including the demographic characteristics of the sample, recreational uses of the Klamath River, and the attitudes and opinions of the sample expressed in their responses. The end of the survey contained a space for respondents to write in additional comments on the survey. Appendix C contains the transcribed handwritten comments.

5.1 Response Rates

Table 5-1 provides the distribution of responses from the main survey. As described in Supporting Statement A submitted with the ICR (USDOI, 2011a), we expected a total of 2,718 responses based on the following assumptions: response rates of 20% of the households in the Klamath area and 15% of households from outside the Klamath area for the first mailing, and an additional 10% from the reminder postcard and second mailing. Our actual response rate exceeded these assumptions, resulting in a total of 3,372 completed surveys (paper plus Web).

Table 5-1. Response by Mode to Main Survey

Mode	Number of Surveys
Paper surveys returned	3,190
Web survey completes	182
Paper surveys returned blank	73
Surveys returned undeliverable	723

Table 5-2 provides information on the number and rates of responses by sampling stratum. The overall response rate to the survey was 32.8%, after accounting for undeliverable surveys. As expected, the Klamath area had a significantly higher response rate (41.1%) than the other two geographic strata (both approximately 30%), but the response rates for the other two strata were not statistically different from each other. In addition to the response data summarized in Table 5-2, we found that the response rates for the long version and short version of the survey were virtually identical; therefore, the final sample was evenly split between the two versions.

Table 5-2. Responses by Sampling Area

Sampling Area	Total Number of Surveys Mailed Subtracting Undeliverables	Number of Paper Survey Responses	Number of Web Survey Response	Total Responses	Response Rate[a]
12-county Klamath area	2,496	985	42	1,027	41.1%
Rest of Oregon and California	3,932	1,105	76	1,181	30.0%
Rest of the United States	3,849	1,100	64	1,164	30.2%
Total	10,277	3,190	182	3,372	32.8%

[a] Response rate = total surveys completed/(total surveys mailed − undeliverable surveys).

Table 5-3 reports the number and percentage of undeliverable surveys by stratum. Overall, 6.6% of the mailed surveys were returned as undeliverable because of bad address information. Surveys mailed to the Klamath area were returned as undeliverable at a slightly higher rate (almost 10%) compared with the rest of the country.

Table 5-3. Undeliverable Surveys by Sampling Area

Sampling Area	Number of Undeliverable Surveys	Percentage of Total Surveys Mailed
12-county Klamath area	264	9.6%
Rest of Oregon and California	188	4.6%
Rest of the United States	271	6.6%
Total	723	6.6%

Although the sampling unit is the household, we included a technique to approximate random selection within each household. The cover letter mailed with the survey asked that the adult with the most recent birthday complete the survey. To maintain as high response rates as possible, we told respondents that if the person with the most recent birthday was not available, any adult in the household could take the survey. The survey included a question at the end asking whether the respondent was the adult in the household with the most recent birthday (and a statement that we were interested only for statistical purposes). Table 5-4 indicates that almost 80% of the respondents reported having the most recent birthday in the household.

Table 5-4. Percentage of Respondents Who Are the Adult in the Household with the Most Recent Birthday

	12-County Klamath Area	Rest of Oregon and California	Rest of the United States	Total Sample
Percentage of respondents who reported being the adult in the household with the most recent birthday	80.6%	77.6%	79.0%	79.0%

5.2 Sample Characteristics

The probability-based sampling design for this study allowed for direct design-based survey inference, producing estimates for all three target populations. Our unit of analysis, however, was the *household*, and any *person-level* estimates are not probability based. We acknowledge that adults within the same household may not agree on the responses to the survey questions. An assumption is made that these values, *on expectation*, are unbiased; although an interviewed person in a household may disagree with a noninterviewed person in the same household, the other opinion will be captured in another household, and on expectation, the aggregated estimates will be unbiased.

As described in Appendix D, based on the household-level probability-based sampling design, we developed analysis weights to adjust for probability of selection, nonresponse, and potential coverage bias. These weights can be used to adjust the *household-level* survey data (such as household income) so that the resulting summary statistics are directly comparable with other regional and national household-level data (e.g., from Census data). However, these weights are not appropriate for adjusting individual-level data such as age and education. Therefore, in the tables below, household-level variables, such as household income, were weighted to create averages for the three geographic strata and a national average, while individual characteristics were unweighted.

Table 5-5 presents the individual-level demographic characteristics of the three samples. To reiterate, the sample was designed to be representative of households, not individuals. Similarities or differences between the individual-level sample characteristics and data from other sources such as the Census do not imply that the sample is either representative or not representative at the household level. Overall, survey respondents were more likely to be male, particularly for the 12-county Klamath area sample. The percentage of respondents that are male is 54.5% for the entire sample, which is statistically greater than 50%. For the 12-county Klamath area, the percentage is 58.2%, which is significantly larger than for the other two areas (p-value of 0.05 or less).

Table 5-5. Individual Demographic Characteristics by Sample Area

Individual Demographic Characteristic	12-County Klamath Area	Rest of Oregon and California	Rest of the United States
Percentage male	58.2%	54.6%	52.1%
Percentage married	65.1%	61.1%	61.3%
Age	58.2	53.9	53.7
Highest Level of School Completed			
Percentage no high school diploma	5.1%	4.0%	3.7%
Percentage high school diploma or GED	23.8%	12.2%	20.5%
Percentage college credit or college degree	51.5%	51.4%	47.8%
Percentage some graduate or professional school credit or degree	19.6%	32.4%	28.0%
Respondent Employment			
Percentage employed full time	32.4%	47.1%	46.7%
Percentage employed part time	10.7%	10.3%	9.5%
Percentage retired	43.8%	31.6%	30.6%
Percentage student	3.0%	3.3%	5.5%
Percentage full-time homemaker	4.0%	4.0%	6.2%
Percentage unemployed	5.8%	5.6%	6.3%
Percentage other	6.2%	3.3%	3.0%
Respondent's Spouse Employment			
Percentage employed full time	36.9%	49.6%	51.5%
Percentage employed part time	11.4%	10.7%	11.2%
Percentage retired	35.8%	24.3%	22.1%
Percentage student	2.1%	2.3%	2.0%
Percentage full-time homemaker	8.7%	7.7%	8.8%
Percentage unemployed	5.0%	4.6%	3.3%
Percentage other	4.1%	4.3%	4.3%
Race and Ethnicity			
Percentage Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin	4.1%	13.9%	6.0%
Percentage American Indian or Alaska Native	7.8%	3.6%	2.5%
Percentage Asian	1.6%	12.7%	3.3%
Percentage black or African American	0.9%	5.3%	8.9%
Percentage Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	1.2%	1.5%	0.7%
Percentage white	94.7%	81.4%	87.8%

(continued)

Table 5-5. Individual Demographic Characteristics by Sample Area (continued)

Individual Demographic Characteristic	12-County Klamath Area	Rest of Oregon and California	Rest of the United States
Tribal Membership in Klamath River Basin of Respondent or Parents			
Percentage Hoopa	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Percentage Karuk	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Percentage Klamath	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
Percentage Yurok	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Percentage other	1.7%	0.7%	0.3%
Percentage none of the above	96.4%	99.1%	99.6%
Occupation Information for Respondent or Member of Family Ever Worked in Industry			
Percentage agriculture	28.1%	14.2%	18.6%
Percentage commercial fishing	6.7%	3.1%	2.5%
Percentage dam operations	2.1%	0.8%	0.6%
Percentage electric power generation	4.7%	3.6%	4.1%
Percentage river guiding or rafting	4.1%	2.0%	1.0%
Percentage tour guide for fishing	2.5%	1.3%	1.1%

Overall, the average age of survey respondents was 55.2 years old, which is higher than the average age of adults in the United States population (roughly 46 years old based on 2010 Census data). The average age of respondents in the Klamath area (58.2 years old) was also significantly higher than in the other two strata, where the average age was 53.8 years old. This age difference reflects, at least in part, age patterns in the 2010 Census data for these areas, which indicate that the average age of the adult population in the Klamath area is 3 to 4 years higher than in the other areas.

Compared with the other two strata, the Klamath sample also had a significantly lower percentage of respondents with graduate or professional degrees. A similar pattern was found in Census data on educational attainment for the three areas. In addition, the Klamath sample had a significantly lower percentage of respondents who were employed full time and a higher percentage of respondents who were retired compared with the other two areas. The 12-country Klamath area sample also had a significantly larger percentage of respondents who reported that they or a family member had ever worked in agriculture or commercial fishing.

With respect to race and ethnicity, in the 12-country Klamath area Native Americans and whites made up a significantly larger percentage of the sample than in the other two geographic strata. The sample from the rest of California and Oregon had a higher percentage of Hispanic, Asian, and African American respondents. These differences in the racial and ethnic composition of the samples were also broadly consistent with the demographic patterns reported in Census data for the three areas.

Table 5-6 reports the household-level variables collected by the survey instrument. We report the weighted statistics for these variables, and the unweighted statistics are available in Appendix E in Table E-1. Overall, the 12-county Klamath area sample had the highest percentage of households in the lower income brackets, for example, with 56.4% of households below $50,000 per year in 2010, compared with 40.4% in the rest of Oregon and California sample and 47.5% in the rest of the United States. This ordering of income levels across the three strata is consistent with Census data for these regions, which indicate that per capita incomes are lower in the Klamath region than in the rest of Oregon and California and, to a lesser extent, the rest of the United States. The last two columns of Table 5-6 compare the distribution of 2010 household income levels from the total survey sample (weighted) with the distribution for the United States as a whole. Although the two distributions are similar, they are statistically different (at a p-value 0.05 or less based on a chi-squared test). In particular, the survey sample has a relatively lower percentage of respondents in the lowest income category, with 20.8% of households earning less than $25,000 in 2010 compared with 25.7% in the country as a whole.

Table 5-6 also compares the rate of home ownership in the three survey strata and the United States as a whole. The total percentage of households who own their own home or apartment (adding together those who have a mortgage or loan and those who do not) is not statistically different between the 12-county Klamath area and the rest of the United States (both around 75%), but they are both higher than in the rest of Oregon and California (66%). Compared with U.S. statistics, the rates of home ownership in the survey sample are relatively high (74% compared with 67% in 2010).

The survey also contained three questions about the financial state of the household, which are presented in Table 5-7 (unweighted results are presented in Appendix E, Table E-2). The first two questions, taken from the University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Survey (http://www.sca.isr.umich.edu/main.php), ask whether the respondent's family is better off this year than last and whether they expect to be better off next year. Comparing across the three geographic areas, the distribution of responses to the first question is not statistically different

Table 5-6. Household Characteristics by Sample Area and for the Total Sample, Weighted

Household Characteristic	12-County Klamath Area	Rest of Oregon and California	Rest of the United States	Total Sample	*U.S. 2010 Statistics*[a]
Annual Household Income in 2010					
Percentage under $25,000	25.5%	14.2%	21.6%	20.8%	*25.7%*
Percentage $25,000 to $34,999	15.9%	12.9%	11.9%	12.0%	*10.9%*
Percentage $35,000 to $49,999	15.0%	13.3%	14.0%	13.9%	*13.9%*
Percentage $50,000 to $74,999	22.9%	18.2%	18.1%	18.2%	*17.7%*
Percentage $75,000 to $99,999	10.5%	15.6%	15.3%	15.3%	*11.4%*
Percentage $100,000 to $199,999	9.0%	19.4%	14.1%	14.7%	*16.5%*
Percentage $200,000 and over	1.1%	6.3%	5.0%	5.1%	*3.9%*
Homeownership Status					
Percentage own home or apartment with mortgage or loan	41.5%	46.5%	46.7%	46.7%	
Percentage own home or apartment with no mortgage or loan	32.5%	19.7%	28.7%	27.7%	
Total percent own home or apartment	74.0%	66.2%	75.4%	74.4%	*66.9%*
Percentage rent home or apartment	24.5%	32.2%	23.7%	24.7%	*33.1%*
Percentage other	1.5%	1.6%	0.9%	1.0%	

[a] Based on the Current Population Survey (CPS) (http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032011/hhinc/new 06_000.htm) and 2012 Statistical Abstract of the U.S. (http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/).

between the rest of Oregon and California and the rest of the United States (p-value greater than 0.05 based on a Pearson design-based chi squared test of association), but they are different compared with the 12-county Klamath area (tests have p-values less than 0.05). In particular, a smaller percentage (6.3%) of the 12-county Klamath residents indicated that they are better off than they were the previous year. The final column contains the results from the April 2011 Consumer Sentiment Survey, which is conducted by telephone. Compared with the Consumer Sentiment Survey, a lower percentage of respondents to the Klamath survey reported that they were better off and a larger fraction reported that they were about the same. However, the consumer confidence index dropped between April and August, and the August and September numbers (unavailable when the report was prepared) might be closer to the results from the Klamath survey.

Table 5-7. Economic Conditions of Respondent's Household by Sample Area and for the Total Sample, Weighted

	12-County Klamath Area	Rest of Oregon and California	Rest of the United States	Total Sample	*National Consumer Sentiment Survey Results*[a]
We are interested in how people are getting along financially these days. Would you say that you and your family are better off, just about the same, or worse off financially than you were a year ago?					
(p = 0.447 for difference across 12-county Klamath area, rest of Oregon and California, and rest of United States)					
We are better off	6.3%	10.6%	9.3%	9.5%	*26.4%*
We are just about the same	48.8%	52.5%	52.1%	52.1%	*26.9%*
We are worse off	44.9%	36.9%	38.6%	38.4%	*46.8%*
Looking ahead, do you think that a year from now you and your family will be financially better off, just about the same, or worse off financially?					
(p = 0.001 for difference across 12-county Klamath area, rest of Oregon and California, and rest of United States)					
We will be better off	15.3%	23.1%	18.9%	19.4%	*22.9%*
We will be just about the same	56.3%	59.7%	57.6%	57.8%	*58%*
We will be worse off	28.4%	17.2%	23.5%	22.8%	*19.8%*
Has someone in your household been jobless in the past year?					
(p = 0.174 for difference across 12-county Klamath area, rest of Oregon and California, and rest of United States)					
Yes	37.5%	34.7%	32.0%	32.3%	
No	61.4%	63.3%	66.8%	66.3%	
I don't know	1.1%	2.0%	1.3%	1.3%	

[a] National estimates from April 2011 University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Survey.

For the second question, which asks about expected conditions in the next year, the distribution of responses is significantly different across the three strata. The Klamath area residents are least optimistic, with 15.3% expecting better financial conditions for their family, compared with 18.9% in the rest of the country and 23.1% in the rest of Oregon and California.

The third question in the table investigates whether anyone in the household had been jobless in the previous year. Extrapolating the survey responses indicates that for the nation as a whole over 32% of households had experienced this condition. Comparing across the strata, the highest rates of joblessness according to this measure were experienced in the Klamath area, followed by the rest of Oregon and California, and then the rest of the United States; however, the differences are not significantly different (p-value = 0.17).

5.3 Experience with River Recreation and the Klamath River Basin

Although the Klamath River Basin is a large river , the river was unfamiliar to many of the respondents. At the start of the survey, the Klamath River Basin was described, and the respondents were directed to a map of the Basin included with the survey. Table 5-8 indicates that almost all of the respondents from the Klamath area had heard of the Klamath River Basin, compared with only 24% of the respondents from the rest of the United States. Later in the survey, text described the conflicts in the Basin and the agreements. A smaller percentage of each of the samples had heard about the conflicts over water in the Basin and the agreements (which were announced in 2010). Almost 60% of the respondents in the 12-county Klamath area reported that they had heard or read about the agreements to restore the Basin, compared with 18% in Oregon and California, and 7% in the rest of the United States.

Table 5-8. Klamath River Basin Familiarity

Familiarity with Basin	12-County Klamath Area	Rest of Oregon and California	Rest of the United States
Percentage who had heard of the Klamath River Basin before starting the survey	93.1%	59.5%	23.8%
Percentage who had visited the Klamath River Basin	81.3%	35.0%	8.7%
Percentage who had read or heard about the conflicts over water in the Klamath River Basin	80.2%	35.6%	13.7%
Percentage who had read or heard about the agreement for restoring the Klamath River Basin	58.1%	17.9%	7.0%

At the beginning of the survey, respondents were asked how they used rivers and the water in rivers (Table 5-9). Recreational uses, in particular fishing, boating, and near-shore recreation, were the most commonly cited activities in all three strata. The only significant difference in use patterns across the three areas was the use of rivers for hydroelectric power (p-value = 0.005).

Later in the survey, respondents were asked about their recreational use of the Klamath River. Table 5-10 indicates 40.7% of the respondents from the Klamath area reported making at least one recreational trip to the Klamath River Basin in the past 12 months. As expected, a much lower percentage of respondents from the other two geographic samples had recreated in the Klamath River Basin. Among Klamath area respondents, fishing in rivers or streams was the most popular activity, followed by camping and hiking. Hiking and camping were the top two activities for respondents from the other two geographic areas.

Table 5-9. Use of Rivers

Use	12-County Klamath Area	Rest of Oregon and California	Rest of the United States
Recreational boating or rafting	57.89%	49.70%	61.50%
Transportation	2.27%	4.49%	9.58%
Swimming	48.82%	40.12%	41.99%
Near-shore recreation (such as hiking, picnicking, or bird watching)	59.37%	56.43%	52.44%
Recreational fishing	63.61%	44.00%	56.10%
Commercial fishing	2.17%	3.80%	4.27%
Irrigating farmland	15.38%	13.29%	11.85%
Drinking water	22.98%	29.25%	27.35%
Spiritual or ceremonial purposes	10.45%	5.18%	4.62%
My electric power comes from a hydroelectric-power dam	38.46%	18.64%	15.16%
Other	4.34%	4.31%	3.57%
None of the above	6.21%	13.98%	12.98%

Table 5-10. Use of Klamath River Basin

Use	12-County Klamath Area	Rest of Oregon and California	Rest of the United States	N
Number (percentage) of respondents who took recreation trips to Klamath River Basin in the past 12 months	407 (40.7%)	82 (7.3%)	15 (1.3%)	–
Average (median) number of recreation trips to the Klamath River Basin in past 12 months (if took at least 1 trip)	15.6 (4)	1.6 (1)	2.7 (1)	504
Average (median) one-way travel time in minutes from home to site of the Klamath River Basin most often visited (if took at least 1 trip)	98 (90)	473 (360)	1,056.7 (795)	495
Activities				
River/stream fishing	52.0%	28.8%	14.3%	492
Lake/reservoir fishing	34.4%	17.5%	7.1%	492
Motorboating or jetskiing	12.6%	7.5%	0.0%	492
Rafting	17.1%	16.3%	7.1%	492
Canoeing or kayaking	13.1%	15.0%	7.1%	492
Swimming	38.9%	30.0%	14.3%	492
Camping	49.2%	48.8%	42.9%	492
Waterfowl hunting	9.8%	3.8%	0.0%	492
Hiking	47.5%	50.0%	57.1%	492
Bird watching	31.9%	30.0%	28.6%	492
Other	19.1%	13.8%	35.7%	492

5.4 Attitudes and Opinions

The survey contained a number of questions about the respondents' attitudes and opinions regarding the resources in the Klamath River Basin, the economy and the environment, and the plans described in the survey. Table 5-11 contains the distribution of responses regarding their concern about impacts on fish stocks and extinction risks for suckers and Klamath coho salmon. Overall, the highest levels of concern were for the high risk of extinction for coho salmon, while the respondents were least concerned overall about the risk of extinction for the suckers. For all three questions, we found statistically significant differences in the distribution of responses across the three geographic areas. Although a majority of respondents in each stratum agreed or strongly agreed with the statements of concern regarding the three fish populations, the opinions of 12-county Klamath area respondents were more divided than the responses from the other two areas.

Table 5-11. Concern about Species in Klamath River Basin

	I am concerned about declines in the number of Chinook salmon and steelhead trout that return to the Klamath River each year.				
(p = 0.0000)[a]	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**
12-county Klamath area	40.9%	32.9%	12.5%	5.4%	8.4%
Rest of Oregon and California	42.6%	39.9%	5.4%	2.2%	9.9%
Rest of the United States	35.1%	43.7%	4.9%	1.3%	15.1%
	I am concerned about the shortnose and Lost River suckers that are at very high risk of extinction.				
(p = 0.0000)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**
12-county Klamath area	23.8%	26.6%	17.2%	16.8%	15.6%
Rest of Oregon and California	35.9%	38.4%	8.5%	3.4%	13.8%
Rest of the United States	30.1%	43.8%	8.1%	2.7%	15.3%
	I am concerned about the Klamath coho salmon that are at high risk of extinction.				
(p = 0.0000)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**
12-county Klamath area	44.1%	31.5%	12.1%	5.6%	6.8%
Rest of Oregon and California	49.5%	35.7%	5.7%	1.5%	7.5%
Rest of the United States	40.4%	40.8%	5.4%	1.5%	11.9%

[a] Pearson chi-squared test of association across strata ($p < 0.05$ indicates strong likelihood of strata-level statistical association).

Following the description of the agreements, the survey asked respondents whether they agreed that residents of Oregon and California should pay more. As shown in Table 5-12, a majority of respondents from the rest of the United States agreed or strongly agreed that Oregon and California residents should pay more. Klamath area respondents were least likely to agree with the statement. The survey also asked if the federal government should be involved in restoring the Klamath River Basin. A higher percentage (16%) of the respondents from the 12-county Klamath strongly disagreed that the federal government should be involved in the restoration compared with respondents from the other two areas (Oregon and California—6%; rest of United States—7%). In both cases, the differences in the distribution of responses across the three geographic areas were statistically significant.

Table 5-12. Opinions about Klamath River Basin Dam Removal Plans

	Do you agree or disagree that Oregon and California residents should, on average, pay more than residents of other states for Klamath River Basin restoration?					
(p = 0.0000)[a]	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**See Both Sides**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**
12-county Klamath area	6.0%	18.3%	29.4%	18.0%	24.3%	4.1%
Rest of Oregon and California	9.2%	30.7%	26.7%	16.4%	11.4%	5.6%
Rest of the United States	25.4%	30.6%	29.0%	6.2%	1.9%	7.0%
	Do you agree or disagree that the federal government should be involved in restoring the Klamath River Basin?					
(p = 0.0000)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**See Both Sides**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**
12-county Klamath area	26.2%	25.4%	17.8%	11.4%	15.7%	3.5%
Rest of Oregon and California	33.0%	33.9%	16.4%	6.8%	5.7%	4.2%
Rest of the United States	23.4%	36.2%	19.3%	8.5%	6.8%	5.8%

[a] Pearson chi-squared test of association across strata ($p < 0.05$ indicates strong likelihood of strata-level statistical association).

Prior to the SP choice questions, respondents were asked their level of agreement with a series of statements about the economy and the environment, as well as the use of rivers for different activities. The results are summarized in Table 5-13. On the general questions about the economy and the environment, the differences among the three geographic strata were less pronounced. Using the 0.05 threshold for the p-value, we see no difference across the three strata in the distribution of agreement with the following statements:

- Some decrease in environmental quality is inevitable if we are going to continue to improve our standard of living.
- Humans should modify the natural environment to suit their needs.

Table 5-13. Opinions about the Environment and the Economy

	Some decrease in environmental quality is inevitable if we are going to continue to improve our standard of living					
(p = 0.153)[a]	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**See Both Sides**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**
12-county Klamath area	11.0%	32.1%	18.3%	21.4%	12.5%	4.7%
Rest of Oregon and California	9.1%	28.8%	19.6%	24.8%	13.2%	4.5%
Rest of the United States	8.3%	31.6%	20.8%	22.3%	11.4%	5.6%
	When humans interfere with nature, it often produces disastrous results					
(p = 0.000)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**See Both Sides**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**
12-county Klamath area	28.4%	33.0%	17.8%	13.3%	5.4%	2.1%
Rest of Oregon and California	24.8%	38.4%	19.0%	12.4%	2.8%	2.8%
Rest of the United States	23.1%	40.6%	18.6%	10.7%	3.0%	4.0%
	Humans should modify the natural environment to suit their needs					
(p = 0.156)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**See Both Sides**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**
12-county Klamath area	3.8%	14.2%	28.4%	30.4%	20.1%	3.1%
Rest of Oregon and California	3.4%	13.7%	27.7%	31.1%	21.1%	3.1%
Rest of the United States	2.9%	11.1%	27.3%	34.1%	20.0%	4.7%
	The balance of nature is very delicate and easily upset					
(p = 0.000)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**See Both Sides**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**
12-county Klamath area	29.5%	38.9%	11.5%	13.7%	3.6%	2.8%
Rest of Oregon and California	29.5%	47.2%	10.3%	8.0%	1.6%	3.3%
Rest of the United States	29.4%	46.3%	8.4%	9.9%	1.8%	4.2%

(continued)

Table 5-13. Opinions about the Environment and the Economy (continued)

	The decision to develop natural resources should be based more on economic grounds than on environmental grounds					
(p = 0.000)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**See Both Sides**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**
12-county Klamath area	6.5%	15.3%	29.2%	26.8%	18.6%	3.6%
Rest of Oregon and California	4.0%	11.5%	26.5%	33.1%	20.8%	4.0%
Rest of the United States	4.1%	11.8%	24.5%	33.8%	20.0%	5.7%
	It is important to use rivers as a source of electric power					
(p = 0.000)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**See Both Sides**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**
12-county Klamath area	21.5%	33.3%	23.6%	12.2%	5.4%	4.1%
Rest of Oregon and California	9.7%	34.9%	27.3%	15.5%	5.5%	7.0%
Rest of the United States	10.7%	35.5%	28.5%	13.3%	2.8%	9.3%
	It is important for rivers to provide places for recreation					
(p = 0.000)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**See Both Sides**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**
12-county Klamath area	24.8%	53.7%	12.7%	5.4%	0.6%	2.9%
Rest of Oregon and California	16.1%	54.8%	16.7%	7.7%	1.1%	3.6%
Rest of the United States	16.8%	53.9%	14.6%	7.9%	2.1%	4.6%
Total	19.0%	54.2%	14.8%	7.1%	1.3%	3.7%
	It is important for rivers to provide healthy habitat for fish					
(p = 0.000)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**See Both Sides**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**
12-county Klamath area	47.2%	42.9%	6.7%	1.5%	0.5%	1.3%
Rest of Oregon and California	46.7%	47.1%	4.3%	0.4%	0.2%	1.4%
Rest of the United States	43.3%	49.0%	4.2%	0.6%	0.4%	2.6%

(continued)

Table 5-13. Opinions about the Environment and the Economy (continued)

	It is important to use rivers as a source of water for irrigation					
(p = 0.000)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**See Both Sides**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**
12-county Klamath area	22.8%	48.4%	20.4%	4.9%	2.0%	1.6%
Rest of Oregon and California	16.9%	51.9%	22.5%	4.1%	0.8%	3.8%
Rest of the United States	13.9%	49.8%	22.8%	6.7%	1.3%	5.5%
	It is important for rivers to provide Indian tribes with traditional fishing areas					
(p = 0.000)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**See Both Sides**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**
12-county Klamath area	17.2%	29.8%	19.9%	16.6%	12.3%	4.3%
Rest of Oregon and California	19.7%	40.5%	19.2%	10.2%	3.9%	6.5%
Rest of the United States	21.0%	45.4%	16.0%	6.0%	4.6%	7.0%
	It is important for rivers to support commercial fishing					
(p = 0.000)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**See Both Sides**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**
12-county Klamath area	6.9%	26.0%	26.4%	24.1%	11.9%	4.8%
Rest of Oregon and California	4.0%	25.0%	30.3%	26.6%	7.6%	6.6%
Rest of the United States	6.7%	26.9%	29.1%	22.0%	7.4%	8.1%

[a] Pearson chi-squared test of association across strata ($p < 0.05$ indicates strong likelihood of strata-level statistical association).

The differences among the three strata were more pronounced for the other statements about the trade-offs between the economy and the environment and the use of rivers for different activities. In particular, Klamath area residents were most likely to agree or strongly agree that it is important to use rivers as a source of hydroelectric power and for recreation, whereas they were least likely to agree that it is important for rivers to provide Indian tribes with traditional fishing areas.

SECTION 6
RESULTS FROM NONRESPONSE STUDY

The study design aimed to address the major sources of survey error, including nonresponse bias (see Supporting Statement Part B submitted to OMB as part of the ICR [USDOI, 2011b]). Nonresponse bias can pose serious problems for the validity of survey responses and the extent to which the results can be generalized beyond the sample. We conducted two different analyses to examine the potential for nonresponse bias. As described in Section 3.3, we conducted a separate nonresponse survey and compared the data from that survey with the responses from the main survey. We also compared the responses from early responders (respondents who returned their surveys before the second mailing) to late responders (respondents who returned their surveys after the second mailing). The assumption is that late responders may have more in common with people who did not respond to the survey, which can be a strong assumption depending on the survey (Lindner, Murphy, and Briers, 2001). Section 6.1 describes data collection for the nonresponse study. Section 6.2 presents the comparison between the results from the nonresponse survey and the main survey, along with the comparison between early and late responders to the main survey.

6.1 Nonresponse Study Design and Data Collection

Nonresponse bias is the expected difference between an estimate from the respondents to the survey and an estimate from the target population. The extent to which nonresponse bias occurs ultimately depends on (1) the extent of missing data (survey and item nonresponse) and (2) the difference in an estimate between respondents and nonrespondents. The likelihood (propensity, probability) of responding to the survey may be related to sampling unit characteristics. For example, if younger people are less likely to respond than older people, then younger people would be underrepresented in the sample. The nonresponse bias can be expressed in another way as a function of the correlation between response propensity and a survey outcome variable. The stronger the relationship between the survey outcome variable and response behavior, the larger the bias would be. If younger respondents answered the survey questions differently than older respondents or than younger people who did not respond to the survey, then this would further contribute to nonresponse bias.

As part of our efforts to identify the potential for nonresponse bias, we conducted a follow-up nonresponse study with the set of nonrespondents from the main survey. Changing the survey protocol for a subsample of nonrespondents can be a cost-efficient method to obtain information about nonresponse bias. The nonresponse study included a much shorter survey

instrument (6 pages and 20 questions), a higher incentive ($20 if the respondent returned the survey), more attention-getting survey delivery (Federal Express and Priority Mail), and follow-up telephone calls.

Table 6-1 provides the sample size and timetable for the nonresponse survey. The letter that accompanied the nonresponse study stated that the survey must be returned by October 10, 2011, to receive the $20 incentive. Table 6-2 provides information on the response rate. As expected, the response rates were lower than the response rates for the main survey. In addition, the response rates from the three geographic areas were more similar than in the main survey.

Table 6-1. Survey Mailing Schedule for Nonresponse Survey

Type of Respondent	No. Mailed or Calls Completed	Date Mailed in 2011
Survey mailing (Federal Express or Priority Mail)	1,245	September 20
Reminder phone calls	155	September 27

Table 6-2. Responses by Sampling Area to the Nonresponse Study

	Total Number of Surveys Mailed Subtracting Undeliverables	Total Responses	Response Rate[a]
12-county Klamath area	292	81	27.7%
Rest of Oregon and California	463	104	22.5%
Rest of the United States	450	101	22.4%
Total	1,205	286	23.7%

[a] Response rate = total surveys completed/(total surveys mailed − undeliverable surveys)

6.2 Results from Nonresponse Study

The nonresponse study survey instrument contained a subset of the questions included on the main survey. We used this subset of questions to investigate the difference between early and late responders as well. Table 6-3 provides the list of questions from the nonresponse survey and whether the responses were significantly different at the 5% level (weights described in Appendix F). Following this, we examine the questions where differences were found in more detail.

Table 6-3. Differences between Main Study and Nonresponse Study and between Early and Late Responders[a]

Survey Question	Difference between Main Survey and Nonresponse Study Significant at 5% Level	Difference between Early and Late Responders Significant at 5% Level
We are interested in how people are getting along financially these days. Would you say that you and your family are better off, just about the same, or worse off financially than you were a year ago?	No	No
Percentage who had heard of the Klamath River Basin before starting the survey	Yes	Yes
Percentage who had visited the Klamath River Basin	Yes	No
Some decrease in environmental quality is inevitable if we are going to continue to improve our standard of living	Yes	No
When humans interfere with nature, it often produces disastrous results	No	No
Humans should modify the natural environment to suit their needs	No	N0
The balance of nature is very delicate and easily upset	No	Yes
The decision to develop natural resources should be based more on economic grounds than on environmental grounds	Yes	No
It is important to use rivers as a source of electric power	Yes	No
It is important for rivers to provide places for recreation	No	No
It is important for rivers to provide healthy habitat for fish	Yes	No
It is important to use rivers as a source of water for irrigation	No	No
It is important for rivers to provide Indian tribes with traditional fishing areas	No	No
It is important for rivers to support commercial fishing	No	Yes

[a] Differences were tested using a Pearson chi-squared test of association across strata or a t-test, depending on the nature of the response categories.

Both comparisons found a difference in the percentage of respondents who had heard of the Klamath River Basin before starting the survey (Tables 6-4 and 6-5). A higher percentage of respondents to the main survey and a higher percentage of early responders had heard of the Klamath River Basin. In addition, a higher percentage of respondents to the main survey reported visiting the Klamath River Basin compared with respondents to the nonresponse study. In terms of demographic characteristics, the nonresponse survey contained a higher proportion of married women and households with children under the age of 18 (p-value 0.000). Respondents to the nonresponse survey were younger on average as well (p-value 0.000).

Table 6-4. Klamath River Basin Familiarity for Early and Late Responders, Weighted

	Early Mail Responders	Late Mail Responders	p-value (t-test)
Percentage who had heard of the Klamath River Basin before starting the survey	27.8%	21.3%	.0250
Percentage who had visited the Klamath River Basin	11.7%	8.5%	.0955

Note: Excludes missings. Don't knows were included in the analysis.

Table 6-5. Klamath River Basin Familiarity for Main Study and Nonresponse Study, Weighted

	Nonresponse Study	Main Study	p-value (t-test)
Percentage who had heard of the Klamath River Basin before starting the survey	12.2%	28.4%	.0000
Percentage who had visited the Klamath River Basin	5.3%	12.2%	.0001

Note: Excludes missings. Don't knows were included in the analysis.

Tables 6-6 and 6-7 present the pair-wise significance tests for the statements where significant differences were found between the distribution of responses in the main survey and the nonresponse survey (Table 6-6) and between the early and late responders (Table 6-7). There was no overlap between the two comparisons in the statements where differences were found. Looking at the largest differences in Table 6-6, we see that the main survey respondents were more likely to agree that decreases in environmental quality are inevitable if we want to increase the standard of living, more likely to strongly disagree that the decision to develop natural resources should be made more on economic grounds, and less likely to agree that it is important to use rivers as a source of electric power. Table 6-7 indicates early responders were more likely to agree that the balance of nature is easily upset and more likely to strongly agree that it is important to use rivers to support commercial fishing.

We also used the early and late respondents to assess the response to the SP choice questions and item nonresponse. Comparing the responses to the SP choice question for Plan A (the first Action plan presented in the survey), there was no statistically significant difference between the percentage voting for Plan A comparing early and late responders (p-value 0.5754). Item nonresponse is analogous to partial information patterns in which some variables are observed and some are missing. Item nonresponse can create biased estimates if the missing values are systematically related to the outcome (e.g., if wealthy respondents tend not to answer income questions). The item response rates, both unweighted and weighted, are very high with a

Table 6-6. Opinions about the Environment and the Economy for Main Survey and Nonresponse Study, Weighted

	Some decrease in environmental quality is inevitable if we are going to continue to improve our standard of living						
	Strongly Agree	**Agree**	**See Both Sides**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**	**p-value (chisq)**
Nonresponse study	8.3%	21.8%[a]	32.6%[b]	16.1%	14.8%	6.3%	0.0146
Main study	8.4%	31.2%[a]	20.7%[b]	22.6%	11.6%	5.5%	
	The decision to develop natural resources should be based more on economic grounds than on environmental grounds						
	Strongly Agree	**Agree**	**See Both Sides**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**	**p-value (chisq)**
Nonresponse study	9.9%[a]	10.4%	28.9%	32.8%	10.7%[b]	7.3%	0.0104
Main study	4.1%[a]	11.8%	24.8%	33.7%	20.1%[b]	5.5%	
	It is important to use rivers as a source of electric power						
	Strongly Agree	**Agree**	**See Both Sides**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**	**p-value (chisq)**
Nonresponse study	12.9%	51.7%[b]	23.4%	4.3%[b]	1.2%	6.4%	0.0000
Main study	10.6%	35.4%[b]	28.3%	13.5%[b]	3.1%	9.0%	
	It is important for rivers to provide healthy habitat for fish						
	Strongly Agree	**Agree**	**See Both Sides**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**	**p-value (chisq)**
Nonresponse study	48.4%	48.9%	1.3%[b]	0.1%[a]	0.1%	1.1%	0.0097
Main study	43.7%	48.7%	4.2%[b]	0.6%[a]	0.3%	2.5%	

Note: May not sum to 100% because of rounding, excludes missings. Pairwise t-test comparisons are shown only for questions that yielded a significant chi-square p-value ($p < 0.05$).

[a] Pairwise t-test comparisons are significant at the 0.05 level of significance.

[b] Pairwise t-test comparisons are significant at the 0.01 level of significance.

93% or higher item response rate for all 14 questions across both early and late mail respondents within the main study. The very high item response rates indicate a low likelihood of bias due to item nonresponse. That is, if there are nonresponse biases, the biases are mainly caused by unit nonresponse. Appendix G presents the item response rates for the selected variables.

Table 6-7. Opinions about the Environment and the Economy, Weighted

	The balance of nature is very delicate and easily upset						
	Strongly Agree	**Agree**	**See Both Sides**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**	**p-value (chisq)**
Early mail responders	31.2%[b]	44.6%	8.8%	9.6%	1.7%	4.0%[b]	0.0017
Late mail responders	22.0%[b]	51.5%	4.8%	10.1%	1.6%	9.9%[b]	
	It is important for rivers to support commercial fishing						
	Strongly Agree	**Agree**	**See Both Sides**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**	**p-value (chisq)**
Early mail responders	7.3%[b]	25.9%	27.8%	22.5%	8.6%	7.9%	0.0163
Late mail responders	3.1%[b]	27.5%	31.0%	20.0%	5.8%	12.6%	

Note: May not sum to 100% because of rounding, excludes missings. Pairwise t-test comparisons are shown only for questions that yielded a significant chi-square p-value ($p < 0.05$).

[a] Pairwise t-test comparisons are significant at the 0.05 level of significance.

[b] Pairwise t-test comparisons are significant at the 0.01 level of significance.

Overall, the nonresponse analysis suggests the potential for some nonresponse bias. While the response patterns were the same for many questions, there were some differences between respondents to the main survey and the nonresponse study. Most notably, the percentage of respondents from the main survey who had heard of the Klamath River Basin before the survey (28.4%) was significantly different from the percentage of respondents to the nonresponse study that had heard of the Klamath Basin (12.2%). The literature suggests that the propensity to respond to a mail survey can be related to the respondent's interest in or familiarity with the topic of the survey.

SECTION 7
STATED PREFERENCE RESULTS AND WILLINGNESS TO PAY

This section presents the results from the SP choice questions. In Section 7.1, we review the overall voting patterns, looking at votes for the Action plan by geographic strata, by how certain respondents were of their answers, by version (long and short), and by the order of the human uses. Following the data on voting patterns, we present the results from the attitude and debriefing questions that followed the SP choice questions. Section 7.2 presents the models used to estimate the SP choice data. We present two sets of models. The first set was used to estimate the WTP values that will be aggregated across the nation using the household weights. These include only selected household-level variables. In addition, we discuss the results from several validity tests, including a scope test (plans that offer larger improvements are worth more to respondents), content validity, variation in voting patterns by the cost of the plan, and construct validity (the responses follow economic theory and intuition). We estimated a series of models that examine the sensitivity of our estimates to individual-level variables, including demographic characteristics, opinions, and attitudes.

Overall, the responses suggest that the survey provided respondents with adequate information, and the responses vary intuitively with the attitudes and opinions of the respondents. There are clear differences among the three geographic strata.

7.1 Voting Patterns

Table 7-1 presents the percentage of votes for the No Action and Action plans across all the SP choice questions. Recall that half the respondents answered two SP choice questions, while the other half answered just one question. The attribute levels for the Action plans varied across respondents, and the table reports the total voting for any plan, independent of the attribute levels.

Table 7-1. Responses to Conjoint Questions by Sample Area, Percentage, and (Number) Unweighted

(p = 0.000)	12-County Klamath Area	Rest of Oregon and California	Rest of the United States
Voted for No Action plan	45.3% (680)	28.7% (491)	33.7% (575)
Voted for Action plan	54.7% (820)	71.3% (1,220)	66.3% (1,130)
Total	1,500	1,711	1,705

In all three geographic areas, the Action plans received more than 50% of the votes. The percentage voting for an Action plan was highest in the rest of California and Oregon, followed by the rest of the United States. The vote was more evenly split in the Klamath area. The survey clearly informed the respondents that the Action plan would increase costs to their household and that the federal government was involved in the project. Respondents were reminded of their budget constraints as part of the SP question. Finally, text included before the SP questions warned respondents that people are often more willing to vote for plans when payment is not collected and asked them to vote as if payment would be collected (research suggests that such text can improve the responses to hypothetical questions). Despite the current economic conditions and political climate, a majority of respondents support an Action plan.

The cost to the household for the Action plans took on one of four levels ($12, $48, $90, $168).[1] As expected, the percentage voting for the Action plans declined as the cost increased (Table 7-2), although the percentage was the same for $48 and $90. The negative impact of cost on voting for an Action plan was confirmed in the regression models presented in Section 7.2 after accounting for the levels of the other varying attributes that make up the plan. A majority of respondents voted for an Action plan even at the highest cost ($168), suggesting that a larger cost range might have improved the precision of our estimates. Greater variation in cost and the percentage of respondents voting for the Action plan at different costs should improve the fit of the model and provide more information on the cost threshold at which respondents select No Action.

Table 7-2. Vote by Cost of Plan, Unweighted

	$12	**$48**	**$90**	**$168**
Voted for Action plan	72.9%	65.9%	65.9%	55.3%

After each SP choice question, the survey asked the respondent how certain he or she was of his or her choice. Some experimental evidence suggests that there is greater correspondence between responses to real and hypothetical choice questions among respondents who indicated more certainty about their response to the hypothetical question (Champ et al., 1997). Table 7-3 displays the range of certainty across those who voted for the Action and No Action plans for the

[1]The original bid amounts were selected based on bids in other similar studies, although the range was somewhat lower because of concerns about the economy. Based on the results of the pretest, we added a higher top bid and removed one of the middle bids.

Table 7-3. Responses to Conjoint Questions and Certainty, Unweighted

Long Version of Survey				
(p = 0.003)[a]	**N**	**Very Certain**	**Somewhat Certain**	**Not at All Certain**
Voted for No Action plan	582	55.4%	34.5%	10.0%
Voted for Plan A	1,062	57.1%	37.4%	5.5%
Total	1,644	56.5%	36.4%	7.1%
(p = 0.004)	**N**	**Very Certain**	**Somewhat Certain**	**Not at All Certain**
Voted for No Action plan	592	59.6%	29.5%	10.9%
Voted for Plan B	1,041	59.9%	33.7%	6.5%
Total	1,633	59.8%	32.2%	8.1%
Short Version of Survey				
(p = 0.000)	**N**	**Very Certain**	**Somewhat Certain**	**Not at All Certain**
Voted for No Action plan	572	60.4%	29.7%	9.9%
Voted for Plan A	1,067	62.5%	33.1%	4.3%
Total	1,639	61.8%	31.9%	6.3%

[a] Pearson chi-squared test of association across strata ($p < 0.05$ indicates strong likelihood of strata-level statistical association).

long (two SP choice questions) and short (one SP choice question) versions of the survey. A chi-squared test for differences between the distributions of certainty responses suggests that respondents who voted for the Action plan were slightly more certain of their responses than those who voted for the No Action plan.

Also from Table 7-3, there was no significant difference in the percentage who voted for Plan A in the long version and the short versions of the survey (p-value = 0.7633). In addition to the long and short versions of the survey, the order in which the human uses of the Klamath River were presented on page 5 of the survey was also varied (see Appendix A for a copy of the survey instrument). The difference in the percentage voting for an Action plan was not significantly different between the two models (Table 7-4).

Table 7-4. Voted for Action Plan by Order in Which Human Uses Are Presented by Sample Area, Unweighted

(p = 0.805)[a]	**12-County Klamath Area**	**Rest of Oregon and California**	**Rest of the United States**
Voted for Action plan, human uses listed alphabetical order	51.3%	50.1%	51.2%
Voted for Action plan, human uses listed reverse alphabetical order	48.7%	49.9%	48.8%

[a] Pearson chi-squared test of association across strata ($p < 0.05$ indicates strong likelihood of strata-level statistical association).

After the SP choice questions, the survey presented a series of statements designed to debrief the respondents on their choices. Starting with respondents who voted for the No Action plan (Table 7-5), a majority of the respondents from all three strata agreed with the statement that they are against more taxes and government spending as a reason for voting for the No Action plan, and a chi-squared test suggests that there is no difference in the distribution of responses across the categories among the three geographic areas. There was less agreement with the statement "I would not vote for the action plans even if there were no added cost to my household." In this case, the three areas had significantly different patterns of response. Respondents from the 12-county Klamath area who selected No Action expressed much stronger agreement with this statement.

Table 7-5. Responses for No Action Votes, Unweighted

	I voted for NO ACTION because I am against any more taxes or government spending				
(p = 0.100)[a]	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Neither Agree nor Disagree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**
12-county Klamath area	45.2%	26.5%	14.4%	9.5%	4.5%
Rest of Oregon and California	34.4%	30.8%	18.6%	11.4%	4.7%
Rest of the United States	36.4%	30.6%	18.2%	11.2%	3.6%
	I would not vote for the action plans even if there were no added cost to my household				
(p = 0.000)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Neither Agree nor Disagree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**
12-county Klamath area	34.0%	27.4%	18.0%	14.9%	5.7%
Rest of Oregon and California	12.5%	22.3%	24.9%	28.1%	12.2%
Rest of the United States	14.0%	20.9%	26.6%	28.3%	10.1%

[a] Pearson chi-squared test of association across strata ($p < 0.05$ indicates strong likelihood of strata-level statistical association).

Table 7-6 looks at two reasons why a respondent might select one of the Action plans. The first statement examines the extent to which respondents might vote for the plan in the hope that the government would pay for the same type of river restoration in a river near their home. Not surprisingly, respondents from the rest of the United States were more likely to agree with this statement than in the other two areas. There was no statistically significant difference among the three geographic areas in the distribution of responses to the second statement about voting for the plan for future generations.

Table 7-6. Responses for Action Plan Votes, Unweighted

	I voted for the action plan because I thought it would increase the chances that the government would do the same thing in river basins closer to my home				
(p = 0.000)[a]	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Neither Agree nor Disagree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**
12-county Klamath area	7.9%	21.7%	41.7%	23.9%	4.8%
Rest of Oregon and California	7.6%	24.1%	34.9%	24.8%	8.6%
Rest of the United States	11.1%	32.2%	31.4%	19.7%	5.5%
	I voted for the action plan more for future generations than for myself				
(p = 0.127)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Neither Agree nor Disagree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**
12-county Klamath area	34.0%	51.8%	10.7%	2.3%	1.2%
Rest of Oregon and California	35.4%	49.5%	9.8%	4.4%	0.9%
Rest of the United States	38.8%	47.8%	9.8%	2.1%	1.4%

[a] Pearson chi-squared test of association across strata ($p < 0.05$ indicates strong likelihood of strata-level statistical association).

Some research suggests that individuals' beliefs about the consequentiality of the survey can affect their responses (Landry and List 2007). Table 7-7 reports the responses to a question about the likelihood that policy makers would consider the results from the survey in their decision about the Klamath River Basin restoration plans. Respondents from the Klamath area were significantly more pessimistic that policy makers would consider the survey in their decision-making process.

Table 7-7. Influence of Survey Results on Policy Makers, Unweighted

(p = 0.000)[a]	**12-County Klamath Area**	**Rest of Oregon and California**	**Rest of the United States**
Very likely	7.4%	9.9%	8.2%
Somewhat likely	20.5%	27.5%	23.1%
Even chances	22.5%	25.1%	26.4%
Somewhat unlikely	19.2%	18.0%	19.0%
Very unlikely	26.6%	13.7%	17.5%
No opinion	3.7%	5.9%	5.8%

[a] Pearson chi-squared test of association across strata ($p < 0.05$ indicates strong likelihood of strata-level statistical association).

Finally, the survey presented respondents with a series of statements about the survey and their choices between the Action and No Action plans. Table 7-8 indicates that the distribution of responses across the levels of agreement was significantly different (p-value of 0.05 or less) across the three geographic areas for all the statements except the following:

- The descriptions of the plans were hard to understand.
- The survey provided me with enough information to make a choice between the options shown.

Table 7-8. Agreement with Statements about the Survey and the Choices, Unweighted

	My choices would have been different if the economy in my area were better				
(p = 0.001)[a]	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Neither Agree nor Disagree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**
12-county Klamath area	8.9%	16.0%	28.0%	29.1%	18.0%
Rest of Oregon and California	8.9%	19.7%	27.8%	29.0%	14.6%
Rest of the United States	10.1%	19.4%	31.8%	27.5%	11.3%
	It is important to restore the Klamath River Basin, no matter how much it costs				
(p = 0.000)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Neither Agree nor Disagree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**
12-county Klamath area	12.8%	20.9%	24.1%	24.1%	18.0%
Rest of Oregon and California	13.4%	28.9%	30.3%	19.8%	7.6%
Rest of the United States	9.8%	29.5%	28.4%	23.9%	8.4%
	I do not think I should have to contribute to the restoration of the Klamath River Basin				
(p = 0.000)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Neither Agree nor Disagree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**
12-county Klamath area	15.9%	17.9%	27.5%	29.2%	9.5%
Rest of Oregon and California	7.4%	16.4%	29.5%	35.5%	11.1%
Rest of the United States	11.9%	22.3%	33.2%	25.9%	6.8%
	I am concerned that the plans would hurt the economy in the Klamath River Basin				
(p = 0.000)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Neither Agree nor Disagree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**
12-county Klamath area	14.1%	25.9%	32.3%	21.4%	6.3%
Rest of Oregon and California	2.8%	22.3%	44.0%	25.4%	5.6%
Rest of the United States	3.5%	18.4%	43.0%	30.1%	5.0%

(continued)

Table 7-8. Agreement with Statements about the Survey and the Choices, Unweighted (continued)

	The descriptions of the plans were hard to understand				
(p = 0.150)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Neither Agree nor Disagree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**
12-county Klamath area	2.5%	11.1%	24.8%	46.4%	15.2%
Rest of Oregon and California	2.4%	9.0%	21.9%	48.0%	18.7%
Rest of the United States	2.0%	9.3%	21.1%	50.0%	17.7%
	I do not believe that the plans will actually increase the number of fish as described				
(p = 0.000)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Neither Agree nor Disagree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**
12-county Klamath area	12.0%	22.5%	30.5%	25.8%	9.3%
Rest of Oregon and California	3.0%	11.3%	35.6%	39.2%	11.0%
Rest of the United States	2.6%	12.2%	34.1%	41.3%	9.9%
	Removing the dams from the Klamath River is a bad idea				
(p = 0.000)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Neither Agree nor Disagree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**
12-county Klamath area	22.5%	19.4%	20.1%	22.0%	16.1%
Rest of Oregon and California	5.8%	13.8%	30.7%	34.3%	15.4%
Rest of the United States	6.5%	13.9%	35.7%	31.6%	12.3%
	Some of the plans cost too much compared to what they would deliver				
(p = 0.000)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Neither Agree nor Disagree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**
12-county Klamath area	19.1%	29.7%	25.5%	17.0%	8.8%
Rest of Oregon and California	8.6%	21.6%	35.1%	25.7%	9.0%
Rest of the United States	7.5%	23.7%	35.0%	26.6%	7.2%
	The changes offered by the plans happen too far in the future for me to really care				
(p = 0.000)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Neither Agree nor Disagree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**
12-county Klamath area	3.6%	10.4%	28.4%	37.1%	20.6%
Rest of Oregon and California	1.7%	9.4%	26.3%	43.2%	19.4%
Rest of the United States	1.4%	11.1%	28.7%	43.2%	15.5%
	The survey provided me with enough information to make a choice between the options shown				
(p = 0.066)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Neither Agree nor Disagree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**
12-county Klamath area	18.0%	52.4%	17.5%	9.6%	2.5%
Rest of Oregon and California	15.4%	51.4%	21.8%	8.7%	2.6%
Rest of the United States	14.9%	56.1%	18.5%	8.7%	1.8%

[a] Pearson chi-squared test of association across strata ($p < 0.05$ indicates strong likelihood of strata-level statistical association).

With respect to these two statements, the results suggest that, overall, respondents did not find the plans hard to understand and agreed that the survey provided enough information. The fact that there was no statistically significant difference in the pattern of responses across the three geographic areas suggests that the differences in opinions about the plans most likely represent differences in the impacts of the plans on local residents versus those living farther away and not difficulty in understanding the choices presented in the survey.

Looking at the rest of the statements, we see that in most cases a lower percentage of respondents from the Klamath area selected "Neither Agree nor Disagree," reflecting the fact that there are stronger differences of opinions among respondents in the 12-county Klamath area about the KBRA and the Settlement Agreement. For example, Klamath area respondents responded differently to the following statements:

- I am concerned that the plans would hurt the economy of the Klamath River Basin.
- Removing the dams from the Klamath River is a bad idea.

In both cases, compared with the other two areas, a much larger percentage strongly agreed with these statements in the Klamath area, and a slightly larger percentage also strongly disagreed.

7.2 Analysis of Stated Preference Questions

The SP data can be used to estimate households' total value for the changes described in the survey. Using the SP data, we estimated a number of different models using three different estimation methods: conditional logit, mixed logit, and error components approaches. In this section, we start with a description of the modeling frameworks. We then present results for the models that were used to calculate household and aggregate WTP discussed in Section 8, as well as models to test the sensitivity of the estimates to assumptions about excluding possible protest votes or respondents who may not have been making trade-offs. We also interacted the coefficients in the model with the responses to other questions from the survey to test whether the responses have the impact predicted by economic theory and intuition.

7.2.1 Modeling Frameworks

To analyze the data from the SP choice questions, we applied a random utility modeling (RUM) framework, which is commonly used to model discrete choice decisions in both RP and SP methods. The RUM framework assumes that survey respondents implicitly assign utility to each choice option presented to them. This utility can be expressed as

$$V_{ij} = V(X_{ij}, Z_i; \beta^i) + e_{ij}, \tag{7.1}$$

where V_{ij} is individual i's utility for a choice option (i.e., restoration option) j. The subfunction $V(\cdot)$ is the nonstochastic part of utility, a function of X_{ij}, which represents a vector of attribute levels for the option j (including its cost) presented to the respondent; Z_i, a vector of personal characteristics; and β^j, a vector of attribute-specific preference parameters. e_{ij} is a stochastic term, which captures elements of the choice option that affect individuals' utility but are not observable to the analyst. On each choice occasion, respondents are assumed to select the option that provides the highest level of utility. By presenting respondents with a series of choice tasks and options with different values of X_{ij}, the resulting choices reveal information about the preference parameter vector (the vector of coefficients from the estimation).

For the basic analysis, we assumed the following form for utility:

$$V_{ij} = X_{ij}\beta_1 + C_{ij}\beta_2 + e_{ij}, \tag{7.2}$$

where C_{ij} is the cost of option j to respondent i (in this equation, the cost attribute is separated from the other attributes in X_{ij}). The parameter vector, β, is assumed to be the same for all respondents and includes two main components: β_1, the vector of marginal utilities associated with each attribute in X_{ij} and β_2, the marginal utility of income.

The analysis needs to account for the direct preference effect, associated with the No Action alternative. The No Action alternative is always presented as no change in the populations of wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, continued very high risk of extinction for the suckers, continued high risk of extinction for the coho salmon, and no additional cost to the household. The description of No Action specifies that it would not include dam removal, a water-sharing agreement, or fish restoration (which are always included for the Action plans). Therefore, to account for the preference effect of Action versus No Action, the analysis included an alternative-specific constant for the No Action alternative along with the other attributes in X_{ij}.

We estimated the model using three different specifications: a conditional logit (McFadden, 1984), mixed logit or random-parameters logit (ML, based on Revelt and Train, 1998), and an error components model (ECM, Hensher et al., 2008).

A standard conditional logit model assumes the disturbance term follows a Type I extreme-value error structure and uses maximum-likelihood methods to estimate β_1 and β_2. One of the well-recognized limitations of the conditional logit model is the assumed property of Independence of Irrelevant Alternative (IIA), which often implies unrealistic substitution patterns between options, particularly those that are relatively similar (McFadden, 1984).

Nevertheless, it is a computationally straightforward estimation approach that can provide useful insights into the general pattern of respondents' preference, trade-offs, and values.

Preferences were also estimated using ML or ECM models. Both models serve as extensions of the conditional logit and relax the restrictive IIA assumption. They also account for unobserved heterogeneity in tastes for alternatives or attributes across subjects (Hensher et al., 2008; Train, 2003; Train and Sonnier, 2005).

The ECM specifically accounts for unobserved heterogeneity in tastes for alternatives by introducing an individual-specific random effect for each alternative (Action *and* No Action):

$$V_{ij} = X_{ij}\beta_1 + C_{ij}\beta_2 + \theta_j\eta + e_{ij}, \tag{7.5}$$

where θ_j is an alternative-specific stochastic component of preferences for alternatives that varies across respondents according to an assumed probability distribution.

The ML model also avoids potential estimation bias from unobserved preference heterogeneity among respondents in choice models by estimating a distribution of preferences across the sample for each selected preference parameter and accounts for within-sample correlation when respondents answer multiple questions (Train, 2003; Train and Sonnier, 2005). It introduces subject-specific stochastic components for β, as follows:

$$V_{ij} = X_{ij}\beta^i + \mathrm{e}^i_{ij} = X_{ij}\left(\beta + \eta^i\right) + \mathrm{e}^i_{ij}, \tag{7.6}$$

where η^i is a stochastic component of preferences that varies across respondents according to an assumed probability distribution. It captures within-subject correlation in responses (i.e., panel structured data), which is important for conjoint/discrete choice experiments that involve multiple choice tasks per respondent (as for half the respondents in this study). Given considerable variation in respondents' preferences for Action or No Action suggested by the raw data on voting patterns, we included a stochastic component for the alternative-specific constant that was associated with modeling the Action vs. No Action alternative and fixed the other coefficients. We assumed a normal distribution for the alternative-specific constant. The implications of this assumption are that preferences for the No Action plan may vary widely and that unobserved variation in preferences for fish growth and reduced extinction chances is similar for subgroups within each stratum and for households whose characteristics we accounted for.

In addition, there are two main approaches to estimating ML models: simulation-based maximum likelihood estimation and Bayesian (i.e., Hierarchical Bayes [HB]) estimation. In general, the two methods have equivalent asymptotic properties, but they use different estimation procedures that offer advantages and disadvantages for addressing the specification issues described above. The two estimation procedures are discussed in-depth in Train (2001) and Huber and Train (2001). We selected the simulation-based maximum likelihood estimator.

7.2.2 Estimation Results

We estimated a number of different models using the SP data for each of the three geographic areas. In this section, we present the results from the models that we use in Section 8 to calculate household and aggregate WTP. Tables 7-9 to 7-11 present the results from the conditional logit and ECM specifications for the full sample (ML models produced similar results).

All of the models include the attributes in the SP choice tasks as the explanatory variables.[2] The household cost variable is included as a continuous variable.[3] Because the sampling unit for the survey was the household (based on addresses), several household-level demographic variables were acquired as part of the sampling frame.[4] We tested the impact of these variables on WTP through interactions with all the attribute levels except the cost variable.[5] Only household-level variables were used in the interactions because our sampling unit is the household, not the individual. Individual-level variables are included in the sensitivity analysis in Section 7.2.3.

[2]The attribute levels for the increase in wild fish and the extinction rates for the suckers and the coho salmon are categorical effects coded (e.g., 1 or 0 for the value of the included categories and −1 for the excluded category), while the No Action alternative-specific constant is a dummy variable (e.g., 1 or 0 for the value of the included categories or excluded categories, respectively) in the ECM and effects-coded for the conditional logit and ML models.

[3]Statistical tests of the restriction that costs have a linear effect on the stated choices could not be rejected at a $p = 0.05$ level.

[4]In creating the household-level survey weights, these variables were also examined for their effect on the propensity of the household to respond to the survey (see Appendix D for the variables that were significant predictors of response).

[5] We did not interact the cost variable with household-level variables because doing so produces multiple estimates of the marginal utility of money, which complicates aggregation.

The conditional logit and ECM models produce qualitatively similar results.[6] Overall, the results indicate that cost had a statistically significant and relatively large impact on the decision to vote for a plan, and the levels of the attributes associated with the fish had much weaker impacts. After cost, the largest effect comes from the alternative-specific constant for the No Action plan.

In the 12-county Klamath area and the rest of Oregon and California, some of the household-level interaction variables were also significant. In the 12-county Klamath area, households in Del Norte and Humbolt Counties were significantly less likely to select the No Action alternative (Table 7-9). Also, households not living in single-family homes (addresses in multiunit dwellings or PO box addresses) were less likely to vote for programs where extinction risks to suckers remained at a very high level. In the rest of Oregon and California, households in rural areas and households in California were significantly more likely to vote in favor of No Action (Table 7-10). In the rest of the United States, none of the interaction terms were significant (Table 7-11).

The ECM includes a random effect for the Action and No Action alternatives that allowed for correlation between the Action and No Action alternatives within a choice. As discussed above, the purpose of the error components is to capture systematic unobserved preference heterogeneity across individuals in their choices for Action versus No Action. Looking at the responses to the questions presented in Sections 5 and 7, as well as the models we estimated, it is clear that there is significant variation in preferences across respondents. In particular, as indicated in the tables in Section 7.1, there are stark differences of opinion both among the respondents from the three geographic areas and within the geographic regions, especially the Klamath area respondents. The error components capture some of this unobserved variance that would otherwise have to be accounted for in the coefficients on the other attributes. Including the individual-specific random effects for the Action and No Action plans purges the other coefficient estimates of this unobserved heterogeneity and improves the fit of the model based on the log-likelihood values. The large size of the Action and No Action error components

[6] The coefficients from a conditional logit or ECM logit are themselves not marginal effects. Limited dependent choice models implicitly assume that coefficients are unique up to a certain scale factor (constant across individuals, attributes, or alternatives in the multinomial or conditional logit). The impact of the scale factor is determined by sample or study characteristics, and the assumed error structure of the model specification. Oftentimes, generalizations of the conditional logit model (such as the ECM) better capture variance in this scale factor if it exists. A direct comparison between the coefficients of the models may be misleading, as one model may have more significant coefficients despite having larger coefficients and standard errors (due to capturing a larger scale factor). Louviere et al. (2000, p. 138-176) provides a summary of this issue.

Table 7-9. Full Sample 12-County Klamath Area, Conditional Logit and Error Components Model Coefficients and Standard Errors (N = 1,003)

	Conditional Logit Coefficient	SE	Error Components Coefficient	SE
30% increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout	−0.034	0.078	−0.090	0.211
100% increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout	−0.021	0.080	−0.246	0.236
150% increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout[a]	0.055	0.079	0.336	0.220
Very high sucker extinction risk	−0.035	0.082	−0.120	0.236
High sucker extinction risk	0.009	0.086	0.132	0.244
Moderate sucker extinction risk[a]	0.026	0.091	−0.011	0.257
High coho salmon extinction risk	−0.209***	0.080	−0.467**	0.221
Moderate coho salmon extinction risk	0.097	0.080	0.318	0.218
Low coho salmon extinction risk[a]	0.111	0.077	0.149	0.213
Cost	−0.005***	0.001	−0.018***	0.003
No Action	−0.071	0.072	−0.891*	0.480
Interaction very high sucker extinction X nonsingle housing	−0.252***	0.104	−0.738**	0.384
Interaction high sucker extinction X nonsingle housing	0.105	0.160	0.348	0.464
Interaction No Action X Del-Norte/Humboldt Counties	−0.583***	0.083	−4.390***	0.892
Action error component			4.056	4.094
No Action error component			4.221	3.830
Log-Likelihood	−984.20		−850.41	

*Significant at the 10% significance level

**Significant at the 5% significance level

***Significant at the 1% significance level

[a] Excluded category, equal to the negative of the sum of the other attribute levels, with the standard error based on the variance and covariance of the other levels.

Table 7-10. Full Sample Rest of California and Oregon Conditional Logit and Error Components Model Coefficients and Standard Errors (N = 1,154)

	Conditional Logit Coefficient	SE	Error Components Coefficient	SE
30% increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout	−0.084	0.078	−0.178	0.161
100% increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout	0.021	0.081	−0.174	0.177
150% increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout[a]	0.062	0.080	0.353*	0.190
Very high sucker extinction risk	−0.048	0.078	−0.156	0.169
High sucker extinction risk	−0.024	0.079	−0.050	0.164
Moderate sucker extinction risk[a]	0.072	0.082	0.206	0.164
High coho salmon extinction risk	−0.192**	0.079	−0.554***	0.183
Moderate coho salmon extinction risk	0.113	0.081	0.213	0.167
Low coho salmon extinction risk[a]	0.079	0.079	0.341**	0.174
Cost	−0.005***	0.001	−0.015***	0.003
No Action	−0.800***	0.109	−4.404***	0.771
Interaction No Action X rural	0.272***	0.089	1.600***	0.559
Interaction No Action X California	0.257***	0.088	1.229**	0.546
Action error component			4.086***	1.064
No Action error component			0.268	14.557
Log-Likelihood	−1,002.60		−912.01	

*Significant at the 10% significance level

**Significant at the 5% significance level

***Significant at the 1% significance level

[a] Excluded category, equal to the negative of the sum of the other attribute levels, with the standard error based on the variance and covariance of the other levels.

Table 7-11. Full Sample Rest of United States Conditional Logit and Error Components Model Coefficients and Standard errors (N = 1,142)

	Conditional Logit Coefficient	SE	Error Components Coefficient	SE
30% increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout	−0.027	0.074	0.017	0.148
100% increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout	−0.008	0.077	−0.244	0.168
150% increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout[a]	0.035	0.078	0.227	0.165
Very high sucker extinction risk	−0.109	0.073	−0.235	0.152
High sucker extinction risk	0.128*	0.078	0.294*	0.160
Moderate sucker extinction risk[a]	−0.019	0.078	−0.058	0.154
High coho salmon extinction risk	−0.122	0.077	−0.404***	0.156
Moderate coho salmon extinction risk	0.079	0.076	0.129	0.158
Low coho salmon extinction risk[a]	0.042	0.078	0.275*	0.167
Cost	−0.005***	0.001	−0.015***	0.002
No Action	−0.430***	0.065	−2.397***	0.385
Action error component			3.744	3.965
No Action error component			0.843	16.933
Log-Likelihood	−1,073.76		−977.04	

*Significant at the 10% significance level

**Significant at the 5% significance level

***Significant at the 1% significance level

[a] Excluded category, equal to the negative of the sum of the other attribute levels, with the standard error based on the variance and covariance of the other levels.

coefficients relative to the other coefficients and the improved fit of the model indicate that there may be significant heterogeneity, even when these coefficients are insignificant (see the last rows of Table 7-9 to 7-11). The results of the mixed logit models are not reported in the tables; however, the sign, significance, and relative magnitude of the coefficient estimates (for the mean effects) were very similar to the conditional logit estimates. Based on the improved fit and the theoretical advantages of the ECM (including relaxing the IIA assumption), we use the ECM results as our preferred specification for calculating WTP in Section 8.

One concern with SP choice data is whether the respondents carefully and fully considered the trade-offs presented by the options. As described in the survey design section, we took a number of steps to encourage careful responses; however, some respondents may have

engaged in behaviors such as "yea saying," "nay saying," or registered a "protest vote." Past research has identified "yea saying" behavior in respondents who want to register support for the good, service, or policy and ignore the costs and other attributes. Yea saying has the potential to increase WTP estimates because respondents select alternatives with higher costs than they would actually pay. The presence of "nay saying" or "protest votes" usually results in lower WTP estimates, because the respondents vote against a program they actually support for reasons that are not related to the attributes of the program presented in the SP question.

The survey included a number of questions, reviewed in Section 7.1, to identify respondents who did not consider the trade-offs presented in the choice tasks. In particular, Question 18b asked respondents their level of agreement with the statement "It is important to restore the Klamath River Basin, no matter what it costs." In the 12-county Klamath area, 126 respondents (13%) strongly agreed with this statement. In the rest of Oregon and California, 53 (5%) strongly agreed, and in the rest of the United States, 111 (10%) strongly agreed. To adjust for the effect of these respondents, we dropped them from the estimation sample and re-estimated the models. The results from this restricted sample are reported in Tables 7-12 to 7-14. The overall sign and significance of the coefficient estimates are very similar to those from the unrestricted sample; however, as expected, there is less of a negative effect associated with the No Action alternative. As discussed in Section 8, the resulting WTP estimates for the Action plans are lower for this restricted sample.

7.2.3 Sensitivity Analysis

In addition to the models that were used to calculate WTP values, we estimated a number of other models to test the sensitivity of our results. For the sensitivity analysis, we mostly employed the conditional logit because it consistently converges to a model solution (usually but not always the case with the ML and ECM) and because the results from the conditional logits were very similar to the other models in the previous section.

We start with a comparison of the different versions of the survey. The versions of the survey included (1) two orders presented for the human uses of the Klamath River Basin water, (2) a one-SP question ("short") and a two-SP question ("long") version of the survey, and (3) the Web version of the survey compared with the paper version. Using separate conditional logit models, we interacted dummy variables for each version with the No Action alternative-specific constant. In all three cases, the dummy variables were not significant. These results indicate that the different versions of the survey did not affect the responses to the SP choice questions.

Table 7-12. Restricted Sample 12-County Klamath Area, Conditional Logit and Error Components Model Coefficients and Standard Errors (N = 876)

	Conditional Logit Coefficient	SE	Error Components Coefficient	SE
30% increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout	−0.066	0.083	−0.053	0.229
100% increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout	0.024	0.084	−0.150	0.249
150% increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout[a]	0.042	0.084	0.203	0.236
Very high sucker extinction risk	−0.033	0.087	−0.172	0.249
High sucker extinction risk	0.008	0.091	0.168	0.258
Moderate sucker extinction risk[a]	0.024	0.096	0.004	0.274
High coho salmon extinction risk	−0.192**	0.084	−0.397*	0.238
Moderate coho salmon extinction risk	0.101	0.085	0.312	0.231
Low coho salmon extinction risk[a]	0.091	0.082	0.085	0.236
Cost	−0.005***	0.001	−0.019***	0.003
No Action	0.011	0.076	−0.327	0.496
Interaction very high sucker extinction X nonsingle housing	−0.263**	0.110	−0.698*	0.416
Interaction high sucker extinction X nonsingle housing	0.142	0.169	0.477	0.521
Interaction No Action X Del-Norte/Humboldt Counties	−0.506***	0.090	−4.014***	0.968
Action error component			3.990	5.369
No Action error component			4.415	4.893
Log-Likelihood	−875.65		−757.72	

*Significant at the 10% significance level

**Significant at the 5% significance level

***Significant at the 1% significance level

[a] Excluded category, equal to the negative of the sum of the other attribute levels, with the standard error based on the variance and covariance of the other levels.

Table 7-13. Restricted Sample Rest of California and Oregon Conditional Logit and Error Components Model Coefficients and Standard Errors (N = 1,001)

	Conditional Logit Coefficient	SE	Error Components Coefficient	SE
30% increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout	−0.066	0.081	−0.153	0.169
100% increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout	−0.001	0.084	−0.193	0.185
150% increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout[a]	0.067	0.084	0.346*	0.194
Very high sucker extinction risk	−0.042	0.082	−0.127	0.173
High sucker extinction risk	−0.021	0.082	−0.034	0.169
Moderate sucker extinction risk[a]	0.063	0.086	0.161	0.170
High coho salmon extinction risk	−0.197**	0.082	−0.549***	0.187
Moderate coho salmon extinction risk	0.124	0.085	0.247	0.172
Low coho salmon extinction risk[a]	0.074	0.083	0.302*	0.178
Cost	−0.005***	0.001	−0.016***	0.003
No Action	−0.751***	0.112	−4.028***	0.762
Interaction rural X No Action	0.300***	0.094	1.724***	0.573
Interaction No Action X California	0.280***	0.090	1.280**	0.547
Action error component			0.906	10.553
No Action error component			3.817	2.540
Log-Likelihood	−909.30		−831.75	

*Significant at the 10% significance level

**Significant at the 5% significance level

***Significant at the 1% significance level

[a] Excluded category, equal to the negative of the sum of the other attribute levels, with the standard error based on the variance and covariance of the other levels.

Table 7-14. Restricted Sample Rest of U.S. Conditional Logit and Error Components Model Coefficients and Standard Errors (N = 1,131)

	Conditional Logit Coefficient	SE	Error Components Coefficient	SE
30% increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout	−0.014	0.076	0.037	0.151
100% increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout	−0.004	0.080	−0.230	0.170
150% increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout[a]	0.018	0.080	0.192	0.165
Very high sucker extinction risk	−0.137*	0.076	−0.282*	0.155
High sucker extinction risk	0.136*	0.080	0.309*	0.161
Moderate sucker extinction risk[a]	0.0004	0.080	−0.028	0.156
High coho salmon extinction risk	−0.148*	0.079	−0.423***	0.162
Moderate coho salmon extinction risk	0.100	0.079	0.139	0.161
Low coho salmon extinction risk[a]	0.048	0.080	0.283*	0.168
Cost	−0.005***	0.001	−0.015***	0.002
No Action	−0.350***	0.067	−1.935***	0.367
Action error component			2.815	5.771
No Action error component			2.328	7.235
	−996.36		−910.94	

*Significant at the 10% significance level

**Significant at the 5% significance level

***Significant at the 1% significance level

[a] Excluded category, equal to the negative of the sum of the other attribute levels, with the standard error based on the variance and covariance of the other levels.

To examine the impact of individual attitudes, opinions, and demographic characteristics, we estimated a conditional logit model that included interaction terms between the No Action variable and a number of variables. Table 7-15 presents the list of variables tested along with whether the variable was significant and associated with increased or decreased probability of voting for an Action plan. An increased (decreased) probability of voting for an Action plan would be associated with increased (decreased) WTP, although it would not necessarily result in a statistically significant increase (decrease) in WTP for a full plan. Appendix H presents the coefficients for the regressions summarized in Table 7-15.

Table 7-15. Impact of Selected Individual Characteristics and Opinions on the Probability of Voting for an Action Plan

Question	Question Number[a]	12-County Klamath Area	Rest of Oregon and California	Rest of United States
Heard about Klamath Basin	Q2	NS[b]	NS	Higher[c]
Ever visited Klamath Basin	Q3	Higher	NS	NS
Somewhat certain about response	Q15, 17	NS	Lower	NS
Not at all certain about response	Q15, 17	NS	Lower	Lower
Person not having recent birthday responded	Q42	Lower	NS	NS
Strongly agree that plans were hard to understand	Q18e	NS	Lower	Lower
Strongly disagree survey provided enough information to make a decision	Q18j	Higher	NS	NS
Strongly agree that removing dam is a bad idea	Q18g	Lower	Lower	Lower
Yea sayers or nay sayers (net effect)[d]		Lower	Lower	Lower
Believe results very likely to be used	Q21	Higher	NS	Higher
Believe results somewhat likely to be used	Q21	Higher	NS	NS
Believe results somewhat unlikely to be used	Q21	NS	Lower	NS
Believe results very unlikely to be used	Q21	Lower	Lower	Lower
Male	Q25	NS	NS	Lower
Age	Q26	Lower	NS	Lower
Income > $50,000	Q29	NS	NS	NS
High school/GED (highest level of education)	Q30	NS	Higher	Higher
College (highest level of education)	Q30	NS	NS	Higher
Graduate/professional (highest level of education)	Q30	NS	Higher	Higher
Hispanic	Q33	NS	Lower	NS
Black	Q34	NS	NS	NS
Native American	Q34	NS	NS	NS
Asian-Pacific Islander	Q34	NS	Lower	NS

[a] The survey questionnaire is provided in Appendix A.

[b] NS = not significant and indicates the coefficient was not significant at the 5% level.

[c] "Higher" indicates that the interaction term was significant at the 5% significance level and predicted a higher probability of selecting an Action plan, while "lower" is defined in a similar way and indicates a lower probability of selecting an Action plan.

[d] Dummy variable indicating whether a respondent might be either a "yea sayer" or a "nay sayer." "Yea sayers" strongly agreed with the statement "It is important to restore the Klamath River Basin, no matter what it costs." "Nay sayers" were identified as follows: strongly agree or agree with "I do not believe that the plans will actually increase the number of fish as described" or "I do not think I should have to contribute to the restoration of the Klamath River Basin" or "I voted for NO ACTION because I am against any more taxes or government spending" or "I would not vote for the action plans even if there were no added cost to my household" or disagree or strongly disagree with "the federal government should be involved in restoring the Klamath River Basin."

According to the results of models including these interaction effects, familiarity with the Klamath Basin had positive effects on support of the Action plan. In the rest of the United States, those who had heard of the Klamath River Basin were more likely to vote for an Action plan, and in the 12-county Klamath area respondents who had visited the Basin were more likely to vote for the plan. In addition, recall that the survey asked that the adult with the most recent birthday complete the survey to attempt random selection of respondents within a household. In the 12-county Klamath area, respondents who did not have the most recent birthday were less likely to vote for an Action plan, potentially indicating that some opponents of the plan wanted to respond to the survey.

Looking at the impact of uncertainty and understanding of the survey, we investigated the impact of the respondent's self-reported certainty about their vote and their opinion about whether the descriptions of the plans were clear and the survey provided enough information. In keeping with the results presented in Table 7-3, respondents who were less certain of their votes were less likely to vote for an Action plan in the rest of California and Oregon and in the rest of the United States. Respondents who strongly agreed that the plans were hard to understand were less likely to vote for an Action plan in two of the three geographic areas. In the 12–county Klamath area, respondents who strongly disagreed that the survey provided enough information were more likely to vote for the Action plan. As expected, respondents who strongly agreed that removing the dams was a bad idea were less likely to vote for an Action plan in all three geographic areas.

Turning to the potential "yea saying" and "nay saying" effects, in the results presented in Table 7-15, we included a dummy variable defining whether the respondent might be either a "yea sayer" or a "nay sayer," and the variable measures the net effect of both groups. In general, it is thought that respondents who display "yea saying" or "nay saying" might not be revealing their true WTP, and their responses to the SP questions might reflect opinions about issues outside of the good or service offered in the question; however, the analyst cannot know for certain. On net, "nay sayers" outweighed "yea sayers." Looking more closely at a selected set of possible "nay saying" indicators, we ran conditional logit models (not reported here) for each geographic area on just the sample who strongly disagreed with "the federal government should be involved in restoring the Klamath River Basin" or strongly agreed with "I do not think I should have to contribute to the restoration of the Klamath River Basin" or "I voted for NO ACTION because I am against any more taxes or government spending." The results for all three geographic areas suggest a strong, significant preference for the No Action alternative among potential "nay sayers," as expected. In addition, the coefficients on the other attributes, including cost, were less significant than in the models run on the full sample, suggesting that the potential "nay sayers" were less sensitive to the levels of the attributes on average.

Looking at the demographic variables, males were less likely to support the Action plan in the rest of the United States, and age also had a negative impact on support for the Action plan in the 12-county Klamath area and the rest of the United States. Higher levels of education corresponded with greater support for the Action plan for several of the education variables in the rest of Oregon and California and in the rest of the United States (compared with the excluded category "no high school diploma"). The variable for those with annual household incomes over $50,000 was not significant. In separate regressions (not reported here), we interacted cost with income as both a continuous variable and a categorical variable. In the rest of Oregon and California, the interaction terms for incomes between $50,000 and $75,000 and between $100,000 and $200,000 had positive coefficients (implying, all else equal, a higher WTP). All the other income variable interactions were insignificant. In terms of the relative size of the coefficients, the largest estimated effects were for several of the attitude and education category variables (results presented in Appendix H). In particular, the probability of choosing the No Action alternative is most positively associated with (1) net impact of yea and nay saying (in the 12-county Klamath area), (2) those who strongly believed removing the dam is a bad idea (in all three areas), and (3) those who believed that policymakers were unlikely to use the results of the survey (in the 12-county Klamath area and the rest of Oregon and California). In contrast, having a high school degree (in the rest of Oregon and California) and having a college degree or a graduate or profession degree (in the rest of the United States) have the strongest negative effect on the probability of selecting the No Action alternative.

As part of the conditional logit analysis, we also included interaction terms between the level of concern the respondent expressed about the three different types of fish discussed and the variables for the levels of these fish attributes in the SP choice questions. Table 7-16 reports the significant interactions and direction of the impact for each level of the fish attributes. In Table 7-16, "higher" implies that respondents who strongly agreed with the statements expressing concern for declining fish populations and high extinction risks (Questions 4, 5, and 6 in the survey) had a higher WTP for the attribute level compared with the mean effect.[7] Looking across the three geographic regions, in general, respondents who expressed greater concern were willing to pay more for lower extinction risks (high and moderate for the suckers and moderate and low for the coho salmon). The effect was strongest for the coho salmon, where in every case but one the respondents who were most concerned had higher WTP for moderate and low risks and placed a lower value on plans that continued the high baseline extinction rates.

[7]Comparisons are made to the mean effect across the three levels of the attributes rather than to the excluded category because of the effects coding.

Table 7-16. Impact of Selected Individual Characteristics and Opinions on the Probability of Voting for an Action Plan

Question	Question Number[a]	Variables Affected	12-County Klamath Area	Rest of Oregon and California	Rest of United States
Concerned about declines in number of Chinook salmon and steelhead trout	Q4	30% increase			
		100% increase	Lower[b]		
		150% increase	Higher		
Concerned suckers at very high risk of extinction	Q5	Very high extinction risk	Lower	Lower	Lower
		High extinction risk	Higher		
		Moderate extinction risk		Higher	Higher
Concerned that coho salmon at high risk of extinction	Q6	High extinction risk	Lower	Lower	Lower
		Moderate extinction risk	Higher	Higher	
		Low extinction risk	Higher	Higher	Higher

[a] The survey questionnaire is provided in Appendix A.

[b] "Higher" indicates that the interaction term was significant at the 5% significance level and predicted a higher WTP for moving from the mean effect to the specific attribute level, while "lower" is defined in a similar way and indicates a lower WTP.

Those who recreate in the Klamath River Basin may have different WTP values for the restoration agreements. As discussed in Section 5, respondents from the 12-county Klamath area were more likely to have made a recreational trip to the river Basin in the last 12 months than respondents from the other two areas. Table 7-17 shows support for the Action plan by the type of recreation activity. The percentage voting for an Action plan varied between 44% and 64%, with lower levels of support among lake/reservoir fishermen and those who used motorboats or jet skis.

We also ran conditional logit models that tested whether recreational users of the Klamath were more or less likely to vote for an Action plan (results not reported here). Overall, we did not find significant effects associated with recreational use. To conduct these tests, for each geographic area we interacted the No Action alternative-specific constant with a variable that equaled one if the respondent had made a recreational trip to the Klamath River Basin in the last 12 months and zero otherwise. The interaction was not significant in the 12-county Klamath

Table 7-17. 12-County Klamath Area Support for Action Plan by Type of Recreation for Respondents Who Took at Least One Recreational Trip to the Klamath River Basin in the Last 12 Months

	Voted for Action Plan	Total Number of Respondents
River/stream fishing	57.0%	314
Lake/reservoir fishing	45.5%	211
Motorboating or jet skiing	44.4%	81
Rafting	51.5%	103
Canoeing or kayaking	54.7%	75
Swimming	62.5%	240
Camping	59.3%	302
Waterfowl hunting	61.4%	57
Hiking	64.4%	289
Bird watching	63.8%	188
Other	58.0%	119

Basin sample or the rest of California and Oregon. In the rest of the United States, 15 respondents indicated they had made at least one trip in the last 12 months. Based on their responses, the interaction term was significant and large, indicating a much higher WTP for an Action plan among these 15 respondents compared with people who had not made a trip in the last 12 months. However, this variable was insignificant when we dropped the respondents who strongly agreed that the Klamath River Basin should be restored no matter what it costs.

SECTION 8
MEAN AND AGGREGATE WILLINGNESS-TO-PAY ESTIMATES

In this section, we present the WTP estimates for an Action plan using two different samples, plus selected changes in attribute levels. The estimates are based on the models presented in Section 7. Using the estimated WTP values, we then present aggregate WTP values based on assumptions about the population to which we can extrapolate the results.

8.1 Average Household WTP Estimates

The results from the models presented in Section 7 can be used to calculate estimates of WTP for different plans involving specific levels of the attributes and for changes in the level of an individual attribute. Starting with equation 7.2, we can calculate the marginal WTP for a unit change in any individual attribute using the following equation:

$$MWTP_k = -\hat{\beta}_{1k} / \hat{\beta}_2, \tag{8.1}$$

where k refers to the kth element of the X and β_1 vectors (recall that X is the vector of attribute levels and β_1 is the vector of coefficients). The cost coefficient is β_2. The coefficients from the model can also be used to estimate the average WTP for acquiring the combination of attributes associated with one program (X_1) compared with the attributes of another program (e.g., the No Action alternative) (X_0):

$$WTP_k = -(\hat{\beta}_1 / \hat{\beta}_2)(X_1 - X_0). \tag{8.2}$$

Using the results for the ECM reported in Tables 7-9 to 7-14, we calculated a weighted average of household WTP with a 95% confidence interval for each geographic area. The standard errors and confidence intervals for these value estimates were estimated using the Krinsky and Robb (1986) simulation method. The weights are based on the proportion of households in the geographic area in subcategories based on the interaction terms.[1] We considered WTP for a change from No Action to Action plan 1, described in Figure 8-1. The first row of Table 8-1 contains the average annual household WTP over the 20-year time frame

[1]For the 12-county Klamath area, the four subcategories are single-family dwellings in all counties except Del Norte and Hubodlt, multiunit dwellings/PO box addresses in all counties except Del Norte and Hubodlt, single-family dwellings in Del Norte and Hubodlt, and multiunit dwellings/PO box addresses in Del Norte and Hubodlt. For the rest of Oregon and California, the four subcategories are households in urban Oregon, rural Oregon, urban California, and rural California. The rest of the United States was not divided into subcategories based on the model results.

Attributes	No Action	Action Plan 1
Percent increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout returning to the river each year	0%	30%
Extinction risk for suckers	Very high	High
Extinction risk for coho salmon	High	Moderate

Figure 8-1. Definition of Action Plan 1 and No Action Plan

Table 8-1. Household WTP Values for Action Plan 1 Relative to No Action with 95% Confidence Interval using Error Components Model

Plan	12-County Klamath Area	Rest of Oregon and California	Rest of United States
20-year annual household WTP for full sample	$160.61 ($118.72–$202.50)	$254.19 ($189.52–$318.85)	$237.77 ($177.31–$298.24)
Annualized WTP for full sample based on infinite stream of payments and 4.125% discount rate	$89.05 ($65.82–$112.28)	$140.93 ($105.07–$176.76)	$131.83 ($98.30–$165.24)
20-year annual household WTP for the restricted sample	$121.85 ($79.09–$164.61)	$213.03 ($160.90–$265.15)	$213.43 ($155.70–$271.16)
Annualized WTP for the restricted sample based on infinite stream of payments and 4.125% discount rate	$67.56 ($43.85–$91.27)	$118.11 ($89.21–$147.01)	$118.33 ($86.33–$150.34)

Note: Estimates based on results from Tables 7-9 to 7-14 for ECM.

described in the survey with the 95% confidence interval. We also estimated a model using a restricted sample that dropped respondents who strongly agreed that the Klamath River should be restored no matter how much it costs (potential "yea sayers"). Row 3 contains the annual household WTP for 20 years for this restricted sample. The restricted sample produces lower annual WTP.

Note that the models do not constrain the sign of WTP. The models produce mean estimated coefficients that provide the best fit for the set of choices observed in the data. The functional form assumptions used to estimate the models allow for both positive and negative WTP values. In the debriefing questions that followed the SP choice questions, respondents who selected the No Action plan were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with the statement "I would not vote for the action plans even if there were no added cost to my household." In the 12-county Klamath area, over 50% of those who selected No Action agreed with this statement and in the other two areas over 30% of the respondents who selected No Action agreed. On average,

across the entire sample the mean WTP values for the Action plans are positive; however, the estimated mean accounts for respondents who might have a negative WTP.

Based on the results from the nonresponse study and the sensitivity analysis, the household annual WTP values may reflect some nonresponse bias. In the nonresponse study, respondents to the survey were more likely to have heard of the Klamath River Basin and to have visited the Basin. As Table 7-15 indicates, these two factors are associated with higher household annual WTP in the rest of the United States and in the 12-county Klamath area, respectively. Respondents to the nonresponse study were also younger than respondents to the main survey, and increasing age is associated with lower household annual WTP values in the 12-county Klamath area and in the rest of the United States. No adjustments were made to the household annual WTP values; however, Section 8.2 describes how the aggregated values were adjusted for potential nonresponse bias.

The survey specified a 20-year payment period starting in 2012. For a given discount rate, the WTP values from our survey can be converted into an infinite stream of annual payments (such that the present value [PV] 20-year stream of payments and PV of the infinite stream of payments are equivalent). Converting the 20-year WTP to an equivalent infinite stream provides values that are more easily generalized to and compared with results from other surveys. Assuming a discount rate of 4.125%, the infinite annualized values for the full sample and the restricted sample are presented in rows 2 and 4 of Table 8-1.

Based on the experimental design, we can estimate the WTP to improve the extinction risk for the suckers and coho salmon independent of implementing an Action plan. In Table 8-2, we present the WTP to improve the extinction risk for the coho salmon from high to moderate for the full and restricted samples, including both the annual WTP for 20 years and the annualized WTP based on an infinite stream of payments. Table 8-2 also contains the WTP for jointly improving extinction risk for coho salmon from high to moderate and the suckers from very high to high.

Using data from the restricted version of the rest of the U.S. sample, we calculated the incremental WTP for improving the levels of the three fish attributes individually.[2] Table 8-3 presents these values. The coefficients for the attribute levels for the increase in wild salmon and steelhead trout and for the extinction risk for the suckers were generally not significant or only

[2] Based on the design of the survey, we cannot measure WTP for an increase in the Chinook salmon and steelhead trout populations from current conditions (0% increase) to 30%, 100% or 150% increase. We can only measure the incremental increase from 30% to 100% or 150% or from 100% to 150% conditional on implementing an Action plan.

Table 8-2. Household WTP Values for Improving the Risk of Extinction with 95% Confidence Interval using Error Components Model

Plan	12-County Klamath Area	Rest of Oregon and California	Rest of United States
Improve extinction risk for coho salmon from high to moderate			
20-year annual household WTP for full sample	$44.28 ($15.26–$73.30)	$50.67 ($15.51–$85.84)	$36.46 (−$0.78–$73.70)
Annualized WTP for full sample based on infinite stream of payments and 4.125% discount rate	$24.55 ($8.43–$40.64)	$28.09 ($8.59–$47.57)	$20.21 (−$0.39–$40.86)
20-year annual household WTP for the restricted sample	$37.75 ($8.93–$66.58)	$49.10 ($15.1–$83.09)	$38.39 ($0.12–$76.66)
Annualized WTP for the restricted sample based on infinite stream of payments and 4.125% discount rate	$20.93 ($4.95–$36.92)	$27.22 ($8.37–$46.07)	$21.28 ($0.07–$42.50)
Improve extinction risk for suckers from very high to high and for coho salmon from high to moderate			
20-year annual household WTP for full sample	$72.75 ($27.14 - $118.36)	$57.67 (-$0.92 - $116.26)	$72.64 ($16.08 - $129.2)
Annualized WTP for full sample based on infinite stream of payments and 4.125% discount rate	$40.34 ($15.05 - $65.62)	$31.98 (-$0.51 - $64.46)	$40.28 ($8.92 - $71.63)
20-year annual household WTP for the restricted sample	$70.43 ($24.74 - $116.11)	$54.82 (-$1.27 - $110.92)	$78.77 ($23.68 - $133.87)
Annualized WTP for the restricted sample based on infinite stream of payments and 4.125% discount rate	$39.05 ($13.72 - $64.38)	$30.40 (-$0.70 - $61.50)	$43.68 ($13.13 - $74.22)

Note: Estimates based on results from Tables 7-9 to 7-14 for ECM.

Table 8-3. Incremental WTP to Improve Condition of Fish Species in Klamath River Basin with 95% Confidence Interval, Rest of U.S. Restricted Sample

	WTP (20-year annual)	95% Confidence Interval
Increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout returning to the river from 30% to 100%	−$18.22	(−$57.00–$20.57)
Increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout returning to the river from 30% to 150%	$10.59	(−$28.44–$49.62)
Reduce extinction rate for suckers from very high to high	$40.39	(−$2.57–$83.34)
Reduce extinction rate for suckers from very high to moderate	$17.37	(−$22.17–$56.91)
Reduce extinction rate for coho salmon from high to mod	$38.39	($0.12–$76.66)
Reduce extinction rate for coho salmon from high to low	$48.21	($8.16–$88.26)

Note: Estimates based on results from Table 7-14 for ECM.

significant at the 10% level in Table 7-14, and this lack of significance is reflected in confidence intervals for the WTP values that include zero. However, WTP to improve the extinction risks for the coho salmon is significantly different from zero with an average WTP of $38.39 for an improvement in the risk of extinction from high to moderate and $48.21 for an improvement from high to low.

In the survey instrument, respondents were told that for the Action plans the payments would start in 2012 and last 20 years. This 20-year stream of payments can be converted into PV terms, which will vary by the assumed discount rate. Following the other analyses being conducted for the KBRA and the Settlement Agreement, the benefits were estimated in 2012 dollars and discounted back to year 2012 using the 2011 federal water resources planning rate of 4.125% (*Federal Register*, 2010). Table 8-4 presents the discounted PV of the 20 years of payments.

8.2 Aggregate Discounted PV of 20-Year Stream of Payments

To calculate the benefits to the United States from the river restoration activities in the Klamath River Basin, we aggregated the PV of benefits over households in the United States. However, we made several adjustments to the aggregate values to reflect uncertainty associated with the total. The PV of the 20 years of payments was first aggregated over the full population of households in each geographic area using the household weights described in Appendix D. However, these values were adjusted downward to account for non-English–speaking households and to account for potential nonresponse bias.

The survey instrument was in English, so non-English–speaking households may not have completed the survey. The percentage of non-English–speaking households in each geographic area was measured using the 3-year averages over 2008 to 2010 (combined with some information from 2000) from the American Community Survey (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2010), looking at the percentage of households that fell into the category "No one 14 and over speaks English only or speaks English 'very well'." The percentages are as follows: 1.35% in the 12-county Klamath area, 9.26% in the rest of Oregon and California, and 4.91% in the rest of the United States.

Aggregating the values from SP surveys over a larger population has been the subject of debate in the literature (for example, see Morrison, 2000). If nonrespondents differ systematically from respondents, then we cannot assume that the preferences of nonrespondents match the preferences of respondents. Based on our nonresponse study, it appears that nonrespondents may be systematically different. For example, the households that responded to

Table 8-4. PV of 20-Year Stream of Payments WTP Values for Full Sample and Restricted Sample with 95% Confidence Interval

Plan	12-County Klamath Area	Rest of Oregon and California	Rest of United States
Action plan 1, PV of 20-year stream of payments for full sample	$2,158.78 ($1,595.73–$2,721.83)	$3,416.60 ($2,547.09–$4285.03)	$3,195.94 ($2,383.11–$4,008.15)
Action plan 1, PV of 20-year stream of payments for the restricted sample	$1,637.76 ($1,063.06–$2,212.54)	$2,863.30 ($2,162.68–$3,563.92)	$2,868.72 ($2,092.78–$3,644.70)
Improve coho extinction risk from high to moderate, PV of 20-year stream of payments for full sample	$595.17 ($204.31–$985.23)	$681.06 ($208.34–$1,153.25)	$490.02 ($9.41–$990.61)
Improve coho extinction risk from high to moderate, PV of 20-year stream of payments for the restricted sample	$507.44 ($120.03–$894.91)	$659.91 ($202.96–$1,116.82)	$515.98 ($1.61–$1,030.40)
Improve extinction risk of suckers from very high to high and for coho from high to moderate, PV of 20-year stream of payments for full sample	$977.84 ($364.79 - $1,590.89)	$775.20 (-$12.37 - $1,562.67)	$976.37 ($216.13 - $1,736.59)
Improve extinction risk of suckers from very high to high and for coho from high to moderate, PV of 20-year stream of payments for the restricted sample	$946.60 ($332.53 - $1,560.65)	$736.89 (-$17.07 - $1,490.89)	$1,058.81 ($318.29 - $1,799.36)

the nonresponse study were less likely to have heard of the Klamath River Basin or to have visited the Basin. In our sensitivity analysis, these variables were found to be associated with higher probability of selecting an Action plan in some of the samples. The preferences of nonrespondents may differ from respondents in unobserved ways as well.

The most conservative assumption when one suspects that respondents are systematically different from nonrespondents is to only aggregate over a portion of households equal to the proportion of the sample that returned the survey (Morrison, 2000). We followed this convention, adjusting the aggregate values based on the response rate for each geographic sample (accounting for respondents who skipped the SP choice questions and those who were

dropped when we adjusted for potential "yea saying").[3] Aggregating across households assumes that the marginal utility of income and the preference weights the respondents attach to the attribute levels (the coefficients) are constant across the population. The aggregation also assumes that the number of households remains constant.

Table 8-5 presents the aggregate PV of the 20-year stream of WTP for the restricted sample, adjusted as described for non-English–speaking households and potential nonresponse bias.

Table 8-5. Aggregate PV of 20-Year WTP with 95% Confidence Interval, Restricted Sample, (in billions of dollars)

	Aggregate PV of 20-Year Annual WTP for Action Plan Relative to No Action	Aggregate PV of 20-Year Annual WTP for Reduced Extinction Risk for Coho Salmon[a]	Aggregate PV of 20-Year Annual WTP for Reduced Extinction Risk for Suckers and Coho Salmon[b]
12-county Klamath area	$0.217 ($0.141–$0.293)	$0.067 ($0.016–$0.119)	$0.125 ($0.044 - $0.207)
Rest of Oregon and California	$9.071 ($6.851–$11.290)	$2.091 ($0.643–$3.538)	$2.334 ($-0.054 - $4.723)
Rest of the United States	$74.983 ($54.701–$95.265)	$13.487 ($0.042–$26.933)	$27.675 ($8.319 - $47.032)
Total	$84.271 ($61.694–$106.850)	$15.645 ($0.701–$30.589)	$30.135 ($8.309 - $51.962)

[a] Reduce risk of extinction for coho salmon from high to moderate.
[b] Reduce risk of extinction for suckers from very high to high and for coho salmon from high to moderate.

[3] The adjusted response rates for the full sample are 40% (Klamath area), 29% (rest of Oregon and California), and 30% (rest of United States) and for the restricted sample are 35% (Klamath area), 25% (rest of Oregon and California), and 27% (rest of United States).

SECTION 9
CONCLUSIONS

The Klamath Nonuse Valuation Survey was designed to measure the total value that households across the United States place on restoring the Klamath River Basin through dam removal, water sharing agreements, and improvements in fish habitat as described in the survey. The survey instrument, data collection, and data analysis plans were developed through a process that included formal peer review, public comment, and input from a variety of experts and stakeholders. The final survey reflects the best information available on the potential outcomes.

The data suggest that overall respondents felt that the survey provided enough information to make choices and that the plans described were not difficult to understand. In particular, more than 85% of respondents from the 12-county Klamath area, who in general have more information about the Klamath River and the proposal to remove the dams, felt that the survey provided enough information. The cost of the Action plan, which varied across respondents, was a significant determinant of support, suggesting that, on average, respondents considered costs when making their decisions.

The survey documented significant differences of opinion among the respondents from the 12-county Klamath area, those in the rest of Oregon and California, and those in the rest of the United States. These differences reflect the debate that has been occurring in the Basin over the KBRA and the Settlement Agreement. Respondents from the 12-county Klamath area selected an Action plan over No Action 54% of the time, compared with 73% in the rest of the Oregon and California and 66% in the rest of the United States. Klamath area respondents were more likely to agree that removing the dams is a bad idea and more likely to agree that they would not vote for an Action plan even if there was no added cost for their household. In a number of cases, the responses of Klamath area respondents were more split with more respondents both agreeing and disagreeing and fewer respondents in the middle compared with the respondents from outside the region.

In the Klamath survey, we employed a number of strategies to mitigate against hypothetical bias. We used a binary choice referendum (choice-based format); a short, cheap talk script; reminders about the respondents' budget constraints; and text emphasizing the importance of the respondents' answers to policy makers. After each SP question, the respondent was asked how certain they were of their response. Respondents indicated they were "very certain" of their response over 55% of the time and "somewhat certain" over 30% of the time (Table 7-3). Overall, respondents were somewhat more certain of votes for the Action plan than for the No Action plan. We also included a question asking "how likely do you think it is that policy makers

will consider the results from this survey when they make decisions about Klamath River Basin restoration?" From Table 7-7, more than 28% of respondents from each of the three geographic areas thought it was "very likely" or "somewhat likely." Respondents from the 12-county Klamath area were more pessimistic that the results would be considered by policy makers. However, respondents who thought it was very unlikely that the survey would be used by policy makers had lower WTP than those who did not (Table 7-15). One complication is that the variables that measure certainty and consequentiality are most likely endogenously determined with the respondents' votes. This makes it difficult to use these variables to control for potential hypothetical bias.

The data from the SP choice questions in the survey were used to calculate the WTP for a representative Action plan (30% growth in the number of wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout returning to the river each year, a reduction in the extinction risk for the Lost River and shortnose suckers from very high to high, and a reduction in the extinction rate for the coho salmon from high to moderate) and for reducing the risk of extinction for the coho salmon from high to moderate. Using a restricted sample, the household WTPs (annualized into an infinite stream of payments and assuming a discount rate of 4.125%) were $68 in the 12-county Klamath region and $118 in the rest of Oregon and California and the rest of the United States. The discounted PV of the 20-year stream of payments was $1,638 in the 12-county Klamath region, $2,863 in the rest of Oregon and California, and $2,868 in the rest of the United States.

The WTP values estimated from the survey are comparable to other similar studies, although the values are on the high end of the studies discussed in this report. However, the WTP values need to be interpreted with a clear understanding of the scope of the benefits described in the survey. The Action plans were associated with removing the dams, setting up water-sharing agreements, and improving fish habitat. Although the survey varied the size of the improvements to the three fish species, it is important to remember that the plans included impacts beyond just improvements for the fish. The survey described significant problems during droughts in the early 2000s. The survey also described how most of the parties reached an agreement in 2010. The larger values estimated from this survey may reflect the larger scope of the benefits compared with surveys that focused more narrowly on improvements for fish or water quality. Despite the current economic conditions and political climate, the results suggest a majority of respondents support the Action plan.

SECTION 10
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APPENDIX A:
FINAL SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Restoring a U.S. River Basin: What Is Your Opinion?

Across the United States, many river systems are under stress from population growth, pollution, and competing demands for water. These stressors often harm the rivers' fish and wildlife populations, as well as the people who value these river resources. Addressing these problems is an important local and national issue, but sometimes the solutions require big changes that can be costly.

This survey focuses on one river system in particular: the **Klamath River Basin**. The federal government is considering different plans for restoring this river basin and its fish populations. These plans would improve how water in the river is managed, but they would also cost U.S. households more money. Understanding the views of households like yours will help the government choose the best option.

Upper Klamath Basin (Oregon)

Iron Gate Dam on the Klamath River

Klamath River Estuary at the Pacific Ocean (California)

Your participation in this survey is voluntary. The reports prepared for this study will summarize findings across the sample and will not associate responses with a specific individual. We will not provide information that identifies you to anyone outside the study team, except as required by law. Your responses will be stored separately from your name and address, and when analysis of the questionnaire is completed, all name and address files will be destroyed.

A Federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Burden estimate statement: Public reporting for this form is estimated to average 30 minutes per response. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this form to:

Ben Simon, MS3530-MIB, 1849 C Street N.W., Washington, DC 20240 or Benjamin_Simon@ios.doi.gov.

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Cover photos courtesy of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

Page 8 illustrations by Joseph R. Tomelleri (Lost River sucker and shortnose sucker) and Timothy Knepp (coho salmon) courtesy of FWS

Page 10 photos: © Steven Holt/stockpix.com

About the Survey

In this survey, we will first describe the Klamath River Basin and the problems it is facing. We will then describe possible plans for changing (or not changing) how the Klamath River Basin is managed. We will describe how these plans could affect the basin and potentially your household. You will be asked how you would vote on the different plans. Finally, we will ask for your opinions on some of the topics covered in the survey and some information about your household.

Why we need you to fill out this survey

- If one of these plans goes forward, the federal government and the states of California and Oregon will be involved in restoring the Klamath River Basin and its fish populations.
- The Klamath River Basin is one of the 50 largest river basins in the United States.
- As with many rivers, the water of the Klamath River Basin is used by many people for many different activities. Hard choices must be made about how to use the water.
- The Klamath River Basin is home to farms, fisheries (commercial, recreational, and tribal), dams for hydroelectric power, and endangered fish species. Its rivers, lakes, reservoirs, and wildlife refuges also support many different kinds of recreation.

In today's economic times, resources are limited. Federal, state, and local governments face difficult decisions about how to best manage, protect, and restore rivers. The information collected from this survey will help these decision makers know what you would like to see happen. This is your chance to provide input on this important decision.

General Instructions

- If possible, use a pencil or dark ink pen to complete the survey.
- Completely black out in the box beside your answer choice.

INCORRECT	CORRECT
☒ ☑	■

- If you make an error, erase it cleanly and then mark the box beside your correct answer choice. If you are using a pen, mark through the incorrect response and mark the correct one normally.
- Do not make any stray marks.

Introduction to the Klamath River Basin

A river basin is the area of land where water drains into a specific river. The Klamath River Basin is shown on the map included with this survey.

Geography

- The basin starts in the mountains of southern Oregon. The streams flow into Upper Klamath Lake, the largest natural lake in Oregon.
- The Klamath River flows from the lake, through Oregon and northern California, and into the Pacific Ocean.
- The basin occupies over 10 million acres. It is twice the size of Massachusetts.

People

- About 120,000 people live in the basin. Klamath Falls, Oregon, is the largest city, with a population of roughly 20,000.
- The basin is home to about 16,000 members of Indian tribes, including the Klamath Tribes in Oregon and the Yurok, Karuk, Hoopa Valley, Quartz Valley, and Resighini tribes in California.

Fish and Other Wildlife

- The basin contains over 80 fish species, including many different types of salmon, trout, and suckers. Six National Wildlife Refuges in the basin provide stopover habitat for over 1 million migrating birds each year.

Q1. Before you started this survey, had you ever heard of the Klamath River Basin?

- ❑ Yes
- ❑ No
- ❑ I don't know

Q2. Have you ever visited the Klamath River Basin?

- ❑ Yes
- ❑ No
- ❑ I don't know

Human Uses of the Klamath River Basin Water

People use the water in the basin in many ways. Like other big rivers, it is difficult to balance how much water should go to each different activity. The following are some of the main uses:

- **Commercial Fishing.** The Klamath River is an important source of salmon for commercial fishermen in both the river and the Pacific Ocean. For most of the twentieth century, the Klamath River has been the third largest producer of salmon on the U.S. West Coast.

- **Farmland Irrigation.** Since 1905, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Klamath Irrigation Project has provided water for farms in the basin. It currently supplies water to 190,000 acres of farmland. Another 310,000 acres of farmland are irrigated with water that does not come from the Klamath Irrigation Project.

- **Hydroelectric Power.** From 1909 to 1962, several dams were built on the Klamath River near the Oregon-California border. They are operated by the power company PacifiCorp (also known as Pacific Power). Together, these dams can produce enough electricity to power about 70,000 homes.

- **Recreation and Tourism.** The basin supports a wide range of water-based recreation activities, including fishing, boating, and swimming. It contains blue ribbon trout streams, highly rated whitewater rapids for rafting, a well-regarded reservoir fishery for yellow perch, and birdwatching and waterfowl hunting opportunities. Salmon from the basin also support recreational fishing in the Pacific Ocean.

- **Tribal Cultural Practices.** For thousands of years, several Indian tribes have lived in the basin. Some of these tribes, including the Klamath, Yurok, Karuk, and Hoopa, have relied on the river's salmon and other fish for food, for cultural and ceremonial activities, and for their economic well-being.

Q3. People use rivers for many different purposes. We are interested in how you use rivers. From the list below, fill in the boxes next to all the ways that you use rivers in your area.

- ❑ Recreational boating or rafting
- ❑ Transportation
- ❑ Swimming
- ❑ Near-shore recreation (such as hiking, picnicking, or bird watching)
- ❑ Recreational fishing
- ❑ Commercial fishing
- ❑ Irrigating farmland
- ❑ Drinking water
- ❑ Spiritual or ceremonial purposes
- ❑ My electric power comes from a hydroelectric-power dam
- ❑ Other: _____
- ❑ None of the above

Declining Fish Populations in the Klamath River Basin

Restoring wild fish populations in the Klamath River Basin is one of the main goals of the plans being considered by the government. This page and the next page describe problems faced by different fish in the basin.

Chinook salmon and steelhead trout are two important fish found in the basin. They spend some of their lives in the Pacific Ocean, but they return to rivers and streams to spawn.

Their numbers have declined significantly since the early 1900s. At one time, between 600,000 and 1 million wild fish returned to the basin each year. Now, only 100,000 to 200,000 fish return and many of these are bred in a hatchery rather than in the wild.

The reasons for declining fish populations include the following (not in order of importance):

- **Dams on the Klamath River.** Before the dams were built, the fish migrated into streams in both the pink and blue areas shown on the map on the next page. Today they migrate only into the pink area. They are blocked from the blue area by Iron Gate Dam and the other hydroelectric dams shown on the map.

- **Water Use for Farm Irrigation.** The use of water for crops, especially around Upper Klamath Lake, has reduced the amount of water that remains for fish downstream.

- **Water Quality.** Algae that grow in the warm waters of Upper Klamath Lake in the summer can harm or kill fish. Warm water in the reservoirs can harm salmon that return to the river to spawn in the fall. Some human activities in the basin, such as logging, farming, mining, and road building also affect water quality. Despite efforts to better manage these uses, water quality is still a problem for fish.

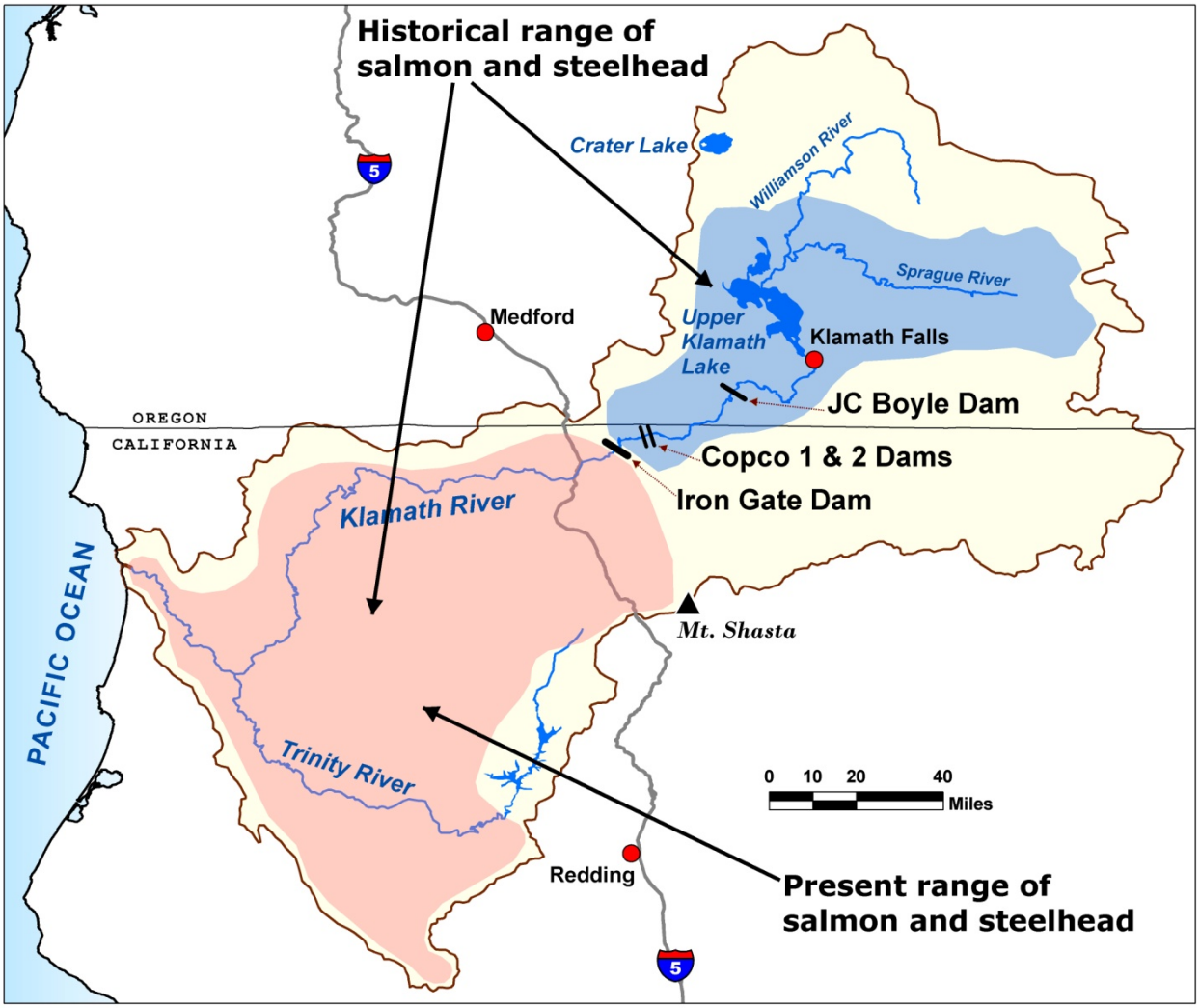
- **Overfishing.** In the past, poor management of commercial ocean and river fishing in the Klamath area contributed to the decline in fish numbers. Currently, fisheries are better managed to help protect weak fish populations.

Although past and current efforts to improve conditions by governments, tribes, communities, and landowners have been helpful, more is needed to significantly increase wild fish populations in the basin.

Q4. Please rate how much you agree or disagree with the following statement.

I am concerned about declines in the number of Chinook salmon and steelhead trout that return to the Klamath River each year.

- ❑ Strongly agree
- ❑ Agree
- ❑ Disagree
- ❑ Strongly disagree
- ❑ No opinion

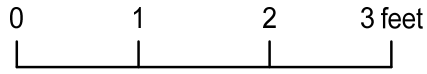


Historical vs. Present Range of Returning Salmon and Steelhead Trout

Threatened and Endangered Fish in the Klamath River Basin

Some fish in the basin are at risk of becoming extinct because of water and habitat problems.

Three species have been listed as either **endangered** (very high risk) or **threatened** (high risk) under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. They are described in the table below.

Species Name—Status	Species Description	Main Threats
  **Shortnose Sucker (*Endangered*)**  **Lost River Sucker (*Endangered*)**	The **shortnose sucker** and **Lost River sucker** are found only in the areas around Upper Klamath Lake. For thousands of years, the Klamath Tribes used them as a major source of food. They were once plentiful enough to support commercial fishing, but now their numbers are greatly reduced.	▪ Low water levels in Upper Klamath Lake ▪ Poor water quality in Upper Klamath Lake ▪ Irrigation channels, which fish swim into and get stuck
 **Coho Salmon (*Threatened*)**	The Klamath **coho salmon** is part of a distinct coho salmon population that lives only in the Klamath River Basin and a few nearby rivers in Southern Oregon and Northern California. They were once plentiful in the basin, but now more are born in hatcheries than in the wild.	▪ Klamath River dams blocking the river ▪ Low water flows and poor water quality in the Klamath River ▪ Fish raised in hatcheries compete for food and habitat with wild coho salmon

Other species that are becoming rare in the basin include the **Pacific lamprey** (an eel-like fish) and the **green sturgeon** (a very large and prehistoric-looking fish). Both were once common in the basin and were an important food source for several tribes.

Q5. Please rate how much you agree or disagree with the following statement.

I am concerned about the shortnose and Lost River suckers that are at very high risk of extinction.

- ❑ Strongly agree
- ❑ Agree
- ❑ Disagree
- ❑ Strongly disagree
- ❑ No opinion

Q6. Please rate how much you agree or disagree with the following statement.

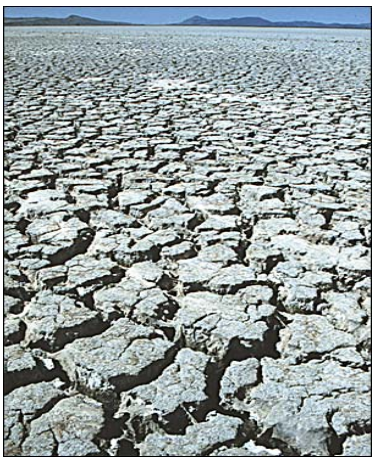
I am concerned about the Klamath coho salmon that are at high risk of extinction.

- ❑ Strongly agree
- ❑ Agree
- ❑ Disagree
- ❑ Strongly disagree
- ❑ No opinion

Resolving Conflicts over Water, Fish, and Dams in the Basin

The Klamath River Basin is important for many groups, but there is not always enough water for everyone, especially in drought years. Competing demands for water have been a source of conflict in the basin, especially in the early 2000s.

- 2001 was a very dry year. With not enough water for both farms and endangered fish, 85% of the farmland supported by the Klamath Irrigation Project faced severe water cuts. Many millions of dollars in federal aid were spent to help the farm families and communities affected by crop losses.



Drought in Klamath Basin

Fish Kill on Klamath River

- 2002 was another dry year. This time more water was allowed for irrigation, but in late summer, over 33,000 salmon suddenly died in the Klamath River. Low water flows in the river were one of the main reasons.
- In 2006, commercial salmon harvests in ocean waters off of California and Oregon were cut by 90%. The main reason was a lack of fish from the Klamath River, due in part to dams and low water flows. Many millions of dollars in federal aid were spent to help the fishing families and communities affected by the economic hardship.

The conflicts created by these events drew national attention and greatly increased public concern about the river basin. Many different parties filed lawsuits. At the same time, four dams on the river needed government relicensing. It was estimated that changing the dams to allow fish to go around them would be more expensive than removing the dams and replacing their electric power.

After several years of court battles and conflict, very little progress had been made toward a solution. So the parties involved tried a different approach. Over 35 different groups agreed to work together to reach a compromise solution.

In February 2010, most of these parties reached an agreement, including the states of Oregon and California, tribes, counties, and farming, fishing, and environmental organizations. A few parties, including one tribe and one county, have not signed the agreement.

Q7. Before taking this survey, had you read or heard about the conflicts over water in the Klamath River Basin?

- ❑ Yes
- ❑ No
- ❑ I don't know

The Main Parts of the Agreement

The agreement defines the following three key steps for moving forward. Now the federal government must decide whether and how to implement these steps.

1. Dam Removal

- In 2020, after several years of detailed planning, the four large hydroelectric dams would be removed from the Klamath River.
- The reservoirs created by these dams (each 4 to 7 miles long) would no longer exist after 2020. The original river channel and the areas that were underwater would gradually return to their previous conditions.

2. Fish Restoration

- Dam removal alone is not enough to restore fish populations. Fish habitat also needs to be further improved. So, the agreement sets up a process for choosing projects to restore fish habitats in the basin. These projects would, for example, restore and protect fish spawning areas, improve water quality, remove barriers from the river, and prevent fish from swimming into irrigation channels.

3. Water Sharing Agreement

- The agreement sets a permanent and annual schedule for water deliveries to farms and for water releases to the river.
- By removing uncertainty about water sharing, the agreement helps farmers, fish, and the people who rely on fish for commercial, recreational, subsistence, and ceremonial uses.

Q8. Before taking this survey, had you read or heard about this agreement for restoring the Klamath River Basin?

- ❑ Yes
- ❑ No
- ❑ I don't know

How Would the Agreement's Activities Be Paid For?

For the agreement to move forward, money would need to come from three main sources:

- higher electricity bills for PacifiCorp customers in Oregon and California,
- Oregon and California for dam removal, and
- the federal government for fish habitat improvement.

Under this agreement, Oregon and California residents and businesses would on, average, pay more than residents from other states. But households across the country would contribute to these activities through their federal taxes.

Q9. Do you agree or disagree that Oregon and California residents should, on average, pay more than residents of other states for Klamath River Basin restoration?

- ❑ Strongly agree
- ❑ Agree
- ❑ I can see both sides of the issue
- ❑ Disagree
- ❑ Strongly disagree
- ❑ No opinion

Q10. Is your home's electric power provided by PacifiCorp (Pacific Power)?

- ❑ Yes
- ❑ No
- ❑ I don't know

Weighing the Impacts of Implementing the Agreement

Because the federal government would be paying part of the cost, it must now decide whether and how to implement this agreement. The agreement is expected to **improve the management** of Klamath Basin resources but would also have **costs and disadvantages**.

The agreement is intended to

- reduce uncertainty over water sharing and avoid future conflict and lawsuits among tribes, farmers, fishermen, and other parties, which cost the public many millions of dollars;
- encourage a more coordinated and effective approach to restoring fish populations, by providing long-term and stable funding for these efforts;
- increase the number of wild salmon and trout throughout the basin—this would increase the number of wild fish migrating to ocean waters and reduce the need for a fish hatchery on the Klamath River;
- reduce the chances of extinction for some fish species;
- improve water quality by increasing water oxygen levels in Upper Klamath Lake and the Klamath River, and by eliminating the reservoirs, where algae blooms in the summer can harm human health;
- create more natural free-flowing river conditions along most of the Klamath River; and
- have no effect on flood control, since the dams are not used for this reason.

The agreement would also

- cost many millions of dollars to
  - deconstruct and remove the dams;
  - replace the dams' energy, some of which may come from renewable sources like wind or solar power, and some may come from more sources like coal, which can create air pollution; and
  - restore fish habitat, improve water quality, and encourage farmers to use less water;
- release the sediment behind the dams into the Klamath River during dam removal, which would affect fish and water quality for 1–2 years; and
- eliminate recreational activities supported by the dams; about 100 homes now located near the shores of the reservoirs would lose their lakefront view.

Q11. Do you agree or disagree that the federal government should be involved in restoring the Klamath River Basin?

- ❑ Strongly agree
- ❑ Agree
- ❑ I can see both sides of the issue
- ❑ Disagree
- ❑ Strongly disagree
- ❑ No opinion

Q12. People often have different views about plans like this one. Please rate how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (*Fill in the box that matches your answer. If you have no opinion, fill in the box in the No Opinion column.*)

	1 Strongly Agree	**2 Agree**	**3 See Both Sides**	**4 Disagree**	**5 Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**
Some decrease in environmental quality is inevitable if we are going to continue to improve our standard of living	1	2	3	4	5	
When humans interfere with nature, it often produces disastrous results	1	2	3	4	5	
Humans should modify the natural environment to suit their needs	1	2	3	4	5	
The balance of nature is very delicate and easily upset	1	2	3	4	5	
The decision to develop natural resources should be based more on economic grounds than on environmental grounds	1	2	3	4	5	
It is important to use rivers as a source of electric power	1	2	3	4	5	
It is important for rivers to provide places for recreation	1	2	3	4	5	
It is important for rivers to provide healthy habitat for fish	1	2	3	4	5	
It is important to use rivers as a source of water for irrigation	1	2	3	4	5	
It is important for rivers to provide Indian tribes with traditional fishing areas	1	2	3	4	5	
It is important for rivers to support commercial fishing	1	2	3	4	5	

Deciding on Future Action

To reach a decision about implementing the Klamath River Basin agreement, the federal government will need to consider different options.

- One option is to not implement the agreement. This is the NO ACTION plan.
- The other option is to implement the agreement, including dam removal, water sharing, and fish restoration. There are different possible ACTION PLANS for doing this.
- The main differences between the ACTION PLANS are that they involve different types and numbers of fish restoration projects that could have different effects on each of the fish species and they have different costs. Some of these costs would need to be paid by households in California, Oregon, and the rest of the U.S.

On the next two pages, we will ask you to compare two options: **NO ACTION** and one possible plan that we will call **ACTION PLAN A**.

On the page after that, we will ask you to consider what you would do if these were the only options available and you had the opportunity to VOTE for the option you prefer.

Please examine the options carefully and think about how you would actually vote in this situation. Some people are more willing to vote for a plan when payment is not collected than when payment is real. Therefore, we urge you to consider your vote as though the costs for your household really would go up by the amount stated if the plan were implemented. Knowing how you would vote on these options is very important to the people who have to make decisions about this plan.

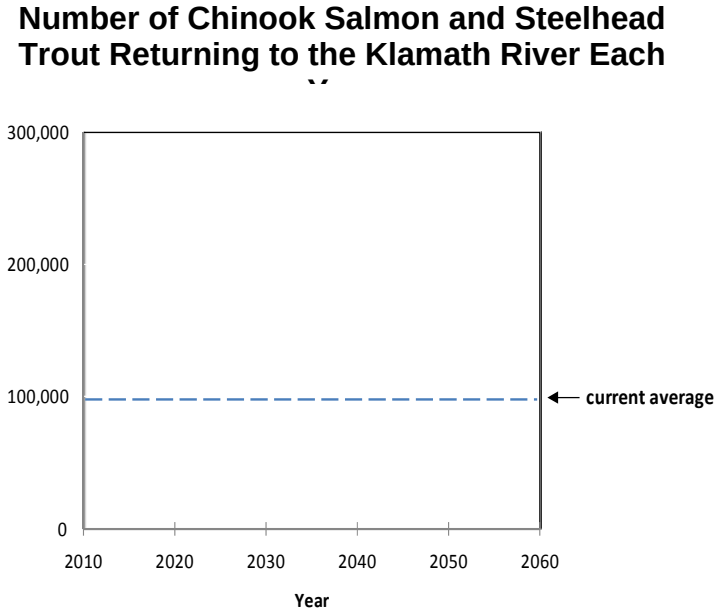
Q13. Have you ever personally had the opportunity to vote on a similar type of government natural resource management program?

- ❑ Yes
- ❑ No
- ❑ I don't know

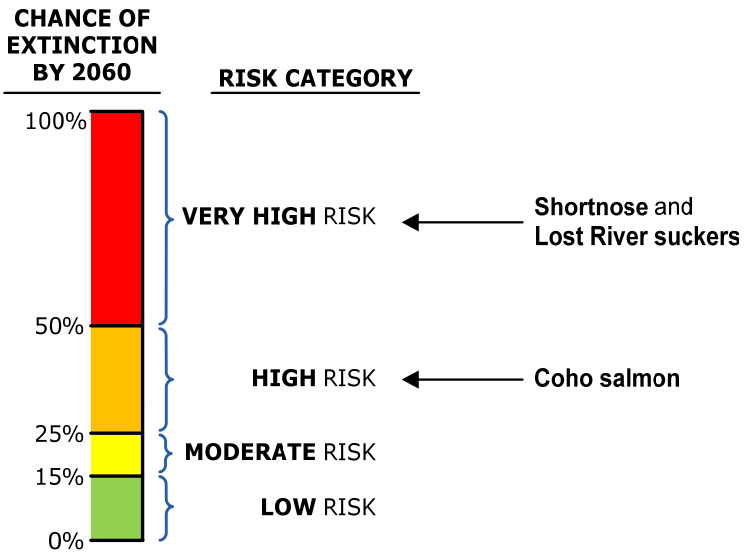
NO ACTION Plan

Under this option, there would be **NO DAM REMOVAL, NO ADDITIONAL FISH RESTORATION,** and **NO WATER SHARING AGREEMENT.** This would lead to:

- **LOW NUMBERS OF WILD CHINOOK SALMON AND STEELHEAD TROUT**
  - The dashed line shows the current average number of wild fish returning to the Klamath River each year.
  - Scientists expect that wild populations of these fish will remain at low levels in the future.



- **SAME RISK OF EXTINCTION FOR SUCKERS AND COHO SALMON**
  - **Suckers** would stay at VERY HIGH RISK (more than 50% chance of extinction by 2060).
  - **Coho salmon** would stay at HIGH RISK (25%–50% chance of extinction by 2060).

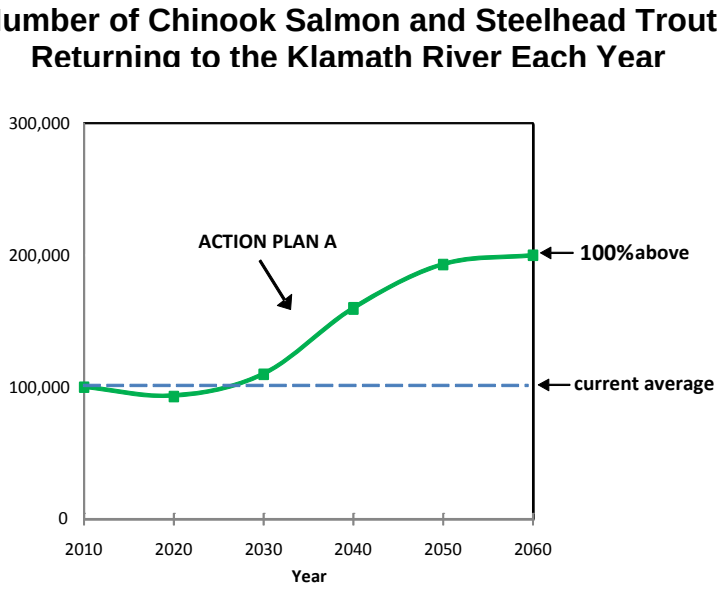


- **NO ADDED COST TO YOUR HOUSEHOLD:** There would be no added cost for your household, because the agreement would not be implemented.

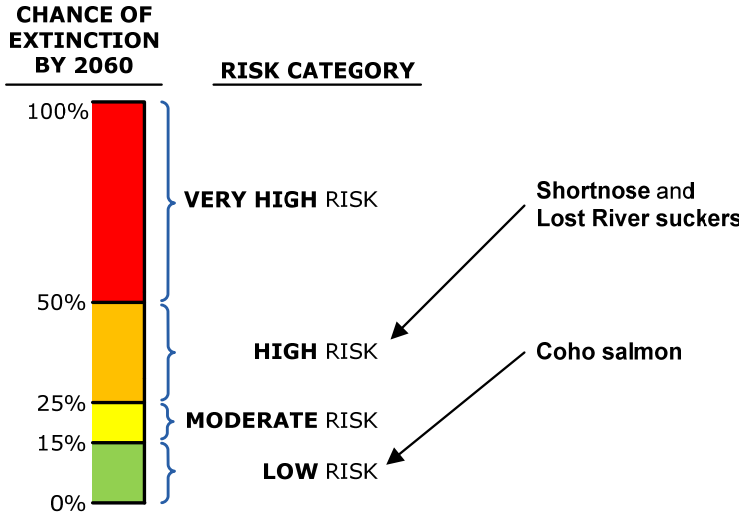
ACTION PLAN A

This option includes **DAM REMOVAL,** a specific set of **FISH RESTORATION** projects, and the **WATER SHARING AGREEMENT**. These actions would lead to:

- **INCREASING NUMBERS OF WILD CHINOOK SALMON AND STEELHEAD TROUT**
  - The number of wild fish returning to the Klamath River would increase after the dams are removed in 2020 (see green line in graph).
  - Scientists expect that by **2060,** there would be **100% more** wild fish than today.



- **LOWER RISK OF EXTINCTION FOR SUCKERS AND COHO SALMON**
  - **Suckers** would improve from VERY HIGH RISK to HIGH RISK.
  - **Coho salmon** would improve from HIGH RISK to LOW RISK.



- **ADDED COST TO YOUR HOUSEHOLD:**

  Assume that for your household (and similar households in your area) the plan would cost you an additional **$48 per year** for the next 20 years (beginning in 2012). That is the same as **$4 per month** for the next 20 years.

Choice 1: Which Option Do You Prefer?

Please imagine that all U.S. residents were presented with two options—**NO ACTION** and **ACTION PLAN A**—and asked to vote for the one they prefer. The one with the most votes would be implemented.

Ask yourself whether you believe the improvements offered under ACTION PLAN A are worth $48 each year to your household**.** Voting for PLAN A would mean that you would have $48 less each year to spend on other things. **You would be making a commitment to pay this additional amount each year for the next 20 years**. There may be good reasons for you to vote for PLAN A and good reasons to vote for NO ACTION. Only you know what is best for you and your household.

Fill in the box next to your choice.

Q14. Which option would you vote for?

- ❑ NO ACTION
- ❑ ACTION PLAN A

Q15. How certain do you feel about the choice you made above?

- ❑ Very certain
- ❑ Somewhat certain
- ❑ Not at all certain

Now consider a different choice…

We would now like to know how you would vote if you were presented with a completely different action plan.

For this next choice, please imagine that ACTION PLAN A is NOT an option.

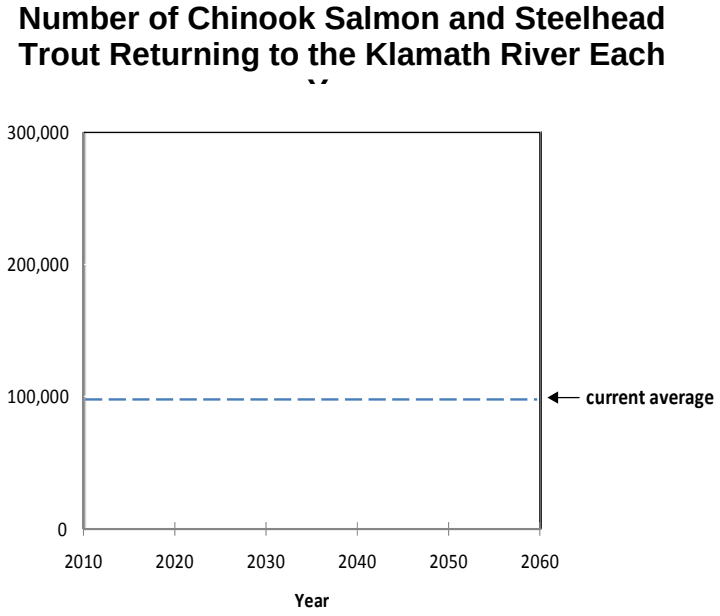
Instead, the next two pages will describe **ACTION PLAN B** and compare it to the NO ACTION plan. ACTION PLAN B involves a different set of fish restoration projects than ACTION PLAN A.

On the page after that, we will ask you to consider what you would do if you had the opportunity to vote for the plan you prefer. When making this choice, please imagine that the ONLY two options are NO ACTION and ACTION PLAN B.

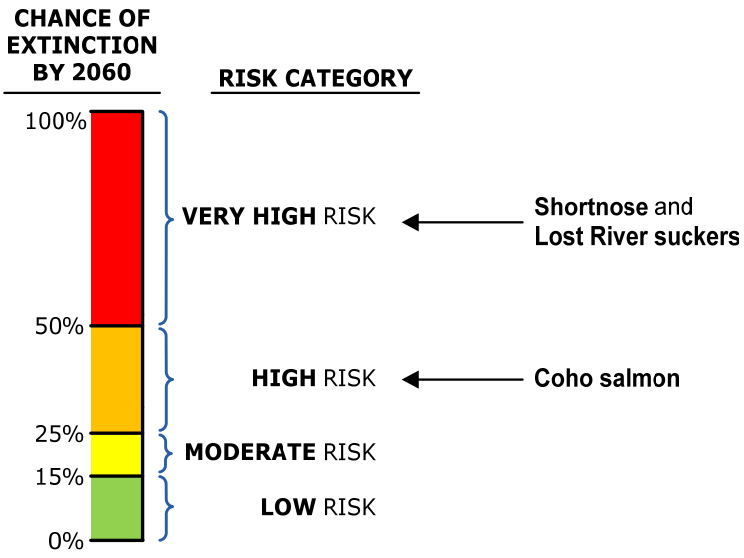
NO ACTION Plan

Under this option, there would be **NO DAM REMOVAL, NO ADDITIONAL FISH RESTORATION,** and **NO WATER SHARING AGREEMENT.** This would lead to:

- **LOW NUMBERS OF WILD CHINOOK SALMON AND STEELHEAD TROUT**
  - The dashed line shows the current average number of wild fish returning to the Klamath River each year.
  - Scientists expect that wild populations of these fish will remain at low levels in the future.



- **SAME RISK OF EXTINCTION FOR SUCKERS AND COHO SALMON**
  - **Suckers** would stay at VERY HIGH RISK (more than 50% chance of extinction by 2060).
  - **Coho salmon** would stay at HIGH RISK (25%–50% chance of extinction by 2060).

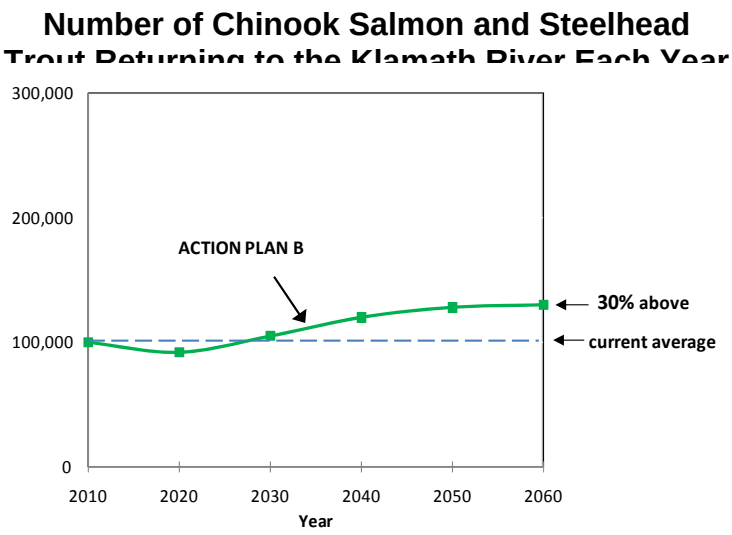


- **NO ADDED COST TO YOUR HOUSEHOLD:** There would be no added cost for your household, because the agreement would not be implemented.

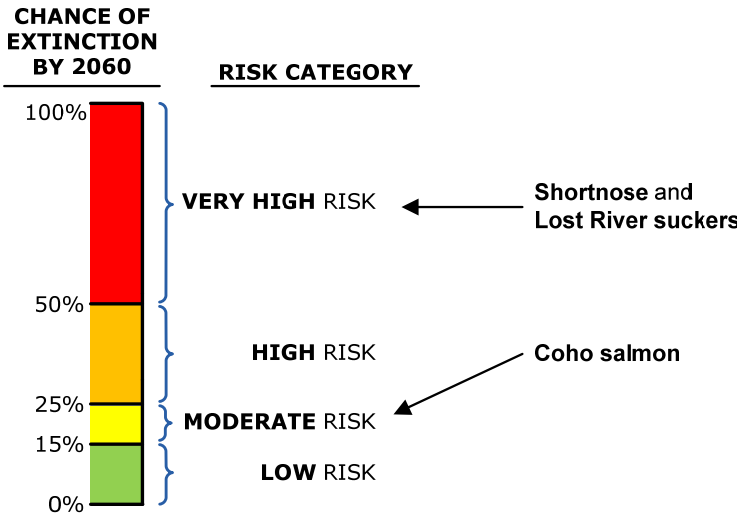
ACTION PLAN B

This option includes **DAM REMOVAL,** a specific set of **FISH RESTORATION** projects, and the **WATER SHARING AGREEMENT**. These actions would lead to:

- **INCREASING NUMBERS OF WILD CHINOOK SALMON AND STEELHEAD TROUT**
  - The number of wild fish returning to the Klamath River would increase after the dams are removed in 2020 (see green line in graph).
  - Scientists expect that by **2060,** there would be **30% more** wild fish than today.



- **LOWER RISK OF EXTINCTION FOR COHO SALMON**
  - **Suckers** would stay at VERY HIGH RISK.
  - **Coho salmon** would improve from HIGH RISK to MODERATE RISK.



- **ADDED COST TO YOUR HOUSEHOLD:**

  Assume that for your household (and similar households in your area) the plan would cost you an additional **$24 per year** for the next 20 years (beginning in 2012). That is the same as **$2 per month** for the next 20 years.

Choice 2: Which Option Do You Prefer?

Please imagine that all U.S. residents were presented with two options—**NO ACTION** and **ACTION PLAN B**—and asked to vote for the one they prefer. The one with the most votes would be implemented.

Ask yourself whether you believe the improvements offered under ACTION PLAN B are worth $24 each year to your household. Voting for PLAN B would mean that you would have $24 less each year to spend on other things. **You would be making a commitment to pay this additional amount each year for the next 20 years.** There may be good reasons for you to vote for PLAN B and good reasons to vote for NO ACTION. Only you know what is best for you and your household.

Fill in the box next to your choice.

Q16. Which option would you vote for?

- ❑ NO ACTION
- ❑ ACTION PLAN B

Q17. How certain do you feel about the choice you made above?

- ❑ Very certain
- ❑ Somewhat certain
- ❑ Not at all certain

Q18. Thinking about the two choices you just made, please rate how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (*Fill in the box that matches your answer.*)

	1 Strongly Agree	**2 Agree**	**3 Neither Agree nor Disagree**	**4 Disagree**	**5 Strongly Disagree**
My choices would have been different if the economy in my area were better.	1	2	3	4	5
It is important to restore the Klamath River Basin, no matter how much it costs.	1	2	3	4	5
I do not think I should have to contribute to the restoration of the Klamath River Basin.	1	2	3	4	5
I am concerned that the plans would hurt the economy in the Klamath River Basin.	1	2	3	4	5
The descriptions of the plans were hard to understand.	1	2	3	4	5
I do not believe that the plans will actually increase the number of fish as described.	1	2	3	4	5
Removing the dams from the Klamath River is a bad idea.	1	2	3	4	5
Some of the plans cost too much compared to what they would deliver.	1	2	3	4	5
The changes offered by the plans happen too far in the future for me to really care.	1	2	3	4	5
The survey provided me with enough information to make a choice between the options shown.	1	2	3	4	5

Q19. If you voted for NO ACTION in either of the two choices, please fill in the box to rate how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. If not, skip to Q20.

	1 Strongly Agree	2 Agree	3 Neither Agree nor Disagree	4 Disagree	5 Strongly Disagree
I voted for NO ACTION because I am against any more taxes or government spending.	1	2	3	4	5
I would not vote for the action plans even if there were no added cost to my household	1	2	3	4	5

Q20. If you voted for ACTION PLAN A or ACTION PLAN B, please fill in the box to rate how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. If not, skip this question.

	1 Strongly Agree	2 Agree	3 Neither Agree nor Disagree	4 Disagree	5 Strongly Disagree
I voted for the action plan because I thought it would increase the chances that the government would do the same thing in river basins closer to my home.	1	2	3	4	5
I voted for the action plan more for future generations than for myself.	1	2	3	4	5

Surveys like this are used to collect people's opinions about policies the government is considering. Information from this survey will be summarized and presented to policy makers at the Department of the Interior. This department must make the final decision about the plans.

Q21. In your opinion, how likely do you think it is that policy makers will consider the results from this survey to make decisions about Klamath River Basin restoration?

- ❑ Very likely
- ❑ Somewhat likely
- ❑ Even chances
- ❑ Somewhat unlikely
- ❑ Very unlikely
- ❑ No opinion

Your Recreational Use of the Klamath River Basin

If you have not visited the Klamath River Basin for a recreation trip in the past 12 months, please turn to the next page.

Now we would like to ask a few questions about recreational trips to the Klamath River Basin—trips you took for fun and to relax, not for work.

Q22. How many recreation trips did you make to the Klamath River Basin in the past 12 months?

_____ trips

Q23. What activities did you do? ***(Please fill in the box for all the activities you did.)***

___ River/stream fishing

___ Lake/reservoir fishing

___ Motorboating or jetskiing

___ Rafting

___ Canoeing or kayaking

___ Swimming

___ Camping

___ Waterfowl hunting

___ Hiking

___ Bird watching

___ Other: _____

Q24. How long does it take to travel one way from your home to the site in the Klamath River Basin that you visited most often on these trips? ***(Enter the number of hours plus minutes in the spaces provided below.)***

_____ hours and _____ minutes

About You and Your Household

Finally, we would like to ask you a few questions about you and your household. Responses to these questions will be used only for statistical purposes and to compare respondents to this survey with the U.S. population as a whole. The reports prepared for this study will summarize findings across the sample and will not associate responses with an individual. Your answers will not be saved or stored in a way that can be associated with your name or address.

Q25. Are you male or female?

- ☐ **Male**
- ☐ **Female**

Q26. What is your age?

_____ years old

Q27. What is your current marital status?

- ❑ Single, never married
- ❑ Married or living with a long-term partner
- ❑ Separated or divorced
- ❑ Widowed

Q28. How many children under age 18 are living at your home?

_____ children

Q29. What was your total pre-tax household income, including all earners in your household, in 2010?

- ❑ Under $25,000
- ❑ $25,000–$34,999
- ❑ $35,000–$49,999
- ❑ $50,000–$74,999
- ❑ $75,000–$99,999
- ❑ $100,000-$199,999
- ❑ $200,000 or more

Q30. What is the highest degree or level of school you have completed?

- ❑ No high school diploma
- ❑ High school diploma or GED
- ❑ Some college credit or college degree
- ❑ Some graduate school or professional school credit or a graduate or professional degree

Q31. Which of the following best describes the home or apartment you live in?

- ❑ Owned by you or someone in your household with a mortgage or loan
- ❑ Owned by you or someone in your household without a mortgage or loan
- ❑ Rented
- ❑ Other: _____

Q32. Which of the following categories best describes your household employment status? *(Please fill in the box next to all that apply.)*

	You	Spouse/Partner
Employed full time	☐	☐
Employed part time	☐	☐
Retired	☐	☐
Student	☐	☐
Full-time homemaker	☐	☐
Unemployed	☐	☐
Other *(please specify)*	_____	_____

Q33. Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- ❑ Yes
- ❑ No

Q34. What is your race? (*Please fill in the box next to all that apply.*)

- ❑ American Indian or Alaska Native
- ❑ Asian
- ❑ Black or African American
- ❑ Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
- ❑ White

Q35. Do you or either of your parents belong to any of the following tribes in the Klamath River Basin? *(Please fill in the box next to all that apply.)*

- ❑ Hoopa
- ❑ Karuk
- ❑ Klamath
- ❑ Yurok
- ❑ Other: _____
- ❑ Neither I nor my parents belong to any of these tribes

Q36. Have you or any member of your family ever worked for any of the following industries or jobs? *(Please fill in the box next to all that apply.)*

- ❑ Agriculture
- ❑ Commercial fishing
- ❑ Dam operations
- ❑ Electric power generation
- ❑ River guiding or rafting
- ❑ Tour guide for fishing

Q37. We are interested in how people are getting along financially these days. Would you say that you and your family are better off, just about the same, or worse off financially than you were a year ago?

- ❑ We are better off
- ❑ We are just about the same
- ❑ We are worse off

Q38. Looking ahead, do you think that a year from now you and your family will be financially better off, just about the same, or worse off financially?

- ❑ We will be better off
- ❑ We will be just about the same
- ❑ We will be worse off

Q39. Has someone in your household been jobless in the past year?

- ❑ Yes
- ❑ No
- ❑ I don't know

Q40. During the past year, what was your highest and your lowest monthly electric bill? If you are not sure what your bills were, please give us your best estimate and fill in the box for "I'm not sure what my bill was, this is an estimate." If you do not pay an electric bill, fill in the box by "I do not pay an electric bill."

- ❑ I do not pay an electric bill

My highest electric bill was $_____ in _____ (write name of month)

- ❑ I'm not sure what my bill was, this is an estimate

My lowest electric bill was $_____ in _____ (write name of month)

- ❑ I'm not sure what my bill was, this is an estimate

Q41. Many people are looking for ways to reduce their electric bills. If your electric power company offered you a device that cost $50 and would reduce your electricity costs by $2 each month for the next 10 years, would you purchase the device?

- ❑ Yes
- ❑ No

Q42. Are you the adult in your household with the most recent birthday? (If not, we are still very interested in your responses and encourage you to return the survey. We would like to know this for statistical purposes.)

- ❑ Yes
- ❑ No

Thank you very much for your help.

Once you are done, please mail this completed survey back to us in the postage-paid return envelope provided. If you have any questions, please contact us toll-free at 1-800-334-8571 x27746 or e-mail us at Klamath-survey@rti.org.

If you have comments about the survey, please add them on the lines below:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

APPENDIX B:
FINAL SURVEY INSTRUMENT FOR NONRESPONSE STUDY

Restoring a U.S. River Basin: What Is Your Opinion?

Across the United States, many river systems are under stress from population growth, pollution, and competing demands for water. This survey focuses on one river system in particular: the **Klamath River Basin**.

The federal government is considering plans for restoring this river basin and its fish populations. Understanding the views of households like yours will help the government choose the best option.

Upper Klamath Basin (Oregon)

Iron Gate Dam on the Klamath River

Klamath River Estuary at the Pacific Ocean (California)

Your participation in this survey is voluntary. The reports prepared for this study will summarize findings across the sample and will not associate responses with a specific individual. We will not provide information that identifies you to anyone outside the study team, except as required by law. Your responses will be stored separately from your name and address, and when analysis of the questionnaire is completed, all name and address files will be destroyed.

A Federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Burden estimate statement: Public reporting for this form is estimated to average 5 minutes per response. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this form to: Ben Simon, MS3530-MIB, 1849 C Street N.W., Washington, DC 20240 or Benjamin_Simon@ios.doi.gov.

OMB Control #1090-0010
Expiration Date: 12/31/2013

General Instructions

- If possible, use a pencil or dark ink pen to complete the survey.
- Completely black out in the box beside your answer choice.

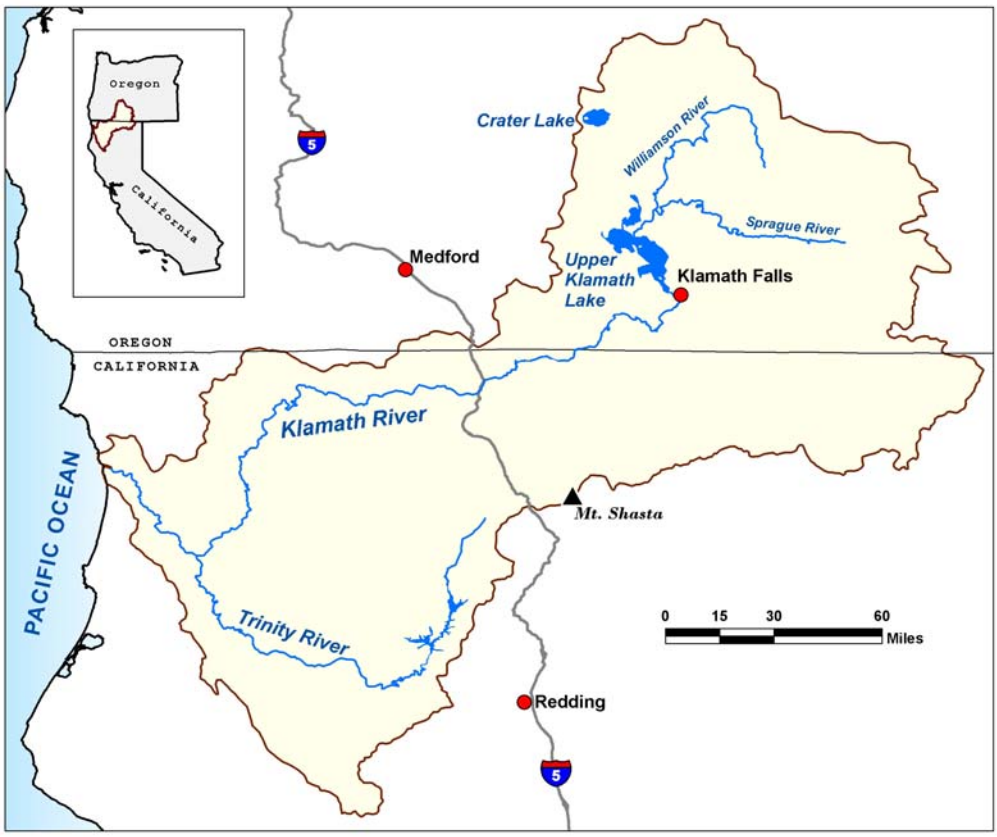
INCORRECT	CORRECT
☒ ☑	■

- If you make an error, erase it cleanly and then mark the box beside your correct answer choice. If you are using a pen, mark through the incorrect response and mark the correct one normally.
- Do not make any stray marks.

Cover photos courtesy of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

About the Klamath River Basin

- The basin occupies over 10 million acres (the area outlined in brown in the map). It is twice the size of Massachusetts. About 125,000 people live in the basin, including 14,000 members of Indian tribes. Klamath Falls, Oregon, is the largest city, with a population of roughly 20,000.



Q1. Before you started this survey, had you ever heard of the Klamath River Basin?

- ❑ Yes
- ❑ No
- ❑ I don't know

Q2. Have you ever visited the Klamath River Basin?

- ❑ Yes
- ❑ No
- ❑ I don't know

Q3. How many recreation trips did you make to the Klamath River Basin in the past 12 months?

_____ trips

Competing Demands for Klamath River Basin Water

Some of the main uses of the Klamath River and its tributaries are:

- Commercial fishing
- Farmland irrigation
- Hydroelectric power
- Recreation and tourism
- Tribal cultural practices

The Klamath River Basin is important to many people and industries, but there is not always enough water for everyone, especially in drought years. Competing demands for water have been a source of conflict in the basin.

The River Basin Restoration Plan

The federal government must decide whether to support a plan that would remove several hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River and change the way water is managed in the basin. The plan would

- improve conditions for fish
- improve water quality in the Klamath River
- create more natural free-flowing river conditions along most of the Klamath River

The agreement would also

- cost millions of dollars to remove the dams and for projects that restore fish habitat and improve water quality
- limit the amount of water available for irrigation

Q4. People often have different views about plans like this one. Please rate how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (*Circle the number that matches your answer. If you have no opinion, check the box in the No Opinion column.*)

	1 Strongly Agree	**2 Agree**	**3 See Both Sides**	**4 Disagree**	**5 Strongly Disagree**	**No Opinion**
Some decrease in environmental quality is inevitable if we are going to continue to improve our standard of living	1	2	3	4	5	
When humans interfere with nature, it often produces disastrous results	1	2	3	4	5	
Humans should modify the natural environment to suit their needs	1	2	3	4	5	
The balance of nature is very delicate and easily upset	1	2	3	4	5	
The decision to develop natural resources should be based more on economic grounds than on environmental grounds	1	2	3	4	5	
It is important to use rivers as a source of electric power	1	2	3	4	5	
It is important for rivers to provide places for recreation	1	2	3	4	5	
It is important for rivers to provide healthy habitat for fish	1	2	3	4	5	
It is important to use rivers as a source of water for irrigation	1	2	3	4	5	
It is important for rivers to provide Indian tribes with traditional fishing areas	1	2	3	4	5	
It is important for rivers to support commercial fishing	1	2	3	4	5	

About You and Your Household

Finally, we would like to ask you a few questions about you and your household. Responses to these questions will be used only for statistical purposes and to compare respondents to this survey with the U.S. population as a whole. The reports prepared for this study will summarize findings across the sample and will not associate responses with an individual. Your answers will not be saved or stored in a way that can be associated with your name or address.

Q5. Are you male or female?

- ❑ Male
- ❑ Female

Q6. What is your age?

_____

Q7. What is your current marital status?

- ❑ Single, never married
- ❑ Married or living with a long-term partner
- ❑ Separated or divorced
- ❑ Widowed

Q8. How many children under age 18 are living at your home?

_____ children

Q9. What is the highest degree or level of school you have completed?

- ❑ No high school diploma
- ❑ High school diploma or GED
- ❑ Some college credit or college degree
- ❑ Some graduate school or professional school credit or a graduate or professional degree

Q10. We are interested in how people are getting along financially these days. Would you say that you and your family are better off, just about the same, or worse off financially than you were a year ago?

- ❑ We are better off
- ❑ We are just about the same
- ❑ We are worse off

Thank you very much for your time.

Once you are done, please mail this completed survey back to us in the postage-paid return envelope provided. If you have any questions, please contact us toll-free at 1-800-334-8571 x27746 or e-mail us at Klamath-survey@rti.org.

APPENDIX C:
SURVEY COMMENTS

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	NONE
12-County Klamath Area	IN ORDER FOR HUMANS TO LIVE BETTER THEY MUST LIVE WITH AND PROTECT WHAT HAS BEEN HERE. IF WE DISTURB THIS BALANCE THEN ALL SUFFER. TOO MUCH LUMBER CUT AND YOU HAVE FLOODS AND DROUGHT. TOO MUCH FISH HARVEST AND YOU HAVE WATER POLLUTION.
12-County Klamath Area	SHOULD THE DAMS STAY THEY MUST HAVE LADDERS.
12-County Klamath Area	I HAVE LIVED MY ENTIRE LIFE ON THE BANK OF KLAMATH RIVER. MY "TRIPS" DON[T TAKE ME TO THE KLAMATH, THEY TAKE ME AWAY FROM IT. I AM A PART OF IT AND IT IS A PART OF ME. I AM AWAY FROM IT ONLY A FEW WEEKS A YEAR.
12-County Klamath Area	I WOULD JUST LIKE TO COMMENT ON THE RESTORING OF THE RIVERS WILL ALSO IMPROVE THE NUMBERS OF OTHER WILDLIFE SUCH AS BEARS, MOUNTAIN LIONS, ETC., WHICH PEOPLE SHOULD ALSO REALIZE.
12-County Klamath Area	I FEEL THAT THE INFORMATION PRESENTED DID NOT ADEQUATELY PRESENT BOTH SIDES OF THE COMPLEX ISSUES. WHAT IS THE DOLLAR IMPACT ON COMMERCIAL FISHING, ELECTRIC GENERATION AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION? CAN THE LESS QUANTIFIABLE CULTURAL NEEDS BE MET W/O DESTROYING THE DAMS. EACH SCENARIO CARRIES A PRICE TAG. WHAT IS IT? SINCE WE ARE ALREADY PAYING FOR DAM REMOVAL, I CONSIDER THIS QUESTIONNAIRE A WASTE OF OUR TIME & GOV'T MONEY.
12-County Klamath Area	PUT IN BETTER FISH LADDERS BEFORE TAKING OUT DAMS.
12-County Klamath Area	SURVEY WAS FINE. I BELIEVE THE DAMS WERE A GOOD IDEA WHEN THEY WERE BUILT, AND STILL ARE. WATER MANAGEMENT WILL BECOME MORE IMPORTANT IN THE FUTURE. AGRICULTURE TRUMPS FISH (ESPECIALLY SUCKERS).
12-County Klamath Area	I WANT TO BELIEVE YOUR SURVEY HAS CONSIDERED WHAT THE ORIGINAL PEOPLE—INDIANS—OF THE KLAMATH BASIN WILL NEED. AND TALK TO THEM AND ASK THEM WHAT THEY NEED. THEY ARE THE ONES THAT SHOULD HAVE THE FIRST NEEDS. NOT SOME ALIEN FROM D.C. SOME OF US THAT LIVE IN THIS AREA ARE GRATEFUL WE GET TO LIVE HERE—BECAUSE THE ORIGINAL PEOPLE TRUSTED THE GOVERNMENT—SO WE CAN SHARE THEIR LAND.
12-County Klamath Area	TAKING OUT WORKING DAMS DOES NOT PASS THE STUPID TEST.
12-County Klamath Area	I AM FED UP WITH ALL THE RAISES IN ELECTRICITY & NOW THEY WANT US TO PAY EVEN MORE TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT THE DAM-IN JAN. PAC POWER MADE A 15% INCREASE HENCE THE DRASTIC RAISE IN MY BILL NOW-PRETTY DARN HARD ON PENSIONERS WHO WERE ALREADY ON A TIGHT BUDGET-HOW MUCH GOVERNMENT MONEY WAS SPENT ON THIS SURVEY?
12-County Klamath Area	MY NAME IS (BLACKED OUT) AND I AM MOVING THIS WEEKEND IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS. THANK-YOU.

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	MY PEOPLE HAVE LIVED OFF THE SALMON FOR GENERATIONS, IT'S A VERY IMPORTANT PART OF THEIR LIVES. I THINK THEY HAVE GROWN CROPS IN MANY PLACES WHERE THERE IS NO WATER SO THEY TAKE IT FROM OTHER SOURCES AND THE BALANCE WILL ALWAYS BE TIPPED!
12-County Klamath Area	I DON'T TRUST THAT ANY PROPOSED $ WILL BE AN ACCURATE PRICE. THESE PROJECTS ALWAYS COST MORE THAN ANTICIPATED. DON'T FORGET…WHEN THE DAMS WENT IN, THEY WERE SOMEONE'S (THE GOVERNMENT) ANSWER FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEM DISCOVERED AT THAT TIME!
12-County Klamath Area	NO MENTION WAS MADE ABOUT INDIANS TAKING TOO MANY FISH OUT OF THE RIVERS.
12-County Klamath Area	SUCKERS FISH, ANY KIND, ARE NOT NATIVE TO THE KLAMATH RIVER BASIN. THEY WERE PUT IN THE WATER BY ENGLISH SETTLERS. NOTHING WOULD BE GAINED BY REMOVAL OF THE DAMS. DAMS WERE PUT IN ORIGINALLY FOR FLOOD CONTROL.
12-County Klamath Area	I LIVE OFF GRID—(NO ELECTRIC SUC AVAILABLE) ON THE SALMON RIVER/SOUTH FORK ALSO A PART OF KLAMATH BASIN. IF YOU WANT TO INCREASE FISH STOCKS STOP THE OFF SHORE FOREIGN FISHING FACTORIES
12-County Klamath Area	WOULD LIKE TO KNOW DETAILS OF PLANS IN ORDER TO JUDGE BETTER, BUT OTHERWISE I BELIEVE THE ELECTRIC COMPANIES, WHICH HAVE MADE MONEY HAND OVER FIST, SHOULD FOOT MOST OF THE BILL
12-County Klamath Area	PLEASE CONSIDER PULLING OUT THE TRINITY LAKE DAM AS WELL.
12-County Klamath Area	GREAT, INFORMATIVE SURVEY & THE $2 WAS A GREAT IDEA. THE POLITICIANS WILL VOTE WHATEVER WAY THE PARTY AND THE LOBBYIST TELL THEM.
12-County Klamath Area	MY CONCERN IS COMMERCIAL & UNRESTRICTED TRIBAL FISHING WILL INCREASE WITH ANY INCREASE IN THE BASIN FISHERIES WITHOUT ENFORCEMENT OF FISHERY TAKE LIMITS, I DO NOT FEEL THERE WILL BE MUCH OF AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE FISH POPULATION.
12-County Klamath Area	THANK YOU FOR CONDUCTING THIS SURVEY-IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO ME.
12-County Klamath Area	Q39 RETIRED-NOT CONSIDERED JOBLESS. Q41 YES-OF COURSE-BUT IT WILL NOT BE OFFERED. Q36 AGRICULTURE-MINNESOTA 1941—$1.00 PER DAY. I CAN'T UNDERSTAND HOW PLAN B $12./YR COSTS LESS THAN PLAN A $48./YR? CHOICE BETWEEN PLAN A VERSUS PLAN B. (I WOULD CHOOSE PLAN B.) BETTER RESULTS FOR LESS COST.
12-County Klamath Area	THE QUESTION OF HABITAT/ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION AND ECONOMY STATUS, AS AN EITHER/OR CHOICE, IS BAD LOGIC-THE QUESTION SHOULD BE HABITAT/ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION WILL ADD TO THE ECONOMY-RIGHT?
12-County Klamath Area	I GENERALLY BELIEVE THAT PLAN A & B ARE GOOD IDEAS EXCEPT FOR THE FACT THAT OUR SALMON AND STEELHEAD ARE BEING DEPLETED MORE FROM COMMERCIAL FISHING BY US AND OTHER COUNTRIES NOT JUST HABITAT

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	ILLEGIBLE
12-County Klamath Area	I WAS BORN & RAISED IN KLAMATH FALLS. TILL 18. SO: I FILLED OUT THIS SURVEY INSTEAD OF MY WIFE WHO JUST HAD HER B-DAY THIS JUNE. *THE 2 DOLLAR BILL WAS A "NICE TOUCH"
12-County Klamath Area	THE INTERIOR DEPT DOES A SURVEY AND THEN THEY DO WHATEVER THEY WANT TO DO. NO MATTER HOW DUMB IT IS.
12-County Klamath Area	WHILE THE DAMS ARE GOOD FOR FLOOD CONTROL AND RESERVOIRS FOR DRINKING AND IRRIGATION, THEY ALSO CREATE HUGE BARRIERS FOR MIGRATING FISH. THE HUMAN RACE IN GENERAL HAS RAPE THIS PLANET AND IT WILL NEVER RETURN TO THE WAY IT WAS. WE HAVE BEEN POOR STEWARDS OF OUR PLANET!!!!
12-County Klamath Area	I'M AGAINST RESTORING KLAMATH RIVER!
12-County Klamath Area	I SEE THAT THERE ARE NO GUARANTEES, THAT THIS PROJECT WILL MAKE THINGS ANY BETTER, FOR THE FISH OR OURSELVES.
12-County Klamath Area	I HOPE ACTION IS TAKEN; OUR COUNTRY'S ENVIRONMENT IS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE.
12-County Klamath Area	I AM SURE THEY HAD A STUDY BEFORE THEY INSTALLED THE DAM, WHY DO THEY HAVE TO HAVE A STUDY TO REMOVE THEM? I FEEL IT WILL MAKE IT WORSE FOR THE FISH POPULATION AND THE AGRICULTURE AND RECREATION. AT THE PRESENT TIME WE HAVE CLEAN POWER. I AM STRONGLY OPPOSED TO THE DAM REMOVAL.
12-County Klamath Area	WOULD LIKE TO SEE LESS WATER WASTED. I IRRIGATE MY PLACE BUT SEE LOTS OF WATER WASTED ON FARM LAND.
12-County Klamath Area	THIS SURVEY IS VERY ONE SIDED FAVORING THE ENVIRONMENTALIST VIEWS. IT DOES NOT CONSIDER HOW IT WILL EFFECT THE PEOPLE LIVING IN THE KLAMATH BASIN REGION
12-County Klamath Area	WHY WASN'T THIS SURVEY ASK LONG AGO IN THIS PROCESS?
12-County Klamath Area	THE FEDS SHOULD STAY AWAY!
12-County Klamath Area	MY OPINIONS WOULD BE MORE FAVORABLE IF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WERE NOT INVOLVED! FROM WHAT I SEE IN THE SURVEY IT HAS A BIAS & SLANT TO GAIN APPROVAL OR INDUCE RESPONSES THAT WOULD SUPPORT THIS GARBAGE IN & GARBAGE OUT. HOW MUCH DID THIS COST US?
12-County Klamath Area	1. MANY OF THESE (I'M SURE VERY EXPENSIVE) SURVEYS WERE SENT TO INCORRECT ADDRESSES AT THE BURNT RANCH, CA, POST OFFICE & HAD TO BE RETURNED TO SENDER. WHAT'S UP WITH THAT? 2. I'M NOT TOO THRILLED WITH EITHER A OR B…THE "FARMERS" HAVE DESTROYED THE UPPER KLAMATH & ARE GETTING PAID FOR THEIR POOR "FARMING" PRACTICES.

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	I FEAR THIS SURVEY WAS ONE MORE WAY FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO SPEND TAX DOLLARS THAT ARE DESPERATELY NEEDED FOR BETTER THINGS THAN WORRYING ABOUT FISH, STOP COMMERCIAL FISHING FOR TWO YEARS AND IF WE DON'T HAVE A MAJOR DROUGHT THE FISH WILL BE OKAY.
12-County Klamath Area	HYDRO-ELECTRICAL POWER IS THE BEST WAY TO GENERATE ELECTRIC POWER. IT IS CLEAN AND THERE IS NO REASON TO TAKE THOSE DAMS OUT. TO SAY THAT IT WILL HELP THE SALMON IS A FARCE, THEY ARE JUST GUESSING, AND I DON'T BELIEVE WHAT THEY SAY. IT IS TOO EXPENSIVE TO TAKE THE DAMS OUT. WE NEED THE POWER. IT WONT HELP THE FISH ENOUGH, TO JUSTIFY IT.
12-County Klamath Area	OUTSIDE THIS SURVEY. WHERE I LIVE ON THE SO. FOLK OF TRINITY RIVER THAT LEADS TO THE KLAMATH. STRONGLY DISAGREE WITH ANY DAMS COMING TO OUR RIVERS.
12-County Klamath Area	THANK YOU FOR PROVIDING US THE OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE!
12-County Klamath Area	THE SURVEY LEADS THE READER TO ONLY BELIEVE THAT FISH ARE CONCERNED. IT DOES NOT ALLUDE TO THE TRUE COSTS OF SOLAR/WIND POWER/RELIABILITY/PEAKING CAPABILITY THAT ARE THE IMMEDIATE EXPENSE WITH LOSS OF THE DAMS. ALSO, ENVIRONMENTALLY A DAM IS LIKELY "GREENER" THAN THE ACREAGE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE THE SAME AMOUNT OF ENERGY FROM OTHER INEFFICIENT FORMS OF "GREEN ENERGY." ALSO, LACKING WAS A DISCUSSION OF THE EFFECT ON THE NATIONAL G.D.P. WITH "NATURALIZING" THE ECOSYSTEM.
12-County Klamath Area	WHAT ABOUT REMOVING JUST HALF OF THE DAMS? SPLITTING THE DIFFERENCE. THAT MIGHT BE A BETTER IDEA.
12-County Klamath Area	THE FED. GOV. HAS ALREADY GIVEN NAT. INDIANS ENOUGH. ITS TIME FOR THEM TO STOP TAKING HANDOUTS.
12-County Klamath Area	EXCELLENT-THANKS FOR CARING ABOUT OUR RIVERS & OPINIONS
12-County Klamath Area	Q34 WHITE/AMERICAN INDIAN
12-County Klamath Area	WE DEFINITELY SUPPORT THE FARMERS & THEIR WATER NEEDS ABOVE THE NEEDS OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY.
12-County Klamath Area	THE ONE COMMENT I HAD WAS HOW THE SURVEY EXPLAINED "ACTION A" AND "B," I REALIZE THIS IS JUST A SURVEY BUT MORE DETAILED INFORMATION COULD BE HELPFUL INSTEAD OF SHOWING ONLY GRAPHS. GRAPHS AND CHARTS ARE NOT ALWAYS UNDERSTOOD BY THE GENERAL POPULATION, AND IF THIS IS TRULY A RANDOM SURVEY THEN MORE THAN LIKELY MOST OF YOUR PARTICIPANTS WILL BE STUNTED IN THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT THE SURVEY IS TRYING TO CONVEY ABOUT "ACTION A" AND "B."

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	IT SEAMS LIKE ONCE AGAIN THE MANY ARE BEING OVER RUN BY THE MINORITY. THIS LAND & WATER WERE GIVEN TO AND PROMISED BY THE RECLAMATION ACT THAT MOVED MANY FAMILIES HERE FROM OK. DUST BOWL. NOW AFTER A COUPLE OF GENERATIONS THE GOV. WANTS TO TAKE THE WATER RIGHTS AWAY FOR FISH-BESIDES FROM WHAT I CONSTANTLY SEE WITH THE SCIENTIFIC EXPERTS THEY ARE USUALLY WRONG-FISH LADDERS WOULD BE A FAR BETTER OPTION PRESERVING WHAT WE ALREADY HAVE
12-County Klamath Area	I KNOW SOME MEMBERS OF THE TRIBES ON THE KLAMATH & TRINITY RIVERS OVER FISH THE SALMON & THEN SELL THE SALMON. IT'S NOT RIGHT THAT THEY CAN CATCH MORE FISH & SELL! SHOULD HAVE TO BE THE SAME AS SPORTSMAN OR HAVE A COMMERCIAL LICENSE
12-County Klamath Area	WOULD LIKE TO FIND A GOOD WAY TO SAVE COHO SALMON TOO! VERY WORRIED ABOUT OUR ECONOMY. I LIKE THAT THIS COULD BRING JOBS FOR OUR ECONOMY.
12-County Klamath Area	NOT ENOUGH INFORMATION REGARDING WHO HAD THE AUTHORITY TO BUILD THE DAMS IN THE FIRST PLACE. THE ORGANIZATIONS RESPONSIBLE SHOULD BEAR THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.
12-County Klamath Area	BEING 74 YEARS OF AGE, I'VE SEEN MANY RIVER HABITATS DESTROYED BY DAMS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES. IT ISN'T VERY OFTEN A PERSON OR AGENCY HAS A CHANCE TO REVERSE HABITAT DESTRUCTION SO I STRONGLY SUPPORT DAM REMOVAL ON THE KLAMATH RIVER SYSTEM.
12-County Klamath Area	Q18-#2 HANDING A "BLANK CHECK" OUT IS IRRESPONSIBLE. COST SHOULD BE BASED ON RETURN TO NATURAL HABITAT-RECLAIMING RIVER TO NATURAL HABITAT
12-County Klamath Area	THANK FOR THE 2.00 BILL, HAVEN'T SEEN ONE OF THOSE SINCE DURING WW2. I WAS IN THE USN. I BELIEVE IN REMOVING THESE DAMS IS ABSOLUTELY THE WORSE THING TO DO, YOU TALK ABOUT THE FISH NOT BEING ABLE TO MAKE IT UP STREAM TO SPAWN. WELL WHY NOT DESIGN A NEW FISH PASSAGE SO THE FISH CAN GO UP STREAM TO SPAWN. SO WHY NOT GET SOME GOOD ENGINEER'S HEADS TOGETHER, AND SEE WHAT THEY COME UP WITH, I SURE THEY CAN AND SAVE THESE IMPORTANT DAMS AND THEIR HYDRO ELECTRIC PLANTS AT A LOT LESS COST.
12-County Klamath Area	PEOPLE ARE MORE IMPORTANT THAN FISH. IRRIGATION FEEDS AMERICA. HYDRO IS THE ONLY GREEN RENEWABLE RESOURCE THAT WORKS WITHOUT SUBSIDIES.
12-County Klamath Area	WHEN ALL IS SAID AND DONE, HOW MUCH WILL THIS SURVEY COST THE PEOPLE?
12-County Klamath Area	SOME SURVEY QUESTIONS ARE QUITE BROAD FOR EXAMPLE, Q41 SEEMS TO RELATE TO DEMAND RESPONSE PROGRAMS, YET, THERE IS NO MENTION OF THE ROLE THE DEVICE WOULD PLAY IN POWER AVAILABILITY. MY OPINION IS THAT THE AMERICAN INDIAN NEEDS TO BE SIMPLY CONSIDERED AN AMERICAN. THEY SHOULD NO LONGER RECEIVE SPECIAL CONSIDERATION BY THE FEDERAL GOVT. THEY SHOULD HAVE ONLY THOSE RIGHTS WHICH ARE GRANTED TO ALL AMERICANS BY THE CONSTITUTION AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS.

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	TAKE THE ROAD JUST NORTH OF ORICK, CA THEN GO TO HAPPY CAMP-MOVE THE INDIANS OUT OF THERE AND THE QUALITY OF THE RIVER WOULD IMPROVE DRASTICALLY, ALSO THIS ALSO GOES FOR KLAMATH, CA. TAKE A LOOK AROUND-IT WOULD MAKE YOU SICK
12-County Klamath Area	REMOVE THE DAM'S
12-County Klamath Area	I AGREE WITH THE PLANS-BECAUSE I AM CURRENTLY EMPLOYED AND I HAVE NO PROBLEM HELPING OUT FINANCIALLY TO A CAUSE I BELIEVE IN. ALTHOUGH IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT IF I DID NOT HAVE THE INCOME I CURRENTLY HAVE-BUT I WOULD TRY!!
12-County Klamath Area	Q12 ASKS SOME PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS THAT ARE DIFFICULT TO RESPOND TO WITH THE AVAILABLE ANSWERS
12-County Klamath Area	THANKS-I LEARNED SOMETHING!
12-County Klamath Area	I LIVE IN A COMMUNITY WHERE A DAM WAS REMOVED ON THE RIVER & IT COST MILLIONS OF DOLLARS AND HAS ONLY CONTINUED TO COST MORE MONEY. PREVIOUSLY THE DAM PROVIDE THE ELECTRICITY OR IRRIGATION & SAVED LOTS OF MONEY (SELF SUFFICIENT) FOR THE MOST PART. NOW IT COST THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS TO POWER THE PUMPS TO RUN THE IRRIGATION & THEY CONTINUE TO REQUIRE REPAIR DUE TO THE PUMPS BEING CLOGGED BY THE SEDIMENT. WE HAVE BEEN INTO THIS FOR 3 YEARS AND HAVE NOT SEEN FISH #'S INCREASE. LETS PROVIDE WAYS FOR FISH TO GET AROUND DAMS—THIS IS WHERE MONEY SHOULD BE SPENT.
12-County Klamath Area	PEOPLE SHOULD MATTER MORE THAN FISH. PEOPLE ARE VOTERS, TAXPAYERS, & PAYERS OF POWER BILLS. IF YOU WANT SOMEONE TO PAY TO BENEFIT FISH, IT SHOULD BE THE FISH. LET THE FISH PAY.
12-County Klamath Area	DAM REMOVAL IN THIS CASE WILL CAUSE MORE PROBLEMS THAN THE EFFORTS WILL FIX & AT A VERY HIGH PRICE.
12-County Klamath Area	I FELT THIS SURVEY WAS BIAS TO FISH RESTORATION AND LACKED NECESSARY INFORMATION SUCH AS THE AFFECT ON THE POWER COMPANY AND THE FARMERS. FOR INSTANCE, WHAT WOULD BE INVOLVED IN THE DAM REMOVAL AND HOW WOULD THE POWER CO. HAVE TO CHANGE. ALSO, HOW MUCH WATER WOULD THE FARMERS RECEIVE IN THE KBRA AND HOW DOES THAT COMPARE TO WHAT THEY CURRENTLY RECEIVE?
12-County Klamath Area	I THINK THIS SURVEY WAS HEAVILY SLANTED TOWARDS FISH RESTORATION & DAM REMOVAL. IT WOULD ONLY SEEM FAIR TO PLACE THE SAME EMPHASIS ON THE EFFECTS THESE PLANS WOULD HAVE ON IRRIGATION FOR FARMERS & RANCHERS IN YOUR QUESTIONS. ESPECIALLY IF THIS SURVEY IS GIVEN TO PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT FAMILIAR WITH THE KLAMATH BASIN. THEY WILL "VOTE" FOR THE POOR FISH INSTEAD OF KNOWING WHAT THE REPERCUSSIONS OF A VOTE WOULD MEAN FOR OTHERS.
12-County Klamath Area	IF TAKEN OUT THERE WOULD BE CHANCES OF FLOODING!! & HIGHER POWER COST

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	JUST MOVED HERE LAST WEEK APRIL
12-County Klamath Area	DAMS MAKE THE CLEANEST POWER. WE WILL HAVE FEW RECREATION AREAS—DURING DROUGHT NO WATER—THE COST OF POWER WILL GO UP. WIND FARMS ARE ONLY GOOD WITH WIND AND THEY ARE UGLY. NOW NUCLEAR POWER IS PROBABLY OUT AFTER JAPAN. OBAMA WANTS NO COAL SO WHAT DO WE DO. ALL THE DAMS ARE IN, CLEAN AND CHEAP ENERGY.
12-County Klamath Area	WE REALLY DON'T LIVE IN THE KLAMATH RIVER BASIN.
12-County Klamath Area	THE KLAMATH RIVER BASIN WOULD BE MUCH BETTER OFF KEEPING ONE OR TWO OF THE DAMS MAKING FISH LADDERS NEXT TO THEM AND DREDGING KLAMATH LAKE TO MAKE IT DEEPER FOR IRRIGATION, RECREATION, AND CLEANER WATER FOR THE FISH. THERE WOULD ALSO BE A GOOD REVENUE FROM THE ALGAE AND RICH SOIL EXTRACTED FROM THE DREDGING PROCESS, NOT TO MENTION THE INCREASE OF TOURISM AND PROPERTY VALUES AROUND THE LAKE.
12-County Klamath Area	NO MATTER HOW MANY ELECTRIC ENERGY SAVING DEVICES I PUT IN MY HOME; LIGHT BULBS, APPLIANCES, BATTERY OPERATED ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, MOTION SENSITIVE DEVICES, THE ELECTRIC COMPANY REGULARLY RAISES THEIR FEES FOR USAGE, 7%, THEN 11%, THEN 3%, THEN 7% ETC. THE ARTIFICIAL INFLATION BUBBLE THAT DROVE THE STOCK MARKET FOR 30 YEARS, HAS BURST. CONSUMER PRICES AND THE ECONOMY, ARE BEING FORCED DOWN, BY THE SLUGGISH ECONOMY, AND JOBLESSNESS, NO ONE HAS "DISPOSABLE" INCOME ANYMORE.
12-County Klamath Area	OUR RIVER FISHERIES ARE ALSO AFFECTED BY WHAT HAPPENS TO THOSE FISH IN THE OPEN OCEAN, I.E. FLOATING FOREIGN FISH FACTORIES. I WONDER WHY THIS WAS NOT ADDRESSED.
12-County Klamath Area	I BELIEVE THIS IS A VERY IMPORTANT MATTER FOR ALL PARTIES INVOLVED INCLUDING THE FISH & WILDLIFE. I THINK WITH TECHNOLOGY THESE DAYS IT CAN BE WORKED OUT FOR ALL. I SURE HOPE THE PEOPLE AT THE DEPT OF INTERIORS WILL LISTEN TO THE PEOPLE & NOT JUST WRITE THEM OFF AS IF THEY DON'T MATTER.
12-County Klamath Area	I SUPPOSE THIS SURVEY WON'T COST ANYTHING, BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT IS PAYING FOR IT.??
12-County Klamath Area	POOR PLANNING. IMPACT ON FISH SHOULD HAVE BEEN MORE CAREFULLY CONSIDERED BEFORE BUILDING THE DAMS. TOO MANY HAVE BEEN SUBSEQUENTLY REMOVED AROUND THE COUNTRY. (AT GREAT WASTEFUL EXPENSE).
12-County Klamath Area	I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE SEEN OPTION PLAN C WHERE THE DAMS STAYED AND MONEY WOULD BE APPROPRIATED TO ENABLE FISH TO BYPASS THE DAMS.
12-County Klamath Area	DO NOT THINK PERSONAL DATA IMPORTANT FOR RIVER ISSUE.
12-County Klamath Area	PLAN A STATED $1-A YEAR FOR 20 YEARS. WITH GOVERNMENT UNDER CURRENT ADMINISTRATION, IT WILL BE MUCH MORE THAN $1-IN 20 YEARS.

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	ACTION PLANS WOULD HOPEFULLY CREATE MORE JOBS AS WELL.
12-County Klamath Area	OUR BUSINESS IS AG.; SO WHEN WATER IS INVOLVED WE KNOW WE ARE BEING USED. BUT IF PEOPLE WOULD LIKE TO LIVE IN MUD HUTS AND EAT MOSS MORE POWER TO THEM.
12-County Klamath Area	THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT.
12-County Klamath Area	YOUR SURVEY IS VERY BIASED TOWARDS DAM REMOVAL. MAYBE IF WE DIDN'T HAVE INDIANS SELLING PICK-UP TRUCK LOADS OF FISH ON THE SIDE OF THE ROAD WE'D HAVE MORE FISH. MAYBE IF THE U.S. & OTHER COUNTRIES DIDN'T OVER-FISH THE OCEANS WE'D HAVE MORE FISH. THE COHO IS A PLANTED FISH-A FAILED EXPERIMENT. IT'S NUMBERS DON'T MATTER. HYDROELECTRIC POWER IS CHEAP. WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO REPLACE THAT WITH?
12-County Klamath Area	1. COHO SALMON ARE A COLD WATER SPECIES. THE KLAMATH RIVER TRIBUTARIES ARE HISTORICALLY TOO WARM TO SUPPORT A LARGE POPULATION OF COHO. 2. BEFORE THE DAMS ON THE KLAMATH RIVER THERE WERE FLOODS IN THE SPRING WHICH DESTROYED TOWN, BRIDGES, HOMES & LIVES. IT COSTS MILLIONS TO REPAIR THE DAMAGES. THESE FLOODS ALSO DESTROYED SPAWNING AREAS FOR FISH. 3. THE POPULATION OF THE KLAMATH BASIN IS NOT WHAT IT WAS 200+ YEARS AGO & WE NEED THE ECONOMIC BASIS IT PROVIDES TO HELP SUPPORT THE AREA & POPULATION. 4. THE "TRIBES" ON THE KLAMATH HAVE OVERFISHED COHO FOR YEARS. THEY DO NOT DEPEND ON COHO FOR THEIR SUPPORT (FED GOV GRANTS-INDIAN ALLOTMENTS-ETC.) YOU COULD & PROBABLY STILL "BUY" COHO FROM THE INDIANS ALONG THE LOWER RIVER. 5. THIS SURVEY COST A LOT-& I DON'T THINK IT WILL MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE-IT JUST ANOTHER FED. GOVERNMENT WASTE OF MONEY. DO NOT REMOVE THE DAMS!
12-County Klamath Area	I DISTRUST THE DECISIONS MADE BY ANY FEDERAL EMPLOYEE APPOINTED BY OR SUPERVISED BY APPOINTEES OF THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION AND I AM SKEPTICAL REGARDING ANY FINAL DECISION AND PLAN THE FEDS APPROVE.
12-County Klamath Area	LET THE LOCALS DECIDE.
12-County Klamath Area	LET'S SAVE SOME MORE $ AND COMPLETELY GET THE GOVERNMENT OUT OF THIS…THEY DON'T CARE…I CARE MORE ABOUT FISH AND WILDLIFE THAN I DO ABOUT SOME PEOPLE…THEY WERE HERE ON THIS PLANET FIRST!
12-County Klamath Area	PACIFIC CORP IS ALREADY VERY EXPENSIVE ELECTRICITY. LOADED QUESTIONS ON SURVEY.
12-County Klamath Area	I BELIEVE INSTALLING FISH LADDER AT THE DAMS WOULD BE BETTER IN THE LONG ROUND AT ANY COST. REMOVING THE DAMS WOULD COMPOUND THE PROBLEM IN DROUGHT YEAR FOR THE FISH. I DON'T BELIEVE WE CAN MANAGE THE STREAM AS THEY WERE 100 YEAR AGO AS WE HAVE CHANGE THE LAND TO MUCH.

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	BEAUTIFULLY & CAREFULLY CONSTRUCTED. THANK YOU! I HOPE YOU USE THE DATA YOU COLLECT.
12-County Klamath Area	SOME OF THE CHOICES DO NOT ALLOW A COMPLETE ANSWER, FOR INSTANCE THE CHOICES ARE "EITHER/OR" WHERE THE CORRECT ANSWER WOULD BE A COMBINATION THEREOF. I COULD NOT SEE A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PLAN A AND PLAN B AS FAR AS THE ACTION REQUIRED.
12-County Klamath Area	I FOUND THIS SURVEY VERY INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT, I ENJOYED HELPING, AND LIVE, LAUGH AND LEARN. PEACE.
12-County Klamath Area	THANK YOU FOR SENDING SURVEY. I WAS RAISED AS A TEEN ON THE LOWER KLAMATH RIVER AND WAS A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL RIVER GUIDE (SEASONAL 1956-86). POLITICALLY I WAS TOTALLY INVOLVED IN KLAMATH RIVER MATTERS. I MADE MANY SUGGESTIONS AT THE TASK FORCE MEETINGS. MOST FELL OF DEAF EARS. MOST ARE BASED ON EXPERIENCE AND COMMON SENSE. THANKS.
12-County Klamath Area	KEEP THE DAMS IN/MOVE THE FISH OVER THE DAMS/YOU HAVE FISH IN THE (LAKE) AND THINGS TO SO THAT SUCK FISH IS NO GOOD ANYWAYS. EVEN I KNOW HOW TO MOVE FISH. SOMETIME ITS OUR OR FISH. PEOPLE NOW HAVE A HOLE WHERE A LAKE WAS, AND NO WATER FOR THEIR HOUSE & LAND.
12-County Klamath Area	YOU STATE (PAGE 10) THE COSTS TO CHANGE DAMS ALLOWING FISH TO GO AROUND THEM WOULD BE MORE EXPENSIVE THAN REMOVING THEM! I FRANKLY DOUBT THIS IS TRUE CONSIDERING ALL IMMEDIATE AND FUTURE COSTS, HOWEVER, EVEN IF TRUE THIS OPTION SEEMS TO ME TO BE MUCH BETTER THAN DAM REMOVAL. FISH LADDERS ARE AN IDEAL SOLUTION AND SHOULD BE AN OPTION TO CONSIDER!! COST TO EACH OF US SHOULD BE ONLY A MINOR CONCERN. THE DAMS WERE BUILT FOR GOOD REASONS THAT STILL EXIST. FISH LADDERS ETC COULD HELP FISH POPULATIONS AND DAMS AT LEAST ALLOW SOME CONTROL OF RIVER FLOWS! AS YOU KNOW THE TOWN OF KLAMATH WAS DESTROYED BY FLOOD WATER AND SAVING THESE DAMS HELP REDUCE HIGH WATER PROBLEMS DOWN STREAM EVEN IF THEY WERE NOT BUILT FOR FLOOD CONTROL.
12-County Klamath Area	NATIVE NYLON GILL NETS SHOULD BE STUDIES FOR FISH DAMAGE COMPARED TO TRADITIONAL NATIVE FISHING METHODS.
12-County Klamath Area	NOTHING WAS SAID ABOUT THE LOW RIVER LEVELS WITH DAM REMOVAL-NO WATER FOR FARMERS FISH KILL BEFORE REACHING THE RIVERS & WINTER FLOODING-ALL OF WHICH WOULD HAPPEN WITH DAM REMOVAL
12-County Klamath Area	THANK-YOU
12-County Klamath Area	FISH CAN NOT THRIVE IN DIRTY WATER. *DO NOT PUT BOATS IN IT. *DO NOT PUT HUMAN BODY'S IN IT. *IT WILL STAY CLEAN FOR ALL TIMES.

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	I HAVE RECENTLY SEEN THE SITES OF TWO RESTORATION PROJECTS IN MY AREA, THEY ARE NOT AS LARGE AS THE KLAMATH BASIN PROJECT. THEY ARE CLEAR CREEK AND TURTLE BAY RIPARIAN RESTORATIONS, I FOUND THESE VERY INTERESTING. SOMETHING NEEDS TO BE DONE TO KEEP THE FISH FROM GOING EXTINCT, ONCE GONE THEY'RE GONE FOREVER. PEOPLE IN THE KLAMATH AREA HAVE COME TO DEPEND ON THE WATER STORED AND THE ELECTRICITY PROVIDED BY THE DAMS, THESE RESOURCES WOULD NEED TO BE REPLACED FOR THEM. WE PAY ENOUGH TAXES, GOVERNMENT NEEDS TO CUT SOME OF THEIR OWN PERSONAL BENEFITS AND AMENITIES THAT TAXPAYERS PAY FOR.
12-County Klamath Area	I DON'T WANT TO SEE EXTINCTION, HOWEVER PEOPLE ARE MORE IMPORTANT THAN FISH-ESPECIALLY SUCKERS!
12-County Klamath Area	FINANCIAL QUESTIONS. RACIAL AREN'T PERTINENT TO KLAMATH BASIN. I'VE GIVEN MY OPINION ON RIVER USAGE AND DON'T FEEL THAT YOU FURTHER NEED TO CATEGORIZE PEOPLE ETHNICALLY, ECONOMICALLY OR EDUCATIONALLY.
12-County Klamath Area	GIVE ALL OF THE INFORMATION FIRST, AND THEN ASK THE QUESTIONS.
12-County Klamath Area	I FEEL THE ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT IN THIS COUNTRY (USA) HAS GOTTEN OUT OF CONTROL. IT HAS DRIVEN UP PRICES ON EVERYTHING, HOWEVER, THEY ARE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED & SUPPORTED BY THE LIKES OF GEORGE SOROS, CREATING MORE "ENVIRO" BEAURACRACIES & MOVEMENTS!
12-County Klamath Area	THIS IS A VERY COMPLEX AND DIFFICULT MATTER TO CONSIDER. I AM THANKFUL TO HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVIDE MY OPINION AND HOPEFULLY INFLUENCE THE DECISION TO REHABILITATE THIS REGION. I AM NOT WEALTHY AND AM UNCERTAIN OF MY ABILITY TO PAY FOR THE ACTION PLAN, HOWEVER I FEEL THAT THE FREE FLOW OF STREAMS AND RIVERS TO THE OCEAN IS OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN ECOLOGICAL HARMONY.
12-County Klamath Area	SOME OF THE QUESTIONS MIGHT CONFUSE RESPONDENTS WITH HS ONLY DIPLOMA, IE. ASKING NEGATIVES INSTEAD OF POSITIVES MIGHT POSE ISSUES. HOWEVER, I DO FEEL THE SURVEY WAS WELL WRITTEN. I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO ADD MY 2 CENTS WORTH. THANK YOU FOR THE $2
12-County Klamath Area	THIS WAS THE MOST VAGUE SURVEY I HAVE EVEN TAKEN. HOW DO YOU DECIDE AN OPTION & WITH NO EXPLANATION OF THE PLAN CHANGE-STUPID. WHAT DOES BIRTHDAYS HAVE TO DO WITH THE KLAMATH BASIN. WHY DOES OREGON & CALIF. HAVE TO PAY MORE-WE PAY TO FIX EVERYONE ELSE'S PROBLEMS.
12-County Klamath Area	ACTION PLAN A & PLAN B GAVE DIFFERENT STATISTICS AND PROJECTED COSTS, BUT NO EXPLANATION AS TO WHY, WHAT IS DIFFERENT ABOUT THE TWO PLANS?

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	THE DAMS NEED TO GO, FOR ALL THE REASONS YOU HAVE PROVIDED. THE SOONER THE BETTER. THE DAMAGE DONE TO THE NATIVES OF THE BASIN IS BEYOND RESTORATION. STILL, THE FUTURE CAN RECTIFY SOME OF THE DAMAGE IF THE DAMS ARE REMOVED & RESTORATION ATTEMPTED. GOOD LUCK TO US!

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	GENERALLY, I THOUGHT THE SURVEY VERY SUPERFICIAL. MY MONTHLY POWER BILL HAS VERY LITTLE TO DO WITH MY VIEWS ON THE TOPIC. AS SPECIFIC TO THE KLAMATH BASIN, I HAVE BEEN VERY DISAPPOINTED WITH THE LACK OF DEPTH OF ALTERNATIVES ADDRESSED BY THE KBRA. THERE SEEMS TO BE A PERVASIVE FAILURE TO RECOGNIZE, IF NOT NEAR DENIAL OF, THE FACT THAT FRESHWATER IS THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE SURVIVAL OF ALL TERRESTRIAL SPECIES AND THE WORLD AND THE NATION ARE WELL ON THEIR WAY TO CRITICAL SHORTAGES. WITH THIS AS THE GUIDING PRINCIPLE, A MUCH BROADER INQUIRY INTO ALTERNATIVES MUST BE UNDERTAKEN, TO WIT: THE EUTROPHIC ESCALATION OF A DYING UPPER KLAMATH LAKE MUST BE MINIMIZED AND OFFSET. TO DO THIS THE SURFACE AREA MUST BE DRASTICALLY REDUCED BY THE DIKING OFF OF SHALLOWER AREAS SUCH AS HANKS MARSH, COPIC BAY, THE ENTIRE UPPER WEST SIDE TOWARD ROCKY POINT AND NORTH TO CHERRY CREEK, AND THE RESTORATION OF THE RECENTLY REMOVED DIKES IN THE TULANA FARMS AREA AND SOUTH OF THE WILLIAMSON RIVER ESTUARY. THE UPPER KLAMATH RIVER SHOULD BE CONTAINED TO REDUCE SURFACE AREA AN INCREASE FLOW IN AREAS OF THE LOWER KLAMATH LAKE BASIN SOUTH OF THE RIVER IN THE MILLER ISLAND AND RAT CLUB AREAS WEST OF US 97. REDUCING THE SURFACE AREA SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCES EVAPORATION AND INCREASES FLOW MOVEMENT THROUGH THE LAKE AND RIVER. DREDGING OF THE LAKE TO RAISE THE LEVEL OF LAND IN THE DIKED OF AREAS WILL RESULT IN A DEEPER AND HENCE COOLER BODY OF WATER AND THE CREATION OF PRODUCTIVE AGRICULTURAL LANDS THAT SHOULD BE IRRIGATED WITH HIGHLY EFFICIENT MODERN SYSTEMS RATHER THAN SATURATED BY FLOOD AS HAS BEEN THE CUSTOM IN THE PAST. ADDITIONAL AREAS OF STORAGE NEED TO BE CONSIDERED. 1. THE BOUNDARY DAM PROPOSAL ON LOST RIVER. 2. CONSIDERATION OF A DEEP LAKE CREATED IN THE BLY BASIN OF THE SPRAGUE RIVER DRAINAGE BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF A DAM AT THE BEATTY NARROWS. 3. CONSIDERATION OF EXPANSION OF CLEARLAKE AND DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLIES THERETO FROM SUBTERRANEAN SOURCES IN THE HUNDREDS OF UNOCCUPIED SQUARE MILES SOUTH AND EAST. THESE WELLS COULD BE POWERED BY SOLAR CELLS FLOATED ON THE CLEARLAKE SURFACE AND A PORTION OF THE WATER COULD BE SIPHONED TO THE WEST INTO LOWER TULE LAKE. NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSIDERATIONS ARE BEING OVEREMPHASIZED WHEN IT COMES TO RESTORATION OF THE SUCKER SPECIES. TODAY'S NATIVE AMERICAN BUYS THEIR FOOD AT WAL-MART OR SAFEWAY JUST LIKE THE REST OF US; CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF SUCKER FISH CAN BE PRESERVED IN ARTIFICIAL HABITAT JUST AS THEIR BASKETS, BOWLS, ARROWHEADS AND OTHER ARTIFACTS ARE PRESERVED IN MUSEUMS. IN CONTRAST, ECONOMIC VIABILITY AND SELF SUSTAINABILITY OF THE TRIBES SHOULD BE A MAJOR FACTOR OF CONSIDERATION. TO A DEGREE THE VIABILITY OF SALMON POPULATIONS PLAYS INTO THIS ECONOMIC ELEMENT AND THEY SHOULD BE ENTITLED TO AN INTEREST IN INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION ACREAGE CREATED BY THE EXTENSIVE DIKEING OF KLAMATH LAKE AND RIVER. AS TO THE EXISTING DAMS, UPGRADE OF FISH PASSAGE HAS BEEN CONSIDERED AND FOUND TO BE EXORBITANTLY EXPENSIVE. PERHAPS IT WOULD BE WORTHWHILE TO INVESTIGATE THE FUNCTIONALITY OF WATER DRIVEN DAM FACE FISH ELEVATORS IN CONTRAST TO FISH LADDERS.

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	WORTHLESS SURVEY WITHOUT ONCE MENTIONING THE FUNCTION OR BENEFIT OF THE CONDEMNED DAMS. GOVERNMENT MAKE WORK FOR BUREAUCRATS. STATES AFFECTED SHOULD MAKE AND PAY FOR PROJECTS LIKE THIS. ZERO CONFIDENCE IN OBAMA ADMINISTRATION, OTHER THAN TO MAKE THINGS WORSE. IN EVERY DAY, IN EVERY WAY. COMMUNISTS = PROGRESSIVES.
12-County Klamath Area	DO OUR BEST TO CONTROL THE DAMAGE BY HUMANS & LET NATURE RUN IT'S COURSE!
12-County Klamath Area	YOUR SURVEY STATES THAT THERE ARE SIX WILDLIFE REFUGES IN THE KLAMATH BASIN AND RESTORATION OF THE RIVER IS ESSENTIAL FOR RECREATION AND HABITAT. GOVERNMENT OWNS 71% OF THE COUNTRY I LIVE IN-THAT LEAVES 29% OF PRIVATE LAND TAXES TO FUND OUR OWN NEEDS. THE FEDS HAVE REVEGED ON SCHOOL AND ROAD MONEY WE WERE TO RECEIVE IN LIEU OF LOST TAXES IN THE TIMBER AND GRAZING INDUSTRIES. THE STATE OF CALIF. IS TAKING MORE AND MORE OF LOCAL TAX REVENUES TO FUND THEIR DEFICIT AND OUR COUNTRY IS BANKRUPT. MORE TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND RECREATION DON'T FLY WELL IN A DEPRESSED ECONOMY. YOUR SURVEY TALKS OF RESTORATION-BUT WHAT ERA? VAST REGIONS HERE WERE ONCE UNDER WATER, INCLUDING THE VALLEY I LIVE IN-CONSERVATION IS ONE THING, BUT GOING BACK TO A "PRISTINE" PAST IS AN EXPENSIVE EXPERIMENT. THE COUNTRY IS NOW ARID AND WATER A PRECIOUS COMMODITY. THE SURVEY WORDING IMPLIES THAT FISH HATCHERIES ARE A "BAD" THING-COMPETING WITH "WILD" FISH. AND YET THE SUCCESS OF THE EAGLE LAKE HATCHERY RESTORATION IS REMARKABLE. AND THEN THE ECONOMICS-TO TAKE OUT DAMS, REPLACE LOST ELECTRICITY, DEAL WITH SEDIMENT, DOWNSTREAM ALTERATIONS. "FARMERS ENCOURAGED TO USE LESS WATER" TRANSLATES INTO GO OUT OF BUSINESS. NOWHERE DO I READ THE TOTAL COST OF THIS PROJECT OR THE IMPACT ON THE HUMANS LIVING THERE. YOUR SURVEY STATES THERE ARE FIFTY SIMILAR RIVER BASINS. DOES THIS PROJECT THEN SET A PRECEDENT FOR RESTORATION OF ALL FIFTY? AND THEN, OF COURSE, ALL TRIBUTARIES AND SURROUNDING ACTIVITIES HAVE TO BE REGULATED. THIS IS A LOCAL/REGIONAL SITUATION AND SHOULD BE DEALT WITH BY THE PEOPLE AFFECTED. ALL OF THESE PROPOSED ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN ARE BASED, IN YOUR SUMMATION, ON THE PHRASE "SCIENTISTS EXPECT.".....
12-County Klamath Area	VERY BIASED INFORMATION-NOTHING ABOUT COST TO AGRICULTURE AND FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE. FEDERAL/ALL GOVERNMENTS TRYING TO APPEASE MINORITY GROUPS
12-County Klamath Area	THE WATER SOURCE FOR OUR FOOD & HEALTH SHOULD BE 1ST. THE FISH HEALTH & HABITAT A VERY IMPORTANT 2ND. THE TRIBES FISH TRADITION'S AN IMPORTANT 3RD. COST 4TH.
12-County Klamath Area	LET WARREN BUFFET PAY FOR THE DAM'S-HE OWNS THEM!!! PACIFIC POWER RAISED RATES 30% IN ONE YEAR. ALSO US GOV'T OWNED BONNEVILLE DAM RAISED RATES 50% IN ONE YEAR. OUR RAISE IN SALARY WAS 2%.

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	I LIVE ALONE-AM 87 YEARS OLD-DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THIS RIVER EXCEPT THAT THERE IS A WHALE LIVING THERE. BECAUSE I DON'T KNOW ANYTHING I AM RETURNING YOUR $2.00 BILL
12-County Klamath Area	IT'S TOTALLY IRRATIONAL TO TAKE SURVEYS BASED ON KNOWN FALSEHOODS & FANTASIES
12-County Klamath Area	THANKS FOR THE $2 BILL
12-County Klamath Area	1) CONSIDER ECONOMIC IMPACT 2) ENCOURAGE ALTERNATE ENERGY SOURCES-GIVE SOLAR PANELS TO FAMILIES IF YOU WANT TO SPEND MONEY 3) BALANCE: ECONOMIC IMPACT TO THE LITTLE GUY WITH SOUND ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICE. I AGREE WE NEED TO TEND TO THE BALANCE OF NATURE BUT NOT WHEN IT TAKES FOOD FROM OUR KIDS & JOBS FROM OUR ECONOMY.
12-County Klamath Area	I DON'T FEEL THAT THIS PERTAINS TO MY FAMILY AS WE LIVE IN THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY
12-County Klamath Area	MOST HYDROELECTRIC DAMS ARE OVER 50 YRS OLD & WILL NEED MAJOR WORK IN THE NEXT FEW DECADES. THIS WILL INCREASE THE COST OF ELECTRICITY ANYWAY. THE TRUTH IS WE NEED TO FOCUS ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY COMBINED WITH ALTERNATIVE FORMS OF POWER GENERATION. WE SHOULD NOT EXPECT OTHER SPECIES AND ECOLOGIES TO FOOT THE BILL FOR OUR CHEAP POWER.
12-County Klamath Area	THANK YOU FOR THIS SURVEY. I WOULD LIKE TO SEE MORE OF THESE AS WELL AS MEETINGS/COUNCILS ABOUT THIS AND OTHER LOCAL ISSUES. WE FEEL VERY STRONGLY ABOUT THIS RESTORATION PROJECT AND NO COST IS TOO GREAT TO REPAIR THE DAMAGE TO OUR EARTH.
12-County Klamath Area	LET THE RIVER FLOW. WHEN THERE IS WATER THEIR WILL BE FISH!!!
12-County Klamath Area	HAVE ARTHRITIS. HARD TO FILL IN SMALL BOX NEATLY. SORRY.
12-County Klamath Area	TOO MANY REPETITIONS OF SAME TOPIC MADE IT A LITTLE CONFUSED. IF THERE'S NO CHOICE, WE WILL PAY TAXES BUT, WOULD RATHER PAY LESS IF POSSIBLE. "I LIKE PLAN A." I WOULDN'T SUPPORT PLAN B" IF I CAN AVOID IT.
12-County Klamath Area	THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR DOING THIS SURVEY. I LOOK FORWARD TO THE DAM REMOVAL. MY DAUGHTER IS 6 MONTHS OLD AND I HOPE SHE CAN SWIM IN THE KLAMATH RIVER, RAFT, FISH AND EAT HEALTHY SALMON ONE DAY SOON.

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	THIS SURVEY IS OUTRAGEOUS, BIASED, A SHAM, AND AN IMPROPER USAGE OF OUR TAX MONEY! THE SURVEY QUESTIONS ASSUME TO BE TRUE "SCIENTIFIC" FACTS THAT HAVE BEEN STRONGLY CHALLENGED BY OTHER EXPERTS AND PEOPLE WITH DIRECT KNOWLEDGE. THESE "FACTS" CONCERN VERY FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES SUCH AS THE REAL REASONS WHY THERE IS A DECLINE IN FISH POPULATION AND THE REAL COST AND DETRIMENT RESULTING FROM DAM REMOVAL. THE SURVEY SHAMEFULLY CONCEALS THE FACT THAT THERE IS ANOTHER SIDE OF THE STORY. IT IS CLEARLY DESIGNED TO ELICIT ONLY THE RESPONSES THAT THE GOVERNMENT WANTS, FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES, RATHER THAN TO HONESTLY ASSESS THE TRUE PUBLIC OPINION
12-County Klamath Area	FOREIGN BOATS OFF THE COAST IN OCEAN PLUNDER FISH NUMBER
12-County Klamath Area	THIS SURVEY DOES NOT MENTION THE BUSINESSES THAT OWN THE DAMS AND THEIR PART IN THE COST OF REMOVAL. WHAT'S UP WITH THAT?
12-County Klamath Area	AS YOU STATE IN HERE, I DOUBT VERY MUCH THIS WILL CHANGE THE WAY THE WHEELS WILL MAKE UP THEIR MINDS LOOK AT THE ROGUE. JUST WAIT UNTIL WE HAVE A BUNCH OF RAIN & SEE WHAT FLOODS ALONG THE RIVER
12-County Klamath Area	I AM DISAPPOINTED THIS SURVEY'S TONE IS BIAS TOWARD THE REMOVAL OF THE DAMS AND PRO NATIVE AMERICAN. SINCE THIS IS FUNDED BY TAX PAYERS THE TONE SHOULD BE NEUTRAL.
12-County Klamath Area	CONCERNED ABOUT THE DAM REMOVAL DUE TO THE NUMBER OF HOMES IN THE AREA AND THE EFFECT ON THEIR REAL ESTATE VALUE AND LIKELY ADDITIONAL FORECLOSURES. ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF ENERGY (CLEAN) SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS HIGHLY IMPORTANT WITHOUT USE OF COAL, ETC. THAT FURTHER POLLUTES OUR ENVIRONMENT.
12-County Klamath Area	MORE INFO BOUT WHY THE SUCKER FISH ARE IMPORTANT/VALUABLE WOULD HAVE BEEN HELPFUL
12-County Klamath Area	GOOD LUCK IF YOU ARE ON THE UP AND UP FOR NATURE AND THE FUTURE OF HUMAN KIND! THANK YOU. P.S. I HOPE THIS REACHES YOU BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE!
12-County Klamath Area	I DO NOT WANT TO PAY $7.50 OR $14.00 A MONTH FOR THE REST OF MY LIFE. I TRY TO FIND WAYS TO USE LESS ELECTRICITY, BUT PACIFIC POWER KEEPS RAISING RATES SO I END UP PAYING MORE FOR LESS. DAM REMOVAL IS ALREADY ON MY MONTHLY BILL. IF THE DAMS ARE REMOVED, WE WILL ALSO HAVE TO PAY FOR THE POWER COMPANY TO "DEVELOP ALTERNATE POWER SOURCES."
12-County Klamath Area	IN 2020 WOULD DAMS (NOT FINISHED)
12-County Klamath Area	MOST OF THIS SURVEY IS NOT RELATIVE TO REMOVING DAMS

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	I JUST CANT UNDERSTAND WHY WE CANT FIND A WAY TO FIGURE THESE PROBLEMS OUT. FIND A HAPPY MEDIUM BY TEST AND COMMON SENSE. WE HAVE SO MUCH INTELLIGENCE & MEANS AS A NATION, BUT SEEM TO BE IN SUCH A DEAD LOCK BECAUSE OF SUCH BAD POLITICS AND POLITICIANS, LET'S GET SOME PEOPLE IN THERE THAT GET IT, AND ARE WILLING TO DO WHAT'S RIGHT FOR US AND OUR PLANET. NOT WHAT'S GOING TO GET THEM REELECTED!!! JUST SAYING...
12-County Klamath Area	THE INFORMATION IN THIS SURVEY DOES NOT HAVE ENOUGH INFORMATION TO MAKE A DECISION FOR ANY OF THE PLANS CITED. THERE WERE NOT MENTIONS OF A) WATER QUALITY IN UPPER KLAMATH LAKE AS IT IS TODAY, B) WATER ALLOCATION TO THE 300,000 ACRES OF FARM LAND IN OUR BASIN, C) COST OF PLAN A & B, OVERALL, NOT JUST PER HOUSEHOLD.
12-County Klamath Area	WHAT IF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PLAN A & B?
12-County Klamath Area	I AM VERY CONCERNED THAT THIS SURVEY DOES NOT CARE WHETHER OR NOT THE PERSON FILLING OUT THE SURVEY KNOWS ANYTHING ABOUT THE KLAMATH RIVER AREA. I BELIEVE THAT THIS SURVEY MEANS NOTHING! THAT THE DEPT. IS BEING BOUGHT OFF BY RADICAL ENVIRONMENTAL NUTS WILLING TO SAVE A FISH OVER SAVING A HUMAN LIFE! LAST COMMENT-VERY IMPORTANT!!! THE KLAMATH RIVER NEVER HAD SALMON UNTIL THEY WERE PUT THERE 40 YEARS AGO. THEY ARE NOT NATIVE FISH TO THE KLAMATH RIVER. THE RIVER IS FAR TOO WARM! THE ENVIRONMENTAL (EPA) MOVEMENT IS DESTROYING AMERICA! LEAVE THE DAMN DAMS THERE! SOLVE THE PROBLEM WITH THE BLUE-GREEN ("TOXIC") ALGAE. STOP THE KILLING OF THOUSANDS OF SALMON BY MAKING IT ILLEGAL FOR THE INDIANS TO USE GILL NETS TO CAPTURE THESE FISH. THEY DON'T FISH, THEY DESTROY POPULATIONS OF STEEL HEAD & SALMON. THEN THEY COMPLAIN THAT THERE IS NO SALMON OR STEEL HEAD RETURNS THE FOLLOWING YEAR. THESE PEOPLE ARE THAT "STUPID"! THEN THEY WANT TO CREATE A WILDERNESS TO KEEP "WHITE MAN" OUT OF THEIR TRIBAL LAND AREA'S, BECAUSE THEY BLAME "US" FOR THEIR DEMISE. WHY DOES THE DEPT. SEND OUT THESE SURVEYS TO FIND OUT THE PUBLICS' OPINIONS? IS USING SCIENCE NOT ENOUGH?: THE DEPT. DOES NOT CARE, NOR DOES THE EPA OR OBAMA WHAT THE "PEOPLE" WANT. THIS GOVERNMENT WILL DO EXACTLY WHAT THE ENVIRONMENTAL WACKOS TELL THEM TO DO! THIS SUBJECT GETS ME ALL FIRED UP! BECAUSE "OUR" COUNTRY IS BEING DESTROYED BY THE EPA & ENVIRONMENTAL NUT CASES.
12-County Klamath Area	THIS WAS WORDED TO GET WHAT YOU WANT. WHY SEND?
12-County Klamath Area	I THINK 2020 IS TOO LATE. ECONOMY & QUALITY OF LIFE ARE NOT THE SAME. WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN A & B OTHER THAN COST?

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	I THINK THERE COULD BE MORE PLANS TO CHOOSE FROM THAT WILL NOT EFFECT ALL OF US LOWER/MIDDLE CLASS WORKERS MORE MONEY. THE GOVERNMENT IS MAKING HARD ENOUGH TO MAKE IT BY. I LOVE ALL OF THE AREAS AROUND IN OREGON FOR HIKING, CAMPING & FISHING. I AM A NATIVE OREGONIAN AND I THINK THINGS HAVE GONE DOWNHILL SINCE OTHER PEOPLE MOVE HERE AND DECIDE TO CHANGE THINGS THAT ALWAYS WORKED OK.
12-County Klamath Area	WHY NOT LET MORE FISH GO FROM FISH HATCHERIES? LET THE FARMERS FARM!
12-County Klamath Area	THESE PLANS DO NOT SHOW US WHAT THIS DOES FOR "US" THE "PROPERTY OWNERS." YOU HAVE TAKEN OUR FISHING RIGHT AWAY ON THE SO PORK OF THE TRINITY, NOT BECAUSE OF SHORTAGE OF FISH. DOES NOT SHOW WHAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL PAY FOR THESE COSTS. DON'T TAKE DOWN DAM—DO THE FISH RESTORATION AND WATER SHARING AGREEMENT.
12-County Klamath Area	AS LONG AS OUR GOVERNMENT CAN NOT GET A BALANCE BUDGET FOR OUR COUNTRY, PROJECTS LIKE THIS WILL COST THE INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYER MORE. WE THE INDIVIDUALS ON A LIMITED INCOME WILL HAVE TO FOOT THE BILL. IN THE LONG RUN OUR ECONOMY WILL BE REPRESSED.
12-County Klamath Area	I DON'T LIKE GILL NETTING FISHING. I LIKE TO SAVE THE FISH. I LIKE ELECTRIC BILL TO BE LOW!
12-County Klamath Area	IF THIS SURVEY IS ANYTHING LIKE PAST OPTIONS LIKE IN OUR LAKE COUNTY IT WILL NOT DO ANY GOOD…WE ALL VOTED TO KEEP OUT THE PRISON IN OVERWHELMING RESPONSES BUT WAS IGNORED ANYWAY SO ANOTHER WORDS OPINIONS AND VOTES DON'T MATTER ANYMORE. GOOD LUCK.
12-County Klamath Area	THE RIVER HEALTH IS TIED IN DIRECTLY WITH FOREST HEALTH. WE HAD A HUGE FOREST FIRE ON OUR RANCH IN 1985. AFTERWARD, A GOVT. EMPLOYEE PUSHED TO CLEAN ALL THE CREEKS OF THEIR GREEN PLANTS & DOWN TREES & LIMBS. IT WAS A HUGE DISASTER. WE RANCHERS SAW IT COMING BUT HAD NO SAY! THE CREEKS SILTED UP. THE FISH HAD NO HABITAT SO THERE WERE LESS OF THEM. IT TAKES MGMT. TO KEEP RIVERS HEALTHY THAT ARE IN MAN'S USE, BUT IT MUST BE DONE REALISTICALLY. ASK SOME KLAMATH RANCHERS & FARMERS FOR HELP, NOT COLLEGE-EDUCATED CITY SLICKERS.
12-County Klamath Area	LEAVE THE RIVER THE WAY IT IS IT'S ONLY GOING TO CAUSE MORE PROBLEMS FOR PEOPLE AND THE FISH.
12-County Klamath Area	PLEASE DON'T SEND ME ANYMORE
12-County Klamath Area	I HAVE BEEN THROUGH 1 FLOOD ON THE K-RIVER AND FEEL THE DAMS ARE A VERY IMPORTANT PART OF FLOOD CONTROL AND THIS SURVEY AVOIDED FLOOD CONTROL. PEOPLE THAT LIVE DOWN STREAM FROM IRON-GATE NEED FLOOD CONTROL. THE K-BASIN NEEDS IRR. WATER FOR CROPS MORE THAN WE NEED SUCKER FISH. THIS SURVEY REALLY DID NOT CONSIDER THE AGRI. IMPACT.
12-County Klamath Area	NO INTEREST

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	THE HYDROELECTRIC-POWER DAMS WERE BUILT BY THE ARMY CORP OF ENGINEERS-WITH TAX PAYERS MONEY. PACIFI CORP. OPERATED THIS DAMS AND SOLD ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE PUBLIC FOR MANY YEARS AND MADE A PROFIT-NOW THEY WANT THE TAX PAYER TO PAY FOR THE REMOVAL OF THESE DAMS. PACIFI-CORP SHOULD HAVE PUT ASIDE MONEY FOR THE REMOVAL OF THESE DAMS. THIS IS ALL "B.S."!!!
12-County Klamath Area	THIS SURVEY IS A WASTE OF $. OFFICIALS WILL DO WHAT THEY WANT REGARDLESS OF PUBLIC OPINION. IT'S THE (NEW) AMERICAN WAY!
12-County Klamath Area	OUR GOVERNMENT IS TOO SCREWED UP TO FIX ANYTHING. LOOK AT OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. THE AMERICAN INDIANS SHOULD HAVE NO MORE RIGHTS THAN ANY OTHER U.S. CITIZEN. IF THE INDIANS WANT THE DAMS REMOVED LET THEM PAY FOR IT WITH THEIR FREE CASINOS. THE SUCKER FISH HAVE NO BUSINESS BEING ON THE ENDANGERED SPECIES LIST. THEY TRIED TO KILL THEM YEARS AGO AND COULDN'T DO IT. THERE WOULD BE MORE SALMON AND STEELHEAD UP THE KLAMATH RIVER IF THEY WOULD GET RID OF ALL THE INDIAN GILL NETS. HUNTING AND FISHING RIGHTS FOR INDIANS IS A BUNCH OF B.S.
12-County Klamath Area	I HOPE THIS HELPS. DO WE WAIT TILL THE RIVER DRIES AND THE FISH GO EXTINCT BEFORE WE ACT? WE ARE ABOUT TO KILL OUR ENVIRONMENT. WE ARE JUST NOT SMART ENOUGH AS A PEOPLE TO STOP OUR RECKLESS CONSUMPTION OF RESOURCES. I AM SAD FOR MY DAUGHTER AS WE KILL TODAY WHAT SHE WILL REQUIRE TOMORROW.
12-County Klamath Area	I BELIEVE FISH LADDERS SHOULD BE BUILT INTO THE DAMS TO ALLOW MIGRATING FISH TO RETURN TO THE UPPER RIVER BASIN FOR SPAWNING. REMOVING ALL THE DAMS IS A VERY BAD IDEA!!!
12-County Klamath Area	THIS IS ANOTHER GIANT WASTE OF MONEY. HOW ARE WE GOING TO REPLACE THE ELECTRICITY AND FLOOD CONTROL?
12-County Klamath Area	I THINK WE ARE ALREADY OVER TAXED. THINK THE GOVERNMENT CAN PAY WITHOUT TAXING THE PEOPLE. MONEY IS SHORT FOR A LOT OF PEOPLE.
12-County Klamath Area	NO INFO ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL/DAMAGE COST TO REMOVE DAM. BAD IDEA WE NEED POWER!! IMPROVEMENTS WITHOUT REMOVAL OF DAM IS NOT OPERATED CORRECTLY ANYWAY!! ALLOWED FLOOD!!
12-County Klamath Area	I AM MOSTLY CONCERNED THAT PEOPLE WHO ARE TRYING TO PUSH THIS INITIATIVE ARE NOT HONEST!!
12-County Klamath Area	DON'T SEND ANYMORE
12-County Klamath Area	THIS WAS A INCOMPLETE SURVEY. THERE ARE SEVERAL OTHER OPTIONS NOT INCLUDED IN THE OPTIONS PROPOSED. SECONDLY NOT ALL ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS HAVE SIGNED OFF ON THIS SOLUTION. THE POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER LAW SUITS AND ACTIONS, PREVENTING WATER DELIVERY, IS VERY HIGH. KLAMATH LAKE IS A NATURALLY DECLINING BODY OF WATER. WITHOUT TREATING THE LAKE AND THE WATER QUALITY PROBLEMS, THAT ARE NATURALLY OCCURRING, THIS PROJECT WILL FAIL.

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	I HAVE A FAMILY JUST DEPEND FISHING FOR LIVING AND I AM VERY HAPPY TO KEEP THE KLAMATH BASIN TO KEEP BECAUSE ALL OF THE SPECIES WILL BE KEEP ALIVE AND A ENVIRONMENT TO THE PEOPLE KEEP THE GOOD HEALTH FOR THE HUMAN BEING NOT ONLY FOR THE WILDLIFE THAT IS FOR EVERYBODY SO A STRONGLY AGREE TO KEEP THE KLAMATH BASIN OPEN AND TAKING CARE OFF
12-County Klamath Area	VAGUE-NO INFO ABOUT PLANS. QUESTIONS IN SOME SECTIONS SEEMED LEADING. I WOULD HAVE A LOT MORE INFORMATION ON THIS BEFORE I VOTED ON IT. THIS WAS NOT INFORMATIONAL. I FEEL LIKE THE INFORMATION THAT WAS GIVEN HERE WAS TO GET THE ANSWERS YOU WANTED.
12-County Klamath Area	LEAVE THINGS WELL ENOUGH ALONE!
12-County Klamath Area	I'M SELF-EMPLOYED OWN A COMM CUSTODIAL BUS. HERE IN TRINITY COUNTY. LIVE IN ORLEANS FOR 3YRS IN LATE 70'S WENT TO HOOPA HIGH SCHOOL. LOVE TO FISH IN KLAMATH RIVER WHEN LIVING THERE. LEARNED THE CULTURE OF YUROK, KARUK, HOOPA & KLAMATH INDIANS & HISTORY OF AREA. A DAMMED UP RIVER ALWAYS HAS TOO MANY SUCKERS MAKES IT DIFFICULT TO FISH THEY CAN OVERLOAD SYSTEM TOO. OUR GOV. IS TOO BIG NOW. OBAMA CARE/ETC IS KILLING MOM & POP SMALL BUSINESSES. THANKS.
12-County Klamath Area	PLEASE DO NOT DISCARD MY SURVEY BECAUSE OF MY ANSWER TO Q3
12-County Klamath Area	THE DAM SHOULD NEVER BEEN INSTALLED IN THE FIRST PLACE BUT NOW THAT IT HAS BEEN IN PLACE THIS LONG, THE ENVIRONMENT AND EVOLUTION HAS CHANGED. AND REMOVAL WOULD CAUSE MORE PROBLEMS
12-County Klamath Area	MAYBE FISH AND GAME WILL RETURN FISHING TO THE ANGLERS? YOU PEOPLE DID NOT GO TO THE CREATOR ABOUT THIS, I THINK THE SALMON WILL RETURN SOONER THAN A MAN CAN GUESS.
12-County Klamath Area	WITH SO MANY PEOPLE LIVING ALONG THE KLAMATH AND BEHIND THE DAMS, HAVE YOU EVER DONE A REAL SURVEY ON WHY THEY LIVE THERE. KNOWING A LOT OF PEOPLE OVER THE YEARS WHO ENJOY LIVING IN THOSE AREAS, I HAVE TO WONDER WHY FISHING SEEMS TO BE THE MAIN TOPIC. IT MAKES A SURVEY LIKE THIS DIFFICULT TO SEE WHAT YOU HOPE TO REALLY ACCOMPLISH. HAVE ANYONE WORKING THIS SURVEY ACTUALLY EXPERIENCED THE KLAMATH BASIN?
12-County Klamath Area	THE SURVEY WAS BIASED TOWARD FISH THE SURVEY OR PLAN TO USE KNOWLEDGE-ABOUT THE SALMON ROSE SUCKER QUANTITY AND LITTLE USE IN THE NINETEEN THIRTIES WATER IS THE GREATEST RESOURCE NOT FISH

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	RE: PAGE 12 TO KEEP FROM INCREASING THE POWER BILL BEFORE THE DAMS ARE REMOVED, HAVE WIND AND SOLAR FARMS PICK UP THE DIFFERENCE. THEY ARE BOTH ECO-FRIENDLY. RE: PAGE 13-SOME OF THE GREEN ALGAE IS HARVESTED FOR COMMERCIAL USE. RE: PAGE 15- THE AMERICAN PEOPLE END UP PAYING FOR ANYTHING THE US GOVERNMENT IS PAYING FOR ANYWAY. SO WHY ASK THE QUESTION? PAGE 19 - ANY PLAN IS GOING TO COST SOMEBODY. IF THE "POWERS THAT BE" WOULD START GOING AND BUILDING TOWARDS ECO FRIENDLY SOURCES OF POWER BEFORE 2020 GETS HERE THERE WOULD PROBABLY BE LESS OF A BURDEN ON THE TAX PAYERS AND THOSE OF US WHO HAVE TO PURCHASE POWER FROM THE UTILITY CO. THE WAY THE WIND HAS BEEN BLOWING, IT WOULD SEEM TO BE ONE OF THE BETTER SOLUTIONS. ALSO REMEMBER THE SUN DOES SHINE PRETTY GOOD MOST DAYS OF THE YEAR.
12-County Klamath Area	DAMS SHOULD NOT BE REMOVED! SPEND MONEY ON FISH RETURN, PAST THE DAMS-THERE IS MUCH FISHING ON LAKES FOR SPECIES OTHER THAN SALMON PLUS OTHER WATER RECREATION WE NEED THE ELECTRICITY!
12-County Klamath Area	I THINK THE DAMS ARE FINE-I FEEL THE ENDANGERED FISH IS A TOOL TO CREATE JOBS FOR FEDERAL WORKERS TO KEEP THEM IN A JOB. I THINK THE INDIANS HAVE TOO MUCH TIME ON THEIR HANDS AND $ TO BE HAPPY. THEY LIKE TO STIR STUFF UP & SAY THAT'S SACRED-THAT'S OURS. THAT'S HOLY TO US. -I SAY B.S.
12-County Klamath Area	HOW MUCH DID THIS COST TAXPAYERS???
12-County Klamath Area	KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK
12-County Klamath Area	Q39 I SAID NO BECAUSE OF BAD "SMARTMETER" EXPERIENCE NOT BECAUSE OF COST. Q40 HUSBAND WORKS OUT OF STATE LONG TERM, SELDOM COMES HOME. I COULD HAVE ANSWERED EITHER WAY. SON IN HIGH SCHOOL, CAN'T MOVE FOR 2 MORE YEARS. I DON'T WANT TO MOVE & MY HUSBAND MIGHT BE TRANSFERRED AGAIN ANYWAY SO WE STAY.
12-County Klamath Area	ANY DECISION THAT IS POLITICAL IS NO DECISION. TRIBAL HISTORY & CEREMONY IS NOT A BASIS FOR ECONOMIC DECISIONS WATER FLOW IS SOMETIMES HIGH, NORMAL & LOW. REMOVING DAMS WILL NOT HELP FARMERS OR INDIANS. IT HAS TAKEN YEARS TO DEVELOP THE CURRENT ECONOMY OF THE REGION. DAM REMOVAL WILL LOWER PROPERTY VALUE, DECREASE AVAIL WATER, RESULT IN FEWER JOBS AND SATISFY ONLY THE INDIANS.
12-County Klamath Area	I BELIEVE THAT LEAVING THE DAMS ARE IMPORTANT FOR WATER STORAGE AND MAKING POWER. I FEEL IT IS NECESSARY TO MAKE FISH LADDERS AROUND THE DAMS FOR THE FISH HABITAT.
12-County Klamath Area	I LIVE IN TRINITY RIVER BASIN OF KLAMATH BASIN I AM CONCERNED ABOUT WATER FOR AGRICULTURE IN UPPER KLAMATH BASIN PAY SOME ATTENTION TO FISH POPULATIONS IN SOUTH FORK OF TRINITY RIVER NOT AFFECTED BY DAM ON UPPER TRINITY AS IT IS 90 MILES BELOW DAM JOINS TRINITY RIVER 30 MILES SOUTH OF CONFLUENCE OF TRINITY & KLAMATH RIVERS

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	THERE IS MORE TO PROTECT THAN THE SUCKER FISH, LIKE BALD EAGLES, GOLDEN EAGLES, TURTLES, SALMON, AND MOST IMPORTANT PEOPLE. FARM LANDS NEED WATER TO GROW.
12-County Klamath Area	RE: Q9-WHOEVER APPROVED & BUILT THE DAMS SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR REMOVAL COSTS, NOT THE GENERAL PUBLIC. IE: PACIFIC POWER OR WERE THE DAMS STATE OR FEDERALLY MANDATED THE DAMS THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY SHOULD PAY THE COSTS. I AM SMART ENOUGH TO KNOW THIS WILL NEVER HAPPEN.
12-County Klamath Area	MY WIFE HAS THE MOST RECENT BIRTHDAY, BUT DECLINED TO FILL IT OUT.
12-County Klamath Area	FISH LADDERS WILL IMPROVE FISH COUNTS IN RIVERS AND NO SPECIAL LAWS FOR ANYBODY
12-County Klamath Area	VERY CLEAR SURVEY, GOOD QUESTIONS, GRAPHS & MAP.
12-County Klamath Area	IT WOULD BE INTERESTING TO KNOW MORE INFORMATION FROM BOTH SIDES, INCLUDING TRIBES FARMERS, ETC SO I CAN PLACE A BETTER OPINION.
12-County Klamath Area	I DON'T AGREE WITH THE NUMBERS & IMPORTANCE OF SUCKER FISH
12-County Klamath Area	WE VOTED AS A COUNTY TO NOT REMOVE THE DAMS. IT WOULD IMPACT OUR ECONOMY NEGATIVELY. IT WOULD DECREASE PROPERTY VALUES, HURT TOURISM, AND RECREATION. THE VOTE WAS LIKE 781 AGAINST REMOVAL IRON GATE SHOULD NOT BE REMOVED, THE PEOPLE SAID SO.
12-County Klamath Area	SAVE MONEY. STOP THE FOOLISH RESEARCH AND SURVEYS. KEEP THE WATER FOR THE VETERAN FARMERS WHO WERE GIVEN THE LAND POST WWI & II
12-County Klamath Area	NO ONE CAN PREDICT LONG RANGE EFFECTS OF RAINFALL DROUGHTS OR FLOODS-YEARS AGO DURING EXTREMELY LOW WATER FALL-FISH DIED HEAVILY FROM WARM WATER COMPLICATION AND OVER FISHING BY NETS AND COMMERCIALLY—THERE IS NO SURE FIRE OPTION—BUT ONE THING FOR CERTAIN IT HAS NEVER WORKED TO GO BACK TO MANY MORE PEOPLE AND USAGE THAN YEARS AGO-WE NEED LESS PEOPLE BUT NO ONE WANTS TO GO-INCLUDING ME!
12-County Klamath Area	DON'T BELIEVE DAM IS PROBLEM! WE ARE GOING THROUGH THE SAME THING HERE, WITH THE RED BLUFF DIVERSION DAM. MORE PREDATORY BIRDS AND FISH THAT ARE KILLING OFF SALMON. SAY DAM IS PROBLEM BUT CREEKS BEFORE DAM ARE IN MAJOR DECLINE BECAUSE OF WATER SUPPLY AND PREDATORY BIRDS AND ANIMALS. THERE IS ANOTHER REASON FOR TAKING DAM OUT AND SOMEONE ISN'T SAYING WHAT THAT IS. POLITICAL!!!
12-County Klamath Area	THANK YOU FOR ASKING ME MY OPINION, AND ALSO THANK FOR THE $2 :)
12-County Klamath Area	GREAT MAPS AND GRAPHS. THANKS FOR INCLUDING THOSE.

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	MY NAME IS [RESPONDENT NAME]. MY NEW ADDRESS IS. IF YOU COULD PLEASE SEND ME MORE INFORMATION ON KLAMATH BASIN RESTORATION I WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE IT. THANK YOU :)
12-County Klamath Area	I REALLY BELIEVE SOLAR POWER IS THE SOLUTION-WITH GOV'T INVOLVEMENT TO SUPPORT THIS CHANGE-DAMS SHOULD BE REMOVED WHEREVER POSSIBLE-NOT JUST @KLAMATH THERE IS NO NEED FOR COAL OR NUCLEAR WITH INTENTION, DEDICATION, EDUCATION-
12-County Klamath Area	I LOVE MY MOUNTAINS & RIVERS AND I LOVE TO FISH. I ALSO UNDERSTAND THAT OUR FARMLAND NEEDS ATTENTION. I FEEL THAT WE SHOULD NOT HAVE TO PAY EXTRA HARD EARNED MONEY FOR THE DEMANDS FOR LOWER CALIFORNIA. WE SMALLER COUNTIES APPRECIATE WHAT WE ARE SURROUNDED IN. I CAN ONLY HOPE OUR ECONOMY GETS BETTER...WE MUST CHOOSE OUR BATTLES WISELY. I DISAGREE WITH WATER SHARING THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY.
12-County Klamath Area	HOW CAN YOU PUT A PRICE ON KEEPING NATURE & OUR PLANET (MOTHER EARTH) HEALTHY. ALL THE DAMAGE MANKIND HAS DONE TO EARTH SHOULD BE REPAIRED, AT WHATEVER COST!!!
12-County Klamath Area	REMOVE DAMS DON'T SUBSIDY PRIVATE POWER PPGL (ILLEGIBLE) DO EMPOWER PRIVATE INDEPENDENT SELF POWER DEPENDENTS LOCAL SELF (ILLEGIBLE) STOP GILL NETTING ON RIVERS-ALL GILL NETTING LARGE OCEAN BUFFER FROM COMMERCIAL FISHING
12-County Klamath Area	I BELIEVE THAT IT IS EVERYONE IN THIS COUNTRY'S DUTY TO PAY FOR SPECIES THAT ARE GOING EXTINCT ON HOMELAND SOIL AND BEYOND. WE OWE IT TO OURSELVES AND FUTURE GENERATIONS TO RIGHT THIS WRONG, AFTER ALL, NO FISH = NO RIVER AND ALL OTHER LIFE THAT HAS RELIED ON THE KLAMATH AND ITS TRIBUTARIES FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS. IT'S A DOMINO AFFECT, SOMETHING MUST BE DONE. THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR THE 2 DOLLAR BILL, LUKE THE COHO THEY'RE RARE TO SEE.
12-County Klamath Area	I FEAR THAT PLAN A IS MISLEADING IN THAT COSTS WILL BE HIGHER SO US TO GAIN AN ACCEPTABLE INCREASE IN COHO. A 30% INCREASE IS UNACCEPTABLE CONSIDERING THE ECONOMIC IMPACTS & PARTIAL CONVERSION FROM A PLAN ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TO CARBON PRODUCING FOSSIL FUELS. BARED ON THIS THE TYPICAL TAXPAYER WILL ONLY REMEMBER THE $48/YEAR & WILL (ILLEGIBLE) AT A MUCH HIGHER COST THAT IS REQUIRED TO INCREASE COHO SUBSTANTIALLY
12-County Klamath Area	I LOVE NATURE AND WOULD LIKE IT PROTECTED-PROBLEM IS NO ONE DOES WHAT THEY SAY. THERE ARE OTHER SOLUTIONS TO RESTORE THE FISH AND PROTECT THEM WITHOUT TEARING OUT A DAM THAT COST US MILLIONS OF DOLLARS TO BUILD. IF YOU HIRE PEOPLE TO DO WHAT YOU PAY THEM FOR AND NOT FOR A TITLE THIS ISSUE COULD BE FIXED.
12-County Klamath Area	I THINK THIS SURVEY WAS INTERESTING. I THINK THIS SHOULD BE A VOTE ON A BALLOT. THE ECONOMY IS TIGHT ON MONEY AND GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT BE SPENDING ANY MONEY. PEOPLE DO NOT WANT ANY MORE TAX INCREASES. THAT UNDERSTANDABLE. MOST PEOPLE ARE SURVIVING NOW.

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	IF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WANT MORE SALMON IN THE SYSTEM TREAT EVERYONE AS EQUALS AND STOP LETTING THE INDIAN GILL NET THE RIVER AND LET THEM GO BACK AND HARVEST THE SEA LION AND SEAL POPULATION ALONG WITH LOTTING FOR BIG INTEREST TAKE WHOLE POPULATION OF SALMON OUT OF 200 MILE ZONE OFF THE COAST AND HAVE THE INDIANS CONTRIBUTE BY EXPANDING THE HATCHERIES IN THE 4 WESTERN STATES. THESE ARE REAL SOLUTIONS.
12-County Klamath Area	THIS STATE (CA) AND U.S. ARE IN TROUBLE. WE CANT PAID ANYMORE TAXES. PEOPLE ALL GIVING UP ON CALIF. THEIR ALL MOVING!
12-County Klamath Area	AT LEAST 100 FISHING TRIPS FROM 1958 TO 2000. FROM MOUTH TO KLAMATH FALLS (ESPECIALLY HAPPY CAMP). I AM OF THE OPINION NETS AND CLOSED DAMS CREATED OVER 70% OF THE PROBLEM. I FISHED ONLY FOR STEEL HEAD & OTHER TROUT. THANKS FOR THE QUEEN BILL-RETIRED BANKER SAM. THANKS FOR THE PRIVILEGE
12-County Klamath Area	WE'RE NOT ABSOLUTELY SURE THAT REMOVING THE DAMS WOULD ACTUALLY SOLVE THIS PROBLEM ENOUGH—BIG CHANGE—LOTS OF UNKNOWNS. THE COST OF ENERGY IS GOING TO INCREASE DESPITE! WE REALLY DO NEED TO LEARN TO CUT DOWN OUR USAGE AND BECOME MORE EFFICIENT ENERGY WISE-GOOD LUCK & MY PRAYERS ARE WITH THE DECISION-MAKERS & ALL WHO LIVE WITH THE OUTCOME.
12-County Klamath Area	I OWN A HOME IN RDG, CA-RENT IN MT SHASTA-ELECTRIC BILLS-ABOVE-ARE FOR RDG. MT. SHASTA BILLS RUN MUCH LESS $110.00 SUMMER MONTHS 150.00 WINTER MONTHS-PACIFIC POWER MT. SHASTA-REDDING ELECTRIC-REDDING
12-County Klamath Area	I THINK ITS WRONG TO TAKE THE DAMS OUT IT WILL NOT HELP WITH THE FISH. THEY ARE BEING KILLED OR CAUGHT IN THE OCEAN.
12-County Klamath Area	I AM A RANCHER IN THE AREA FOR THE LAST 14 YEARS & HAVE LOST MY CROP BECAUSE OF THE WATER ISSUE. THERE IS SO MUCH MORE TO THIS ISSUE THAN WHAT'S INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY. I'M MORE CONCERNED ABOUT WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO THE PEOPLE IN THE KLAMATH BASIN THAN JUST FISH!
12-County Klamath Area	GOOD LUCK - AND THANKS FOR THE TWO $$
12-County Klamath Area	I THINK YOU NEED ANOTHER PLAN. RETAIN THE DAMS FOR HYDROELECTRICITY BUT ALSO IMPROVE AND RESTORE HABITAT.
12-County Klamath Area	I WOULD HAVE BEEN INTERESTED IN AN OPTION OF RETROFITTING DAMS FOR FISH FRIENDLY MIGRATION
12-County Klamath Area	THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE. I FEEL HONORED.
12-County Klamath Area	GOOD LUCK. THIS REPRESENTS GOOD WORK! THANK YOU!
12-County Klamath Area	THANK YOU FOR PROVIDING THIS SURVEY; I REALLY WOULD LIKE TO SEE SOMETHING LIKE THIS FOR FUTURE ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS.

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	YOUR SURVEY ONLY DISCUSSES TWO OPTIONS. I'M SURE THERE ARE OTHER OPTIONS BETWEEN NO ACTION AND YOUR PLAN A ACTION THAT COULD ACHIEVE CONSIDERABLE ENHANCEMENTS AT LOWER COSTS.
12-County Klamath Area	I WAS NOT CONVINCED THAT THE SCIENTIFIC DATA PRESENTED IN THIS SURVEY WAS ACCURATE. I BELIEVE THE SURVEY ATTEMPTED TO SWAY THE READER TOWARD "ACTION PLAN A."
12-County Klamath Area	I THINK ENVIRONMENTALISM HAS GONE WAY OVERBOARD IN THIS COUNTRY. IT HAS BECOME A RELIGION FOR MANY PEOPLE. THE ECONOMIC COST OF POSSIBLY INCREASING THE SALMON BY 30,000 FISH IS EXORBITANT. THERE ARE WAY TOO MANY VARIABLES INVOLVED. SUCKER FISH ARE NOT A MAJOR SOURCE OF FOOD FOR INDIANS. TIMES & CULTURES CHANGE. THESE AGREEMENTS THAT ARE IN PLACE-WHO SAYS THEY ARE GOING TO BE HONORED 10 OR 20 YEARS DOWN THE ROAD. WE HAVE NOT KEPT AGREEMENTS WITH INDIAN NATIONS, NOR THE WATER AGREEMENT WITH THE FARMERS FROM THE EARLY 1900'S.
12-County Klamath Area	THE PERSONAL QUESTIONS ARE NOT WORDED IN THE BEST WAY! THE LAST QUESTION IS CULTUS! JARGON WORD!!!
12-County Klamath Area	MANY RANCHERS OVERUSE WATER GREATLY AND PEOPLE IN GENERAL TO WATER LAWNS, GOLF COURSES ETC. SEEMS LIKE NATIVE AMER. OVER FISH USING MODERN TECHNIQUES, MANY THAT I HAVE TALKED TO DON'T TAKE PART IN TRADITIONAL WAYS. BY CONVERTING MANY HOUSEHOLDS TO SOLAR WOULD EASILY OFFSET DAM PRODUCTION. NEW HOUSES SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO HAVE SOLAR
12-County Klamath Area	KLAMATH INDIAN ARE TO GET 90,000 ACRE TIMBER LAND IN THIS AGREEMENT THEY ALREADY BEEN PAID FOR THIS LAND. THEY NOW GRIN THE LAST 80 YEAR LIVE ON SUCKER FISH. I HAVE LIVED ALL MY LIFE IN KLAMATH FALLS
12-County Klamath Area	IT MADE ME FEEL GOOD TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS SURVEY!
12-County Klamath Area	DON'T UNDERSTAND WHAT MY BIRTHDAY OR INCOME HAS TO DO WITH YOUR PLAN TO REMOVE DAMS. IN MY OPINION, THE DAMS SHOULD STAY IN PLACE, WE WILL SEE IF MY OPINION COUNTS.
12-County Klamath Area	I AS NATIVE, FIRST PEOPLE, OF THIS NATION OUR FISH IS A STAPLE IN OUR DIETS. WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE SOME WAY OF LETTING THE FISH GO WHERE THEY ARE SUPPOSE TO SPAWN & IN THAT A BIG MOVE TO KEEP OUR WATERS SAFE FROM POLLUTION. HOW ARE ANY OF US GOING TO SURVIVE OTHERWISE?
12-County Klamath Area	I AM VERY CONCERNED THAT ENOUGH IS NOT BEING DONE TO PRESERVE WILD FISHERIES IN CALIFORNIA. IF WE JUST CONTINUE TO NOT TAKE STEPS, WE WILL LOOSE IT. BUILD MORE HATCHERIES OR WHATEVER IT TAKES. I'VE WATCHED POPULATIONS DECLINE IN THE LAST 20 YEARS. SHAME ON US!
12-County Klamath Area	SAVE THE KLAMATH AND THE FISH! I HOPE SOMEONE LISTENS TO THESE COMMENTS/OPINIONS.

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	WE LIVED IN KLAMATH FALLS FROM 1946 TO 1954 AND WE FISHED IN THEM THEN. I AM CONCERNED ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT DOING ANYTHING THAT HELPS THE GRASS AND PEOPLE AT THE TIME WHEN THE DAMS WERE BUILT IT WAS A BLESSING BUT NO ONE HAD THE KNOW HOW TO HELP THE FISH A WHOLE LOT OF MONEY WASTE AND STILL IS IF THE DAMS ARE TAKEN OUT AND THE TOP PAYER PAYS. NOW THEY ARE TAKING OUR MONEY FOR ONE DAM TAKEN OUT ALREADY.
12-County Klamath Area	THE REASON OUR ELECT BILL REDUCED IS BECAUSE WE PUT IN A WOOD STOVE.
12-County Klamath Area	IF YOU WANT TO KNOW THE TRUTH! EDBAIR LUTHER HORSELY-GARY OREM & SEVERAL OTHERS GOT TOGETHER & PAID JEFF MATCHET & HIS FAMILY TO DO THIS. I CAUGHT THEM IN FRONT OF THE GOVERNOR AND DONNY BOYD FROM JOHN DEERE WAS RIGHT BESIDE HIM AT THE TABLE. ALL THEY WANT IS MONEY!
12-County Klamath Area	STOP OVERDEVELOPING AREAS WITH HOUSING AND WATER RECREATION. ALSO FARMERS NEED TO BACK OFF OF DEVELOPING MORE AND MORE DRY LAND AREAS THAT TAKE MORE FROM THE EXISTING WATER SUPPLY.
12-County Klamath Area	HYDRO POWER IS THE BEST RENEWABLE ENERGY & THE INFRASTRUCTURE IS ALREADY IN PLACE. THE TRIBES HAVE SOLD THERE WRIGHT TO LAND AT LEASE TWICE. THEY SHOULD BE A NON-ISSUE.
12-County Klamath Area	ONLY 1 DAM IN OREGON, 2 IN CALIFORNIA. STILL HAVE PACIFIC POWER DAM IN KENO. CALIFORNIA WILL BENEFIT MORE THAN OREGON RESIDENTS.
12-County Klamath Area	I BELIEVE THAT IT IS MORE DETRIMENTAL TO OUR ECONOMY AND WAY OF LIFE, THAN IT IS BENEFICIAL TO WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS.
12-County Klamath Area	THE GOVERNMENT CAUSE MORE TROUBLE THAN HELP ON THIS MATTER!
12-County Klamath Area	THE LESS GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT THE BETTER OFF WE WILL BE. THE SALMON NOT COMING UP THE RIVER HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THE DAMS THAT WERE BUILT. MANY YEARS AGO WHEN THERE WAS LOTS OF SALMON IN THE RIVERS. THE FISH IN THE KLAMATH RIVER HAVE RUN IN CYCLES EVER SINCE I STARTED FISHING THE RIVER IN THE 1930'S FROM THE MOUTH UP.
12-County Klamath Area	WHEN FARM LAND IS CONVERTED TO NON-FARM USE, SOME PORTION OF THE IRRIGATION RIGHT SHOULD BE RETURNED TO THE STREAMS & NOT SOLD FOR RESIDENTIAL (ILLEGIBLE)
12-County Klamath Area	THANKS FOR THE TWO DOLLAR BILL.
12-County Klamath Area	AGRICULTURE IS VITAL IN UPPER BASIN; MORE STORAGE

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	THIS IS A VERY BAD THING TO TAKE THE DAMS OUT TO SAVE SOME FISH. WHY DO PEOPLE THINK FARMING, RANCHING AND PROPERTY VALUES DON'T MATTER. I KNOW THE MAJORITY RULES. BUT WHY DON'T PEOPLE IN CITIES GET IT. PEOPLE NEED TO LIVE AT A REASONABLE COST. WE IN THE AGRICULTURE BUSINESS PRODUCE THE FOOD ON THEIR TABLES. WE DON'T DEMAND PEOPLE IN SALEM AND PORTLAND EAT CARDBOARD SO WE CAN EAT AND LIVE THE WAY WE HAVE. IT SEEMS TO ME THAT PEOPLE REALLY NEED TO BE EDUCATED. ALS THIS IS A WAY OF LIFE NOT JUST THE $. IT SEEMS TO ME THAT SOME PEOPLE MAKE DECISIONS ABOUT WHAT SHOULD COSTS MILLIONS OR MORE TO SAVE ANY ANIMAL OVER THE HUMAN POPULATION. THE GOVERNMENT DECIDED TO PUT MONEY INTO THE POCKETS OF SOMEONE TO FIX ROADS. FIRST THEY SPENT TIME AND MONEY TO PAVE AND FIX CERTAIN AREAS AND THEN COME BACK ONLY TO TEAR IT ALL OUT AND DO IT DIFFERENTLY. NOW THERE ARE SIDEWALKS AND CURBS IN BEATTY AREA. HOW NICE? WRONG IT WILL CAUSE MORE PROBLEMS IN WINTER WHEN SNOW/ SNOW PLOWS CAN NO LONGER BE EFFICIENT IN SNOW REMOVAL. BLY IS ANOTHER PLACE OUR TAX DOLLARS ARE AT WORK? WHAT ABOUT PROGRAMS THAT ARE BING CUT THAT ARE HELPING PEOPLE THAT REALLY NEED IT. WE NEED JOB, LOWER INTEREST RATES. LOWER FUEL PRICES. YES WE ARE IN A MESS. WHO GOT US THERE. MAYBE IDEAS ON HOW TO WASTE MONEY.
12-County Klamath Area	DON'T KNOW IF THIS HELPS BUT HERE GOES IT ANYWAY. I WAS A WITNESS TO GILL NETTING ON THE LOWER KLAMATH RIVER WHERE THE NETS WERE STRUNG COMPLETELY ACROSS THE RIVER 24 HOURS A DAY WHILE THE SALMON WERE RUNNING. THIS WAS IN THE LATE 70S & EARLY 80S AND BEING PRACTICED BY INDIANS AND THEY WERE SELLING TO FISH BUYER'S AND COMMERCIAL FISHERMAN VERY LITTLE OF IT WAS BEING USED FOR THEIR FOOD SOURCE. I DON'T KNOW IF THIS PRACTICE IS STILL BEING DONE. THE INDIANS I KNOW RECEIVE A MONTHLY CHECK IN AN AMOUNT LARGE ENOUGH TO BUY FOOD AND RAINMENT. I ALSO THINK IF PLAN A IS IMPLEMENTED THAT KEEPING FISH HATCHERS GOING WOULD BE A PLUS NOT SHUTTING THEM DOWN.
12-County Klamath Area	A PART OF MY CAREER WITH USDA, WAS A SOIL SCIENTIST MAPPING AND CLASSIFICATION. I ALSO DEVELOPED SOIL INTERPRETATIONS. I MAPPED SOILS FROM IRON GATE DAM TO HAPPY CAMP. I AM PUBLISHED IN THE NE SISKIYOU SOIL SURVEY. USFS, BULL RUN WATERSHOT SOIL SURVEY. MY (ILLEGIBLE) WITH USDA SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, WAS A SOIL CONSERVATIONIST. I AM POINTING THE POSITION AND (ILLEGIBLE) WORKED IN-ORDER TO INDICATED I AM KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT THE KLAMATH BASIN AND RIVER.
12-County Klamath Area	OUR COUNTRY IS PRESENTLY GROSSLY OVER-SPENDING.
12-County Klamath Area	MANY OF MY ANSWERS ARE COLORED BECAUSE I DON'T AGREE WITH MANY OF THE "FINDINGS" OR "CONCLUSIONS" OF THE EXPERTS AS TO THE CAUSES OF SOME OF THE PROBLEMS.

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	I UNDERSTAND THE DEMANDS ON WATER. THE CLOSER WE GET TO NATURE THE HEALTHIER FISH, ANIMALS AND HUMANS WILL BE. COST IS VERY IMPORTANT BUT LACK OF POLLUTION IS MOST! IMPORTANT. CHEM TRAILS, PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES ARE MORE DANGEROUS TO OUR CHAIN THAN ALGAE OR DAM GARBAGE. STOPPING POLLUTION WOULD ALLOW THE FISH, ANIMALS & HUMANS TO ALL DO BETTER WITHOUT INTERFERENCE, OR ADDED COSTS.
12-County Klamath Area	YOUR SURVEY IS PRIMARILY ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ON FISH. BUT I HAVE TO LOOK AT THE BIGGER PICTURE. THE HUMAN SPECIES. WHAT ABOUT PEOPLE? RIGHT NOW WE HAVE A GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION, THAT IS MAKING THIS COUNTRY WORSE THAN IT EVER HAS BEEN. YOU WANT ACTION PLAN A TO INCLUDE THE GOVERNMENT TO BE INCLUDED. THIS GOVERNMENT CAN'T FIX THE PROBLEMS WE ALREADY HAVE. THE GOVERNMENT IS NOT A FIX ALL. WHY DON'T WE JUST PUT THIS FISH PROBLEM ON HOLD UNTIL WE ARE IN A HOPEFULLY BETTER POSITION TO ADDRESS AND FIND SOME ANSWERS WE CAN AFFORD. WE ARE TRILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN DEBT. WE ARE FINANCING 2 WARS, EXTREME UNEMPLOYMENT. I AM DOING WELL BECAUSE I OWN EVERYTHING, I'M NOT IN DEBT. I MANAGE MY OWN AFFAIRS. I MAKE MY OWN DECISIONS BASED ON WHAT WORKS. I JUST DON'T HAVE ANY FAITH IN YOUR PRESENTATIONS RIGHT NOW. I WISH YA'LL WELL!
12-County Klamath Area	WE SHOULD NOT HAVE TO BE PAYING FOR THE DAM REMOVAL-AS WE NOW ARE ON OUR POWER BILLS PP&L HAS MADE THERE MONEY ON THESE DAMS OVER THE YEARS-MONEY ALREADY PAID SHOULD BE RETURNED TO HOME OWNERS.
12-County Klamath Area	SINCE SISKIYOU COUNTY HAS THE MOST ACREAGE IN THE BASIN THEY SHOULD HAVE THE STRONGEST VOICE. SISKIYOU COUNTY'S UNEMPLOYMENT STILL REMAINS AT 20% AND YOU WANT TO INCREASE THEIR ELECTRIC BILL. HAVE YOU CONSIDERED THE DEAD FISH AT THE MOUTH OF THE KLAMATH RIVER MIGHT HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY THE INDIAN TRIBES POLLUTING THE RIVER WITH WASTE FROM MANUFACTURING DRUGS?
12-County Klamath Area	HAVE BEEN IN RESTORATION ON THE SPRAGUE RIVER FOR MANY YEARS. IT IS CLEAN, COLD, DEEP, HAVE A SUPPLY OF TROUT, BASS, SACRAMENTO PERCH, AND SUCKER. MY VIEW IS TO LEAVE THE GOVERNMENT OUT OF SO CALLED RIVER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE.
12-County Klamath Area	MORE INFORMATION REGARDING FINANCIAL IMPACT NEEDS TO BE PROVIDED ALONG WITH ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES.
12-County Klamath Area	THERE IS SOMETHING INVENTED ALREADY TO TAKE CARE OF ELECTRICITY AS SOON AS THEY LET IT COME FORTH. IN AMERICA.
12-County Klamath Area	QUESTIONS, SOME, HARD TO ANSWER, BUT TRIED MY BEST. WINDMILLS VS. WATER? LIMIT WATERING. THINKING FOR FUTURE, BUT WILL HURT MY POCKET-LOW INCOME. BRING NATURE BACK, MINIMIZING DAMAGE TO THE WATER SYSTEM. NEED MORE EXAMPLES TO EXPLAIN-BETTER. MOSTLY, VISIT CA KLAMATH RIVER. PERSONALLY I DON'T LIKE FISH, ESPECIALLY SALMON, BUT MANY DO. NICE IF FED. CAN ASSIST, BUT MORE STATE ISSUE. NOT SURE IF OPINIONS ON SURVEY WILL COUNT, BUT HOPE SO. THANKS FOR THE GIFT. WOULD HAVE DONE IT ANYWAY, BUT ANYTHING HELPS.

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	WE NEED TO LEAVE THIS EARTH AS GOOD OR BETTER THAN WHEN WE LIVED HERE
12-County Klamath Area	I DOUBT IF ANYONE ELSE WOULD TAKE THE TIME TO ANSWER IT.
12-County Klamath Area	I LIVE WITH MY AGING PARENTS (80 & 85) AND “SPECIAL NEEDS” BROTHER (40) I AM THEIR CARE TAKER AND AM ONLY ONE WORKING.
12-County Klamath Area	PART OF THE REASON FOR HIGH ELECTRIC IS OXYGEN MACHINE
12-County Klamath Area	THE MORE TAX REVENUES ARE PUT INTO FISH AND STREAM RESTORATION THE LAST 40–50 YEARS THE WORSE THE OUTCOME-SO LEAVE THINGS ALONE! THE HATCHERY AND STREAM RESTORATION PROGRAMS ARE JOKE THAT DOES MORE HARM THAN GOOD.
12-County Klamath Area	MY CONCERN’S FOR THE KLAMATH RIVER IS THAT GOOD DECISIONS ARE MADE FOR ITS FUTURE AND BEING AN ADVATE FLY FISHERMAN AND GUIDE I HOPE FOR BETTER RETURNS OF SALMONS & STEEL HEAD TO THE KLAMATH RIVER.
12-County Klamath Area	I RESIDE IN THE KLAMATH BASIN
12-County Klamath Area	THANK YOU FOR GATHERING THIS INPUT.
12-County Klamath Area	WHAT A FOOL MISSION—IN MY TEEN YEARS I HAVE OBSERVED THE KLAMATH RIVER IN SUMMER.
12-County Klamath Area	THE $168 PER YEAR HOUSEHOLD SEEMS HIGH, IF PACIFIC CORP (WARREN BUFFETT) PAYS $100 MILLION TO REMOVE THE DAMS THE TAX PAYERS (FEDERAL GOVERNMENT) SHOULD NOT BE LIABLE TO REMOVE THE DAMS.
12-County Klamath Area	THE DOUBLE-SPEAK ON PAGE 19 IS MISCHIEVOUS. IT MAKES IT APPARENT THESE SURVEYS ARE JUST PART OF A BUREAUCRATIC RUSE. WE KNOW WHY IT COMES TO THE GOVERNMENT IT ALL COMES DOWN TO BACKDOOR DEALS AND MONEY. BIG MONEY RUINED, SO BIG MONEY CAN FIX IT. DO THE RIGHT THING FOR THE COMMON GOOD FOR ONCE.
12-County Klamath Area	SUCKS!!
12-County Klamath Area	HAS ANYONE IN THE GOVERNMENT EVER HEARD OF FISH LADDERS? FISH LADDERS WORK IN OTHER PLACES, WHY NOT HERE? TAKING OUT CLEAN HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER DAMS IS IRRESPONSIBLE AND STUPID. INSTEAD WE ARE BEING FORCED INTO BIOMASS PLANTS WHICH ARE MORE POLLUTING THAN ANY OTHER POWER SOURCE. THE BIOMASS PLANTS WILL USE MILLIONS OF GALLONS OF WATER. THIS WHOLE PLAN IS BOGUS. LEAVE OUR DAMS ALONE! INSTALL FISH LADDERS! STOP BIOMASS POLLUTION OF THE RIVER! WE NEED CHEAPER POWER-HYDRO ELECTRIC IS CLEAN & EFFICIENT WHY DO YOU HAVE TO KNOW WHAT RACE & AGE WE ARE? WHY DO YOU HAVE TO KNOW OUR INCOME ETC?
12-County Klamath Area	THANK YOU FOR THE KNOWLEDGE AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO VOICE MY OPINIONS

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	I AM A 30 YEAR OLD RESIDENT OF SISKIYO COUNTY. MY RECREATIONAL PURSUITS ARE LIMITED BY AGE & HEALTH.
12-County Klamath Area	GOOD LUCK.
12-County Klamath Area	WE ARE VERY HAPPY TO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THIS PROCESS AND FERVENTLY HOPE THE PLAN TO RESTORE THE RIVER BASIN GOES FORWARD AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.
12-County Klamath Area	THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE SURVEY WAS HELPFUL TO ME AND MY UNDERSTANDING. I THINK THE FACTORS EFFECTING FISH RETURN ARE NUMEROUS, NOT EASY TO UNDERSTAND BY SCIENCE. THANKS FOR THE $2 BILL. I LIVE ON THE HEADWATERS OF THE MAD RIVER, TRINITY CO. I'D LIKE TO SEE THE EEL RIVER, PILLSBURY DAM REMOVED. I THINK SHASTA & TRINITY DAMS ARE PERMANENT. I AM A RETIRED SCI TEACHER BS. BIOLOGY, GRADUATE STUDIES IN AQUATIC ENTOMOLOGY. BOARD OF DIRECTOR OF RUTH LAKE SERVICE DIST.
12-County Klamath Area	DO NOT REMOVE THE DAMS! CUT BACK ALL FISHING SPORTS. COMMERCIAL INDIANS.
12-County Klamath Area	DOES "MOST RECENT BIRTHDAY" MEAN YOUNGEST PERSON (I.E., DAY OF BIRTH CLOSEST TO TODAY'S DATE) OR DOES IT REFER TO THE PERSON WHO HAS MOST RECENTLY CELEBRATED A BIRTHDAY? IF THE LATTER, I AM THE CHOSEN ONE; IF THE FORMER, THE CHOSEN ONE WOULD HAVE BEEN MY SPOUSE.
12-County Klamath Area	WE NEED HYDRO POWER
12-County Klamath Area	WE DON'T NEED HIGHER TAXES
12-County Klamath Area	WANT TO BUY $90 DEVICE NOW!
12-County Klamath Area	TKS FOR THE CHANCE OF INPUT!
12-County Klamath Area	I SUPPORT FISH, TRIBES, FARMERS. PACIFIC POWER SHOULD HAVE DAMS REMOVED ASAP
12-County Klamath Area	DON'T TEAR DOWN PERFECTLY GOOD DAMS.

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	I LIVE IN GRANTS PASS NEAR THE ROGUE RIVER. LAST YEAR THEY REMOVED SAVAGE RAPID DAM. IN DOING SO THEY LET OUT HUGE AMOUNTS OF SEDIMENT DOWN RIVER, KILLING INFANCY FISH EGGS AND RUNNING ONE OF MY FAVORITE PLACES TO FISH. IT ALSO ENABLED AN INVASIVE SPECIES OF FISH TO COME UP RIVER WHERE IT WAS NEVER ALIKE TO GO BEFORE. IT ALSO DESTROYED (ILLEGIBLE) RECREATION AREAS THAT MY FAMILY ENJOYED EACH YEAR. I REALIZE YOU HAVE TO GIVE A SIMPLISTIC VIEW OF YOUR PLANS BUT MANY TIMES THESE PLANS ARE NOT THOUGHT OUT ALL THE WAY. I DO RECEIVE IRRIGATION WHICH I DEPEND ON FOR MY PROPERTY AND NOW WE ARE USING ELECTRICAL POWER TO PROVIDE IRRIGATION WHICH IS COSTING THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS A YEAR AND IS NOT AN IMPROVEMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT. SO FOR THE FISH RUNS ARE NOT ANY BETTER, ACTUALLY A LITTLE WORSE. WHEN IT COMES TIME IN THE NEXT THREE TO FOUR YEARS FOR THE SALMON AND STEELHEAD TO RETURN THE RUNS WILL PROBABLY BE DETERMINED BECAUSE OF ALL THE SEDIMENT, MERCURY AND OTHER DEBRIS THAT WAS LET LOOSE WHEN THE DAM WAS REMOVED.
12-County Klamath Area	ENVIRONMENTALISTS ARE NOT ELECTED OFFICIALS AND SHOULD HAVE NO SAY IN OUR LAWS OR IN CONTROLLING PEOPLE, PLACES OR ANIMALS.
12-County Klamath Area	I LIVE IN YREKA-WITHIN THE KLAMATH RIVER BASIN AND I HAVE SEEN A PRESENTATION BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE KARUKE TRIBE SUPPORTING THE AGREEMENT. I WAS AND AM CONVINCED. MANY PEOPLE IN MY AREA ARE MORE CONVINCED BY THE ARGUMENTS OF THE PROPERTY OWNERS THAT THEIR PROPERTY VALUES WILL BE DECREASED. MY COUNTY GOVERNMENT HAS NOT BE FAR-SIGHTED OR COOPERATIVE.
12-County Klamath Area	BOTH SIDES OF MY FAMILY HAVE BEEN IN THE KLAMATH BASIN FOR OVER 100 YEARS. FARMING IS A MAINSTAY OF OUR FAMILY.
12-County Klamath Area	THE FARMERS IN OREGON SHOULD FOLLOW THE EXAMPLES OF NORTHERN CAL. FARMERS AND PUT IN CATCH BASINS, I.E., PONDS, CISTERNS, ETC TO SAVE THE WINTER RAINS FOR IRRIGATION. LEAVE THE RIVER ALONE, OR PLANT CROPS THAT CAN BE DRY-FARMED!
12-County Klamath Area	HOW MUCH DID IT COST TAXPAYERS
12-County Klamath Area	WHERE IS ACTION PLAN B?
12-County Klamath Area	MY WATER BILL SUBSIDIZED THE PRICE OF MEAT—THANKS FOR ASKING.
12-County Klamath Area	I AM SORRY I DID NOT SEND THIS SURVEY RIGHT AWAY. BUT MY FATHER HAS BEEN ILL AND IN THE HOSPITAL I AM NOW ANSWERING MY MAIL. INTERESTING SURVEY.
12-County Klamath Area	I AM FOR FISHING RESTORATION, HOWEVER I AM AGAINST DAM REMOVAL. I PREFER TO SEE FISH LADDERS OR OTHER MANAGEMENT OF FISH MIGRATION. I SEE NO REASON TO DEBT HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER GENERATED FROM THE DAMS. IN ADDITION THERE APPEARS TO BE HIGH RISK OF POLLUTION OR WE ARE SEEING WITH TRACK OF CHROMIUM 6 IN THE ROGUE RIVER. I FEEL THE SURVEY IGNORE THESE OPTIONS.

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	THERE IS NO EXPLANATION PROVIDED FOR THE RISK OF THE SUCKER FISH AND COHO SALMON IN PLAN A. WHY DO THEY REMAIN AT SUCH HIGH RISK AND DOES THE PLAN ATTEMPT TO FACILITATE THEIR REVIVAL OR ALLOW, AT BEST, FOR THEIR DIMINUTIVE NUMBERS TO REMAIN WHAT THEY ARE CURRENTLY? IN FUTURE LITERATURE, DO NOT ADDRESS SOMETHING AS A PROBLEM AND FAIL TO EXPAND UPON ITS EXPIRATION IN THE PLAN OF ACTION. OTHERWISE THE SURVEY WAS WELL COMPILER, INFORMATIVE, AND ENJOYABLE
12-County Klamath Area	THERE HAVE GOT TO BE MORE THAN 2 OPTIONS! 1. BETTER FISH LADDERS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED 2. CONSTRICTING COMMERCIAL FISHING OF USA FISH BY OTHER COUNTRIES OR BEING SOLD TO OTHER COUNTRIES SHOULD BE DEALT WITH NOW! 3. CONTINUING TO PAY NATIVE AMERICANS AND ALLOWING THEM SPECIAL PRIVILEGES SHOULD BE STOPPED SOON. MAYBE TIE YOUR ACTION PLAN A INTO REDUCTION OF SUPPORT FOR NATIVE AMERICANS.
12-County Klamath Area	BUILD A NEW MORE EFFICIENT DAM. SEE RECENT UPDATES ON COLUMBIA AT SMOKE RIVER DAMS LAST 2 YRS REMOVE THE OLD DAMS. ALSO INCLUDED ADEQUATE FISH LADDER, AT NEW DAM. DO THIS NOW. ADD A (ILLEGIBLE) OF THE 5 PACIFIC SALMON SPECIES BESIDES COHO ONLY.
12-County Klamath Area	I LIVE IN THE KLAMATH BASIN AND BELIEVE THIS SURVEY WOULD BE BIASED WHEN ANSWERED BY SOME ONE NOT KNOWLEDGEABLE WITH THE COMPLEXITIES AND UNCERTAINTIES OF THE ACTION OR NO ACTION CHOICES. UNINFORMED URBAN DWELLERS TEND TO THINK NATURAL IS ALWAYS BETTER.
12-County Klamath Area	I FEEL HONORED TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS VERY IMPORTANT SURVEY & HOPE THAT MY VIEWS REFLECT THOSE OF MANY OTHERS.
12-County Klamath Area	I AM GLAD TO CONTRIBUTE & BE A PART OF THE PROCESS. MORE INFO ON THE PLAN WOULD BE INTERESTING TO READ. I.E. PROJECTIONS ON TIME TO REMOVE DAMS & EFFECT ON IMMEDIATE AREAS SURROUNDING. FLOOD PLAN. WHO WOULD BE THE MOST IMPACTED. INFO ON ALTERNATE POWER.
12-County Klamath Area	FIX FISH LETTERS ON DAMS AND CONTROL SEA FISH AND SEA OTTERS
12-County Klamath Area	WE SHOULD CONTINUE TO STUDY AND RESEARCH FOR WAYS TO IMPROVE RIVER CONDITIONS. WHILE I HAVE NOT USED THE BASIN RECENTLY, I HAVE USED IT IN THE PAST. (RECREATION) A WAY TO HELP THE KLAMATH BASIN WOULD BE FOR KLAMATH FALLS TO PUT IN A PLANT TO RECYCLE WASTE WATER & DIRTY STORM WATER FROM THE CITY AND INDUSTRIES THAT USE SUCH WATER. COST FOR THIS IS NOT A FACTOR. IT NEEDS TO BE DONE TO EFFICIENTLY USE WATER.
12-County Klamath Area	I AM NOT CONVINCED COMPLETE DAM REMOVAL IS THE ANSWER. WHY COULDN'T JUST ONE DAM BE REMOVED & THEN CHECK RESULTS FOR FIVE OR TEN YEARS TO SEE IF IT MADE ANY DIFFERENCE.
12-County Klamath Area	YOU PEOPLE I BELIEVED TRIED TO DO RIGHT. BUT JUST HOW MUCH DID YOU SPEND TOTAL TO PREPARE/DEVELOP AND ANALYZE THE RESULTS. I WILL BET THE $2.00 YOU GOT LESS THAN 1/2 BACK. THEN I WELL BET IT ALL THE POLITICIANS DO SHIT WITH THE ANSWERS. NICE TRY!!

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	OUR GOVERNMENT NEEDS TO PUT ALL PROJECTS ON HOLD FOR NOW, DUE TO ECONOMIC REASONS
12-County Klamath Area	IT'S THE ECONOMY!
12-County Klamath Area	IF YOU WANT FISH POPULATIONS TO IMPROVE, STOP OVERFISHING BY THE TRIBES!!
12-County Klamath Area	THE KLAMATH RIVER FISHERIES ARE IN TROUBLE THE PROBLEM IS SOLVING THE ISSUES FOR THE RIGHT REASONS, AND SOLUTIONS, NOT JUST BECAUSE DAM REMOVAL IS THE CHEAPEST AND EASIEST. RELICENSE FROM FERC AND FLUCTUATE FLOWS TO MIMIC SEASONAL FLOW EVENTS MIGHT HELP THE FISH RUNS.
12-County Klamath Area	THE CURRENT RELEASES OF WATER FROM THE TRINITY DAM HAVE CAUSE ECONOMIC DAMAGE TO THE BUSINESS'S IN THE KLAMATH BASIN THERE WAS A LOSE OF FISHING & KAYAKING THIS SUMMER WITH FEWER PEOPLE VISITING THE RIVER
12-County Klamath Area	WE NEED COMMENTS LIKE THIS OFTEN.
12-County Klamath Area	I WISH PEOPLE WOULD LEAVE MOTHER NATURE ALONE.
12-County Klamath Area	PEOPLE ARE MORE IMPORTANT THAN FISH!
12-County Klamath Area	STRONGLY BELIEVE WE SHOULD NOT SPEND ADDITIONAL FUNDS ON THIS TYPE OF PROJECT AT THIS TIME. WHEN OUR NATIONS BUDGET IS UNDER CONTROL THIS TYPE OF PROJECT CAN BE REVISITED.
12-County Klamath Area	ITS HARD TO BALANCE ONES IDEALS AND BELIEFS FOR A GOOD ENVIRONMENT, GOOD JOBS, ETC WHEN THE ECONOMY SUFFERS TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT ONE, CAN NO LONGER GIVE TO CHARITY WHICH WOULD HELP THE ENVIRONMENT BECAUSE THE COST OF LIVING HAS FAR SURPASSED RETIREMENT AND EMPLOYMENT PAYMENTS ETC.
12-County Klamath Area	THIS SURVEY LEAVES ME WITH LOTS OF QUESTIONS. I DON'T TRUST THE U.S. GOV. TO DO ANYTHING BUT TAX & SPEND. LOOK AT OUR GOV. RUN TIMBER LANDS?
12-County Klamath Area	IT IS TIME FOR US IN THE UNITED STATES TO BE MORE CONCERNED WITH OUR FOOD PRODUCTION HERE AT HOME AND EASE UP ON REGULATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES. WE SHOULD ALWAYS BE ABLE TO PRODUCE ENOUGH FOOD FOR OURSELVES AND FOR OTHERS LESS FORTUNATE.
12-County Klamath Area	I DRIVE THROUGH THE KLAMATH FALLS AREAS AND SEE FARMERS IRRIGATING IN THE MIDDLE OF THE DAY DURING SUMMER WHILE IT IS WINDY-THIS IS A HUGH WASTE-IF THEY WERE ENCOURAGED TO IRRIGATE AT NIGHT MUCH WATER WOULD BE CONSERVED

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	HOW IS DAM REMOVAL GOING TO INCREASE 02 LEVELS IN UPPER KLAMATH LAKE? ALSO THE WATER QUALITY IN UPPER KLAMATH & AGENCY LAKES? WHY IS NOTHING EVER MENTIONED ABOUT THE HUNDREDS, MAYBE MORE OF AGRICULTURE LANDS THAT HAVE BEEN FLOODED BETWEEN KLAMATH AND AGENCY LAKES? WHEN ONE DOES THAT, OF COURSE THE LAKE LEVELS WILL BE LOW, BUT FEW PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT THIS. I FEEL THE INFO IN THIS SURVEY IS GREATLY BIASED TOWARD THE FISH.
12-County Klamath Area	WITH THE CURRENT FEDERAL DEBT SITUATION WHICH IS SHAMEFUL I DO NOT BELIEVE THIS IS THE TIME TO SPEND MONEY FOR SOMETHING THAT WILL RESULT IN BETTER CONDITIONS MARGINALLY IF AT ALL, SUCH EXPENDITURES SHOULD BE DEFERRED INDEFINITELY.
12-County Klamath Area	I HAVE RETIRED FROM PAC GAS & ELECT CO 32 YRS ELECT ENG
12-County Klamath Area	I HOPE THAT I HAVE HELPED YOU OUT.
12-County Klamath Area	WHERE HEALTHY WATER IS, ARE HEALTH PEOPLE! WHEN WE GO SHOPPING TO KLAMATH FALLS, WHY DON'T WE SEE ANY BOATS ON THE UPPER KLAMATH LAKE? THE LOCALS SAY "IT'S NOT HEALTHY!" REMOVAL OF THE DAM MAY ASSIST THE WATER TO BECOME HEALTHY AGAIN FOR A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE RIVER! COW OR FISH? I BELIEVE QUALITY OF WATER SHOULD ALWAYS COME FIRST.
12-County Klamath Area	I REALLY DISLIKE THAT ALL THESE DECISIONS WERE NOT PUT ON A BALLOT FOR US TO VOTE ON! I FEEL LIKE THE PEOPLE HAVE NO SAY ON THIS ISSUE. IT IS ABSOLUTELY DISGUSTING TO ME THAT AS AMERICANS I FEEL WE HAVE LITTLE SAY ON HOW THE GOVERNMENT RUNS.
12-County Klamath Area	MILLIONS OF DOLLARS CAN BE SPENT AND THE RIVERS AND OCEANS-LAKES HAVE BEEN DRYING UP AND FILL UP WITH MOSS AND ALGAE SINCE THE BEGINNING OF TIME.
12-County Klamath Area	GOOD SHOW
12-County Klamath Area	THIS SURVEY WAS NOT AN ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION FOR THE FARMING IRRIGATION COMMUNITY. THIS SURVEY WAS BIASED AND NOT OBJECTIVE. I AGREE WE NEED TO STOP BUILDING MORE DAMS, BUT KEEP THE EXISTING ONES WE HAVE LIVED WITH.
12-County Klamath Area	I BELIEVE A WIND FARM WOULD HELP THE PEOPLE OF THE KLAMATH BASIN QUITE A BIT. THOSE WHO CALL THEMSELVES ENVIRONMENTALISTS AND DO THEIR BEST TO TIE UP THE LAND AND WATER ARE DOING A GREAT INJUSTICE TO LAND, WATER AND THE PEOPLE WHO DEPEND ON THESE RESOURCES. THEIR TIME AND EFFORTS SHOULD BE PUT TO BETTER USE CREATING ENVIRONMENTALLY CONSCIOUS ALTERNATIVES.
12-County Klamath Area	HOPEFULLY YOU CAN TAKE CARE OF THIS BASIN PROBLEM WITHOUT INCREASING OUR TAXES! THANK YOU
12-County Klamath Area	WHY THIS SURVEY? THE GOV WILL DO WHATEVER THEY WANT TO DO. I WOULD LIKE TO SEE

Geographic Strata	Comments
12-County Klamath Area	THIS SURVEY WAS PROBABLY A WASTE OF MY TIME & THE MONEY YOU SPENT PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER. BECAUSE WE KNOW NONE OF OUR POLITICIANS LISTEN TO US. THEY DO AS THEY PLEASE AND IT IS COSTING US DEARLY.
12-County Klamath Area	DO NOT REMOVE DAMS THAT PROVIDE POWER STOP GIVING TRIBES SPECIAL RIGHT OTHER THAN CEREMONIAL-NO RIGHTS WE ALL DON'T HAVE-PERIOD!
12-County Klamath Area	I BELIEVE THERE ARE BETTER ALTERNATIVES TO DAM REMOVAL TO PROTECT FISH. REMOVING DAMS MAY BE OPENING A "CAN OF WORMS." THAT MAY BE VERY DETRIMENTAL TO ALL RIVER BASIN HABITAT NOT JUST FISH.
12-County Klamath Area	THE PROBLEM IS NOT THE USE OF THE WATER, OR HOW MANY DAMS. THE PROBLEM IS POPULATION. LESS HUMANS MEANS LESS DEMAND ON THE RESOURCES.
12-County Klamath Area	WHO PAY'S FOR THESE VERY EXPENSIVE SURVEYS?
12-County Klamath Area	SURVEY WAS CLEAR, FAIR, EASY AND SHOWED MANY SIGNS OF THOUGHTFUL PREPARATION.
Rest of Oregon and California	THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR ALLOWING ME TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS SURVEY.
Rest of Oregon and California	THANK YU FOR THE -2- BILL
Rest of Oregon and California	WHY DID THEY BUILD THE DAMS IN THE FIRST PLACE? IF THEY REMOVE THE DAMS AND IT ALL GOES BACK, WILL THERE BE FLOODING?
Rest of Oregon and California	DON'T GIVE UP, HOLD ON TO THE FIGHT FOR KLAMATH RESTORATION!
Rest of Oregon and California	DAM INFRASTRUCTURE DETERIORATES. IF THE DAMS WEREN'T REMOVED, THEY WOULD HAVE TO BE RETROFITTED. THE COSTS FOR OPTION A AND B ARE PRESENT VALUE. FUTURE ECONOMIC VALUE IS MUCH HIGHER. HABITAT MAY IMPROVE FOR OTHER ANIMALS BESIDES THE FISH. ALL U.S. CITIZENS SHOULD CONTRIBUTE TO MAINTAINING A BEAUTIFUL ENVIRONMENT ANYWHERE IN U.S. IT'S AN INVESTMENT.
Rest of Oregon and California	MEDDLING IN NATURE CAUSED THIS PROBLEM IT WILL TAKE YRS TO FIX IT—BE PATIENT
Rest of Oregon and California	I AM SURE THAT PEOPLE IF MY AGE GROUP HAVE LITTLE OR NO INTEREST IN SURVEYS OF THIS NATURE-SINCE WE CANNOT TRAVEL AND MUST DEPEND ON OTHERS FOR NEARLY EVERYTHING-HOWEVER THIS, I FEEL IS AN IMPORTANT SURVEY AND NEED…BUT YOU SHOULD GO AFTER YOUNGER PEOPLE AND OR THOSE INTERESTED IN THE FUTURE OF AMERICA-GOD BLESS YOU AND AMERICA. WE WILL REMAIN THE BEST.
Rest of Oregon and California	GOOD LUCK!

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of Oregon and California	I DID NOT ATTEND SCHOOL IN USA SO I DO NOT KNOW ABOUT THEIR INTERIOR I THINK THERE ARE MORE IMPORTANT THINGS RIGHT NOW THAT THE GOVERNMENT TO BE TAKING CARE OF SUCH AS EDUCATION THAT WE WILL KNOW WHO WILL MAKE IT FOR THE MEN AND WOMEN OF TOMORROW IF THERE WILL BE ANY
Rest of Oregon and California	NO SPECIFIC COMMENT, HOWEVER I, WOULD LIKE TO KNOW THE OUTCOME.
Rest of Oregon and California	DIFFERENCE BETW PLAN A & B WAS DIFFICULT TO DISCERN. I AM DELIGHTED TO BE SURVEYED. THANK YOU. I WOULD LIKE TO LEARN THE RESULTS OF THIS SURVEY.
Rest of Oregon and California	I'M FOR KEEPING THE ENVIRONMENT FOR OTHERS FOR THERE ENJOYMENT AS I HAVE , BEFORE ITS ALL PAVED OVER. GOD BLESS AMERICA. PLEASE PUT THE $2 BACK FOR THE PROJECT
Rest of Oregon and California	I HOPE FOR MY CHILDREN'S SAKE WE WILL RESTORE NATURE FOR THEM. EVERYTHING HAS A BALANCE EVEN NATURE WE MUST STOP DESTROYING IT FOR PROGRESS.
Rest of Oregon and California	I BELIEVE IT WILL BE VERY DANGEROUS TO REMOVE THE DAMS. CAN'T YOU ALL COME UP WITH SOMETHING ELSE LIKE PULTTING THE FISH OR HAVING THE FISH GO AROUND THE DAMS. I THOUGH THAT WAS WORKING.
Rest of Oregon and California	I THINK IT WOULD BE CRAZY TO TAKE THE DAMS OUT. PEOPLE SHOULD COME BEFORE FISH!
Rest of Oregon and California	QUESTION 40 LOWEST $133 BUT GONE MOST OF MONTH
Rest of Oregon and California	IN 1957 I HAD THE PLEASURE OF WATCHING PEOPLE FISHING AT THE MOUTH OF THE KLAMATH IN OREGON-SALMON WERE PLENTIFUL-INDIANS HAD STANDS SELLING PIES-I DON'T RECALL FISH-IS THIS STILL TRUE TODAY?
Rest of Oregon and California	1. FISH LADDERS TO BYPASS DAMS SHOULD BE COMPLETED. 2. PERHAPS UPPER RIVER OF KLAMATH FALLS NEEDS LESS WATER ALLOCATION TO FARMING. 3. USE OF RIVER WATER FARMING SHOULD BE LOWERED—RIVER WATER SHOULD BE FOR SUPPORTING NATURAL FISH & FARMING USAGE SHOULD BE SECONDARY.
Rest of Oregon and California	NO PLAN, PLAN A, PLAN B-INFORMATION REGARDING ALL SIDES INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO FISH FARM, RECREATIONAL AND COMMERCIAL. PROS & CONS SHOULD BE GIVEN INCLUDING THE WHAT IF'S AND POSSIBILITIES BEFORE BEING ASKED TO VOTE ON ANY PLANS, PROPOSITIONS REGARDLESS OF ECONOMIC REQUIREMENTS IF ANY. THE ACTIONS IN CASE OF
Rest of Oregon and California	I FEEL THAT THE KLAMATH RIVER BASIN SHOULD BE RESTORED AND DAMS REMOVED AS FAR AS PLAN A GOES BECAUSE THIS WILL RESTORE THE SALMON AND OTHER FISH. PLAN B SOUND LIKE A WASTE OF MONEY BECAUSE IT COSTS MORE AND DOESN'T DO ENOUGH FOR THE FISH. IF NOTHING IS DONE AS IN NO ACTION, THEN THIS SURVEY IS A WASTE OF TAXPAYERS MONEY

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of Oregon and California	YOUR SURVEY WAS VERY WELL DONE!
Rest of Oregon and California	THANKS AND GOOD LUCK
Rest of Oregon and California	IT IS DIFFICULT TO MAKE THESE DECISIONS WHEN LIVING IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. I HAVE NEVER BEFORE VISITED THE KLAMATH RIVER BASIN BUT WILL PUT IT ON MY LIST FOR FUTURE HOLIDAYS.
Rest of Oregon and California	THANK YOU.
Rest of Oregon and California	PROVIDING A BIT MORE DETAIL ABOUT EACH PLAN WOULD HAVE HELPED ME FEEL MORE CONFIDENT OF MY CHOICES. SPECIFICALLY, WHAT THINGS WERE CONTRIBUTING TO 30% INCREASE VS. 100% INCREASE IN FISH POPULATIONS OF ACTION PLAN B VS. A. ALSO 2020 SEEMS VERY FAR AWAY…IS THERE ANYTHING THAT CAN BE DONE TO SPEED IMPROVEMENTS UP?
Rest of Oregon and California	I'M NOT WILLING TO COMMIT TO ANY ADDITIONAL STATE OR FEDERAL SPENDING UNTIL OUR POLITICIANS GET OUT OF THE SAND BOX AND BEGIN ACTING LIKE ADULTS!! I UNDERSTAND THE IMPACT ON THE AREAS DESCRIBED. I DO NOT UNDERSTAND THE IMPACT ON ME-SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES AWAY. I DO APPRECIATE BEING ASKED FOR MY OPINION. IT SHOWS SOMEONE CARES ABOUT PUBLIC INPUT.
Rest of Oregon and California	DOES NOT SEEM RIGHT THAT THE INDIAN TRIBES CAN CATCH AS MANY FISH AS THEY WANT WITH NETS. THEY ARE JUST TURNING AROUND AND SELLING THE FISH FOR MONEY.
Rest of Oregon and California	WE HAVE SOLAR ELECTRIC PANELS ON OUR HOME, INSTALLED OVER 5 YEARS AGO. THE DESCRIPTIONS OF PLANS A AND B WERE TOO SIMPLE. MUCH SEEMS TO BE LEFT UNSAID-I WORRY THAT AGREEING WITH ANYTHING WITH THIS LITTLE INFORMATION WILL CAUSE PROBLEMS IN THE PROCESS.
Rest of Oregon and California	STATEMENTS WERE A BIT SLANTED
Rest of Oregon and California	WE HAVE TOO MUCH URBAN SPRAWL AND NEED TO KEEP THE NATURAL PLACES AS PRISTINE AS POSSIBLE, IF WE HAVE TO PAY FOR THAT-THEN THAT IS THE COST. THE US GOVERNMENT AND STATE GOVERNMENT IS BANKRUPT. NO HELP THERE. HOW MUCH DID THE SURVEY COST?
Rest of Oregon and California	EVEN THOUGH MY SPOUSE HAS THE MOST RECENT BIRTHDAY, SHE REFUSED TO COMPLETE THE SURVEY. SO I ANSWERED THE QUESTIONS, INSTEAD.
Rest of Oregon and California	THIS WAS A WASTE OF TAX-PAYER'S MONEY!
Rest of Oregon and California	CONSTRUCT FISH LADDERS & ALSO PROVIDE LOCAL INDIAN TRIBES WITH ADDITIONAL FUNDS. *MY ELECT BILL IS LUMPED TOGETHER WITH MY TRASH STREET CLEANING & OTHER UTILITIES.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of Oregon and California	THIS SURVEY DOES NOT TELL ME WHO PAID TO INSTALL THE DAMS OR WHO BENEFITTED FROM THEM. THEY SHOULD PAY THE MOST TO RESTORE THE BASIN.
Rest of Oregon and California	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PLAN A & PLAN B IS NOT CLEAR
Rest of Oregon and California	EVEN THOUGH WE VISIT RIVERS IN NORTHERN OR AND ELSEWHERE, I KNOW PEOPLE WHO REGULARLY VISIT AND APPRECIATE RIVERS IN OTHER PARTS OF OR. THEIR LOVE AND ENTHUSIASM HAS INFLUENCED MY VIEWS IN THIS REGARD.
Rest of Oregon and California	WITH A YOUNG DAUGHTER, I AM CONCERNED WITH LEAVING THIS EARTH A NICE PLACE FOR HER. HOWEVER, WITH THE STATE OF THE ECONOMY TIMING (WITHIN THE NEXT 3-5 YEARS) MAY IMPROVE TO THE POINT WHERE PEOPLE MAY HAVE MORE THAN A FINANCIAL OPINION ABOUT THIS ISSUE.
Rest of Oregon and California	WHY ARE YOU ASKING ALL THIS PERSONAL INFORMATION? Q40 NOT REALLY SURE. DON'T KEEP TRACT. OKAY! NOT TELLING YOU PERSONAL INFO!
Rest of Oregon and California	I THINK MORE IMPORTANT THAN ANYTHING MENTIONED HERE: WE ALL MESSED UP THIS EARTH. WE ALL NEED TO DO WHAT WE CAN TO BRING HER BACK TO A HEALTHY STATE! THAT INCLUDES WATERS FILLED WITH FISH TO HELP FEED AND NOURISH PEOPLE & THE LAND!! NATURE CAN DO A GREAT JOB BY HERSELF IF WE JUST KEEP OUR HANDS OFF!! LET US REAP WHAT SHE HAS FOR US NOT WHAT WE CAN TAKE FROM HER.
Rest of Oregon and California	YOUR PLANS OFFERED NO DETAILS. MY CONCERN IS FOR SALMON AND TROUT WHICH DO NOT SEEM TO BE BENEFITTED BY PLAN B. I DO NOT BELIEVE THIS SURVEY HAS ENOUGH DETAIL TO DETERMINE MY WISHES. EVEN $7.50/MO. IS A LOT. THAT IS 50% OF WHAT I RECEIVE IN FOOD STAMPS.
Rest of Oregon and California	NONE. THANK YOU FOR GIVING ME THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS MY OPINION TO A MATTER WHICH CONCERN THE FUTURE GENERATIONS.
Rest of Oregon and California	Q.#18 I HAD A TOUGH TIME W/ B/C I DO FEEL THAT SINCE I AM AN OREGONIAN THAT I SHOULD HELP CONTRIBUTE BUT I ALSO FEEL I DID NOT PUT ALL THE DAMS THERE IN THE 1ST PLACE (NOR VOTE ON IT) AND WHOMEVER DID DECIDE THOSE THINGS NEEDS TO HELP REVERSE THEM/THEIR/THOSE DECISIONS. I ALSO FEEL THAT A LOT OF PPL. WON'T CARE B/C THE CHANGE IS SET FOR 50 YRS. I CARE, BUT I AM ONLY (1) AMONGST MANY. (ALSO JUST TO ADD MY BEST FRIEND BELONGS TO THE KLAMATH TRIBE.) Q36- WASN'T SURE HOW TO ANSWER. I WORKED FOR COMMERCIAL FISHING IN AK FOR 3 YRS. NOT OREGON.
Rest of Oregon and California	I LIVE NEAR THE SALTON SEA, RELIANT ON CANALS CARRYING COLORADO RIVER WATER WHICH IS FULL OF ALGAE DURING THE SUMMER (TEMPS OVER 105 DEGREE F) WHY DOESN'T THE KLAMATH RIVER BASIN USE A NON-TOXIC ALGAECIDE TO CONTROL ALGAE? WE USE IT OUR FARM FROM BIOSAFE SYSTEMS

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of Oregon and California	WORTHY CAUSE BUT WE AS A NATION DON'T HAVE NEARLY THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO SPEND ON EVERY WORTHY CAUSE THAT COMES CALLING. YOU FOLKS IN WASHINGTON NEED TO COME TO GRIPS THAT WE DON'T HAVE ANY MONEY LEFT-BORROWING 40 CENTS OF EVERY DOLLAR WE SPEND AS A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS PURE FISCAL INSANITY. EVERYONE IS GOING TO HAVE TO SACRIFICE AND MANY SPECIAL INTEREST PROJECTS (EVEN THOSE WITH MERIT) ARE GOING TO HAVE TO GO WITHOUT FUNDING. THANKS FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT.
Rest of Oregon and California	THE $2 WAS A WASTE OF MONEY. ANY GOOD TAXPAYER SHOULD COMPLETE THIS WITHOUT WASTEFUL BRIBES. ALSO, THE COSTLY COLOR GRAPHICS ARE WASTEFUL. PORK BELLY SPENDING LIKE THIS IS WHY OUR DEFICIT CONTINUES TO GROW.
Rest of Oregon and California	"THANKS TO ALL OF YOU, FOR THIS SURVEY"
Rest of Oregon and California	HAVE TO MAIL/RETURN IMPORTANT INFORMATION YOU PROVIDED BACK FOR YOU. WE SHOULD KEEP DATA YOU PROVIDED. LETTER NOR DATA IS DATED. NO RETURN BY INFORMATION OR WHERE RESULTS CAN BE FOUND/PUBLISHED.
Rest of Oregon and California	I DO NOT THINK THERE IS ENOUGH INFORMATION HERE TO MAKE GOOD CHOICES
Rest of Oregon and California	WE, THE HUMAN RACE, DEPEND ON A COMPLETE AND FULLY FUNCTIONING ECOSYSTEM. LET'S INVEST IN OUR FUTURE AND RESTORE THE KLAMATH RIVER BASIN THANK YOU.
Rest of Oregon and California	NO COMMENT.
Rest of Oregon and California	I THINK WE ADULTS NEED TO KEEP THE NATURAL BEAUTY OF OUR COUNTRY FOR OUR CHILDREN TO SEE AND ENJOY, AS WE DID. THANKS FOR YOUR HELP & EFFORT.
Rest of Oregon and California	AS MENTIONED IN Q21 I DO NOT HAVE ANY CONFIDENCE THIS SURVEY HAS ANY USE EXCEPT TO SUPPORT DECISIONS ALREADY MADE. EVEN SO I ANSWERED TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY. FINALLY Q41 IS A FALSE SITUATION AND REVEALS NOTHING EXCEPT WHETHER OR NOT SOMEONE WOULD BE WILLING TO "SAVE" $72 OVER 6 YEARS. IT IS A QUESTION THAT IS SUSPICIOUS. GOOD LUCK.
Rest of Oregon and California	CLEARLY THERE MUST BE SOME TRADE OFFS BETWEEN PLAN A & B THAT DON'T RELATE TO SALMON RUNS. IS THE IMPACT ON FARMERS OR RECREATION THE SAME? I HAVE SOME IDEA WHAT A SALMON IS BUT NO CLUE AS TO WHAT A SUCKER IS OR WHY I SHOULD CARE.
Rest of Oregon and California	THANK YOU FOR THE SURVEY! MY SPOUSE WAS MAKING DINNER. THAT'S WHY HE DIDN'T FILL IT OUT EVEN THOUGH HE JUST HAD A BIRTHDAY. THANKS FOR THE $2.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of Oregon and California	SINCE THERE WAS NO INFO ON WHAT THE FARMERS THAT USE THE WATER, NOR THE FISHERMAN THAT FISH IN THE LAKES OR RIVERS OR THE TRIBAL PEOPLE I THINK I DID NOT HAVE ENOUGH INFO TO REALLY SAY HOW I WOULD REALLY VOTE ON A BALLOT. I BASED MY OPINION ON THE INFO PRESENTED HERE. I BELIEVE THE DOLLAR AMT. IS TOO LOW FOR WHAT THE COST WILL TURN OUT TO BE.
Rest of Oregon and California	HOW MUCH WAS SPENT ON CONSULTANTS? THESE ARE NOT THE BEST IDEAS. THINK ABOUT THAT. THANKS FOR THE TWO BUCKS. IS THAT MY SHARE OF WHAT OBAMA STOLE FROM US?
Rest of Oregon and California	I BELIEVE IT WILL BE TOO COSTLY EVEN IN A STRONG ECONOMY.
Rest of Oregon and California	I DO NOT BELIEVE ANYTHING MY UTILITY COMPANY (PG&E) SAYS. I LIVE IN SAN BRUNO IN THE AREA THAT HAD AN EXPLOSION 9/9/10. PG&E DID NOT BILL ME FROM THEN UNTIL FEBRUARY 2011.
Rest of Oregon and California	UNTIL THE ECONOMY RECOVERS NO GOVERNMENT MONEY SHOULD BE SPENT ON THIS PROJECT.
Rest of Oregon and California	INDUSTRY HAS BEEN ALLOWED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES WITHOUT PAYING FOR THE DAMAGE THAT THEY CAUSE TO THE ENVIRONMENT. WHEN FINALLY WE SEE THE DETERIORATION DONE BY OVER FISHING, MINING, ETC. THE PEOPLE ARE EXPECTED TO PAY. ALL ALONG THE CORPORATIONS MAKE HIGHER & HIGHER PROFITS. THEY ARE NEVER EXPECTED TO BEAR THE BURDEN. I FEEL THAT THIS IS THE ISSUE IN THIS CASE AS WELL. LETS LOOK TO THE PROFITEERS AND ASK THEM TO KICK IN TO SAVE THE BASIN. THE IDEA THAT CORPORATIONS MUST MAKE AN ANNUAL INCREASED PROFIT IS LUDICROUS WHEN THERE ARE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES TO PAY FOR AND PREVENTATIVE MEASURES TO AVERT NEW PROBLEMS TO SPEND $ ON.
Rest of Oregon and California	LOOK LIKE TO ME THAT ASIDE FROM WILDLIFE, THERE'S PEOPLE THAT BENEFIT FROM CHANGES & AT THIS TIME WHY SHOULD ME & MY FAMILY PAY EXTRA FROM SOMEONE'S BENEFIT, IF PEOPLE MAKE MONEY OFF THE RIVER THEY SHOULD CONTRIBUTE DIRECTLY TO CHANGES OR THE AREAS DIRECTLY AFFECTED OR BENEFIT FROM THIS ISSUE, IF THIS WOULD BE WILDLIFE DRIVEN ONLY, THINGS MAY BE DIFFERENT. THANKS FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE.
Rest of Oregon and California	I WOULD HAVE LOVED OPTIONS FOR PRIVATE BUSINESS/COMMERCIAL FISHING, ETC. TO FUND PROJECT. I AM VERY SUPPORTIVE OF PROJECT AND GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT TO PROBLEM SOLVE MULTIPLE AGENCY ISSUES. AM NOT SUPPORTIVE OF ENCOMPASSING TAXES ON ALL AMERICANS FOR THESE KINDS OF THINGS. I AM ALSO SUPPORTIVE/WILLING FOR CHARITABLE/ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS RAISING MONEY-ALLOWING ME THE CHOICE TO GIVE MONEY, NOT A MANDATED TAX.
Rest of Oregon and California	SOMEONE-THE TAX PAYERS-PAID DEARLY FOR THIS QUESTIONNAIRE. SUBJECTIVE SELECTION NEVER CARRIES THE WEIGHT OF OBJECTIVENESS. LET ALL THOSE WHO MADE A PROFIT FROM THE RIVER SYSTEM RESTORE IT. WATER FOR FARMING IN AREAS NOT INTENDED FOR FARMING NEED NOT BE PROVIDED.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of Oregon and California	WHAT WOULD BE THE ECONOMIC IMPACT IN $ ON LOSS OF ELECTRICITY FROM THE REMOVED HYDROELECTRIC PLANTS? WHAT IS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF COAL PLANTS? AND ACRES OF LAND USED TO CREATE SOLAR AND OR WIND POWER?
Rest of Oregon and California	BEST OF LUCK WITH THIS VERY DIFFICULT DECISION.
Rest of Oregon and California	BEST OF LUCK IN ACHIEVING YOUR OBJECTIVES.
Rest of Oregon and California	SEE SPECIFIC QUESTIONS: DAM REMOVAL-BAD. FISH RESTORATION-GOOD. WATER SHARING AGREEMENT-PROBABLY GOOD. Q9-ASSUMES RESTORATION-BAD QUESTION-WHY SHOULD ANYONE IN FLORIDA -PAY AT ALL? Q11-VERY FEW FUNCTIONS ARE WELL MANAGED BY THE FED GOVT. Q12e-VERY BROAD. Q12j-TOO BROAD. Q14-ACTION PLAN A-NO GAIN. Q15-THERE IS NO DISCUSSION OF HOW THE ENERGY WOULD BE REPLACED. THIS IS A CRITICAL TO MY OPINION. Q17-STILL NO DISCUSSION OF HOW THE ENERGY IF REPLACED. THIS IS CRITICAL TO MY OPINION. Q18e-HARD TO UNDERSTAND WAS CROSS OUT AND INCOMPLETE WAS WRITTEN IN ITS PLACE.
Rest of Oregon and California	EVEN THOUGH I'M NOT FAMILIAR WITH THIS
Rest of Oregon and California	THANK-YOU
Rest of Oregon and California	YOU DON'T SPECIFY THE COSTS INVOLVED WITH FINDING ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF POWER IF DAMS ARE DEMOLISHED
Rest of Oregon and California	I BELIEVED THAT WE NEED TO RESTORE THE U.S. RIVER BASIN BUT NOT TO THE EXPENSE OF THE PEOPLE. THE GOVERNMENT NEED TO PRESERVE IT. ALL OF US ARE EXPERIENCING ECONOMIC CRISIS & MAYBE THE NEXT YEARS TO COME. I'LL PRAY THAT THIS SURVEY WILL BE A GREAT HELP FOR MAKING IT POSSIBLE.
Rest of Oregon and California	WE NEED TO PRESERVE BOTH WATER, WILDLIFE & OURSELVES FOR NOW AND FUTURE GENERATIONS. WE NEED TO LOOK AT OUR PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS & HUMAN ERRORS IN ORDER TO SOLVE PROBLEMS FOR PRESENT & FUTURE. WE NEED TO BE EARTH FRIENDLY AND HUMAN BEINGS, & ANIMALS & PLANTS FRIENDLY TOO. IF WE DON'T CARE, WE PROBABLY WON'T BE AROUND.
Rest of Oregon and California	USE OF RIVER FOR RECREATION DOES NOT MEAN NECESSARILY HUMAN INFRASTRUCTURE.
Rest of Oregon and California	THIS IS A GOOD IDEA-TO INVOLVE PEOPLE IN THE DECISION MAKING PROCESS-EVEN VIA A SURVEY-DO MORE!!
Rest of Oregon and California	A LIBERAL USE OF COMMON SENSE AND EVERY BODY GIVE UP A LITTLE
Rest of Oregon and California	THANK YOU FOR INCLUDING ME IN THIS SURVEY. I ONCE LIVED IN THE KLAMATH BASIN AND APPRECIATED ITS BEAUTY.
Rest of Oregon and California	THANK YOU FOR ASKING.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of Oregon and California	IT WOULD BE HELPFUL TO KNOW IF THERE WOULD BE ANY CHANGE IN UTILITY BILLS BASED ON REMOVING THE DAMS. IF A RESIDENT FOUND OUT THEY PAID $48 OR $90 MORE PER YEAR IN TAXES AND EXTRA EACH MONTH IN ELECTRICITY TOO, THEY MAY VOTE NO ACTION. PLAN BE SOUNDS LIKE IT WILL HAVE STRONG ENOUGH IMPROVEMENT. THAT I WOULD VOTE FOR PLAN B OVER PLAN A IF GIVEN THOSE 2 OPTIONS TOGETHER.
Rest of Oregon and California	I HAVE VERY LITTLE CONFIDENCE IN ANY PROGRAM SPONSORED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT! THEY DON'T SEEM TO AGREE ON ANYTHING EXCEPT THEIR OWN RE-ELECTION
Rest of Oregon and California	I THOUGHT THERE WERE A LOT MORE THINGS THAT COULD HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN MAKING THIS DECISION. IT FEELS A LITTLE BLACK & WHITE & I STILL WONDER ABOUT THE LONG TERM BENEFITS & HOW THE FIGURES WERE COMPRISED.
Rest of Oregon and California	THIS IS AN IMPORTANT OPPORTUNITY TO RESTORE A UNIQUE WATERSHED. I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVIDE INPUT AND WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE UPDATES ON THE RESULTS AND FOLLOW UP.
Rest of Oregon and California	GOOD LUCK
Rest of Oregon and California	WHEN DID LATINOS BECOME A DETERMINING FACTOR ON EVERYTHING? ITS BULL SHIT
Rest of Oregon and California	I BELIEVE MORE INFORMATION WOULD HAVE BEEN USEFUL. IS ANYONE CONSIDERING TWO HUNDRED YEARS OUT?
Rest of Oregon and California	WHEN I WAS YOUNG THE FUTURE LOOKED GREAT. NOW I LOOK AT THE FUTURE WITH UNCERTAINTY. TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT. THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK
Rest of Oregon and California	MY MOTHERS PARENTS HAD A CATTLE RANCH WHICH IS NOW UNDER THE COPCO DAM WATER—ALSO THE ONE ROOM SCHOOL HOUSE WHERE MY SISTER & I STARTED SCHOOL. MY DAD'S PARENTS LIVED ON THE BEAVER CREEK WHICH RAN INTO THE KLAMATH RIVER—THEY FISHED THE KLAMATH RIVER FOR TROUT & COHO SALMON—AS DID MY FATHER & MY HUSBAND & I. MY UNCLE & TWO OF HIS FRIENDS DROWNED IN THE KLAMATH RIVER—MY STEPMOTHER WAS IN CHARGE OF THE INDIAN HOUSING PROJECT ON THE KLAMATH RIVER. I HAVE ALSO FISHED THE TRINITY RIVER—MY FATHERS FAVORITE PLACE TO FISH—PLUS THE SACRAMENTO RIVER!!!
Rest of Oregon and California	I DON'T KNOW WHY YOU SENT THIS TO ME BUT IT WAS INTERESTING.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of Oregon and California	I COULDN'T VOTE FOR THE PLANS BECAUSE IT DID NOT ADDRESS WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU REMOVE THE DAMS. WHAT WILL REPLACE THIS ELECTRICITY SOURCE & AT WHAT COST? ALSO WHAT EFFECTS ON NATURE WOULD THESE NEW SOURCES CAUSE? ALSO NOT EXACTLY SURE HOW LARGE RECREATION AREAS ARE. DO THESE PROVIDE REVENUE & STILL DO MINIMUM DAMAGE TO ENVIRONMENT? IF IRRIGATION IS PROBLEM AS OUR ENTIRE WATER ISSUE IS FOR THE STATE, IS THIS IRRIGATION FOR AGRICULTURE PROJECTS, OR IS IT TO ALLOW RESIDENTS THE LUXURY OF GREEN YARDS? IS THERE A WAY TO IMPROVE THE LOWER KLAMATH & IMPROVE FISH & STILL ALLOW DAMS IN THE UPPER? ALSO ARE THESE FISH (SALMON & TROUT) FOUND ANYWHERE ELSE IN US? HOW MANY POUNDS OF FISH ARE USED/SOLD COMMERCIALLY? DO THESE FISHMAN PAY A FEE TO FISH? WHY DOES THE FEDERAL GOVT PAY FISHING COMMUNITIES FOR LOSSES? IS FISHING GUARANTEED QUOTA?
Rest of Oregon and California	IT IS A PLEASURE TO GIVE MY OPINIONS REGARDING OUR ENVIRONMENTAL FUTURE. I WISH I HAD TIME TO DO MORE.
Rest of Oregon and California	IS THIS SURVEY HONEST WITH IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL SPECIES OR A TRICK TO GET INFORMATION TO CALL OR SEND JUNK COMMERCIAL SALE?
Rest of Oregon and California	HOW CAN GOVERNMENT BAIL OUT BANKS UP TO THE TRILLION MARK, YET NEED TO TAX ME $168 X 20 YEARS FOR A MERE $1 BILLION CLEAN UP OF KLAMATH THAT IS NOT EVEN ENOUGH TO DO THE JOB? $1 BILLION IS A PITTANCE, & IF PRIORITIES WERE STRAIGHT, GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE NO TROUBLE FIXING 50 KLAMATH RIVER BASINS. THANKS FOR THE $2. IT'S WORTH MY 2 CENTS.
Rest of Oregon and California	HAVE OTHER OPTIONS BEEN EXPLORED? CAN DAM'S BE CREATE ON OTHER RIVERS TO HELP THE KLAMATH RIVER? WHAT ABOUT A WATER WAY FROM THE PACIFIC OCEAN. CAN THIS BE WIDENED OR SOMETHING TO GET MORE WATER FLOW INTO THE RIVERS. WHAT ABOUT THE WATER CHANNELS LIKE IN WASHINGTON STATE. WOULD THIS HELP ALL PARTIES INVOLVED IN THIS DECISION. I WOULD BE INTERESTED TO KNOW WHAT OTHER AVENUES THAT HAVE BEEN EXPLORED TO CORRECT THESE ISSUES. Q-41. NOT TO CHARGE ME $20+ AFTER THE 10 YEARS ARE UP. I THINK THE RATES ARE TOO HIGH NOW!
Rest of Oregon and California	I DON'T LIKE TO BE ASKED FOR MY OPINION ABOUT ACTION PLAN, SINCE THEY WERE TOO SIMPLIFIED TO MAKE A DECISION.
Rest of Oregon and California	THANK YOU FOR ASKING. PLEASE, PLEASE RESPECT THIS BEAUTIFUL RIVER!
Rest of Oregon and California	NO COMMENTS.
Rest of Oregon and California	I AM CONCERNED THAT INVASIVE NON-NATIVE FISH SPECIES WILL TRAVEL UP RIVER IF THE DAMS ARE NOT THERE…THIS WOULD WIPE OUT EXISTING NATIVE SPECIES.
Rest of Oregon and California	I DO NOT THINK THAT PAGES 26-29 HAS NO USE IN THIS SURVEY. THANK YOU.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of Oregon and California	PLEASE SAVE KLAMATH RIVER FOR ALL THE PEOPLE WHO ENJOYED IT AND PEOPLE OREGON & CALIFORNIA!!!
Rest of Oregon and California	I WOULD HAVE LIKED MORE INFO ON THE WATER SHARING ASPECTS OF THE AGREEMENT & IMPACT TO FARMERS VS JUST FISH AND RECREATIONISTS. ALSO MORE INFO ON $ COSTS TO PACIFIC CORP CUSTOMERS, OREGON & CALIF. TAXPAYERS, AND US TAXPAYERS. THE ESTIMATES GIVEN WERE FOR WHAT TYPE OF TAXPAYER?
Rest of Oregon and California	DO NOT SEND ANY MORE SURVEY. IT'S NONE OF YOUR BUSINESS ASKING HOW MUCH A PERSON MAKES OR OWNS. THANK YOU.
Rest of Oregon and California	PEOPLES' NEEDS SHOULD BE PUT ABOVE FISHES' NEEDS.
Rest of Oregon and California	THANKS FOR THE 2 DOLLAR BILL. I HOPE THE FARMERS AND FISH CAN BENEFIT FROM THIS SURVEY.
Rest of Oregon and California	THERE WERE ONLY TWO CHOICES. I'M FOR DAMS AND FISH.
Rest of Oregon and California	U.S. GOVERNMENT AN DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY IS RESPONSIBLE TO THE PEOPLE AND PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN BALANCING THEIR ACTIONS IN TERMS OF ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF EACH PROJECTS IT UNDERTAKE. IN DOING SO, WORKING WITH STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WHETHER RESTORING KLAMATH RIVER BASIN PROJECT OR OTHERWISE MUST BE AN INTEGRAL PARTS IF TO BE SUCCESSFUL.
Rest of Oregon and California	WHY YOU CALL LATINOS TO MEXICAN AND S/AMERICAN PEOPLE, THERE IS NO LATINOS. LATINOS ARE IN ITALY, AMERICAN HAS AMERICANOS. AMERICA IS ONLY ONE CONTINENT. THERE IS ONLY ONE CONTINENT. LOCATIONS DOES NOT CHANGE NAME. NORTH, CENTER, AND SOUTH ALL IN ONE AMERICA OK
Rest of Oregon and California	NATURE AND PROGRESS CAN NEVER STAND ON EACH OWN. THERE HAS TO BE A COMPROMISE TO BALANCE BOTH AND CO-EXIST. IT IS SYMBIOSIS AND THE PURPOSE IS TO ACHIEVE HARMONY WITH BOTH MOTHER NATURE AND PROGRESS, WITH A BIT OF SACRIFICE FROM ONE'S COFFERS.
Rest of Oregon and California	WHERE DID THE ANNUAL COST FOR ACTION PLAN A & B COME FROM? A MATRIX OR CHART MANY HAVE HELPED UNDERSTAND COST. THROWING OUT A NUMBER SEEMED UNREALISTIC.
Rest of Oregon and California	THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD PAY FOR ENTIRE PROJECT NOT TAXPAYERS! THANKS FOR THE 2 BUCKS!
Rest of Oregon and California	WILL THE DAM REMOVAL CAUSE FLOODING IN SOME AREAS DURING RAIN SEASON? HOW WILL THE WATER FLOW BE CONTROLLED? THERE NEEDS TO BE A PLAN WHERE EVERYONE WINS. COULD THE TRIBES PAY MORE $$?
Rest of Oregon and California	I AM INTERESTED IN THE CONTINUED SURVIVAL OF THESE FISH, AND RETURNING DEVELOPED LAND TO A NATURAL STATE. PLEASE DON'T GIVE UP-KEEP WORKING TO FIX THIS PLANET.
Rest of Oregon and California	VERY LITTLE WAS WRITTEN OR ASKED ABOUT REGARDING THE WATER TO FARMERS AS PROMISED WHEN THE DAM WAS BUILT. ADJUSTMENTS FOR FISH PROTECTION AND WATER RIGHTS PROMISED TO AGRICULTURE IN THE AREA IS THE DIRECTION THAT SHOULD BE TAKEN.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of Oregon and California	PLEASE BE MORE SPECIFIC ON HOW MUCH BILLION OF DOLLAR WOULD IT COST FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR PRESERVATION OF KLAMATH RIVER BASIN!
Rest of Oregon and California	SOME QUESTIONS I ANSWERED NOT VERY SURE ABOUT. THE ONE THAT YOU MENTIONED ABOUT NOT OPINION PLAN, OPINION PLAN A, OPINION PLAN B. STAY PLAN A. DON'T WANT MY BILL COME DOUBLE EVERY YEAR.
Rest of Oregon and California	WHILE I HAVE AGREED TO FILL OUT THIS SURVEY, I HAVE VERY REAL CONCERNS ABOUT THE VALIDITY OF MY ANSWERS, GIVEN THAT I HAVE BEEN GIVEN MINIMAL DETAIL ON THE SPECIFICS OF THE PLANS INDICATED HERE. I AM NOT AN EXPERT ON ANY OF THE ISSUES OUTLINED IN THIS SURVEY, AND I AM CONCERNED THAT MY ANSWERS WILL BE USED FOR POLITICAL GAIN RATHER THAN THOUGHTFUL DISCOURSE ON THE BEST WAY TO PRESERVE OUR NATURAL RESOURCES.
Rest of Oregon and California	IN ACTION PLAN A OR B IT WOULD BE NICE TO HAVE IT EXPLAINED WHY THE FISH POPULATION WOULD STILL BE AT RISK IN THE FUTURE. AFTER SPENDING ALL THAT MONEY YOU WOULD THINK A BETTER PLAN WOULD BE IN EFFECT TO INSURE FISH POPULATION GROWTH & STABILITY.
Rest of Oregon and California	I AM AN EX-FISHERMAN, BUT I DO KNOW THAT RESTRICTIONS, AND PEOPLE DESTROY THE ENVIRONMENT.
Rest of Oregon and California	PAGE 23, LAST QUESTION ANSWER WAS BASED ON THE FACT THAT NO INFORMATION WAS PROVIDED AS TO WHAT ESTIMATED COSTS WOULD BE FOR THIS PROJECT SO THAT AN EDUCATED RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS COULD BE MADE. I SPOKE WITH A REPRESENTATIVE AT THE PHONE NUMBER PROVIDED AND LEARNED THAT THERE ARE NO COSTS ESTIMATED AND THAT THE DAMS WILL BE REMOVED AND THEN A PLAN WILL BE DEVELOPED!! I DID NOT FIND THE GRAPHS OR THE SCIENTIFIC PREDICTIONS CONVINCING IN THIS SURVEY THAT THE FISH POPULATION WOULD BE SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED TO WARRANT THE REMOVAL OF OPERATIONAL HYDROELECTRIC DAMS ON A HYPOTHETICAL. I AM ALSO DISAPPOINTED, BUT NOT SURPRISED TO LEARN THAT $843,000 HAS BEEN SPENT OF THIS SURVEY WHICH INCLUDED A TWO DOLLAR BILL AS AN INCENTIVE TO COMPLETE THE SURVEY. IN ADDITION I ALSO FOUND IN RESEARCHING THIS PROJECT THAT A NOV 2010 BALLOT INITIATIVE IN THE AFFECTED REGION RESULTED IN A 78% OPPOSITION TO THIS PROJECT & YET IT CONTINUES DESPITE THE VOTERS WISHES.
Rest of Oregon and California	THANKS FOR ASKING THE PEOPLE WHAT THEY WANT. I HOPE OUR RESPONSES HELP. I HOPE THE D.O.I. ACTUALLY READS THEM.
Rest of Oregon and California	WHAT DO PEOPLE IN THE AREAS INVOLVED THINK. DO THEY WANT CHANGES OR DO THEY SAY LEAVE IT ALONE?
Rest of Oregon and California	I WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVED ANY INFORMATION ON DECISIONS THAT ARE MADE AFTER THESE SURVEYS ARE COLLECTED. THANKS.
Rest of Oregon and California	THE FARMER'S WATER SHOULD COME FIRST.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of Oregon and California	LET THOSE ENTITIES WHO PROFITED FROM DEVELOPMENT IN THE BASIN PAY FOR ITS RESTORATION ALONG WITH THE FEDERAL GOVT. PACIFIC CORP BUILDS DAMS, DEGRADES ENVIRONMENT, MAKES PROFITS FROM SELLING ELECTRICITY, FED GOVT. GETS TAX INCOME AND CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RESIDENTS SHOULD PICK UP THE TAB? GET REAL! I PAY FOR A FISHING LICENSE, BUY TACKLE AND TRAVEL TO FISH. THESE EXPENSES ALL BENEFIT THE STATE AND FEDS, YET I HAVE TO PAY (SUGGESTED) FOR RESTORATION? I DON'T THINK SO!
Rest of Oregon and California	OUR FAMILY DOES NOT MAKE MUCH MONEY WE'RE VERY LOW INCOME AND ALREADY HAVE TROUBLE PAYING THE BILLS WE CURRENTLY HAVE. IF PLAN A GOES THROUGH I DO HOPE THERE WILL BE SOME HELP FOR THE LOWER CLASS SO WE CAN CONTINUE TO LIVE. THE MORE FISH WE HELP CREATE THE MORE COMMERCIAL FISHERMAN WILL TAKE. MAYBE CREATING A LAW THAT CAPS THE FISHERMAN'S AMOUNT THEY CAN CATCH.
Rest of Oregon and California	I ALREADY HAVE A "SMART" METER FROM SHUD, SO QUESTION 39 IS MOOT.
Rest of Oregon and California	FIRST I AM AMERICAN! DON'T MATTER WHAT RACE! Q36 THE REPUBLICANS RULE THE COUNTRY WITH THE RICH! THEY DO WHAT FITS THEIR POCKETS! AS FOR THIS SURVEY. IT'S LIKE THE SALT IN SEA—SPEND MONEY & NOTHING GETS DONE!
Rest of Oregon and California	THOUGH I UNDERSTOOD THE SURVEY, SOME OF THE QUESTIONS WERE NOT CLEAR ENOUGH
Rest of Oregon and California	Q39-NOT ENOUGH INFO TO MAKE A GOOD CHOICE; VERY POORLY DESIGNED "PIG IN A POKE" QUESTION. HOW MANY FISH COULD YOU HAVE SAVED BY NOT FUNDING THIS WASTEFUL SURVEY? YOU BUREAUCRATS SHOULD BE ASHAMED OF YOURSELVES. I'M DONATING YOUR $2 TO CHARITY—AT LEAST THOSE TAX DOLLARS WILL ACCOMPLISH SOMETHING
Rest of Oregon and California	I THINK THE GOVERNMENT NEEDS TO STAY OUT OF PEOPLES BUSINESS AND FAMILIES AND PEOPLE COME BEFORE FISH AND WILDLIFE. NATURE IS NOT AS DELICATE AS YOU PEOPLE THINK THAT IT IS.
Rest of Oregon and California	IF AREA IN 20TH C HAS BEEN 3RD LARGEST PRODUCER OF SALMON-WHAT IS IT NOW? DOES IT NEED TO BE #1? TOO COSTLY TO REMOVE A DAM. SHOULD SEEK SOLAR & WIND POWER. FEDERAL GOVT. SHOULD BE INVOLVED ONLY IN WHAT IS REQUIRED OF THEM-INSURE WATER QUALITY, BARRIERS TO IRRIGATION CHANNELS AND IF NEEDED SUPPORT FISHERMAN & TRIBES WITH OTHER VIABLE JOB TRAINING. "THERE'S MORE THAN ON FISH IN THE SEA"
Rest of Oregon and California	ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF ENERGY SHOULD INCLUDE: 1. SEA TIDE OR WAVE POWER. 2. THERMAL ENERGY. 3. OUR PACIFIC COAST WINDS ARE CONTINUOUS, THEY SHOULD BE UTILIZED.
Rest of Oregon and California	THANK YOU!

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of Oregon and California	I DON'T THINK THE RESULTS OF THIS SURVEY WILL MEAN MUCH TO THE DOI. YOU ARE LOCKED TO THE "TAKE ACTION" POSITION AND YOU WILL DO SO NO MATTER WHAT. IF I WERE IN CHARGE, I WOULD CANCEL THIS EFFORT.
Rest of Oregon and California	WHY WAIT TILL 2020 DO IT IN 2012
Rest of Oregon and California	1. $168 X 41 MILLION PEOPLE IN OR & CA = 6.9 BILLION X 20 YEARS = 138 BILLION DOLLARS - PG. 13 "MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS" PLEASE RECALCULATE! 2. FARMERS & FISHERMAN CAN BE REPAID FOR LOSSES - FISH CANNOT RE-SPAWN. 3. FALSE SCIENCE CAUSED THE DIE-OFF IN 2002
Rest of Oregon and California	THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO ALLOW ME TO VOICE MY OPINION ON AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT DECISION THAT IMPACTS THE ENVIRONMENT. I AM HAPPY TO DO MY PART. AFTER ALL, WE ONLY HAVE ONE EARTH.
Rest of Oregon and California	I HAVE SMALL PERCENTAGE OF NATIVE AMERICAN BLOOD ON BOTH MATERNAL & PATERNAL SIDES OF MY FAMILY I AS A RETIRED FEDERAL EMPLOYEE SO SOME NATURAL HISTORY EDUCATING TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS I AM TOTALLY CONCERNED ABOUT OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT I WOULD LIKE TO SEE NATURAL RESOURCES AS NATURAL AS POSSIBLE
Rest of Oregon and California	THANK YOU. I VERY MUCH APPRECIATE THE $2.00. IT WILL GO TOWARDS PAYING FOR MY MEDICATION. GRACIAS!
Rest of Oregon and California	I'M ALL FOR SAVING THE FISH POPULATION IN THE BASIN, HOWEVER I ALSO AGREE WITH HYDROELECTRIC POWER. WE NEED TO FIND WAYS TO GET FISH UP RIVER WITHOUT DAM REMOVAL.
Rest of Oregon and California	THIS PROJECT SHOULD BE MAINLY UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE STATES OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON. THE INDIAN TRIBES ARE THE EXCEPTION DUE TO THEIR UNIQUE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.
Rest of Oregon and California	MOST OF THE PROBLEMS IS INDIANS OVER FISHING IN THIS AREA I KNOW A LOT OF PEOPLE IN THIS AREA & THEY SHOWED ME THE NETS & TALK ABOUT THE NON REGULATION OF INDIAN FISHING. IM SCARED OF GOV MANAGED PROGRAMS
Rest of Oregon and California	THE SURVEY WAS VERY INTERESTING AND VERY IMPORTANT FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS. THANKS FOR THE GIFT. ALSO THANKS FOR THE STUDY THAT MAKES US FEEL COMFORTABLE FOR THE FUTURE OF MY CHILDREN & THE STATE & COUNTRY AS A WHOLE
Rest of Oregon and California	I LIVE IN LOS ANGELES. WHY DID I RECEIVE THIS SURVEY?

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of Oregon and California	FIRST, I TOOK THE $2.00 BILL I NEVER HAD ONE OF THIS KIND. THANK YOU! MY OWN OPINION, I COME TO A CONCLUSION ABOUT THIS SURVEY, OREGON STATE IS A VERY BEAUTIFUL STATE, VERY CLEAN BECAUSE I LIVE BEFORE IN WASHINGTON STATE BOTH STATES PRESERVED THE NATURAL RESOURCES. I WANT TO INVOLVE THE INDIAN PEOPLE ON THIS SURVEY, BECAUSE THEY ARE THE PEOPLE WHO COULD HELP SOLVE THE KLAMATH RIVER BASIN WATER PLAN'S. THEY ARE THE ONE'S WHO HAVE A FINANCIAL RESOURCES BECAUSE OF THEIR CASINO'S. INCOME MILLIONS AND BILLIONS I DO NOT BELIEVE THEY WOULD BE SELFISH TO FINANCE THE RIVER! MAKE EVERYBODY HAPPY!!! THANK YOU!
Rest of Oregon and California	I AM SOMEWHAT RELUCTANT TO SUBMIT THIS SURVEY BUT DO SO BECAUSE OF THE LIMIT SAMPLE.
Rest of Oregon and California	I WISH I WOULD HAVE A WAY TO BETTER UNDERSTAND ECOLOGY AND ALL OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO CORRECT THE PRESENT SITUATION TAKING IN ACCOUNT ALL ASPECTS AND ALL WHICH WILL BE AFFECTED BY TAKING/NOT TAKING ACTION. THANKS!
Rest of Oregon and California	HAPPY TO PARTICIPATE AND TO SHARE MY OPINION ABOUT THIS VERY IMPORTANT MATTER, HOPE IT DOES SOME GOOD FOR MY GRANDKIDS.
Rest of Oregon and California	MY OPINION IS THAT THERE ARE MANY HUNGRY AND SICK HUMANS THAT WE SHOULD SPEND THIS MONEY ON VS A FISH!
Rest of Oregon and California	THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO VOICE MY OPINION (EVEN THOUGH THIS WAS COMPUTER-AUTOMATED). OVERALL, I BELIEVE THE SURVIVAL OF POTENTIALLY 4-5 SPECIES OF FISH WILL NOT CONVINCE PEOPLE TO PAY THE EXTRAORDINARY PRICE TO SAVE THEM. SHOULD PROVIDE MORE ECONOMIC #'S TO THE DEBATE.
Rest of Oregon and California	IT MIGHT BE WISE TO WAIT UNTIL BETTER ECON. TIMES.
Rest of Oregon and California	THE $2 BILL WAS A GOOD INCENTIVE :) THANK YOU, MY 6 YEAR OLD LOVES IT! GOOD LUCK WITH THIS PROJECT.
Rest of Oregon and California	WE FEEL STRONGLY THAT IN THE NAME OF PROGRESS AND ECONOMIC WELL BEING WE HAVE MESSED WITH THE BALANCE OF NATURE. WE HAVE TO TAKE PAINFUL DECISIONS TO RESTORE THE ORIGINAL CONDITIONS.
Rest of Oregon and California	THE KLAMATH RIVER SALMON ARE DYING BECAUSE OF WATER REMOVAL FOR CENTRAL VALLEY AGRICULTURE. WHY WOULD YOU BASE DECISIONS ABOUT KLAMATH BASIN FISH ON A SURVEY AND NOT RIGOROUS BIOLOGY?
Rest of Oregon and California	WHEN IT COMES TO OUR EARTH, EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBLE TO FIX WHAT WE BRAKE WELL NOW WE HAVE DAMAGED WHAT WAS SO GRACIOUSLY GIVEN TO USE TO SURVIVAL I DO VOTE: AND I VOTE FIX IT…RESTORE IT BACK TO ITS TRUE NATURAL STATE NO MATTER WHAT THE COST
Rest of Oregon and California	IF OUR GOVERNMENT CAN HAVE ALL THE WARS DECLARED AND PAY OFF ALL THEM COUNTRIES AND SAY THE PEOPLE ON S/S CAN'T HAVE ANY INCREASE. BUT THEN THEY CAN INCREASE THEIR OWN PAY. GO ON VACATIONS, PAY OFF THE GAS CO. THEY FOR WHAT THEY SCREWED UP IN THE FIRST PLACE.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of Oregon and California	I'M GLAD THIS SURVEY WAS PROVIDED, BUT I DIDN'T LIKE THE FACT THAT WE COULD ONLY CHOOSE ONE ACTION PLAN. FURTHERMORE, I'M SURE THERE WERE OPTIONS ON HOW THIS PLAN WAS GOING TO BE IMPLEMENTED, BUT ALL WE GET IS THE COSTS & END RESULT. WE'RE NOT PART OF THE PROCESS. WE SHOULD HAVE MORE OA A SAY IN THE PARTICULARS OF THIS PLAN
Rest of Oregon and California	SINCE MOST OF THE PROBLEMS EXIST IN OREGON, THEIR RESIDENTS SHOULD PAY MORE THAN THE CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS. THE RESIDENTS IN THIS PROBLEM AREA KNOW BEST THE SOLUTIONS. THEY SHOULD ALSO PAY THE HIGHER FEES.
Rest of Oregon and California	THANK YOU FOR REQUESTING INPUT!
Rest of Oregon and California	THE (ILLEGIBLE) PLAN IS MUCH TOO COSTLY. CONSIDER FISH LADDERS AS ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER.
Rest of Oregon and California	THANK YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY. RESTORATION WILL REQUIRE CHANGES IN POPULATION GROWTH, CONSUMPTION AND USE OF THE ENVIRONMENT. ALL ARE IN OUR LONG-TERM INTEREST.
Rest of Oregon and California	Q39-NOT ENOUGH INFO Q40-ADULT WITH MOST RECENT BIRTHDAY NOT AVAILABLE
Rest of Oregon and California	SOLAR POWER WOULD SOLVE MANY OF THESE ISSUES REGARDING THE USE OF RIVERS AND MAKING DAMS OBSOLETE. THE GOVERNMENT NEEDS TO PROMOTE SOLAR POWER AND GET ALL CITIES FIRST USING IT AND THEN WORK ON HAVING RESIDENTS USE IT.
Rest of Oregon and California	I THINK GOVERNMENT IS TO INVOLVED AND IF ANYTHING SHOULD ONLY BE POLLING THE PARTIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE KLAMATH RIVER TO ENSURE FAIRNESS OF RIGHTS AND MAKE ALL INVOLVED SOLVE THEIR OWN PROBLEMS
Rest of Oregon and California	IDEAS GOVERNMENT HAVE ARE USUALLY A DOUBLE EDGE SWORD.
Rest of Oregon and California	PLEASE DO THIS MORE OFTEN. WHILE YOU'RE AT IT, START ENCOURAGING CITIZENS TO DO THE ONE THING THAT SOLVES EVERY SINGLE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEM: HAVE SMALLER FAMILIES.
Rest of Oregon and California	CA IS ALREADY IN FINANCIAL RUINS AND LESS MONEY FOR EDUCATION. USE THE MONEY TO HELP OUR FUTURE STUDENTS NOT FISH!
Rest of Oregon and California	HOPE THIS HAPPENS! (PLAN A)
Rest of Oregon and California	WHY SPEND THE TAX PAYERS MONEY TO DO THIS SURVEY TO DECIDE IF YOU SHOULD USE TAX PAYERS MONEY TO INCREASE FISH POPULATION & HAVE RELATIVELY NO EFFECT ON FISH EXTINCTION OF 2 FISH. FOR THE COST OF THIS SURVEY HAVE BIOLOGIST GROW MORE FISH!
Rest of Oregon and California	I ANSWERED AS HONESTLY AS I COULD. SINCE I'VE NEVER BEEN TO EITHER RIVER. AND DON'T USE RIVERS

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of Oregon and California	DON'T THINK PLAN A WOULD SOLVE THE PROBLEM NEEDS TO BE RETHOUGHT-WATER FORM (ILLEGIBLE) SHOULD BE FACTORED INTO PLAN NOT JUST UPPER BASIN.
Rest of Oregon and California	I THINK THE COST OF THIS RESTORATION SHOULD BE SPREAD OVER FIFTY YEARS. PAID JOINTLY BY THE TWO STATES AND PACIFIC POWER. IF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAD A PART IN BUILDING THE DAMS THEN THEY SHOULD ALSO PAY A SHARE OF THE COST.
Rest of Oregon and California	GOOD LUCK!
Rest of Oregon and California	THIS AREA IS NOT NEAR ME. NORTHERN CALIF. WOULD BE OF MORE VITAL CONCERN & ON DOWN TO MID. TO SOUTHERN CALIF.
Rest of Oregon and California	MY PROPERTY FACES A RIVER, WE ENJOY IT DAILY. I BELIEVE NATURE SHOULD BE RESTORED AND KEPT AT ALL COSTS. THANK YOU
Rest of Oregon and California	YOU NEED A 3RD OPTION, ONE THAT MAY KEEP THE DAM FURTHEST UP THE RIVER REMOVES THE OTHER 2 ALLOWING THE FISH TO SPAWN FURTHER UP THE RIVER OR DIVERTING SOME OF THE WATER AROUND THE DAMS & CREATING FISH LADDERS. I DO NOT HAVE ENOUGH INFORMATION TO MAKE EITHER OF THESE. BUT, I WOULD GO WITH PLAN A GIVEN ON THE 2 CHOICES.
Rest of Oregon and California	NICELY PRESENTED SURVEY WITH VERY CLEARLY WRITTEN TEXT, I'VE NEVER TAKEN SUCH A FRIENDLY GOVERNMENT SURVEY. WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IF THE RESULTS WILL BE PUBLICLY AVAILABLE AND WHERE.
Rest of Oregon and California	IT WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPORTANT TO HAVE HEARD ABOUT THIS ISSUES PREVIOUSLY VIA NEWS REPORTS OR SOME OTHER MEDIUM, BUT ONLY IF THE COST WOULD HAVE BEEN MINIMAL. ALSO, THANK YOU FOR CONSIDERING OUR OPINION.
Rest of Oregon and California	THE DROUGHT HURT THE FISH MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE-MOTHER NATURE IS VERY RESILIENT
Rest of Oregon and California	I FEEL THERE WAS NOT ENOUGH INFORMATION TO MAKE AN INTELLIGENT DECISION. I WOULD LIKE A MORE DETAILED ANALYSIS AS TO THE EFFECTS ON ALL PARTIES INVOLVED AND, PERHAPS HEAR THEIR VIEWS.
Rest of Oregon and California	I THINK OUR PATRIOTIC & MORAL DUTY TO RESTORE OUR LANDS AND WATERWAYS ARE OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE. IF FOR ANYTHING ELSE, OUR FUTURE GENERATIONS OF ALL LIVING THINGS. I KNOW THERE ARE WAYS TO LIVE AND PROSPER ON NATURAL LAND THAT WE JUST HAVEN'T THOUGHT OF YET. OUR BIGGEST PROBLEM IS WHOEVER HAS THE MOST MONEY SEEMS TO CONTROL WHAT HAPPENS. LET'S GET RID OF THE POLITICIANS AND MAYBE WE CAN SAVE OUR WORLD.
Rest of Oregon and California	Q39. $30 OVER 10 YEARS, NOT WORTH IT. I DO HOPE MY ANSWERS WILL BE LOOKED AT AND CONSIDERED. THE WAY CONGRESS IS WORKING IT DOES NOT SEEM ANYONE IN THE GOVERNMENT IS LISTENING OR CARING ABOUT THIS NATION OR IT'S PEOPLE. IF ALL I CAN DO IS HELP OREGON, THEN SO BE IT.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of Oregon and California	THIS SURVEY WAS EASY THANK YOU! THE THING IS IF YOU WANT SURVEY'S TO BE DONE BY US WHY DON'T YOU GIVE AN INCENTIVE LIKE REDUCING A BILL WE MAY NEED HELP WITH OR PUTTING $10.00 IN THERE! SOMETHING TO HELP THEM OR EVEN A GIFT CARD OF 25.00 TO SHOP! HELP US AND YOU WITH SURVEY'S! I'LL DO ALL THE SURVEY'S YOU SEND IF YOU GIVE ME AND THE FAMILY SOME HELP!
Rest of Oregon and California	I WOULD HOPE TO SEE THIS PROJECT HAPPEN. BUT, I AM CONCERNED FOR THE LOWER INCOME FAMILIES HAVING TO PAY HIGHER BILLS (EX $90 A YEAR)
Rest of Oregon and California	YOU ONLY LISTED 2 OPTIONS. I WONDER IF OTHER OPTIONS ARE AVAILABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE DAMS. THERE MUST BE WAYS TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FISH EXTINCTION
Rest of Oregon and California	THANK YOU FOR INCLUDING THE COST/OPTION OF DOING NOTHING. SOMETIMES THE COST OF DOING NOTHING (NO RESTORATION) CAN BE HIGHER THAN THE COST OF THE RESTORATION. THIS WOULD BE DUE TO LOWER COSTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT & DROUGHT.
Rest of Oregon and California	THE PROBLEM I SEE WITH THIS PROJECT ARE-GOVT. COST PROJECTIONS USUALLY LOWER THAN ACTUAL COST. THE COUNTRY HAS MORE IMPORTANT NEEDS THAN A FISH PROBLEM. AMERICAN CITIZENS HAVE ENOUGH TAXES. ALSO THIS PROPOSAL HAS THE SMELL OF A SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP. THE COUNTRY HAS A 14 TRILLION DOLLAR DEBT, THEN THIS SURVEY DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE A GOOD EXPENDABLE FOR THIS COUNTRY.
Rest of Oregon and California	NPR NOTTHCAL: CAL LOCAL COVERAGE ON NPR I HAVE HEARD ABOUT THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE KLAMATH BASIN. MEASURED ECOLOGICAL USE THAT SUPPORTS WILDLIFE, ECOSYSTEMS, AND TRIBAL USAGE IS VERY IMPORTANT TO EVERYONE DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY
Rest of Oregon and California	BECAUSE I WAS UNSURE ABOUT THE WIDER ISSUES, I RESEARCHED THE CONTROVERSY. LOOKED AT MATERIAL FROM ALL STAKEHOLDERS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ISSUE. PROVIDING LINKS TO SUCH RESOURCES MIGHT ENCOURAGE MORE PEOPLE TO EDUCATE THEMSELVES. P.S. MY HUSBAND AND I ARE TEACHERS. I TEACH ECOLOGY.
Rest of Oregon and California	I THANK THAT IT SHOULD BE FOR ALL. BUT WITHOUT DESTROYING THE FISH & ECO?
Rest of Oregon and California	THE SUBJECTS COVERED WELL CLEARLY EXPLAINED. THANK YOU.
Rest of Oregon and California	THIS TOOK ME A LITTLE OVER AN HOUR TO CONSIDER AND COMPLETE I AM CONCERNED THAT THE PEOPLE MOST AFFECTED HAVING REACHED AN AGREEMENT, I HAVE VOTED AGAINST THEIR AGREEMENT. HOWEVER THIS NATION IS DANGEROUSLY IN DEBT. THE FED. GOV'T. SHOULD NOT WASTE MONEY REVERSING VIABLE SYSTEMS (THE DAMS) OR CATERING TO RECREATION; IT SHOULD CONSIDER THE LIVELIHOOD OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE (OR IS THIS A STATE RESPONSIBILITY?); AND, WHILE CONSIDERING FOOD SUPPLY (AGRIC. AND FISHING) IT SHOULD NOT BE HELD TO RANSOM FOR THE SAKE OF AN ALREADY ENDANGERED PARTICULAR SPECIES.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of Oregon and California	ACTION PLAN A USED IN SURVEY SHOWS NO IMPACT/EFFECT FOR THE ENDANGERED/THREATENED FISH SPECIES, WHICH MAY DETER/DISCOURAGE SOME RESPONDENTS TO CONTINUE. IS THIS THE REAL AGREEMENT? I STILL "VOTE" FOR IT BECAUSE IT MAY HELP GENERAL FISH POPULATION IN THE ARES, WHICH COULD STRIKE A GOOD BALANCE BETWEEN THE ENVIRONMENT & LOCAL ECONOMY. ALSO, THIS SURVEY WAS MAILED TO MY MOTHERS APARTMENT, WHOM DOES NOT READ/SPEAK MUCH ENGLISH. THEREFORE, I FILL OUT THE SURVEY INSTEAD & CHANGE THE ADDRESS TO MINE.
Rest of Oregon and California	THANK YOU FOR THE $2 BILL. A SILVER DOLLAR WOULD HAVE BEEN NICER.
Rest of Oregon and California	XOXOXOXOXO FROM SANTA BARBARA! OUR ENVIRONMENT IS THE BASIS OF OUR ECONOMY. OUR TRUE WEALTH LIES IN OUR NATURAL RESOURCES.
Rest of Oregon and California	I FILL THE SURVEY WAS GREAT. I'M A HUNTER, AND A FISHERMAN. AND WANT FOR MY GRANDCHILDREN TO ENJOY OUR SPORT. WE NEED FOR THESES DAMS TO BE DONE WITH. I WOULD LOVE FOR MY GRANDCHILDREN TO BE ABLE TO CATCH A SALMON, OR STEEL HEAD, SOMEDAY. WE NEED MORE SURVEY LIKE THIS IN CALF. THANK YOU
Rest of Oregon and California	IT IS WELL DONE-EASY TO READ, FOLLOW & MAKE DECISIONS
Rest of Oregon and California	I AM CONCERNED THAT THE WATER SHARING PLAN WOULD NOT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT FISH NEEDS IN DROUGHT YEARS. I WISH THE SURVEY WAS CLEARER ON THAT POINT. DO FARMERS GET THE SAME AMOUNT OF WATER DESPITE THE IMPACT ON THE RIVERS? OTHERWISE SURVEY VERY CLEAR & EASY.
Rest of Oregon and California	I LIVE IN THE DESERT AND FEEL WATER IS NOT GIVEN SERIOUS THOUGHT; THE CONSERVING & SAVING OF OUR WATER RESOURCES IS SO IMPORTANT. I WOULD BE WILLING TO MAKE A NUMBER OF SACRIFICING TO SAVE OUR RESOURCES.
Rest of Oregon and California	FEDERAL GOV DOESN'T KNOW HOW TO DO ANYTHING FINANCIALLY RIGHT
Rest of Oregon and California	I WOULD LIKE THE PLAN BETTER IF COSTS COULD BE PRO-RATED (A PERCENTAGE OF YOUR POWER BILL, RATHER THAN A FLAT FEE THAT IS THE SAME FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS). COULD THE COST BE PROPORTIONAL TO POWER USAGE?
Rest of Oregon and California	THANK YOU FOR CARING ENOUGH ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT TO CREATE THE SURVEY & THANKS FOR THE $2 BILL.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of Oregon and California	THANK YOU FOR YOUR SURVEY. I THINK YOU LEFT OUT SOME ISSUES, SUCH AS FOREIGN FISHING OFFSHORE, SEA LIONS, OTTERS, ETC. THAT HAVE A HUGE IMPACT ON OUR FISHERIES. THERE WAS NOTHING ABOUT THE WILDLIFE AND OTHER SPECIES THAT CALL THIS HOME NOW. THAT WOULD BE AN INTERESTING STUDY. BREACHING THE DAMS NOW WOULD HAVE WAY TO MUCH IMPACT ON HUMAN WELL BEING. MOST PEOPLE IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR ARE STRUGGLING. I DON'T THINK THIS WILL HELP. SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS HAVE A RIGHT TO THEIR OPINION, BUT IF THEIR REALLY SERIOUS LET THEM FUND THE COST OF SURVEYS AND SUCH. THANKS AGAIN.
Rest of Oregon and California	I THINK IF THE PLAN GETS DONE, IT OUGHT TO DO A LITTLE MORE BY SPENDING A LITTLE MORE IF NECESSARY. TO BRING MORE FISH TO THE AREA-FISH AS A METRIC FOR A HEALTHY ECOSYSTEM
Rest of Oregon and California	I WAS ABOUT TO THROW IT AWAY WHEN I SAW THE $2 BILL THEN I FELT TOO GUILTY TO KEEP THE MONEY WITHOUT DOING THE SURVEY GOOD IDEA :) TOOK ME ~45 MINS THOUGH.
Rest of Oregon and California	INFORMATION FOCUSED MOSTLY ON FISH POPULATIONS, BUT DID NOT DISCUSS WHAT THE EFFECT ON FARMERS WOULD BE IF DAMS WERE REMOVED.
Rest of Oregon and California	THANK YOU FOR THE INFORMATION AND CONSIDERING PEOPLE'S WANTS AND NEEDS.
Rest of Oregon and California	COLOR PRINTING SEEMS A LITTLE EXCESSIVE IF WE'RE SAVING THE ENVIRONMENT-CAN'T YOU EMAIL THESE INSTEAD?
Rest of Oregon and California	WOULD HELP TO KNOW HOW MAJOR ORGANIZATIONS, NEWSPAPERS & PUBLIC FIGURES FEEL ABOUT THIS PLAN.
Rest of Oregon and California	HOPE THIS HELPS TO DO THE RIGHT THING!! GOOD LUCK!!
Rest of Oregon and California	Q39-HOW WOULD THIS BE ACCOMPLISHED? NOT INTO BROWN OUTS
Rest of Oregon and California	JUST KNOW KLAMATH BASIN NEEDS IMPROVED SO JOBS & PEOPLE WILL COME BACK INTO AREA & WATERS WILL IMPROVE. FOREST SERVICE WAS A GREAT PLACE TO WORK FOR IN THE 70-80 & THEN WATER WAS CLEAN FISH WERE PLENTY & A JOY TO LIVE THERE PLEASE BRING IT BACK
Rest of Oregon and California	I AM THE SON OF A COMMERCIAL SALMON/CRABS/TUNA FISHERMAN ON THE CALIFORNIA KLAMATH-SMITH RIVERS COAST. MY BROTHER FISHES COMMERCIALLY TODAY, AS DID I YEARS AGO. I STILL AM AGAST AT THE DECISION MADE BY THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION TO FAVOR THE INFLATED IRRIGATION LEVELS OF THE KLAMATH AND TOTALLY IGNORING THE NEEDS OF THE FISHERIES AND GENERAL HEALTH OF THE KLAMATH RIVER BASIN!! I AM CONCERNED ABOUT WAITING UNTIL 2020 TO BEGIN REMOVAL OF THE DAMS. THE FISH NEED OUR HELP NOW!
Rest of Oregon and California	FOR $48 A YEAR FOR EVERY FAMILY IN THE STATE, IT SEEMS LIKE BETTER WAYS TO SPEND ON THE ENVIRONMENT. IF YOU HAD THIS MUCH MONEY TO SPEND ON THE ENVIRONMENT IS THIS REALLY THE BEST WAY TO SPEND IT? CLIMATE CHANGE IS A MUCH MORE SERIOUS ISSUE. SHOULD LEAVE ALL HYDRO IN PLACE UNTIL CO2 IS UNDER CONTROL.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of Oregon and California	I DO NOT TRUST THAT THE ONLY COST TO HOUSEHOLDS WOULD BE $12.00 PER YEAR. THE STATES WOULD PASS THEIR COSTS TO THE TAXPAYER IN ANY NUMBER OF WAYS. I DON'T SEE PACIFIC CORP. CONTRIBUTING ANYTHING FOR THEIR PART IN HELPING TO DEGRADE THE KLAMATH RIVER BASIN.
Rest of Oregon and California	THANKS FOR TAKING THE TIME AND EFFORT TO CREATE AND DISTRIBUTE THIS SURVEY.
Rest of Oregon and California	I BELIEVE THE PEOPLE/COMPANY OR PANEL THAT DECIDED TO PUT THESE DAMS IN THAT A SURVEY OF COST AND POSSIBLE 5-10 YEAR PLAN AS TO WHAT THE CHANGE MAY HAVE ON THE FUTURE SHOULD BE VOTED ON BY THE PUBLIC. WE RECEIVE THESE SURVEYS ONCE THE DAMAGE HAS BEEN DONE. AND THE COST TO REPAIR FALL ON THE HOUSEHOLDS OF THE PEOPLE AROUND IT. IT SHOULD BE THOSE PEOPLE WHO PLAN THIS INFOR PLUS PAYING FOR ITS REMOVAL. MANKIND HAS ALWAYS BEEN DESTRUCTIVE TO THEMSELVES AND THE ENVIRONMENT.
Rest of Oregon and California	DID I PAY FOR THE INSTALLATION OF THE 2 DAMS? NO. WHY SHOULD I PAY TO REMOVE! (SOMEONE) DIDN'T DO THEIR HOMEWORK WHEN THEY INSTALLED THE 2 DAMS!!!
Rest of Oregon and California	MY ELECTRICAL DOESN'T REFLECT THE USUAL COST AS WE HAVE HAD A VERY COOL SUMMER
Rest of Oregon and California	THIS SURVEY'S COST IS GOVERNMENT WASTE THAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN CUT!
Rest of Oregon and California	SALMON TASTES GOOD! :)
Rest of Oregon and California	HAVE SOME PRISON INMATES DO AS MUCH WORK ON PROJECT WITCH EVER IS DECIDED TO CUT COST.
Rest of Oregon and California	SORRY, I COULD NOT ANSWER EVERY QUESTION.
Rest of Oregon and California	I HOPE THERE WILL BE HARMONY BETWEEN THE TRIBES, FARMERS, RESIDENTS, ETC.
Rest of Oregon and California	WHY ARE YOU SENDING $2.00 FOR THIS? WITH ALL THE UNEMPLOYED THIS MONEY COULD HAVE BEEN PUT TO BETTER USE. I WOULD HAVE STILL FILLED OUT THE SURVEY.
Rest of Oregon and California	RENEWABLE ENERGY SHOULD BE A MAJOR PRIORITY FOR OUR COUNTRY
Rest of Oregon and California	THANKS FOR THE $2 BILL MATE!
Rest of Oregon and California	THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR THE 2.00 BILL AND FOR LET ME TAKE PART IN THE SURVEY.
Rest of Oregon and California	IF THE FISH THEN SAVER. I DON'T LIKE JAPOVEIK FISH IN THE RIVER OR BEFORE.
Rest of Oregon and California	I M NOT SO FAMILIAR W/KLAMATH RIVER BASIN. HOWEVER I UNDERSTAND THE SERIOUS CONCERN WE NEED TO PUT ON ENVIRONMENTAL CORRUPTIONS.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of Oregon and California	I DON NOW ABOUT RIVERS-IF I MAKE SOMETHING WRONG SORRY I NOT SPIC ENGLISH BERRY GOOD LIKE YOU BY HAVE A GOOD DAY
Rest of Oregon and California	I AM IN FAVOR OF DAM REMOVAL FOR IMPROVING FISH HABITAT FOR CHINOOK SALMON & STEELHEAD TROUT. HOWEVER I DO NOT BELIEVE LOCAL OREGON & CALIF. RESIDENTS SHOULD BEAR ALL THE COST. IF THESE DAMS WERE BUILD WITH FEDERAL OR EVEN PRIVATE FUNDS, THEN THEY SHOULD SHARE THE COSTS.
Rest of Oregon and California	WHY YOU ASKING US FOR THIS PROBLEM. AND YOU DON'T MAKE AG GOVERNMENT TO MAKE YOUR DECISION?
Rest of Oregon and California	I STRONGLY BELIEVE WE SHOULD PROTECT OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS TO COME. WE SHARE THIS EARTH WITH ANIMALS, VEGETATION, WATER, AND MINERALS. WE NEED TO PROTECT THE EARTH!
Rest of Oregon and California	I HOPE YOUR SURVEY & ACTION GROUPS INCLUDE THE TRIBES IN OREGON & CA. THE KLAMATH RIVER BASIN WAS CHERISHED BY THEM. MAYBE WE SHOULD CONSIDER SOME OF THE TRADITIONS IN RETURNING THE AREA TO A MORE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT. I ENCOURAGE THEIR INPUT.
Rest of Oregon and California	I CONSIDER DAMS TO BE (ILLEGIBLE) TO THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL CONDITIONS-NEVER SHOULD HAVE BEEN BUILT SO REMOVE THEM ALL TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE. I AM FINANCIALLY RESPONSIBLE AND HAVE THE TIME TO READ CURRENT ARTICLES OF INTEREST, HENCE AM INFORMED ABOUT THIS TYPE OF SUBJECT. SOMEWHAT I OBJECT STRONGLY TO QUESTIONS ABOUT RACE, GENDER, AGE AND FINANCES.
Rest of Oregon and California	A. Q38 WAS MY HOME POWER BILL. B. FARM POWER $121 DEC LOWEST 59 OCT
Rest of Oregon and California	I FEEL THAT PROJECTS SUCH AS ACTION PLAN A IS FORWARD LOOKING IN THAT IT SEEKS TO SOLVE AN ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEM WHILE AT THE SAME TIME PROVIDING MUCH NEEDED INFRASTRUCTURE JOBS. I WOULD HOPE THAT WITHIN THE NEXT DECADE OUR COUNTRY WOULD HAVE INVESTED IN MORE DIVERGENT SOURCES OF ELECTRICITY (ENERGY). THANK YOU FOR THE $2.
Rest of Oregon and California	Q19. CHANCES ARE THE GOV'T. WILL DO WHAT THEY WANT WITH OR WITHOUT OUR INPUT. THE GOV'T. PUT THE DAMS IN LET THEM TAKE THEM OUT. IT'S IMPORTANT TO KEEP OUR WATER-WAY CLEAN AND CLEAR-FOR DRINKING AND AGRICULTURE.
Rest of Oregon and California	GOOD LUCK
Rest of Oregon and California	INDIAN TRIBES SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO PAY LICENSE FEES FOR FISHING AND HAVE LIMITS ON THE QUANTITY THEY CAN CATCH.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of Oregon and California	THE COST TO BUILD AND THEN UNDO WHAT WAS DONE IS TOO MUCH. THE CORRECT DECISIONS SHOULD BE MADE INITIALLY. NOW, THE SAN JOAQUIN DELTA/RIVER IS GOING TO BE DESTROYED BECAUSE OF THE DIVERSION OF WATER TO SOUTHERN CALIF. WHY WOULD THIS GO FORWARD WHEN AT THE SAME TIME THE GOVERNMENT IS ATTEMPTING TO RESTORE THE KLAMATH RIVER TO ITS PREVIOUS STATE. DESALINATION PLANTS IN SO CAL SHOULD BE UTILIZED INSTEAD OF DIVERTING THE SAN JOAQUIN DELTA.
Rest of Oregon and California	HAVE ENJOYED NATURE IN THE PAST YEAR THANK YOU FOR DOING A GOOD JOB
Rest of Oregon and California	FOR YEARS MY FAMILY & I MAKE IT OUR FUN TRIP GOING UP NORTH TO SEE THE TREES, WATER, HISTORY AND WAY OF LIFE IN HUMBOLT AREA. MY MOM WAS BORN IN TRINIDAD AND GROW UP IN BLUE LAKE, ARCACLA, AND SAMONA. HER DAD WAS A FIRE CHIEF FOR THE LUMBER IND. AND THAT COUNTRY MEANS A LOT TO ME AND MY FAMILY. THANK YOU.
Rest of Oregon and California	IF I WERE ACTUALLY VOTING I'D WANT MORE DETAILED POSSIBLE OUTCOMES TO ALL MAJOR PARTIES.
Rest of Oregon and California	Q37-THIS WAS CONFUSING, SINCE I AM RETIRED AND NOT WORKING BY CHOICE.
Rest of Oregon and California	NO NEW TAXES WOULD BE NICE THANKS. PERSONALLY I THINK IT IS A GOOD IDEA TO KEEP THE DAMS FOR THE LAKES, BOATING, BUSINESSES. AND MANAGE THE FISH ALSO. IT COST A LOT OF MONEY TO BUILD THE DAMS AND MORE TO TEAR THEM DOWN.
Rest of Oregon and California	NOT ENOUGH INFORMATION IN THE ACTION PLANS TO MAKE AN INFORMED OPINION
Rest of Oregon and California	WELL PRESENTED AND CLEAR. GOOD JOB!
Rest of Oregon and California	NO COMMENTS
Rest of Oregon and California	HOPE THIS WILL HELP YOU IN MAKING THE RIGHT DECISION WHICH WOULD BE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE AFFECTED.
Rest of Oregon and California	I DO NOT SHARE THE OPINION OF SENDING THIS SURVEY TO PEOPLE NOT IN THE AREA INVOLVED, HAVING NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES & VOICING AN OPINION IF NOT LIVING IN THE AREA OF OREGON. I REALIZE THIS IS FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES-BUT I DO NOT SEE THE VALUE.
Rest of Oregon and California	I ENJOYED THE CHANCE TO PARTICIPATE IN MY GOVERNMENT. HOWEVER, I FEEL THAT TO ADD MORE TAXES TO THE DEPRESSED HOUSEHOLDS IN MY AREA AND SIMILAR ONES THROUGHOUT CA/OR IS WRONG, WHEN THERE ARE PEOPLE LIVING IN GREAT WEALTH AND SECURITY IN THESE SAME PLACES. THE AMOUNT A HOUSEHOLD CONTRIBUTES SHOULD BE BASED ON INCOME AND OR NET WORTH!
Rest of Oregon and California	THERE ARE ONLY TWO OF US IN OUR HOME CURRENTLY.
Rest of Oregon and California	DO NOT SEND IT TO ME AGAIN OR ANY OTHER SURVEY

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of Oregon and California	WHY IS IT THAT PLAN A INCREASES FISH NUMBERS IN THE RIVER BUT DOES NOT IMPROVE THE CHANCE OF SURVIVAL OF THE SUCKERS AND COHO SALMON? IF THIS INDEED TRUE IT SHOULD BE EXPLAINED BETTER. I WOULD LIKE TO SEE A PLAN THAT IMPROVES THEIR CHANCE OF SURVIVAL (REDUCES CHANCE OF EXTINCTION.)
Rest of Oregon and California	WOULD HAVE LIKED MORE INFORMATION ON ALL THE PLANS & MORE DETAIL. THANKS FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVIDE INPUT ON THIS VERY IMPORTANT ISSUE. IT WILL PROBABLY BE REPEATED ALL ACROSS MANY RIVER BASINS IN THE US & ELSEWHERE.
Rest of Oregon and California	SORRY; BEEN TO EUROPE ON A LONG VACATION AND JUST RETURNED! I HOPE I AM NOT PAST A DEADLINE!
Rest of Oregon and California	SOMETIMES WE HAVE TO PAY LATER FOR MISMANAGEMENT DECISIONS MADE YEARS EARLIER. A HEALTHY RIVER BASIN WILL BENEFIT EVERYONE EVENTUALLY.
Rest of Oregon and California	HOPE THIS HELPS AND HAS AN IMPACT ON THE DECISION MAKING BODY!
Rest of Oregon and California	I FEEL THAT THIS IS PART OF RESTORING AMERICA. WE'VE DESTROYED & POLLUTED SO MUCH, NOTHING LEFT FOR A BETTER LIFE OF OUR CHILDREN & GRANDCHILDREN. WE MUST TRY TO SAVE OUR COUNTRY FROM DESTRUCTION. NO MATTER WHAT IT TAKES FOR A BETTER LIFE.
Rest of Oregon and California	I DON'T BELIEVE I HAD ALL THE INFORMATION TO MAKE A DECISION FOR THE KLAMATH BASIN COMMUNITY.
Rest of Oregon and California	I BELIEVE IT IS TRUE TO ALL WHO FISH OR USE WATER TO BE TREATED EQUALLY. IS INFO PREFERRED IN FISHING, FARMING OR RECREATION—IF SOME (ILLEGIBLE) IS NEEDED, IF APPLIES TO ALL EQUALLY
Rest of Oregon and California	THE IDEA OF A SURVEY IS A VERY GOOD SOURCE OF OPINION FOR PEOPLE; I LIKED PARTICIPATING IN THE FUTURE OF THIS PLANET. THANK YOU FOR SENDING THIS SURVEY!
Rest of Oregon and California	THERE NEEDS TO BE A WAY TO PRODUCE HYDROELECTRIC POWER AND OPEN A WATERWAY FOR FISH MIGRATION. COME ON! SURELY THE INTELLIGENCE @ DEPT. OF INT. CAN FIGURE THIS OUT! ALSO, THIS IS EXACTLY THE TYPE OF COST THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD PAY FOR! THIS IS NOT SOMETHING THE PEOPLE SHOULD PAY FOR!
Rest of Oregon and California	I TRIED TO ANSWER IN THE BEST WAY OF MY KNOWLEDGE BUT I DO NOT KNOW MUCH ABOUT THE MENTIONED RIVER. SORRY.
Rest of Oregon and California	I GREW UP POOR ATE FISH 5X A WEEK. I GREW UP BEFORE PLASTIC POLLUTION & TRASH. I FEEL NATURAL RESTORATION OF NATURE SPECIES IS A MUST TO PRESERVE FOR FUTURE GENERATION AND THE BALANCE OF NATURE WE SO WISELY TEND TO MESS UP. THANK YOU FOR ALLOWING ME THIS OPPORTUNITY TO HELP YOU IN THIS SURVEY.
Rest of Oregon and California	I HOPE PLAN A SUCCEEDS. I WOULD FAVOR A STRONGER PLAN (MORE CONSERVATION) I AM CONCERNED THE MAJORITY IS APATHETIC. IF STATES, MORE UPSIDES OF THE PLAN MIGHT OFFSET THE DOWNSIDES OF COSTS, APATHY, AND LACK OF PATIENCE WITH ANY SURVEY. I AM WORRIED ABOUT WHAT MAY BE A TEMPORARY POLITICAL CLIMATE.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of U.S.	I HAVE PREPARED & DRAFTED MANY SURVEYS, THE PERSONAL QUESTIONS YOU "SNEAKED IN" AT THE END OF THE EXERCISE-DESTROYS ANY PLEASANT ATTITUDE WE MAY HAVE HAD ABOUT HELPING YOU. BIG GOVT. NEVER ENDS-ONLY BECOMES MORE SOCIALISTIC.
Rest of U.S.	MY OPINION-THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE PROFITED FROM PUTTING A DAM (AND ELECTRIC POWER PLANT) ON THE RIVER AND WHO HAVE PROFITED FROM LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SHOULD PAY FOR THE RESTORATION
Rest of U.S.	QUESTION 41-WITHOUT DETAILS I CANNOT ANSWER
Rest of U.S.	QUESTION 3, RESPONSE 10 "MY ELECTRIC...DAM" DOES NOT FIT WITH THE OTHER RESPONSES-YOU CANNOT SAY WHERE YOUR ACTUAL POWER COMES FROM SOURCEWISE—COAL, NUCLEAR & HYDRO POWER ALL LOOKS THE SAME AT THE OUTLET.
Rest of U.S.	THESE ISSUES TODAY ARE FOREVER AFFECTING OUR FUTURES. WE COLLECTIVELY AS AMERICANS AND CITIZENS OF THIS GREAT NATION NEED PEOPLE & LAW MAKERS TO MAKE DECISIONS THAT ARE SOCIALLY SOUND AND LONG TERM MINDED AT ALL REASONABLE COSTS.
Rest of U.S.	THANK FOR THE TWO DOLLAR. WISH SOME ONE BLESS ME. EVERY LITTLE BIT, DO COUNT. THANK U.
Rest of U.S.	I FEEL THAT WE NEED TO CONSIDER NATURE BEFORE WE TAKE FROM AND DON'T PUT ANYTHING BACK. THAT IS WHY KLAMATH RIVER IS IN THE CONDITION IT IS. HUMANS HAVE STRIPPED IT AND NOW IT IS DYING AND WE NEED TO FIX IT. ALL OF US!!
Rest of U.S.	FOUND THIS SURVEY VERY INTERESTING & INFORMATIVE. THANK YOU FOR THE 2 DOLLAR BILL.
Rest of U.S.	WHY WOULD YOU SELECT ME A SR. CITIZEN FR THE STATE OF PA TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS SURVEY? ISN'T THERE ENOUGH CITIZENS IN CAL & OREGON WHO DEPEND ON THIS KLAMATH RIVER BASIN.
Rest of U.S.	I AM VERY CONCERNED ABOUT ENDANGERED FISHES AND CLEAN WATER PROBLEMS. EVERYTHING SHOULD BE DONE TO ENSURE THEIR SURVIVAL. SAVING THESE FISHES WILL BRING THE GREATEST RESULTS TO US HUMAN BEINGS! IT IS AN IMPORTANT, DELICATE MATTER TO CARE OF OUR RESOURCES, ABOVE ALL IT IS OUR RESPONSIBILITY!
Rest of U.S.	THE DEFICIT IS HUGE AND WE NEED TO FIND WAYS TO REDUCE IT-THESE LARGE PROJECTS NEED TO BE POSTPONED IF THEY ARE NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO PROMOTING A BETTER ECONOMY.
Rest of U.S.	LIVING NEAR THE CHESAPEAKE BAY ALL OF MY LIFE I VALUE WHAT IT HAS OFFERED ME AND THE WILDLIFE AND FISH-IT IS PART OF A LIFESTYLE THAT I WOULD HATE TO LOSE.
Rest of U.S.	WHAT IS THE BASIN AND WHAT'S WRONG WITH IT AND WHY WOULD WE HAVE TO PAY IF WE DON'T LIVE IN THE STATE ITS IN.
Rest of U.S.	Q41-IF THE $90 WERE INVESTED IN AN INTEREST BEARING BOND EARNING 3% MONTHLY THE INVESTMENT WOULD YIELD $324 IN 10 YEARS (FIDELITY'S NEW MARKET BOND FUND IS YIELDING APPROXIMATELY 3% MONTHLY). THEREFORE IF THE 'DEVICE' WERE TO BE PURCHASED I WOULD BE OUT (IN THE HOLE) SOME $84.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of U.S.	I AM OF THE OPINION THAT THE REMOVAL OF DAMS IS NOT A WORTHY PROJECT, EITHER IN THE KLAMATH RIVER BASIN OR ANY OTHER BU. OF RECLAIM AREA. IT IS "TOO EXTREME." THERE ARE OTHER WAYS TO RESTORE/RECLAIM AREAS SUCH AS THIS.
Rest of U.S.	I HAVE AN EQUAL PAYMENT OF 122.00 FOR ELECTRICITY
Rest of U.S.	I ENJOYED THAT YOU ARE CONCERNED ABOUT OTHER PEOPLE OPINION, I LIVE ON CAPE COD AND DON'T WANT THE BEAUTY DESTROYED
Rest of U.S.	SINCE THE PEOPLE WHO WILL BE MOST EFFECTED BY THIS ACTION HAVE OVERWHELMINGLY AGREED TO IT THE SURVEY IS UNNECESSARY. Q12 HUMANS WILL MODIFY THE ENVIRONMENT. HUMANS ARE PART OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.
Rest of U.S.	MONEY SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN SPENT ON THIS SURVEY-IT'S JUST MORE BEAURACRACY IN ACTION AND THE GOVERNMENT WASTING MONEY. THE RESULTS OF THIS SURVEY WILL MEAN NOTHING-THE POLITICIANS WILL ULTIMATELY MAKE THEIR OWN DECISIONS UNDER THE GUISE OF ASKING FOR PEOPLE'S OPINION!
Rest of U.S.	I HOPE THAT THIS HELPS IN ANY WAY TOWARDS KEEPING OUR ENVIRONMENT IN WELL CONDITIONS. THANK YOU
Rest of U.S.	LET'S JUST HOPE OPTION PLAN A IS THE ONE!
Rest of U.S.	GOOD LUCK!
Rest of U.S.	PLAN A DID NOT PROVIDE ENOUGH INCREASE IN FISH TO JUSTIFY THE COST AND DISRUPTION.
Rest of U.S.	I DON'T UNDERSTAND HOW THE GOVERNMENT CAN SPEND $30K FOR A SURVEY NOR SEND CASH IN A MAILING. HOW MANY DO YOU THINK WILL TOSS YOUR/OUR $2.00 IN THE TRASH. WE HAVE NO MONEY FOR THIS KIND OF MADNESS.
Rest of U.S.	GOOD LUCK!
Rest of U.S.	RE Q36 DID NOT WORK IN ANY OF THOSE JOBS
Rest of U.S.	GOOD LUCK!
Rest of U.S.	I WOULD HAVE LIKED MORE DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT THE POLICIES OF OPTIONS A AND B BEFORE "VOTING." THERE IS MORE TO DECIDE ABOUT THAN JUST FISH POPULATIONS AND ENDANGERMENT. OVERALL, THE SURVEY WAS VERY CLEAR AND CONCISE.
Rest of U.S.	THANK YOU FOR $
Rest of U.S.	I FEEL THAT THIS IS A GOOD IDEA ABOUT THE SURVEY. IT LET YOU KNOW WHAT GOING ON AROUND YOU AND THAT YOU CAN GIVE YOUR INPUT ON WHAT YOU THINK.
Rest of U.S.	ANOTHER WASTE OF TAXPAYER MONEY
Rest of U.S.	I WAS VERY PLEASED TO PARTICIPATE. IT GIVES ME SOME FAITH IN OUR ELECTED OFFICIALS. I LOVE THE OUTDOORS AND FEEL IT IS ALL OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO SUPPORT THESE TYPES OF PROJECTS. ULTIMATELY WE WILL PAY IN HIGHER FOOD COSTS WHEN OUR NATURAL SUPPLIES DWINDLE AND THE POPULATION GROWS. THANKS!

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of U.S.	I DON'T FEEL MY INPUT IS OF MUCH VALUE. I LIVE IN A TOTALLY DIFFERENT AREA WITH TOTALLY DIFFERENT PROBLEMS. AT MY AGE I CANNOT AFFORD MORE EXPENSES. I DO UNDERSTAND THE PROBLEM.
Rest of U.S.	NO WONDER THE US IS HAVING $$ PROBLEMS IF THE GOVT. HAS EXTRA $2 BILLS TO MAIL OUT RANDOMLY.
Rest of U.S.	THIS RIVER IS IN OREGON & CALIFORNIA. IT MAINLY BENEFITS PEOPLE IN THOSE TWO STATES, LET CAL. & ORE. PAY FOR IT. I OBJECT TO FEDERAL FUNDS BEING SPENT TO HELP SPEND THRIFT STATES. I AM CONTACTING MY REPRESENTATIVE & SENATORS ABOUT THIS & SENDING A COPY TO THE NEWS MEDIA.
Rest of U.S.	POLITICIANS SPEND MOST OF THEIR TIME SUCKING UP TO BIG BUSINESS AND TELLING PEOPLE WHAT THEY WANT TO HEAR. REPUBLICANS ARE PROS AT THIS. DEMOCRATS HAVE NO BACKBONE.
Rest of U.S.	SAVE THE SALMON FOR COMMERCIAL & RECREATIONAL REASONS. IF IT IS COMMERCIALLY FISHED MAKE SURE THE FISH PROCESSING IS DONE IN THE US (JOBS). SKIP THE SUCKERS. ALSO, HOW MUCH MORE HAS TO BE PAID TO REPLACE THE LOSS OF HYDROELECTRIC POWER-SOUNDS LIKE POTENTIAL HIDDEN COSTS TO ME. COULD YOU REMOVE SOME, NOT ALL, OF THE DAMS?
Rest of U.S.	SAD SITUATION FOR WILDLIFE. GOVERNMENT WILL NOT DO ANYTHING TO HELP. MY OPINION IS TO START HATCHERIES IN LOWER BASIN AREA.
Rest of U.S.	THE REASON I VOTED FOR PLAN A & PLAN B IS BECAUSE IF WE DON'T INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF FISH IN THE RIVERS WE OR THE GOVERNMENT WILL END UP PAYING TWICE THE AMOUNT TO FEED THE INDIAN TRIBES AND FARMERS FOR LOSS OF CROPS.
Rest of U.S.	SURVEY VERY WELL EXPLAINED. GOOD LUCK!
Rest of U.S.	THANKS FOR THE SUMMARIZATION.
Rest of U.S.	I WOULD HAVE LIKED THE OPPORTUNITY TO ANSWER QUESTIONS COMPARING PLAN A TO PLAN B ALSO. IT IS UNFORTUNATE THERE IS NO ACTION PLAN C THAT WOULD REDUCE THE RISK OF EXTINCTION FOR ALL THE SPECIES OF FISH TO THE "LOW" CATEGORY.
Rest of U.S.	I SAW NOTHING IN EITHER ACTION PLAN TO ADDRESS THE ALGAE PROBLEM IN UPPER KLAMATH LAKE
Rest of U.S.	I DON'T MIND CONTRIBUTING SOME OF MY TAXES TO A PROJECT OF THIS NATURE BUT MY CONCERN IS THAT THERE ARE LIKELY MANY MORE PROJECTS OF SIMILAR TYPE THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COULD POSSIBLY GET INVOLVED IN. AND SOME OF THESE MAY BE MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE KLAMATH PROJECT. BEFORE COMMITTING MY TAX MONIES, I WOULD LIKE TO SEE A LIST OF SIMILAR PROJECTS THAT REQUIRE FINANCIAL AID FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT & HAVE SOME MEANS OF INPUT AS TO WHICH & HOW MUCH SHOULD BE FUNDED.
Rest of U.S.	WATER RECREATION IS IMPORTANT & THIS DID NOT DESCRIBE THE AFFECT ON THAT
Rest of U.S.	MY ELECTRIC BILL IS INCLUDED IN THE RENT.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of U.S.	I AM GRATEFUL FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS SURVEY. I FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT WE SHOULD PRESERVE OUR NATURAL RESOURCES FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS BECAUSE FAILURE TO DO SO WOULD JEOPARDIZE THE FUTURE OF MANKIND.
Rest of U.S.	PEOPLE ARE MORE LIKELY TO BELIEVE GOVT. WILL USE FUNDS FOR THE GOOD OF ALL IF THERE IS A TRACK RECORD OF GOOD USE OF FUNDS.
Rest of U.S.	I APPRECIATED THE OPPORTUNITY TO COMPLETE THIS SURVEY ON AN IMPORTANT ISSUE WHICH WILL AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT, WILDLIFE, AND PEOPLE'S LIVES. I BELIEVE OUR QUALITY OF LIFE DESERVES AS MUCH, IF NOT GREATER, CONSIDERATION AND MONIES SPENT THAN ON ECONOMICS ONLY.
Rest of U.S.	I ENJOYED THIS OPPORTUNITY TO FILL THIS SURVEY AND LEARN ABOUT KLAMATH RIVER BASIN. I HOPE THESE RESPONSES WILL BE SERIOUSLY CONSIDER BY THE POLICY MAKERS TACKLING THIS ISSUE. I THINK THAT AFTER DECADES OF NOT REGULATING/PRICING IRRIATION, COMMERCIAL FISHING THAT IT IS IMPORTANT TO PUT AGREEMENTS IN PLACE THAT BOTH SERVE HUMAN NEEDS BUT PRESERVE AND PROTECT AND CONSERVE NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES.
Rest of U.S.	NOT ENOUGH INFORMATION WAS GIVEN ON THE COSTS AND OPTIONS OF GENERATING USING, OR CONVERTING OVER TO OTHER KINDS OF POWER SOURCES AFTER REMOVING POWER PLANT DAMS. NOT ENOUGH INFORMATION WAS GIVEN ON PLANS FOR THE STATES OF CALIFORNIA & OREGON TO HELP PAY FOR THE KLAMATH RIVER BASIN RESTORATION. NOT ENOUGH INFO GIVEN ON WHERE MAJORITY OF FARMS ARE LOCATED (UPPER OR LOWER BASIN). NOT ENOUGH INFO GIVEN ON WHERE 70,000 RESIDENTS WOULD GET ELECTRIC POWER AFTER 4 DAMS REMOVED.
Rest of U.S.	HYDROELECTRIC POWER IS A GOOD THING: THE EXAMPLE I KNOW OF THAT'S PRETTY GOOD IS THE HYDROELECTRIC DAM IN WESTERN MA.
Rest of U.S.	I AM FROM MINNESOTA SO FISHING IS SECOND NATURE. I AM ALSO A GREEN PERSON AND THINK WE NEED TO TREAT THE ENVIRONMENT FAIRLY IF WE ARE TO PROLONG HUMAN EXISTENCE.
Rest of U.S.	I VALUE FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITATS THAT I HAVE GROWN UP NEAR MY HOME IN CENTRAL MINNESOTA. I ALSO FEAR THE COST OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS TO CREATE UNAFFORDABLE TAXES FOR WORKING FAMILIES. RE: QUESTION Q40-MY EXPENSES WOULD BE MUCH HIGHER BUT THIS IS MY ELECTRIC ONLY NOT INCLUDING HEATING AND COOLING EXPENSES. RE: Q41-I DID NOT FEEL I HAD ENOUGH INFORMATION ABOUT THIS DEVICE TO ANSWER THIS QUESTION.
Rest of U.S.	SEND ME NO MORE, THANK YOU.
Rest of U.S.	WOULD LIKE TO HAVE HAD MORE INFO CONCERNING THE COMMERCIAL AMOUNT OF FISHING DONE IN THE RIVER. WOULD RESTRICT THE AMOUNT OF FISH TAKEN.
Rest of U.S.	Q21-POLICY MAKERS WILL DO AS THEY PLEASE-ALSO ANY WAY THAT WILL PUT MONEY IN THEIR OWN POCKETS-THEY WILL NOT CONSIDER WHAT IS GOOD FOR THE PEOPLE OR THE ECONOMY OF THE COUNTRY.
Rest of U.S.	I WOULD LIKE TO SAVE THE FISH. I LOVE FISH.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of U.S.	WOW, WHAT A WASTE OF TIME. I HAVE NEITHER THE TIME OR INTEREST IN SOMETHING I HAVE NOT A CLUE ABOUT HAPPENING CLEAR ACROSS COUNTRY. SORRY! P.S. THANKS 4 THE 2 BUCKS.
Rest of U.S.	I FEEL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS ARE IMPORTANT! BUT…WE ARE FIGHTING TWO WARS AND HAVE BASES IN 400 COUNTRIES-WE NEED TO ASSESS OUR PRIORITIES-WE CAN'T CONTINUE AS WE ARE!!! PS IF THIS IS TO PROMOTE AGENDA 21-THROW IT OUT!
Rest of U.S.	YOUR PRESENTATION AND QUESTIONS RE: PLAN A, OR PLAN B ARE COUNTERPRODUCTIVE, TRICKY AND PLAN B ANNIHILATES PLAN A. SO, WHAT IS THE POINT?
Rest of U.S.	WATER FOR PEOPLE NEEDS IS 1ST RECREATION IS 2ND. THE PROBLEM IS THE DEFINITION OF NEEDS & IS IT TRULY NEEDS OR WANTS.
Rest of U.S.	I DON'T THINK THE WHOLE U.S. SHOULD PAY. THE PEOPLE THAT ARE SUPPLIED WITH ELECTRIC SHOULD COVER IT. IF I PAY FOR ONE THEN I WILL BE MADE TO PAY ALL & I'M ALREADY PAYING FOR THINGS THAT SHOULDN'T BE MY FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY. LIKE ALCOHOLICS & DRUG ADDICTS ON SSI & WELFARE, SCHOOL TAXES & I HAVE 0 KIDS & HAVE NEVER HAD THEM!
Rest of U.S.	THANK YOU FOR THE INFORMATION
Rest of U.S.	YOUR SURVEY MISSED A FEW POINTS. LIKE HOW MANY PEOPLE WILL BE OUT OF A JOB IF DAMS ARE REMOVED. HOW MANY FARMS WOULD GO UNDER?
Rest of U.S.	I AGREE. THIS IS A VERY DIFFICULT ISSUE. HOWEVER I CAN'T SEE DESTROYING THE INFRASTRUCTURE IN PLACE & PRODUCING REVENUE FROM 70,000 HOMES. THIS ISSUE SHOULD HAVE BEEN SETTLED IN THE 1ST PLACE. THESE TRIBES ARE BEING COMPENSATED AS WAS AGREED.
Rest of U.S.	IF WE DESTROY THE DAM CAN WE FIND ANOTHER WAY LIKE WIND OR SOLAR POWER TO REPLACE ITS LOSS OR MAYBE FIND ANOTHER WAY OF WIDENING THE AREAS BETWEEN THE DAMS FOR THEIR FISH TO SPAWN. THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR ALLOWING ME TO TAKE PART IN THIS SURVEY. GOD BLESS AND MAY WE ALL HAVE A SAFE JOURNEY.
Rest of U.S.	1 SLANTED TO INDIAN RIGHTS. 2 NO INFO ON WHAT HAPPENS TO IRRIGATED LAND W/OUT WATER? 3 WHICH PROVIDES MORE REVENUE FISHING OR IRRIGATED FARMING? 4 WHICH EMPLOYS MOST PEOPLE. 5 HOW MUCH REVENUE WOULD BE LOST DURING THE 50 YRS IT TAKES FOR FISHING TO RECOVER? 6 IS THERE A FLOODING PROBLEM W/OUT DAMS IN PLACE, HOW BIG OF AN AREA WOULD BE IN A FLOOD PLANE?
Rest of U.S.	TRY NOT TO WASTE SO MUCH PAPER NEXT TIME!
Rest of U.S.	I HAVE LITTLE FAITH IN OUR GOVERNMENT AND WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHY THEY FEEL THE NEED TO INTERFERE WITH A PROJECT THAT THE INDIVIDUAL STATES SHOULD TAKE CARE OF.
Rest of U.S.	HOW MUCH WILL PACIFIC CORP BE CONTRIBUTING TO THE PLAN(S)?
Rest of U.S.	I'M SURE THERE ARE PROJECTS SIMILAR TO THIS IN ALL AREAS ACROSS THE U.S. WE CAN'T RAISE TAXES FOR EACH ONE.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of U.S.	RACE & INCOME QUESTIONS SHOULD NEVER BE ASKED FOR ANY REASON. ONLY THE IRS SHOULD HAVE INCOME INFO. RACE SHOULD NEVER BEEN USED FOR ANY REASON-WE ARE ALL FREE & EQUAL UNDER OUR CONSTITUTION!
Rest of U.S.	THANK YOU FOR SELECTING TO BE PART OF THE SURVEY.
Rest of U.S.	I WANT NOTHING THAT GIVES WASHINGTON THE EXCUSE TO SPEND MORE MONEY. IF OREGON, WASHINGTON AND CALIFORNIA WANT TO SPEND MONEY ON THESE PROJECTS-LET THEM SPEND IT. THE TAXPAYERS IN OTHER STATES DO NOT OWE THE PEOPLE IN THOSE THREE STATES ANYTHING, NO MORE TAXES FOR PROJECTS THAT ONLY A FEW SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS CARE ABOUT.
Rest of U.S.	I'VE BEEN CONCERNED WITH OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT FOR OVER 45 YRS. (SINCE MY COLLEGE DAYS). IN THE 60'S, I SPENT 1 1/2 YRS. IN EUROPE PHOTOGRAPHING THE NATURAL FEATURES IN 14 COUNTRIES. IN THE 70'S I WAS ACTIVE IN PROTESTING AN ATTEMPT TO DAM THE RED RIVER GORGE/NATURAL BRIDGE AREA IN EASTERN KENTUCKY. OVER THE YEARS, I'VE TAKEN MY 3 KIDS AND LATER MY 3 GRANDSONS TO NUMEROUS NATURAL SITES, AMONG THEM THE GRAND CANYON, NIAGARA FALLS, AND MAMMOTH CAVE, TO TEACH THEM HOW IMPORTANT IT IS TO PROTECT OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS. I JUST RETURNED FROM A TRIP TO ALASKA AND CANADA IN JULY. I WILL BE SUPPORTIVE TO EFFORTS TO PROTECT ANY NATURAL SITES, NO MATTER WHERE THEY ARE.
Rest of U.S.	THIS IS GREAT! I WISH THERE WOULD BE MORE OPPORTUNITIES LIKE THIS TO GET INFORMED/INVOLVED IN GOVERNMENTAL ACTIONS. THANKS!
Rest of U.S.	LEAVE THE GOVERNMENT OUT!
Rest of U.S.	WOULD LIKE TO SEE (AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE) WATER & LAND RESTORED TO NATURAL USE
Rest of U.S.	PLEASE KEEP ME UPDATED WITH MORE INFORMATION ON THIS MATTER
Rest of U.S.	WELL DONE SURVEY TOOL!
Rest of U.S.	IM SURE THERE ARE MANY, MANY, MANY RIVERS & WATERWAYS THAT NEED TO BE SAVED ACROSS THE COUNTRY.
Rest of U.S.	GOOD LUCK!
Rest of U.S.	SORRY THIS IS LATE. BEING RETURNED-HAD A DEATH IN IMMEDIATE FAMILY.
Rest of U.S.	ALL EFFORTS TO PRESERVE THE EARTH IS VERY WELL NECESSARY TO PRESERVE HUMAN LIFE FOR THE PRESENT AND FUTURE
Rest of U.S.	WE HAVE OUR OWN PROBLEMS IN OUR AREA
Rest of U.S.	BOTH OF US ARE IN AGREEMENT WITH RESPONSES.
Rest of U.S.	I HAVE EXHAUSTED MY MEDICARE COVERAGE. MY MEDICAL INSURANCE IS $700.00 PER MT. THE LAST 21 DAYS OF MEDICINE FOR MY WIFE IS $4,600.00. THE NURSING HOME ROOM & BOARD COST $8175.00/MTH. I WILL SOON BE BROKE. THANK FOR THE $2.00
Rest of U.S.	I ENCOURAGE THE COMMUNITY TO USE RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of U.S.	I BELIEVE NATURE & HUMANITY CAN CO-EXIST AND WE CAN FIND BALANCED SOLUTIONS TO PRESERVE AND FUNCTION WITH NATURE. I HOPE OUR POOR EXCUSE FOR CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP CAN BY-PASS LOBBYIST TO GET THIS ISSUE TENDED TO.
Rest of U.S.	HOPEFULLY THIS ISSUE CAN BE SOLVED SOON SO THAT THE PEOPLE IN THIS AREA WILL BE ABLE TO CONTINUE FISHING HIKING AND UTILIZING THE PARK AREAS AND THE PEOPLE THAT DEPEND ON THE FISH FOR FOOD AND COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN. GOOD LUCK!!
Rest of U.S.	THANK-YOU FOR CONTACTING ME ABOUT THIS SURVEY. THE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF THE KLAMATH RIVER BASIN IS VITALLY IMPORTANT TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA, AS WELL AS COMMERCIAL MARKETS OF OUR COUNTRY. THIS PROJECT DIRECTLY WILL AFFECT THE FUTURE GENERATIONS OF THESE STATES. BOTH OREGON & CALIFORNIA WITH THE HELP OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE DONATIONS SHOULD FINANCIALLY PAY FOR THIS PROJECT. IF THIS SITUATION WERE IN MY OWN STATE I WOULD GLADLY HELP PAY FOR THIS IMPORTANT RESTORATION. I WOULD NOT EXPECT SOMEONE FROM CALIFORNIA OR OREGON TO PAY FOR A RESTORED RIVER BASIN IN PENNSYLVANIA! (EACH MONTH X 20 YRS) I WOULD HOWEVER DONATE TO THIS CAUSE. I AM IN HOPE THIS SURVEY WILL MAKE A DIFFERENCE! I AM A CONSERVATIONIST! GOD WILL GUIDE YOUR PATH!
Rest of U.S.	I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE SPECIFICS OF THE ACTION PLANS.
Rest of U.S.	I AM CONCERNED ABOUT FISH. I AM ALSO CONCERNED ABOUT PEOPLE. WOULD YOU DIE FOR THE WILDLIFE? LITERALLY GIVE UP YOUR LIFE? THE ANSWER TO THAT IS NO! YOU WOULD NOT. MANY OF YOU COULD NOT MAKE IT ONE NIGHT WITHOUT AIR CONDITIONING IN YOUR HOMES. I THOUGHT YOU WERE PART OF THE FALSE SCIENCE OF EVOLUTION. SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST. THE SPECIES ARE TO ADAPT.
Rest of U.S.	I WOULD APPRECIATE HEARING THE EVENTUAL OUTCOME.
Rest of U.S.	I WOULD LIKE TO SEE MY HARD-WORKING TAX-DOLLARS ON SOMETHING OTHER THAN PRESERVING FISH!! HOW ABOUT CUTTING THE WELFARE PROGRAM AND MAKE MORE PEOPLE GET A JOB! AMERICA IS IN TROUBLE BECAUSE OF OUR LIBERAL SOCIETY!!! I AM AN AVID OUTDOORSMAN, BUT I DON'T NEED THE GOVT. TO HOLD MY HAND, THANKS
Rest of U.S.	KEEP THE $2 FOR A TRULY WORTHY CAUSE
Rest of U.S.	QUESTION Q34 I ANSWERED INCORRECTLY, I AM WHITE, SORRY.
Rest of U.S.	INSTEAD OF REMOVING DAMS PUT IN STEPS AROUND THE DAM SO FISH CAN GET AROUND THE DAM TO SPAWN AND OPEN IT MORE OFTEN TO COOL IT DOWN AND MAKE IT FRESHER. USE MORE WIND MILLS FOR ELECTRICITY.
Rest of U.S.	GOOD LUCK WITH YOUR EFFORTS
Rest of U.S.	I WON THE VA. LOTTERY. DIDN'T KNOW HOW TO MARK INCOME.
Rest of U.S.	SORRY FOR THE DELAY IN RESPONSE.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of U.S.	I BELIEVE LOCAL ISSUES SHOULD BE HANDLED BY PEOPLE INVOLVED. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD ONLY BE INVOLVED IF INVITED.
Rest of U.S.	IT SEEMS STRANGE THAT YOU WOULD WANT OUR OPINION. WE LIVE IN MARYLAND. IN GENERAL I THINK THESE DECISION ARE STATE ISSUES AND SHOULD BE DECIDED AND FUNDED BY THE AFFECTED STATES.
Rest of U.S.	I WOULD HAVE PREFERRED TO KNOW MORE INFORMATION ABOUT OTHER OUTCOMES FOR ACTION PLAN A VS. B BEFORE "VOTING"
Rest of U.S.	A SURVEY TO IMPROVE THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN SHOULD BE DEVELOPED.
Rest of U.S.	COSTS OF PROJECT IS VERY HIGH! NEED MORE INFO TO MAKE A DECISION
Rest of U.S.	Q41-WOULD HAVE TO SEE DEVISE & COST TO DETERMINE A YES OR NO ANSWER.
Rest of U.S.	I AM SICK & TIRED OF THE EPA & GOV. CONTROL OF OUR LIVES, THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT COST OUR ECONOMY BILLIONS EACH YEAR. WHY DO WE TRY TO COMPETE WITH CHINA & INDIA AND THEY POLLUTE EVERYTHING. THE NO DRILL FOR OIL BY OBAMA IS TERRIBLE AND THE GREEN FOR ENERGY IS A JOKE! WIND & SOLAR DO NOT PAY-YET. A 4TH GENERATION AMERICAN FARMER!
Rest of U.S.	PLEASE TAKE CARE OF THE RIVER AND FISH. GOD PUT THEM ON THIS EARTH AND DID IT FOR A REASON AND THAT'S TO FEED PEOPLE SO PLEASE DO NOT KILL THEM OFF. I URGE YOU ALL TO DO THE RIGHT THING FOR COUNTRY AND GOD.
Rest of U.S.	YOU HAVE GENERATED A LOT OF EXPENSE AND WASTE SENDING THIS FORM OUT MULTIPLE TIMES. FIND SOMETHING BETTER TO DO WITH GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND MY TAXES.
Rest of U.S.	TOO LATE
Rest of U.S.	I AM MUCH MORE CONCERNED ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT THAN FINANCIAL.
Rest of U.S.	I FOUND THIS SURVEY VERY EASY TO READ AND UNDERSTAND. THE QUESTIONS WERE NOT DESIGNED TO TRIP YOU UP ON YOUR RESPONSES AND THAT REALLY WAS A FACTOR IN ME COMPLETING IT.
Rest of U.S.	EXTREMELY ANNOYED THAT AN ACTUAL $2 BILL WAS SENT WITH THIS SURVEY AS MOST PEOPLE JUST THREW THE SURVEY AWAY UNOPENED. TYPICAL WASTE OF GOVERNMENT MONEY.
Rest of U.S.	NOT ENOUGH INFORMATION ON PLAN A & B.
Rest of U.S.	RESTORATION OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES IS CRITICAL TO OUR EXISTENCE. PLEASE FORCE OUR FL GOV TO KEEP THE PROMISE TO RESTORE THE FL EVERGLADES. THANK YOU.
Rest of U.S.	I DO NOT BELIEVE IT IS ANYONE'S BUSINESS WHAT I EARN EACH YEAR. YOU MENTION HOW TO INCREASE FISH POPULATION BY REMOVING A DAM. NO MENTION WAS MADE OF HOW THIS WOULD AFFECT THE SURROUNDING AREA, BOTH PHYSICAL & ECONOMICALLY NOW & PERHAPS IN THE FUTURE.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of U.S.	ANSWERED TO BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE
Rest of U.S.	KIND OF LONG!
Rest of U.S.	HOPE THE "RIGHT" CHOICE IS IMPLEMENTED. BOTH SIDES HAVE IMPORTANT AND DIFFERENT CONCERNS. DIFFICULT DECISION!
Rest of U.S.	MY HUSBAND AND I ARE BOTH RETIRED ON FIXED INCOME. WE ALSO LIVE IN TEXAS WHERE WINTERS ARE MILD AND SUMMERS VERY HOT. AUGUST TEMP. ARE OVER 100 DEGREES.
Rest of U.S.	THANK YOU FOR GIVING ME THE PLEASURE OF PARTICIPATING IN THIS SURVEY!
Rest of U.S.	I SHOULD HAVE WAITED TO RESPOND HERE BUT GETTING TOWARD THE END WAS SO CONFLICTED. RIGHT NOW IT LOOKS LIKE THE REPUBLICANS ARE DETERMINED TO RUIN OUR WHOLE COUNTRY
Rest of U.S.	GLAD TO PARTICIPATE-MINDFUL ALWAYS-OF PEOPLE IN MY FAMILY WHOM I HAVEN'T MET YET-IT IS IMPORTANT!
Rest of U.S.	I MAY HAVE SEEN SOMETHING ABOUT THIS RIVER BASIN ON TV (PBS)-IT WAS A BIG HELP
Rest of U.S.	I REALLY CANNOT AFFORD ANY HIGHER TAXES AND I LOOK FORWARD TO FEDERAL SPENDING TO DECREASE
Rest of U.S.	IT THE ENTIRE HUMAN RACE CONSIDERS THE RAMIFICATIONS OF PROJECTS THAT COULD AFFECT OUR ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES. WE WOULD NOT BE IN THE PREDICAMENT OF SELF-INFLICTED ECOLOGICAL DISASTERS! WAKE-UP AMERICA AND CONGRESS. WE NEED RESULTS! NOT CONFLICTS!
Rest of U.S.	THE SURVEY PROVIDES A GOOD BACKGROUND FOR THE QUESTIONS AM DEFINITIVELY IN FAVOR OF MORE NUCLEAR POWER GENERATION AS A MEANS TO BENEFIT SOCIETY AND THE ENVIRONMENT. AM NOT IN FAVOR OF ADDITIONAL TAXES. BUT THIS IS A CONSTRUCTIVE PROJECT AND WORTHY OF SOME INCREASE. THERE ARE MANY WORTHLESS FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS THAT IF ELIMINATED WOULD ALLOW SUFFICIENT MONIES FOR CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS.
Rest of U.S.	BEST OF LUCK TO YOU ON YOUR PROJECT!
Rest of U.S.	IN VIEW OF OUR COUNTRY'S DEBT SITUATION I BELIEVE WE MUST GET A GRIP ON GOVERNMENT SPENDING. A GOOD START WOULD BE STOPPING THE FRAUD WITH MEDICARE AND MEDICAID. MILITARY SPENDING IS OUT OF CONTROL, AND OUR TROOPS ARE IN PLACES THEY SHOULD NOT BE. WHEN GOVERNMENT LEARNS TO LIVE WITHIN THEIR MEANS I WILL BE IN FAVOR OF THESE PROJECTS.
Rest of U.S.	I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE MORE INFOR ON THE LOCAL ECONOMY AND JOB OPPORTUNITY IN THE AREA
Rest of U.S.	NOT ENOUGH INFORMATION PROVIDED TO MAKE A DEFINITE DECISION. FOR EXAMPLE, DOES THE FISH POPULATION AFFECT OTHER SPECIES, AND IF SO HOW? BY WHAT QUANTITATIVE AMOUNTS ARE FISHERMEN AND FARMERS AFFECTED BY EACH PLAN?

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of U.S.	NOT SURE WHAT RECENT BIRTHDAY MEANS-THE LAST BIRTHDAY OR IF YOU MEAN THE YEAR OF BIRTH
Rest of U.S.	THIS SHOULD BE A LOCAL CONCERN WITH LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY
Rest of U.S.	NOT SURE WHAT Q40 IS ABOUT. MY B-DAY IS IN OCTOBER, MY WIFE'S IN DECEMBER, MAKING HERS MORE RECENT
Rest of U.S.	VERY GOOD SURVEY. I WOULD HOPE WE WOULD USE MORE SURVEYS LIKE THIS IN THE FUTURE.
Rest of U.S.	DATA PRESENTED ON PAGES 16 & 17 WERE KEY TO MY SELECTIONS OF NO ACTION. IT DID NOT SEEM HAVE ENOUGH RETURN ON THE ENVIRONMENT
Rest of U.S.	I WAS BORN IN EUROPE AND IN THE AREA WHERE I USED TO LIVE THEY HAD SIMILAR PROBLEMS LIKE THIS. I KNOW THEY BUILT SOME KIND OF CHANNELS FOR FISH (SALMON & TROUT) TO TRAVEL UP STREAM THRU DAMS AND AS FAR AS I KNOW IT HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL. SO MAYBE IT COULD BE SOMETHING TO CONSIDER
Rest of U.S.	I DO BALANCED BILLING. MY BILL IS ALWAYS THE SAME.
Rest of U.S.	I THOUGHT THAT IT IS IMPORTANT TO EXPRESS MY VIEWS. THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS MY IDEAS. I RETURNED THE MONEY YOU SENT. PLEASE USE IT FOR THE PROJECT. RESTORING THE RIVER BASIN NEEDS IT. THANK YOU, FOR SENDING THE SURVEY.
Rest of U.S.	SOME YEARS AGO I VISITED MEDFORD WHERE SALMON JUMPED THROUGH WATER STAIRCASE AROUND THE DAM. IS THIS AN OPTION NOW?
Rest of U.S.	TOO MUCH GOV'T SPENDING. CAN BE TAKEN CARE OF PRIVATELY IF NEED BE. WITH NO COST TO OUT OF REGION CITIZENS. THIS HAS 100% NO EFFECT ON MYSELF OR MY FAMILY. NO FINANCIAL BURDEN SHOULD REST ON US.
Rest of U.S.	I WAS SURPRISED THAT THE PROJECTED INCREASE OF FISH (SALMON & TROUT) WAS ONLY 30% FOR A 50 YEAR SPAN. I THINK FOR THAT COST I'D LIKE TO SEE A LARGER INCREASE IN THE FISH POPULATION AND LOWER RISKS FOR ALL FISH.
Rest of U.S.	WE NEED TO KEEP ALL OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES PRESERVED. WE DO NOT NEED TO HAVE OBSTACLES THAT HUMAN'S INVENT UNLESS IT WILL JEOPARDIZE OUR WELL BEING. IF IT SAVES OUR HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT WE NEED TO DO THAT AND WE ARE OBLIGATED TO KEEP THESE NATURAL RESOURCES FOR OUR CHILDREN AND OUR CHILDREN'S CHILDREN TO ENJOY. WE NEED OUR FARM'S TOO.
Rest of U.S.	WHENEVER YOUR COMPANY CONDUCT THE SURVEY NEXT TIME SENT THE SURVEY TO PEOPLE LIVE IN THAT AREA OTHERWISE IT IS A WASTE OF MONEY.
Rest of U.S.	I HAVE LIVED IN THE SAOINAW BAY-HERON LAKE AREA ALL MY LIFE THE LEVEL OF SAGINAW BAY/HURON LAKE HAVE DECREASED IMMENSELY OVER THE LAST 10 YRS-NATURAL WETLANDS NOW INHABIT WHAT WAS BEAUTIFUL LAKE FRONT PROPERTY, DUE TO EPA, LANDOWNERS CANNOT REMOVE CAT TAILS, ETC., FROM OUR STATE PARK, WHICH WAS A BEAUTIFUL AREA IS NOW COVERED WITH CATTAILS, ETC., & ALGAE, & SLUDGE, PLUS, ZEBRA MUSSELS & ASIAN CARP IS INVADING SAGINAW BAY.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of U.S.	I WOULD PREFER OUR TAX $ TO GO TO ECO-CAUSES THAN A COWBOY MUSEUM IN NEVADA-YOU GET THE IDEA-BETTER THAN THE USUAL PORK SPENDING OUR US CONGRESS IS SO FOND OF. I'VE NO DOUBT THAT THE AFORE MENTIONED GROUPS ALL HAVE LOBBYIST HAND AT WORK AT THE OF INT.
Rest of U.S.	THANKS FOR THE $2 BILL. THIS WAS INTERESTING. GOOD LUCK ON THE PROJECT.
Rest of U.S.	SURVEY IS A WASTE OF TAXPAYERS $
Rest of U.S.	HAVE WORKED ON RIVERBOAT FOR 3 TO 4 YEAR IN MY LIFE FEEL DAM DON'T POLLUTE THE WATER LIKE COAL PLANTS
Rest of U.S.	THIS TOOK A LOT OF TIME TO FILL OUT!
Rest of U.S.	IF YOU SENT OUT 11000 OF THESE SURVEY'S THAT $22,000 DOLLARS YOU SENT-THAT COULD HAVE POSSIBLY HELPED WITH YOUR PLAN TO FIX THIS PROBLEM-(AND THE COST OF MAILING ETC.)
Rest of U.S.	THANK YOU FOR ASKING FOR MY INPUT-WE MUST SAVE OUR NATURAL RESOURCES
Rest of U.S.	THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT CARE ABOUT THE PEOPLE OR THE ENVIRONMENT!! ITS ALL ABOUT THE MONEY!!
Rest of U.S.	THANKS! GOOD LUCK TO ALL IN THE KLAMATH RIVER BASIN!
Rest of U.S.	FRANKLY, I BELIEVE THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SHOULD NOT EXIST IN THE FIRST PLACE. IT IS A COMPLETE WASTE OF TAX $.
Rest of U.S.	TAKE CARE OF FISH & WILDLIFE & INDIANS
Rest of U.S.	IT WOULD BE NICE TO HAVE FLEXIBILITY IN THIS PLAN. FAR TOO OFTEN, GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS CONTINUE IN THE FACE OF UNEXPECTED OUTCOMES THAT VARY FROM COMIC TO TRAGIC. THERE MUST BE EVALUATION AND COURSE CORRECTION.
Rest of U.S.	THANK YOU…THIS WAS INTERESTING, AND INFORMATIVE…FEEL FREE TO SEND ME OTHERS.
Rest of U.S.	DAMS ARE BUILT FOR A REASON. IF THE DAMS IN THE KLAMATH BASIN RIVERS WERE BUILT FOR A GOOD REASON AND THE CONDITIONS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE DECISIONS TO CONSTRUCT THE DAMS STILL EXIST, THE DAMS SHOULD NOT BE "DECONSTRUCTED." I AM REASONABLY SURE THAT THERE ARE SOME MEASURES-SHORT OF DAM DECONSTRUCTION-THAT CAN BE TAKEN BY PERHAPS LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND CITIZENS OF THE AREA THAT CAN, IN SOME MEASURE, IMPROVE THE CONDITIONS AND INSURE THE CONTINUOUS EXISTENCE OF THE FISH POPULATIONS.
Rest of U.S.	I LEARNED A LOT.
Rest of U.S.	THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE IDEAS AND PURPOSE OF THIS SURVEY. THOSE LIVING IN THE AFFECTED AREA SHOULD BE GIVEN SPECIAL CONSIDERATION FOR THE PROS AND CONS THE CHANGES WILL HAVE ON THEIR LIVES THANKS

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of U.S.	INTERESTING SURVEY. LEARNED ABOUT SOMETHING I NEVER REALLY THOUGHT ABOUT. NEED TO BE MORE "THANKFUL" FOR WHAT'S AVAILABLE FOR US AND NOT JUST THINKING ABOUT OURSELVES AND HOW MUCH MORE WE MIGHT HAVE TO PAY IN TAXES. I AM THANKFUL I LIVE IN AMERICA!
Rest of U.S.	I WOULD BE INTERESTED IN SEEING THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY & THE DEMOGRAPHICS BROKEN OUT
Rest of U.S.	THIS WAS A COMPLETE WASTE OF MY TAX DOLLARS
Rest of U.S.	I FEEL THIS SURVEY WAS A GROSS MISUSE OF MY TAXPAYER DOLLARS.
Rest of U.S.	NONE
Rest of U.S.	I WOULD WHETHER SPEND TAX DOLLARS ON THIS INSTEAD OF GOVERNMENT HANDOUTS!
Rest of U.S.	TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SUN & WIND-LEAVE NATURE IT'S LAND & WATERS ALONE. STOP BEING SO GREEDY. I WOULD LIKE FOR MANKIND TO 100% RECYCLE AND USE ONLY WHAT IS NEEDED. TO MUCH WASTE ESPECIALLY IN FOOD THE NATIVE AMERICANS HARVESTED ONLY WHAT THEY NEEDED DIDN'T WASTE OR DESTROY NATURE AS THE "WHITE CIVILIZED MAN" DOES
Rest of U.S.	THANKS FOR THE $2 BILL!
Rest of U.S.	I REALLY FEEL HONORED THAT YOU CHOSE ME FOR THIS SURVEY. I THINK SOME OF THE QUESTIONS WERE HARD TO ANSWER SINCE WE DO NOT LIVE IN THE AREA OF KLAMATH RIVER BASIN. IN OUR ECONOMY RIGHT NOW I FEEL IT WOULD BE HARD FOR SOME PEOPLE. MAYBE THE PEOPLE IN THE AREA COULD PAY MORE THAN THE REST OF US. I BELIEVE IN TAKING CARE OF OUR COUNTRY & THIS PROJECT WOULD CREATE JOBS. GOOD LUCK GETTING THIS PAST THE TEA PARTY. THE LONGER YOU WAIT THE MORE EXPENSIVE IT WILL BE.
Rest of U.S.	EVERYONE SHOULD WANT TO PRESERVE OUR NATURAL RESOURCES AND PROTECT WILDLIFE FROM EXTINCTION
Rest of U.S.	LONG—BUT INTERESTING
Rest of U.S.	IF YOU REMOVE THE DAMS THIS WILL CAUSE MORE HARM THAN IF YOU LEAVE THEM. PEOPLE IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA I HOPE HAVE AN OPINION!
Rest of U.S.	THIS IS AN INTERESTING SURVEY. I HAVE NEVER GIVEN A THOUGHT ABOUT DAMS INTERFERING WITH FISH SPAWNING. I HAVE SEEN HOOVER DAM AND THAT IS AWESOME! I LIVE IN CAPE FEAR RIVER BASIN-I DID NOT REALIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF RIVER BASINS. THANK YOU!
Rest of U.S.	WHAT WOULD CUT THE COST OF ELECTRIC BILLS ARE MORE SOLAR POWER AND USE THE SUN OR NATURAL POWER TO CUT THE COST OF OUR BILLS. SOMETHING THAT ALL OF US COULD AFFORD TO USE.
Rest of U.S.	I LIVE IN FERNLEY, NV; NOT SURE THIS SURVEY IS RELATIVE TO MY LOCATION. (I.E., GOV'T WASTE)

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of U.S.	AVAILABILITY OF WATER SOURCE & PURE WATER QUALITY IS A PROBLEM IN ARIZONA (HOME STATE, PA) HAS A CURRENT (NORTHERN AREA) PROBLEM WITH A PUSH FOR GAS OIL IN THE MARCELL VS SHALE DRILLING. THERE IS A WORSENING PROBLEM WITH MORE AGING FEDERAL GOV CONTROL & WEAKENING OF 10TH AMENDMENT STATES RIGHTS & LOCAL GOVERNMENT RIGHTS. GREE POWER ARE OPPRESSING WE THE PEOPLE. A MEMBER OF MY FAMILY IN PA IS BATTLING FOR CLEAN STREAMS IN PA.
Rest of U.S.	I LIVE IN WASHINGTON. MY FAMILY AND GRANDSON SPEND MANY DAYS AROUND OUR LAKES, RIVERS AND OCEANS. THEY FISH, BOAT, ETC.
Rest of U.S.	ANY TIME NATURE IS RE-ARRANGED BY MAN THERE ARE FORESEEN AND UNFORESEEN ISSUES-POSITIVE & NEGATIVE SURVEY DID NOT SAY WHAT TYPE OF AGRICULTURE WOULD BE AFFECTED AND WHAT STEPS TO MITIGATE IRRIGATION CHANGES WITH PLAN A -COST OF $90 A YEAR FOR PLAN A - WAS THAT FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD IN US OR JUST THE AREA?- AND THAT WAS FOR RESTORATION ONLY? WHAT OTHER COSTS ARE INVOLVED? WINDMILL/SOLAR COSTS-WATER TURBINES? ALTERATIONS TO AGRICULTURE? 11,000 SURVEYS SENT OUT; AVERAGE RETURN IS 3 TO 5 % INTERESTING/EXPENSIVE SURVEY TO PRODUCE IS 300 TO 500 PEOPLE ENOUGH OF A SAMPLE?
Rest of U.S.	I READ THE INFORMATION THOROUGHLY, BUT DO NOT THINK PEOPLE CAN KNOWLEDGABLY ANSWER QUESTIONS HERE WITHOUT STUDYING MORE AND ASKING OTHER QUESTIONS. FOR E.G. I'VE NEVER HEARD OF THESE SUCKER FISH-DO PEOPLE EAT THEM AND HOW MUCH DO PEOPLE DEPEND ON THEM FOR FOOD? ALSO WHERE I LIVE THESE SITUATIONS ARE NOT TALKED ABOUT SO I'M REALLY IN THE DARK.
Rest of U.S.	I AM CONCERNED ABOUT OUR ENVIRONMENT AS A COUNTRY, HOWEVER, AS AMERICAN CITIZENS WE ARE TAXED FAR TOO MUCH AS IT IS. $168 PER YEAR IS THE SAME AS SCHOOL CLOTHES FOR SOMEONE'S CHILD OR THOSE EXTRA FEW DOLLARS TO GET BY EACH MONTH. FOR SOMEONE LIVING PAYCHECK TO PAYCHECK, $14 PER MONTH IS AN ADDED EXPENSE THEY JUST CANNOT AFFORD. I THINK MORE REVISION TO THE PLAN IS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO AVOID HARDSHIP ON OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS.
Rest of U.S.	SINCE I LIVE IN ONE OF THE WORST DRAUGHT AREAS IN TEXAS, AND OUR DRINKING WATER COMES FROM A RIVER, I'M VERY SENSITIVE TO FOLKS HAVING A RIVER PROBLEM. SINCE STATES ARE HAVING ECONOMIC PROBLEMS ALSO, WE CAN ONLY TURN TO THE FEDERAL GOV'T FOR HELP. ALSO, THIS LOOKS LIKE A "DAM" PROBLEM TO ME.
Rest of U.S.	I COULDN'T ANSWER Q39, BECAUSE I WOULD NEED TO KNOW WHAT THE DEVICE DOES.
Rest of U.S.	I THINK THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS TO BUSY PLAYING POLITICS TO PAY ATTENTION TO THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT. OUR WORLD IS BEING DESTROYED FOR THE RICH BY POLITICIANS. MAN CAN MAKE LAWS, BUT THE LAWS OF NATURE SUPERSEDES THESE LAWS. NATURE WILL NOT DESTROY ITSELF BUT MAN WILL.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of U.S.	AUGUST 9, 2011 THANK YOU FOR THIS EDUCATIONAL SURVEY. EVEN THOUGH I SYMPATHIZE AND UNDERSTAND THE PROBLEM, THE U.S. IS BROKE. WE BORROW MONEY TO PAY OUR BILLS OR PRING MONEY. IT'S TIME FOR STATES TO RAISE MONEY TO PAY THEIR OWN BILLS (CALIFORNIA & OREGON) I LIVE ON 5.5 AND ANN & STAY WITHIN MY BUDGET. GOD BLESS YOU AND GOD BLESS AMERICA. SINCERELY
Rest of U.S.	IT SEEMS OUR GOVERNMENT CAN FIND TO MANY WAYS TO SPEND MONEY IT DOES NOT HAVE. PERHAPS IF IT MADE PRUDENT USE OF ITS NATURAL RESOURCES THE ECONOMY WOULD TAKE AN UPTURN. ALL MY LIFE I LIVED WITHIN MY INCOME. THE GOVERNMENT MUST DO THE SAME.
Rest of U.S.	COST SEEMS EXTREMELY HIGH TO NOT IMPROVE RISK CATEGORIES FOR FISH MORE THAN THAT-ESPECIALLY IF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS HAVE TO PAY MORE ANNUAL COSTS THAN THAT. ONE TYPE OF FISH DOESN'T IMPROVE AT ALL! SHOULD BE ABLE TO GUARANTEE BETTER RESULTS FOR THAT MUCH COST.
Rest of U.S.	THE BENEFITS IN THE ACTION PLAN ARE NOT BIG ENOUGH TO JUSTIFY VOTING FOR IT. IF THEY WERE BIGGER I.E. HIGHER FISH POPULATION OR REDUCING THE RISK THEN I WOULD VIEW THE ACTION PLAN FAVORABLY. 30% INCREASE IS TOO SMALL
Rest of U.S.	THERE WOULD BE PLENTY OF MONEY FOR PROJECTS SUCH AS THIS AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS OF THIS COUNTRY STOPPED OCCUPYING OTHER COUNTRIES FOR CORPORATE GAIN. THIS IS VERY EXPENSIVE ALSO CORPS ARE PERSON THEY NEED TO PAY TAXES LIKE EVERYONE ELSE. SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE ARE NOT ENTITLEMENTS THEY WERE PAID FOR BY THE PEOPLES MONEY AND BELONG TO THE PEOPLE. CORPORATIONS WILL DESTROY THESE PROGRAMS.
Rest of U.S.	PLEASE UNDO THE DAMAGE DONE TO GOD'S CREATION!
Rest of U.S.	QUESTIONS 35 & ABOVE DO NOT SEEM TO APPLY THE CONTENT OF YOUR SURVEY. I THINK THEY ARE INTRUSIVE.
Rest of U.S.	I THINK I SAW IN OREGON AT A DAM WHERE THE SALMON WAS DIVERTED AND BYPASSING THE DAM, AND YOU CAN WATCH THE SALMON THROUGH GLASS ENCLOSURE. FANTASTIC. THANK YOU FOR THE 2$BILL (DIDN'T HAVE TO)
Rest of U.S.	I AM WONDERING WHO PAID FOR THIS SURVEY TO BE TAKEN.
Rest of U.S.	THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE. IT SEEMS A VERY MEANINGFUL STUDY AND I AM GLAD TO HEAR OF YOUR WORK.
Rest of U.S.	THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVIDE INPUT INTO THIS DECISION. AT A TIME WHEN OUR GOVERNMENT IS BEING CRITICIZED BY SO MANY, IT IS A REMINDER OF HOW VERY IMPORTANT IT IS TO OUR LIVES AND TO OUR CHILDREN AND THE ENVIRONMENT.
Rest of U.S.	MY STATE HAS CUT MY PAY FOR THE YEAR AND RAISED MY HEALTH INSURANCE AND DEDUCTABLE. I AM SORRY THAT MAN MADE PROBLEMS HAS CAUSED HARDSHIPS ON THE BASIN. HOWEVER, I DON'T FEEL LIKE I SHOULD BE THE ONE TO PAY FOR THE CLEAN UP. I'M ALREADY PAYING FOR MY STATES MESS. THANK YOU, A TEACHER

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of U.S.	WHILE I AGREE THAT FISH RESTORATION AND WATER SHARING AGREEMENT IS IMPORTANT IN DETERMINING THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF THE KLAMATH RIVER BASIN, MY DEEPER CONCERNS INCLUDE PROTECTION OF FRESH WATER SOURCES (FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION) AND MAKING THE BEST DECISION FOR THE FUTURE GENERATIONS OF THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA. I SUPPORT LONG-TERM ECONOMIC AND ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABILITY OF OUR TREASURED NATURAL RESOURCES.
Rest of U.S.	I'M CONCERNED THAT ALL THE INFO REGARDING PLAN A WAS NOT DISCLOSED IN THIS SURVEY.
Rest of U.S.	DO NOT KNOW ENOUGH ABOUT THE EFFECT ON THE PEOPLE IN THE AREA.
Rest of U.S.	I THINK THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD PUT A LITTLE MORE EMPHASIS ON OUR COUNTRY THAN OTHERS.
Rest of U.S.	YOU SHOULD BE SENDING THIS ONLY TO PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN OR AROUND THESE STATES-WASTE OF MONEY TO MAIL, PRINT THESE, PAY POSTAGE TO GET IT BACK-MAIL CARD IN THE 1ST PLACE-SENDING THE 2.00 BILL-HOW MANY ACTUALLY RESPONDED-WHAT CREDIBLE INFORMATION HAVE YOU RECEIVED THAT WILL ACTUALLY MEAN SOMETHING FOR MAKING AN INTELLIGENT DECISION AND USING RESPONSES FROM PEOPLE DIRECTLY IMPACTED-IT SEEMS YOU MAYBE TRYING TO SATISFY RED TAPE REQUIREMENTS-YET GET WHAT YOU WANT DONE IN A QUESTIONABLE MANNER.
Rest of U.S.	SURVEY IS VERY INFORMATIVE AND WELL PRESENTED. I WAS IMPRESSED THAT THE DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR IS INTERESTED IN THE OPINIONS OF A SAMPLING OF AMERICANS.
Rest of U.S.	I WOULD LOVE TO MOVE TO HUMBOLT COUNTY
Rest of U.S.	2011 CURRENT US SITUATION IS BLEAK I.E. 9.1% UNEMPLOYMENT, (ILLEGIBLE)
Rest of U.S.	MOST OF THE FOCUS SEEMS TO BE RELATED TO FISH POPULATIONS. IT WOULD SEEM THAT THERE WOULD BE LESS EXTREME MEASURES THAN REMOVING OPERATIONAL HYDROELECTRIC PLAN IS MANY STATES USE (ILLEGIBLE) FISH LADDERS TO ALLOW FISH TO RETURN TO SPAWN
Rest of U.S.	I DO NOT LIKE TO SEE THE GOVT. INVOLVED IN THIS UNLESS IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY. THE GOVT. IS USUALLY VERY INEFFICIENT IN RESOLVING SITUATIONS INVOLVING NATURAL RESOURCES. THE CURRENT SITUATION IS A RESULT OF THE GOVT. LETTING DAMS BE BUILT WITHOUT A METHOD FOR THE FISH TO GET AROUND THEM, AND LETTING FARMERS DEVELOP FARMS TOO LARGE FOR THE WATER SUPPLY WHICH EXISTS. RE Q1, I WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE KLAMATH RIVER BASIN RESTORED, BUT NOT AT ANY COST. I WILL BE WATCHING TO SEE WHAT YOU DO WITH THE KLAMATH RIVER BASIN. ALSO, SOME OF YOUR QUESTIONS ARE OBVIOUSLY MARKETING RESEARCH FOR PROJECTS, I.E., ELECTRIC POWER SAVING DEVICE, THAT HAVE VERY LITTLE TO DO WITH THIS PROJECT.
Rest of U.S.	I THANK YOU FOR GIVING ME INFORMATION ON THE KLAMATH RIVER I NEVER HEARD OF IT AND IF ITS NOT TO MUCH TROUBLE I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW MORE INFORMATION OR BROCHURES ON IT THANK YOU.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of U.S.	REMOVAL OF THE DAMS WOULD NOT RESOLVE LOW WATER LEVELS DURING DROUGHT YEARS. THUS, FIGHTING FOR WATER WILL/WOULD CONTINUE.
Rest of U.S.	IF THIS SURVEY IS BEING PAID FOR BY THE TAX PAYERS, I AM VERY DISAPPOINTED! I BELIEVE THE DAM SHOULD BE REMOVED BY THE POWER COMPANY THAT PUT IT THERE, NOT BY THE TAX PAYER. I AM TIRED OF WASHINGTON WASTING OUR TAX DOLLARS!
Rest of U.S.	I'M ALL FOR SAVING/PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT, BUT I THINK THERE ARE A LOT OF OTHER SITUATIONS IN THE U.S. THAT MIGHT NEED MORE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION THAN THIS.
Rest of U.S.	THANK YOU FOR ALLOWING ME TO PARTICIPATE.
Rest of U.S.	LIVING IN WA I DON'T REALLY HAVE TO MUCH TO SAY CONCERNING OR'S RIVER BASINS BUT I KNOW THAT OUR CHILDREN WILL NEED TO HAVE AMPLE FOOD & WATER RESOURCES IN THE FUTURE. GOOD LUCK & GOD BLESS WHATEVER DECISION IS MADE.
Rest of U.S.	WHY NOT ELIMINATE 1 OR 2 DAMS INSTEAD OF ALL 3 I THINK COST LIES WITH WESTERN STATES & POSSIBLE TOURISTS
Rest of U.S.	NEITHER OPTION WILL SOLVE THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN THIS AREA. IF IT IS IN THE AREA OF ONE OF THE POLICY MAKERS, CHANCES ARE IT WILL GET RESULTS IN THE BASIN FAVOR
Rest of U.S.	VERY SIMPLE: BALANCE THE NEEDS OF HUMANS VS. THE DAMAGE TO NATURE. SOME IS INEVITABLE, BUT LIMIT IT.
Rest of U.S.	IT IS INTERESTING I GOT THIS SURVEY, SINCE WE LIVE ON RL HARRIS LAKE IN ALA. AND ARE IN A WATER WAR WITH ALA. GA. & FLA. WHICH HAS LASTED FOR YEARS! I WILL BE INTERESTED IN WHAT HAPPENS WITH KLAMATH IF IT IS DECIDED IN MY LIFETIME! THANK YOU!
Rest of U.S.	OUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SUCKS! I TRULY BELIEVE THEY WILL NOT DO ANYTHING TO SECURE OUR FUTURE OR HELP OUR ENVIRONMENT. GOOD LUCK TRYING TO RESOLVE THIS PROBLEM! BUT REALY-4 DAMS? WHAT'S UP WITH THAT? HOW MANY DAMS DOES THIS RIVER REALLY NEED? GEORGIA HAS ALREADY SCREWED UP THE SAVANNA, IT'S THE 5TH MOST POLLUTED RIVER IN THE U.S. & I'M PROBABLY THE ONLY PERSON IN GEORGIA TO FILL OUT AND RETURN THIS SURVEY!
Rest of U.S.	IF THE FED. GOV'T STALEMATES OVER THE DEBT CEILING, HOW CAN THEY HAVE ONE VISION TO GO THIS FOR THE RIVER BASIN. BRING BACK TEDDY ROOSEVELT (KIND OF) STOP THE TEA PARTY!!

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of U.S.	I BELIEVE THAT WE SHOULD PRESERVE THE EARTH. I BELIEVE THAT WE OWE IT TO OUR CHILDREN AND OUR CHILDREN'S CHILDREN. WE SHOULD NOT BE SO WASTEFUL AND I BELIEVE COMPANIES SHOULD GET TAX BREAKS AND OR MONEY FOR USING ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY MEANS OF PRODUCING THINGS. I AM DISTURBED BY THE 12 MILE WIDE BALL OF TRASH FLOATING IN THE OCEAN AND POOR PELICANS (BIRDS) THAT DIE BECAUSE THEIR STOMACHS FILL WITH CIGARETTE LIGHTERS AND PLASTIC PIECES. LIKE TEDDY ROOSEVELT WE NEED TO HELP THE WILDLIFE. AS A CHILD MY FAVORITE BOOK WAS ABOUT THESE ANIMALS THAT LIVED UNDERGROUND BECAUSE THE WORLD WAS ALL CEMENT & PEOPLE WORE GAS MASKS BY BILL PETE I THINK ONE FLOWER GREW IN THE END
Rest of U.S.	THE SURVEY DIDN'T SAY MUCH ABOUT THE LOST RIVER SUCKER OR THE SHORT NOSE SUCKER FISHES, LIKE WHAT IS MISSING FOR THEM THAT WOULD BRING THEIR NUMBERS BACK AND MAKE IT BETTER FOR THEM. WOULD IT HELP TO TRANSPLANT THEM ELSE WHERE IN THE COUNTRY? WHY WOULD IT COST SO MUCH TO TEAR DOWN THE DAMS?
Rest of U.S.	NOT FAMILIAR WITH THE PROJECT. DID MY BEST. THANK YOU FOR THE MONETARY GIFT.
Rest of U.S.	I FEEL I ANSWERED FOR SOMETHING THAT PROBABLY WON'T AFFECT ME @ ALL.
Rest of U.S.	TAKE CARE OF IT WELL THANK YOU

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of U.S.	RESERVOIRS ARE ALSO GREAT HABITAT FOR FISH & WILDLIFE PLUS BEING GREAT FOR RECREATION, HUNTING, & FISHING. THEY ALSO PRODUCE THE MOST CLEAN, CHEAPEST, DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY ALONG WITH IRRIGATING THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF VALUABLE FARM LAND, PRODUCING MUCH NEEDED FOOD AND FIBER CREATING MANY THOUSANDS OF JOBS ALONG THE WAY WHICH IS MUCH NEEDED AT THIS TIME. ONLY IN AMERICA WOULD WE BY DECEPTION MISS LEAD ON INFORMED PEOPLE TO BELIEVE THAT WE SHOULD CAP OUR RESOURCES AND BURN OUR FOOD FOR FUEL AND STOP ALL DEVELOPMENT THAT HAS CAUSED US TO HAVE THE GREATEST NATION EVER IN ALL OF HISTORY. BY HOLDING BACK WATER IN RESERVOIRS WE HAVE A STEADY SUPPLY OF WATER IN CASE OF SHORTAGES, PLUS FILLING SOME OF THE UNDERGROUND AQUIFER WHICH SUPPLIES WATER FOR CITIES & PUMP IRRIGATED LAND. TO FOLLOW THIS PLAN OF INSANITY WILL CAUSE US TO GO BACK TO POVERTY & HUNGER WHICH WE HAVE FOUGHT SO HARD TO OVERCOME THESE LAST 200 YEARS. THIS LAND IS TO USE AND NOT CLOSE UP, WE NEED TO USE OUR RESOURCES TO BECOME LESS ENERGY DEPENDENT ON OTHER FACTIONS OF THE WORLD TO SUPPLY US WHICH ARE NOT NECESSARILY FRIENDLY TO US. WE DON'T NEED COMMERCIAL FISHING ON OUR RIVERS NOR TO WE NEED TO LET THE INDIAN TRIBES FISH AND NET SALMON RIGHT INTO THE NECK OF THE HATCHING WHERE WE ARE GOING TO MILK THEM FOR THEIR EGGS, RIDICULOUS AT BEST. ALSO RIVER OTTERS & SEALS WE DECIDED TO PROTECT HAVE NOW REACHED UNCONTROLLED NUMBERS AND KILLING THE SALMON ALL THE WAY UP MANY OF THE RIVERS AGAIN A RIDICULOUS ACTION BY MISLEAD PEOPLE BY DECEPTION AND MANIPULATION FOR THEIR AGENDA. NO I FOR ONE DON'T INTEND TO LET MY NATION UNDER GOD BECOME LIKE OTHER THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES WITH NO DEVELOPMENT WHERE THEIR CHILDREN DIE EVERYDAY FROM HUNGER & DISEASE & POVERTY BECAUSE OF LACK OF DEVELOPMENT. THANK YOU FOR LETTING ME VOICE MY THOUGHTS.
Rest of U.S.	IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO KEEP PEOPLE INFORMED OF FUTURE PROJECTS THAT CAN LET US BENEFIT FROM THESE PROJECTS. I APPRECIATE GIVING ME THE OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS SURVEY. VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION LEARNED FROM THIS SURVEY. THANK YOU AND KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK NOW & FOR THE FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY.
Rest of U.S.	I FEEL THIS SURVEY SHOULD ONLY HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO THE PEOPLE IT CONCERNS.
Rest of U.S.	I WAS JUST IN SEATTLE AND SEE THEY ARE DOING SAME THING. I GREW UP ON A RIVER IN MICHIGAN WHICH HAD AND OLD DAM ONCE USED FOR POWER. IT NO LONGER WAS IN SERVICE BUT CREATED BEAUTIFUL BEACH WATER. NO SALMON OF COURSE. ONCE WAS TROUT STREAM. I LIKE IDEA OF FORCE OF WATER TO GENERATE POWER-CLEAN-HOWEVER NOT (ILLEGIBLE) AS ONCE WAS FOR MANY OF SMALL RIVERS IN AMERICA.
Rest of U.S.	NEVER BEEN TO THAT PART OF THE COUNTRY.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of U.S.	ACTION PLAN A IS JUST ANOTHER HUGE GOVERNMENT WASTE OF MONEY. YOU GOVERNMENT BUREAUCRATS HAVE NOTHING BETTER TO DO THAN WASTE MONEY. THE INDIANS THAT YOU ARE ALL SO CONCERNED ABOUT NEED TO QUIT DRINKING AND RAISING HELL AND GET JOBS. PEOPLE, NOT FISH, ARE IMPORTANT. POWER GENERATION AND FOOD ARE NOT LUXURIES, THEY ARE NECESSITIES. WHEN DOES ANYTHING THE GOVERNMENT TRIES TO FIX EVER COME OUT ON BUDGET. BY 2060 THIS WILL COST HUNDREDS OF TIMES MORE THAN YOU BUREAUCRATS AT THE INTERIOR ARE ESTIMATING NOW, NOT THAT ANY OF YOU ARE CONCERNED, BECAUSE YOU ALL GET WONDERFUL PENSIONS AND BENEFITS, THE REST OF US ACTUALLY HAVE TO WORK FOR. YOURS TRULY
Rest of U.S.	I APOLOGIZE FOR TAKING SO LONG TO GET THIS TO YOU. I HAVE A DISABILITY PLUS I TAKE FULL CARE OF MY AUNT THAT HAS ALZHEIMER'S. SO I STAY ON THE GO. THANK YOU FOR INCLUDING ME IN THIS SURVEY. I ALWAYS TRY TO HELP AND DONATE FOR THINGS LIKE THIS-BUT MORE PEOPLE HAVE TO CARE. ITS SAD, WE ARE THE WEALTHIEST COUNTRY AND PEOPLE CARE ONLY ABOUT THEMSELVES AND THEIR MONEY! GOD HELP THEM! THEY JUST ARE MISSING THE PICTURE! GOD MADE TREES FULL-RIVERS FULL-BUT MAN IS OUR WORST ENEMY!
Rest of U.S.	I WOULD HAVE LIKED TO KNOW WHAT OPTIONS, SUCH AS SOLAR, ARE BEING CONSIDERED TO REPLACE THE DAM.
Rest of U.S.	Q39 AMBIGUOUS. IS IT $12 A YEAR FOR THE DEVICE OR IS IT $12 ONE TIME
Rest of U.S.	THE MAJOR ISSUE I SEE WITH PLAN A (ACTION PLAN) IS THAT THE TOTAL COST PER HOUSEHOLD, OVER THE 20-YEAR PERIOD, IS TOO HIGH AND DOES NOT OFFER DRASTIC CHANGES OVERALL. LOW-INCOME FAMILIES WILL NOT BE SO UNDERSTANDING OF THESE ADDITIONAL COSTS, GIVEN THAT THE OUTCOMES MAY NOT EVEN AFFECT THEM SIGNIFICANTLY, IF AT ALL.
Rest of U.S.	WHAT IS ACTION PLAN B AND ACTION PLAN C?
Rest of U.S.	GOOD LUCK WITH YOUR EFFORTS! I LOVE SALMON!!
Rest of U.S.	A PIECE OF INFORMATION I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE HAD: HOW WERE THE DAMS PAID FOR ORIGINALLY AND AT WHAT COST/WHEN?
Rest of U.S.	THANKS FOR CONSIDERING MY OPINION. I'M A RETIRED TEACHER. I'VE BASICALLY DRIVEN THROUGH OR VISITED ALL THE STATES (ALASKA TWICE). UNLESS THE DAM IS LIKE THE ON IN JOHNSTOWN, PA AND LIKELY TO GIVE WAY, I DON'T THINK IT SHOULD COST TAXPAYERS AT THIS POINT TO SPEND MONEY TO DESTROY SOMETHING THAT'S WORKING.
Rest of U.S.	I WOULD LIKE THE LAND TO BE RETURNED TO ITS NATURAL STATE BEFORE THE DAMS.
Rest of U.S.	TOP SOIL EROSION INTO THE RIVER DUE TO LUMBERING AND DEFORESTATION IS PERMANENT. THAT TOP SOIL NEEDS TO STAY ON LAND AS IT TOOK MILLION YEARS TO MAKE THAT.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of U.S.	THESE TYPES OF PROJECTS ARE WHAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE SPENDING MONEY ON-NO SURVEY NEEDED! THIS IS A DROP IN THE OCEAN COMPARED TO OTHER SPENDING (DEFENSE, ENTITLEMENTS) AND WHY DON'T WE GET A SURVEY ON THOSE ISSUE? KEEP UP THE GOOD WORD-AND SAVE THE KLAMATH RIVER! I WOULD GLADLY SACRIFICE ONE SUMMER VACATION (~3400) TO SAVE THE RIVER, ESPECIALLY AS PAYMENTS OVER THE NEXT $20 YEARS. IT WOULD BE A VALUABLE LESSON TO GO THROUGH AS A FAMILY, WE WERE PUT IN THAT SITUATION. I HOPE PEOPLE REALIZE THAT SHARED SACRIFICE CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN THIS WORLD.
Rest of U.S.	THE PLAN WOULD COST ME TOO MUCH MONEY CONSIDERING I LIVE FAR AWAY AND WOULD NOT DIRECTLY BENEFIT. I STILL BELIEVE SOMETHING SHOULD BE DONE.
Rest of U.S.	HOW IS THIS SURVEY (OR RIVER BASIN) GOING TO HELP MY FAMILY ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COUNTRY.
Rest of U.S.	SHOULD HAVE BUILT NUCLEAR PLANT IN FIRST PLACE
Rest of U.S.	I'M A RETIRED TEACHER/2007/- I TAUGHT WORLD CULTURES & GEOGRAPHY. 7TH & 8TH GRADES I TOOK A TRAIN FROM KALAMAZOO MICHIGAN TO CALIFORNIA DURING SUMMER BREAK WHAT A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY WE HAVE.
Rest of U.S.	HOPE THIS IS HELPFUL, PLAN ON VISITING WA & OR IN THE NEXT MO. MAYBE WILL LEARN MORE ABOUT KLAMATH RIVER.
Rest of U.S.	I THINK I LIVE TOO FAR FROM KLAMATH TO SURVEY.
Rest of U.S.	WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHY THE HIGH-RISK FISH WOULD NOT BENEFIT. ALTHOUGH I AM WILLING TO PAY TO IMPROVE THE ENVIRONMENT, I FELT $14 PER MONTH FOR ONE PROJECT WAS A BIT MUCH.
Rest of U.S.	CAN I GET THE RESULTS!!
Rest of U.S.	I VOTED NO BECAUSE IT LOOKS LIKE THE FISH POPULATION HAS THE SAME CHANCE OF EXTINCTION WHETHER OR NOT ACTION IS TAKEN.
Rest of U.S.	REMOVE MY ADDRESS FROM ANY OF YOUR FUTURE SURVEYS. ONLY PEOPLE THAT LIVE IN THE AREAS THAT YOU ARE SURVEYING SHOULD PARTICIPATE
Rest of U.S.	I LIVE IN THE MOHAWK RIVER/ERIE CANAL, (ILLEGIBLE)
Rest of U.S.	I LIVE FULL-TIME ON CANYON FERRY RESERVOIR; A HYDROELECTRIC FACILITY.
Rest of U.S.	I BELIEVE THAT THE TECHNOLOGY USED IN BOTH PLAN A & B IS DATED AND INCOMPLETE-THERE NEEDS TO BE MORE COMPROMISE, AND USES OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES.
Rest of U.S.	THIS IS A STATE PROBLEM, NOT A FEDERAL PROBLEM. IT NEEDS TO BE RESOLVED LOCALLY, NOT FEDERALLY. ASKING ALL US CITIZENS TO RESOLVE LOCAL ISSUES IS WRONG AND OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF FEDERAL OVERSIGHT. LET THOSE WITH A LOCAL INTEREST RESOLVE THESE ISSUES.
Rest of U.S.	ANY ?'S CALL
Rest of U.S.	I DID NOT LIKE THE PERSONAL QUESTIONS!

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of U.S.	THE KLAMATH RIVER BASIN IS ONE AMONG PERHAPS TENS OR HUNDREDS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN THE COUNTRY. IF EACH PLAN STARTS COSTING $90 PER YEAR FOR 20 YEARS, WE ARE LOOKING AT $900 TO $9000 OF OUR WAGES GOING TO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES. THOUGH I AGREE THAT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ARE IMPORTANT TO ADDRESS I AM NOT CONVINCED ABOUT THE COST. I THINK THE COST NEED TO BROUGHT DOWN SIGNIFICANTLY FOR PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE ACTIVELY.
Rest of U.S.	I WOULD HAVE APPRECIATED A LITTLE MORE DETAIL ABOUT THE RESTORATION ACTION PLANS, BUT I WILL DEFINITELY INVESTIGATE ON MY OWN. I BELIEVE HABITAT RESTORATION IS EXACTLY THE KIND OF THING THE FEDERAL GOVT. SHOULD BE INVOLVED WITH-MAKING SURE THERE IS STILL A BEAUTIFUL & BOUNTIFUL COUNTRY IN 10, 50, 100 YEARS.
Rest of U.S.	MY OPINION: OPTION I A—ELECTRIC BILL GOES UP, BUT THE PRICES OF FOOD (FISH) GOES DOWN DUE TO MORE FISH, FOR THE TRIBES AND COMM. FISHING. WIN WIN SITUATION: MORE FISH, ECONOMICALLY COMMERCIAL FISHING BRINGS MORE REVENUE IF THE LEVELS OF FISH ARE RESTORED. A FEW MORE DOLLARS IN ELECTRIC BILL, NOT A BAD TRADE UP.
Rest of U.S.	JUST HOPE THE SURVEY RESULTS ARE PUT TO GOOD USE.
Rest of U.S.	I THINK THAT DAM REMOVAL WOULD BENEFIT TRIBES, WILDLIFE AND COMMERCIAL LIKE FARMING & FISHING. CIRCLE OF LIFE, FISH DO MORE THAN SWIM. THEY SUSTAIN HUMAN & OTHER WILDLIFE. WATER WOULD BE BETTER. FARMERS MORE ACCESS TO IRRIGATION. PROTECTION TO FUTURE GENERATIONS. GOV. HAS BEEN PUSHING FOR ALT. FORMS OF ELECTRICITY. I KNOW I PAY FOR THAT EACH MONT IN MY BILL. BUT SURVEY OR NOT GOVERNMENT TENDS TO IGNORE THE PEOPLE AND DO WHAT IN ITS BEST INTEREST. $14.00 A MONTH. THAT IS LIKE WHAT 2 PKS OF CIGS A MONTH?
Rest of U.S.	WE NEED TO PROTECT OF WATER & FISH FOR THE FUTURE. IT'S GETTING LOWER AND LOWER NOW. THINK FOR TOMORROW & SAVE NOW WHAT WE CAN. THANK YOU FOR LETTING ME DO THE SURVEY!!
Rest of U.S.	I WOULD LIKE VERY MUCH TO SEE HOW THIS PROJECT TURNS OUT, & IF IT WOULD HAVE ANY BEARING ON FUTURE PROJECTS. THANKS.
Rest of U.S.	SOME OF THE QUESTIONS ARE NONE OF YOUR BUSINESS.
Rest of U.S.	I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE HAD MORE DETAILED INFO ON THE PLAN OF ACTION AND MORE DETAILED INFO ON THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE CURRENT RESIDENTS OF THIS AREA. WHY HAS THERE BEEN NO INFO ABOUT THIS PROBLEM IN OUR AREA? IS THAT TRUE NATIONWIDE? HOW DO CURRENT RESIDENTS FEEL ABOUT THIS SITUATION?
Rest of U.S.	I WOULD LOVE TO SEE THE KLAMATH RIVER
Rest of U.S.	THANKS TO TAKE ME AS PARTICIPANT IN THIS SURVEY. THE BEST WISHES IN THE WORK PLANED. I WOULD LIKE ONE DAY HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT THIS PLACE.

Geographic Strata	Comments
Rest of U.S.	NO COMMENTS ON THE SURVEY. MY CONCERNS ARE THAT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OUT WEIGHS ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS. IN COLORADO AGRICULTURE IS LOSING THE WATER TO DEVELOPERS. WATER QUALITY IS DIMINISHED BY SEDIMENTATION, ACID AND HEAVY METALS FROM ABANDONED MINES AND SPILLS FROM ADJACENT ROADWAYS AND INDUSTRY. CLEANUP IS NOT ENFORCED BECAUSE OF ECONOMIC WOES INCLUDING WITHHOLDING OF SUPER FUND SITE DOLLARS. KLAMATH RIVER BASIN IS JUST ONE EXAMPLE OF THE PROBLEM. I HOPE I SEE THE BASIN AFTER ITS RENEWAL BEFORE I DIE.
Rest of U.S.	NOT ENOUGH INFORMATION GIVEN ON THE ECONOMIC IMPACT EITHER OPTION WOULD HAVE ON THE PEOPLE LIVING IN THE AREA AFFECTED. FOCUS SEEMED PRIMARILY ON THE FISH. I WOULD BE IN FAVOR OF THE PLAN IF IT WOULD ALSO HAVE A POSITIVE AFFECT ON THE ECONOMY. WHILE I FEEL SAVING THE FISH IS VERY IMPORTANT, I WOULD FIND IT DIFFICULT TO VOTE FOR THE PLAN IF IT WOULD CAUSE THE PEOPLE OF THE AREA HARDSHIP.
Rest of U.S.	EVERYONE SHOULD INVOLVE IN PROJECTS INVOLVING ENVIRONMENT.
Rest of U.S.	GOOD LUCK WITH WHICH EVER PLAN YOU CHOOSE!
Rest of U.S.	I'M NOT A TREE HUGGER AND I'M NOT FOR BIGGER GOVERNMENT BUT A MULTI STATE AND RESOURCE PROBLEMS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS TO STEP IN. CALIFORNIA AND OREGON HAVE BENEFIT FROM KLAMATH FOR MANY DECADES AND IN THE PROCESS HELP DESTROY IT. NOW IT'S TIME FOR THEM TO PAY. EVEN PAYING FOR THE PLAN FOR 20 YEARS HAS ALREADY BEEN OFFSET BY DECADES OF SAVINGS FROM THE POWER OF THE DAM.

APPENDIX D:
CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

Main Study Analysis Weights

The analysis weights for the main study have four weight components. The final weights are the product of the four components.

WT_FINAL

WT_FINAL is the final analysis weights for the main study. WT_FINAL=WT1*WT2*WT3*WT4.

WT1

WT1 is the inverse of probability a sampled address being selected.

WT2—Subsampling Factor

We selected more mail addresses than we used for the main study from Marketing Systems Group's (MSG) address based sampling (ABS) frame. Thus, we selected a subsample from the selected mailing addresses, WT2 reflects the subsampling factor.

WT3—Nonresponse Adjustment (NR)

To account for the failure to obtain respondents, the design weights (WT1*WT2) were adjusted to reduce nonresponse bias. We had a NR model for each stratum separately. To determine the variables in the NR models, we ran logistic regression models to identify good predictors of response propensity or good predictor of key survey outcome (Q14). We then applied WTADJUST in SUDAAN to do the NR. The variables we used in the NR models are:

- Stratum 1: Urban/rural, Housing Type (Single, Multiple, PO Box Only), County, Urban/rural*Housing Type;
- Stratum 2: Urban/rural, Housing Type (Single, Multiple, PO Box Only), State, Urban/rural*Housing Type, State*Urban/rural, State*Housing Type;
- Stratum 3: Urban/rural, Housing Type (Single, Multiple, PO Box Only), Census Division, Urban/rural*Housing Type, Census Division*Urban/rural.

WT4—Poststratification Adjustment (PS)

Due to the discrepancy between the MSG's ABS frame and the actual number of housing units and the exclusion of ineligible addresses, the NR adjusted weights (WT1*WT2*WT3) for respondents may not have full coverage of all housing units in the United States. To reduce the coverage bias and standard error of survey estimates, we implemented a poststratification adjustment. For the PS, we downloaded the number of housing units from the 2010 Census as the control totals. A ratio adjustment factor was calculated for following domains:

- Stratum 1: 12 Counties
- Stratum 2: Rest of CA; Rest of OR
- Stratum 3: 9 census divisions (for Pacific, CA and OR are excluded)

APPENDIX E:
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

Table E-1. Demographic Characteristics of the Sample, Unweighted

	Median	Mean/ Percentage	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	N
Percentage male	—	54.8%	49.8%	—	—	3,303
Percentage married	—	62.4%	48.5%	—	—	3,277
Age	56.0	55.2	16.0	18.0	98.0	3,244
Number of children under age 18 living at home	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	8.0	2,902
Annual Household Income in 2009						
Percentage under $25,000	—	19.4%	39.5%	—	—	3,058
Percentage $25,000 to $34,999	—	13.7%	34.4%	—	—	3,058
Percentage $35,000 to $49,999	—	14.0%	34.7%	—	—	3,058
Percentage $50,000 to $74,999	—	19.6%	39.7%	—	—	3,058
Percentage $75,000 to $99,999	—	14.2%	34.9%	—	—	3,058
Percentage $100,000 to $199,999	—	14.8%	35.6%	—	—	3,058
Percentage $200,000 and over	—	4.4%	20.5%	—	—	3,058
Highest Level of School Completed						
Percentage no high school diploma	—	4.2%	20.1%	—	—	3,258
Percentage high school diploma or GED	—	18.6%	38.9%	—	—	3,258
Percentage college credit or college degree	—	50.2%	50.0%	—	—	3,258
Percentage some graduate or professional school credit or degree	—	27.0%	44.4%	—	—	3,258
Homeownership Status						
Percentage own home or apartment with mortgage or loan	—	47.4%	49.9%	—	—	3,241
Percentage own home or apartment with no mortgage or loan	—	29.0%	45.4%	—	—	3,241
Percentage rent home or apartment	—	22.5%	41.7%	—	—	3,241
Percentage other	—	1.2%	10.8%	—	—	3,241

(continued)

Table E-1. Demographic Characteristics of the Sample, Unweighted (continued)

	Median	Mean/ Percentage	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	N
Respondent Employment						
Percentage employed full time	—	42.4%	49.4%	—	—	3,253
Percentage employed part time	—	10.1%	30.2%	—	—	3,253
Percentage retired	—	35.0%	47.7%	—	—	3,253
Percentage student	—	4.0%	19.5%	—	—	3,253
Percentage full–time homemaker	—	4.7%	21.2%	—	—	3,253
Percentage unemployed	—	5.9%	23.6%	—	—	3,253
Percentage other	—	4.1%	19.8%	—	—	3,253
Respondent' Spouse Employment						
Percentage employed full time	—	46.2%	49.9%	—	—	2,054
Percentage employed part time	—	11.1%	31.4%	—	—	2,054
Percentage retired	—	27.2%	44.5%	—	—	2,054
Percentage student	—	2.1%	14.5%	—	—	2,054
Percentage full–time homemaker	—	8.4%	27.7%	—	—	2,054
Percentage unemployed	—	4.3%	20.3%	—	—	2,054
Percentage other	—	4.2%	20.1%	—	—	2,054
Race and Ethnicity						
Percentage Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin	—	8.2%	27.4%	—	—	3,211
Percentage American Indian or Alaska Native	—	4.5%	20.7%	—	—	3,112
Percentage Asian	—	5.9%	23.6%	—	—	3,112
Percentage Black or African American	—	5.2%	22.3%	—	—	3,112
Percentage Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	—	1.2%	10.7%	—	—	3,112
Percentage white	—	87.8%	32.7%	—	—	3,112

(continued)

Table E-1. Demographic Characteristics of the Sample, Unweighted (continued)

	Median	Mean/ Percentage	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	N
Tribal Membership in Klamath River Basin of Respondent or Parents						
Percentage Hoopa	0.0%	0.1%	3.2%	—	—	3,017
Percentage Karuk	0.0%	0.2%	4.8%	—	—	3,017
Percentage Klamath	0.0%	0.1%	3.6%	—	—	3,017
Percentage Yurok	0.0%	0.2%	4.8%	—	—	3,017
Percentage other	0.0%	0.9%	9.2%	—	—	3,017
Percentage none of the above	100.0%	98.4%	12.4%	—	—	3,017
Occupation Information for Respondent or Member of Family Ever Worked in Industry						
Percentage agriculture	—	20.0%	40.0%	—	—	3,372
Percentage Commercial fishing	—	4.0%	19.6%	—	—	3,372
Percentage dam operations	—	1.1%	10.6%	—	—	3,372
Percentage electric power generation	—	4.1%	19.9%	—	—	3,372
Percentage river guiding or rafting	—	2.3%	14.8%	—	—	3,372
Percentage tour guide for fishing	—	1.6%	12.6%	—	—	3,372

Table E-2. Economic Conditions of Respondent's Household by Sample Area, Unweighted

	12-County Klamath area	Rest of Oregon and California	Rest of the U.S.	Total Sample
We are interested in how people are getting along financially these days. Would you say that you and your family are better off, just about the same, or worse off financially than you were a year ago?				
We are better off	6.3%	10.5%	9.2%	8.8%
We are just about the same	49.1%	52.3%	52.8%	51.5%
We are worse off	44.6%	37.3%	37.9%	39.7%
N	997	1,138	1,126	3,261
Looking ahead, do you think that a year from now you and your family will be financially better off, just about the same, or worse off financially?				
We will be better off	13.9%	22.1%	18.1%	18.2%
We will be just about the same	55.8%	60.4%	57.9%	58.1%
We will be worse off	30.3%	17.5%	24.0%	23.6%
N	985	1,129	1,116	3,230
Has someone in your household been jobless in the past year?				
Yes	37.2%	34.4%	31.1%	34.1%
No	61.6%	63.9%	67.7%	64.6%
I don't know	1.1%	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%
N	962	1,109	1,109	3,180

APPENDIX F:
CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS FOR NONRESPONSE STUDY

Nonresponse Study Analysis Weights

The analysis weights for the nonresponse study have four weight components. The final weights are the product of the four components.

WT_FINAL_NR

WT_FINAL_NR is the final analysis weight for the nonresponse study. WT_FINAL_NR=WT1*WT2*WT3_NR*WT4_NR.

WT1

WT1 is the inverse of probability a sampled address being selected.

WT2—Subsampling Factor

We selected more mail addresses than we used for the main study from Marketing Systems Group's (MSG) address based sampling (ABS) frame. Thus, we selected a subsample from the selected mailing addresses, WT2 reflects the subsampling factor.

WT3_NR

WT3_NR is the inverse of probability a sampled address being selected into the nonresponse study from the main study nonrespondents

WT4_NR—Nonresponse Adjustment (NR)/Poststratification Adjustment (PS)

To account for the failure to obtain respondents and coverage, the design weights for the nonresponse study (WT1*WT2*WT3_NR) were simultaneously adjusted to reduce nonresponse bias and also adjusted to reduce coverage bias and standard errors of survey estimates via a ratio adjustment within each stratum. The sum of the adjusted weights of nonresponse study respondents are forced to match the sum of the weights (WT1*WT2) for all nonrespondents from the main study within each stratum.

APPENDIX G:
ITEM NONRESPONSE RESULTS

Table G-1. Item Response Rate for 14 Questions Compared Across Both Early and Late Mail Respondents in the Main Study

Item (Domain)	Early Mail Respondents		Late Mail Respondents	
	Unweighted %	Weighted %	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Financial Situation	97.2	97.7	95.0	93.7
Ever heard of Klamath River Basin	97.1	97.0	96.7	96.1
Ever visited the Klamath River Basin	97.4	97.2	96.5	95.6
Some decrease in environmental quality is inevitable if we are going to continue to improve our standard of living	97.3	97.6	98.1	98.5
When humans interfere with nature, it often produces disastrous results	98.1	98.2	99.4	99.0
Humans should modify the natural environment to suit their needs	98.0	97.6	98.3	98.5
The balance of nature is very delicate and easily upset	97.6	96.9	99.0	98.1
The decision to develop natural resources should be based more on economic grounds than on environmental grounds	97.9	98.0	98.8	98.9
It is important to use rivers as a source of electric power	98.0	98.4	99.2	99.0
It is important for rivers to provide places for recreation	97.7	97.7	98.8	98.3
It is important for rivers to provide healthy habitat for fish	98.1	98.0	98.3	99.0
It is important to use rivers as a source of water for irrigation	98.1	98.1	98.5	98.4
It is important for rivers to provide Indian tribes with traditional fishing areas	98.3	98.3	99.0	99.0
It is important for rivers to support commercial fishing	98.2	98.3	99.0	98.5

APPENDIX H:
RESULTS FROM CONDITIONAL LOGIT MODEL FOR TABLE 7-15

Table H-1. Results from Conditional Logit Model for Table 7-15

	12-County Klamath Area		Rest of Oregon and California		Rest of United States	
	Coefficient	**SE[a]**	**Coefficient**	**SE**	**Coefficient**	**SE**
Main Effects						
30% increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout	−0.181	0.144	−0.111	0.126	−0.125	0.109
100% increase in wild Chinook salmon and steelhead trout	0.207	0.146	−0.007	0.129	0.054	0.116
Very high sucker extinction risk	0.109	0.116	0.228	0.112	0.022	0.098
High sucker extinction risk	−0.022	0.123	−0.197	0.116	0.059	0.107
High coho salmon extinction risk	0.196	0.130	−0.039	0.118	0.094	0.105
Moderate coho salmon extinction risk	0.002	0.149	−0.036	0.129	−0.062	0.118
Cost	−0.009	0.001	−0.007	0.001	−0.006	0.001
No Action	−1.084	0.305	−1.116	0.291	−0.753	0.257
Interactions with No Action Alternative-Specific Constant						
Somewhat certain about response	−0.008	0.093	0.178	0.083	0.053	0.074
Not at all certain about response	0.053	0.158	0.500	0.142	0.412	0.124
Person not having most recent birthday responded	0.241	0.097	0.016	0.085	0.070	0.080
Strongly agree that plans were hard to understand	0.497	0.321	0.564	0.234	0.567	0.275
Strongly disagree survey provided enough information to make a choice	−0.248	0.120	−0.097	0.101	−0.084	0.097
Yea sayers or Nay sayers (net effect)[b]	0.940	0.094	0.522	0.082	0.571	0.071
Strongly agree that removing dam is a bad idea	0.965	0.115	1.272	0.192	0.806	0.153
Believe results very likely to be used	−0.388	0.168	−0.059	0.163	−0.348	0.143
Believe results somewhat likely to be used	−0.311	0.116	0.109	0.098	−0.150	0.096
Believe results somewhat unlikely to be used	0.133	0.111	0.271	0.104	0.107	0.093
Believe results very unlikely to be used	0.438	0.110	0.635	0.117	0.331	0.093
Male	−0.070	0.085	−0.008	0.076	0.200	0.069
Age	0.007	0.003	0.004	0.002	0.006	0.002
Income > $50,000	−0.036	0.085	0.028	0.081	0.061	0.072
High school/GED (highest level of education)	0.037	0.192	−0.659	0.224	−0.513	0.194
College (highest level of education)	0.075	0.185	−0.384	0.204	−0.624	0.191

(continued)

Table H-1. Results from Conditional Logit Model for Table 7-15 (continued)

	12-County Klamath Area		Rest of Oregon and California		Rest of United States	
	Coefficient	**SE**	**Coefficient**	**SE**	**Coefficient**	**SE**
Interactions with No Action (continued)						
Graduate/professional (highest level of education)	−0.042	0.199	−0.452	0.210	−0.712	0.198
Hispanic	−0.032	0.269	0.284	0.125	0.302	0.157
Black	−0.429	0.403	−0.122	0.193	−0.007	0.124
Native American	−0.128	0.158	−0.139	0.247	−0.048	0.235
Asian-Pacific Islander	−0.268	0.298	0.392	0.107	0.274	0.168
Heard about Klamath Basin	−0.259	0.151	−0.160	0.089	−0.332	0.097
Visited Klamath Basin	−0.292	0.117	0.033	0.095	0.070	0.140
Interactions with Levels for Percent Increase in Wild Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Trout						
Strongly agree that concerned about declines in the number of fish returning each year X 30% increase	0.198	0.222	0.012	0.219	0.193	0.211
Strongly agree that concerned about declines in the number of fish returning each year X 100% increase	−0.512	0.231	0.008	0.232	−0.180	0.215
Interaction with Levels for Sucker Extinction Risk						
Strongly agree that concerned about very high risk of extinction for suckers X very high risk of extinction for suckers	−1.222	0.198	−0.921	0.169	−0.733	0.161
Strongly agree that concerned about very high risk of extinction for suckers X high risk of extinction for suckers	1.063	0.314	0.423	0.242	0.417	0.239
Interaction with Levels for Coho Extinction Risk						
Strongly agree that concerned about high risk of extinction for coho salmon X high risk of extinction for coho salmon	−1.019	0.147	−0.799	0.146	−0.774	0.137
Strongly agree or agree that concerned about high risk of extinction for coho salmon X moderate risk of extinction for coho salmon	0.470	0.222	0.476	0.219	0.352	0.197

[a]Standard Error

[b]Dummy variable indicating whether a respondent might be either a "yea sayer" or a "nay sayer." "Yea sayers" strongly agreed with the statement "It is important to restore the Klamath River Basin, no matter what it costs." "Nay sayers" were identified as follows: strongly agree or agree with "I do not believe that the plans will actually increase the number of fish as described" or "I do not think I should have to contribute to the restoration of the Klamath River Basin" or "I voted for NO ACTION because I am against any more taxes or government spending" or "I would not vote for the action plans even if there were no added cost to my household" or disagree or strongly disagree with "the federal government should be involved in restoring the Klamath River Basin."