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If higher levels of TDG are safe for fish and aquatic species, why aren't these levels acceptable for all similar rivers, lakes, streams in Washington? I.e. why is the scope limited to only the lower Columbia and lower Snake areas? Presumably, the current protection levels are in place based on sound science; what has changed? Has TDG research indicated the current protection level is too conservative?

Also, why is only one fish survival model being used for this analysis? The CSS is one fish model, but is not the only one in the region - isn't the purpose of NEPA to disclose anticipated environmental consequences to improve agency decision making? How will a partial biological analysis using just the CSS model align with the purpose of NEPA?